



# MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact any ABS office. Refer to the back cover of this publication for contact details.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together statistics and indicators for overseas migration into and out of Australia and internal migration within Australia. This publication uses Estimated Resident Population, and Overseas Arrivals and Departures data except where indicated.



### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
(A)	Area
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
(C)	City
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
(S)	Shire
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
n.a.	not available
n.f.d	not further defined
p	preliminary
r	revised
..	not applicable
—	nil, rounded to zero or less than three (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 3).

Dennis Trewin  
Acting Australian Statistician

## MAIN FEATURES .....

### CONTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION TO POPULATION GROWTH

- In the year ended June 1998, the preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 106,200, a 22% increase on the previous year, and the highest level since 1991–92. Net overseas migration contributed 47% to Australia's population growth of 226,800.

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

- In 1997–98, net permanent movement was the largest component of net overseas migration, contributing 45,300 people. There were 77,300 settler arrivals, 10% less than the previous year, and 32,000 permanent departures.
- In 1997–98 net long-term movement was 33,800, consisting of 188,100 long-term arrivals and 154,300 long-term departures. About half of long-term visitor arrivals were young students. About one-third of residents departing long-term do so for employment.
- Preliminary estimates put category jumping at 27,100 for 1997–98.

### OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

- Throughout the 1990s the proportion of Australian residents born overseas has remained fairly constant at about 23%.
- Over the last five years the number of overseas-born residents has increased by 340,500 (8%) to 4.4 million at June 1998.
- People born in the United Kingdom continue to be the largest birthplace group, making up 6% of the total population. Regions in Perth had the highest concentrations of people born in the United Kingdom.
- The New Zealand-born are the second largest group with 2% of the total population. The Gold Coast had the highest concentration of New Zealand-born people.
- The most rapidly growing birthplace groups during 1997–98 included those born in Singapore (a 17% increase to 35,900), Indonesia (a 15% increase to 55,000) and the United States of America (a 9% increase to 61,300).

### SOUTH AFRICAN-BORN

- People born in South Africa form the fourth largest group of settler arrivals. Over the last 10 years, their numbers in Australia have increased 48%. Western Australia has a particularly high proportion of the South Africa-born population.

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- Queensland experienced the highest net interstate migration gain during 1997–98 of 18,000 people. Queensland's gain fell by 11% on the previous year, continuing a downward trend that began after the record net gain of 49,200 in 1992–93.
- Victoria gained 1,210 people during 1997–98, after experiencing net interstate migration losses for more than 20 years.
- Western Australia's net interstate migration gain was lower than the previous year, declining from 6,190 to 4,730.
- All other States and Territories recorded net interstate migration losses in 1997–98.

# SECTION 1

## MIGRATION IN CONTEXT .....

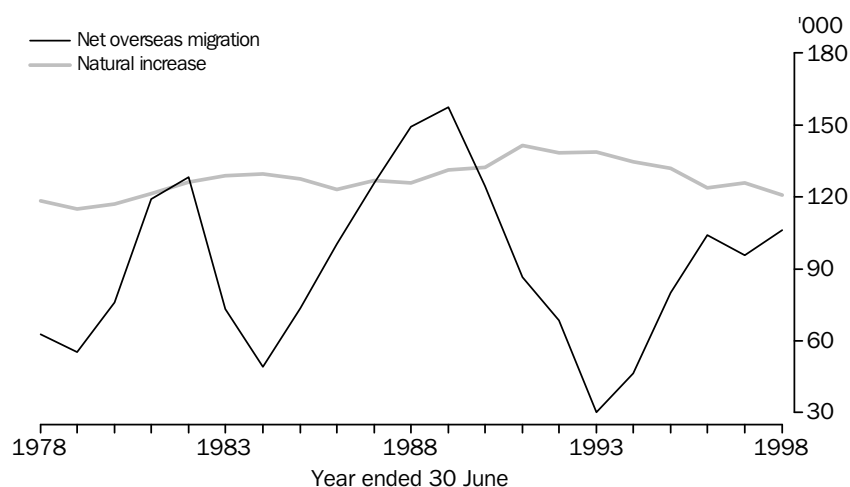
### MIGRATION AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION GROWTH

The three components of population growth are net overseas migration, births and deaths. Of these the main contributor to population growth is natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, followed by net overseas migration.

At June 1998, the estimated resident population of Australia was 18,751,000. Over the previous year the population increased by 226,800, representing a national population growth rate of 1.2% since June 1997. In 1997–98, the preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 106,200, representing 47% of Australia's population growth. This compared to 43% during the previous year. Both permanent (settler) and long-term (12 months or more) movements are included in population estimates.

The year ended June 1998 continued the trend in population growth of the past two decades with relatively stable natural increase and markedly fluctuating net overseas migration. These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Government's migrant visa quota and the prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



Over the past two decades, Australia's level of net overseas migration has fluctuated substantially. The peak of 1988–89 at 157,400 people resulted in net overseas migration being the main contributor to Australia's population growth in that year (55%), while the trough in 1992–93 of 30,000 people contributed only 18% to population growth. Since then, net overseas migration has risen again to the present level of 106,200, although remaining below the level of natural increase.

### COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 1997–98, net permanent movement was the largest component of net overseas migration, contributing 45,300 people. In comparison, net long-term movement contributed 33,800 people while preliminary estimates of category jumping accounted for 27,100 in the same period. Australia's net overseas migration consisted of 77,300 settler arrivals, 32,000 permanent departures, 188,100 long-term arrivals and 154,300 long-term departures.

## COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year ended	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1978	73 171	23 096	50 075	85 356	79 293	6 063	6 578	62 715
1983	93 011	24 830	68 181	79 728	72 458	7 270	-2155	73 295
1988	143 466	20 471	122 995	98 782	78 553	20 229	6 149	149 341
1993	76 330	27 905	48 425	127 436	113 190	14 246	-32 629	30 042
1994	69 768	27 280	42 488	137 600	112 707	24 893	-20 832	46 549
1995	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	-12 917	80 125
1996	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	104 137
1997	85 752	29 857	55 895	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
1998p	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	27 061	106 223

## MIGRATION AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

Net overseas migration measures permanent and long-term movement in and out of Australia. The Migration and Humanitarian Programs have a major impact on only part of the inflow — that relating to permanent (settler) arrivals. The groups of permanent settler arrivals not affected by these programs are New Zealand citizens, those Australian citizens who had decided to permanently leave Australia but have now changed their mind, residents of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island etc. and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas. Long-term movement is not included in these programs.

Apart from the cases above, prospective settlers to Australia must meet the criteria for a permanent visa, as specified by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs, administered by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Therefore the number and proportion of permanent settlers to Australia each year is affected to a large degree by the Government's current immigration policy. In 1997–98, there were 68,000 places under the Migration Program and 12,000 under the Humanitarian Program.

The Migration (non-Humanitarian) Program is made up of the Family stream, the Skill streams and Special Eligibility migrants. In 1997–98, more than half of the Migration Program places were allocated to the Skill streams. The Humanitarian Program is made up of Refugees, Special Humanitarian and Special Assistance migrants.

The Migration and Humanitarian Programs include a number of on-shore migrants to Australia who are not counted as settler arrivals; i.e. those who previously arrived in Australia on a temporary visa and have changed their status to permanent resident, including persons already in Australia who are granted Protection Visas.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1998*.

## SETTLER ARRIVALS(a), Visa Eligibility Categories—1997–98

Visa category(b)	no.	%
<b>Migration Program</b>		
Family		
Spouses & fiancées	16 056	20.8
Parents	1 812	2.3
Other	3 274	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>21 142</i>	<i>27.3</i>
Skilled		
Australian linked	7 355	9.5
Regional linked	120	0.2
Employer nomination scheme	2 172	2.8
Business skills	5 086	6.6
Distinguished talents	104	0.1
Independent	11 148	14.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>25 985</i>	<i>33.6</i>
Special eligibility	217	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>47 344</i>	<i>61.2</i>
<b>Humanitarian Program</b>		
Refugee	3 553	4.6
Special humanitarian	3 033	3.9
Special assistance	2 193	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 779</i>	<i>11.4</i>
<b>Non-program migration</b>		
New Zealand citizens	19 393	25.1
Other	1 811	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>21 204</i>	<i>27.4</i>
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>77 327</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Data based on visa subclass at time of arrival.

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1998*.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Like Australia, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand have made a conscious effort to regulate immigration. The immigration programs of these countries are built around the concepts of family, skills and humanitarian entry.<sup>1</sup>

Of the selected English-speaking countries, Canada has had the highest level of net international migration during the 1990s. Australia has had the second highest, except for 1994 when net international migration to the United Kingdom increased to slightly above Australia.

<sup>1</sup> D. Richardson, *An overview of the Migration Program*, Speeches from the National Immigration and Population Outlook Conference, February 1995, Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, AGPS, Canberra, 1995.

## NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION(a), Selected Countries

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Australia	97 131	81 669	51 356	34 822	55 506	106 864
New Zealand	5 087	10 547	4 640	13 985	n.a.	28 486
United States of America(b)	556	988	1 034	916	854	888
United Kingdom	243 000	27 600	-11 100	-3 020	62 441	53 882
Canada	208 893	125 646	168 006	167 208	148 691	134 588

(a) International data relate to calendar year.

(b) Data for 1990 and 1991 reflect movement of Armed Forces due to the Gulf War.

Sources: For New Zealand, United Kingdom and Canada: United Nations, *1996 Demographic Yearbook*, 1998.

For United States of America: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1997* (117th edition), Washington, DC, 1997.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION<sup>1</sup>

Population projections give possible scenarios of the size, structure and distribution of the population based on a combination of assumptions about trends in births, deaths and migration. Net overseas migration and fertility have the greatest impact on Australia's population growth. However, it is extremely difficult to develop accurate assumptions about future net overseas migration for Australia because of its volatility.

In the most recent set of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population projections, net overseas migration is assumed to drop to between 70,000 and 90,000 per year. Fertility is assumed to continue to decline from the present level of 1.8 to between 1.6 and 1.75 births per woman. Within these parameters, Australia's 1997 population of 18.5 million could grow to between 23.5 and 26.4 million by the year 2051.

If there were no net overseas migration from 1997, the Australian population would peak at between 20.1 million and 20.6 million in the late 2020s before declining to between 18.3 and 19.5 million by 2051. Every 1,000 net overseas migrants per year would add approximately 77,000 to the total Australian population by 2051. Changes in the level of fertility have a much greater impact on population size than net overseas migration. Each shift in the total fertility rate of 0.1 births per woman changes the projected 2051 population by about 1 million persons.

Changes in net overseas migration affect the size of the population but have less effect on the age structure and therefore have little impact on the median age of the Australian population. If net overseas migration fell to 70,000 by 1999 and then remained constant, the median age in 2051 would be 44–46 years. With no net overseas migration, the median age in 2051 would be 47–49 years.

<sup>1</sup> *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051* (ABS Cat. no. 3222.0).

## MIGRATION AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION ESTIMATES

The ABS produce estimates of the population in each State and Territory every three months. These are produced by taking the population at one point, adding births, subtracting deaths and adding net overseas migration. To meet the conflicting demands for accuracy and timeliness, this is done three times; preliminary estimates are produced six months after the end of the reference period, revised estimates are produced 15 months after a financial year and final estimates are produced following a census.

The ABS also produces estimates of the population by country of birth for June each year for Australia, using overseas arrival and departure information. Preliminary, revised and final estimates are produced with the same time frame as population estimates. Estimated population by country of birth for each State and Territory are produced after each census.



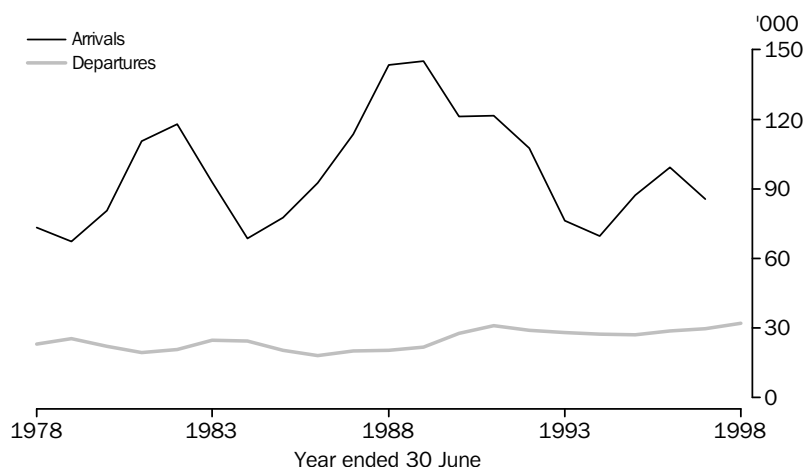
## SECTION 2

## PERMANENT MOVEMENT .....

### NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT

During 1997–98 net permanent movement was 45,300 people, consisting of 77,300 settler arrivals and 32,000 permanent departures. Compared to the previous year, the level of net permanent movement declined by 19% from 55,900.

### PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



### ARRIVALS

The number of settler arrivals in 1997–98 (77,300) declined 10% from the previous year. This reflected lower planning levels set by the Government for the Migration and Humanitarian Programs in 1997–98 (68,000 and 12,000, respectively, compared to 74,000 and 12,000 in 1996–97). These levels include places for on-shore applicants who are already in Australia and apply for permanency. The fall in arrivals occurred despite an increased number of non-program migrants from New Zealand.

In 1997–98, about 73% of settler arrivals entered Australia under the different visa classes of the Migration and Humanitarian Programs (see page 5, section 1). There were 47,340 (61.2%) who migrated under the Migration Program, 8,780 (11.4%) under the Humanitarian Program, and a further 21,200 (27.4%) who were non-program immigrants.<sup>1</sup> The non-program immigrants include New Zealand citizens, who arrive under the Trans Tasman Travel Arrangement and are not required to hold an Australian visa, and children born overseas to Australian citizens.

### Birthplace

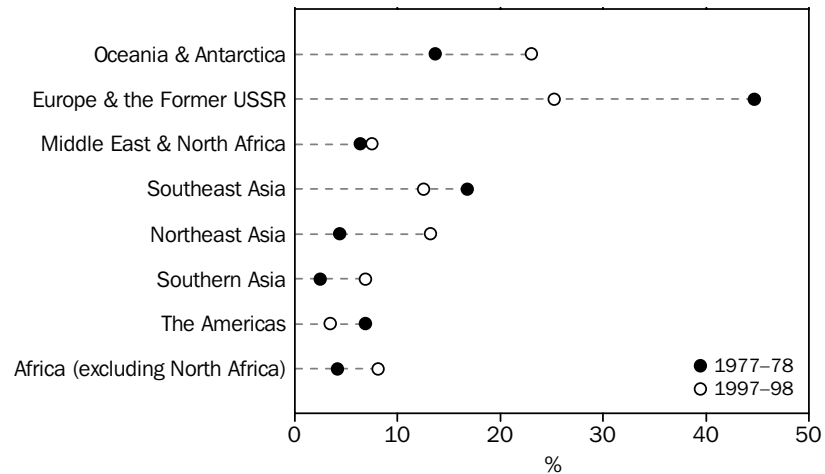
Nearly half of the settlers who arrived during 1997–98 were born in Europe and the Former USSR (19,500) or Oceania (17,800). While the number of arrivals from most regions fell from the previous year, the number of arrivals from Oceania and Africa (excluding North Africa) (6,300) increased by 6% and 25%, respectively. Settlers from the Oceania region increased the most over the past two decades, from 14% of all arrivals in 1977–78 to 23% in 1997–98.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1998*.

Birthplace *continued*

Conversely the proportion of settlers from Europe and the Former USSR showed the largest decline, from 45% of all settlers in 1977–78 to 25% in 1997–98, despite the actual number of settlers from this region increasing.

## SETTLER ARRIVALS



## Oceania

An estimated 23% of Australia's permanent arrivals came from the Oceania region. New Zealand was the main source country from this region, accounting for 19% of all permanent arrivals, other contributing countries included Fiji and Western Samoa. The proportion of permanent arrivals from the Oceania region, in particular New Zealand, has increased substantially over the past six years (from 7% in 1991–92 to 19% in 1997–98) and remains Australia's second main source of migrants, after Europe and the Former USSR. However, New Zealand has overtaken the United Kingdom as the main source country of settler arrivals.

Flows between New Zealand and Australia are influenced by relative economic conditions in each country. The number of settler arrivals to Australia from New Zealand increases in times of economic buoyancy in Australia and declines with slower economic conditions. The lack of visa requirements between the two countries makes the decision to move between them easier.

There has also been an increase in the number of New Zealand citizens arriving in Australia who were born in other countries. The proportion of overseas-born New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia permanently has increased from 21% of all New Zealand citizens during 1992–93 to 24% in 1997–98. Most of those not born in New Zealand were born in the surrounding smaller Oceania countries like Western Samoa (5%), the Cook Islands and Fiji (both 1%). However, there was also a similar proportion born in Europe (7%), mainly from the United Kingdom (5%). Another 6% came from countries in the three Asian regions, such as South Korea and Taiwan (both 1%).

## PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS, Country of Birth

Country of birth	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand-born	79.5	80.1	76.7	75.3	74.5	75.7
Overseas-born						
United Kingdom	6.4	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.4
Western Samoa	4.7	3.2	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0
Cook Islands	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.2
South Korea	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1
Fiji	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0
Australia	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
South Africa	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Taiwan	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.7
China	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7
Tonga	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
Total	20.5	19.9	23.3	24.7	25.5	24.3
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	8 356	9 620	13 620	16 238	17 508	19 397

## Europe and the Former USSR

A quarter of Australia's settler arrivals came from Europe and the Former USSR in 1997–98, a decline of 12% compared to the previous year. The majority of arrivals from this region came from the United Kingdom (12% of all permanent arrivals) and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republics (8% each).

Traditionally the main source region for settler arrivals, the proportion of migrants from this region has been slowly declining. This decline can be attributed to less migrants coming from the United Kingdom, the main contributing country from this region, which accounted for 29% of all settlers in 1977–78 declining to 12% of all settlers in 1997–98. There were only 9,900 settler arrivals from the United Kingdom during 1997–98, close to the lowest intake over the past 20 years of 8,960 in 1993–94.

## Northeast Asia

The Northeast Asian region contributed 13% of settler arrivals to Australia during 1997–98, with most born in China (6% of all permanent arrivals), Hong Kong (4%) and Taiwan (2%). The number of settlers from this region has declined by 32% in the past two years (from 15,130 in 1996–97 to 10,210 in 1997–98) making this region equal to Southeast Asia as third largest source region. Most of this decline occurred from the main source countries. However, compared to two decades ago the proportion of arrivals from this region has increased substantially from being the sixth main source region with only 4% of all settlers in 1977–78.

Northeast Asia *continued*

China made a substantial contribution to settler arrivals during 1995–96 and 1996–97, mainly consisting of family reunion of spouses and children of Chinese people given permanent status in the late 1980s. In 1997–98, the number of arrivals dropped by nearly half (44%) compared to 1996–97, to 4,340, almost that of earlier years when annual arrivals numbered less than 4,000.

Prior to 1995–96, Hong Kong was the main source of settlers from this region but the number of these settlers has also been declining, perhaps reflecting greater stability and confidence now the handover to Chinese rule has taken place.

## Southeast Asia

Another 13% of settler arrivals to Australia during 1997–98 came from the Southeast Asian region, most from the Philippines (4% of all permanent arrivals), Viet Nam (3%) and Indonesia (2%). The number of settlers from this region declined by 15% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, resulting mainly from declines in arrivals from the Philippines and Viet Nam and despite increasing arrivals from Indonesia. Compared to 1977–78, the proportion of settlers from the Southeast Asian region has declined from 17% to the current level of 13%.

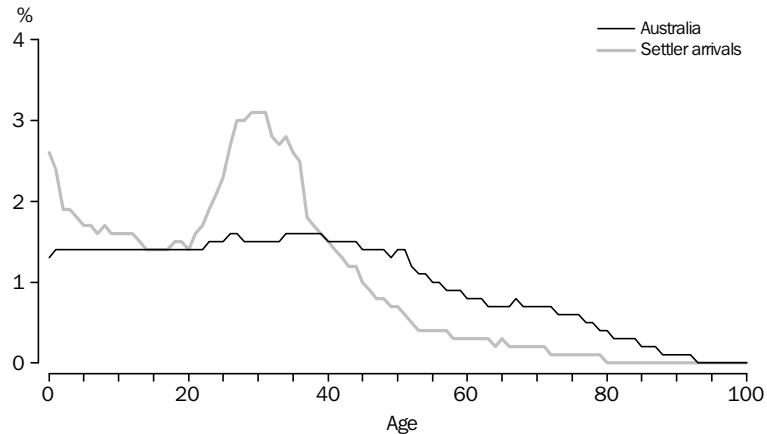
## PERMANENT ARRIVALS

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June 1998</i>
no.	
<b>Regions</b>	
Oceania & Antarctica	17 792
Europe & the Former USSR	19 501
Middle East & North Africa	5 790
Southeast Asia	9 700
Northeast Asia	10 214
Southern Asia	5 333
The Americas	2 716
Africa (excluding North Africa)	6 256
<b>Countries</b>	
New Zealand	14 723
United Kingdom	9 193
China (excluding Taiwan)	4 338
South Africa	4 281
Hong Kong SAR	3 194
India	2 786
Philippines	2 769
Viet Nam	2 311
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 135
Indonesia	1 917

## Age, sex and marital status

Settler arrivals have a much younger age structure than the Australian population, with the highest proportions in the 0–4, 25–29, 30–34 and 35–39 year age groups. Of migrants aged 25–34 years, 62% were married, suggesting that most migrants arrive in family groups. A further 30% were never married, so young single adults are also a substantial group. The proportion of arrivals aged 50 years and over (8% in 1997–98) was markedly lower than for the same group in the Australian population (27%).

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATION(a)



(a) Based on estimated resident population for Australia at 30 June 1998.

Women outnumbered men among settler arrivals in 1997–98, with 93 men to every 100 women. This compares to 99 men to every 100 women in the Australian population. In particular, there were much higher numbers of women than men aged 20–29 years.

## AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF SETTLER ARRIVALS

Age group (years)	Never married %	Married %	Widowed %	Divorced %	Separated %	De facto %	Total no.
0–14	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 505
15–24	71.5	25.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	12 222
25–34	30.0	61.5	0.2	1.7	1.2	5.3	22 141
35–44	9.9	80.5	0.9	4.2	1.9	2.6	12 891
45–54	4.2	81.1	2.6	7.4	2.7	2.0	5 202
55–64	3.5	77.9	9.7	6.5	2.1	0.4	2 480
65+	2.9	59.6	30.4	5.2	1.3	0.6	1 886
<b>All age groups</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>77 327</b>

## DEPARTURES

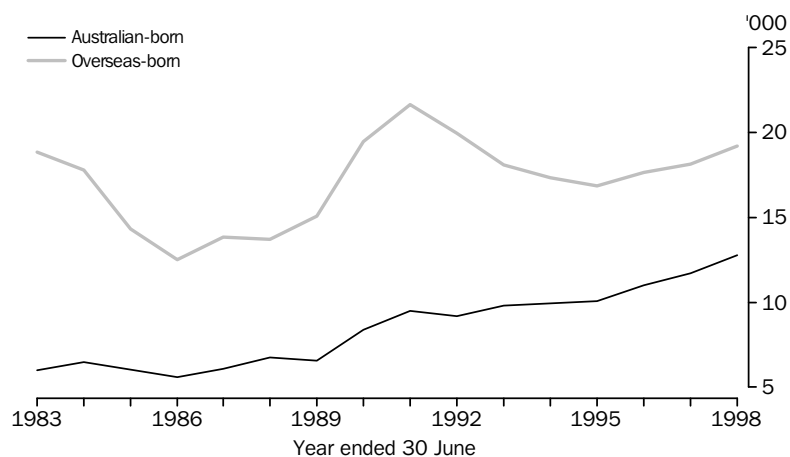
Although the number of permanent departures is much lower than that of settler arrivals, it can have significant social and economic effects on the population, depending on the age, sex, qualifications and skills of the emigrants.

In 1997–98, there were 32,000 permanent departures, an increase of 7% on 1996–97 and the highest level recorded over the past two decades. Over the last 20 years permanent departures have fluctuated from a low of 18,100 in 1985–86 to the high recorded for 1997–98. The pattern of permanent departures tends to mirror levels of permanent arrivals, although at substantially lower levels and with a time lag of about two years. In the last few years this pattern has been less evident because of the higher proportion of Australian-born people who have been leaving.

## Birthplace

In 1997–98, 40% of people departing permanently had been born in Australia, a slightly higher proportion than the previous year. Since 1985–86, when the number of Australian-born departures reached a minimum of 5,600, the number has been increasing and is now over twice as high at 12,800. However, the proportion of departures who are Australian-born, some of whom are the children of returning settlers, has remained close to one-third each year over the same period.

### DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN



As in all previous years, the majority of permanent departures had been born overseas. The largest group of people departing in 1997–98 was born in New Zealand (18% of all departures), followed by those born in the United Kingdom (12%). Over the last 20 years, these two groups have consistently been the only groups with over 1,000 emigrants annually, reflecting the large number of migrants from these countries living in Australia.

Over the last 15 years, an average of 85% of overseas-born people departing permanently returned to their country of birth. Only in the last six years has the proportion declined consistently to the current level of 76%. This fall is mainly attributable to declines in the proportion of overseas-born people returning to the two largest country groups, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

## Departure rates

Over the last 15 years, departure rates have varied markedly between different birthplace groups. While the highest numbers of departures have been Australia-born, their rate of departure was relatively low (89 per 100,000 in 1997–98). New Zealanders have been the most mobile group, leaving at a rate of over 2,000 per 100,000 until 1997–98, markedly higher than any other group. These rates reflect the freedom of movement possible because of the lack of visa requirements for New Zealand citizens. However, their departure rates have declined steadily throughout the period. Those born in Canada and the United States of America also exhibited high rates of departure, although the levels have tended to fall over the last 15 years.

## PERMANENT DEPARTURE RATES, Selected Countries of Birth

Country of birth	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....			
	1983	1988	1993	1998
	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000
New Zealand	3 578	2 256	2 069	1 748
United States of America	1 679	1 238	1 393	1 105
Canada	1 076	1 290	1 131	1 089
China	182	197	406	779
United Kingdom	564	327	360	356
Former Yugoslav Republics	245	165	119	266
Philippines	261	194	230	179
Viet Nam	73	108	182	224
Germany	325	158	168	167
Netherlands	293	185	197	135
Italy	133	100	92	66
All overseas-born	587	392	449	445
Australia	50	53	73	90
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>173</b>

People from older migrant streams including most European countries exhibit lower rates of departure than average. In contrast, departure rates for Viet Nam and China, have increased markedly over the last twenty years.

Although there are inevitable losses of new settlers in the first few years after arrival and in response to economic downturns, high settler loss varies between birthplace groups. According to Price<sup>1</sup>, high losses are associated with the country of origin having good social services, relatively strong economies or strong family ties, while losses are lower among settlers from countries with unsettled political conditions and/or with poor economies. Such settlers would find it either impossible or undesirable to return to their country of origin even in times of economic recession in Australia.

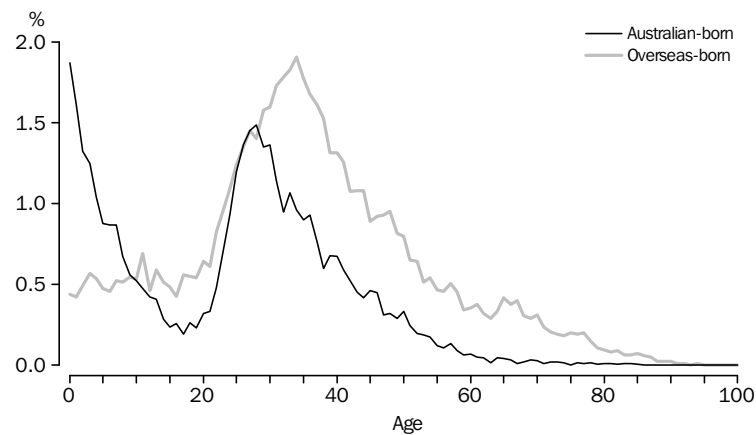
## Age and sex

Similar to permanent arrivals, those departing permanently had a younger age structure than the total Australian population. For total permanent departures the largest age groups were 25–29 years (14%), 30–34 years (14%) and 35–39 years (12%). In contrast, relatively few departures were children or teenagers (only 15% were aged 5–19 years in 1997–98).

Because people born in overseas countries have aged since their arrival in Australia, they have a slightly older age structure than the Australian-born population departing permanently. For the same reason, overseas-born people also tended to be older than Australian-born people departing, 27% of whom were aged 45 years and over compared to 10% for the Australian-born population. The high proportion of Australian-born residents aged under 10 years (27%) is caused by the inclusion of the children of overseas-born people who were born in Australia.

<sup>1</sup> Charles Price, 'Coalition immigration policy', *People and Place*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp.4–8, 1996.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES



Just over half of overseas-born people departing permanently in 1997–98 were male, while slightly more than half of the Australian-born population departing were female. In both groups males had a slightly older age distribution than females.

However, in the 20–34 years age group of the overseas-born population and 20–29 years age group of the Australian-born population there was a clear excess of females.

