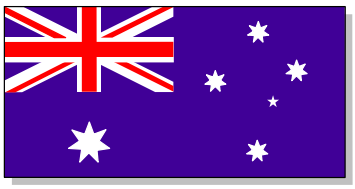
PART 6. FLOWS ACROSS THE OCEANS

Australia



Australia[1]

1. Introduction

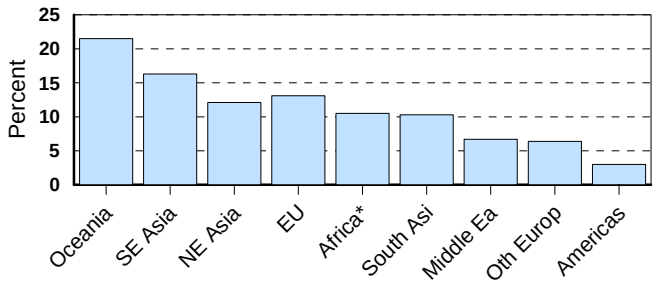
Australia has traditionally attracted permanent settlers from abroad and actively pursued pro-immigration policies throughout its history. The demographic impact of immigration has been enormous. It was recently estimated that immigration directly or indirectly accounts for no less than 59% of the population expansion of 11.8 million that took place between 1945 and 2000 (Kippen and McDonald, 2000, quoted in Hugo, 2000).

Among non-European permanent immigration countries, Australia became the first nation to introduce explicitly discriminatory policies when, in 1901, it passed the Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Act which made the immigrant's country of origin decisive to the success of an application for entry. It was not until the 1970s that this "White Australia Policy", as it was known, was finally abandoned for a less discriminatory system (Zubrzycki 1981; Jupp 1995). This radical shift of attitude was partly a result of social pressures for a more liberal and open-minded approach, partly a result of the desire of the country to integrate better with its Asian neighbours, and partly a result of the changes that had overtaken the pattern of immigration. One of the chief factors that contributed to the U-turn in policy was the falling-off in the number of immigrants from the traditional donor countries, and the simultaneous increase in the number of Third World migrants. In addition, humanitarian and political considerations forced the country to address the increasingly urgent problem of political refugees (Golini and Bonifazi, 1987).

It is obvious why the discussion of immigration policy has always held centre stage in a country such as Australia. It has continued to do so in recent years, characterised by the effects of growing economic globalization and by the changes in international migration dynamics, which are largely a result of the onward march of globalization. The result of these processes has been a profound transformation of the context in which immigration is taking place.

The Australian migration system has had to deal with the far-reaching and profound changes that have taken place throughout the Southeast Pacific region. The last two decades have seen a sharp increase in the number of international migrants in this part of the world, and "this transformation has to some extent been part of wider processes of globalisation which have seen international migration escalate in significance along with flows of capital, information, goods and ideas. However, it has also been very much shaped by the profound political, economic and social changes which have swept across the region in the last two decades" (Hugo 1998, p. 2).

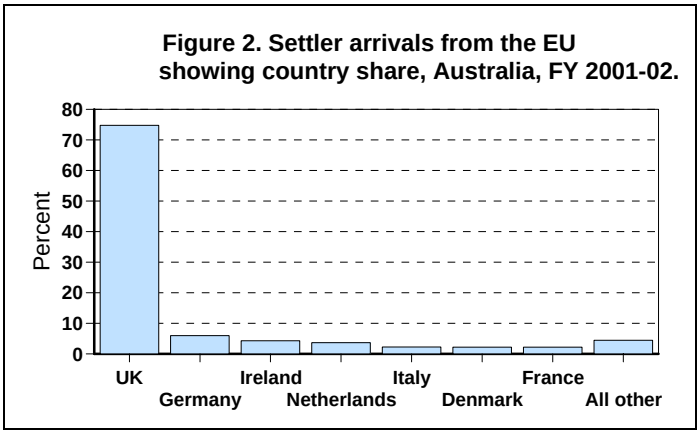
Figure 1. Settler arrivals by place of birth, Australia, FY 2001-02.



* Excludes North Africa; ** Includes North Africa
***Includes former USSR
Source: DIMIA.

[1] The main body of this work was prepared by Corrado Bonifazi with the assistance of Antonella Guarneri in compiling and preparing the data sets for the project *The Brain-Drain — Emigration Flows of Qualified Scientists*

In fiscal year 2001-02, some 88,900 settlers arrived in Australia, and they came from all over the globe. South-east Asia accounted for 16.3% of them and at least one in ten were either born in Northeast Asia or Southern Asia. At least one in ten were born in Africa (excluding North Africa) (Figure 1).



In 2001-02, a total of 11,689 settlers arriving in Australia came from the EU and this meant that the EU-born provided 13.1% in that year. As Figure 2 illustrates, it was the UK Australia relied upon for EU-born settlers[2]. Three quarters of the EU settlers arriving in Australia were UK-born. Germany also sent almost 700 or 6.0% of the EU total. another 500 or so were born in Ireland and 400 or so in the Netherlands.

2. Skilled Migration

2.1 Recent Trends

The transformation brought about by increased mobility of persons in Australia's supplier countries has resulted in focused attention on the diversity of elements that make up skilled migration, and brought about a decisive shift towards a policy that favours immigrants whose qualifications are particularly useful for the Australian economy (Hugo 2001; Birrell *et al*., 2001; Birrell, 1998). On the one hand, decision-makers are now anxious to determine how well immigration policy is doing at achieving the desired results; on the other, they are trying to keep track of the outflow of qualified Australians to other developed economies, and thus draw up a “trade balance” of skilled migration.

The double effort of monitoring policy and controlling the net inflows of skilled migrants reflects a basic political resolve to safeguard and enhance the strength of the Australian economy so that the country may remain a competitive player in the process of globalization. From a scientific perspective, the two concerns attest to the changes that have taken place over the last twenty years to the phenomenon of skilled immigration. For many years, research into the brain drain phenomenon was mostly limited to a single unidirectional perspective. Nowadays, however, the research is far more inclusive and multifaceted (Hugo 1996; Iredale, 2000). The new research does not restrict itself to examining the (undeniable) benefits of skilled immigration for the receiving country, but also considers skilled migration as a multi-directional process that weaves an ever more intricate weft of relations between the country of origin and the country of destination. Nowadays, an increasing number of countries find that they are at once exporters and importers of skilled migrants. **The policies adopted by one country now have major repercussions on other countries, even if geographically remote**. To all intents and purposes, nations are now competing with one another for skilled migrants (Iredale, 2001). In the case of Australia, for example, the demand

[2] Settler is defined as "Settlers comprise persons arriving in Australia who hold permanent visas, regardless of stated intended period of stay, New Zealand citizens who indicate intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle" (DIMIA).

