

1. Migration Occupations in Demand List (MODL)
 - (a) Figures indicate that a total of 1, 248 primary applicants (and 1,749 secondary applicants) for General Skilled Migration in the 2002-03 program year would not have achieved a pass mark if they had not received points for the MODL factor of the points test.
 - (b) The MODL factor of the points test recognises that applicants nominating MODL occupations, and particularly those who have a job offer in that occupation, are more likely to enter the Australian labour market successfully. To be eligible for a skilled migration visa applicants must nominate an occupation on the Skilled Occupations List (SOL). Occupations on the MODL are therefore always drawn from the SOL.
 - (c) The MODL is reviewed annually to take into consideration existing and emerging skill shortages. Given the nature of technological change in the ICT industry, ICT specialisations on the MODL are reviewed every 6 months,
 - (d) The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations provides advice as to the occupations in national shortage.

2. Review of Settlement Policies

The OECD has started work on the review beginning with Sweden. The OECD expected to be in a position to consult more closely with us around mid-December last year concerning an OECD study tour in 2004 to talk with government officials in DIMIA and other agencies, academies, ethnic organisations, as well as the gathering of relevant information/literature. We expect this will now occur in early 2004. Detailed guidelines for the country studies are also expected early this year.

3. Points for relatives in Australia

Only applicants for a sponsored class of points tested visa are eligible for the award of points on the relationship factor of the points test. 1,997 principal applicants were granted a points tested Sponsored Skilled Migration visa (subclasses 138 and 881) in the 2002/03 program year. Of these, 1 applicant received a score of 130 or more and therefore achieved the pass mark for Independent Skilled Migration without the points for relationship.

4. Previous work experience

Recent work experience in a skilled occupation and recent completion of an Australian qualification are considered to increase the likelihood of a migrant's integration into the Australian labour force. The General Skilled Migration Program therefore requires applicants to demonstrate that they have a specified amount of recent work experience in a skilled occupation. This requirement, and the different periods required of those nominating specialist occupations and general occupations resulted from the Review of the Independent and Skilled-Australian Linked Categories in 1999.

Applicants who demonstrate a further amount of recent work experience in a skilled occupation may be awarded points on the employment factor of the points test in recognition that they may be more successful in locating employment in Australia as a result of their extra experience.

5. Bonus Points

- (a) Bonus points may be awarded to applicants if they meet one of three criteria (Capital Investment **or** Six months work experience in Australia or Fluency in a Community language). DIMIA records the numbers of applications for which bonus points are awarded but does not keep records of the reasons for which those points are awarded. 5,678 principal applicants received bonus points for one of those factors in the 2002/03 program year. The number of these that received the points for making a capital investment is not readily accessible from DIMIA systems.
- (b) There is no provision to control where the capital investment funds are placed after the term of the investment.

6. Skilled Occupations List (SOL)

- (a) In determining which occupations were on the SOL extensive consultation was undertaken with the relevant assessing bodies and Government departments responsible for the skills assessment regime. The external reference group that informed the review team was also consulted. Occupations were excluded from the SOL if they were assessed as being "unskilled" for migration purposes, ie. an occupation that does not require at least a diploma or trade qualification. The occupations were then further reduced by removing occupations assessed as being clearly in significant oversupply throughout Australia, ones in which new migrants would not be immediately employable in Australia, or ones which are already targeted through other visa categories. The SOL has been reviewed from time to time in response to representations from the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations and other stakeholders.

- (b) Consultations with DEST and DEWR regarding the skill level and points allocation on the SOL have not resulted in amendments to the occupations included or points awarded to those occupations included. However other means of targeting applicants who nominate occupations or skills in demand have been implemented, for example the MODL and the allocation of points for longer periods of work experience in a skilled occupation or recent completion of an Australian qualification. In recognition that higher levels of qualifications are more desirable in the Australian labour market, increased points are awarded for high level qualifications. In addition, extra work experience points are awarded if the applicant nominates a highly skilled occupation and has lengthy work experience in that or a closely related occupation.

With regard to ICT occupations, the Government has reviewed the numbers of these professions on the MODL to ensure that extra points are not awarded to applicants nominating occupations no longer in demand. This has led to the number of ICT occupations on the MODL falling from 4 in March 2003 to none currently. In addition the Australian Computer Society, the relevant assessing authority for ICT professions, has implemented guidelines for the assessment of ICT occupations ensuring that only those applicants with work experience of a suitable length and depth are given a suitable skills assessment. Those applicants with lower level qualifications are required to have work experience that conforms with the work experience guidelines in addition to their qualification. The integrity and curriculum of all qualifications are subjected to scrutiny by both the Australian Computer Society and DIMIA.

7. Priority

Applications are generally processed in the order in which they are received. However, processing priority is accorded to applicants for the designated area and State/Territory sponsored visas, subclasses 134 (Skill Matching), 137 (Skilled-State and Territory Nominated Independent), 882 (Skilled-Designated Area Sponsored Overseas Student) and 139 (Skilled-Designated Area Sponsored); and to applicants nominating a nursing occupation.