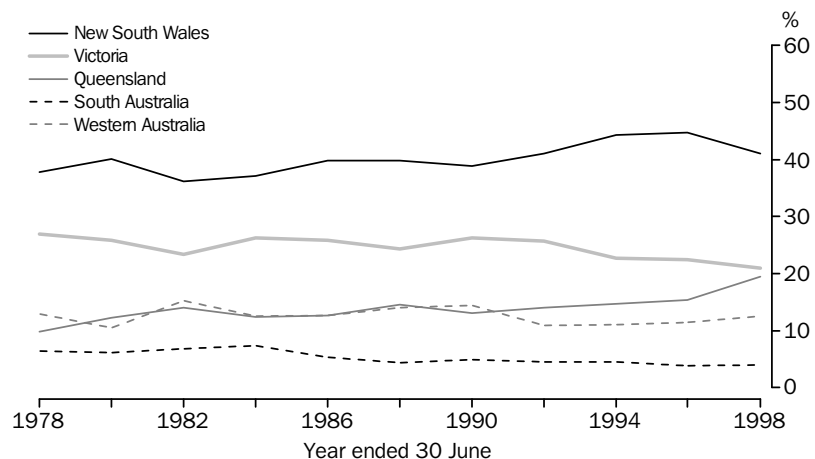
## STATES AND TERRITORIES

## Settlers' destinations

The eastern States of Australia are the most popular States of intended residence for settlers, with 41% intending to live in New South Wales, 21% in Victoria and 20% in Queensland. The distribution of settlers to each State and Territory has changed little over the past two decades, with New South Wales and Victoria consistently being the most popular destinations for the majority of settlers (almost two-thirds of all settlers in 1997–98). During the 1990s the population of settlers arriving in Victoria has gradually decreased while the population going to Queensland has increased.

After the initial move to Australia some migrants make subsequent moves interstate, these moves then become part of Australia's interstate migration. These subsequent moves usually occur within the first few years of residency in Australia.

## STATE OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, Settler Arrivals

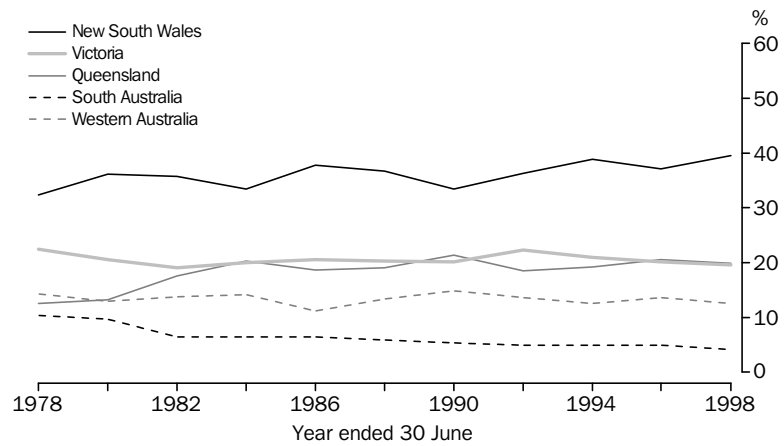




## Emigrants' last State of residence

New South Wales also has the largest proportion of permanent departures (40% of all permanent departures in 1997–98). Queensland and Victoria had the next largest proportion of permanent departures (20% each). Between 1987–88 and 1997–98, the proportion of permanent departures from New South Wales and Queensland increased while that of Victoria declined.

## STATE OF LAST RESIDENCE, Permanent Departures



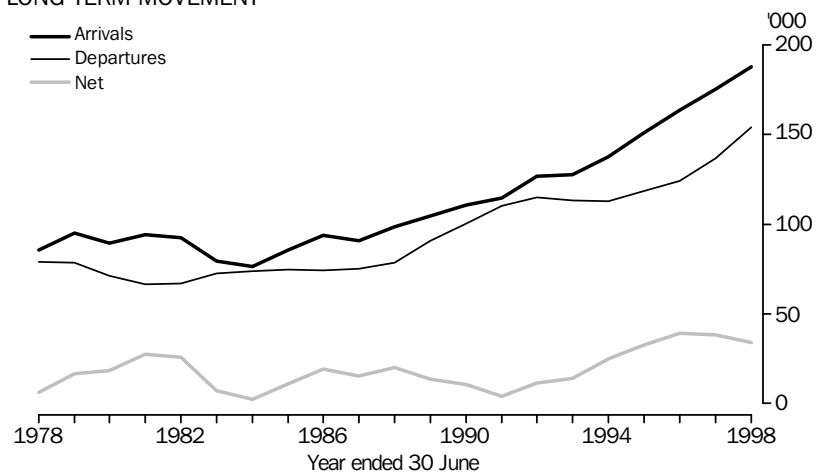
## SECTION 3

## LONG-TERM MOVEMENT .....

### RECENT TRENDS

While the major influence on the number of permanent arrivals is the levels set in the Migration and Humanitarian Programs, long-term travellers have fewer restrictions when moving in and out of Australia in response to international and Australian conditions. In 1997–98 there were 188,100 long-term arrivals, an increase of 7% on the previous year. This continued the trend which has prevailed since 1983–84 when arrivals numbered 76,500. There were 154,300 long-term departures in 1997–98, a 13% increase on the previous year. This resulted in a net long-term migration gain of 33,800.

#### LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

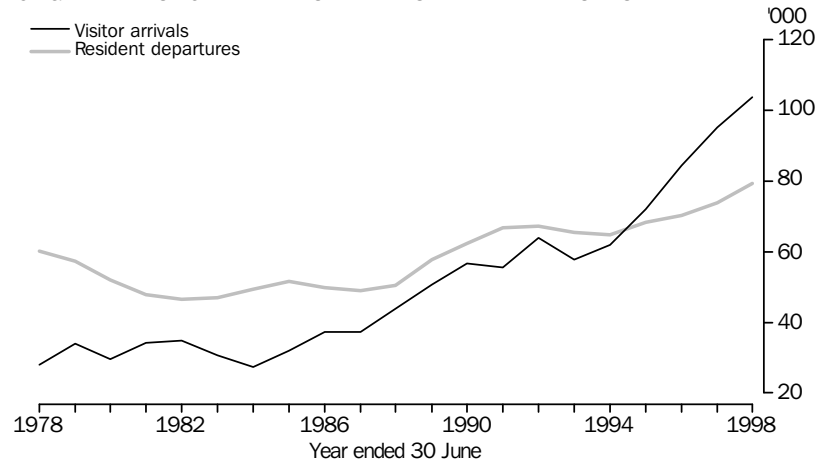


Long-term travellers fall into two distinct categories—overseas visitors staying in Australia 12 months or more and Australian residents (see Glossary) staying overseas for 12 months or more. Both groups are represented in the arrivals stream, which consists of overseas visitors entering the country and Australian residents returning from overseas, and the departures stream, which consists of overseas visitors leaving the country at the end of their stay and Australian residents leaving for a period overseas.

Over the last 20 years, the number of long-term overseas visitors has increased more than threefold from 28,000 in 1977–78 to 103,800 in 1997–98. The year to June 1995 was the first time when the number of overseas visitors arriving exceeded the number of Australian residents departing.

In contrast, the number of Australian residents departing was high during the late 1970s (60,100 in 1977–78), fell to lower levels during the 1980s (46,500 in 1981–82) and then rose again from 1993–94). By 1997–98 the number of Australian departures had risen to the highest level ever of 79,400.

## LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS AND RESIDENT DEPARTURES



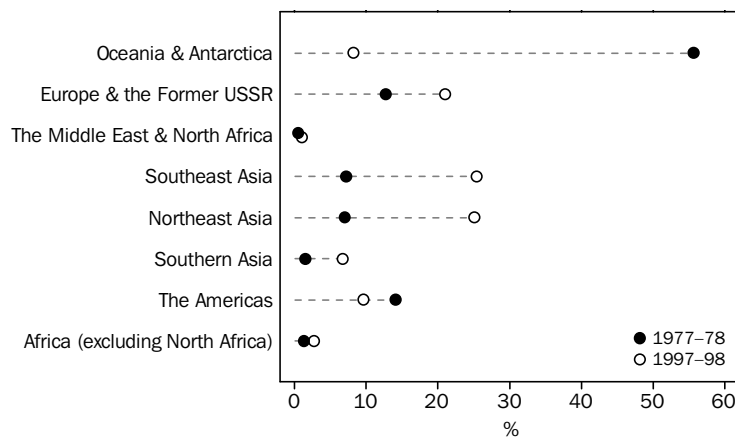
## OVERSEAS VISITORS

## Main source regions

Of the 103,800 long-term visitor arrivals in 1997–98, just over half were residents of countries in the Southeast and Northeast Asian regions (each region contributed 25% of long-term arrivals). Residents of countries in Europe and the Former USSR contributed the third largest group of long-term arrivals (21%).

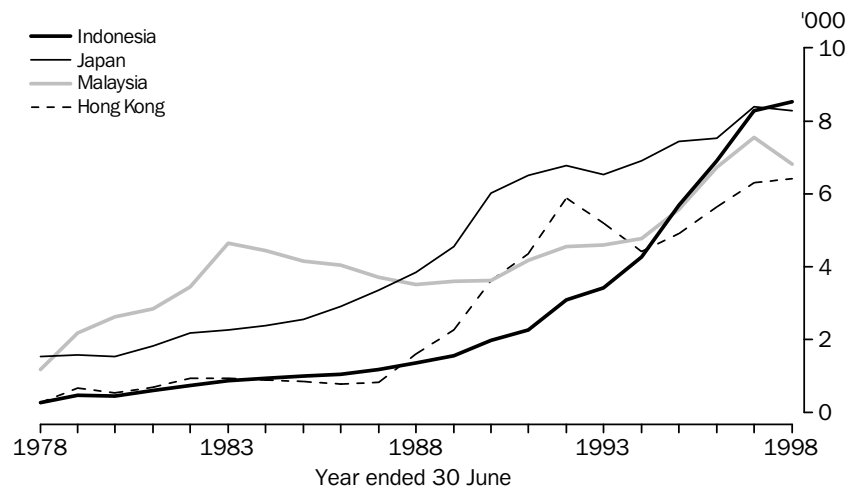
In contrast, 20 years ago, 55% of long-term visitor arrivals were residents of New Zealand and 14% of the United States of America, while countries of the Asian regions contributed very few arrivals.

## LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, By Country Region



Apart from the growth in total numbers of arrivals, the most marked feature has been the growth in the number of arrivals from Asian regions, particularly over the last 10 years. However the Asian currency crisis appears to have had an impact on the number of arrivals in 1997–98. Arrivals from Malaysia fell by 10% and the exponential growth exhibited in arrivals from Indonesia was curtailed.

## LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES

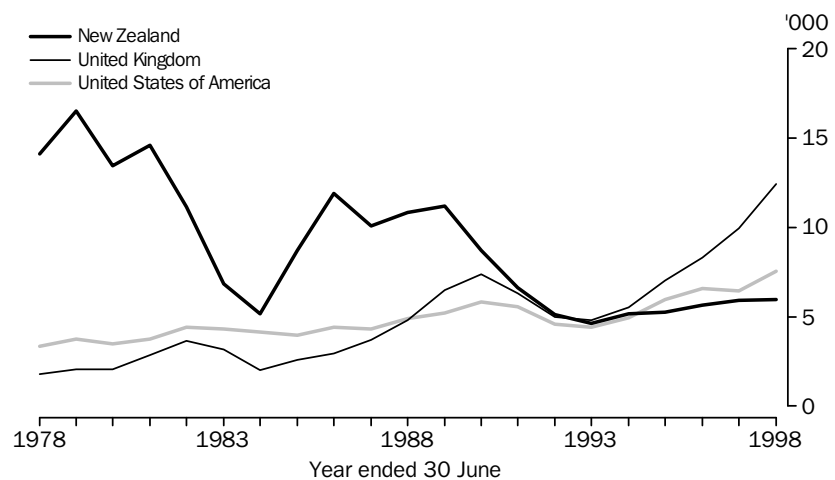


## Main source countries

As for the previous year, the largest group of long-term visitor arrivals in 1997–98 was residents of the United Kingdom (12%). The number of long-term arrivals from the United Kingdom increased markedly, from 9,950 in 1996–97 to 12,400 in 1997–98; the current level being almost seven times as high as it was in 1977–78. The United States of America has been the steadiest source of long-term visitor arrivals over the last 20 years, with an average of 4,650 arrivals per year.

Of all the major source countries, New Zealand has shown the greatest fluctuations in the number of long-term visitor arrivals. From peaks in 1978–79 (16,500 or 49% of all long-term visitor arrivals) and 1985–86 (11,900 or 32%), the number of arrivals has fallen to a low of 5,200 (19%) in 1983–84 and 4,600 (8%) in 1992–93. These fluctuations can be explained in part by the fact that many New Zealand long-term visitor arrivals come for employment reasons (39% in 1997–98) and are thus influenced by the relative economic conditions in each country.

## LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM MAJOR SOURCE COUNTRIES



## Education

One of the main reasons for the growth in long-term visitor arrivals has been the development of education for international students in Australia. The proportion of long-term arrivals intending to study has grown from 11% in 1977–78 to 51% (53,100) in 1997–98. Students are clustered in the younger age groups with 75% aged less than 25 years and a further 20% aged 25–34 years in 1997–98. More students were male than female with 122 males for every 100 females. Most long-term arrivals from the Asian regions travelled to Australia for education (77%). Further, this group accounted for 86% of the total number of visiting students. Japan was the only main Asian country that did not follow this pattern. Of the 8,300 long-term visitor arrivals from Japan, only 31% came for education.

As a large proportion of long-term arrivals to Australia for education was from the Asian regions, the affect of the Asian currency crisis in 1997–98 was evident, especially from Southeast Asia. Up to 1996–97, the number of arrivals from Asia had been growing substantially each year, but during 1997–98 there was a decline in arrivals from Southeast Asia (2%) and a marginal increase in arrivals from the Northeast Asia (2%).

Arrivals from Southeast Asia declined (by 2%) after showing an average annual growth rate of 16% over the past five years. The most notable decline was in arrivals from Malaysia, the second largest source country from this region, which declined by 9%. Arrivals from Northeast Asia increased by 2% after averaging a growth rate of 9% over the past five years. There were increases in arrivals from Japan (6%) and China (47%) but this was offset by a decline from Korea (8%), the second largest source country from this region.

## LONG-TERM ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION

STUDENTS.....				
<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>1996–97</i>	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>% of long-term arrivals, 1997–98</i>
Indonesia	7 469	7 666	2.6	89.9
Malaysia	6 988	6 341	-9.3	93.1
Hong Kong SAR	5 719	5 739	0.3	89.6
Singapore	5 399	5 316	-1.5	87.3
Korea	4 396	4 040	-8.1	77.4
India	2 358	3 736	58.4	83.7
Japan	2 406	2 551	6.0	30.8
China	1 379	2 028	47.1	57.5
<b>All countries</b>	<b>50 465</b>	<b>53 134</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>

## Other reasons

Those visiting Australia for employment were the second largest group of long-term visitor arrivals, accounting for 14% (14,300) of all arrivals. In this group, males outnumbered females by nearly 2 to 1. The peak age groups were 25–34 years (44%) and 35–44 years (26%). The largest groups coming for employment were residents of the United Kingdom (4,100), New Zealand (2,300) and the United States of America (1,800).

Other reasons *continued*

Holiday-makers formed the third largest group of long-term visitor arrivals (9%). They tended to be young, with 66% being aged 20–29 years, and were evenly divided between male and female. The United Kingdom (3,400) and Japan (1,700) were the two main countries of residence of long-term holiday arrivals.

## Departures

In 1997–98 there were 79,400 departures of long-term overseas visitors, continuing the trend of increasing numbers of departures over the last 20 years. Most long-term visitors stay in Australia for less than three years, although there are variations depending on the reason for travelling. Students tend to stay between two and three years, about the length of an undergraduate degree, as do those coming for employment or business. In contrast, holiday-makers and those visiting friends or relatives usually stay for a year.

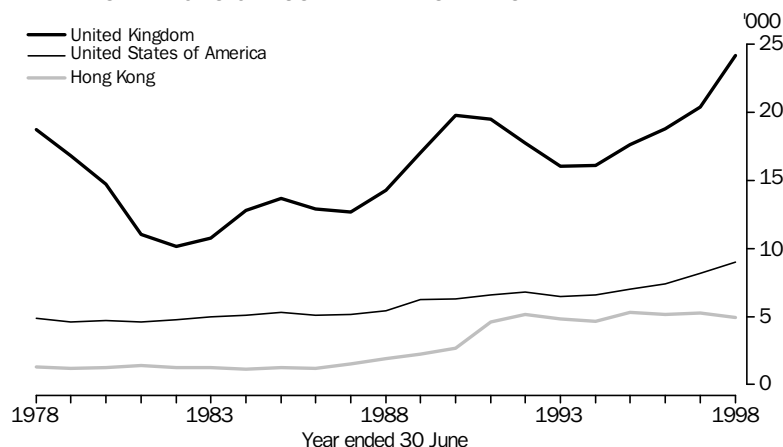
## AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

## Destinations

In the last 10 years, the number of Australian residents departing long-term has increased by 57%, with an 8% increase in the last year. As has been the case for the last 20 years, the United Kingdom was the most popular destination in 1997–98, attracting 24,200 (30%) Australian residents. This was the highest level in 20 years and represented a 19% increase on the previous year's long-term departures of Australian residents to the United Kingdom.

The second most popular destination for Australian residents in 1997–98 was the United States of America, with 9,000 departures (11%), followed by Hong Kong (4,900 or 6%) and New Zealand (3,200 or 4%).

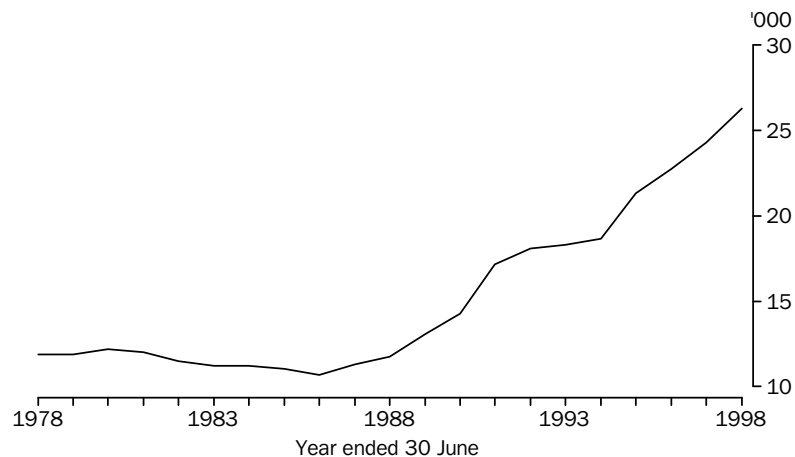
## MAIN DESTINATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS



## Employment

The number of long-term residents departing for employment reasons has been increasing since the late 1980s, from a low of 10,700 in 1985–86 to 26,300 in 1997–98. For the decade before that the number departing remained fairly constant at around 11,000 to 12,000.

## LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES FOR EMPLOYMENT



In 1997–98, one-third of Australian residents travelling overseas long-term did so for employment reasons. Overall, 44% were aged 25–34 years and a further 25% were aged 35–44 years. Employment was the main reason for travelling to most of the top 10 destinations. Approximately half of Australian residents leaving long-term for Hong Kong, Singapore, Papua New Guinea and Japan did so for employment. The exception was the United Kingdom, which mainly attracted people for holidays. Men were more likely to take up employment overseas, with 133 men per 100 women leaving Australia.

## Other reasons

The second most popular reason for long-term travel was for holidays, attracting 20% of men and 23% of women in 1997–98. Those taking long-term holidays tended to be young with 63% aged 20–29 years and 88% aged less than 35 years. The United Kingdom was the main destination for holidays, attracting 57% of long-term holiday-makers.

Visiting friends and relatives (12%) and business (9%) were less important reasons for travel overall. However, among those aged over 65 years, visiting friends and relatives was the main reason for travel (53%).

In 1997–98, 15% of departures of Australia residents were children aged under 15 years. One-quarter of children stated holidays as the reason for their trip, while 15% were visiting friends and relatives. As children are unlikely to be travelling alone, this suggests that Australians take their children with them on holidays and visits to family and friends. For half the children in this age group a reason for journey was not stated and it is possible that they were accompanying their parents on overseas employment postings.

## Arrivals

In 1997–98 there were 84,400 long-term arrivals of Australian residents, the highest number for over 20 years. The pattern of arrivals mirrors the pattern of departures about three years earlier. Some four-fifths of Australians departing return home within three years.

## SECTION 4

## CATEGORY JUMPING .....

### INTRODUCTION

Because population estimates include permanent and long-term movers and exclude short-term movers, adjustments for the net effect of changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa are required. Category jumping is the term used to describe such changes. For example, an Australian resident may state on departure an intention to stay abroad for less than 12 months (by definition a short-term movement). If this resident remains overseas for 12 months or more, the travel category has changed to long-term and the person is regarded as a category jumper.

Inclusion of category jumping is necessary to ensure that the population estimates truly reflect the usual resident population at any specific time. Category jumping comprises category jumping of overseas visitors less category jumping of Australian residents. Both these components are, themselves, net figures. The Australian resident component of category jumping is the net effect of Australian residents who left short-term but decided to stay overseas longer than a year, less those who left long-term or permanently but decided to return within a year. The overseas visitor component is the net effect of visitors who arrived short-term but decided to stay longer than a year, less those who arrived long-term or permanently but left within a year.

### TRENDS

In the late 1980s, category jumping of overseas visitors fluctuated generally between 40,000 and 60,000 per year, while category jumping of Australian residents was 10,000 to 20,000 lower. However, in the early 1990s, there was a large increase in category jumping by Australian residents, as many people who had travelled overseas for a short-term trip stayed on, probably associated with relatively poor economic conditions in Australia. Category jumping by Australian residents reached a record 76,800 in 1992–93. With category jumping by residents exceeding that of overseas visitors since 1990–91, net category jumping was negative until 1996–97.

### CATEGORY JUMPING





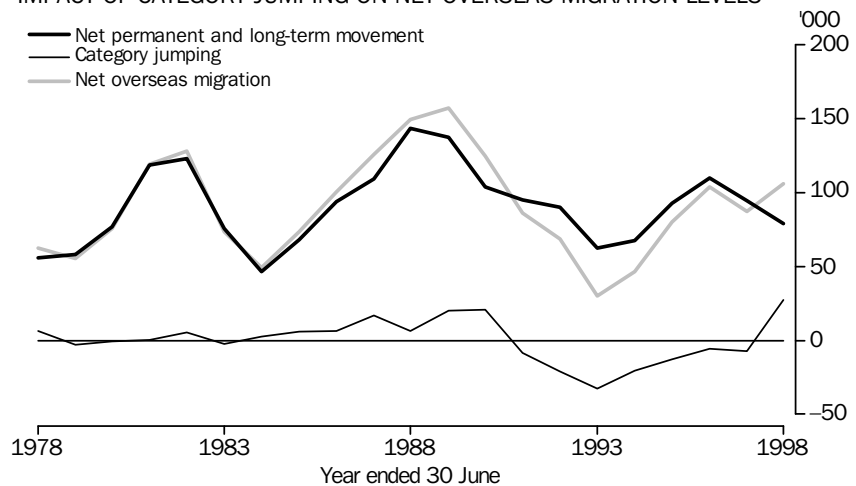
TRENDS *continued*

Since the peak in 1992–93, category jumping among both Australian residents and overseas visitors has fallen, but at different rates, resulting in a reduction in the impact of net category jumping from –32,600 to –7,300 in 1996–97.

Preliminary estimates of category jumping for 1997–98 reveal a change in the recent patterns. Category jumping of overseas visitors has more than doubled to 35,800, while that of Australian residents has fallen by almost two-thirds to 8,800, resulting in positive net category jumping of 27,100. The last period in which positive net category jumping occurred was 1990–91. It is possible that overseas visitors have been encouraged to prolong their stays in Australia because of the fall in the value of the Australian dollar.

In recent years category jumping has tended to accentuate fluctuations in net overseas migration causing deeper troughs and higher peaks. For example, in the late 1980s, net overseas migration peaked at 157,400 but, without category jumping, the peak would have been 137,200. Similarly, the trough of 30,000 in 1992–93 would have been 62,700 without category jumping.

## IMPACT OF CATEGORY JUMPING ON NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION LEVELS



Despite wide fluctuations in the 20 years to June 1998, category jumping has added, in total, only 4,000 people to Australia's population.

## CATEGORY JUMPING BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Category jumping is a highly volatile component of the population estimates, and category jumping for different countries of birth is even more volatile. For most countries of birth category jumping fluctuates markedly, with no apparent relationship to other elements of migration. The most recent data available for country of birth are for 1996–97.

CATEGORY JUMPING BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH *continued*

One exception to the virtually random variation has occurred over the last few years among travellers born in Hong Kong. Uncertainty about the impact of the changeover of control of Hong Kong to China would have increased the likelihood of travellers changing their travel intentions. Australian residents born in Hong Kong have tended to stay abroad longer than planned. The particularly high level in 1996–97 (17,300), suggests that this group are spending longer periods of time out of Australia in response to conditions after the changeover. In the same way, Hong Kong-born visitors to Australia have tended to cut short their visits (with a net effect of 8,800 in 1994–95, 9,000 in 1995–96 and 9,300 in 1996–97). These changes have had a major impact on population estimates for the Hong Kong-born (see section 6).

For most countries of birth and for most years both components of category jumping are usually positive. This indicates that people are generally more likely to extend a short-term stay into a long-term or permanent one than vice versa. For 1996–97, some of the highest levels have been recorded for overseas visitors born in the United Kingdom and Ireland (16,200), China (10,000) and New Zealand (5,700).

An exception to this has been the negative category jumping by overseas visitors born in Singapore and the United States of America between 1992–93 and 1995–96, when visitors changing from long-term or permanent to short-term outnumbered those changing from short-term to long-term or permanent by several thousand. However, category jumping by overseas visitors for the United States of America was positive in 1996–97 (400) while Singapore's was the lowest experienced during the 1990s (–9,300).

## ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND CATEGORY JUMPING

Category jumping does not imply illegality. Category jumping only becomes illegal when it involves a person changing their travel intentions from short-term to long-term or permanent without making new arrangements with the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs for a bridging or long-term visa. Any change in travel intention that results in a shorter time than intended being spent in Australia is not illegal, since the time stipulated on the visa would not have expired. Australian and New Zealand citizens are free from visa restrictions; their movements are therefore not subject to immigration controls in Australia, so they are free to change travel intentions without breaking the law.

# SECTION 5

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION .....

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The movement of people between States and Territories is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It also has an impact on population growth at the State or Territory and regional level. As recorded by the 1996 Census, between 1991 and 1996, 3% of the population moved and of these, 770,000 people or 5% moved interstate. During 1997-98, 363,720 people are estimated to have moved interstate, 3% less than in the previous financial year. Recent settler arrivals who move interstate are included in these interstate flows (see section 2).

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 1991-96

Between 1991 and 1996, it is estimated that 1,741,800 interstate moves were made, although the total number of people who moved was probably less than half this, after return and repeat movement is taken into consideration. Further, for each flow from one State or Territory to another, there is a counter flow. So the total redistribution of population is much smaller than the number of interstate moves.

In this five-year period Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory registered a net gain in interstate migration, though Queensland had by far the largest net increase (201,000). Net losses in interstate migration were recorded for all other States and Territories, although the largest net loss was recorded by Victoria (107,800) followed by New South Wales (71,800).

The net losses recorded for New South Wales and the Northern Territory were much less in 1991-96 than in 1986-91. On the other hand, net losses in interstate migration were higher in 1991-96 for Victoria and South Australia than in the previous intercensal period. Tasmania experienced a small net interstate gain of nearly 400 people in 1986-91 but experienced a net loss of 9,100 in 1991-96. Queensland recorded an increase in net interstate migration gain between 1986-91 and 1991-96, while Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory experienced decreases in gains from net interstate migration between the same periods.

#### NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	1986-91	1991-96
<i>State and Territory</i>	no.	no.
NSW	-114 027	-71 770
Vic.	-62 717	-107 832
Qld	162 314	201 038
SA	-4 145	-23 108
WA	17 088	11 526
Tas.	377	-9 136
NT	-7 040	-1 831
ACT(a)	8 150	1 113

(a) Includes Jervis Bay in 1986-91. Jervis Bay is included in Other Territories in 1991-96.

## Trends in interstate migration flows

The pattern of movement over the last two decades has been a northward and westward drift away from south-eastern Australia. According to population estimates, in 1991–96, this movement resulted in net gains for Queensland (201,000) and Western Australia (11,500). All States and Territories experienced a net loss to Queensland, and all States and Territories, excluding Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory, experienced net losses to Western Australia.

Some of these patterns are part of long-term patterns, such as net interstate migration from New South Wales to Queensland. Others are short-term responses to the recession in the early 1990s, such as the very high emigration from Victoria.

Some 49% of all interstate moves between 1991 and 1996 was between the three most populated eastern States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The single most prevalent move of all interstate moves was from New South Wales to Queensland (256,500 or 15%). This was over 80,000 more than the next largest flow of 168,700 people from Queensland to New South Wales and 142,000 from Victoria to Queensland. Considerable movement of over 100,000 persons also occurred from Victoria to New South Wales. Movement in each of these flows was also accompanied by a counter flow. For example, while 118,100 people moved from Victoria northwards to New South Wales, 96,700 moved in the opposite direction. Similarly, there were large counter flows of people moving from Queensland to these two States, but in these instances, the flows were half or well below half of the volume of those to the north.

Moves between the other States and Territories were smaller in size than those between the mainland eastern States. The Australian Capital Territory received its largest inflow of migrants from New South Wales, while New South Wales was the largest gainer of out-migrants from that Territory. Interstate movers from the Northern Territory tended to move more to neighbouring Queensland than to the other neighbouring States of South Australia and Western Australia. More people from Western Australia moved to the three eastern States, especially Queensland, than to neighbouring South Australia or the Northern Territory. Between 1991 and 1996, more Tasmanians moved to Queensland than just over the Bass Strait to Victoria.

## INTERSTATE MOVERS—1991–96

State or Territory of departure	STATE OR TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL.....								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NSW	. .	96.7	256.5	30.8	38.0	12.2	15.1	50.0	499.3
Vic.	118.1	. .	142.0	36.9	35.7	15.0	14.1	13.3	375.1
Qld	168.7	71.2	. .	23.4	30.6	11.6	21.9	14.1	341.5
SA	32.7	36.0	40.2	. .	17.3	4.5	15.4	5.0	151.1
WA	33.8	27.3	37.2	13.9	. .	5.6	13.2	5.5	136.5
Tas.	12.5	15.6	18.4	4.2	7.0	. .	1.7	1.8	61.2
NT	12.8	10.1	28.4	14.8	14.7	1.8	. .	2.9	85.5
ACT	48.8	10.5	19.8	3.9	4.8	1.4	2.3	. .	91.6
Total	427.5	267.3	542.5	128.0	148.1	52.1	83.7	92.7	1 741.8
Net gain/loss	-71.8	-107.8	201.0	-23.1	11.5	-9.1	-1.8	1.1	. .