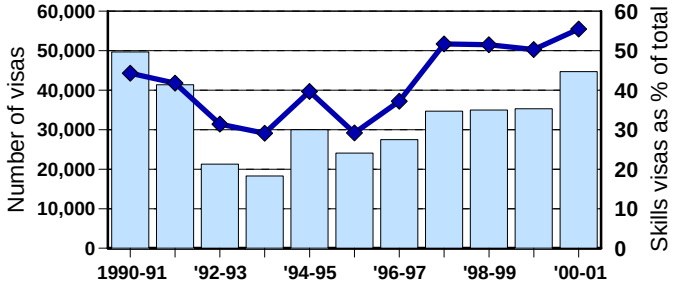
for skilled visas varies not just in correspondence with the number of available posts in the country, but also with the number of immigrants taken in by the United States and Canada (Cobb-Clark and Connolly, 1997).

Skilled migrants stand to gain most from the globalization process. They have greatly increased their ability to learn of and assess job opportunities, and, by availing themselves of information technology, have become better at appraising the costs and benefits of moving abroad. Skilled migrants as a group are the nearest to adopt the transilience model whose defining characteristic is hypermobility involving re-migration and return. This new hypermobility is by and large one of the most important change to occur in the pattern of migratory flows for some years, and may well prove to be the defining consequence of recent developments (Hugo 1996).

Our first source for measuring the level of skilled migration to Australia is the country's Migration Program[3]), which includes "skill" as one of three principal visa categories. The Program regulates the flow of foreigners seeking permanent residence in Australia (though it does not apply to citizens of New Zealand whose arrivals are processed with reference to the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement (DIMA, 2000)). The Migration Program distinguishes between three types of migrant streams: Skill, Family and Special Eligibility. The third category of visa is reserved for former citizens or former residents who kept up their links with Australia.

In the first half of the 1990s, the number of visas issued to skilled applicants dropped sharply, but climbed again in the second half of the decade to average more than 35,000 per year. One purely statistical cause of this upsurge was the reform introduced on 1 July 1997 by which the "Concessional Family" category (part of the Family category mentioned above) was replaced by a new "Skilled-Australian Linked" category. The "Skilled-Australian Linked" visas were then listed under the "Skilled" category rather than under "Family" as before. In the last fiscal year, the number of skilled visas rose yet again to almost 45,000. Looked at in percentage terms, in the period 1997-98, the number of skill visas exceeded 50% of the total, a full 20 percentage points above 1993-94 (the year in which the number of skill visas was at its in the decade). The increase is the result of a decisive shift in policy aimed at giving preference to immigrants with marketable skills over those with familial claims (Hugo 2001). (Figure 3, Table A1).

Figure 3. Skilled visas granted and expressed as share of all visas granted, Australia, 1990-91 to 2000-01.



Source: DIMA

[3] "The Migration and Humanitarian Programs are set by the Government on a financial year basis following consultations with State, Territory and local governments, business, industry, trade union, ethnic, environment and other community representatives" (DIMA 2000, p. 15).

The Migration Program divides these "skill stream" migrants into five main sub categories (DIMA 2000, pp 18-19):

1. "**Skilled-Independent** – not sponsored by an employer or relative in Australia. They must pass a points test which includes skills, age and English language ability", and this sub category accounts for the largest number of skilled immigrants.
2. "**Skilled-Australian sponsored** – applicants must pass a points test which includes skills, age and English ability and receive additional points for sponsorship by relatives in Australia. Also includes Skilled Regional Sponsored and Regional Linked for those sponsored by relatives in designated areas (not points tested).
3. "**Employer Nomination** – employers may nominate (or sponsor) personnel from overseas through the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS), Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) and Labour Agreements. These visas enable Australian employers to fill skilled permanent vacancies with overseas personnel if they cannot find suitably qualified workers in Australia.
4. **"Business Skill** – encourages successful business people to settle permanently in Australia and develop new business opportunities.
5. **"Distinguished Talents** – for distinguished individuals with special or unique talents of benefit to Australia."

It should be noted that some of these categories, viz. Business Skill, the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) and Distinguished Talents, do not have an upper limit but, rather, are demand-driven. This means that should the number of visas granted with reference to these categories increase so much that the quotas set at the start of the year are exceeded, then the number of visas referring to other categories would have to be reduced accordingly.

Although very important, the Migration Program does not cover all the international migration to Australia. So, the skilled migration identified in the Program forms only one part of our area of interest. For example, it is possible for the other two major categories, Family and Special Eligibility, to contain skilled migrants. Secondly, it is also possible that not all the permanent residents granted skill visas would, in fact, be classified as genuinely skilled workers if assessed with reference to stricter and more precise evaluation criteria than Australia uses. Thirdly, some skilled migrants are bound to be included in the ranks of the asylum-seekers whose applications are regulated within the framework of the Humanitarian Program, which we have not considered here. Finally, we should also include a count of non-permanent skilled residents.

The temporary visas referring to non-resident visitors to Australia can be broken down into five main groups: visitors, overseas students, working holiday makers (WHM), business travellers and other temporary visas (DIMA 2000). Table 1 contains figures for some of these streams, excluding visitors. The table, in keeping with OECD practice, distinguishes between the temporary migration and student programs. Visitor visas encompass tourist and business visas plus a small number of special visas granted to people seeking medical treatment in the country. Visitors make up the largest group of entrants to the country, and the number of such visas granted in the fiscal year 1999-00 was 3.3 million[4]. In the same period, the

[4] Unless specifically indicated to the contrary, the figures for temporary entries mentioned here but not included in table 2 are from DIMA (2000).

non-return rate was 2.4%. The number of business visitors, meanwhile, amounted to 236,000. This type of visa gives the holder the right to remain in Australia for up to three months for business purposes, and the holders include those engaged in short-term highly-skilled project work.

The Temporary Resident Program refers to people who, for an assortment of purposes, are permitted to stay in Australia for a period that can exceed the year. In recent years, the numbers have risen sharply. Between 1992-93 and 1999-00 the number of people availing themselves of the Temporary Resident Program doubled, and the upward trend is continuing. In the year 2000-01, the number reached 160,000.