8. Skilled settlers

Data to answer this specific question is not readily available. However, available data can be used to answer the following question:

How many skilled migrants permanently depart from Australia having gained permanent residence?

The earliest year for which this information can be obtained is 1998-99.

3.3% of 1998-99 skilled migrant arrivals indicated a permanent departure between 1998-99 and 2002-03. This was made up of 2.6% indicating one permanent departure and 0.7% indicating 2 or more permanent departures. Assuming that those indicating multiple permanent departures have provided incorrect information, this means that around 2.6% of skilled migrants have left Australia permanently within 5 years of migrating to Australia.

Business migrants were most likely to have left Australia permanently (5.2%), followed by Employer Nomination Scheme (3.5%). The Independent (1.9%) and Skilled Australian Sponsored (1.6%) groups had much smaller numbers indicate leaving Australia permanently within 5 years of migrating to Australia. (Not counting persons indicating multiple permanent departures.)

Analysing results for principal applicants (PA) shows very similar patterns to those of all applicants (2.5% permanent departures). Permanent leaving rates are slightly higher for PAs than all migrants for Business migrant PAs (6.6%) and Employer Nomination Scheme PAs (4.3%). The rates are very close for Independent PAs (2.0%) and Skilled Australian Sponsored PAs (1.4%). This may mean that migrants with dependants are less likely to leave Australia permanently than migrants without dependants.

(Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.)

9. Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA)

It should be noted that:

- 1, The LSIA was not designed to report at the requested level; and
2. There is insufficient sample in some visa sub-classes for reporting at this level to be possible.

In particular, LSIA sample was taken mainly from persons settling in metropolitan and other large urban areas. This means the LSIA sample for regional migration visa sub-classes (106, 134, 137, 139 etc) is very small. Also, for the newer visa sub-classes introduced during the LSIA survey period (migrant arrivals from September 1999 to August 2000), there were only small numbers of arrivals in the population. Special survey arrangements are being developed for the State-Specific and Regional Migration categories.

While tables have been supplied giving results for some individual visa sub-classes, results are subject to high levels of sampling error and need to be treated with caution. Especially for those visa sub-classes with a smaller sample (less than 40 respondents, say), results should be taken as indicative only.

The following table gives population and sample by visa-subclass and indicates which sub-classes are reported on in later tables.

Table 1a: Number of Principal Applicants by Visa sub-class

LS1A2 reporting group	Visa SubClass	Total in DIMIA records	Sample	LSIA2 Estimate	Label in following tables
SAL/SAS	105	3110	234	3105	SAL
SAL/SAS	106	47	*		-
SAL/SAS	138	97	49	97	SAS
SAL/SAS	139	47	-		-
Employer nomination/Skilled labour	119	26	7		-
Employer nomination/Skilled labour	120	54	16		-
Employer nomination/Skilled labour	121	378	134	405	ENS
Employer nomination/Skilled labour	124	16	*		-
Employer nomination/Skilled labour	125	12	*		-
Business skills	127	931	119	893	Bs Owner
Business skills	128	305	32	281	Snr.Exec
Business skills	129	7	*		-
Business skills	130	4	*		-
Business skills	131	160	31	206	Bs Invstr
Independent	126	6619	247	6619	Indtto 1999
Independent	135	9	-		-
Independent	136	1343	134	1352	Indtfr 1999

* sample less than 6.

- not reported on separately.

It can be seen that the estimated number of persons by visa sub-class produced from LSIA data can be different from the actual number of persons in that visa sub-class as recorded on DIMIA records (ie settlement database extract used for selecting LSIA2 sample). This reflects the level of error in results due to use of sample, rather than full population data.

Table Ib: Skilled Visa sub-classes in LSIA2 - description

Sub>Description Class	Label
105 Skilled-Australian Linked	SAL
106 Regional Linked	-
138 Skilled - Australian-sponsored (From 1/7/99)	SAS
139 Skilled - Regional-sponsored (From 1/7/99)	-
119 Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme	-
120 Labour Agreement	-
121 Employer Nomination Scheme	ENS
124 Distinguished Talent (Australian support)	-
125 Distinguished Talent & Spec Service (Independent)	-
127 Business Skills (Business Owner)	Bs Owner
128 Business Skills (Senior Executive)	Snr Exec
129 Business Skills (State/Territory Sponsored Business Owner)	-
130 Business Skills (State/Territory Sponsored Senior Executive)	-
131 Business Skills (Investment-linked)	Bs Invstr
126 Independent	Indt to 1999
136 Skilled-Independent	Indt fr 1999

Table 2: Visa Sub-class by **Most Common Birthplace (% of Principal Applicants)**
(From Settlement Database extract used to select LSIA2 sample)