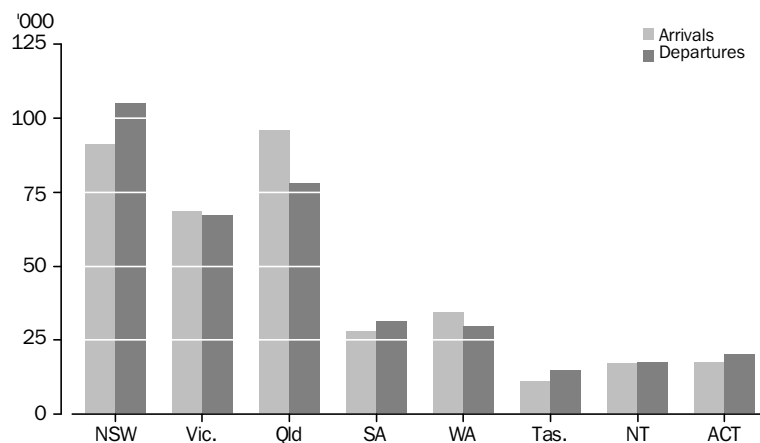
## RECENT LEVELS OF NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

For the past two decades Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have generally experienced net interstate migration gains. During 1997–98, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia experienced net gains while the other States and Territories experienced net interstate migration losses.

Queensland experienced the highest net interstate migration inflow during 1997–98 of 18,000 people. Compared to the previous year, Queensland's gain from net interstate migration fell by 11%, continuing a downward trend that began after the record net inflow during 1992–93 (49,200). After experiencing net interstate migration losses for more than 20 years, Victoria gained 1,210 people during 1997–98. Western Australia's net interstate migration gain was lower than the previous year, declining by 24% from 6,190 to 4,730.

During 1997–98 New South Wales was the State with the highest net interstate migration outflow of 13,500 people. Compared to the previous year, New South Wales' loss increased by 13% from 11,980 to 13,540. South Australia experienced a net outflow of 3,250 people which was 54% less than the record loss of 1994–95 (7,070). Tasmania's loss of 3,970 was the largest in 20 years and greater than the loss of the previous year.

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION



## POPULATION FLOWS

Analysing the total number of people moving, as well as net interstate migration, gives an indication of the volume of interstate movement that occurs and the consequent social and economic impact.

Being the most populous part of Australia, most interstate movements occur on the east coast between Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Queensland was the most popular destination for people moving, with this State receiving the highest number of interstate arrivals in 1997–98 (95,800), followed by New South Wales (91,400), Victoria (68,400) and Western Australia (34,200).

Population flows *continued*

Over half (51%) of the people moving to Queensland during 1997–98 were from New South Wales, 22% were from Victoria and 7% were from Western Australia. Most of the interstate movers to New South Wales were from Queensland (41%) followed by Victoria (25%) and the Australian Capital Territory (13%). Victoria's arrivals mainly came from New South Wales (36%) and Queensland (27%) while Western Australia's arrivals mainly came from New South Wales (27%), Victoria (23%) and Queensland (22%).

The highest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (48,600 people). The opposite flow, from Queensland to New South Wales was the second highest interstate movement (37,200 people). The movement between these two States resulted in the highest net movement from New South Wales to Queensland of 11,400 people. Arrivals and departures between Victoria and Queensland resulting in the second highest net gain of 2,750 people to Queensland.

Compared to the size of their populations, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory tend to experience large population flows. However as inflows and outflows are quite close in size this results in very low net interstate migration levels. In the Northern Territory, with an estimated total population of 190,000 at June 1998, there were 17,270 interstate arrivals and 17,710 interstate departures during 1997–98 resulting in a net migration loss of 440 people. Similarly, in the Australian Capital Territory, with a population of 308,400 at June 1998, there were 17,570 arrivals and 20,260 departures during 1997–98 resulting a net interstate migration loss of 2,700 people.

## NET POPULATION FLOWS

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>State or Territory of arrival</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
NSW	..	-1 558	-11 411	226	-1 907	411	-211	907
Vic.	1 558	..	-2 750	1 597	-745	1 320	-334	560
Qld	11 411	2 750	..	929	-481	1 472	807	1 079
SA	-226	-1 597	-929	..	-729	200	105	-78
WA	1 907	745	481	729	..	393	215	256
Tas.	-411	-1 320	-1 472	-200	-393	..	-71	-99
NT	211	334	-807	-105	-215	71	..	72
ACT	-907	-560	-1 079	78	-256	99	-72	..

## TOTAL NET MIGRATION

In assessing the contribution migration makes to population growth in each State and Territory, both net interstate migration and net overseas migration are added to show total net migration. Total net migration contributed to most of Western Australia's and Queensland's population growth (60% and 59% respectively), while natural increase was the main contributor to the population growth in the other States and Territories.

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

State or Territory	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration	Total net migration	Natural increase	Population change
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	-13 542	42 709	29 166	39 643	68 810
Victoria	1 206	25 643	26 849	28 826	55 675
Queensland	17 967	16 918	34 885	24 389	59 274
South Australia	-3 254	4 294	1 040	6 574	7 614
Western Australia	4 726	15 247	19 973	13 556	33 529
Tasmania	-3 966	240	-3 726	2 133	-1 593
Northern Territory	-439	791	352	2 732	3 084
Australian Capital Territory	-2 698	389	-2 308	2 709	400

Apart from Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (with net losses of 3,700 and 2,300 respectively), all States and Territories experienced net migration gains during 1997–98. Queensland recorded the highest net migration gain of 34,900 people, with just under half (48%) of this attributed to net overseas migration. Despite experiencing the largest net interstate migration loss, New South Wales recorded the second highest net migration gain of 29,200 people, resulting from high net overseas migration (42,700). Victoria recorded the third highest net migration gain with 26,800 people (96% from net overseas migration) followed by Western Australia with 20,000 people (76% from net overseas migration).

Both Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory experienced a net migration loss, since the small gains from net overseas migration were not enough to offset the much higher losses from net interstate migration.

## POPULATION TURNOVER

An alternative to using net migration and migration flows to analyse the impact of migration is to use population turnover.<sup>1</sup> Population turnover (the sum of interstate arrivals and departures and all permanent and long-term overseas arrivals and departures expressed as a proportion of the resident population) can have important social and economic implications for a State or Territory. The level of net migration and total migration flow reveal much about the interaction between various States and Territories, but may conceal the true impact of migration because the in-migration and out-migration for a State or Territory may be of a similar size, and so produce only a small net result despite large movements of people. Further, the relative size of the population base that is affected by the moves is an important consideration.

In 1997–98 the highest population turnover occurred in the two Territories. The population turnover of the Northern Territory was 21% of its resident population. This high level of mobility suggests that the Northern Territory was more attractive as a place for temporary employment than for long-term residence. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded high population turnover (16%), which was probably related to the movement of Commonwealth employees as well as students from interstate studying in Canberra. Queensland was third largest with a population turnover of 7% of the resident population. Victoria had the lowest population turnover of 5%.

<sup>1</sup> Martin Bell, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–1991: Overview report*, AGPS, Canberra, p. 120, 1995.

## NET MIGRATION, POPULATION FLOW AND POPULATION TURNOVER

State or Territory	Net migration.....		Population flow(a)	Population turnover(b)
	no.	%(c)	no.	%
New South Wales	29 166	0.5	380 756	6.0
Victoria	26 849	0.6	237 693	5.1
Queensland	34 885	1.0	247 183	7.2
South Australia	1 040	0.1	79 130	5.3
Western Australia	19 973	1.1	115 683	6.4
Tasmania	-3 726	-0.8	29 707	6.3
Northern Territory	352	0.2	38 701	20.6
Australian Capital Territory	-2 308	-0.8	49 981	16.3

(a) The sum of interstate arrivals and departures and all permanent and long-term overseas arrivals and departures.

(b) Population flow as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 31 December 1997.

(c) Net migration as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 31 December 1997.



## SECTION 6

## AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION .....

### HISTORY

Australia's population has always been characterised by a high proportion of people born overseas. Very high levels of immigration in the years before the 1891 Census resulted in 32% of the population being recorded in 1891 as born overseas. At the 1901 Census this proportion had fallen to 23% the same as the current level. During this century the proportion fell to a low of 10% in 1947, and then rose rapidly in response to high post-war migration.

From the beginning of the 1970s until the late 1980s the proportion of the population born overseas remained steady at about 20%. However, following an increase in immigration levels at the end of the 1980s, this rose to 23% in 1990.

Over the last five years the number of overseas-born residents has increased by 340,500 (8%) to 4.4 million at June 1998. However, throughout the 1990s the proportion of Australian residents born overseas has remained fairly constant at about 23%.

### POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS



### REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

People born in Europe and the Former USSR continue to dominate the overseas-born population in Australia, accounting for 13% of Australia's population, although the share from this region has declined from 16% in 1976.

No other region contributed more than 3% to Australia's population at June 1998. People born in Southeast Asia accounted for 2.8% while those born in Oceania accounted for 2.3%.

Taken together, residents born in the three Asian regions made up 5.4% of Australia's population. This has increased from 3.5% 10 years ago.

## SELECTED BIRTHPLACES OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN, Population and Growth

Country of birth	Estimated resident population 30 June 1998.....		Change 1997-98
	no.	%	%
<b>Regions</b>			
Europe and the Former USSR	2 428 025	12.9	-0.1
Southeast Asia	534 212	2.8	4.6
Oceania and Antarctica	435 481	2.3	3.4
Northeast Asia	292 075	1.6	6.5
Middle East and North Africa	219 476	1.2	2.6
Southern Asia	178 946	1.0	5.1
Africa (excluding North Africa)	131 524	0.7	6.5
Northern America	91 440	0.5	7.5
South America, Central America and the Caribbean	83 189	0.4	0.7
<b>Countries</b>			
United Kingdom	1 174 662	6.3	-0.1
New Zealand	339 330	1.8	3.7
Italy	251 402	1.3	-1.2
Viet Nam	169 645	0.9	1.4
Greece	141 638	0.8	-0.2
China	139 816	0.7	3.3
Germany	121 231	0.6	0.0
Philippines	111 716	0.6	1.7
India	95 591	0.5	5.8
Malaysia	92 067	0.5	6.5
Other overseas-born	1 701 576	9.1	3.4
<b>Total overseas-born</b>	<b>4 394 365</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>

## MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Those born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 27% of the overseas-born population. This group is more than three times larger than the New Zealand-born group, the second largest. However, in the year to June 1998 the number of residents born in the United Kingdom declined by 0.1% while the number of New Zealand-born residents increased by 3.7%, continuing a trend of growth during the 1990s.

The most rapidly growing birthplace groups during 1997-98 included those born in Singapore (a 17% increase to 35,900), Indonesia (a 15% increase to 55,000) and the United States of America (a 9% increase to 61,300).

A large decline of 26% was experienced by the Hong Kong-born resident population between 1996 and 1997 to 58,500 persons. This decrease may correspond to an increase prior to 1997 as persons born in Hong Kong looked to establish residency status in Australia prior to the handover of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1997. The population of the Hong Kong-born rose again by 11% between 1997 and 1998. A large component of these changes has resulted from changes in travel intentions of the Hong Kong-born (see section 4).

A number of well-established migrant groups from European countries such as Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands, have recorded small population declines over the last 20 years. These population groups are characterised by older age distributions with consequent higher numbers of deaths. Their numbers are not being swelled by new and younger arrivals and net overseas migration levels tend to be very low.

## AGE

At June 1998 the overseas-born living in Australia had a higher median age than the Australia-born (45 years compared to 30 years). Only seven birthplace groups had median ages lower than those born in Australia. These included those born in Thailand (26 years), Hong Kong (27 years), Singapore (27 years) and Papua New Guinea (29 years). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures often include many long-term students who are in Australia temporarily. Some of the highest median ages belonged to birthplace groups from the early post-war migrant streams to Australia, including Estonia (73 years), Ukraine (69 years), Hungary (61 years), Italy (60 years), Greece (54 years), the Netherlands (54 years) and Poland (54 years).

## MEDIAN AGE OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>ERP 30 June 1998</i>
Thailand	25.9	22 315
Hong Kong	26.6	64 912
Singapore	26.9	35 933
Indonesia	28.3	55 010
Korea	28.6	37 506
Japan	29.3	26 366
Papua New Guinea	29.6	26 837
<i>Australia</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>14 356 617</i>
Malaysia	32.5	92 067
Cambodia	34.4	24 590
Fiji	34.9	41 397
Vietnam	34.9	169 645
Canada	36.1	29 988
New Zealand	36.2	339 330
Philippines	36.5	111 716
Turkey	36.9	33 219
United States of America	37.5	61 346
South Africa	37.7	70 774
Chile	39.1	25 920
Lebanon	39.5	77 361
Sri Lanka	40.1	55 411
India	40.4	95 591
Argentina	40.8	11 880
China	40.9	139 816
Romania	41.7	13 733
Portugal	41.9	18 006
France	42.4	19 195
Switzerland	42.8	11 394
Mauritius	43.6	18 426
Myanmar	44.0	11 684
Uruguay	45.4	10 407
Yugoslavia	48.2	202 162
Cyprus	49.6	23 433
United Kingdom and Ireland	49.8	1 230 353
Egypt	51.3	37 951
Germany	52.7	121 231
Malta	52.7	54 878
Poland	53.8	70 008
Netherlands	54.7	95 256
Greece	54.4	141 638
Italy	59.6	251 402
Hungary	60.5	26 727
Ukraine	68.5	14 711
Latvia	71.6	7 902
Estonia	73.2	2 811
<b>Total overseas-born</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>4 394 365</b>
<b>Total Australian population</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>18 750 982</b>

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN<sup>1</sup>

Australia's population has a diverse mix of cultures from all over the world. In August 1996, there were 3.9 million people counted in the Census who were born in more than 200 overseas countries, forming 23% of Australia's population.

In August 1996, 81% of the overseas-born lived in capital cities compared to 63% of Australia's total population. As a result of this concentration in large cities, major urban centres in Australia generally had high proportions of people from other countries, while rural areas and regional centres had comparatively low proportions. In August 1996, overseas-born people represented 29% of people living in major urban centres, more than double the proportion living in smaller urban centres or rural areas. The differences in proportions (between major urban areas and other areas) of people born overseas tended to be even more pronounced for people from non-main English-speaking countries and recent migrants. Thus, for example, people from non-main English-speaking countries represented 19% of people living in major urban centres, more than triple the proportions living in smaller urban centres or rural areas.

## MIGRANT PROFILE, Section of State and Major Population Centres

## PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHO WERE.....

	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Born in non-main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>Recent migrants(a)</i>
	%	%	%
.....			
SECTION OF STATE			
Major urban	29.1	19.1	4.7
Other urban	12.3	4.8	1.2
Bounded locality	10.2	3.5	0.6
Rural balance	12.5	5.1	0.9
<b>Australia</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
.....			
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES			
Sydney	32.1	23.3	6.0
Melbourne	30.2	22.4	4.3
Brisbane	21.2	10.0	3.6
Perth	33.6	15.1	5.0
Adelaide	25.6	13.3	2.4
Newcastle	10.3	5.0	1.0
Gold Coast-Tweed	24.5	9.0	4.3
Canberra-Queanbeyan	22.8	14.0	3.1
Wollongong	24.3	14.7	2.3
Greater Hobart	12.4	5.4	1.3
Sunshine Coast	17.7	5.0	2.2
Geelong	18.7	11.6	1.5
Townsville	12.6	5.3	1.9
Cairns	19.8	9.6	3.8
Launceston	10.9	4.3	1.1
Albury-Wodonga	9.8	5.3	0.7
Toowoomba City	9.1	4.0	1.8
Darwin	23.4	14.5	3.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>

(a) Migrants who arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1996.

<sup>1</sup> The following section is drawn from *Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis, 1996* (ABS Cat. No. 2032.0). The analysis is based on data from the 1996 Census.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN *continued*

Among the major population centres, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth had the largest proportions of their residents born overseas, each in excess of 30%. Sydney and Melbourne also had the largest communities of people from non-main English-speaking countries. In August 1996, 23% of Sydney's population and 22% of Melbourne's population were from non-main English-speaking countries, compared to only 15% in Perth and even lower proportions in the other major population centres.

## Selected birthplaces

Where the overseas-born live in Australia varies according to their particular birthplace. Although 21% of all people in Australia lived in Sydney in August 1996, 73% of the Lebanese-born lived in Sydney, as did 56% of the Chinese-born and 54% of settlers born in Hong Kong. Melbourne, with 18% of all people in Australia, had 49% of all Sri Lankan-born people, as well as 47% of the Greek-born and 44% of the Maltese-born. Perth, with 7% of Australia's population, was home to 22% of settlers born in Malaysia and 17% of those born in South Africa.

Regions with the highest proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom and New Zealand, the two largest birthplace groups, were located in quite different parts of the country. The three regions with the highest proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom (15% or more) were all located in Perth, while the three regions with the highest proportion of migrants from New Zealand (5% or more) were in south-east Queensland. Northern (SSD) in Adelaide also had a high proportion of people from the United Kingdom (15%), while the South Eastern (SD) region of Western Australia stood out as a region with a high proportion of people from New Zealand (almost 5%).

In contrast, regions with the highest proportions of people from many of the non-main English-speaking countries tended to be located in Sydney and Melbourne. For example, areas just to the north of Melbourne's centre, including Darebin (C) - Northcote, Darebin (C) - Preston, Moreland (C) - Coburg and Moreland (C) - Brunswick, had high proportions of Italian-born and Greek-born people (in the range of 6% to 11%), many of whom came to Australia in the 1950s.

Vietnamese people, most of whom have only come to Australia in the last 20 years, also tend to be highly represented in specific areas within Sydney and Melbourne. Vietnamese settlers were most highly represented in the areas of Maribyrnong (C) (14%) and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C) (13%) in Melbourne, and Fairfield (C) (14%) in Sydney. Regions with the highest proportions of Chinese settlers included Ashfield (A) (9%), Auburn (A) (7%), Canterbury (C) (6%), Burwood (A) (6%) and Strathfield (A) (5%), all in inner western Sydney.

## TOP TEN BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Top Four Regions(a)

Top ten birthplace groups	Top four regions	Proportion of region born in this country	
		State or Territory	%
1 United Kingdom	Wanneroo (C)	WA	18.7
	South East Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	15.1
	South West Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	14.8
	Northern (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	14.7
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	6.3
2 New Zealand	Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	Qld	6.9
	Logan City (SRS)	Qld	5.6
	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	5.2
	South Eastern (SD)	WA	4.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	1.7
3 Italy	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	11.0
	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	10.9
	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	10.6
	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	10.0
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	1.4
4 Viet Nam	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	14.3
	Fairfield (C)	NSW	14.0
	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	13.0
	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	9.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.9
5 Greece	Darebin (C) - Northcote	Vic.	8.0
	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	7.0
	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Vic.	5.6
	Canterbury (C)	NSW	5.4
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.7
6 China(b)	Ashfield (A)	NSW	8.8
	Auburn (A)	NSW	7.5
	Canterbury (C)	NSW	5.9
	Burwood (A)	NSW	5.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.6
7 Germany, Federal Republic of	Knox (C) - North	Vic.	1.3
	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	1.2
	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	Vic.	1.2
	Woollahra (A)	NSW	1.1
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.6
8 Philippines	Blacktown (C)	NSW	4.8
	Auburn (A)	NSW	2.9
	Botany (A)	NSW	2.8
	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	2.5
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.5
9 Netherlands	Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	Vic.	1.8
	Cardinia (S)	Vic.	1.6
	Gippsland (SD)	Vic.	1.4
	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	1.3
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.5
10 India	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	2.1
	Casey (C) - Hallam	Vic.	2.0
	Strathfield (A)	NSW	1.9
	Ashfield (A)	NSW	1.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.5

(a) Ranked according to proportion of each region's population born in each country. The regions used for this analysis are a combination of spatial units from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification which create 195 regions of similar population size covering all parts of Australia.

(b) Excludes Taiwan Province.

## Recent migrants

In August 1996, there were 575,000 migrants who had arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1996, representing 3.4% of Australia's total population. The 10 areas with the highest proportion of recent migrants (all greater than three times the national average) were all located in Sydney and Melbourne. These included parts of inner suburban Melbourne (defined as Melbourne Centre) and Auburn (A) in Sydney, where recent migrants represented more than 14% of the populations of these areas.

## RECENT MIGRANTS(a), Top Ten Regions(b)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion of	Proportion of all
			population who were recent migrants	migrants who were recent arrivals
			%	%
1	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	15.8	42.0
2	Auburn (A)	NSW	14.2	27.2
3	Sydney Centre(d)	NSW	12.2	30.4
4	Ashfield (A)	NSW	11.9	24.9
5	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	11.9	22.4
6	Canterbury (C)	NSW	11.1	22.4
7	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	11.0	26.7
8	Burwood (A)	NSW	10.9	23.5
9	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	10.7	23.8
10	Fairfield (C)	NSW	10.6	19.5
	<b>Australia</b>	..	<b>3.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>

(a) Migrants who arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1996.

(b) Ranked according to proportion of population who were recent migrants. The regions used for this analysis are combination of spatial units from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification which create 195 regions of similar population size covering all parts of Australia.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder Statistical Local Areas combined.

(d) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder Statistical Local Areas combined.

## SPECIAL ARTICLE — SOUTH AFRICA-BORN

### INTRODUCTION

In 1997–98, 4,280 South Africa-born settlers arrived in Australia, making South Africa the fourth largest source country for permanent arrivals to Australia. South Africa's political history throughout the last two decades has been turbulent with the application of international sanctions, political reforms and eventual dismantling of apartheid. This article focuses on the migration patterns of the South Africa-born throughout this period and on the characteristics of the South Africa-born resident population of Australia.

### HISTORY OF MIGRATION<sup>1</sup>

The discovery of gold in Australia in the 1850s attracted a number of persons of British and European origin who had settled previously in the southern regions of Africa. Some chose to settle in Australia, and census data from 1901 shows that 1,500 persons gave their place of birth as one of the territories that subsequently formed the South African union. Following the restrictions of the *Immigration Restriction Act 1901* (Cwlth), the early 1900s saw a small but continuous flow of white South African migrants to Australia. By the 1933 Census there were 6,200 South Africa-born persons residing in Australia. From the 1950s through to the 1980s migration from South Africa continued with around 31,000 South Africans settling in Australia between 1959 and 1982. In the 20-year period 1978–98 South Africa has remained consistently among Australia's top 15 source countries for immigrants.

### PERMANENT MOVEMENT PATTERNS

Over the last two decades, the number of permanent arrivals of South African-born to Australia has varied between a high of 4,670 in 1986–87 (at the height of economic sanctions and State of Emergency) and a low of 1,020 in 1992–93 (preceding the 1994 universal elections). Arrivals from South Africa have been rising since this low, and in 1997–98 South Africa-born arrivals comprised 5.5% of all permanent arrivals to Australia, making South Africa the fourth largest source country for permanent arrivals to Australia.

Over the past 20 years, the level of permanent arrivals for both male and female South Africa-born has been similar, with peak numbers of arrivals in 1981–82, 1986–87 and 1997–98.

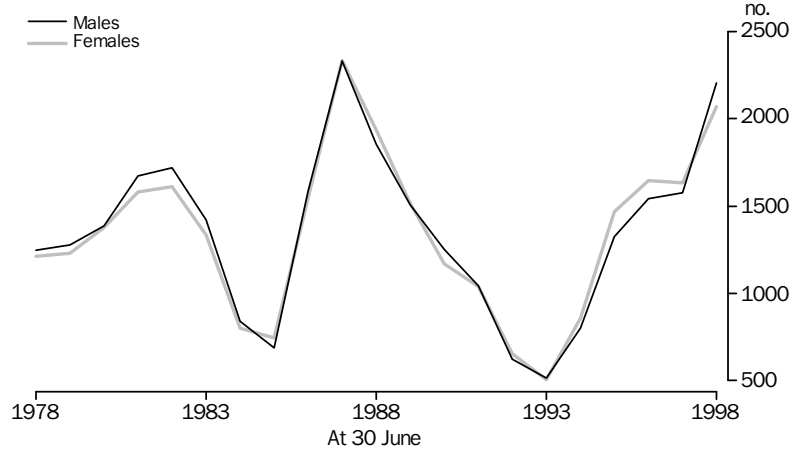
The number of permanent departures of South African-born persons has remained consistently low over the past 20 years, with a peak of 210 departures in 1983–84.

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<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, *Community Profiles 1991 Census South Africa-born*, AGPS, p. 2, 1994.



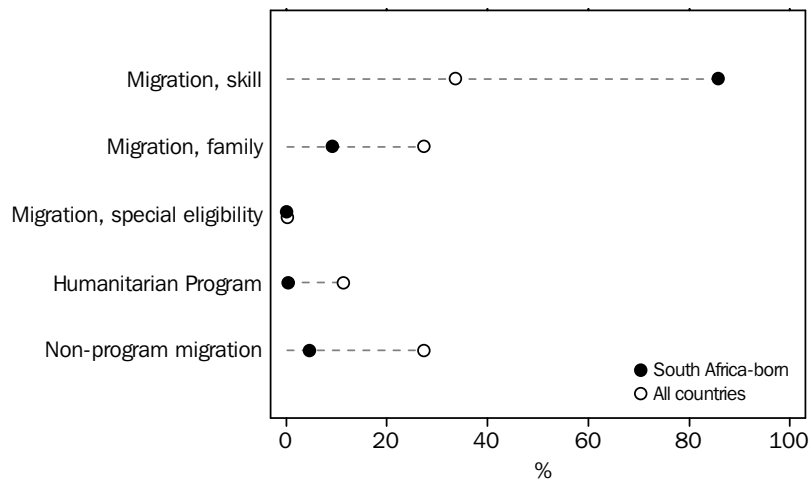
SOUTH AFRICA-BORN PERMANENT ARRIVALS



Eligibility categories <sup>1</sup>

The majority (86%) of South Africa-born settlers in 1997–98 arrived as part of the Skills Migration Program. This was a much higher proportion than the 34% of all settlers who arrived under this program. The Family Migration Program, with 9% of South Africa-born settlers, was the second most common eligibility category for permanent arrivals in 1997–98.

SETTLER ARRIVALS, Eligibility Category



LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

Long-term arrivals of South Africa-born remained consistently below 600 between 1977–78 and 1991–92. However, over the last seven years long-term arrivals have been steadily increasing and reached 2,640 in 1997–98. This follows a similar pattern to all long-term arrivals which have increased rapidly from the mid-1980s.

Long-term departures of the South Africa-born also remained low between 1978 and 1988. Departures have gradually increased over the last 10 years, with a more marked increase in the last four years. However, the rapid increase in visitor arrivals over recent years has resulted in net long-term migration gains for the last seven consecutive years.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Research and Statistics Unit, *Settler Arrivals 1997–98*, AGPS, p. 11, 1998.

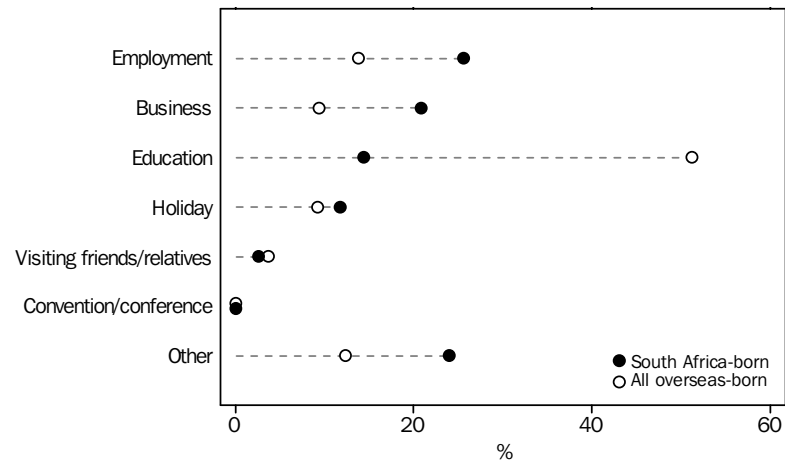
SOUTH AFRICA-BORN LONG-TERM MOVEMENT



Reason for journey

The pattern of reasons for arrival to Australia among the South Africa-born differs to the that of total arrivals. While 51% of all long-term visitors in 1997–98 arrived for education, only 14% of South Africa-born visitors arrived for that reason. Most South Africa-born long-term visitor arrivals travelled to Australia for employment (26%), compared to 14% of all long-term visitor arrivals. A further 24% of South Africa-born long-term visitor arrivals stated 'other' as their reason for journey. This category may largely be comprised of partners and families accompanying those travelling for employment and business reasons.

REASON FOR JOURNEY



Over the last seven years, when arrival numbers have been increasing, employment has remained a major reason for South Africa-born long-term arrivals to Australia, comprising consistently around 25% of arrivals. In the same period, both business and holiday arrivals have increased, business from 10% to 21% of arrivals and holidays from 4% to 12% of arrivals. Education declined the most as a reason for long-term visits to Australia, from 35% of arrivals in 1991–92 to 14% in 1997–98.

SOUTH AFRICA-BORN RESIDENT POPULATION

At June 1998, 70,800 South Africa-born persons were resident in Australia, representing 0.4 % of the total population. Over the last 10 years, the South Africa-born estimated resident population has increased by 48%.