Table 1. Temporary Migration Program outcomes, 1992-93 to 2000-01[1] (absolute values in thousands)

Migration category	1992-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01
Total Temporary Resident Program [2]	**73.4**	**78.8**	**77.4**	**83**	**118.9**	**125.7**	**136.2**	**151.5**	**160.2**
Economic Program [3]	14.9	14.2	14.3	15.4	31.7	37.3	37	39.2	45.7
% of total Temporary Resident Program	*20.3*	*18.0*	*18.5*	*18.6*	*20.3*	*20.3*	*27.2*	*25.7*	*28.5*
Social/cultural program	24.3	25.4	18.3	16.9	16.5	17.2	20	23.4	23.0
International relations program	34	38.4	44.6	50.7	70.7	71.2	79.2	88.9	91.5
Of which: Working Holiday Makers (WHM) [4]	25.6	29.6	35.4	40.3	50	55.6	62.6	74.5	76.7
Other	0.2	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student Program	**34.7**	**41.5**	**51.4**	**63.1**	**68.6**	**63.6**	**67.1**	**74.4**	**146.6**

1. Data refer to fiscal years (July to June of the given years). Figures have been rounded and total may not be exact sum of components.
2. Including Long Stay Temporary Business Programme from 1995-96.
3. From 1992-93 to 1995-96 data refer to Skilled Temporary Resident Program.
4. Comprises only those applications made outside Australia, except for 2000-01.

Source: OECD (various editions); for 1999-00 and 2000-01 DIMA (2000; 2001b; 2001c).

The Economic Program is more directly pertinent than others to the Australian labour market, and the visas granted as part of the Program are therefore more likely to refer to skilled migrants. Here, too, the numbers have increased enormously: from 15,000 in 1992-93 to almost 40,000 in 1999-00 and 46,000 in 2000-01. The Economic Program encompasses three visa categories: Business Entry, Medical Practitioner and Educational. The first, Business Entry, gives the holder the right to remain in Australia for four years and is the most in demand: 35,000 were granted in 1999-00. The visa is intended for: “personnel (executives, managers and specialists) from companies operating in Australia; personnel from offshore companies seeking to establish a branch in Australia, participate in joint ventures, or fulfil a contract awarded to an offshore company; independent executives seeking to establish a new business or joining existing business in Australia; or personnel coming under a labour or regional headquarters agreement” (DIMA 2000, p. 48).

The other two categories are numerically less important. In 1999-00 the number of Medical Practitioner visas, which were granted to qualified general and specialist medical practitioners, was 2,500. These visas are issued when an effective need for foreign rather than Australian practitioners can be demonstrated. The number of Educational visas was 1,700 in 1999-00. Educational visas are issued only after it has been demonstrated that no Australian workers are available or suitable for certain academic, teaching or research job.

All three types of visa refer to skilled migrants who fill important posts in the Australian labour market. In addition to the Economic Program, the Socio-Cultural and the International Relation Programs both contain subsets of particular types of skilled immigrants. The Socio-Cultural Program, for instance, includes visas for media and film staff (600 in 1999-00) and visiting academics (3,300 in the same period). The International Relations Program includes exchange visas granted to skilled people who, thanks to bilateral agreements with other countries are given the opportunity to hone their expertise and qualifications in Australia (2,400 in 1999-00). The working holiday makers visa, which makes up the largest part of the International Relation Program, are granted to young people who, thanks to bilateral agreements with other countries, are allowed to spend up to a year in Australia.

The Student Program is directly relevant to the inflow of migrants connected with the world of academia. This Program, too, saw a sizeable expansion between 1992-93 and 1999-00 (when the number of visas reached 74,400). The number of visas for 2000-01, 146,000, includes visas granted both offshore and onshore. Since the statistics from previous years were based on offshore visas only, it is not possible to make a meaningful comparison. It is likely, however, that an increase has taken place given that the figure for 2000-01 shows a 23% increase on the combined offshore and onshore total for 1999-00 (DIMA, 2001c). The flow of students into the country is numerically large and, in light of the economic importance of academic activity, financially significant (Shu and Hawthorne, 1996). The figures also have an important direct and indirect bearing on the brain drain issue: direct, because the students constitute a certain type of skilled migration; and indirect, because the probability that circumstances will favour the continued permanence of the students in Australia after their period of study is complete is greater than for other types of immigrant.

Gathering the various data together, we have been able to pick out certain features of the skilled migration phenomenon in Australia, though it has to be said that the elaborate structures and organisation of migration policy in the country has led to a situation whereby skilled immigrants are classified under a plethora of different categories, which sometimes makes it impossible or difficult to produce a clear picture. That said, this sort of complication arises when we examine the situation in almost any country. The primary function of statistical systems is to reveal the relative weight of different immigrant categories (the categories being defined by national regulations) with a view to evaluating the effectiveness and results of immigration policy. Australia is by no means an exception in this respect, and its system does provide us with a wealth of material and plentiful information, which, as we shall see later, has made it possible to carry out an in-depth analysis and achieve a fuller understanding of the phenomenon of skilled migration.

The impact of skilled migration on Australian society can be gleaned from the Census data relating to place of birth (Table 2). A comparison between the Australian-born and foreign-born populations shows that the latter group contains a higher proportion of people who are not in the workforce or unemployed[4]. If we examine the occupations of the two groups, we find that the overseas-born have a higher proportion of workers belonging to the “manager & professional” and “technician & paraprofessional” categories, but a lower proportion belonging to the “high-skill trade” and “intermediate skill” categories. The Australian- and foreign-born groups contain roughly the same proportion of “low-skill” workers. All in all, the quality distribution between the two groups is pretty even, and the differences are very

[4] The total number of people born in Australia is 14.6 million and the number who are foreign-born is 3.9 million (OECD, 2001).

limited.

Table 2. Australian-born and overseas-born population: workforce characteristics, occupation and education, 1996.

Characteristics	Australia-Born	Overseas-Born	Resident <5 Years
	%	%	%
Workforce Characteristics			
Percent not in workforce	35.8	42.5	41.6
Percent of workforce unemployed	8.6	10.7	10.0
Occupation			
Manager & Professional	27.2	27.5	28.3
Technician & Paraprofessional	11.5	11.9	10.4
High Skill Trade	17.9	17.5	16.3
Intermediate Skill	25.4	25.1	20.2
Low Skill	18.0	18.0	24.8
Educational Qualification			
Degree/Diploma	16.2	19.2	29.6
Skilled/Basic Vocational	14.1	13.1	9.8

Source: Hugo (2001).

The foreign-born person who has been in Australia for less than five years presents an interesting case, because the differences here with respect to the other two populations are more marked. It would appear that an occupational polarisation has taken place among recent immigrants. The percentage of managers and professionals is higher (28.3% of the total) among newly-arrived residents, but so is their number of low skill workers (24.8%). In addition, the percentage of recent immigrants with a degree or diploma is 30% compared to 19.2% for all overseas born people, and 16.2% for the Australian-born. This demonstrates that the immigration that took place in the first half of the 1990s enriched the skill capital of Australia. Almost one out of three new arrivals has a degree or diploma, whereas the corresponding ratio for all overseas born people is one out of five, and for the Australian-born on the one out of six. In all likelihood, this trend will have persisted in the second part of the 1990s. It is also likely that the occupational profile of immigrants has continued to improve, and reasonable to assume that with the passing of years these immigrants will rise higher on the occupational ladder.