Indt to 1999 Independent (before 1/7/99)		Indt fr 1999 Independent (from 1/7/99)		SAL Skilled-Australian Linked		SAS Skilled-Australian Sponsored Country	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United Kingdom, nfd	21	India	13	United Kingdom, nfd	22	Fiji	14
India	14	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	12	India	16	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	14
South Africa	12	Malaysia	11	South Africa	9	United Kingdom, nfd	12
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	12	United Kingdom, nfd	11	Philippines	9	Philippines	12
Ireland	4	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	7	India	11
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4	South Africa	6	Malaysia	5	Malaysia	7
Malaysia	3	Fiji	5	Fiji	4		
Sri Lanka	3	Ireland	4	Sri Lanka	3		
Pakistan	2	Taiwan	4	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3		
Philippines	2	Korea, Republic of (South)	3	Zimbabwe	2		
Fiji	2	Indonesia	3	Ireland	2		
Indonesia	2	Japan	2				
		Singapore	2				
		Philippines	2				
ENS Employer Nomination Scheme		Bs Owner Business Skills (Business Owner)		Snr Exec Business Skills (Senior Executive)		Bs Invstr Business Skills (Investment-linked)	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United Kingdom, nfd	28	Indonesia	37	Indonesia	56	Taiwan	33
South Africa	20	Taiwan	19	South Africa	10	Malaysia	13
United States of America	7	South Africa	13	Singapore	7	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	8
Germany	6	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	8	Malaysia	7	United Kingdom, nfd	6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	5	Malaysia	6	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	5	Indonesia	6
India	5	Singapore	3	United Kingdom, nfd	3	Singapore	6
Canada	5	United Kingdom, nfd	2	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2		
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2	Zimbabwe	2	Taiwan	2		

Note: There are occasional discrepancies between country of birth on DIMIA records and country of birth given by respondents to the LSIA. For above table, the effect of any such discrepancy is less than sample error.

Tables on qualification assessment process

Table 3a: Visa sub-class by qualification level (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents)

	Higher Degree	Post-Grad Diploma	Bachelor Degree	Tech Dipl./Cert.	Trade	No post secondary*	All
Indt to 1999 ¹	35	10	28	16	9	*	100
Indt fr 19992	19	17	37	9	8	10	100
SAL ³	14	7	32	27	12	9	100
SAS ⁴	*	18	55	*	*	*	100
ENS ⁵	56	7	10	19	5	*	100
Bs Owner ⁶	8	*	16	29	*	41	100
Snr Exec ⁷	*	*	41	*	*	*	190
Bs Invstr ⁸	*	*	*	26	*	34	100
Oth.Skid ⁹	13	*	37	*	*	19	100
All ¹⁰	26	10	29	19	9	7	100

Visa sub-class 126: Independent

²visa sub-class 136: Skilled-Independent

³visa sub-class 105: Skilled-Australian Linked

⁴visa sub-class 138: Skilled - Australian-sponsored (From 1/7/99)

⁵visa sub-class 121: Employer Nomination Scheme

⁶visa sub-class 127: Business Skills (Business Owner)

⁷visa sub-class 128: Business Skills (Senior Executive)

⁸visa sub-class 131: Business Skills (Investment-linked)

⁹other skilled visa sub-classes, combined

¹⁰All skilled visa sub-classes

Table 3b: Visa sub-class by when sought qualification assessment (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents, with post secondary qualifications)

	Australian Qlfcn	Sought Assessment prearrival	In first 6 months post arrival ¹	6 to 18 months post arrival ²	Not Sought Assessment	All
Indt to 1999	9	56	10	*	24	100
Indt fr 1999	47	45	*	*	*	100
SAL	5	46	14	3	32	100
SAS	27	62	*	*	*	100
ENS	*	27	8	*	62	100
Bs Owner	*	*	*	*	82	100
Snr Exec	*	*	*	*	79	100
Bs Invstr	*	*	*	*	82	100
Oth.Skid	*	54	*	*	31	180
All	11	49	10	1	29	100

¹ Between arrival and first LSIA2 interview (on average 6 months after arrival).

² Between first and second LSIA2 interview s (on average between 6 and 18 months after arrival).

Table 3c: Level of qualification by when sought qualification assessment, (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents, with post secondary qualifications)

	Australian Qlfcn	Sought Assessment pre arrival	In first 6 months post arrival ¹	6 to 18 months post arrival ²	Not Sought Assessment	All
Higher Degree	8	42	12	*	36	180
Post grad diploma	22	42	*	*	30	100
Bachelor	19	38	11	3	28	100
Tech Dipl/Cert	3	63	8	*	25	100
Trade	*	78	*	*	17	100
All	11	49	10	1	29	100

¹ Between arrival and first LSIA2 interview (on average 6 months after arrival).

² Between first and second LSIA2 interviews (on average between 6 and 18 months after arrival).