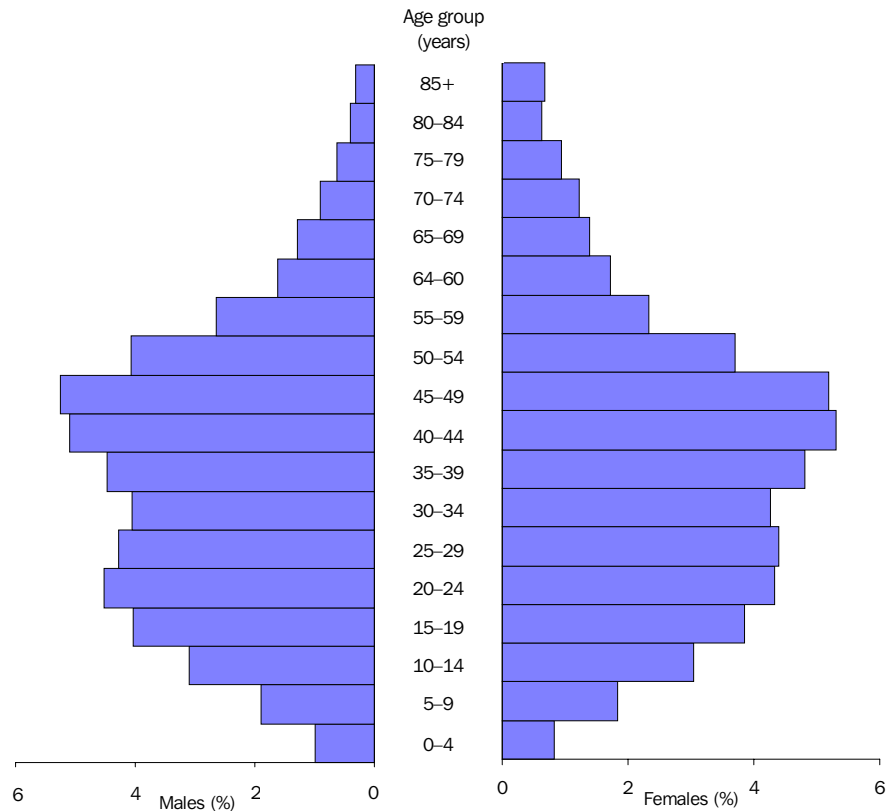
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, South Africa-born



Age and sex

The age distribution of the South Africa-born resident population at June 1998 was more concentrated in the middle age groups than the total Australian population, with 77% of the South Africa-born population in the age group 15–59 years, compared to 63% of the total population. Males comprised 49.5% of the South Africa-born population and females 50.5% at June 1998.

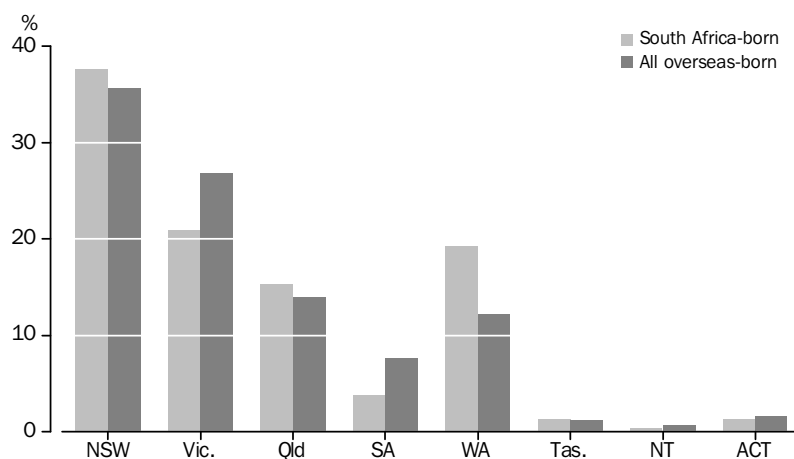
AGE STRUCTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA-BORN POPULATION—June 1998



### State distribution

At June 1996 New South Wales had the largest South Africa-born estimated resident population (23,100), followed by Victoria (12,900) and Western Australia (11,800). Compared to all overseas-born people, those born in South Africa showed a greater tendency to live in Western Australia.

#### STATE AND TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION



#### CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT POPULATION—1996 CENSUS

##### Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)

At the 1996 Census, the SLAs with the largest South Africa-born populations included Ku-ring-gai (3,020), Waverley (1,520), Woollahra (1,030) and Blacktown (1,030) in New South Wales and Manningham-west (1,320) in Victoria. Together the 10 SLAs with the largest South Africa-born populations accounted for 23% of the total South Africa-born population.

##### Education

Most South Africa-born persons living in Australia are well-educated. In 1996, 70% of South Africa-born males and 65% of South Africa-born females aged 15 and over had left school at age 17 or later, compared to 36% of all Australian males and 34% of all Australian females aged 15 and over.

In 1996, 59% of the South Africa-born residents aged 15 and over had some type of post-school educational or occupational qualification. This was much higher than the 42% of all Australians aged 15 and over with post-school qualifications. Most of the difference between the South Africa-born and total Australian tertiary education levels lies in the academic rather than vocational qualifications. While 36% of South Africa-born residents held a higher degree, postgraduate diploma, bachelor degree, undergraduate degree or associate diploma, only 17% of the total Australian resident population held one of these qualifications. However, 13% of South Africa-born and 14% of all Australians had basic or skilled vocational training.

More South Africa-born males (65%) had tertiary qualifications than South Africa-born females (53%).

## Employment

In 1996, South Africa-born residents in Australia had a higher level of participation in the labour force than the total overseas-born population and the total Australian resident population. Of South Africa-born residents aged 15 years and over, 72% were participating in the labour force, while the participation rate for all overseas-born aged 15 years and over was 57% and for all Australian residents was 60%. Most South Africa-born residents were employees (61.5%), a further 1.8% were employers and 3.3% were own account workers. South Africa-born residents had a lower level of unemployment (4.5%) than for the total overseas born population (6.1%) and than the total Australian population (5.6%).

The labour force participation rate for South Africa-born males (80%) was higher than that of South Africa-born females (64%). The comparative rates for the total Australian population were 69% for males and 51% for females. There were slightly fewer unemployed South Africa-born females (3.9%) than South Africa-born males (5.2%).

## Income

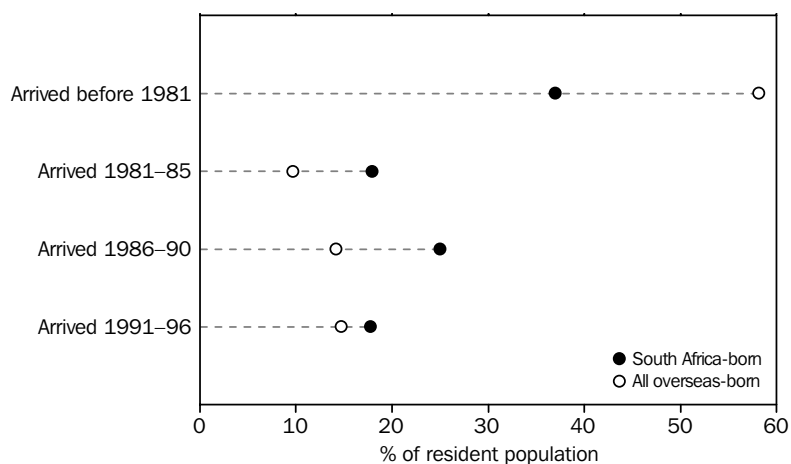
In keeping with the high education levels and greater rates of participation in the labour force among the South Africa-born population, the income distribution for South Africa-born residents aged 15 and over tends towards the higher income ranges. The South Africa-born population had higher proportions than the total population in all income ranges over \$26,000. South Africa-born persons were under-represented compared to the total population in the income groups between \$6,240 and \$26,000. This may partly be related to the age distribution of the South Africa-born population, which has a lower proportion of persons in the older age groups than the total Australian population.

As with the total resident Australian population, more South Africa-born males were represented in the high income ranges than South Africa-born females. However, the sex difference in the higher income ranges was more pronounced among the South Africa-born. While 16% of all males aged 15 and over and 5% of all females aged 15 and over had an income of over \$41,600, 32% of South Africa-born males aged 15 and over and 9% of South Africa-born females aged 15 and over were in these income brackets.

## Length of residence

South Africa-born persons tend to be more recent arrivals to Australia when compared with the total overseas-born population. At the 1996 Census, 18% of the South Africa-born resident population had been in Australia 5 years or less, compared to 14% of the total overseas-born population. A further 43% of the South Africa-born population had been in Australia between 6 and 15 years, compared to 24% of the total overseas-born population.

YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA



Despite having a higher proportion of recent arrivals to Australia, the South Africa-born population has a higher rate of Australian citizenship (77%) than the total overseas-born population (66%).

DATA SOURCES

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat. no. 3101.0)

*Migration, Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 3412.0)

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 3401.0)

ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.



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## 1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE ON A USUAL RESIDENCE BASIS(a)

Period	Live births ('000)	Deaths ('000)	Natural increase ('000)	Net permanent and long-term movement ('000)	Category jumping ('000)	Net overseas migration ('000)	Population		
							At end of period ('000)	Increase ('000)	Percent
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	226.4	108.1	118.3	56.1	6.6	62.7	14,359.3	167.0	1.2
1979	223.4	108.3	115.1	58.3	-3.2	55.1	14,515.7	156.5	1.1
1980	223.7	106.7	117.0	76.9	-1.0	75.9	14,695.4	179.6	1.2
1981	230.9	109.4	121.5	118.7	0.5	119.2	14,923.3	227.9	1.6
1982	237.1	111.0	126.1	123.0	5.2	128.1	15,184.2	261.0	1.8
1983	241.8	112.9	128.8	75.5	-2.2	73.3	15,393.5	209.2	1.4
1984	240.5	110.9	129.7	46.5	2.6	49.1	15,579.4	185.9	1.2
1985	241.8	114.2	127.6	68.0	5.7	73.7	15,788.3	208.9	1.3
1986	239.1	116.1	123.0	93.9	6.4	100.4	16,018.4	230.0	1.5
1987	242.8	116.1	126.7	109.1	16.6	125.7	16,263.9	245.5	1.5
1988	246.2	120.5	125.7	143.2	6.1	149.3	16,532.2	268.3	1.7
1989	250.2	118.8	131.4	137.2	20.2	157.4	16,814.4	282.3	1.7
1990	257.5	125.1	132.4	103.9	20.8	124.6	17,065.1	250.7	1.5
1991	261.2	119.6	141.6	94.8	-8.3	86.4	17,284.0	218.9	1.3
1992	259.2	120.8	138.4	89.9	-21.3	68.6	17,494.7	210.6	1.2
1993	260.0	121.3	138.6	62.7	-32.6	30.0	17,667.1	172.4	1.0
1994	258.3	123.5	134.8	67.4	-20.8	46.5	17,854.7	187.6	1.1
1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18,071.8	217.0	1.2
1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18,310.7	239.0	1.3
1997r	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18,524.2	213.4	1.2
1998p	249.2	128.6	120.6	79.2	27.1	106.2	18,751.0	226.8	1.2

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 15 of Explanatory Notes. See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions of terms used.

## 2 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION GAIN

	<i>Permanent</i>			<i>Long-term</i>			<i>Category jumping(a)</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net</i>		
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>								
1978	73,171	23,096	50,075	85,355	79,293	6,062	6,578	62,715
1979	67,192	25,429	41,763	95,011	78,472	16,539	-3,167	55,137
1980	80,748	22,017	58,731	85,949	71,342	14,607	-997	75,941
1981	110,689	19,496	91,193	94,091	66,626	27,465	517	119,175
1982	118,031	20,885	97,146	92,620	66,808	25,812	5,159	128,117
1983	93,011	24,830	68,181	79,728	72,458	7,270	-2,155	73,295
1984	68,813	24,304	44,509	76,470	74,441	2,029	2,560	49,098
1985	77,508	20,378	57,130	85,748	74,869	10,879	5,698	73,708
1986	92,590	18,100	74,490	93,806	74,363	19,443	6,425	100,359
1987	113,541	19,928	93,613	90,922	75,393	15,529	16,589	125,730
1988	143,466	20,471	122,995	98,782	78,553	20,229	6,149	149,341
1989	145,316	21,648	123,668	104,564	90,990	13,574	20,195	157,436
1990	121,227	27,857	93,370	110,695	100,199	10,496	20,781	124,647
1991	121,688	31,130	90,558	114,711	110,512	4,199	-8,325	86,432
1992	107,391	29,122	78,269	126,781	115,162	11,619	-21,308	68,580
1993	76,330	27,905	48,425	127,436	113,190	14,246	-32,629	30,042
1994	69,768	27,280	42,488	137,600	112,707	24,893	-20,832	46,549
1995	87,428	26,948	60,480	151,095	118,533	32,562	-12,917	80,125
1996	99,139	28,670	70,469	163,578	124,386	39,192	-5,524	104,137
1997r	85,751	29,857	55,894	175,249	136,748	38,501	-7,317	87,079
1998p	77,327	31,985	45,342	188,114	154,294	33,820	27,061	106,223

(a) An adjustment for the effect of persons whose travel intentions changed from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes at the back of the publication.

## 3 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM OVERSEAS MIGRATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	60,510	40,642	19,027	10,373	18,749	1,957	2,755	4,513	158,526
1979	66,208	41,100	20,347	9,006	17,161	1,921	1,737	4,723	162,203
1980	68,310	42,951	21,805	10,468	18,055	1,852	1,628	5,228	170,297
1981	78,534	48,820	29,902	12,709	24,723	2,462	2,199	5,431	204,780
1982	79,710	49,876	29,512	13,867	27,812	2,205	2,160	5,509	210,651
1983	62,946	41,374	24,017	12,460	23,004	1,918	1,719	5,301	172,739
1984	55,433	36,848	17,859	9,916	15,998	1,853	1,902	5,473	145,282
1985	64,268	40,871	20,117	10,310	18,100	1,964	2,013	5,612	163,255
1986	73,786	46,645	23,323	10,464	21,731	2,111	2,254	6,082	186,396
1987	82,282	50,663	24,930	10,713	25,865	1,992	2,039	5,978	204,462
1988	96,824	58,514	33,495	11,378	31,458	2,187	2,172	6,188	242,216
1989	97,685	59,693	35,681	12,038	34,866	1,998	1,995	5,923	249,879
1990	92,007	58,022	30,532	11,345	30,212	2,055	1,946	5,803	231,922
1991	94,578	59,081	32,160	12,061	28,644	2,028	1,925	5,922	236,399
1992	98,659	57,848	32,401	10,625	25,455	1,851	1,523	5,810	234,172
1993	84,421	48,591	29,459	9,945	22,476	1,979	1,393	5,502	203,766
1994	87,870	46,969	30,126	9,672	24,086	1,943	1,499	5,203	207,368
1995	99,006	54,850	35,513	10,802	27,918	2,189	1,984	6,261	238,523
1996	110,240	61,036	39,217	11,429	30,094	2,255	2,074	6,372	262,717
1997	107,081	60,067	41,431	11,203	31,057	2,161	2,026	5,958	261,001
1998	108,143	60,670	43,008	11,446	31,964	2,007	2,144	5,965	265,441
DEPARTURES									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	37,103	24,280	12,956	8,209	12,210	1,618	1,443	4,570	102,389
1979	36,860	24,400	13,481	8,272	13,125	1,618	1,264	4,879	103,899
1980	34,407	21,773	12,194	7,081	10,644	1,242	1,259	4,759	93,359
1981	31,545	19,934	11,763	6,114	9,813	1,198	1,130	4,625	86,122
1982	32,248	19,949	12,710	5,662	10,365	1,321	1,033	4,405	87,693
1983	36,342	21,190	15,142	5,877	11,562	1,275	1,215	4,686	97,289
1984	35,688	22,732	14,994	6,105	12,024	1,202	1,151	4,848	98,744
1985	35,232	22,117	13,188	6,309	10,938	1,255	1,038	5,168	95,245
1986	35,410	21,825	12,749	5,739	9,443	1,282	1,140	4,874	92,462
1987	36,278	21,950	13,776	5,366	10,648	1,282	1,183	4,838	95,321
1988	37,740	22,813	13,838	5,710	11,398	1,358	1,212	4,955	99,024
1989	42,970	25,083	16,746	6,353	13,515	1,406	1,216	5,349	112,638
1990	48,046	29,220	20,115	6,601	16,077	1,483	1,201	5,313	128,056
1991	54,628	33,543	21,309	7,007	17,040	1,559	1,227	5,329	141,642
1992	58,388	34,311	21,148	6,766	15,489	1,649	1,246	5,287	144,284
1993	58,033	32,978	20,946	6,850	14,304	1,582	1,121	5,281	141,095
1994	57,114	31,560	21,832	6,732	14,905	1,553	1,158	5,133	139,987
1995	57,884	32,335	23,192	7,260	15,868	1,723	1,451	5,768	145,481
1996	60,193	33,826	25,398	7,481	17,065	1,785	1,480	5,828	153,056
1997	66,913	37,282	27,589	7,774	17,889	1,843	1,433	5,863	166,605
1998	76,303	41,358	30,518	8,278	19,969	1,969	1,580	6,202	186,279
NET(a)									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	25,825	18,068	6,857	2,638	7,340	428	1,428	131	62,715
1979	28,086	15,874	6,489	541	3,698	263	442	-256	55,137
1980	33,499	20,932	9,480	3,325	7,309	599	361	436	75,941
1981	47,291	29,052	18,168	6,655	14,866	1,268	1,043	832	119,175
1982	49,393	31,144	17,565	8,520	18,157	930	1,183	1,225	128,117
1983	25,740	19,674	8,621	6,417	11,209	611	482	541	73,295
1984	20,698	14,730	3,267	3,969	4,268	659	832	675	49,098
1985	31,279	20,158	7,665	4,329	7,794	769	1,056	658	73,708
1986	40,922	26,420	11,382	5,084	13,036	890	1,205	1,420	100,359
1987	52,693	32,836	13,171	6,200	17,314	870	1,022	1,624	125,730
1988	61,490	37,252	20,442	5,952	20,845	891	1,027	1,442	149,341
1989	62,636	39,414	21,776	6,665	24,165	756	944	1,080	157,436
1990	52,199	34,013	13,142	5,762	16,838	760	918	1,015	124,647
1991	36,496	23,513	9,743	4,619	10,605	408	621	427	86,432
1992	31,178	18,362	8,250	2,897	7,665	36	164	28	68,580
1993	12,628	7,965	3,719	1,546	4,640	103	44	-603	30,042
1994	21,929	10,698	5,241	1,994	6,718	192	195	-418	46,549
1995	35,952	19,295	10,580	2,883	10,508	310	467	130	80,125
1996	48,045	25,692	13,051	3,653	12,339	398	569	390	104,137
1997	37,291	21,080	12,622	3,104	12,267	252	541	-76	87,079
1998	42,709	25,643	16,918	4,294	15,247	240	791	389	106,223

(a) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping'. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	63,000	42,000	52,000	21,000	24,500	8,000	12,500	14,000	237,000
1979	69,500	43,000	55,000	21,000	22,000	8,500	11,500	14,000	244,500
1980	68,000	45,000	59,000	21,000	22,000	8,500	11,500	14,500	249,500
1981	68,027	47,079	77,332	20,776	23,580	8,547	12,004	14,763	272,108
1982	71,870	50,458	84,229	23,493	27,039	8,841	13,916	14,709	294,555
1983	62,532	46,585	68,755	21,766	22,225	7,687	10,734	13,729	254,013
1984	64,448	45,210	58,824	21,174	21,266	8,334	10,855	14,833	244,944
1985	70,180	47,586	65,469	21,470	23,970	9,185	11,476	17,493	266,829
1986	73,405	50,191	72,014	23,654	31,096	9,664	14,622	19,587	294,233
1987	76,119	52,791	78,464	22,025	28,543	8,776	14,745	18,886	300,349
1988	82,739	58,965	91,835	27,041	30,337	9,715	14,062	19,752	334,446
1989	81,031	61,602	112,568	29,289	33,382	11,846	16,717	19,352	365,787
1990	78,089	59,089	104,860	27,289	29,972	13,259	15,729	19,356	347,643
1991	82,070	51,863	96,359	27,981	25,411	11,696	15,646	19,558	330,584
1992	84,838	52,384	98,378	26,746	25,225	10,643	15,314	18,959	332,487
1993	91,438	56,866	118,967	26,122	29,634	11,151	17,405	19,699	371,282
1994	80,372	46,970	107,060	24,745	28,466	9,547	15,612	16,788	329,560
1995	87,971	54,787	112,261	24,533	31,904	10,196	18,409	18,972	359,033
1996	82,869	56,266	105,861	25,833	32,828	10,531	16,950	18,257	349,395
1997r	94,515	66,509	100,501	28,706	35,602	11,248	18,896	17,941	373,918
1998p	91,389	68,442	95,821	28,084	34,249	10,890	17,273	17,565	363,713
DEPARTURES									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	65,000	53,000	40,000	22,500	23,000	9,000	11,000	13,500	237,000
1979	68,000	54,000	42,000	25,000	21,000	9,000	11,000	14,500	244,500
1980	70,000	56,000	42,000	25,500	20,500	9,500	11,000	15,000	249,500
1981	82,990	62,477	42,278	25,885	21,446	9,561	11,669	15,802	272,108
1982	91,454	64,887	48,776	28,368	23,481	10,863	11,847	14,879	294,555
1983	79,713	51,721	47,924	22,094	20,715	8,901	10,204	12,741	254,013
1984	74,715	48,550	48,865	20,621	20,534	7,639	10,129	13,891	244,944
1985	79,508	53,385	52,549	23,787	22,000	8,408	10,868	16,324	266,829
1986	85,867	63,392	55,514	25,071	21,668	9,802	15,115	17,804	294,233
1987	85,643	65,896	58,746	26,002	21,967	10,284	14,865	16,946	300,349
1988	96,079	73,388	64,115	28,281	26,063	11,639	17,191	17,690	334,446
1989	119,005	74,106	65,506	29,510	28,365	11,643	18,186	19,466	365,787
1990	114,072	66,918	66,758	27,541	26,960	10,469	16,899	18,026	347,643
1991	99,276	66,716	66,650	26,436	27,202	10,880	16,798	16,626	330,584
1992	98,645	70,811	64,279	27,404	26,539	10,932	16,283	17,594	332,487
1993	108,973	82,254	69,805	31,332	29,786	12,645	18,104	18,383	371,282
1994	92,552	76,165	62,124	28,723	24,641	11,654	16,487	17,214	329,560
1995	101,449	76,807	72,037	31,602	26,803	12,852	18,025	19,458	359,033
1996	97,639	69,066	73,247	32,025	28,762	13,121	16,622	18,913	349,395
1997r	106,490	71,196	80,322	33,334	29,413	14,909	17,106	21,148	373,918
1998p	104,931	67,236	77,854	31,338	29,523	14,856	17,712	20,263	363,713
NET									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	-2,000	-11,000	12,000	-1,500	1,500	-1,000	1,500	500	..
1979	1,500	-11,000	13,000	-4,000	1,000	-500	500	-500	..
1980	-2,000	-11,000	17,000	-4,500	1,500	-1,000	500	-500	..
1981	-14,963	-15,398	35,054	-5,109	2,134	-1,014	335	-1,039	..
1982	-19,584	-14,429	35,453	-4,875	3,558	-2,022	2,069	-170	..
1983	-17,181	-5,136	20,831	-328	1,510	-1,214	530	988	..
1984	-10,267	-3,340	9,959	553	732	695	726	942	..
1985	-9,328	-5,799	12,920	-2,317	1,970	777	608	1,169	..
1986	-12,462	-13,201	16,500	-1,417	9,428	-138	-493	1,783	..
1987	-9,524	-13,105	19,718	-3,977	6,576	-1,508	-120	1,940	..
1988	-13,340	-14,423	27,720	-1,240	4,274	-1,924	-3,129	2,062	..
1989	-37,974	-12,504	47,062	-221	5,017	203	-1,469	-114	..
1990	-35,983	-7,829	38,102	-252	3,012	2,790	-1,170	1,330	..
1991	-17,206	-14,853	29,709	1,545	-1,791	816	-1,152	2,932	..
1992	-13,807	-18,427	34,099	-658	-1,314	-289	-969	1,365	..
1993	-17,535	-25,388	49,162	-5,210	-152	-1,494	-699	1,316	..
1994	-12,180	-29,195	44,936	-3,978	3,825	-2,107	-875	-426	..
1995	-13,478	-22,020	40,224	-7,069	5,101	-2,656	384	-486	..
1996	-14,770	-12,800	32,614	-6,192	4,066	-2,590	328	-656	..
1997r	-11,975	-4,687	20,179	-4,628	6,189	-3,661	1,790	-3,207	..
1998p	-13,542	1,206	17,967	-3,254	4,726	-3,966	-439	-2,698	..

## 5 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION GAIN(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	123,510	82,642	71,027	31,373	43,249	9,957	15,255	18,513	395,526
1979	135,708	84,100	75,347	30,006	39,161	10,421	13,237	18,723	406,703
1980	136,310	87,951	80,805	31,468	40,055	10,352	13,128	19,728	419,797
1981	146,561	95,899	107,234	33,485	48,303	11,009	14,203	20,194	476,888
1982	151,580	100,334	113,741	37,360	54,851	11,046	16,076	20,218	505,206
1983	125,478	87,959	92,772	34,226	45,229	9,605	12,453	19,030	426,752
1984	119,881	82,058	76,683	31,090	37,264	10,187	12,757	20,306	390,226
1985	134,448	88,457	85,586	31,780	42,070	11,149	13,489	23,105	430,084
1986	147,191	96,836	95,337	34,118	52,827	11,775	16,876	25,669	480,629
1987	158,401	103,454	103,394	32,738	54,408	10,768	16,784	24,864	504,811
1988	179,563	117,479	125,330	38,419	61,795	11,902	16,234	25,940	576,662
1989	178,716	121,295	148,249	41,327	68,248	13,844	18,712	25,275	615,666
1990	170,096	117,111	135,392	38,634	60,184	15,314	17,675	25,159	579,565
1991	176,648	110,944	128,519	40,042	54,055	13,724	17,571	25,480	566,983
1992	183,497	110,232	130,779	37,371	50,680	12,494	16,837	24,769	566,659
1993	175,859	105,457	148,426	36,067	52,110	13,130	18,798	25,201	575,048
1994	168,242	93,939	137,186	34,417	52,552	11,490	17,111	21,991	536,928
1995	186,977	109,637	147,774	35,335	59,822	12,385	20,393	25,233	597,556
1996	193,109	117,302	145,078	37,262	62,922	12,786	19,024	24,629	612,112
1997r	201 596	126,576	141,932	39,909	66,659	13,409	20,922	23,899	634,919
1998p	199,532	129,112	138,829	39,530	66,213	12,897	19,417	23,530	629,154
DEPARTURES									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	102,103	77,280	52,956	30,709	35,210	10,618	12,443	18,070	339,389
1979	104,860	78,400	55,481	33,272	34,125	10,618	12,264	19,379	348,399
1980	104,407	77,773	54,194	32,581	31,144	10,742	12,259	19,759	342,859
1981	114,535	82,411	54,041	31,999	31,259	10,759	12,799	20,427	358,230
1982	123,702	84,836	61,486	34,030	33,846	12,184	12,880	19,284	382,248
1983	116,055	72,911	63,066	27,971	32,277	10,176	11,419	17,427	351,302
1984	110,403	71,282	63,859	26,726	32,558	8,841	11,280	18,739	343,688
1985	114,740	75,502	65,737	30,096	32,938	9,663	11,906	21,492	362,074
1986	121,277	85,217	68,263	30,810	31,111	11,084	16,255	22,678	386,695
1987	121,921	87,846	72,522	31,368	32,615	11,566	16,048	21,784	395,670
1988	133,819	96,201	77,953	33,991	37,461	12,997	18,403	22,645	433,470
1989	161,975	99,189	82,252	35,863	41,880	13,049	19,402	24,815	478,425
1990	162,118	96,138	86,873	34,142	43,037	11,952	18,100	23,339	475,699
1991	153,904	100,259	87,959	33,443	44,242	12,439	18,025	21,955	472,226
1992	157,033	105,122	85,427	34,170	42,028	12,581	17,529	22,881	476,771
1993	167,006	115,232	90,751	38,182	44,090	14,227	19,225	23,664	512,377
1994	149,666	107,725	83,956	35,455	39,546	13,207	17,645	22,347	469,547
1995	159,333	109,142	95,229	38,862	42,671	14,575	19,476	25,226	504,514
1996	157,832	102,892	98,645	39,506	45,827	14,906	18,102	24,741	502,451
1997r	173 403	108,478	107,911	41,108	47,302	16,752	18,539	27,011	540,523
1998p	181,234	108,594	108,372	39,616	49,492	16,825	19,292	26,465	549,992
NET(b)									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1977	16,236	7,969	15,012	2,874	11,631	-494	2,408	2,261	57,897
1978	23,825	7,068	18,857	1,138	8,840	-572	2,928	631	62,715
1979	29,586	4,874	19,489	-3,459	4,698	-237	942	-756	55,137
1980	31,499	9,932	26,480	-1,175	8,809	-401	861	-64	75,941
1981	32,328	13,654	53,222	1,546	17,000	254	1,378	-207	119,175
1982	29,809	16,715	53,018	3,645	21,715	-1,092	3,252	1,055	128,117
1983	8,559	14,538	29,452	6,089	12,719	-603	1,012	1,529	73,295
1984	10,431	11,390	13,226	4,522	5,000	1,354	1,558	1,617	49,098
1985	21,951	14,359	20,585	2,012	9,764	1,546	1,664	1,827	73,708
1986	28,460	13,219	27,882	3,667	22,464	752	712	3,203	100,359
1987	43,169	19,731	32,889	2,223	23,890	-638	902	3,564	125,730
1988	48,150	22,829	48,162	4,712	25,119	-1,033	-2,102	3,504	149,341
1989	24,662	26,910	68,838	6,444	29,182	959	-525	966	157,436
1990	16,216	26,184	51,244	5,510	19,850	3,550	-252	2,345	124,647
1991	19,290	8,660	39,452	6,164	8,814	1,224	-531	3,359	86,432
1992	17,371	-65	42,349	2,239	6,351	-253	-805	1,393	68,580
1993	-4,907	-17,423	52,881	-3,664	4,488	-1,391	-655	713	30,042
1994	9,749	-18,497	50,177	-1,984	10,543	-1,915	-680	-844	46,549
1995	22,474	-2,725	50,804	-4,186	15,609	-2,346	851	-356	80,125
1996	33,275	12,892	45,665	-2,539	16,405	-2,192	897	-266	104,137
1997r	25,316	16,393	32,801	-1,524	18,456	-3,409	2,331	-3,283	87,079
1998p	29,167	26,849	34,885	1,040	19,973	-3,726	352	-2,309	106,223