A recent report (Birrell *et al*., 2001) took a new approach to analysing the available figures, and looked not just at the incoming but also the outgoing flow of skilled migrants. The report was thus able to calculate the skilled migration balance for the country. In the report (ibidem, pp. 10-11), the authors refer to three main categories of migrants and describe them as follows:

- "Settlers or permanent residents include all those who initially arrive in Australia holding permanent resident visas. They also include New Zealanders where such persons indicate that their stay in Australia is permanent".
- "Net residents refers to the differences between the number of permanent residents leaving Australia who say that their departure is permanent or long term and the number who return after a long-term stay overseas".

- "Net visitors refers to the difference between the number of those who arrive in Australia with a visa allowing them to work who indicate that their stay is to be for a year or more and those who leave Australia after a long-term stay of a year or more".

The figures are derived for the most part from passenger cards which people must fill in when entering or leaving Australia. The cards provide extremely interesting source material, though we must take account of the divergence that arise between the responses given by people and their real situation[6]. «One exception is those entering Australia as permanent residents in the skilled category or on long-stay business visas whose occupational data are taken from electronic data sources entered by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) officers at the overseas issuing post» (Ibidem, p. 9). The data refers to employment only and no information is available for the level of instruction (education) or job experience[7].

An analysis of the figures such as we provide in Table A2, shows that between 1995-96 and 1999- 00, Australia benefited from a brain gain in every one of the occupational profiles considered. This is the net result of the contribution made by settlers and visitors (the exception being visiting trades persons), which more than compensated for the losses registered in the number of skilled residents. All told, in the five years under consideration, there was a net gain of 40,000 managers and administrators, 57,000 professionals, 14,000 associate professionals, and 21,000 trades persons. It is also interesting to note that almost 85% of the new migrants in occupation who entered Australia in this period are engaged in skilled occupations. Are country breakouts available?

That said, the apparent changes in the skill profiles of residents on the one hand and settlers and visitors on the other might obscure an overall loss of quality. In other words, the net total inflow of skills tell us very little about the differences between one migration stream and another, and absolutely nothing about the quality of the skills the migrants bring with them nor, therefore, their effective impact on the Australian economy. The figures in Table 4 could quite easily conceal an outflow of residents with greater experience and better qualifications than those of the incoming settlers and visitors (Birrell *et al*., 2001).

If we compare the volume of net inflows in the three-year period 1997/98-1999/00 to the stock of workers in the various categories in May 2000), the impact of immigration turns out to be rather limited. The gain in the number of managers and administrators amounts to just 3.8%, the gain in professionals to 2%, the gain in associate professionals to 0.6% and the gain in trades persons to 1%. The gain in the number of building and engineer professionals, however, amounts to a sizeable 6.4%. In any case, the increases are almost always greater than the total net gain as a proportion of total stock (0.9%), and far higher than those registered in other occupations (0.2%). This suggests that Australian immigration policy, which is geared towards upgrading the skills of incoming migrants, has been substantially effective (Table 3).

Table 3. Net gains for selected occupations as a percentage of employed stock, permanent and long-term movements, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-00 (values in thousands).

[6] A detailed analysis of the properties of this data and related problems of analysis are contained in the report by Birrell *et al*. (2001).

[7] Occupational details are based on the four digit Australian standard classification of occupations (ASCO).

Occupation	Stock (employed persons May 2000)	Net flow	Net gain as per cent of stock
Managers/administrators	**634.4**	**24.4**	**3.8**
Professionals	**1,645.3**	**32.6**	**2.0**
Natural/physical science professionals	64.8	1.8	2.8
Building/engineering professionals	110.3	7.1	6.4
Other professionals	1,470.2	23.7	1.6
Associate professionals	**1,013.2**	**6.4**	**0.6**
Building/engineering associates and technicians	98.8	1.4	1.4
Finance associate professionals	89.5	0.8	0.9
Other associate professionals	825.9	4.2	0.5
Trades persons	**1,202.4**	**12.1**	**1.0**
Other occupations	**4,520.9**	**8.6**	**0.2**
Total	**9,016.3**	**84.1**	**0.9**
Source: Birrell et al. (2001).			

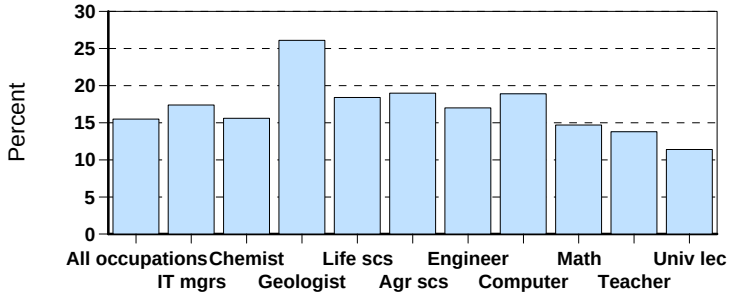
A look at the pattern of migration in all three categories (residents, settlers and visitors) reveals the only net loss in the period referred to "other natural and physical science professionals". The picture changes considerably, however, if we exclude settlers. Without them, the inflow of visitors is insufficient to counterbalance the outflow of residents in all employment categories. The visitor-resident migration balance yields a negative result. Particularly high losses are registered among resident teachers (5,000), accountants (3,700), computing professionals (3,000), nursing professionals (2,600), and university lecturers and tutors (1,200) (Table A3).

2.2. Europeans and Selected S&T Occupations

Over the three years, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, 15.5% of the 120,797 settlers arriving came from the EU. Almost 14,000 of them (73.3%) of them had come from the UK. This influx of EU settlers meant instead of showing a net loss of almost 5,100 to the EU, there was a gain of more than 13,000. Only 1.5% of the settlers had come from the CEEC. For the CEEC, even without settlers being considered, the three years saw Australia register a net gain of more than 200 CEEC persons. (Detailed data for EU and CEEC flows for total of all occupations and selected occupations in S&E are presented in the annex, Tables A4 through A15).

Even without adding in the settlers arriving, Australia enjoyed a net gain of **IT managers** over the three year period, albeit a small one of 211; when settlers are added in, the net gain was 545. The EU supplied 17.4% of the arriving settlers in this occupation group. Without including settlers, there was a net gain for Australia from the EU of 227 IT managers and when the

Figure 4. Share of settlers arriving from the EU, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, selected S&T occupations



Source: DIMIA.

settlers are added in, it rose slightly to 285. Three quarters of the settlers had come from the UK (Figure 4).

Over the three years, there was a net gain of 372 **chemists** when settlers are included (without them, there was a loss of about 100. When the EU is considered, we know 75 settlers arrived and this meant that instead of having a net loss of 2, Australia registered a net gain of 73 from the EU.