Table 4: Visa sub-class by Time taken to assess qualifications (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents, where qualification assessment sought)

	Unknown	0-4	5-8 wks	9-12wks	13-26 wks	>26 wks	Total
Indt to 1999	6	45	29	11	6	*	100
Indtfr 1999	*	58	22	*	*	*	100
SAL	*	53	22	11	9	*	100
SAS	*	47	39	*	*	*	100
ENS	*	36	20	16	*	*	100
Bs Owner	*	*	*	*	*	*	100
Snr Exec	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bs invstr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oth.Skld	*	*	*	*	*	*	100
All	5	48	27	11	7	3	100

Table 5a: Visa sub-class by Result of qualification assessment (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents, where qualification assessment completed)

	Recognised, no further requirement	Recognised, need some training	Recognised, need exam etc	Not recognised	Unknown	All
Indt to 1999	91	5	*	*	*	100
Indt fr 1999	91	*	*	*	*	100
SAL	83	10	4	*	*	100
SAS	89	*	*	*	*	100
ENS	97	*	*	*	*	100
Bs Owner	*	*	*	*	*	100
Snr Exec	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bs Invstr	*	*	*	*	*	*
Qth.Skld	*	*	*	*	*	100
All	89	6	3	*	*	100

Table 5b: Qualification level by Result of qualification assessment (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents, where qualification assessment completed)

	Recognised, no further requirement	Recognised, need some training	Recognised, need exam etc	Not recognised	Unknown	All
Higher Degree	90	*	*	*	*	100
Post grad diploma	99	*	*	*	*	100
Bachelor	77	15	7	*	*	100
Tech Dipl/Cert	92	*	*	*	*	100
Trade	99	*	*	*	*	100
All	89	6	3	*	*	100

Table 6a: Visa sub-class by Result of qualification assessment
 (% of MU Spouse)
 (Wave 2 respondents, where qualification assessment completed)

	Recognised, no further requirement	Recognised, need some training	Recognised, need exam etc	Not recognised	Unknown	All
Indt to 1999	72	*	*	*	*	100
indt fr 1999	89	*	*	*	*	100
SAL	70	20	*	*	*	100
SAS	91	*	*	*	*	100
ENS	87	*	*	*	*	100
Bs Owner	*	*	*	*	*	*
Snr Exec	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bs Invstr	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oth.Skld	*	*	*	*	*	*
All	72	17	9	2	*	100

Table 6b: Qualification level by Result of qualification assessment
 (% of MU Spouse)
 (Wave 2 respondents, where qualification assessment completed)

	Recognised, no further requirement	Recognised, need some training	Recognised, need exam etc	Not recognised	Unknown	All
Higher Degree	77	*	*	*	*	100
Post grad diploma	76	*	*	*	*	100
Bachelor	64	30	*	*	*	100
Tech Dipl/Cert	67	*	*	*	*	100
Trade	82	*	*	*	*	100
All	72	17	9	2	*	100

Tables on skill use in employment

Table 7: Skill level of main job at second interview (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents, where had job)

	Skilled
Indt to 1999	87
Indt fr 1999	76
SAL	62
SAS	62
ENS	97
8s Owner	96
Snr Exec	94
Bs Invstr	90
Oth. Skid	73
All	81

Table 8: Visa sub-class by labour force status at second interview (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents)

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in LF	Total
Indt to 1999	86	5	9	100
Indt fr 1999	84	12	4	100
SAL	81	5	14	100
SAS	89	*	*	100
ENS	100	*	*	100
Bs Owner	86	*	14	100
Snr Exec	90	*	*	100
Bs Invstr	32	*	68	100
Oth. Skid	100	*	*	100
All	85	5	10	100

Table 9: Visa sub-class by changed career path since migrating to Australia (% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents)

	Changed Career
indt to 1999	17
indt fr 1999	15
SAL	22
SAS	26
ENS	*
Bs Owner	18
Snr Exec	*
Bs Invstr	*
Oth. Skid	*
AH	18

Sample does not support further analysis by specific types of occupation, for most pre-arrival occupations. (Possible exception for IT).

Table 10: Visa sub-class by use of qualifications in main job at wave 2
 (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 2 respondents)

	Very Often/ Often	Sometimes	Rarely/ Never	No qualification	Total
Indtto 1999	78	6	16	*	100
indt fr 1999	64	11	25	*	100
SAL	55	9	25	11	100
SAS	61	*	26	*	100
ENS	91	*	*	*	100
Bs Owner	36	8	12	44	100
Snr Exec	93	*	*	*	100
Bs Invstr	*	*	*	*	100
Oth.Skld	68	*	*	*	100
All	69	7	18	6	100

Table 11: Visa sub-class by reason not use qualifications in main job at wave 2
 Where qualifications used rarely or never (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 2 respondents)

	Not relevant to job	Not recognised	Other	Total
Indt to 1999	90	*	*	100
Indtfr 1999	100	*	*	100
SAL	92	*	*	100
SAS	100	*	*	100
ENS	*	*	*	100
Bs Owner	100	*	*	100
Snr Exec	*	*	*	100
Bs Invstr	*	*	*	100
Oth.Skld	*	*	*	100
All	93	*	*	100

Tables on like and dislike of country

Table 12a: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons like Australia at wave 2 interview

Indtto1999		Indtfr1999		SAL		SAS	
Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
Weather/climate	44	Weather/climate	49	Weather/climate	32	A good job/employment/job opportunities	37
The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	34	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	34	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	25	Weather/climate	34
Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	32	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	34	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	20	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	32
Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	26	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	21	More opportunities/better prospects	21	Cost of living/standard of living	24
Quality of life/better life for family	17	Cost of living/standard of living	18	Quality of life/better life for family	18	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	23
Environment/peaceful environment	17	A good job/employment/job opportunities	18	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	17	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	23
Relaxed atmosphere	17	Relaxed atmosphere	16	Environment/peaceful environment	16	Environment/peaceful environment	22
More opportunities/better prospects	15	Environment/peaceful environment	16	Human rights/freedom	16	Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	19
A good job/employment/job opportunities	13	Multiculturalism	15	Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	15	Human rights/freedom	13
Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	13	Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	12	A good job/employment/job opportunities	12	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	11