(a) The sum of overseas migration as shown in table 3 and interstate migration as shown in table 4. (b) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping'. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>NSW</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>Vic.</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>Qld</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>SA</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>WA</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>Tas.</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>NT</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>ACT</i> ( <i>'000</i> )	<i>Aust.</i> ( <i>'000</i> )
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1978	5,053.8	3,863.8	2,172.0	1,296.2	1,227.9	417.6	110.0	218.0	14,359.3
1979	5,111.1	3,886.4	2,214.8	1,301.1	1,246.6	420.8	114.1	220.8	14,515.7
1980	5,171.5	3,914.3	2,265.9	1,308.4	1,269.1	423.6	118.2	224.3	14,695.4
1981	5,234.9	3,946.9	2,345.2	1,318.8	1,300.1	427.2	122.6	227.6	14,923.3
1982	5,303.6	3,992.9	2,424.6	1,331.1	1,338.9	429.8	130.3	233.0	15,184.2
1983	5,353.0	4,035.7	2,482.3	1,345.8	1,369.0	432.8	135.9	239.0	15,393.5
1984	5,402.7	4,076.5	2,523.9	1,360.0	1,391.2	437.8	142.2	245.1	15,579.4
1985	5,464.5	4,120.1	2,571.2	1,371.2	1,418.6	442.8	148.5	251.4	15,788.3
1986	5,531.5	4,160.9	2,624.6	1,382.6	1,459.0	446.5	154.4	258.9	16,018.3
1987	5,616.7	4,210.1	2,675.1	1,392.8	1,496.2	449.2	158.2	265.5	16,263.9
1988	5,707.3	4,262.6	2,739.9	1,404.9	1,535.2	451.1	159.0	272.1	16,532.2
1989	5,776.3	4,320.2	2,827.6	1,419.0	1,578.4	455.3	161.2	276.4	16,814.4
1990	5,834.0	4,378.6	2,899.3	1,432.1	1,613.0	462.2	163.7	282.2	17,065.1
1991	5,898.7	4,420.4	2,961.0	1,446.3	1,636.1	466.8	165.5	289.3	17,284.0
1992	5,962.6	4,455.0	3,030.0	1,456.5	1,658.0	469.8	168.1	294.7	17,494.7
1993	6,004.9	4,472.4	3,109.8	1,460.7	1,677.7	471.7	170.7	299.3	17,667.1
1994	6,060.2	4,487.6	3,187.1	1,466.1	1,703.0	472.9	173.4	301.5	17,854.7
1995(a)	6,127.0	4,517.4	3,265.1	1,469.4	1,733.8	473.7	177.6	304.8	18,071.8
1996(a)	6,204.7	4,560.2	3,338.7	1,474.3	1,765.3	474.4	181.8	308.3	18,310.7
1997r(a)	6,272.8	4,605.2	3,397.1	1,479.7	1,797.9	473.5	186.9	308.0	18,524.2
1998p	6,341.6	4,660.9	3,456.3	1,487.3	1,831.4	471.9	190.0	308.4	18,751.0

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from ACT and includes 'Other Territories' in Australia. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 7 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

	<i>Long-term movement</i>			<i>Total permanent and long-term arrivals</i>	<i>Permanent movement</i>			<i>Long-term movement</i>		<i>Total permanent and long-term departures</i>
	<i>Total permanent arrivals</i>	<i>Arrivals of Australian residents</i>	<i>Arrivals of overseas visitors</i>		<i>Departures of former settlers</i>	<i>Departures of other residents</i>	<i>Total permanent departures</i>	<i>Departures of Australian residents</i>	<i>Departures of overseas visitors</i>	
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>										
1978	73,171	57,312	28,043	158,527	13,972	9,124	23,096	60,099	19,194	102,390
1979	67,192	60,946	34,064	162,201	13,797	11,632	25,429	57,255	21,216	103,900
1980	80,748	59,963	29,586	170,297	12,044	9,973	22,017	52,114	19,228	93,359
1981	110,689	59,871	34,220	204,780	10,888	8,608	19,496	47,848	18,778	86,122
1982	118,031	57,856	34,764	210,651	11,941	8,944	20,885	46,496	20,312	87,693
1983	93,011	48,986	30,742	172,739	15,386	9,444	24,830	47,020	25,438	97,289
1984	68,813	49,188	27,282	145,283	14,267	10,037	24,304	49,490	24,951	98,745
1985	77,508	53,773	31,975	163,256	11,038	9,340	20,378	51,706	23,163	95,247
1986	92,590	56,557	37,249	186,396	9,559	8,541	18,100	49,694	24,669	92,464
1987	113,541	53,597	37,325	204,463	10,799	9,128	19,928	48,854	26,540	95,321
1988	143,466	54,804	43,978	242,248	10,716	9,755	20,471	50,499	28,054	99,024
1989	145,316	53,798	50,766	249,880	10,984	10,663	21,647	57,733	33,258	112,638
1990	121,227	53,967	56,728	231,922	12,102	15,755	27,857	62,300	37,899	128,056
1991	121,688	59,062	55,649	236,399	16,389	14,741	31,130	66,883	43,629	141,642
1992	107,391	62,920	63,861	234,172	15,179	13,943	29,122	67,191	47,971	144,284
1993	76,330	69,594	57,842	203,766	13,347	14,558	27,905	65,446	47,744	141,095
1994	69,768	75,600	62,000	207,368	12,869	14,411	27,280	64,786	47,921	139,987
1995	87,428	79,063	72,032	238,523	12,472	14,476	26,948	63,377	50,156	145,481
1996	99,139	79,206	84,372	262,717	13,313	15,357	28,670	70,253	54,133	153,056
1997	85,752	80,170	95,079	261,001	13,766	16,091	29,857	73,777	62,971	166,605
1998	77,327	84,358	103,756	265,441	14,598	17,387	31,985	79,422	74,872	186,279
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>										
1977	75,640	57,700	27,472	160,812	14,171	8,591	22,762	64,091	19,181	106,035
1978	68,419	57,938	28,389	154,745	14,027	10,933	24,960	58,519	19,643	103,122
1979	72,236	61,441	33,450	167,128	12,670	10,750	23,420	54,266	20,422	98,107
1980	94,502	58,760	31,025	184,288	11,450	9,393	20,843	50,713	19,306	90,862
1981	118,735	59,402	34,552	212,689	11,280	8,576	19,856	46,738	19,018	85,612
1982	107,171	53,766	34,265	195,202	13,352	9,141	22,493	46,892	22,956	92,342
1983	78,392	47,805	27,377	153,574	15,846	10,024	25,870	48,183	26,455	100,508
1984	73,109	51,555	28,868	153,532	12,550	9,761	22,311	50,780	23,265	96,356
1985	82,000	55,669	34,883	172,552	10,024	8,596	18,620	51,027	23,793	93,440
1986	103,326	55,307	38,048	196,682	9,956	8,861	18,817	48,358	25,269	92,444
1987	128,287	53,590	39,737	221,616	11,011	9,404	20,415	49,977	27,376	97,769
1988	151,549	54,987	47,327	253,863	10,480	9,839	20,319	54,118	30,327	104,765
1989	131,064	53,442	53,543	238,049	11,940	12,889	24,829	59,218	35,993	120,040
1990	121,563	56,365	56,120	234,048	14,215	16,150	30,365	66,296	40,807	137,468
1991	116,647	61,259	59,326	237,232	15,866	14,032	29,898	66,127	47,684	143,709
1992	94,246	66,155	60,052	220,453	14,044	14,091	28,135	66,984	48,540	143,659
1993	65,675	73,428	58,829	197,932	13,278	14,796	28,074	64,301	48,051	140,426
1994	77,937	78,064	65,912	221,913	12,744	14,276	27,020	66,365	48,291	141,676
1995	96,969	78,794	78,172	253,935	12,833	15,040	27,873	69,083	52,406	149,362
1996	92,503	80,004	88,826	261,333	13,152	15,327	28,479	70,964	58,820	158,263
1997	78,229	81,797	100,191	260,217	14,027	16,316	30,343	77,181	69,039	176,563



## 8 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, AGE AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Age group (years)	<i>Long-term movement</i>			<i>Total permanent and long-term arrivals</i>	<i>Permanent movement</i>		<i>Long-term movement</i>		<i>Total permanent and long-term departures</i>
	<i>Permanent movement of Settler arrivals</i>	<i>Arrivals of Australian residents</i>	<i>Arrivals of overseas visitors</i>		<i>Departures of former settlers</i>	<i>Departures of other residents</i>	<i>Departures of Australian residents</i>	<i>Departures of overseas visitors</i>	
<b>MALES</b>									
0-4	4,202	2,038	1,886	8,126	284	1,283	2,674	1,089	5,330
5-9	3,231	2,331	1,688	7,250	296	722	2,026	1,258	4,302
10-14	3,067	2,012	1,677	6,756	352	448	1,340	1,105	3,245
15-19	2,656	1,531	8,989	13,176	286	290	1,264	3,153	4,993
20-24	2,589	3,203	16,382	22,174	403	542	5,033	8,987	14,965
25-29	4,844	7,154	9,065	21,063	718	1,243	7,797	8,955	18,713
30-34	5,550	5,425	5,538	16,513	996	1,256	5,346	4,986	12,584
35-39	3,939	4,740	4,080	12,759	1,043	949	4,296	3,254	9,542
40-44	2,432	3,636	3,121	9,189	813	704	3,121	1,936	6,574
45-49	1,729	2,952	2,095	6,776	610	519	2,527	1,217	4,873
50-54	971	2,296	1,426	4,693	434	322	1,945	822	3,523
55-59	643	1,592	817	3,052	289	171	1,256	546	2,262
60-64	517	1,143	379	2,039	211	96	629	416	1,352
65-69	475	783	200	1,458	271	84	519	417	1,291
70-74	245	479	103	827	151	55	277	237	720
75 and over	188	373	80	641	160	52	194	188	594
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,278</b>	<b>41,688</b>	<b>57,526</b>	<b>136,492</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>8,736</b>	<b>40,244</b>	<b>38,566</b>	<b>94,863</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
0-4	3,981	1,876	1,709	7,566	218	1,271	2,556	1,047	5,092
5-9	3,175	2,263	1,561	6,999	295	726	1,877	1,219	4,117
10-14	2,849	1,733	1,507	6,089	329	438	1,287	1,040	3,094
15-19	2,890	1,653	8,046	12,589	294	326	1,808	2,872	5,300
20-24	4,087	5,193	14,088	23,368	509	760	7,325	8,619	17,213
25-29	6,085	9,357	7,585	23,027	903	1,574	8,048	8,356	18,881
30-34	5,662	5,610	4,140	15,412	1,184	1,146	4,923	4,433	11,686
35-39	3,924	4,260	2,698	10,882	946	826	3,486	2,703	7,961
40-44	2,596	2,928	1,856	7,380	663	527	2,409	1,702	5,301
45-49	1,557	2,347	1,018	4,922	502	396	1,784	993	3,675
50-54	945	1,768	741	3,454	360	256	1,389	737	2,742
55-59	755	1,166	461	2,382	267	149	845	626	1,887
60-64	565	903	334	1,802	218	84	557	683	1,542
65-69	425	643	236	1,304	200	62	366	570	1,198
70-74	260	499	130	889	138	47	271	367	823
75 and over	293	471	120	884	255	63	247	339	904
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,049</b>	<b>42,670</b>	<b>46,230</b>	<b>128,949</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>39,178</b>	<b>36,306</b>	<b>91,416</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
0-4	8,183	3,914	3,595	15,692	502	2,554	5,230	2,136	10,422
5-9	6,406	4,594	3,249	14,249	591	1,448	3,903	2,477	8,419
10-14	5,916	3,745	3,184	12,845	681	886	2,627	2,145	6,339
15-19	5,546	3,184	17,035	25,765	580	616	3,072	6,025	10,293
20-24	6,676	8,396	30,470	45,542	912	1,302	12,358	17,606	32,178
25-29	10,929	16,511	16,650	44,090	1,621	2,817	15,845	17,311	37,594
30-34	11,212	11,035	9,678	31,925	2,180	2,402	10,269	9,419	24,270
35-39	7,863	9,000	6,778	23,641	1,989	1,775	7,782	5,957	17,503
40-44	5,028	6,564	4,977	16,569	1,476	1,231	5,530	3,638	11,875
45-49	3,286	5,299	3,113	11,698	1,112	915	4,311	2,210	8,548
50-54	1,916	4,064	2,167	8,147	794	578	3,334	1,559	6,265
55-59	1,398	2,758	1,278	5,434	556	320	2,101	1,172	4,149
60-64	1,082	2,046	713	3,841	429	180	1,186	1,099	2,894
65-69	900	1,426	436	2,762	471	146	885	987	2,489
70-74	505	978	233	1,716	289	102	548	604	1,543
75 and over	481	844	200	1,525	415	115	441	527	1,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,327</b>	<b>84,358</b>	<b>103,756</b>	<b>265,441</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>17,387</b>	<b>79,422</b>	<b>74,872</b>	<b>186,279</b>

**9 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OR MAIN DESTINATION(a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998**

Country of residence or main destination(a)	Long-term movement			Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Permanent movement		Long-term-movement		Total permanent and long-term departures
	Permanent movement Settler arrivals	Arrivals of	Arrivals of		Departures of former settlers	Departures of other residents	Departures of	Departures of	
		Australian residents	overseas visitors				Australian residents	overseas visitors	
<i>Oceania &amp; Antarctica —</i>									
Fiji	868	598	584	2,050	35	50	657	828	1,570
New Zealand	19,157	4,039	5,952	29,148	4,204	5,003	3,249	3,894	16,350
Papua New Guinea	252	1,642	1,196	3,090	25	179	2,541	895	3,640
Other	400	868	837	2,105	149	261	1,100	1,023	2,533
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,677</i>	<i>7,147</i>	<i>8,569</i>	<i>36,393</i>	<i>4,413</i>	<i>5,493</i>	<i>7,547</i>	<i>6,640</i>	<i>24,093</i>
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR —</i>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,398	45	14	1,457	16	7	54	19	96
Croatia	716	261	60	1,037	218	96	295	107	716
Former USSR & Baltic States	854	193	293	1,340	43	37	247	352	679
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	409	397	38	844	89	45	124	108	366
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(b)	1,916	297	97	2,310	67	19	158	156	400
France	227	744	920	1,891	93	134	669	735	1,631
Germany	1,084	1,234	1,276	3,594	126	155	983	913	2,177
Greece	500	2,319	187	3,006	180	219	1,252	250	1,901
Ireland	519	778	1,916	3,213	348	312	772	1,714	3,146
Italy	208	1,150	387	1,745	135	161	722	426	1,444
Netherlands	320	537	940	1,797	98	117	580	457	1,252
Poland	245	272	71	588	64	18	229	161	472
Slovenia	45	28	31	104	15	7	23	51	96
United Kingdom	8,424	22,901	12,420	43,745	3,130	3,431	24,188	8,391	39,140
Other	1,692	3,870	3,128	8,690	656	641	2,970	2,187	6,454
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,366</i>	<i>35,002</i>	<i>21,774</i>	<i>75,142</i>	<i>5,273</i>	<i>5,397</i>	<i>33,258</i>	<i>16,014</i>	<i>59,942</i>
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa —</i>									
Egypt	443	228	80	751	41	26	143	132	342
Iran	510	91	118	719	20	5	50	549	624
Iraq	902	13	—	917	5	—	—	8	16
Lebanon	1,118	1,396	65	2,579	110	105	414	294	923
Turkey	787	1,017	175	1,979	90	63	732	221	1,106
Other	1,730	2,124	675	4,529	202	409	2,057	533	3,201
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,490</i>	<i>4,869</i>	<i>1,115</i>	<i>11,474</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>3,398</i>	<i>1,737</i>	<i>6,212</i>
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>									
Cambodia	414	142	113	669	16	14	162	74	266
Indonesia	1,938	2,146	8,523	12,607	160	346	2,033	4,940	7,479
Malaysia	802	2,432	6,811	10,045	110	257	2,132	3,637	6,136
Philippines	2,621	985	840	4,446	89	109	771	2,035	3,004
Singapore	967	2,444	6,091	9,502	209	519	3,424	2,181	6,333
Thailand	414	1,265	2,266	3,945	109	124	1,046	2,224	3,503
Viet Nam	2,077	585	1,202	3,864	200	128	501	1,108	1,937
Other	168	443	518	1,129	35	84	662	372	1,153
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,401</i>	<i>10,442</i>	<i>26,364</i>	<i>46,207</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>10,731</i>	<i>16,571</i>	<i>29,811</i>
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>									
China	3,380	1,730	3,529	8,639	567	279	1,536	3,916	6,298
Hong Kong	4,091	6,579	6,408	17,078	1,038	844	4,939	4,246	11,067
Japan	567	1,953	8,277	10,797	106	223	2,272	6,978	9,579
Korea	373	454	5,222	6,049	82	43	339	5,136	5,600
Taiwan	1,356	850	2,393	4,599	149	91	478	1,755	2,473
Other	51	104	195	350	9	7	68	148	232
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,818</i>	<i>11,670</i>	<i>26,024</i>	<i>47,512</i>	<i>1,951</i>	<i>1,487</i>	<i>9,632</i>	<i>22,179</i>	<i>35,249</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	2,341	711	4,461	7,513	57	39	699	2,300	3,095
Pakistan	657	207	830	1,694	7	10	152	427	596
Sri Lanka	939	324	944	2,207	19	9	241	922	1,191
Other	409	193	757	1,359	8	13	151	577	749
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,346</i>	<i>1,435</i>	<i>6,992</i>	<i>12,773</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>1,243</i>	<i>4,226</i>	<i>5,631</i>
<i>The Americas —</i>									
Canada	993	2,414	1,956	5,363	304	470	2,031	1,300	4,105
Chile	132	394	71	597	60	59	257	110	486
United States of America	1,717	8,367	7,570	17,654	887	1,967	8,992	4,012	15,858
Other	436	863	432	1,731	125	114	738	645	1,622
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,278</i>	<i>12,038</i>	<i>10,029</i>	<i>25,345</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>2,610</i>	<i>12,018</i>	<i>6,067</i>	<i>22,071</i>
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>									
South Africa	4,474	960	1,990	7,424	53	63	774	749	1,639
Other	1,443	750	877	3,070	45	75	743	665	1,528
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,917</i>	<i>1,710</i>	<i>2,867</i>	<i>10,494</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>1,517</i>	<i>1,414</i>	<i>3,167</i>
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>77,327</b>	<b>84,358</b>	<b>103,756</b>	<b>265,441</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>17,387</b>	<b>79,422</b>	<b>74,872</b>	<b>186,279</b>

(a) Country of residence refers to permanent settler arrivals and long-term overseas visitor arrivals and departures. For permanent settler arrivals, country of residence means country of last residence. Main destination refers to permanent departures and Australian resident long-term arrivals and departures. For permanent departures, main destination means country of future residence. (b) Includes travellers who stated their country of residence/main destination to be Yugoslavia. (c) Includes not stated.

## 10 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Year ended 30 June —	Country of birth									Total(b)
	China	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Hong Kong	India	Malaysia	New Zealand	Philippines	United Kingdom	Viet Nam	
1978	1,164	1,777	1,489	1,104	2,118	8,122	1,462	21,011	5,400	73,171
1979	1,000	1,269	1,180	856	1,683	10,776	1,256	13,256	10,828	67,192
1980	1,219	1,665	799	844	1,585	13,181	2,013	16,738	12,915	80,748
1981	1,342	1,557	775	1,009	1,865	17,387	2,792	31,465	12,172	110,689
1982	1,385	1,701	1,295	1,475	2,393	11,637	3,251	36,994	11,088	118,031
1983	1,167	1,336	1,369	1,673	1,937	6,867	2,735	26,444	8,690	93,011
1984	1,613	1,055	2,017	1,586	1,652	5,771	2,874	12,954	9,513	68,813
1985	3,144	1,479	3,289	1,948	2,413	9,077	3,162	11,606	8,487	77,508
1986	3,138	1,950	3,118	2,135	2,284	13,284	4,128	14,709	7,168	92,590
1987	2,693	2,647	3,403	2,540	3,946	13,584	6,409	20,235	6,645	113,541
1988	3,281	3,267	5,571	3,041	6,239	20,907	10,429	24,587	5,962	143,466
1989	3,819	2,885	7,307	3,109	7,681	23,539	9,204	23,933	7,971	145,316
1990	3,069	1,993	8,052	3,016	6,417	11,178	6,080	23,521	11,156	121,227
1991	3,256	1,889	13,541	5,081	5,744	7,467	6,388	20,746	13,248	121,688
1992	3,388	2,521	12,913	5,608	3,123	7,242	5,917	14,465	9,592	107,391
1993	3,046	4,210	6,520	3,553	1,555	6,694	3,731	9,484	5,651	76,330
1994	2,740	4,854	3,333	2,643	1,252	7,772	4,179	8,963	5,434	69,768
1995	3,708	6,665	4,135	3,908	1,107	10,498	4,116	10,689	5,097	87,428
1996	11,247	7,703	4,361	3,700	1,081	12,265	3,232	11,268	3,567	99,139
1997	7,761	5,262	3,894	2,681	1,056	13,072	2,808	9,674	2,966	85,752
1998	4,338	5,006	3,194	2,786	931	14,723	2,769	9,193	2,311	77,327

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included in this category are settlers who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. Prior to 1992 data refer to the former country of Yugoslavia. (b) Includes other and not stated.

**11** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE

	<i>State or Territory of intended residence</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	27,664	19,769	7,158	4,691	9,442	837	1,648	775	73,171
1979	27,983	17,856	7,610	3,378	7,112	641	550	715	67,192
1980	32,355	20,839	9,925	5,009	8,458	647	617	1,322	80,748
1981	40,976	26,225	16,658	7,026	14,501	1,198	1,123	1,237	110,689
1982	42,714	27,629	16,537	8,024	17,924	1,042	1,166	1,262	118,031
1983	31,363	21,982	13,824	7,254	14,635	805	798	1,236	93,011
1984	25,511	18,061	8,512	5,077	8,644	765	732	1,261	68,813
1985	30,139	20,135	9,369	5,135	9,695	782	978	1,250	77,508
1986	36,825	23,934	11,792	4,922	11,754	949	1,047	1,361	92,590
1987	45,697	29,051	14,056	5,725	15,723	937	941	1,407	113,541
1988	57,308	35,013	20,974	6,275	20,047	1,015	1,052	1,769	143,466
1989	56,065	35,024	21,780	6,867	22,278	846	927	1,523	145,316
1990	47,153	31,788	15,922	5,898	17,512	864	733	1,343	121,227
1991	47,569	32,071	16,243	5,963	15,819	709	825	1,488	121,688
1992	44,066	27,547	15,189	4,796	11,712	617	569	1,178	107,391
1993	32,093	19,053	10,939	3,534	7,928	401	426	949	76,330
1994	30,886	15,918	10,267	3,201	7,743	465	372	807	69,768
1995	38,056	19,968	13,179	3,782	10,379	552	496	1,001	87,428
1996	44,327	22,269	15,284	3,842	11,318	556	494	1,021	99,139
1997	37,212	18,266	14,640	3,336	10,518	431	490	833	85,752
1998	31,694	16,233	15,095	3,069	9,741	369	435	657	77,327

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**12 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998**

Country of birth	State or Territory of intended residence								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
<i>Oceania &amp; Antarctica —</i>									
Fiji	601	222	201	11	18	8	—	7	1,070
New Zealand	4,220	2,081	6,365	296	1,572	53	49	83	14,723
Papua New Guinea	20	4	100	—	5	—	—	—	134
Other	860	334	568	23	44	7	7	22	1,865
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,701</i>	<i>2,641</i>	<i>7,234</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>1,639</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>17,792</i>
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR —</i>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	669	672	288	187	245	41	22	10	2,135
Croatia	387	279	107	65	153	22	6	5	1,024
Former USSR & Baltic States	323	372	96	108	75	3	5	10	994
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(b)	520	488	110	90	133	21	—	8	1,372
France	116	49	34	13	24	5	—	4	247
Germany	263	140	142	41	92	13	9	9	709
Greece	84	73	5	16	12	—	11	3	204
Ireland	355	92	90	33	122	—	4	9	707
Italy	79	60	21	15	23	—	—	3	201
Netherlands	108	70	97	16	57	4	4	8	364
Poland	101	104	31	27	34	—	—	11	308
United Kingdom	2,765	1,300	1,921	671	2,343	47	80	61	9,193
Other	782	642	259	104	206	4	11	35	2,043
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,552</i>	<i>4,341</i>	<i>3,201</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>3,519</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>19,501</i>
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa —</i>									
Egypt	182	87	9	11	18	—	—	3	310
Iran	391	114	44	65	71	3	—	4	693
Iraq	1,149	477	27	35	82	12	8	3	1,793
Lebanon	788	258	19	25	11	—	—	4	1,107
Turkey	279	293	20	15	24	—	—	—	635
Other	700	266	106	53	103	11	8	5	1,252
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,489</i>	<i>1,495</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5,790</i>
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>									
Cambodia	230	201	27	32	11	—	—	3	505
Indonesia	666	329	134	27	731	—	22	6	1,917
Malaysia	233	299	119	45	219	—	6	5	931
Philippines	1,359	528	468	131	174	15	58	36	2,769
Singapore	163	150	83	18	264	5	3	5	694
Thailand	181	44	52	15	37	—	6	9	346
Viet Nam	1,000	886	172	91	137	—	11	12	2,311
Other	104	32	18	—	50	—	6	15	227
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,936</i>	<i>2,469</i>	<i>1,073</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>1,623</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>9,700</i>
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>									
China	2,617	1,075	306	109	153	6	13	52	4,338
Hong Kong	1,825	509	667	55	100	5	14	19	3,194
Japan	190	73	179	8	44	5	3	6	508
Korea	379	56	116	18	16	—	3	7	596
Taiwan	633	256	571	15	35	—	3	5	1,518
Other	36	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	60
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,680</i>	<i>1,980</i>	<i>1,850</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>10,214</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	1,367	810	173	154	234	7	6	34	2,786
Pakistan	251	132	25	6	19	—	—	—	435
Sri Lanka	549	532	73	13	53	7	8	23	1,261
Other	531	201	36	17	63	—	—	—	851
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,698</i>	<i>1,675</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>5,333</i>
<i>The Americas —</i>									
Canada	317	119	144	40	115	5	9	26	775
Chile	77	33	3	—	10	3	—	10	139
United States of America	573	237	206	57	134	18	7	32	1,264
Other	292	88	71	36	40	5	—	4	538
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,259</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>2,716</i>
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>									
South Africa	1,775	482	581	184	1,220	16	7	16	4,281
Other	586	669	198	74	412	9	8	19	1,975
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,361</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>1,632</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>6,256</i>
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>31,694</b>	<b>16,233</b>	<b>15,095</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>9,741</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>77,327</b>

(a) Includes not stated State or Territory. (b) Includes settlers who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. (c) Includes not stated country of birth.

**13** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	2,922	1,426	4,348
Professionals	6,637	6,277	12,914
Associate professionals	1,845	1,098	2,943
Tradespersons and related workers	4,362	1,161	5,523
Advanced clerical and service workers	80	1,023	1,103
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1,234	2,643	3,877
Intermediate production and transport workers	1,057	354	1,411
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	494	933	1,427
Labourers and related workers	956	431	1,387
Other and not stated	781	765	1,546
Persons not in the workforce	6,410	13,933	20,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,778</b>	<b>30,044</b>	<b>56,822</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building and engineering professionals	2,086	541	2,627
Health professionals	487	1,387	1,874
Education professionals	657	1,517	2,174
Business and information professionals	2,098	1,743	3,841
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	658	74	732
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	599	26	625
Automotive tradespersons	558	—	560
Food tradespersons	494	148	642

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

**14** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

<i>Registered marital status</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Never married	19,609	17,850	37,459
Married	15,564	18,934	34,498
Widowed	195	944	1,139
Divorced	602	991	1,593
Separated but not divorced	350	395	745
Other(a)			
Common law/de facto	955	932	1,887
Not stated	3	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,278</b>	<b>40,049</b>	<b>77,327</b>

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more information.

## 15 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Year ended 30 June —	Country of birth										Total(c)
	Australia	Canada	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Germany (b)	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	
1978	7,413	261	386	328	376	347	373	1,503	8,686	828	23,096
1979	7,785	345	425	409	381	474	413	2,773	8,616	916	25,429
1980	6,986	251	338	272	281	450	326	3,512	6,235	596	22,017
1981	5,942	232	373	241	218	403	280	4,170	4,598	492	19,496
1982	5,809	246	351	229	249	407	293	5,312	4,653	544	20,885
1983	5,984	199	385	382	248	378	300	6,723	6,756	559	24,830
1984	6,492	247	321	365	207	373	330	6,193	6,249	554	24,304
1985	6,051	277	357	235	180	334	239	4,861	4,669	438	20,378
1986	5,600	236	366	175	170	279	143	4,750	3,401	519	18,100
1987	6,099	244	323	210	187	263	205	5,550	3,439	517	19,928
1988	6,762	279	266	191	174	273	186	5,235	3,721	515	20,471
1989	6,560	265	216	218	243	276	238	5,248	4,382	501	21,647
1990	8,399	365	283	264	379	294	246	7,846	4,943	643	27,857
1991	9,490	371	343	224	415	272	264	9,023	5,138	720	31,130
1992	9,178	299	188	328	442	338	249	6,641	4,820	669	29,122
1993	9,803	292	204	202	332	249	196	5,978	4,130	694	27,905
1994	9,927	293	237	173	302	208	174	6,120	3,676	584	27,280
1995	10,092	259	283	181	303	162	153	6,003	3,423	481	26,948
1996	11,005	297	421	183	349	175	124	6,077	3,616	531	28,670
1997	11,698	266	416	179	402	215	123	5,734	3,737	587	29,857
1998	12,771	311	527	203	418	168	129	5,722	3,971	623	31,985

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included in this category are settlers who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia'. Prior to 1992 data refer to the former country of Yugoslavia. (b) Prior to 1991, data include both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (c) Includes other and not stated.