Interestingly, it was among **geologists** that the EU made the largest contribution over the three years, in terms of share. More than one quarter of the 437 geologist settlers that arrived in Australia were from the EU. Even without settlers included though, Australia gained geologists from the EU (gain of 165 over the three years). When settlers are included there was a gain of almost 300 geologists in three years.

Slightly under one in five the settlers arriving in declaring occupations in **life sciences** were from the EU. Here there were more settlers who arrived than residents and this resulted in there being a net gain (albeit only 4) without the settlers considered and when they were added in, Australia enjoyed a net gain of 89 life scientists thanks to the EU.

The EU also supplied about one in five of the **environment/agriculture scientists** who arrived in Australia as settlers between 1997-98 and 1999-2000. Here, the category of settlers only added to the net gain Australia enjoyed from the EU: without the settlers considered there was a gain measured of 56 and with the settlers, 146.

Australia also counted on the EU for its **engineers,** and with or without settlers included, Australia registered a gain from the EU. Seventeen percent of the engineers who arrived as settlers came from the EU. Excluding settlers, the three years ended in a gain of more than 600 and including settlers doubled the figure to more than 1,200.

Some one in five of the **4,293 computer professionals** Australia acquired in the settler category journeyed from the EU. A massive 86.4% of those originating from the EU region were from the UK. People in these occupations are mobile. In fact, without the settlers included, Australia would have suffered a new loss of 68; the settlers' inclusion raised the net gain to 744.

There weren't many settlers arriving in occupations of **mathematics/statistician** — over the three years, 184. About 15% of them were from the EU and Australia ended with a net gain of 42 mathematicians/statisticians from the EU when settlers are included.

Over the three years, more than 16,000 **teachers** arrived in the settler category in Australia and 13.8% of them were from the EU. Here too there was a lot of movement and Australia relied upon the settler cohort to end the period with a net gain of 459 from the EU. And what about **university tutors and lecturers**? In this occupation, about one in ten of the 1,488 arriving settlers were from the EU. Regardless of settler inclusion or not, Australia enjoyed a net gain of university tutors and lecturers from the EU.

3. Conclusions

Though brief, our research reveals the extent of the complexity inherent in skilled migration. The particularly meticulous immigration policies of Australia, and the assiduous attention towards the whole area of skilled migration have ensured that the official statistics are replete with useful information about the phenomenon. In this respect, the Australian statistics are definitely more fruitful than those usually kept by European countries. Even so, the Australian statistics are far from being entirely satisfactory.

The case of Australia demonstrates the extent and complexity of the migration phenomenon and its ramifications, and highlights the importance of having the right statistical tools to do the important job of gathering further in-depth information about this increasingly important area. This is all the more necessary because the increasing globalisation of skilled labour markets has intensified the turnover and circulation rates, which has rendered the task of monitoring the evolution of this particular aspect of international migration even more difficult than before (Hugo *et al.*, 2001).

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5. Annex of Tables

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Table A1. Migration Program Visas granted, Australia, 1990-91 to 2000-01[1] (values in thousands).

Migration category	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Total program[2]	**112.2**	**99**	**67.9**	**62.8**	**76.5**	**82.5**	**73.9**	**67.1**	**67.9**	**70.2**	**80.6**
Family	61.3	55.9	45.3	43.2	44.5	56.7	44.6	31.3	32	32	33.5
% of total program	*54.6*	*56.5*	*66.7*	*68.8*	*58.2*	*68.7*	*60.3*	*46.7*	*47.2*	*45.6*	*41.6*
Preferential family	38.8	37.7	37.6	33.8	36.8	48.7	37.2	31.3	32	32	33.5
Concessional family [3]	22.5	18.1	7.7	9.4	7.7	8	7.3	-	-	-	-
Skill	49.7	41.4	21.3	18.3	30.4	24.1	27.5	34.7	35	35.3	44.7
% of total program	*44.3*	*41.8*	*31.4*	*29.1*	*39.7*	*29.2*	*37.2*	*51.7*	*51.5*	*50.3*	*55.5*
Employer nomination/labour agreements [4]	7.5	5.6	4.8	4	3.3	4.6	5.6	6	5.6	5.4	7.5
Business skills [5]	7.0	6.2	3.3	1.9	2.4	4.9	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.3	7.4
Distinguished talents	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Skilled-Independent [6]	35.1	29.4	13	11.8	15	10.6	15	13.3	13.6	15.6	22.4
Skilled-Australian sponsored [7]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	9.2	7.9	7.2
Other	,,	,,	,,	0.4	9.6	3.8	1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Special eligibility	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.9	2.4

1. Data refer to fiscal years (July to June of the given years). Figures have been rounded and total may not be exact sum of components.
2. Figures include persons who change status (temporary to permanent).
3. From 1 July 1997 the Concessional Family Category was replaced by the Skilled-Australian Linked category and transferred from the Family to the Skill Stream. On 1 July 1999 it was renamed the Skilled-Australian Sponsored category.
4. Includes Employer Nomination Scheme, Labour Agreements and Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme
5. Business Migration program changed to Business Skills during 1991-92.
6. Named Independent prior to 1 July 1999.
7. Certain family members (brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, children and parents of working age) can be sponsored by the Australian relatives or by permanent residents. In order to be eligible, they must meet certain conditions, regarding professional qualifications and linguistic aptitudes.

Source: DIMA (2000; 2001a); OECD (various editions).

Table A2. Settler arrivals and net movement of permanent residents and long-term visitors, Australia, 1995-96 to 1999-00 (values in thousands)

	1995- 96			1996- 97			1997- 98		
Occupation	Settlers	Net Residents	Net Visitors	Settlers	Net Residents	Net Visitors	Settlers	Net Residents	Net Visitors
Managers/administrators	**5.0**	**-2.3**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**-5.3**	**8.4**	**4.5**	**-2.5**	**5.2**
Professionals	**15.6**	**-4.7**	**3.0**	**13.9**	**-6.8**	**3.7**	**12.9**	**-7.8**	**4.2**
Natural/physical science professionals	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.2
Building/engineering professionals	2.0	-0.2	0.5	1.6	-0.3	0.5	1.9	-1.0	1.0
Other professionals	12.7	-4.3	2.4	11.4	-6.3	2.9	9.0	-6.3	3.0
Associate Professionals	**4.1**	**-1.1**	**1.0**	**3.7**	**-1.1**	**0.7**	**2.9**	**-1.1**	**0.4**
Building/engineering associates and technical professionals	0.8	-0.02	0.03	0.7	-0.07	0.01	0.5	-0.1	- 0.1
Finance associate professionals	0.3	-0.1	0.02	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.2
Other associate professionals	3.0	-0.9	0.7	2.7	-0.8	0.5	2.2	-0.7	0.2
Trades persons	**6.4**	**-1.1**	**-0.4**	**5.6**	**-0.9**	**-0.5**	**5.5**	**-1.2**	**-0.6**
Other Occupations	**11.5**	**-3.0**	**0.5**	**9.9**	**-3.3**	**0.2**	**9.2**	**-5.3**	**-1.8**
Total	**42.6**	**-12.2**	**8.5**	**38.3**	**-17.4**	**12.4**	**35.1**	**-18.0**	**7.4**

Table A2. Settler arrivals and net movement of permanent residents and long-term visitors, Australia, 1995-96 to 1999-00 (values in thousands) (concluded).