Table 12a: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons like Australia at wave 2 interview ctd

ENS Reason	%	Bs Owner Reason	%	Snr Exec Reason	%	I3s Invstr Reason	%
Weather/climate	55	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	37	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	36	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	48
The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	44	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	33	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	35	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	38
Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	29	Environment/peaceful environment	29	Weather/climate	34	Environment/peaceful environment	37
Quality of life/better life for family	22	Weather/climate	27	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	26	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	36
Relaxed atmosphere	18	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	26	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	25	Relaxed atmosphere	25
Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	15	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	25	More opportunities/better prospects	21	Weather/climate	21
Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	14	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	20	Human rights/freedom	15	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	18
Human rights/freedom	14	The laws of the country/a lawful country	15	Democracy/political system	14	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	15
More opportunities/better prospects	14	Democracy/political system	14	Not crowded or overpopulated	13	Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	13
The beach	14	Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	13	Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	13	The laws of the country/a lawful country	12

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 12b: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons like Australia at wave 1 interview

indtto1999		Indtfr1999		SAL		SAS	
Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
Weather/climate	38	Weather/climate	55	Weather/climate	40	A good job/employment/job opportunities	40
The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	30	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	45	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	33	Weather/climate	31
Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	25	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	30	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	22	Cost of living/standard of living	29
More opportunities/better prospects	13	A good job/employment/job opportunities	27	Cost of living/standard of living	19	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	22
Relaxed atmosphere	13	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	21	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	17	More opportunities/better prospects	22
Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	13	Cost of living/standard of living	15	More opportunities/better prospects	14	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	15
Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	12	Multiculturalism	13	A good job/employment/job opportunities	14	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	14
Cost of living/standard of living	12	Relaxed atmosphere	11	Relaxed atmosphere	13	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	11
Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	11	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	11	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	12	Democracy/political system	10
Human rights/freedom	11	More opportunities/better prospects	10	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	12	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	9

Table 12b: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons like Australia at wave 1 interview - ctd

ENS		I3s Owner		Snr Exec		I3s Invstr	
Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	48	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	34	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	40	Weather/climate	43
Weather/climate	44	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	32	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	33	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	36
Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	23	Weather/climate	27	Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	24	Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	29
A good job/employment/job opportunities	20	The people/caring friendly people/hospitable	24	Weather/climate	24	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	18
Safer/not as much crime/lack of crime	17	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	20	Clean environment/cleanliness/no pollution	20	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	14
Geography of the country/beautiful/scenery/places to visit	15	Democracy/political system	17	Democracy/political system	17	Not crowded or overpopulated	13
Relaxed atmosphere	14	The laws of the country/a lawful country	14	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	16	Relaxed atmosphere	12
Cost of living/standard of living	11	Relaxed atmosphere	13	General government services and infrastructure	16	Made to feel welcome/accepted as you are	11
Education system/enjoyed school there/quality of education	10	Lifestyle/way of life/outdoor lifestyle	13	Quality of life/better life for family	15	Traffic conditions	9
Human rights/freedom	8	Environment/peaceful environment	11	Quality and availability of consumer goods/services	11	More opportunities/better prospects	9

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 13a: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons dislike Australia at wave 2 interview

Indtto 1999		Indtfr1999		SAL		SAS	
Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
Nothing	24	Nothing	23	Nothing	29	Nothing	32
Other social attitudes n.e.c	13	Taxation too high	16	Weather/climate	8	Racism	12
Taxation too high	10	Other	11	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	7	Weather/climate	10
Government policies/The laws of the country	7	High unemployment/No jobs	10	Too isolated/remote	7	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	9
Weather/climate	7	Racism	7	Other social attitudes n.e.c	5	Taxation too high	?
Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	7	The drivers	5	High unemployment/No jobs	5	People/unfriendly	7
Too isolated/remote	5	Government policies/The laws of the country	5	Taxation too high	5	High unemployment/No jobs	6
Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	5	Too many insects and bugs and other pests	5	Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	5	Materialistic lifestyle	5
High unemployment/No jobs	4	Weather/climate	4	Government policies/The laws of the country	4	Traffic jams/traffic	5
Racism	4	Quality and availability of consumer goods/services	4	Racism	4	Cost/quality of banking services	4

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 13a: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons dislike Australia at wave 2 interview - ctd