## 16 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: STATE OR TERRITORY OF LAST RESIDENCE

Year ended 30 June —	State or Territory of last residence								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
1978	7,461	5,190	2,901	2,411	3,296	462	193	464	23,096
1979	8,567	5,438	3,245	2,541	3,664	348	266	585	25,429
1980	7,955	4,516	2,907	2,133	2,833	305	228	504	22,017
1981	7,174	3,902	2,928	1,588	2,456	235	207	447	19,496
1982	7,451	3,999	3,675	1,334	2,890	261	198	460	20,885
1983	8,718	4,466	4,917	1,624	3,622	286	250	430	24,830
1984	8,142	4,858	4,925	1,569	3,456	230	230	403	24,304
1985	7,257	4,099	3,620	1,482	2,646	280	222	381	20,378
1986	6,847	3,727	3,358	1,174	2,028	228	207	301	18,100
1987	7,604	4,012	3,795	1,091	2,487	240	202	356	19,928
1988	7,516	4,159	3,901	1,212	2,734	286	211	343	20,471
1989	7,422	4,292	4,315	1,290	3,156	232	199	360	21,647
1990	9,337	5,604	5,948	1,484	4,121	302	236	410	27,857
1991	10,480	7,019	6,175	1,670	4,560	334	217	574	31,130
1992	10,565	6,494	5,390	1,432	3,977	340	270	501	29,122
1993	10,470	6,303	5,105	1,539	3,409	291	224	491	27,905
1994	10,599	5,688	5,251	1,340	3,428	311	239	418	27,280
1995	10,123	5,598	5,246	1,328	3,585	368	270	424	26,948
1996	10,650	5,773	5,875	1,444	3,890	324	261	435	28,670
1997	11,520	5,869	6,314	1,412	3,614	370	268	487	29,857
1998	12,661	6,265	6,367	1,339	4,006	385	317	623	31,985

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

## 17 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH

	Country of birth									Total(c)
	Canada	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Germany (b)	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	
RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH (no.)										
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>										
1983	161	331	272	169	320	236	6,504	5,797	509	16,073
1984	191	279	229	122	322	240	5,965	5,363	496	14,979
1985	217	326	133	104	301	171	4,624	3,914	393	11,753
1986	192	294	84	121	239	99	4,497	2,754	462	10,078
1987	193	277	121	116	217	149	5,256	2,730	454	11,090
1988	224	222	121	99	229	124	4,929	3,037	460	11,032
1989	223	176	113	176	230	185	4,902	3,678	453	12,203
1990	296	233	157	292	250	178	7,313	3,957	563	15,713
1991	289	288	144	316	226	182	8,387	4,113	650	17,691
1992	251	135	226	339	287	184	6,131	3,976	602	16,171
1993	214	131	127	240	198	132	5,564	3,190	612	14,226
1994	232	177	81	223	166	108	5,728	2,735	500	13,597
1995	184	226	93	231	123	100	5,581	2,563	409	13,044
1996	213	365	100	263	136	71	5,611	2,718	453	13,667
1997	197	355	95	322	163	82	5,209	2,802	499	13,824
1998	238	465	101	360	140	78	5,146	2,983	523	14,670
PROPORTION OF ALL DEPARTURES (%)										
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>										
1983	80.9	86.0	71.2	68.1	84.7	78.7	96.7	85.8	91.1	85.3
1984	77.3	86.9	62.7	58.9	86.3	72.7	96.3	85.8	89.5	84.1
1985	78.3	91.3	56.6	57.8	90.1	71.5	95.1	83.8	89.7	82.0
1986	81.4	80.3	48.0	71.2	85.7	69.2	94.7	81.0	89.0	80.6
1987	79.1	85.8	57.6	62.0	82.5	72.7	94.7	79.4	87.8	80.3
1988	80.3	83.5	63.4	56.9	83.9	66.7	94.2	81.6	89.3	80.5
1989	84.2	81.5	51.8	72.4	83.3	77.7	93.4	83.9	90.4	80.9
1990	81.1	82.3	59.5	77.0	85.0	72.4	93.0	80.1	87.6	80.8
1991	77.9	84.0	64.3	76.1	83.1	68.9	93.0	80.1	90.3	81.8
1992	83.9	71.8	68.9	76.7	84.9	73.9	92.3	82.5	90.0	81.1
1993	73.3	64.2	62.9	72.3	79.5	67.3	93.1	77.2	88.2	78.6
1994	79.2	74.7	46.8	73.8	79.8	62.1	93.6	74.4	85.6	78.4
1995	71.0	79.9	51.4	76.2	75.9	65.4	93.0	74.9	85.0	77.4
1996	71.7	86.7	54.6	75.4	77.7	57.3	92.3	75.2	85.3	77.4
1997	74.1	85.3	53.1	80.1	75.8	66.7	90.8	75.0	85.0	76.1
1998	76.5	88.2	49.8	86.1	83.3	60.5	89.9	75.1	83.9	76.4

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included are permanent departures who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. Prior to 1992 data refer to the former country of Yugoslavia. (b) Prior to 1991 data include both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (c) Includes other and not stated.



**18** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	1,539	761	2,300
Professionals	3,587	2,860	6,447
Associate professionals	1,162	596	1,758
Tradespersons and related workers	1,682	332	2,014
Advanced clerical and service workers	84	659	743
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	981	1,688	2,669
Intermediate production and transport workers	671	95	766
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	215	357	572
Labourers and related workers	491	208	699
Other and not stated	131	87	218
Persons not in the workforce	2,125	5,012	7,137
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,668</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>25,323</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building and engineering professionals	944	172	1,116
Health professionals	303	819	1,122
Education professionals	322	513	835
Business and information professionals	994	678	1,672
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	222	42	264
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	186	7	193
Automotive tradespersons	154	3	157
Food tradespersons	136	46	182

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

**19** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

<i>Registered marital status</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Never married	7,410	6,821	14,231
Married	6,725	6,920	13,645
Widowed	174	550	724
Divorced	845	817	1,662
Separated but not divorced	520	456	976
Other(a)			
Common law/de facto	373	360	733
Not stated	6	8	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,053</b>	<b>15,932</b>	<b>31,985</b>

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more information.

**20** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, UNITED KINGDOM,  
STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED OR LAST RESIDENCE(a)

	<i>State or Territory of intended or last residence(a)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust(b)</i>
<b>PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	5,880	5,439	2,187	2,522	4,237	369	67	212	21,011
1979	4,668	3,088	1,513	1,065	2,347	235	40	188	13,256
1980	5,640	3,773	2,082	1,373	3,113	264	96	244	16,738
1981	9,870	6,570	4,337	2,637	6,916	377	150	323	31,465
1982	10,974	7,243	4,943	3,083	9,374	365	173	428	36,994
1983	6,555	5,585	4,438	2,047	6,866	270	105	362	26,444
1984	3,642	2,788	2,023	1,099	2,794	209	91	275	12,954
1985	3,419	2,266	1,819	1,095	2,530	176	92	209	11,606
1986	4,468	3,143	1,926	1,244	3,357	233	112	225	14,709
1987	5,820	4,183	2,699	1,687	5,298	207	100	240	20,235
1988	7,091	4,584	3,599	1,758	6,914	248	96	295	24,587
1989	6,226	4,255	3,614	1,849	7,473	177	102	233	23,933
1990	5,930	4,372	3,461	1,936	7,260	208	90	262	23,521
1991	4,911	3,311	3,117	2,014	6,803	188	106	197	20,746
1992	3,942	2,056	2,396	1,243	4,362	98	79	180	14,465
1993	2,656	1,344	1,590	812	2,756	76	46	156	9,484
1994	2,767	1,282	1,755	709	2,198	67	57	120	8,963
1995	3,340	1,530	1,999	787	2,785	97	56	95	10,689
1996	3,521	1,530	2,329	794	2,779	95	74	122	11,268
1997	2,871	1,414	1,892	660	2,589	69	68	107	9,674
1998	2,765	1,300	1,921	671	2,343	47	80	61	9,193
<b>PERMANENT DEPARTURES</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	2,096	1,820	949	1,350	1,888	186	29	106	8,686
1979	2,145	1,632	947	1,373	1,972	130	53	151	8,616
1980	1,650	1,173	723	966	1,298	122	49	92	6,235
1981	1,315	803	593	682	941	50	33	67	4,598
1982	1,202	793	707	484	1,202	54	15	70	4,653
1983	1,787	1,167	1,147	704	1,676	67	23	81	6,756
1984	1,507	1,258	1,047	626	1,539	61	31	77	6,249
1985	1,255	937	608	567	1,067	79	19	72	4,669
1986	872	747	484	401	740	39	22	64	3,401
1987	979	742	511	336	710	61	22	53	3,439
1988	1,061	758	597	337	858	46	12	49	3,721
1989	1,189	844	682	433	1,086	48	18	73	4,382
1990	1,389	952	735	406	1,264	71	34	63	4,943
1991	1,257	1,036	776	490	1,407	76	22	64	5,138
1992	1,309	1,025	743	388	1,190	59	27	63	4,820
1993	1,122	820	625	443	947	59	39	68	4,130
1994	1,045	642	618	318	928	57	21	47	3,676
1995	944	572	586	298	892	53	31	47	3,423
1996	1,004	577	610	320	966	64	27	47	3,616
1997	1,051	614	659	314	963	68	26	42	3,737
1998	1,163	626	726	261	1,023	75	27	70	3,971

(a) Refers to State or Territory of intended residence for permanent settler arrivals and State or Territory of last residence for permanent departures. (b) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**21** PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, UNITED KINGDOM, AGE AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	1,013	1,055	2,068	252	233	485
15-24	246	254	500	133	145	278
25-34	2,108	1,571	3,679	425	538	963
35-44	965	665	1,630	504	398	902
45-54	311	260	571	318	266	584
55-64	197	172	369	163	149	312
65 and over	196	180	376	210	237	447
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>3,971</b>

**22** PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, UNITED KINGDOM, OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	307	113	420	172	78	250
Professionals	1,257	933	2,190	438	371	809
Associate professionals	313	125	438	143	71	214
Tradespersons and related workers	1,130	123	1,253	294	46	340
Advanced clerical and service workers	9	146	155	11	95	106
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	184	340	524	152	198	350
Intermediate production and transport workers	111	14	125	87	14	101
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	58	116	174	34	54	88
Labourers and related workers	74	40	114	44	18	62
Other and not stated	40	41	81	16	14	30
Persons not in the workforce	540	1,111	1,651	362	774	1,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>3,486</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building and engineering professionals	404	59	463	118	23	141
Health professionals	104	344	448	41	152	193
Education professionals	120	191	311	48	53	101
Business and information professionals	389	200	589	106	71	177
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	166	—	168	58	3	61
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	182	5	187	40	—	40
Automotive tradespersons	105	—	105	20	—	20
Food tradespersons	117	32	149	16	11	27

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

**23 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, NEW ZEALAND, STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED OR LAST RESIDENCE(a)**

	<i>State or Territory of intended or last residence(a)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
<b>PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	2,880	1,321	2,130	338	903	116	66	56	8,122
1979	4,151	1,842	2,850	357	869	127	52	81	10,776
1980	4,545	2,111	4,070	512	1,163	103	80	107	13,181
1981	5,624	2,414	6,654	503	1,333	183	111	74	17,387
1982	3,807	1,524	4,634	305	928	64	68	75	11,637
1983	2,210	1,109	2,469	228	602	62	57	54	6,867
1984	1,977	999	1,767	224	577	95	49	55	5,771
1985	3,396	1,440	2,621	288	1,013	113	84	116	9,077
1986	4,418	2,064	4,065	483	1,859	146	104	145	13,284
1987	4,366	2,006	4,566	420	1,989	100	72	64	13,584
1988	5,436	2,756	9,006	574	2,777	137	90	130	20,907
1989	6,362	3,718	9,086	631	3,422	128	71	121	23,539
1990	3,384	2,104	3,605	337	1,479	140	50	79	11,178
1991	2,490	1,253	2,460	223	815	67	32	81	7,467
1992	2,563	1,057	2,474	218	702	53	27	64	7,242
1993	2,098	852	2,623	176	721	62	29	75	6,694
1994	2,561	936	2,959	177	923	121	35	58	7,772
1995	3,390	1,364	3,903	238	1,354	123	51	73	10,498
1996	4,113	1,682	4,714	244	1,242	133	62	73	12,265
1997	4,052	1,727	5,287	289	1,519	72	61	64	13,072
1998	4,220	2,081	6,365	296	1,572	53	49	83	14,723
<b>PERMANENT DEPARTURES</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	591	272	293	72	137	29	23	22	1,503
1979	1,079	530	536	109	273	29	63	36	2,773
1980	1,498	542	713	152	348	22	51	43	3,512
1981	1,621	679	980	133	414	42	50	53	4,170
1982	2,089	789	1,444	153	477	41	82	50	5,312
1983	2,562	896	2,036	202	665	61	72	51	6,723
1984	2,290	924	1,945	181	574	38	57	47	6,193
1985	1,730	756	1,475	166	469	52	75	53	4,861
1986	1,868	740	1,352	177	428	36	76	28	4,750
1987	2,223	832	1,538	152	601	46	70	58	5,550
1988	1,883	850	1,457	172	641	54	79	73	5,235
1989	1,779	753	1,669	166	724	39	47	44	5,248
1990	2,391	1,149	2,650	242	1,212	46	53	67	7,846
1991	2,830	1,610	2,716	259	1,336	64	74	108	9,023
1992	2,211	1,130	1,927	206	917	73	86	66	6,641
1993	2,067	1,027	1,769	168	766	55	50	65	5,978
1994	2,121	990	1,867	180	748	54	79	81	6,120
1995	2,038	922	1,768	209	816	74	87	87	6,003
1996	1,997	876	2,026	160	827	47	80	64	6,077
1997	2,107	785	1,896	134	641	46	52	72	5,734
1998	2,065	857	1,796	120	688	46	77	69	5,722

(a) Refers to State or Territory of intended residence for permanent settler arrivals and State or Territory of last residence for permanent departures. (b) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**24** PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, NEW ZEALAND, AGE AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	2,325	2,299	4,624	475	414	889
15-24	1,396	1,400	2,796	484	542	1,026
25-34	1,729	1,578	3,307	871	942	1,813
35-44	992	984	1,976	562	515	1,077
45-54	511	519	1,030	246	265	511
55-64	219	258	477	106	124	230
65 and over	251	262	513	73	103	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>5,722</b>

**25** PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, NEW ZEALAND, OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	527	294	821	242	148	390
Professionals	837	730	1,567	443	446	889
Associate professionals	451	331	782	183	131	314
Tradespersons and related workers	903	171	1,074	424	75	499
Advanced clerical and service workers	19	182	201	14	143	157
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	430	916	1,346	197	448	645
Intermediate production and transport workers	524	71	595	264	25	289
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	120	195	315	56	91	147
Labourers and related workers	330	136	466	178	64	242
Other and not stated	46	27	73	19	8	27
Persons not in the workforce	911	1,948	2,859	322	912	1,234
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>10,099</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>4,833</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building and engineering professionals	237	38	275	115	25	140
Health professionals	77	219	296	48	164	212
Education professionals	36	114	150	23	65	88
Business and information professionals	214	172	386	110	86	196
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	106	31	137	49	12	61
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	73	—	75	35	—	35
Automotive tradespersons	101	—	101	48	—	50
Food tradespersons	88	41	129	43	12	55

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

**26** PERMANENT MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CHINA,  
STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED OR LAST RESIDENCE(a)

	<i>State or Territory of intended or last residence(a)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
<b>PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	632	266	50	56	102	5	9	23	1,164
1979	551	218	55	32	65	7	24	25	1,000
1980	639	292	82	67	48	8	5	22	1,219
1981	708	292	84	83	71	6	4	26	1,342
1982	776	254	95	85	70	8	30	12	1,385
1983	606	259	122	49	70	8	17	22	1,167
1984	759	447	144	92	92	24	14	38	1,613
1985	1,645	861	191	181	154	30	26	52	3,144
1986	1,593	936	237	160	128	19	30	34	3,138
1987	1,436	664	212	142	160	19	25	34	2,693
1988	1,729	806	300	146	217	15	29	39	3,281
1989	2,096	921	343	173	197	10	22	57	3,819
1990	1,699	715	319	98	162	19	32	25	3,069
1991	1,652	934	335	97	131	9	26	42	3,256
1992	1,697	967	387	85	152	10	15	33	3,388
1993	1,618	785	335	104	130	8	11	29	3,046
1994	1,552	691	233	73	126	4	6	50	2,740
1995	2,144	936	297	87	160	9	15	58	3,708
1996	7,057	2,944	576	181	367	8	10	97	11,247
1997	4,882	1,993	410	127	243	6	19	77	7,761
1998	2,617	1,075	306	109	153	6	13	52	4,338
<b>PERMANENT DEPARTURES</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	24	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	47
1979	26	18	—	5	3	—	—	8	66
1980	18	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	39
1981	25	15	4	—	4	—	—	—	51
1982	32	10	3	—	6	3	—	—	64
1983	22	12	3	3	4	—	—	4	52
1984	23	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	47
1985	40	13	9	3	3	—	—	3	78
1986	44	18	6	5	—	—	—	3	82
1987	59	20	7	3	—	—	—	3	98
1988	58	18	7	3	4	—	—	—	92
1989	72	34	6	6	10	3	—	—	133
1990	84	37	19	3	8	—	—	—	163
1991	128	62	11	14	12	—	—	4	234
1992	162	82	26	7	13	—	3	8	303
1993	233	76	31	15	23	—	—	7	388
1994	199	74	35	13	18	—	—	8	351
1995	415	200	41	13	24	4	—	4	703
1996	430	220	56	12	33	—	—	6	760
1997	495	188	58	17	33	—	—	4	798
1998	685	239	65	14	32	6	—	11	1,054

(a) Refers to State or Territory of intended residence for permanent settler arrivals and State or Territory of last residence for permanent departures. (b) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**27** PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CHINA, AGE AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	410	388	798	28	32	60
15-24	136	217	353	17	20	37
25-34	584	944	1,528	107	152	259
35-44	346	508	854	223	172	395
45-54	155	152	307	96	43	139
55-64	150	182	332	49	53	102
65 and over	99	67	166	34	28	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,054</b>

**28** PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CHINA, OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	262	163	425	95	35	130
Professionals	551	650	1,201	113	96	209
Associate professionals	80	104	184	91	24	115
Tradespersons and related workers	110	60	170	54	14	68
Advanced clerical and service workers	6	59	65	—	11	12
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	57	175	232	27	31	58
Intermediate production and transport workers	25	32	57	21	6	27
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	26	95	121	3	20	23
Labourers and related workers	20	58	78	17	21	38
Other and not stated	30	25	55	9	7	16
Persons not in the workforce	303	649	952	95	203	298
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>994</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building and engineering professionals	213	109	322	33	8	41
Health professionals	24	81	105	12	25	37
Education professionals	77	142	219	10	15	25
Business and information professionals	142	237	379	16	26	42
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	14	8	22	4	6	10
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	8	3	11	4	—	6
Automotive tradespersons	9	—	9	—	—	—
Food tradespersons	49	11	60	18	—	19

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

## 29 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — VISITOR ARRIVALS: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE

	<i>Country of residence</i>										<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>China</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>											
1978	32	264	281	1,545	109	1,193	14,112	213	1,805	3,343	28,043
1979	32	683	482	1,593	107	2,184	16,522	307	2,055	3,729	34,064
1980	74	553	458	1,544	122	2,637	13,446	338	2,062	3,489	29,586
1981	79	698	606	1,824	131	2,838	14,626	529	2,836	3,748	34,220
1982	153	941	737	2,182	143	3,443	11,152	681	3,637	4,416	34,764
1983	135	929	881	2,267	287	4,646	6,828	777	3,155	4,305	30,742
1984	156	903	937	2,378	233	4,447	5,176	687	2,035	4,122	27,282
1985	265	851	1,014	2,550	198	4,166	8,698	696	2,597	3,973	31,975
1986	368	793	1,059	2,923	258	4,050	11,906	607	2,946	4,389	37,249
1987	619	821	1,184	3,351	375	3,721	10,063	746	3,700	4,323	37,325
1988	972	1,604	1,355	3,856	526	3,517	10,852	1,285	4,808	4,893	43,978
1989	2,017	2,273	1,570	4,558	761	3,611	11,193	1,439	6,490	5,206	50,766
1990	3,003	3,619	1,978	6,012	1,205	3,619	8,728	1,920	7,389	5,938	56,728
1991	1,973	4,361	2,262	6,513	1,656	4,183	6,620	2,023	6,306	5,547	55,649
1992	8,641	5,875	3,103	6,769	1,992	4,553	5,118	2,813	4,969	4,587	63,861
1993	3,198	5,194	3,421	6,518	2,154	4,602	4,632	3,271	4,800	4,409	57,842
1994	1,973	4,429	4,261	6,905	2,417	4,784	5,177	4,010	5,533	4,930	62,000
1995	1,695	4,920	5,689	7,439	3,068	5,564	5,248	4,910	7,020	5,966	72,032
1996	2,099	5,637	6,894	7,526	4,147	6,736	5,634	5,842	8,303	6,584	84,372
1997	2,587	6,313	8,274	8,397	5,447	7,546	5,911	6,041	9,950	6,444	95,079
1998	3,529	6,408	8,523	8,277	5,222	6,811	5,952	6,091	12,420	7,570	103,756

(a) Includes other and not stated.



**30** LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — VISITOR ARRIVALS: AGE, SEX AND MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Main purpose of journey	Age group (years)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
Business	—	246	2,157	2,671	1,578	465	35	7,152
Visiting friends/relatives	416	398	324	104	73	117	156	1,588
Holiday	983	2,215	1,252	80	82	72	57	4,741
Employment	8	1,266	3,903	2,655	1,329	307	12	9,480
Education	1,409	20,124	6,332	1,201	142	15	11	29,234
Other and not stated	2,435	1,122	635	490	317	220	112	5,331
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>7,201</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>57,526</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Business	—	179	1,136	893	334	91	8	2,641
Visiting friends/relatives	345	469	535	234	165	253	298	2,299
Holiday	921	2,335	1,193	106	101	89	63	4,808
Employment	5	921	2,459	1,023	373	66	4	4,851
Education	1,257	17,179	4,468	871	101	16	8	23,900
Other and not stated	2,249	1,051	1,934	1,427	685	280	105	7,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>22,134</b>	<b>11,725</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>46,230</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>								
Business	—	425	3,293	3,564	1,912	556	43	9,793
Visiting friends/relatives	761	867	859	338	238	370	454	3,887
Holiday	1,904	4,550	2,445	186	183	161	120	9,549
Employment	13	2,187	6,362	3,678	1,702	373	16	14,331
Education	2,666	37,303	10,800	2,072	243	31	19	53,134
Other and not stated	4,684	2,173	2,569	1,917	1,002	500	217	13,062
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,028</b>	<b>47,505</b>	<b>26,328</b>	<b>11,755</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>103,756</b>

(a) See Glossary for more detail.

**31** LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS,  
STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE

	<i>State or Territory of intended residence</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust(a)</i>
<b>ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	21,153	14,312	7,612	4,387	5,972	878	337	2,249	57,312
1979	23,122	15,217	7,992	4,146	6,157	996	454	2,516	60,946
1980	22,766	14,653	7,735	4,091	6,298	880	419	2,422	59,963
1981	22,043	14,631	7,886	4,230	6,362	893	479	2,492	59,871
1982	21,796	14,065	7,689	3,995	5,915	851	455	2,475	57,856
1983	18,570	11,915	6,586	3,466	4,724	723	353	2,282	48,986
1984	18,470	12,101	6,514	3,313	4,771	776	655	2,327	49,188
1985	20,375	13,050	7,135	3,585	5,420	760	465	2,409	53,773
1986	21,142	13,865	7,177	3,626	6,220	769	471	2,543	56,557
1987	20,414	13,344	6,865	3,365	5,981	711	471	2,320	53,597
1988	21,063	13,863	7,688	3,174	5,680	757	340	2,199	54,804
1989	20,230	13,080	7,824	3,150	6,080	764	352	2,205	53,798
1990	20,198	13,114	8,105	3,178	6,108	737	370	2,031	53,967
1991	22,844	13,763	8,986	3,516	6,513	799	363	2,029	59,062
1992	24,118	14,503	9,579	3,307	7,523	697	365	2,171	62,920
1993	26,831	16,011	10,944	3,853	8,257	928	457	2,074	69,594
1994	30,286	17,686	11,521	3,890	8,897	795	483	2,018	75,600
1995	30,778	18,890	12,267	4,090	9,069	921	705	2,332	79,063
1996	30,976	19,299	12,471	4,048	8,597	915	679	2,203	79,206
1997	31,104	19,136	13,134	4,115	8,881	970	652	2,158	80,170
1998	32,936	19,918	13,784	4,486	9,335	953	608	2,289	84,358
<b>ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	10,620	5,940	3,922	1,114	3,005	207	720	1,410	28,044
1979	13,910	7,295	4,376	1,323	3,584	252	701	1,410	34,064
1980	11,778	6,573	3,694	1,154	2,927	287	559	1,375	29,586
1981	14,000	7,024	4,774	1,210	3,377	323	554	1,599	34,220
1982	13,972	7,414	4,830	1,635	3,545	278	505	1,687	34,764
1983	12,297	7,012	3,331	1,600	3,380	370	550	1,724	30,742
1984	11,164	6,494	2,739	1,474	2,496	304	503	1,858	27,282
1985	13,353	7,432	3,487	1,526	2,872	409	556	1,918	31,975
1986	15,308	8,522	4,192	1,844	3,607	378	721	2,136	37,249
1987	16,075	8,209	3,980	1,609	4,131	343	625	2,243	37,325
1988	18,420	9,652	4,822	1,925	5,720	415	780	2,218	43,978
1989	21,297	11,533	6,044	2,010	6,474	388	716	2,188	50,766
1990	24,511	13,030	6,457	2,251	6,544	451	842	2,420	56,728
1991	23,456	12,807	6,690	2,493	6,098	505	722	2,361	55,649
1992	29,044	14,958	7,165	2,369	5,851	511	568	2,377	63,861
1993	24,735	13,085	7,313	2,470	6,089	633	499	2,429	57,842
1994	26,619	13,324	8,311	2,572	7,426	681	643	2,372	62,000
1995	30,170	15,987	10,064	2,925	8,467	714	781	2,922	72,032
1996	34,932	19,460	11,455	3,534	10,173	778	896	3,139	84,372
1997	38,760	22,659	13,649	3,746	11,653	755	879	2,960	95,079
1998	43,508	24,513	14,120	3,879	12,876	678	1,095	3,009	103,756

1(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**32** LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS,  
OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<b>ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS</b>			
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	3,926	1,946	5,872
Professionals	12,402	11,093	23,495
Associate professionals	3,517	1,627	5,144
Tradespersons and related workers	3,898	772	4,670
Advanced clerical and service workers	222	2,020	2,242
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2,876	4,766	7,642
Intermediate production and transport workers	930	160	1,090
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	388	653	1,041
Labourers and related workers	684	208	892
Other and not stated	372	214	586
Persons not in the workforce	6,092	13,339	19,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,307</b>	<b>36,798</b>	<b>72,105</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building and engineering professionals	3,350	597	3,947
Health professionals	1,263	2,854	4,117
Education professionals	1,758	2,888	4,646
Business and information professionals	3,108	2,195	5,303
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	355	46	401
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	458	27	485
Automotive tradespersons	372	9	381
Food tradespersons	231	117	348
<b>ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS</b>			
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	7,385	1,668	9,053
Professionals	8,954	5,526	14,480
Associate professionals	2,212	892	3,104
Tradespersons and related workers	1,866	356	2,222
Advanced clerical and service workers	156	663	819
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2,065	2,632	4,697
Intermediate production and transport workers	630	102	732
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	304	475	779
Labourers and related workers	465	164	629
Other and not stated	317	191	508
Persons not in the workforce	27,921	28,784	56,705
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,275</b>	<b>41,453</b>	<b>93,728</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building and engineering professionals	2,711	495	3,206
Health professionals	873	1,382	2,255
Education professionals	959	1,168	2,127
Business and information professionals	2,556	1,371	3,927
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	178	12	190
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	174	11	185
Automotive tradespersons	144	6	150
Food tradespersons	187	63	250

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

## 33 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — RESIDENT DEPARTURES: SELECTED MAIN DESTINATIONS

	<i>Main destination</i>										<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>											
1978	1,195	2,431	1,285	1,304	2,806	3,058	6,319	1,053	18,762	4,849	60,099
1979	1,091	1,952	1,196	958	3,306	2,508	6,566	1,161	16,797	4,585	57,255
1980	1,066	2,025	1,259	1,037	3,073	2,153	7,047	1,153	14,715	4,723	52,114
1981	1,019	1,730	1,379	1,083	2,969	2,036	6,784	1,405	11,063	4,575	47,848
1982	1,183	1,759	1,222	1,138	3,134	1,802	6,418	1,180	10,164	4,754	46,496
1983	1,047	2,060	1,233	988	2,675	2,152	5,826	1,167	10,744	4,967	47,020
1984	1,066	2,183	1,138	957	2,329	2,210	5,713	1,047	12,815	5,082	49,490
1985	1,157	2,553	1,228	983	2,566	2,160	5,609	1,164	13,696	5,289	51,706
1986	1,323	2,451	1,203	887	2,055	2,374	5,192	1,029	12,910	5,096	49,694
1987	1,499	1,987	1,526	900	1,950	2,615	5,041	941	12,665	5,156	48,854
1988	1,659	1,778	1,916	736	995	2,781	4,962	995	14,250	5,417	50,499
1989	1,792	1,904	2,231	869	1,141	2,757	4,765	1,162	17,059	6,240	57,733
1990	1,952	1,979	2,669	973	1,524	3,304	3,983	1,320	19,801	6,285	62,300
1991	1,885	1,692	4,591	1,311	2,153	3,300	3,766	1,864	19,527	6,569	66,883
1992	1,839	1,757	5,154	1,308	2,186	2,681	3,189	2,265	17,732	6,812	67,191
1993	1,848	1,592	4,838	1,440	2,152	2,658	3,407	2,492	16,022	6,476	65,446
1994	1,832	1,594	4,647	1,530	2,160	2,806	3,320	2,818	16,074	6,595	64,786
1995	1,964	1,457	5,293	1,715	2,210	2,925	3,018	2,758	17,656	6,988	68,377
1996	2,274	1,298	5,160	2,056	2,254	3,259	2,917	2,607	18,773	7,402	70,253
1997	2,206	1,223	5,229	2,027	2,368	3,295	2,842	2,960	20,409	8,174	73,777
1998	2,031	1,252	4,939	2,033	2,132	3,249	2,541	3,424	24,188	8,992	79,422

(a) Includes other and not stated.