	1998- 99			1999- 00			Total 5 yrs			
	Settlers	Net Residents	Net Visitors	Settlers	Net Residents	Net Visitors	Settlers	Net Residents	Net Visitors	Net Total
Managers/administrators	**5.4**	**-5.7**	**8.9**	**6.2**	**-7.0**	**9.4**	**26.4**	**-22.8**	**36.4**	**40.0**
Professionals	**14.3**	**-15.6**	**10.4**	**17.1**	**-12.6**	**9.7**	**73.8**	**-47.5**	**31.0**	**57.3**
Natural/physical science professionals	0.8	-0.8	0.06	0.9	-0.7	0.5	4.1	-2.3	1.7	3.5
Building/engineering professionals	2.2	-2.0	2.01	2.6	-1.6	1.9	10.4	-5.2	6.0	11.2
Other professionals	11.3	-12.8	7.7	13.5	-10.3	7.3	59.2	-40.0	23.3	42.6
Associate professionals	**3.3**	**-3.0**	**1.7**	**4.1**	**-3.2**	**1.2**	**18.2**	**-9.4**	**0.5**	**13.8**
Building/engineering associates and technicians	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.1	3.1	-0.6	0.4	2.8
Finance associate professionals	0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.5	1.7	-1.7	1.4	1.5
Other associate professionals	2.5	-2.2	1.1	3.0	-2.5	0.6	13.4	-7.1	3.1	9.5
Trades persons	**6.1**	**-1.8**	**-0.02**	**6.1**	**-1.5**	**-0.6**	**29.7**	**-6.3**	**-2.1**	21.6
Other occupations	**10.6**	**-8.8**	**0.7**	**12.5**	**-8.1**	**-0.3**	**53.7**	**-28.6**	**-0.9**	24.2
Total	**39.7**	**-34.8**	**21.7**	**45.9**	**-32.3**	**19.3**	**201.7**	**-114.6**	**69.3**	156.4

Source: Birrell et al. (2001)

Table A3. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-00

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Selected occupations									
Finance managers	525	1,827	840	899	391	-374	1,436	1,062	1,902
Company secretaries	3	49	152	9	10	-6	39	33	185
Information technology managers	746	1,089	334	1,3	324	-554	765	211	545
Chemists	274	260	480	468	174	-194	86	-108	372
Geologists and geophysicists	447	934	437	941	336	-494	598	104	541
Life scientists	179	274	462	298	181	-119	93	-26	436
Environmental/agricultural science professionals	167	396	474	224	154	-57	242	185	659
Other Natural /physical science professionals	1,370	750	385	2,364	589	-994	161	-833	-448
Engineers	1,701	2,859	3,738	2,645	1,102	-944	1,757	813	4,551
Accountants	5,807	4,081	4,325	9,501	1,967	-3,694	2,114	-1,580	2,745
Auditors	241	233	205	437	64	-196	169	-27	178
Corporate treasurers	4	21	20	28	1	-24	20	-4	16
Computing professionals	3,658	5,561	4,293	6,662	2,233	-3,004	3,328	324	4,617
Mathematicians/statisticians	93	147	184	190	54	-97	93	-4	180
Nursing professionals	5,269	2,788	3,099	7,872	2,084	-2,603	704	-1,899	1,2
Teachers	10,966	4,657	4,918	16,014	2,844	-5,048	1,813	-3,235	1,683

Table A4. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia,1997-98 to 1999-2000: Occupation: All occupations.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	501	265	223	575	218	-74	47	-27	196
Belgium	246	246	111	430	116	-184	130	-54	57
Denmark	402	614	128	546	240	-144	374	230	358
Finland	94	328	40	205	89	-111	239	128	168
France	1,440	2,205	421	1,811	861	-371	1,344	973	1,394
Germany	1,979	2,937	1,192	2,527	1,343	-548	1,594	1,046	2,238
Greece	2,237	366	269	1,599	409	638	-43	595	864
Ireland	1,879	6,283	1,324	3,128	4,072	-1,249	2,211	962	2,286
Italy	1,495	861	313	1,631	755	-136	106	-30	283
Netherlands	1,084	1,432	617	1,711	670	-627	762	135	752
Portugal	247	61	52	365	114	-118	-53	-171	-119
Spain	612	341	118	870	185	-258	156	-102	16
Sweden	629	1,045	200	875	309	-246	736	490	690
UK	54,525	32,328	13,762	78,672	17,450	-24,147	14,878	-9,269	4,493
Total EU (a)	**67,370**	**49,312**	**18,770**	**94,945**	**26,831**	**-27,575**	**22,481**	**-5,094**	**13,676**
%total EU	**45.5**	**35.8**	**15.5**	**40.8**	**30.0**				
Czech	295	205	143	252	260	43	-55	-12	131
Malta	222	42	53	235	60	-13	-18	-31	22
Poland	461	114	365	478	178	-17	-64	-81	284
Romania	154	49	384	116	96	38	-47	-9	375
Turkey	945	168	845	754	305	191	-137	54	899
CEEC	**2,077**	**578**	**1,790**	**1,835**	**899**	**242**	**-321**	**-79**	**1,711**
%total CEEC	**1.4**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**1.0**				
Total	**147,947**	**137,731**	**120,797**	**232,942**	**89,341**	**-84,995**	**48,390**	**-36,605**	**84,192**

Notes: (a) Excluding Luxembourg.

(b) Including only Malta, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania and Turkey.

Source: Birrell, B., Dobson, I.R., Rapson, V. and Smith, T.F. (2001), *Skilled Labour: Gains and Losses,* Centre for Population and Urban Research Monash University, Canberra.