ENS Reason	%	Bs Owner Reason	%	Snr Exec Reason	%	Bs Invstr Reason	%
Nothing	25	Nothing	37	Nothing	34	Nothing	36
Other	14	Weather/climate	13	Taxation too high	13	Weather/climate	15
Taxation too high	9	Obstacles to setting up/running a business	9	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	9	Racism	12
Government policies/The laws of the country	9	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	7	Discrimination/persecution	7	Other	9
Too isolated/remote	7	Cost of living is higher/inflation	7	An over-regulated society	7	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	8
Unnecessary red tape/bureaucracy	5	Taxation too high	6	The drivers	6	Taxation too high	7
High cost of housing/property	5	Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	4	Traffic rules/regulations	4	The economy	7
Too many insects and bugs and other pests	4	Other	4	General government services and infrastructure	4	Terrible roads/bad road system	6
Other social attitudes n.e.c	4	Unnecessary red tape/bureaucracy	4	Government policies/The laws of the country	4	Too few people	5
Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	4	People/unfriendly	4	Low pay/low wages	3	Other working conditions	5

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 13b: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons dislike Australia at wave 1 interview

Indt to 1999	Reason	%	indtfr 1999	Reason	%	SAL	Reason	%	SAS	Reason	%
	Nothing	23		Nothing	28		Nothing	25		Nothing	45
	Other	12		Other	10		Weather/climate	10		Transport system e.g public transport	8
	Family and/or friends not here	9		Weather/climate	9		High unemployment/No jobs	9		High unemployment/No jobs	8
	Taxation too high	9		Racism	8		Taxation too high	8		Racism	?
	Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	5		Transport system e.g public transport	6		Other	6		Pace of life too fast	6
	Weather/climate	5		Family and/or friends not here	6		Family and/or friends not here	5		Traffic rules/regulations	4
	Traffic jams/traffic	5		Taxation too high	5		Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	5		General government services and infrastructure	4
	High unemployment/No jobs	5		Cost of living is higher/inflation	5		Transport system e.g public transport	4		Weather/climate	3
	Problems having previous qualifications/work experience recognised	5		Food/variety of foods/fresh foods	5		The drivers	5		Too isolated/remote	3
	Too isolated/remote	5		Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	3		High cost of housing/property	4		Too many insects and bugs and other pests	3

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 13b: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons dislike Australia at wave 1 interview -ctd

ENS		Bs Owner		Snr Exec		Bs Invstr	
Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
Nothing	17	Nothing	37	Nothing	33	Nothing	30
Taxation too high	12	Weather/climate	13	Taxation too high	24	Unfamiliarity with the country/unsure how things work	8
Unnecessary red tape/bureaucracy	9	Obstacles to setting up/running a business	10	Other	12	Problems having previous qualifications/work experience recognised	7
Other	7	Cost of living is higher/inflation	9	The economy	8	Quality and availability of consumer goods/services	7
Traffic jams/traffic	7	Too quiet/pace of life too slow	5	Cost of living is higher/inflation	8	Weather/climate	7
Too many insects and bugs and other pests	7	Drugs/gambling prevalent in society	4	High cost of housing/property	5	Find language difficult/communication is difficult	8
Other social attitudes n.e.c	6	Find language difficult/communication is difficult	3	An over-regulated society	5	High unemployment/No jobs	5
Cost/quality of banking services	5	Too many insects and bugs and other pests	3	Terrible roads/bad road system	5	Taxation too high	4
Too isolated/remote	5	Taxation too high	3	Racism	4	Traffic rules/regulations	4
High cost of housing/property	4	Racism	3	Low pay/low wages	4	Food/variety of foods/fresh foods	4

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 14: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons dislike Former Country

Indtto 1999	Reason	%	Indtfr1999	Reason	%	SAL	Reason	%	SAS	Reason	%
	Weather/climate	26		Crowds/over population	26		Weather/climate	25		Crowds/over population	26
	Crowds/over population	16		Weather/climate	23		Crowds/overpopulation	17		Political situation	25
	Other pollution/environmental problems	13		Other pollution/environmental problems	18		Political situation	14		Weather/climate	18
	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	12		High unemployment/No jobs	13		Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	12		The economy	15
	Corruption	11		Political situation	12		Other pollution/environmental problems	11		Other pollution/environmental problems	13
	Political situation	11		Cost of living is higher/inflation	11		Cost of living is higher/inflation	10		Cost of living is higher/inflation	9
	Government policies/The laws of the country	10		The economy	9		High unemployment/No jobs	9		No future for children/poor future/lack of opportunities	8
	Other	8		Nothing	9		Corruption	9		Corruption	7
	Cost of living is higher/inflation	8		Air pollution	7		The economy	7		Low pay/low wages	7
	Lack of safety/insecurity/fear	8		Traffic jams/traffic	5		Traffic jams/traffic	8		Air pollution	7

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 14: Visa sub-class by Top 10 reasons dislike Former Country -ctd