**34** LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — RESIDENT DEPARTURES: AGE, SEX AND MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(a),  
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Main purpose of journey	Age group (years)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
Business	—	210	1,859	1,656	1,002	316	31	5,074
Visiting friends/relatives	888	652	884	494	365	441	482	4,206
Holiday	1,534	2,531	2,809	334	280	261	250	7,999
Employment	—	1,350	6,215	4,264	2,441	653	74	14,997
Education	611	1,012	607	165	63	27	10	2,495
Other and not stated	3,007	542	769	504	321	187	143	5,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>7,417</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>40,244</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Business	—	157	1,077	714	343	85	19	2,395
Visiting friends/relatives	865	964	1,263	775	545	535	518	5,465
Holiday	1,435	4,012	2,706	332	278	227	180	9,170
Employment	—	2,056	5,395	2,370	1,199	245	28	11,293
Education	542	1,229	513	128	55	17	7	2,491
Other and not stated	2,878	715	2,017	1,576	753	293	132	8,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>12,971</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>39,178</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>								
Business	—	367	2,936	2,370	1,345	401	50	7,469
Visiting friends/relatives	1,753	1,616	2,147	1,269	910	976	1,000	9,671
Holiday	2,969	6,543	5,515	666	558	488	430	17,169
Employment	—	3,406	11,610	6,634	3,640	898	102	26,290
Education	1,153	2,241	1,120	293	118	44	17	4,986
Other and not stated	5,885	1,257	2,786	2,080	1,074	480	275	13,837
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,760</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>26,114</b>	<b>13,312</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>79,422</b>

(a) See Glossary for more detail.

**35** LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS,  
STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE OR STAY(a)

	<i>State or Territory of residence or stay</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust(b)</i>
<b>DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	22,186	14,226	8,005	4,542	6,484	924	582	2,815	60,099
1979	19,937	13,762	7,784	4,357	6,595	1,058	453	2,960	57,255
1980	18,740	12,268	7,221	3,884	5,315	754	478	3,046	52,114
1981	16,696	11,569	6,799	3,563	4,838	759	425	2,892	47,848
1982	16,409	11,192	6,537	3,337	4,827	840	356	2,640	46,496
1983	16,615	11,436	6,612	3,046	5,015	771	422	2,839	47,020
1984	17,109	12,196	7,073	3,265	5,508	768	430	2,865	49,490
1985	18,311	12,317	7,156	3,645	5,842	697	395	2,983	51,706
1986	17,931	12,332	7,024	3,229	5,059	760	411	2,788	49,694
1987	17,494	11,814	7,306	2,922	5,297	776	413	2,677	48,854
1988	17,942	12,170	7,262	3,145	5,752	789	496	2,848	50,499
1989	20,504	13,672	8,860	3,337	6,770	850	474	3,088	57,733
1990	21,792	14,784	9,858	3,544	7,624	883	459	2,995	62,300
1991	23,751	16,371	10,266	3,685	8,188	930	483	3,025	66,883
1992	24,218	16,767	10,177	3,644	7,672	933	560	2,979	67,191
1993	23,694	16,065	10,297	3,582	7,178	876	510	3,099	65,446
1994	23,664	15,725	10,526	3,448	7,336	854	474	2,756	64,786
1995	24,988	16,563	10,922	3,693	7,561	877	583	3,173	68,377
1996	25,258	17,006	11,880	3,706	7,678	943	640	3,124	70,253
1997	26,914	17,728	12,551	3,841	8,079	933	616	3,103	73,777
1998	28,998	18,943	13,768	4,178	8,503	1,036	652	3,279	79,422
<b>DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS</b>									
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1978	6,822	4,448	1,829	1,116	2,220	204	645	1,212	19,194
1979	7,722	4,778	2,221	1,231	2,639	186	523	1,249	21,216
1980	7,115	4,616	1,855	943	2,312	162	532	1,126	19,228
1981	7,189	4,156	1,854	870	2,366	186	482	1,214	18,778
1982	7,827	4,411	2,278	891	2,469	197	462	1,227	20,312
1983	10,501	4,994	3,403	1,126	2,763	200	526	1,353	25,438
1984	9,965	5,380	2,797	1,190	2,903	189	476	1,515	24,951
1985	9,193	5,406	2,234	1,097	2,304	260	407	1,733	23,163
1986	10,341	5,588	2,263	1,290	2,280	285	513	1,748	24,669
1987	10,875	5,938	2,558	1,309	2,772	254	557	1,766	26,540
1988	12,191	6,428	2,641	1,340	2,883	279	502	1,754	28,054
1989	14,808	6,978	3,480	1,690	3,514	318	537	1,872	33,258
1990	16,566	8,620	4,163	1,525	4,215	289	496	1,867	37,899
1991	20,213	10,040	4,797	1,630	4,234	289	522	1,711	43,629
1992	23,359	10,907	5,492	1,661	3,776	368	411	1,785	47,971
1993	23,702	10,516	5,485	1,710	3,675	410	383	1,676	47,744
1994	22,841	10,141	6,051	1,944	4,137	388	445	1,959	47,921
1995	22,767	10,170	7,018	2,234	4,711	472	594	2,163	50,156
1996	24,276	11,042	7,632	2,316	5,476	508	571	2,254	54,133
1997	28,474	13,681	8,718	2,513	6,178	533	544	2,260	62,971
1998	34,636	13,143	10,374	2,757	7,450	540	609	2,295	74,872

(a) Refers to State or Territory of residence for Australian residents and State or Territory of stay for overseas visitors. (b) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**36** LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS,  
OCCUPATION AND SEX, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998(a)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<b>DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS</b>			
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	4,205	1,882	6,087
Professionals	13,479	11,348	24,827
Associate professionals	3,055	1,460	4,515
Tradespersons and related workers	3,223	615	3,838
Advanced clerical and service workers	212	1,667	1,879
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	3,215	4,934	8,149
Intermediate production and transport workers	787	149	936
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	408	682	1,090
Labourers and related workers	579	174	753
Other and not stated	243	169	412
Persons not in the workforce	4,798	10,378	15,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,204</b>	<b>33,458</b>	<b>67,662</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building and engineering professionals	3,690	662	4,352
Health professionals	1,233	2,889	4,122
Education professionals	1,800	2,950	4,750
Business and information professionals	4,063	2,532	6,595
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	374	19	393
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	432	15	447
Automotive tradespersons	264	3	267
Food tradespersons	174	100	274
<b>DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS</b>			
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	2,878	986	3,864
Professionals	5,830	4,376	10,206
Associate professionals	1,896	845	2,741
Tradespersons and related workers	2,327	465	2,792
Advanced clerical and service workers	133	699	832
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2,105	2,936	5,041
Intermediate production and transport workers	785	141	926
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	436	831	1,267
Labourers and related workers	1,032	358	1,390
Other and not stated	262	165	427
Persons not in the workforce	17,430	21,198	38,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,114</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>68,114</b>
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building and engineering professionals	1,585	367	1,952
Health professionals	766	1,218	1,984
Education professionals	668	937	1,605
Business and information professionals	1,301	806	2,107
Mechanical engineering tradespersons	183	34	217
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	216	12	228
Automotive tradespersons	193	—	193
Food tradespersons	312	96	408

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over.

## 37 MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH CONTRIBUTING TO CATEGORY JUMPING

Country of birth	Period						
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS							
Australia	18,380	11,014	3,087	12,862	-2,490	-1,652	-9,891
New Zealand	9,064	3,172	2,032	3,413	388	874	2,021
United Kingdom and Ireland	13,835	3,420	14,906	7,356	-1,539	953	-1,038
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	-2,890	1,185	-1,167	1,375	-1,557	696	514
Malaysia and Brunei	3,804	4,103	3,394	432	1,359	565	187
Viet Nam	206	303	1,933	-431	3,422	-3,131	-661
China	2,603	4,828	625	1,112	2,876	2,957	2,730
Hong Kong and Macau	2,875	9,214	7,041	3,477	3,901	8,233	17,336
Japan	2,973	4,626	4,206	1,059	2,481	-417	86
India	178	1,650	2,446	2,124	-881	1,822	-2,022
Other	14,360	29,238	38,248	8,399	16,435	8,920	14,723
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,388</b>	<b>72,753</b>	<b>76,751</b>	<b>41,178</b>	<b>24,395</b>	<b>19,820</b>	<b>23,985</b>
OVERSEAS VISITORS							
Australia	3,572	6,301	3,042	8,559	7,226	4,323	1,967
Fiji	735	896	763	-1	250	445	260
New Zealand	9,995	4,601	7,044	10,613	6,424	7,250	5,728
Papua New Guinea	2,072	710	660	437	-115	128	-431
United Kingdom and Ireland	5,267	5,808	4,280	4,023	6,755	6,818	16,233
Philippines	1,890	1,905	1,795	595	-4	1,991	4,369
Singapore	427	403	-1,419	-4,703	-2,138	-2,656	-5,107
China	2,262	3,592	3,563	4,603	8,910	11,296	10,024
Hong Kong and Macau	-288	2,673	3,118	-1,519	-8,770	-9,024	-9,296
United States of America	-628	-140	-714	-1,441	-6,113	-1,692	407
Other	31,759	24,696	21,990	-820	2,737	-4,583	-7,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,063</b>	<b>51,445</b>	<b>44,122</b>	<b>20,346</b>	<b>11,478</b>	<b>14,296</b>	<b>16,668</b>

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included are 'category jumpers' who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. Prior to 1992 data refers to the former country of Yugoslavia.



**38** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a), 30 JUNE ('000)

<i>Country of birth</i>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sub>p</sub>
Australia	13,466.0	13,613.2	13,761.1	13,907.7	14,052.1	14,212.5	14,356.6
<i>Oceania(b) –</i>							
Fiji	35.6	36.2	37.2	38.7	40.5	40.5	41.4
New Zealand	288.9	291.4	295.9	304.2	315.1	327.3	339.3
Papua New Guinea	26.7	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.8
Other	24.3	24.8	25.3	26.3	28.0	26.8	27.9
<i>Total</i>	375.6	379.0	384.8	395.5	409.9	421.0	435.5
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR –</i>							
Germany	120.2	119.9	119.9	120.1	120.8	121.2	121.2
Greece	145.9	144.6	143.4	142.3	141.8	142.0	141.6
Hungary	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.2	26.7
Italy	269.3	266.8	264.1	261.6	259.1	254.4	251.4
Malta	54.7	54.9	55.1	55.3	55.6	55.3	54.9
Netherlands	99.6	98.1	97.0	96.1	95.3	95.5	95.3
Poland	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.8	70.9	71.2	70.0
United Kingdom and Ireland(c)	1,238.6	1,229.6	1,223.5	1,220.9	1,220.0	1,232.5	1,230.4
Former Yugoslav Republics	171.0	174.8	179.4	186.1	193.8	198.1	202.2
Former USSR & Baltic States	46.3	48.8	50.4	52.5	54.1	54.3	54.0
Other	168.2	169.2	171.1	173.9	177.3	178.7	180.4
<i>Total</i>	2,411.7	2,404.4	2,401.7	2,407.0	2,415.9	2,430.3	2,428.0
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa–</i>							
Egypt	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.0	38.0
Lebanon	78.2	77.6	77.2	77.1	77.3	76.2	77.4
Turkey	31.7	31.3	31.3	31.5	31.9	31.7	32.2
Other	51.0	53.9	56.3	60.4	65.0	68.2	71.9
<i>Total</i>	199.0	200.7	202.6	206.8	211.9	214.0	219.5
<i>Southeast Asia–</i>							
Indonesia	36.5	37.8	39.7	43.1	47.7	47.8	55.0
Malaysia	80.9	80.5	81.6	82.8	85.0	86.5	92.1
Philippines	85.2	88.6	93.2	98.3	102.7	109.9	111.7
Singapore	26.2	26.3	27.2	29.0	31.4	30.7	35.9
Viet Nam	135.9	142.9	150.4	157.8	164.2	167.3	169.6
Other	55.4	56.6	59.1	63.0	66.8	68.4	69.8
<i>Total</i>	420.0	432.8	451.2	474.1	497.8	510.7	534.2
<i>Northeast Asia–</i>							
China	95.6	98.8	102.2	107.2	121.1	135.3	139.8
Hong Kong & Macau	71.1	73.8	74.7	76.6	79.2	58.5	64.9
Korea	24.4	25.9	27.6	29.9	32.6	36.1	37.5
Other	37.0	38.7	40.5	43.1	47.1	44.3	49.8
<i>Total</i>	227.9	237.2	245.1	256.8	280.1	274.3	292.1
<i>Southern Asia–</i>							
India	70.7	73.1	75.6	80.0	84.8	90.4	95.6
Sri Lanka	43.2	44.8	46.6	49.1	52.0	54.1	55.4
Other	14.4	15.8	17.5	19.9	22.9	25.8	27.9
<i>Total</i>	128.3	133.7	139.7	149.0	159.6	170.3	178.9
<i>Northern America–</i>							
Canada	25.8	25.8	26.1	26.5	27.4	28.6	30.0
United States of America	49.8	49.5	50.2	51.9	54.3	56.4	61.3
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
<i>Total</i>	76.1	75.7	76.6	78.8	82.1	85.0	91.4
<i>South America, Central America &amp; the Caribbean–</i>							
Chile	27.3	26.8	26.5	26.3	26.2	25.8	25.9
Other	55.2	55.3	55.4	56.0	56.7	56.8	57.3
<i>Total</i>	82.5	82.1	81.9	82.3	83.0	82.6	83.2
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa)–</i>							
South Africa	56.0	56.0	57.0	58.8	61.4	65.1	70.8
Other	51.3	52.2	53.2	54.9	57.0	58.3	60.8
<i>Total</i>	107.3	108.3	110.2	113.8	118.4	123.4	131.5
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	4,028.4	4,053.9	4,093.6	4,164.1	4,258.7	4,311.7	4,394.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,495.0</b>	<b>17,667.1</b>	<b>17,854.7</b>	<b>18,071.8</b>	<b>18,310.7</b>	<b>18,524.2</b>	<b>18,751.0</b>

(a) Countries with more than 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census. (b) Excluding Australian-born. (c) UK and Ireland are available separately in tables 41 and

**39** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a), POPULATION CHANGE, 30 JUNE (%)

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>1986 to 91(b)</i>	<i>1992 to 93</i>	<i>1993 to 94</i>	<i>1994 to 95</i>	<i>1995 to 96</i>	<i>1996 to 97</i>	<i>1997 to 98p</i>
Australia	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
<i>Oceania(b) –</i>							
Fiji	17.5	1.7	2.7	4.0	4.7	0.1	2.2
New Zealand	5.6	0.8	1.5	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.7
Papua New Guinea	..	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6
Other	5.0	2.1	1.9	3.8	6.5	-4.3	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR –</i>							
Germany	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0
Greece	0.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.2
Hungary	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-1.7
Italy	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-1.8	-1.2
Malta	-1.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.8
Netherlands	0.1	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.2	-0.3
Poland	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	-1.6
United Kingdom and Ireland(c)	1.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	-0.2
Former Yugoslav Republics	-1.7	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.1	2.2	2.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	1.1	5.5	3.2	4.3	3.1	0.3	-0.5
Other	-0.1	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa–</i>							
Egypt	2.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.0
Lebanon	5.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-1.5	1.6
Turkey	4.1	-1.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	-0.8	1.8
Other	8.2	5.6	4.6	7.3	7.6	4.9	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Southeast Asia–</i>							
Indonesia	7.2	3.4	5.0	8.6	10.8	0.2	15.0
Malaysia	10.1	-0.4	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.7	6.5
Philippines	18.0	4.1	5.1	5.5	4.5	7.0	1.7
Singapore	9.2	0.6	3.3	6.7	8.2	-2.1	16.9
Viet Nam	7.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.0	1.9	1.4
Other	7.8	2.1	4.5	6.6	6.0	2.4	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<i>Northeast Asia–</i>							
China	16.8	3.4	3.5	4.9	13.0	11.7	3.3
Hong Kong & Macau	16.2	3.8	1.3	2.5	3.4	-26.2	11.0
Other	20.6	6.2	6.7	8.1	9.3	10.8	3.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>12.5</i>
<i>Southern Asia–</i>							
India	5.8	3.3	3.5	5.8	6.0	6.6	5.8
Sri Lanka	11.3	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.8	4.1	2.4
Other	13.6	9.9	10.6	13.8	14.9	12.5	8.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<i>Northern America–</i>							
Canada	4.4	-0.2	1.1	1.8	3.4	4.1	5.0
United States of America	4.3	-0.6	1.3	3.4	4.7	3.8	8.8
Other	0.0	-5.0	-2.6	-1.5	1.7	-77.5	15.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>
<i>South America, Central America &amp; the Caribbean–</i>							
Chile	6.6	-1.8	-1.3	-0.8	-0.3	-1.6	0.4
Other	7.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa)–</i>							
South Africa	7.4	0.1	1.7	3.2	4.3	6.1	8.7
Other	5.6	1.8	1.8	3.3	3.8	2.4	4.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Countries with more than 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census. (b) Calculated as a compound rate of growth using unrounded estimates. (c) Excluding Australian-born.

## 40 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE: BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a) OF OVERSEAS-BORN, ('000)

Country of birth	1994-95		1995-96			1996-97			1997-98p			
	Net migration	Deaths	Net change (b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change (b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change (b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change (b)
<i>Oceania(c) –</i>												
Fiji	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.9
New Zealand	5.9	1.3	8.3	8.2	1.3	10.8	13.7	1.4	12.3	13.4	1.4	12.0
Papua New Guinea	0.4	0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	-0.3
Other	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.3	-0.4	1.8	-1.1	0.2	-1.2	1.3	0.2	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR –</i>												
Germany	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.0
Greece	0.5	1.0	-1.1	0.9	1.0	-0.6	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	-0.3
Hungary	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.5
Italy	0.5	3.2	-2.6	0.4	3.0	-2.5	-1.5	3.2	-4.7	0.4	3.3	-3.0
Malta	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.5
Netherlands	0.6	1.1	-0.8	0.7	1.1	-0.8	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	-0.3
Poland	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	-1.1
United Kingdom and Ireland(d)	10.0	15.4	-2.6	11.6	15.5	-0.9	27.8	15.2	12.6	13.0	15.1	-2.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	-0.3
Former Yugoslav Republics	6.2	1.1	6.6	7.3	1.2	7.7	5.7	1.4	4.3	5.5	1.4	4.1
Other	2.7	1.4	2.9	3.1	1.3	3.4	2.9	1.6	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa–</i>												
Egypt	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
Lebanon	1.4	0.3	-0.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.3	-1.1	1.5	0.3	1.2
Turkey	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
Other	4.2	0.2	4.1	4.6	0.2	4.6	3.4	0.2	3.2	4.0	0.3	3.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<i>Southeast Asia–</i>												
Indonesia	3.3	0.2	3.4	4.5	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.4	0.2	7.2
Malaysia	3.5	0.1	1.3	4.4	0.1	2.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	5.7	0.1	5.6
Philippines	3.6	0.1	5.1	2.9	0.1	4.4	7.4	0.2	7.2	2.0	0.2	1.8
Singapore	3.7	0.1	1.8	4.2	0.1	2.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	5.3	0.1	5.2
Viet Nam	4.8	0.3	7.4	3.5	0.2	6.3	3.4	0.3	3.2	2.6	0.3	2.3
Other	3.1	0.1	3.9	2.9	0.2	3.8	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.2	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>23.5</i>
<i>Northeast Asia–</i>												
China	2.0	0.6	5.0	10.7	0.6	13.9	14.9	0.7	14.2	5.2	0.7	4.5
Hong Kong & Macau	5.6	0.1	1.9	6.3	0.1	2.6	-20.7	0.1	-20.8	6.6	0.1	6.5
Korea	1.0	0.1	2.2	1.5	0.0	2.8	3.6	0.1	3.5	1.4	0.1	1.4
Other	3.1	0.0	2.6	4.5	0.0	3.9	-2.7	0.1	-2.7	5.6	0.1	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>17.8</i>
<i>Southern Asia–</i>												
India	4.6	0.5	4.4	5.0	0.5	4.8	6.2	0.6	5.6	5.8	0.6	5.2
Sri Lanka	2.1	0.2	2.5	2.4	0.2	2.8	2.4	0.2	2.2	1.5	0.2	1.3
Other	2.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.0	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>8.7</i>
<i>Northern America–</i>												
Canada	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.4
United States of America	3.6	0.3	1.7	4.2	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.3	2.1	5.2	0.3	5.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<i>South America, Central America &amp; the Caribbean–</i>												
Chile	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa)–</i>												
South Africa	2.7	0.3	1.9	3.3	0.3	2.5	4.0	0.3	3.7	6.0	0.3	5.7
Other	2.1	0.2	1.7	2.4	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	2.4	0.1	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>

(a) Countries with more than 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census. (b) Includes an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy. (c) Excluding Australian-born.

**41** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1998p

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)								
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Australia	M	643,661	640,767	607,339	578,277	563,157	592,288	518,992	531,470	486,526
	F	610,010	609,149	579,080	549,832	538,959	584,083	516,493	531,643	485,575
	P	1,253,671	1,249,916	1,186,419	1,128,109	1,102,116	1,176,371	1,035,485	1,063,113	972,101
<i>Oceania &amp; Antarctica(a)–</i>										
New Zealand	M	2,947	6,156	8,270	10,156	14,947	18,350	19,905	21,163	19,570
	F	2,742	5,956	8,114	9,770	14,649	17,924	19,606	20,211	18,248
	P	5,689	12,112	16,384	19,926	29,596	36,274	39,511	41,374	37,818
<i>Total Oceania &amp; Antarctica</i>										
M	3,459	7,357	10,842	14,228	19,771	24,290	25,561	26,900	24,557	
F	3,239	7,139	10,644	13,857	19,795	24,721	26,308	26,917	23,732	
P	6,698	14,496	21,486	28,085	39,566	49,011	51,869	53,817	48,289	
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR –</i>										
Germany	M	253	408	539	956	1,153	1,760	2,888	3,038	3,953
	F	251	413	465	981	1,205	1,826	3,047	3,253	3,893
	P	504	821	1,004	1,937	2,358	3,586	5,935	6,291	7,846
Greece	M	106	246	290	491	679	1,267	2,854	4,366	4,952
	F	194	210	289	451	603	1,118	2,309	3,672	5,052
	P	300	456	579	942	1,282	2,385	5,163	8,038	10,004
Italy	M	80	190	221	385	785	1,600	4,065	6,413	8,634
	F	71	143	224	342	608	1,196	3,439	5,555	7,876
	P	151	333	445	727	1,393	2,796	7,504	11,968	16,510
United Kingdom	M	2,115	5,390	8,587	12,634	16,396	28,568	49,758	60,820	56,676
	F	1,972	4,920	8,079	11,449	15,147	27,178	48,551	58,339	54,303
	P	4,087	10,310	16,666	24,083	31,543	55,747	98,309	119,159	110,978
Ireland	M	90	207	687	940	1,547	1,946	2,607	2,503	2,563
	F	90	197	639	847	1,570	1,944	2,363	2,424	2,479
	P	180	404	1,326	1,787	3,117	3,889	4,970	4,927	5,043
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	M	570	1,987	2,845	3,016	2,687	4,808	8,427	9,302	9,648
	F	502	1,890	2,722	2,713	2,787	4,947	8,437	9,351	10,229
	P	1,072	3,877	5,567	5,729	5,474	9,755	16,864	18,653	19,877
<i>Total Europe &amp; the Former USSR</i>										
M	4,011	10,570	17,052	24,388	30,995	48,625	82,565	102,338	107,261	
F	3,853	9,769	15,991	22,492	29,792	47,752	80,841	98,588	104,705	
P	7,864	20,339	33,043	46,880	60,787	96,377	163,406	200,926	211,966	
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa –</i>										
Lebanon	M	206	465	961	1,345	2,265	4,139	5,462	4,974	4,431
	F	213	356	929	1,440	2,688	4,138	4,973	5,072	4,684
	P	419	821	1,890	2,785	4,953	8,277	10,435	10,046	9,115
<i>Total Middle East &amp; North Africa</i>										
M	950	2,871	4,403	5,026	5,931	10,009	14,209	13,804	11,904	
F	1,020	2,585	4,067	4,691	6,689	10,048	12,188	12,025	11,275	
P	1,970	5,456	8,470	9,717	12,620	20,057	26,397	25,829	23,179	
<i>Southeast Asia –</i>										
Malaysia	M	245	739	2,126	4,171	9,993	4,318	2,891	3,552	4,000
	F	212	653	1,932	4,001	10,228	4,178	3,691	4,650	5,434
	P	457	1,392	4,058	8,172	20,221	8,496	6,582	8,202	9,434
Philippines	M	549	2,029	3,995	4,932	4,195	3,206	3,655	4,502	4,512
	F	433	1,954	3,763	4,549	4,447	5,240	8,404	10,960	11,031
	P	982	3,983	7,758	9,481	8,642	8,446	12,059	15,462	15,543
Viet Nam	M	388	876	2,399	6,322	10,517	11,047	11,123	12,277	11,010
	F	321	834	2,211	5,876	10,626	12,294	10,439	10,890	10,805
	P	709	1,710	4,610	12,198	21,143	23,341	21,562	23,167	21,815
<i>Total Southeast Asia</i>										
M	2,022	5,699	12,194	24,362	38,348	29,302	24,732	26,803	25,894	
F	1,709	5,306	11,315	22,959	39,849	31,763	30,562	34,858	35,499	
P	3,731	11,005	23,509	47,321	78,197	61,065	55,294	61,661	61,393	

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1998p - *continued*

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)									Total
		45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
Australia	M	436,388	371,115	274,990	224,285	210,478	185,092	132,377	78,737	45,618	7,121,557
	F	435,401	370,340	280,745	238,929	236,415	228,821	188,168	137,034	114,383	7,235,060
	P	871,789	741,455	555,735	463,214	446,893	413,913	320,545	215,771	160,001	14,356,617
<i>Oceania &amp; Antarctica(a)–</i>											
New Zealand	M	16,447	12,922	8,276	4,734	3,641	2,729	1,652	949	797	173,611
	F	14,479	11,268	6,994	4,320	3,425	2,822	2,123	1,549	1,519	165,719
	P	30,926	24,190	15,270	9,054	7,066	5,551	3,775	2,498	2,316	339,330
<i>Total Oceania &amp; Antarctica</i>											
	M	19,956	15,042	9,862	5,803	4,392	3,197	1,919	1,103	881	219,120
	F	18,338	13,591	8,771	5,509	4,349	3,448	2,532	1,756	1,715	216,361
	P	38,294	28,633	18,633	11,312	8,741	6,645	4,451	2,859	2,596	435,481
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR –</i>											
Germany	M	7,196	11,985	7,496	5,558	5,736	3,230	1,916	728	492	59,285
	F	7,102	11,651	5,319	4,881	5,169	6,054	3,797	1,390	1,249	61,946
	P	14,298	23,636	12,815	10,439	10,905	9,284	5,713	2,118	1,741	121,231
Greece	M	6,932	10,079	10,964	11,885	8,344	4,967	2,019	920	810	72,171
	F	7,551	11,632	10,959	10,348	6,779	3,835	1,855	1,190	1,420	69,467
	P	14,483	21,711	21,923	22,233	15,123	8,802	3,874	2,110	2,230	141,638
Italy	M	14,017	15,871	15,908	17,945	19,508	14,525	8,072	3,136	2,537	133,892
	F	12,525	13,738	14,160	15,963	14,688	11,942	7,542	3,640	3,858	117,510
	P	26,542	29,609	30,068	33,908	34,196	26,467	15,614	6,776	6,395	251,402
United Kingdom	M	61,756	70,239	54,965	44,953	36,830	34,299	26,494	12,734	10,798	594,011
	F	56,896	62,415	49,510	41,685	34,879	32,025	32,149	18,831	22,323	580,651
	P	118,652	132,654	104,475	86,638	71,708	66,324	58,643	31,565	33,120	1,174,662
Ireland	M	2,972	3,153	2,437	2,076	1,781	1,678	1,095	426	263	28,972
	F	2,706	2,412	2,047	1,755	1,465	1,265	1,213	713	631	26,760
	P	5,678	5,565	4,484	3,831	3,247	2,943	2,308	1,139	895	55,732
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	M	11,439	11,551	12,401	11,051	7,381	3,863	2,540	734	679	104,929
	F	11,401	9,491	9,481	8,794	6,080	4,019	2,522	900	967	97,233
	P	22,840	21,042	21,882	19,845	13,461	7,882	5,062	1,634	1,646	202,162
<i>Total Europe &amp; the Former USSR</i>											
	M	131,675	154,070	126,749	114,101	98,809	82,980	57,305	25,488	19,847	1,238,829
	F	123,696	138,107	110,716	100,911	85,964	80,254	64,981	34,101	36,683	1,189,196
	P	255,371	292,177	237,465	215,012	184,773	163,234	122,286	59,589	56,530	2,428,025
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa –</i>											
Lebanon	M	4,461	4,114	2,725	1,850	1,341	980	453	162	152	40,486
	F	3,645	2,459	1,780	1,494	1,265	894	452	185	208	36,875
	P	8,106	6,573	4,505	3,344	2,606	1,874	905	347	360	77,361
<i>Total Middle East &amp; North Africa</i>											
	M	11,256	11,066	7,882	5,516	4,444	3,141	1,857	808	599	115,676
	F	10,008	7,899	5,378	4,566	4,181	3,255	1,996	1,049	877	103,797
	P	21,264	18,965	13,260	10,082	8,625	6,396	3,853	1,857	1,476	219,473
<i>Southeast Asia –</i>											
Malaysia	M	4,084	2,894	1,901	1,141	691	380	287	119	50	43,582
	F	5,249	3,186	1,954	1,094	786	558	394	177	108	48,485
	P	9,333	6,080	3,855	2,235	1,477	938	681	296	158	92,067
Philippines	M	3,592	2,078	952	562	449	489	401	175	79	40,352
	F	8,708	4,751	2,323	1,290	1,245	1,033	746	323	164	71,364
	P	12,300	6,829	3,275	1,852	1,694	1,522	1,147	498	243	111,716
Viet Nam	M	6,743	3,760	2,518	1,739	1,902	1,134	629	275	177	84,836
	F	6,949	3,507	2,482	2,297	2,137	1,485	903	432	321	84,809
	P	13,692	7,267	5,000	4,036	4,039	2,619	1,532	707	498	169,645
<i>Total Southeast Asia</i>											
	M	20,001	12,071	7,965	5,291	4,494	3,108	2,128	938	477	245,829
	F	27,422	15,307	9,431	6,607	5,840	4,432	3,084	1,468	972	288,383
	P	47,423	27,378	17,396	11,898	10,334	7,540	5,212	2,406	1,449	534,212