Table 5. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Information Technology Managers

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	11	77		14	21	-3	56	53	53
Belgium	2			1		1		1	1
Denmark		2	1	4	1	-4	1	-3	-2
Finland	1					1		1	1
France	3	3		3			3	3	3
Germany	3	5		1	1	2	4	6	6
Greece	1	4		6		-5	4	-1	-1
Ireland	7	8	1	6	5	1	3	4	5
Italy	11	18	4	11	9		9	9	13
Netherlands	14	34	7	20	4	-6	30	24	31
Portugal	1	3		4	4	-3	-1	-4	-4
Spain		1		4	1	-4		-4	-4
Sweden	5	7	1	7	2	-2	5	3	4
UK	362	432	44	549	110	-187	322	135	179
Total EU (a)	**421**	**594**	**58**	**630**	**158**	**-209**	**436**	**227**	**285**
% total EU	**56.4**	**54.5**	**17.4**	**48.5**	**48.8**				
Czech		2	1		1		1	1	2
Malta			1						1
Poland	1			3		-2		-2	-2
Romania	1					1		1	1
Turkey	3		1	2		1		1	2
CEEC	**5**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**
% total CEEC	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.3**				
Total	**746**	**1089**	**334**	**1300**	**324**	**-554**	**765**	**211**	**545**

Table A6. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Chemist.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	2	34	9	5	14	-3	20	17	26
Belgium				2		-2		-2	-2
Denmark	2	2	2	3	2	-1		-1	1
Finland				1		-1		-1	-1
France	1			3	1	-2	-1	-3	-3
Germany	5	5	1	2		3	5	8	9
Greece	1		2	1					2
Ireland			3	4	5	-4	-5	-9	-6
Italy	9	25	14	16	10	-7	15	8	22
Netherlands	3		4	1	3	2	-3	-1	3
Portugal					1		-1	-1	-1
Spain				1		-1		-1	-1
Sweden	2			4		-2		-2	-2
UK	77	78	40	140	29	-63	49	-14	26
Total EU (a)	**102**	**144**	**75**	**183**	**65**	**-81**	**79**	**-2**	**73**
% total EU	**37.2**	**55.4**	**15.6**	**39.1**	**37.4**				
Czech		3			1		2	2	2
Malta									
Poland	1		2			1		1	3
Romania			5		1		-1	-1	4
Turkey			3	1	1	-1	-1	-2	1
CEEC	**1**	**3**	**10**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
% total CEEC	**0.4**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**1.7**				
Total	**274**	**260**	**480**	**468**	**174**	**-194**	**86**	**-108**	**372**

Table A7. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Geologist/geophysicist.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Residen	Visitor	Settler	Resident	Visitor	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc	Total net (inc
Austria	3	15	8	6	8	-3	7	4	12
Belgium	2		1			2		2	3
Denmark	4	3	2	7	1	-3	2	-1	1
Finland									
France			2	3	1	-3	-1	-4	-2
Germany	7	13	1	6		1	13	14	15
Greece	3					3		3	3
Ireland	3	8	2	7	4	-4	4		2
Italy	6	27	6	20	18	-14	9	-5	1
Netherlands	6	39	3	13	13	-7	26	19	22
Portugal	1	3		2		-1	3	2	2
Spain	3	3		3	2		1	1	1
Sweden	7	5		6	1	1	4	5	5
UK	89	353	89	215	102	-126	251	125	214
Total EU (a)	**134**	**469**	**114**	**288**	**150**	**-154**	**319**	**165**	**279**
% total EU	**30.0**	**50.2**	**26.1**	**30.6**	**44.6**				
Czech		2	1	1	1	-1	1		1
Malta	1					1		1	1
Poland	3			1		2		2	2
Romania			4	7		-7		-7	-3
Turkey	2			1		1		1	1
CEEC	**6**	**2**	**5**	**10**	**1**	**-4**	**1**	**-3**	**2**
% total CEEC	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.3**				
Total	**447**	**934**	**437**	**941**	**336**	**-494**	**598**	**104**	**541**

Table A8. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Life Scientist.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
UK	51	62	52	78	50	-27	12	-15	37
Austria	3	5	4	1	10	2	-5	-3	1
Belgium	1	1		4		-3	1	-2	-2
Denmark	1	1			1	1		1	1
Finland	1			1					
France			2	1		-1		-1	1
Germany	1	1	1		1	1		1	2
Greece	2	1	1	3	1	-1		-1	
Ireland	1	18	7	6	3	-5	15	10	17
Italy	4	28	12	10	11	-6	17	11	23
Netherlands	1	5	4	5	3	-4	2	-2	2
Portugal	2	4	2	1		1	4	5	7
Spain	1			1					
Sweden									
Total EU (a)	**69**	**126**	**85**	**111**	**80**	**-42**	**46**	**4**	**89**
% total EU	**38.5**	**46.0**	**18.4**	**37.2**	**44.2**				
Malta									
Czech									
Poland	1	1	5			1	1	2	7
Romania			2		1		-1	-1	1
Turkey	1	1	2		1	1		1	3
CEEC	**2**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**11**
% total CEEC	**1.1**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**0**	**1.1**				
Total	**179**	**274**	**462**	**298**	**181**	**-119**	**93**	**-26**	**436**

Table A9. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Environment/Agricultural Scientist.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria		12	4	4	1	-4	11	7	11
Belgium				1		-1		-1	-1
Denmark	1	11		1	1		10	10	10
Finland									
France		5					5	5	5
Germany		2	2				2	2	4
Greece			1	1	1	-1	-1	-2	-1
Ireland	1	21	1		4	1	17	18	19
Italy	2	21	11	3	3	-1	18	17	28
Netherlands		4	9	3	2	-3	2	-1	8
Portugal		2	3	1	2	-1		-1	2
Spain	1	5	1		1	1	4	5	6
Sweden	2		2	2					2
UK	46	51	56	61	39	-15	12	-3	53
Total EU (a)	**53**	**134**	**90**	**77**	**54**	**-24**	**80**	**56**	**146**
% total EU	**31.7**	**33.8**	**19.0**	**34.4**	**35.1**				
Czech		1	1	1		-1	1		1
Malta									
Poland			3		1		-1	-1	2
Romania			1						1
Turkey			2						2
CEEC	**0**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**-1**	**0**	**-1**	**6**
% total CEEC	**0**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.6**				
Total	**167**	**396**	**474**	**224**	**154**	**-57**	**242**	**185**	**659**

Table A10. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Engineer.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	14	97	60	32	50	-18	47	29	89
Belgium	9	3	7	10	2	-1	1		7
Denmark	8	9	5	9	6	-1	3	2	7
Finland	2	1		1	1	1		1	1
France	1	9		3	1	-2	8	6	6
Germany	3	12	7	4	7	-1	5	4	11
Greece	9	14	4	3	3	6	11	17	21
Ireland	8	64	13	18	28	-10	36	26	39
Italy	28	92	54	38	38	-10	54	44	98
Netherlands	6	97	30	20	15	-14	82	68	98
Portugal	2	18	5	3	9	-1	9	8	13
Spain	3	22	1	3	3		19	19	20
Sweden	6	65	5	24	11	-18	54	36	41
UK	333	861	443	527	282	-194	579	385	828
Total EU (a)	**432**	**1364**	**634**	**695**	**456**	**-263**	**908**	**645**	**1279**
% total EU	**25.4**	**47.7**	**17.0**	**26.3**	**41.4**				
Czech	1	1	14		6	1	-5	-4	10
Malta	4			1		3		3	3
Poland	10	4	18	9	6	1	-2	-1	17
Romania		3	93	4	1	-4	2	-2	91
Turkey	13	3	28	9	7	4	-4		28
CEEC	**28**	**11**	**153**	**23**	**20**	**5**	**-9**	**-4**	**149**
% total CEEC	**1.6**	**0.4**	**4.1**	**0.9**	**1.8**				
Total	**1701**	**2859**	**3738**	**2645**	**1102**	**-944**	**1757**	**813**	**4551**