ENS	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
	Weather/climate	25	Political situation	27	Lack of safety/insecurity/fear	32	Weather/climate	22
	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	21	Lack of safety/insecurity/fear	23	Political situation	27	Crowds/over population	21
	Political situation	10	Other pollution/environmental problems	18	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	26	Trafficjams/traffic	16
	Crowds/overpopulation	10	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	15	The economy	19	Lack of safety/insecurity/fear	13
	Lack of safety/insecurity/fear	10	Traffic jams/traffic	13	Lack of education/lack of schools/overcrowding	15	Air pollution	12
	Other	8	Crowds/over population	13	Corruption	12	Racism	11
	Cost of living is higher/inflation	7	Government policies/The laws of the country	9	Weather/climate	11	Lack of education/lack of schools/overcrowding	10
	High unemployment/No jobs	6	Racism	9	Crowds/over population	10	Crime/too much crime/should do more about crime	10
	Government policies/The laws of the country	6	The economy	9	Taxation too high	8	Nothing	7
	Materialistic lifestyle	6	A disorganised society	8	Unnecessary red tape/bureaucracy	7	Other pollution/environmental problems	7

Note: Multiple responses given to mis question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 17a: Visa sub-class by type of visa on last visit by mean of total months in Australia before migrating - where visited Australia before migrating
(% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Ski d
Student	31	48	37	55	59	*	*	*	*
Tourist/visitor	5	26	8	12	10	4	2	3	2
Temporary resident	35	41	*	*	*	35	18	*	14
Permanent resident/settler		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)	14	7	14	*	12	11	*	*	*
Working holidaymaker	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	15	30	*		19	13	4	*	*

Table 17b: Visa sub-class by type of visa on last visit by median of total months in Australia before migrating - where visited Australia before migrating
(% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Ski d
Student	24	44	29	55	60	*	*	*	*
Tourist/visitor	1	12	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Temporary resident	30	36	*	*	*	25	12	*	9
Permanent resident/settler		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)	10	3	3	*	1	4	*	*	*
Working holidaymaker	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	8	26	*		14	3	4	*	*

Table 20a: Visa sub-class by type of visa on last visit by mean of total months in Australia before migrating - where visited Australia before migrating
 (% of MU Spouses)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Ski d
Student	2	9	4	1	*	*	*	*	*
Tourist/visitor	6			4	*	4	7	8	8
Temporary resident	3	4	4	4	*	*	*	*	*
Permanent resident/settler		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)	5		*	2	*	26	*	*	*
Working holidaymaker		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other				*	*	17	14	*	*

Table 20b: Visa sub-class by type of visa on last visit by median of total months in Australia before migrating - where visited Australia before migrating
 (% of MU Spouses)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Ski d
Student	2	4	2	8	*	*	*	*	*
Tourist/visitor	1		*	1	*	1	2	2	1
Temporary resident	3	4	3	6	*	*	*	*	*
Permanent resident/settler		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)	3		*	1	*	1	*	*	*
Working holidaymaker		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other			*	*	*	6	10	*	*

Note: Median is more reliable indicator of typical time in Australia than mean. Mean is skewed by small number of large values.
 Table shows last visa used before migrating. This does not necessarily reflect visa used for most time in Australia before migrating.

Table 21: Visa sub-class by worked in Australia before migrating
 (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Skld	All
Worked in Australia	36	54	11	25	24	6	*	*	27	28

Note: Above table gives per cent of all Principal Applicants in category, not percent of those who visited Australia before migrating

Table 22: Visa sub-class by skill use in work in Australia before migrating, where worked in Australia before migrating
 (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Skld	All
Used usual skills from usual occupation	59	46	59		97	100	*	*	59	58
Unrelated skilled job	19	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Unskilled or casual job	22	41	29	51	*	*	*	*	*	26
Not worked in other country		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Don't know		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	*	100	100

Tables on reasons for migrating to Australia

Table 23: Visa sub-class by reasons for migrating to Australia
(% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 1 respondents)

Indtto1999		Indtfr1999		SAL		SAS	
Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%	Reason	%
Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	69	Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	81	Better future for family in Australia	69	Better employment opportunities	71
Better future for family in Australia	63	Better future for family in Australia	53	Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	57	Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	66
Better employment opportunities	35	Better employment opportunities	48	To join family/relatives in Australia	45	Better future for family in Australia	64
Dislike of economic conditions in former country	27	To undertake studies	27	Better employment opportunities	42	To join family/relatives in Australia	40
Dislike of social conditions in former country	20	Dislike of social conditions in former country	21	Dislike of economic conditions in former country	25	Dislike of economic conditions in former country	35
To undertake studies	13	Dislike of economic conditions in former country	19	Dislike of social conditions in former country	22	To undertake studies	32
To join family/relatives in Australia	9	Lack of employment in former country	9	Escape war or political situation	11	Dislike of social conditions in former country	26
Escape war or political situation	8	Escape war or political situation	9	To undertake studies	9	Escape war or political situation	14
Other (SPECIFY)	7	To join family/relatives in Australia	7	Lack of employment in former country	7	Lack of employment in former country	14
Lack of employment in former country	6	Other (SPECIFY)	4	Other (SPECIFY)	4		