**41** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1998p - *continued*

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)								
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<i>Northeast Asia –</i>										
China	M	324	1,163	3,227	2,749	2,492	3,465	7,647	10,563	9,549
	F	296	1,128	2,911	2,592	2,519	5,724	8,944	10,689	9,004
	P	620	2,291	6,138	5,341	5,011	9,189	16,591	21,252	18,553
Hong Kong & Macau	M	541	1,602	2,499	5,016	6,175	2,850	2,174	2,915	2,881
	F	501	1,479	2,290	4,489	5,556	2,901	2,879	3,612	3,653
	P	1,042	3,081	4,789	9,505	11,731	5,751	5,053	6,527	6,534
<i>Total Northeast Asia</i>	M	1,748	4,211	8,190	13,547	14,935	12,114	12,940	16,692	15,501
	F	1,580	4,042	8,127	12,798	16,135	15,095	16,203	18,443	16,581
	P	3,328	8,253	16,317	26,345	31,070	27,209	29,143	35,135	32,082
<i>Southern Asia –</i>										
India	M	442	1,434	1,878	2,410	4,427	4,390	5,267	5,656	5,345
	F	497	1,368	1,695	1,596	2,091	3,699	5,056	5,128	4,470
	P	939	2,802	3,573	4,006	6,518	8,089	10,323	10,784	9,815
Sri Lanka	M	214	756	1,467	1,478	1,935	2,005	2,504	3,525	3,523
	F	217	780	1,432	1,548	1,460	1,982	2,841	3,374	3,328
	P	431	1,536	2,899	3,026	3,395	3,987	5,345	6,899	6,851
<i>Total Southern Asia</i>	M	940	2,951	4,363	4,914	8,327	8,323	10,065	11,357	10,663
	F	980	2,923	4,176	4,008	4,864	7,226	9,595	9,892	8,892
	P	1,920	5,874	8,539	8,922	13,191	15,549	19,660	21,249	19,555
<i>Northern America –</i>										
United States of America	M	914	1,836	1,852	1,942	1,937	2,326	3,126	3,717	3,466
	F	786	1,665	1,830	1,667	1,738	2,409	3,081	3,346	3,089
	P	1,700	3,501	3,682	3,609	3,675	4,735	6,207	7,063	6,555
<i>Total Northern America</i>	M	1,164	2,375	2,508	2,925	3,246	4,075	4,698	5,390	5,027
	F	1,054	2,171	2,459	2,518	3,128	4,213	4,863	5,248	4,716
	P	2,218	4,546	4,967	5,443	6,374	8,288	9,561	10,638	9,743
<i>Total South America, Central America and the Caribbean</i>	M	210	796	2,000	3,001	3,243	4,251	4,271	4,201	3,866
	F	197	720	1,996	2,827	3,038	4,148	4,503	4,654	4,643
	P	407	1,516	3,996	5,828	6,281	8,399	8,774	8,855	8,509
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) –</i>										
South Africa	M	703	1,337	2,196	2,850	3,203	3,027	2,865	3,161	3,611
	F	588	1,293	2,155	2,728	3,069	3,108	3,021	3,403	3,754
	P	1,291	2,630	4,351	5,578	6,272	6,135	5,886	6,564	7,365
<i>Total Africa (excl. North Africa)</i>	M	967	2,001	3,491	4,749	5,598	5,594	6,393	7,497	7,705
	F	825	1,855	3,274	4,439	5,523	5,764	6,438	7,464	7,555
	P	1,792	3,856	6,765	9,188	11,121	11,358	12,831	14,961	15,260
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	M	13,449	33,132	52,849	72,778	92,046	117,281	160,702	188,179	186,484
	F	14,770	36,903	62,928	91,992	127,312	148,269	185,671	210,034	207,993
	P	27,906	69,642	114,898	163,367	220,859	268,011	352,203	406,268	404,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>659,132</b>	<b>679,598</b>	<b>672,382</b>	<b>675,417</b>	<b>693,551</b>	<b>738,871</b>	<b>704,426</b>	<b>746,452</b>	<b>698,904</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>624,467</b>	<b>645,659</b>	<b>641,129</b>	<b>640,421</b>	<b>667,772</b>	<b>734,813</b>	<b>707,994</b>	<b>749,732</b>	<b>703,173</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>1,283,599</b>	<b>1,325,257</b>	<b>1,313,511</b>	<b>1,315,838</b>	<b>1,361,323</b>	<b>1,473,684</b>	<b>1,412,420</b>	<b>1,496,184</b>	<b>1,402,077</b>

**41** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1998p - *continued*

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)									Total
		45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
<i>Northeast Asia –</i>											
China	M	5,631	4,699	3,110	3,767	3,478	2,676	1,763	914	659	67,876
	F	5,309	4,182	3,301	4,035	3,458	2,923	2,223	1,463	1,239	71,940
	P	10,940	8,881	6,411	7,802	6,936	5,599	3,986	2,377	1,898	139,816
Hong Kong & Macau	M	2,356	967	617	462	290	171	122	51	31	31,720
	F	2,920	1,103	550	474	301	204	151	82	47	33,192
	P	5,276	2,070	1,167	936	591	375	273	133	78	64,912
<i>Total Northeast Asia</i>	M	10,983	7,731	5,145	5,073	4,254	3,167	2,038	1,046	749	140,064
	F	11,671	7,309	4,934	5,294	4,422	3,616	2,671	1,678	1,412	152,011
	P	22,654	15,040	10,079	10,367	8,676	6,783	4,709	2,724	2,161	292,075
<i>Southern Asia –</i>											
India	M	4,469	4,296	3,022	2,313	1,902	1,530	981	569	327	50,658
	F	3,855	3,716	2,649	2,358	2,236	1,738	1,386	826	569	44,933
	P	8,324	8,012	5,671	4,671	4,138	3,268	2,367	1,395	896	95,591
Sri Lanka	M	3,230	2,454	1,554	1,027	897	648	501	293	150	28,161
	F	2,668	1,976	1,247	1,091	1,023	879	700	420	284	27,250
	P	5,898	4,430	2,801	2,118	1,920	1,527	1,201	713	434	55,411
<i>Total Southern Asia</i>	M	8,777	7,364	4,935	3,556	2,977	2,305	1,544	880	502	94,743
	F	7,251	6,092	4,156	3,658	3,427	2,732	2,161	1,287	883	84,203
	P	16,028	13,456	9,091	7,214	6,404	5,037	3,705	2,167	1,385	178,946
<i>Northern America –</i>											
United States of America	M	3,559	3,121	1,902	870	682	573	560	304	131	32,818
	F	3,259	2,374	1,124	584	457	393	297	215	214	28,528
	P	6,818	5,495	3,026	1,454	1,139	966	857	519	345	61,346
<i>Total Northern America</i>	M	4,822	4,153	2,648	1,242	1,074	871	784	425	224	47,651
	F	4,483	3,352	1,664	919	782	718	669	427	405	43,789
	P	9,305	7,505	4,312	2,161	1,856	1,589	1,453	852	629	91,440
<i>Total South America, Central America and the Caribbean</i>	M	4,197	4,008	2,699	1,584	893	466	291	163	105	40,245
	F	4,827	4,039	2,609	1,533	1,165	780	572	380	313	42,944
	P	9,024	8,047	5,308	3,117	2,058	1,246	863	543	418	83,189
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) –</i>											
South Africa	M	3,712	2,885	1,867	1,150	906	637	441	277	218	35,046
	F	3,674	2,625	1,647	1,216	987	870	666	447	477	35,728
	P	7,386	5,510	3,514	2,366	1,893	1,507	1,107	724	695	70,774
<i>Total Africa (excl. North Africa)</i>	M	7,178	5,082	3,344	2,195	1,696	1,207	740	415	285	66,137
	F	6,800	4,578	2,920	2,171	1,774	1,490	1,114	740	663	65,387
	P	13,978	9,660	6,264	4,366	3,470	2,697	1,854	1,155	948	131,524
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	M	198,844	208,516	163,264	139,070	118,539	97,334	66,478	30,328	23,192	1,962,465
	F	207,075	197,038	149,113	129,852	110,558	99,401	78,824	42,356	43,428	2,143,517
	P	413,340	408,790	313,843	270,238	230,443	198,059	146,258	73,214	67,115	4,148,536
<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>655,233</b>	<b>591,702</b>	<b>446,219</b>	<b>368,646</b>	<b>333,511</b>	<b>285,534</b>	<b>200,983</b>	<b>110,003</b>	<b>69,287</b>	<b>9,329,851</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>649,897</b>	<b>570,614</b>	<b>431,324</b>	<b>370,097</b>	<b>348,319</b>	<b>329,546</b>	<b>267,948</b>	<b>179,920</b>	<b>158,306</b>	<b>9,421,131</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>1,305,130</b>	<b>1,162,316</b>	<b>877,543</b>	<b>738,743</b>	<b>681,830</b>	<b>615,080</b>	<b>468,931</b>	<b>289,923</b>	<b>227,593</b>	<b>18,750,982</b>

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

## 42 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1996

Country of birth	State or Territory of usual residence								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Australia	4,685,408	3,414,484	2,748,020	1,145,310	1,247,313	422,984	151,247	235,331	14,052,061
Overseas									
<i>Oceania &amp; Antarctica(a)–</i>									
Fiji	24,685	6,512	6,700	865	658	328	161	577	40,487
New Zealand	95,493	46,186	109,433	10,376	42,141	3,880	3,712	3,801	315,054
Other	21,965	7,050	19,517	1,342	1,785	469	923	1,307	54,365
Total	142,143	59,748	135,650	12,583	44,584	4,677	4,796	5,685	409,906
<i>Europe &amp; the Former USSR –</i>									
Cyprus	8,461	10,244	1,299	1,692	459	57	197	136	22,545
Germany	35,624	33,183	20,222	14,623	10,928	2,238	1,078	2,852	120,753
Greece	46,204	69,294	4,822	14,020	3,860	701	1,283	1,563	141,750
Hungary	10,718	8,307	3,330	2,322	1,530	303	123	616	27,249
Italy	72,083	107,732	17,819	29,292	27,423	1,345	641	2,790	259,125
Malta	22,137	26,544	3,048	2,136	1,197	119	63	384	55,628
Netherlands	23,314	28,428	16,604	9,732	11,962	3,030	679	1,582	95,339
Poland	20,701	25,120	5,960	8,716	7,613	1,175	104	1,498	70,891
United Kingdom	313,727	238,023	191,937	143,477	223,526	24,885	8,447	19,974	1,164,088
Ireland	19,184	13,141	7,628	3,876	10,215	652	409	815	55,925
Former Yugoslav Republics	73,401	75,203	12,762	10,918	15,845	903	321	4,420	193,775
Former USSR & Baltic States	19,490	20,817	3,698	5,930	2,631	550	60	935	54,116
Other	58,138	37,331	24,921	10,971	15,572	1,945	1,590	4,257	154,740
Total	723,182	693,367	314,050	257,705	332,761	37,903	14,995	41,822	2,415,924
<i>Middle East &amp; North Africa–</i>									
Egypt	19,525	13,208	1,588	1,205	1,698	87	47	280	37,639
Lebanon	57,631	15,345	1,229	1,634	920	76	26	432	77,293
Turkey	13,016	16,362	948	613	748	44	24	149	31,904
Other	36,907	16,295	3,340	2,573	4,715	281	175	730	65,018
Total	127,079	61,210	7,105	6,025	8,081	488	272	1,591	211,854
<i>Southeast Asia–</i>									
Indonesia	19,046	13,078	4,846	1,429	6,467	216	1,912	714	47,736
Malaysia	22,608	25,502	8,414	4,643	19,862	761	833	1,649	85,021
Philippines	52,347	22,199	14,516	4,363	5,235	740	1,945	1,325	102,675
Singapore	7,811	6,939	3,881	1,232	10,082	330	290	717	31,393
Viet Nam	66,572	59,959	11,966	11,465	10,977	207	585	2,430	164,164
Other	27,700	17,501	4,704	4,178	9,554	537	651	1,990	66,822
Total	196,084	145,178	48,327	27,310	62,177	2,791	6,216	8,825	497,811
<i>Northeast Asia–</i>									
China	71,571	30,684	7,978	3,307	4,987	428	376	1,803	121,145
Hong Kong & Macau	45,058	18,154	7,735	2,198	4,112	376	299	1,291	79,224
Other	42,906	11,033	17,005	2,205	4,377	473	269	1,411	79,682
Total	159,535	59,871	32,718	7,710	13,476	1,277	944	4,505	280,051
<i>Southern Asia–</i>									
India	31,411	26,513	6,427	3,706	13,878	559	532	1,739	84,770
Sri Lanka	15,817	26,045	3,913	1,268	2,972	196	354	1,388	51,960
Other	12,868	5,317	1,308	543	1,857	152	121	747	22,913
Total	60,096	57,875	11,648	5,517	18,707	907	1,007	3,874	159,643
<i>Northern America–</i>									
Canada	9,323	5,174	6,037	1,667	3,559	515	303	848	27,426
United States of America	19,264	11,390	10,049	3,442	6,111	972	1,131	1,933	54,296
Other	109	41	111	19	90	7	6	23	409
Total	28,696	16,605	16,197	5,128	9,760	1,494	1,440	2,804	82,131
<i>South America, Central America &amp; the Caribbean–</i>									
Chile	14,383	7,478	1,275	749	1,279	129	90	832	26,217
Other	29,119	12,790	6,888	2,127	4,028	486	193	1,106	56,741
Total	43,502	20,268	8,163	2,876	5,307	615	283	1,938	82,958
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa)–</i>									
South Africa	23,096	12,911	9,438	2,320	11,791	815	219	779	61,371
Other	15,907	18,638	7,374	1,769	11,299	492	424	1,097	57,004
Total	39,003	31,549	16,812	4,089	23,090	1,307	643	1,876	118,375
Total overseas-born	1,519,320	1,145,671	590,670	328,943	517,943	51,459	30,596	72,920	4,258,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,204,728</b>	<b>4,560,155</b>	<b>3,338,690</b>	<b>1,474,253</b>	<b>1,765,256</b>	<b>474,443</b>	<b>181,843</b>	<b>308,251</b>	<b>18,310,714</b>

(a) Excluding Australian-born.



## 43 ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION: BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

State or Territory of arrival	Period	State or Territory of departure								Total arrivals
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	1986-91(a)	..	23,056	30,119	6,298	6,293	2,105	2,750	9,390	80,010
	1992-96(a)	..	23,629	33,743	6,543	6,762	2,503	2,551	9,767	85,498
	1994-95	..	23,960	35,062	6,542	6,798	2,453	2,511	10,645	87,971
	1995-96	..	20,847	33,754	6,310	7,057	2,630	2,512	9,759	82,869
	1996-97r	..	23,774	38,303	7,382	7,476	3,017	2,589	11,974	94,515
	1997-98p	..	22,930	37,178	6,920	7,242	2,802	2,879	11,439	91,390
Vic.	1986-91(a)	20,711	..	14,575	7,361	6,239	3,501	2,143	2,331	56,861
	1992-96(a)	19,341	..	14,230	7,193	5,457	3,118	2,023	2,092	53,454
	1994-95	19,817	..	15,188	6,968	5,279	3,182	2,061	2,292	54,787
	1995-96	19,321	..	16,149	7,851	5,560	3,323	2,050	2,011	56,265
	1996-97r	23,728	..	18,104	9,065	6,785	3,906	2,293	2,628	66,509
	1997-98p	24,488	..	18,278	9,213	7,136	4,232	2,380	2,715	68,442
Qld	1986-91(a)	49,359	23,314	..	6,277	6,334	2,769	5,379	3,386	96,818
	1992-96(a)	51,294	28,399	..	8,039	7,443	3,689	5,677	3,964	108,506
	1994-95	52,123	30,005	..	8,818	7,397	4,066	6,001	3,851	112,261
	1995-96	49,190	25,944	..	8,684	7,916	3,971	5,512	4,645	105,862
	1996-97r	49,931	23,401	..	7,094	6,865	4,179	5,205	3,827	100,502
	1997-98p	48,589	21,028	..	6,341	6,931	4,039	5,356	3,537	95,821
SA	1986-91(a)	7,285	7,200	4,413	..	2,910	759	3,220	938	26,725
	1992-96(a)	6,162	7,383	4,687	..	2,785	838	2,952	788	25,596
	1994-95	5,660	7,297	4,840	..	2,526	752	2,730	727	24,532
	1995-96	5,947	7,015	5,414	..	2,957	848	2,898	754	25,833
	1996-97r	7,010	7,811	5,575	..	3,180	1,001	3,339	790	28,706
	1997-98p	6,694	7,616	5,412	..	3,175	1,068	3,348	771	28,084
WA	1986-91(a)	8,137	7,731	6,034	2,942	..	1,104	2,549	1,032	29,529
	1992-96(a)	7,606	7,133	6,121	3,456	..	1,395	2,943	957	29,611
	1994-95	7,712	7,399	6,779	3,813	..	1,632	3,551	1,018	31,904
	1995-96	8,517	7,297	7,610	4,073	..	1,652	2,728	951	32,828
	1996-97r	9,263	8,366	7,774	4,133	..	2,014	2,907	1,145	35,602
	1997-98p	9,149	7,881	7,412	3,904	..	1,924	2,958	1,021	34,249
Tas.	1986-91(a)	2,862	3,483	2,343	933	930	..	274	234	11,058
	1992-96(a)	2,433	3,000	2,322	905	1,110	..	368	275	10,414
	1994-95	2,283	2,670	2,269	1,035	1,175	..	448	316	10,196
	1995-96	2,090	2,828	2,624	967	1,460	..	327	235	10,531
	1996-97r	2,595	2,844	2,852	947	1,415	..	324	271	11,248
	1997-98p	2,391	2,912	2,567	868	1,531	..	352	269	10,890
NT	1986-91(a)	3,068	2,291	3,876	2,849	2,510	347	..	439	15,380
	1992-96(a)	3,015	2,819	4,375	3,082	2,639	338	..	470	16,738
	1994-95	3,493	2,931	4,986	3,290	2,650	450	..	609	18,409
	1995-96	2,896	2,846	4,546	3,116	2,692	296	..	558	16,950
	1996-97r	3,225	2,864	5,187	3,836	2,890	381	..	513	18,896
	1997-98p	3,090	2,714	4,549	3,243	2,743	423	..	511	17,273
ACT	1986-91(a)	11,394	2,331	2,995	894	896	398	473	..	19,381
	1992-96(a)	10,001	2,658	2,819	1,000	1,109	359	590	..	18,535
	1994-95	10,361	2,545	2,912	1,136	978	317	723	..	18,972
	1995-96	9,678	2,289	3,150	1,024	1,120	401	595	..	18,257
	1996-97r	10,738	2,136	2,528	877	802	411	449	..	17,941
	1997-98p	10,532	2,155	2,458	849	765	368	439	..	17,566
Total departures	1986-91(a)	102,815	69,405	64,355	27,554	26,111	10,983	16,788	17,751	335,762
	1992-96(a)	99,852	75,021	68,298	30,217	27,306	12,241	17,104	18,312	348,351
	1994-95	101,449	76,807	72,036	31,602	26,803	12,852	18,025	19,458	359,032
	1995-96	97,639	69,066	73,247	32,025	28,762	13,121	16,622	18,913	349,395
	1996-97r	106,490	71,196	80,323	33,334	29,413	14,909	17,106	21,148	373,919
	1997-98p	104,933	67,236	77,854	31,338	29,523	14,856	17,712	20,263	363,715

(a) Average annual.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains statistics relating to changes in the Australian population resulting from migration. This includes estimates of the usual resident populations of Australia and of the States and Territories, as well as such components of population change as permanent and long-term arrivals in, and permanent and long-term departures from, Australia for the last available year, together with a 20-year time series for the major characteristics of migrants. This publication also contains estimates for category jumping by Australian residents and overseas visitors as well as estimates of the usual resident population by country of birth. Monthly and quarterly overseas migration statistics have previously been released. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 22).

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

#### Source of statistics

**2** Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1995* (ABS Cat. no. 3228.0).

#### Method of estimation

**3** The estimates of the populations of Australia and the States and Territories at the date of the Census of Population and Housing are the adjusted (for under-enumeration) census counts, place of usual residence, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

**4** Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration gain. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are provided by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.

#### Natural increase

**5** Natural increase is the difference between the number of births over deaths. For the compilation of population estimates births and deaths by State or Territory of usual residence are used. For preliminary population estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used, but for final estimates year and quarter of occurrence data are used to ensure the accuracy of the single year of age population estimates at ages 0–4.

### Net estimated overseas migration

**6** Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements (see paragraphs 8–17) with State or Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of *category jumping*. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) may actually stay more than 12 months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. For further details see *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1995* (ABS Cat. no. 3228.0).

### Net estimated interstate migration

**7** Information about internal migration is available from population censuses and from a sample survey of internal movements (conducted at more or less annual intervals to 1987 and resumed in 1991). These sources, however, do not provide the up-to-date quarterly estimates of interstate migration required for regular population estimates. The only suitable sources for this purpose are administrative records:

- Prior to June 1986, quarterly estimates were derived from records of interstate changes of addresses advised to the Department of Social Security in connection with family allowance payments. Family allowance transfer data related to children only, and interstate migration for all ages was based on the expansion of these family allowance data using ratios of adult to child populations. These ratios, calculated for each interstate flow, were based on results from the latest available census. Data from the Internal Migration Survey were used to constrain total interstate moves to those revealed by the survey. Data derived from the ratio expansion method were subject to revision in the light of the more accurate census data. For more information on estimates of interstate migration prior to June 1986 see the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) occasional paper *Postcensal Interstate Migration Estimates, 1966–1981* which was published in April 1984.
- Since June 1986, estimates of interstate migration have been derived using unidentified information on interstate changes of address supplied by the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. Prior to June 1996, only Medicare transfers for persons aged 1–14 were used, as most other ages suffered from significant under-registration of transfers. The method used to expand the 1–14 year old movers was similar to the previous method, with adult to child expansion ratios based on information from the latest available census being applied to the Medicare movers data for ages 1–14 for each interstate flow.
- Since June 1996, the method used to estimate interstate migration was revised after investigations identified that coverage of Medicare had improved, and became more stable for those ages which still suffered from significant under-registration. Movers of each age are now used to directly estimate interstate migration for the same age. Estimates are then adjusted for undercoverage by Medicare for those ages which still had significant under-registration (i.e. males aged between 16 and 29 years inclusive and females aged between 18 and 24 years inclusive), by comparing census and Medicare data. This method also represents an improvement of previous methods as it produces an age profile on interstate movers.

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

## Source of statistics

**8** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards (see Appendix 2). These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth), information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the ABS.

**9** Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* (Cwlth) by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994 with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

**10** In addition to the four *Marital status* categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', both passenger cards now include 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'. Whereas non-respondents were previously allocated on a fixed basis to the existing categories, non-response is now coded as a separate 'marital status'. The following changes were also made to the *Purpose of journey* question: on the Incoming Passenger Card 'In transit' has been dropped; on the Outgoing Passenger Card 'Student vacation' has been dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' was changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped.

## Scope and coverage

**11** All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated.

**12** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air crew and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

## Country classifications

**13** The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS), 1998* (ABS Cat. no. 1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the Former USSR and Africa resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revision 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

**14** Statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The United States of America includes 'America (undefined)'.

## State and Territory classifications

**15** Following the 1992 amendment to the Acts Interpretation Act to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State or Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Data for Other Territories are included in tables where specifically noted.

## Corrections and imputations

**16** Some errors may arise from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age, sex and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items.

**17** Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country of intended stay, State or Territory of intended residence and purpose of journey.

## GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**18** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**19** Users may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat. no. 3101.0) — issued quarterly

*Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis, 1996* (ABS Cat. No. 2032.0).

*Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 3221.0) — issued annually to 1994

*Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (ABS Cat. no. 3228.0) — irregular, last issued June 1995

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 3401.0) — issued monthly

*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (ABS Cat. no. 3201.0) — issued annually

**20** Related statistics are also published by DIMA and the Department of Transport and Communications.

**21** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (ABS Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (ABS Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office.

## UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

**22** For information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Chris Mason on Canberra 02 6252 6522.

**23** The ABS can make available information that is not published. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. The following tables list the variables available for overseas arrival and departure data and countries for which population estimates by birthplace are available.

## OVERSEAS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATA

*Variables*

Citizenship (nationality)  
 Country of birth  
 Age (date of birth)  
 Sex  
 Marital status  
 Category of travel  
 Permanent migrant  
     Previous/future country of residence  
     State of intended address/lived  
 Overseas visitor  
     Intended/actual length of stay  
     Main reason for journey  
     Country of residence  
     State of intended address/in which most time was spent  
 Australian resident  
     Intended/actual time away from Australia  
     Main reason for journey  
     Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad  
     State of intended address/lived  
 Occupation  
 Flight number or name of ship  
 Country of embarkation/disembarkation  
 Airport/port of arrival/departure  
 Arrival/departure date  
 Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

<i>Region</i>	<i>Country</i>
Oceania and Antarctica	Australia Fiji Papua New Guinea New Zealand Other Oceania
Europe and the Former USSR	United Kingdom and Ireland Greece Italy Malta Portugal Spain Former Yugoslav Republics Estonia Latvia Lithuania Ukraine Former USSR Former Czechoslovakia n.f.d. Hungary Poland Romania Austria Denmark Finland France Germany Netherlands Switzerland Cyprus Other Europe
Middle East and North Africa	Iran Israel Lebanon Turkey Other Middle East Egypt Other North Africa
Southeast Asia	Myanmar Indonesia Cambodia Laos Malaysia and Brunei Philippines Singapore Viet Nam Thailand
Northeast Asia	China Hong Kong and Macau Japan Korea Other Northeast Asia
Southern Asia	India Sri Lanka Other Southern Asia
Northern America	Canada United States of America Other Northern America
Southern America, Central America and the Caribbean	Argentina Chile Uruguay Other South America Central America The Caribbean
Africa (excluding North Africa)	Mauritius South Africa Other Africa

## GLOSSARY .....

- Australian resident** Depending on the source for the data, statistics in this publication are based on two different definitions of Australian resident:
- For estimated resident population statistics, the 1996 Census definition is used whereby an Australian resident is defined as any person who has lived in Australia, or who intends to live in Australia, for a total of six months or more.
  - For overseas arrival and departure statistics, Australian residence is a self-defined term reported by travellers themselves when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
  - long-term movements; and
  - short-term movements.
- A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Country of residence** Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.



<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	<p>ERP data are quarterly estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration gain. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are provided by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) census counts by place of usual residence at the date of the latest Census of Population and Housing, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.</p> <p>The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.</p>
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
<b>Main destination</b>	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
<b>Marital status</b>	On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their marital status. In addition to the four <i>Registered marital status</i> categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', after September 1994 both passenger cards included 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'.
<b>Median age</b>	The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<b>Natural increase</b>	The excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory. This difference may be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term overseas arrivals by State or Territory of intended residence and the number of permanent and long-term departures of Australian residents (including former settlers) by State or Territory of actual residence. Figures are based on movements with State or Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This difference may be either positive or negative.

<b>Net population growth</b>	For Australia, net population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, net population growth also includes net interstate migration.
<b>Occupation</b>	On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their usual occupation. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations has been used to code occupation since July 1990.
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	OAD refers to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
<b>Permanent arrivals</b>	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).  This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.
<b>Population turnover</b>	Population turnover is derived by summing the interstate moves to a State or Territory and the interstate moves from that State or Territory. Population turnover is useful in indicating a State or Territory's contribution to total interstate migration in Australia.
<b>Purpose of journey</b>	On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>Purpose of journey</i> have been published using the following categories: 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Holiday', 'Employment', 'Education' and 'Other'. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit', and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
<b>Rate of population growth</b>	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
<b>Return migration</b>	Return migration is the emigration of former settlers to their country of birth.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	Short-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months and Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.
<b>Short-term departures</b>	Short-term departures comprise Australian residents whose intended period of stay abroad is less than 12 months and overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

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<b>State or Territory of clearance</b>	State or Territory of clearance refers to the State or Territory in which a passenger is cleared by Customs and Immigration authorities. Embarkation or disembarkation and clearance are usually, but not necessarily, in the same State or Territory.
<b>State or Territory of intended residence</b>	State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by permanent arrivals (settlers), and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which a traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
<b>State or Territory of intended stay</b>	Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the State or Territory in which they will spend the most time.
<b>State or Territory of residence</b>	State or Territory of residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by Australian residents as the one in which they live, or last lived.
<b>State or Territory of stay</b>	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

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