Table A11. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Computing professional.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	41	274	81	84	112	-43	162	119	200
Belgium	13	3	1	18	1	-5	2	-3	-2
Denmark	17	11	4	21	2	-4	9	5	9
Finland	5	1		7	1	-2		-2	-2
France	6	3		14	3	-8		-8	-8
Germany	7	6	6	10	5	-3	1	-2	4
Greece	13	17	7	23	7	-10	10		7
Ireland	21	101	14	37	26	-16	75	59	73
Italy	66	174	43	78	34	-12	140	128	171
Netherlands	36	82	39	78	28	-42	54	12	51
Portugal	2	17	5	8	8	-6	9	3	8
Spain	1	12	3	4	2	-3	10	7	10
Sweden	14	94	5	25	17	-11	77	66	71
UK	1316	1417	604	2588	597	-1272	820	-452	152
Total EU (a)	**1558**	**2212**	**812**	**2995**	**843**	**-1437**	**1369**	**-68**	**744**
% total EU	**42.6**	**39.8**	**18.9**	**45.0**	**37.8**				
Czech	4	13	6	3	4	1	9	10	16
Malta				1		-1		-1	-1
Poland	10	1	6	8	1	2		2	8
Romania		3	12	1	1	-1	2	1	13
Turkey	14	1	20	10	1	4		4	24
CEEC	**28**	**18**	**44**	**23**	**7**	**5**	**11**	**16**	**60**
% total CEEC	**0.8**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**				
Total	**3658**	**5561**	**4293**	**6662**	**2233**	**-3004**	**3328**	**324**	**4617**

Table A12. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000: Occupation: Mathematician/statistician.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
UK	32	52	19	57	11	-25	41	16	35
Austria	1					1		1	1
Belgium			2		-2		-2	-2	-2
Denmark				1		-1		-1	-1
Finland									
France	1	3	1	8		-7	-3	-4	-3
Germany	4	9	1	7	4	-3	5	2	3
Greece			1						1
Ireland									
Italy			1						1
Netherlands			4	2	1	-2	-1	-3	1
Portugal		1					1	1	1
Spain									
Sweden									
Total EU (a)	**38**	**70**	**27**	**77**	**16**	**-39**	**48**	**15**	**42**
% total EU	**40.9**	**47.6**	**14.7**	**40.5**	**29.6**				
Malta									
Czech									
Poland			1	1	3	-1	-3	-4	-3
Romania			1						1
Turkey									
CEEC	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**-1**	**-3**	**-4**	**-2**
% total CEEC	**0**	**0**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**5.6**				
Total	**93**	**147**	**184**	**190**	**54**	**-97**	**93**	**-4**	**180**

Table A13. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: Teacher.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	94	136	23	117	52	-23	84	61	84
Belgium	200	98	10	157	76	43	22	65	75
Denmark	218	37	4	192	24	26	13	39	43
Finland	15	3	1	24		-9	3	-6	-5
France	95	18	8	105	5	-10	13	3	11
Germany	24	3	9	45	5	-21	-2	-23	-14
Greece	8	4	2	18	4	-10		-10	-8
Ireland	118	123	11	147	56	-29	67	38	49
Italy	161	99	37	209	62	-48	37	-11	26
Netherlands	39	25	19	49	20	-10	5	-5	14
Portugal	26	14	10	24	3	2	11	13	23
Spain	9	10	4	13	1	-4	9	5	9
Sweden	41	27	4	63	9	-22	18	-4	
UK	3,262	751	536	4,008	389	-746	362	-384	152
Total EU (a)	**4,310**	**1,348**	**678**	**5,171**	**706**	**-861**	**642**	**-219**	**459**
% total EU	**39.3**	**28.9**	**13.8**	**32.3**	**24.8**				
Czech	33	7	7	28	12	5	-5		7
Malta	5	1		4	2	1	-1		
Poland	37	4	23	32	9	5	-5		23
Romania	3	6	23	9	3	-6	3	-3	20
Turkey	95	15	33	113	13	-18	2	-16	17
CEEC	**173**	**33**	**86**	**186**	**39**	**-13**	**-6**	**-19**	**67**
% total CEEC	**1.6**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.4**				
Total	**10,966**	**4,657**	**4,918**	**16,014**	**2,844**	**-5,048**	**1,813**	**-3,235**	**1,683**

Table A14. Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures for selected occupations by residence status and by last/next residence country, Australia, 1997-98 to 1999-2000, Occupation: University lecturer/tutor.

	PLT Arrivals			PLT Departures		Net			
	Residency status			Residency status					
Last/Next Residence	Resident arriving	Visitor arriving	Settler arriving	Resident departing	Visitor departing	Resident	Visitor	Total net (exc settlers)	Total net (inc settlers)
Austria	11	11	3	31	7	-20	4	-16	-13
Belgium	9	4	1	8	4	1		1	2
Denmark	16	26	3	14	2	2	24	26	29
Finland		2		6		-6	2	-4	-4
France	11	4	2	9	4	2		2	4
Germany	4	16	3	8		-4	16	12	15
Greece	2	6	2	2	2		4	4	6
Ireland	15	15	6	13	9	2	6	8	14
Italy	26	38	15	37	24	-11	14	3	18
Netherlands	11	13	6	12	5	-1	8	7	13
Portugal	4	6	2	7	3	-3	3		2
Spain	2	1		3	1	-1		-1	-1
Sweden	7	2	4	18	2	-11		-11	-7
UK	414	252	122	561	101	-147	151	4	126
Total EU (a)	**532**	**396**	**169**	**729**	**164**	**-197**	**232**	**35**	**204**
% total EU	**30.9**	**17.3**	**11.4**	**24.8**	**17.1**				
Malta	1		9			1		1	10
Czech	2	1		2	1				
Poland	3	1	3	4	2	0	-1	-2	1
Romania	16	3	9	6	5	10	-2	8	17
Turkey				1		-1		-1	-1
CEEC	**22**	**5**	**21**	**13**	**8**	**10**	**-3**	**6**	**27**
% total CEEC	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**0.8**				
Total	**1,721**	**2,286**	**1,488**	**2,942**	**958**	**-1,221**	**1,328**	**107**	**1,595**