Table 23: Visa sub-class by reasons for migrating to Australia - ctd

ENS Reason	%	Bs Owner Reason	%	Snr Exec Reason	%	I3s Invstr Reason	%
Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	65	Better future for family in Australia	79	Better future for family in Australia	84	Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	82
Better future for family in Australia	57	Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	72	Other aspects liked about Australia e.g.lifestyle, climate, political stability, etc	79	Better future for family in Australia	77
Better employment opportunities	52	Dislike of social conditions in former country	32	Dislike of social conditions in former country	47	To join family/relatives in Australia	26
Dislike of social conditions in former country	19	Better employment opportunities	13	Dislike of economic conditions in former country	28	Dislike of social conditions in former country	21
Dislike of economic conditions in former country	17	Escape war or political situation	11	Escape war or political situation	18		
Escape war or political situation	11	Dislike of economic conditions in former country	11	Better employment opportunities	17		
Other (SPECIFY)	9	To join family/relatives in Australia	8				
To join family/relatives in Australia	6	To undertake studies	6				
To undertake studies	4	Other (SPECIFY)	6				

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Tables on information about Australia

Table 24: Visa sub-class by sought information about State/Territory
(% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 1 respondents)

	indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Snr Owner	Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Skid	All skilled
NSW	37	26	33	37	20	47	45	31	52	35
Vic	26	29	29	20	21	28	38	36	47	28
Qld	22	11	15	23	15	30	21	31	15	19
SA	16	6	8	*	8	10	*	*	13	12
WA	19	8	16	*	17	32	36	25	*	19
Tas	6	*	3	*	4					4
N T	6	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	3 3	5
ACT	8	5	6	*	6	5				7

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 24: Visa sub-class by source of information about State(s)/Tenitory(ies)
 Where sought information about any State or Territory
 (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Bs Exec	Invstr	Oth.Skld	All skilled
Sponsor	*	*	13	13	9	*	*	*	*	4
Friends/relatives in Australia	36	35	54	39	28	56	35	41	69	42
Friends/relatives who have visited Australia	11	6	7	*	9	1 1	*	*	*	9
Australian Federal Government Department /Agencies/Embassy	12	4	8	16	4	14	32	*	*	11
Australian State or Territory Government Department/Agencies	4	*	*	*	5	1 0	*	*	*	4
Employer	*	*	*	*	2	7	*	*	*	2
Media	12	9	13	*	5	*	*	*	*	11
Community/religious organisations	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*]
Migration/travel agents	9	*	6	*	*	1 2	*	2 5	*	8
Educational institution	3	8	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	3
Trade unions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Banks/financial institutions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Internet:-DIMA web pages	15	8	7	11	19	6	*	*	*	11
Internet:- general Internet	19	8	12	*	24	8	*	*	*	15
Other (SPECIFY)	11	12	11	*	12	16	26	22	10	12

Note: Multiple responses given to this question. Results may add to more than 100%.

Table 25a: Visa sub-class by required information on job prospects in Australia before migrating
 (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Skld	All Skilled
Yes	56	43	60	55	20	40	56	29	57	53
No	44	57	40	45	80	60	44	71	43	47

Table 25b: Visa sub-class by received information on job prospects in Australia before migrating - where required information
 (% of Principal Applicants)
 (Wave 1 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Skld	All Skilled
Yes	84	87	81	83	100	86	87	63	95	84
No	16	13	19	17.		14	13	37	5	16

Tables on overseas travel since migrating to Australia

Table 27: Visa sub-class by overseas travel intentions as at first interview
(% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 1 respondents)

	indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Bs Exec	Invstr	Oth.Skld	AH skilled
Yes - already made	16	11	7	-	25	61	69	44	-	18
Considering trip duration of less than 12 months	25	34	27	40	39	20	-	30	26	27
Considering trip duration of more than 12 months but not staying away permanently	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Considering permanently leaving Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No - not considered	53	53	59	51*	32*	19*	-	24	66	50
No - do not intend to leave	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	*	4
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 28: Visa sub-class by travelled overseas between first and second interviews
(% of Principal Applicants)
(Wave 2 respondents)

	Indtto 1999	Indtfr 1999	SAL	SAS	ENS	Bs Owner	Snr Exec	Bs Invstr	Oth.Skld	All Skilled
Yes	40	60	28	39	68	85	85	76	39	44
No	60	40	72	61	32	15	15	24	61	56

10. Other data

Migration (Non-Humanitarian) Program Outcome 2002-03

Skill Stream (total outcome)

Skilled independent	38,120
Skilled - Australian sponsored	10,470
Employer sponsored	10,540
Business Skills	6,740
Distinguished talent	180
1 November onshore	20
Total Skill Stream	66,050

Source: DJMfA 2002-03 Annual Report. Numbers have been rounded and totals may not be the exact sum of the components.

Settler Arrivals 2002-03'

Skill Stream

Independent	24,375
Skilled-Australian Linked	4,505
Employer Nomination Scheme	1,748
Regional Linked	2,392
Business Skills	5,421
Distinguished Talent	63
Total skilled	38,504

The major difference between the data in the two tables is that the Migration Program outcome includes permanent visa grants approved both onshore and offshore, while Settler Arrivals consist only of settlers granted approval offshore and thus excludes persons granted permanent residence after they entered Australia.

Other differences include lags (ie some people granted approval in one year may not actually arrive in Australia until the next year) and some people granted approval may decide not to migrate.

Source: DiMIA, Population Flows 2002-03. Figures have been rounded and the total may not be the exact sum of components.
