

MIGRATION, AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 20 SEP 2005

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Jason Rumley on Canberra (02) 6252 5406.

NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication brings together statistics on international migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration within Australia and information on overseas-born residents of Australia. Australia's migration is described in the context of the Government's migration program and in comparison with international migration experienced by other countries.
- DATA STATUS** The overseas migration estimates for years up to and including 2000–01 are final. For the status of overseas migration estimates for later periods, refer to paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- Interstate migration estimates in this publication are final for years up to and including 2000–01 and preliminary for later periods.
- Estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth is final for 30 June 2001 and earlier periods. ERP for 30 June 2002 will be further revised with the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. ERP for 30 June 2003 and 30 June 2004 will also be revised due to the next census, and ERP for 30 June 2004 will also be revised because of the preliminary status of net overseas migration (NOM) for 2003–04.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** This issue contains fewer tables than the previous (2002–03) issue. This is because much of the detailed information normally presented on overseas migration will be revised through changes in NOM calculation stemming from changes in the method used to calculate NOM (see below).
- Tables excluded from this issue are those which provided details of permanent arrivals, permanent departures, long-term arrivals and long-term departures. These details include country of birth, country of residence/intended residence, state of residence/intended residence, longest stay, age and sex.
- NEW METHOD FOR ESTIMATING OVERSEAS MIGRATION** The method of estimating NOM is under review (refer to Explanatory Notes 11–12). Once the review is complete it is expected that much of the information presented in this publication will be revised. An information paper describing proposed new NOM estimation methods, and plans for the implementation of these methods, is expected to be released in December 2005.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

- In 2003–04, Australia's population increased by 117,600 persons due to net overseas migration (NOM). This represented 49% of the total population growth for the year, the same as in 2001–02, but a slight reduction from the proportion for 2002–03 (50%).
- In 2003–04, Australia had a net migration rate of 5.8 persons per 1,000 population. This was equal to the 2003–04 net migration rate of Canada and higher than those of New Zealand and the United States of America.
- Over the past two decades the contribution of NOM to total population growth ranged from 17% in 1992–93 to 56% in 1987–88 and 1988–89.
- Since 1997–98, permanent arrivals through the Skill Stream of the Migration Program have been consistently larger in number than permanent arrivals through both the Family Stream and the Humanitarian Program.
- Skilled migrants accounted for 46% of all permanent arrivals to Australia in 2003–04. In comparison, Family Stream migrants accounted for 26% and Humanitarian Program migrants contributed 9%, while Non-Program Migration (consisting mostly of New Zealand citizens) comprised 18% of all permanent arrivals in 2003–04.

NET OVERSEAS
MIGRATION

- Net overseas migration (NOM) for 2003–04 was 117,600 persons, an increase of 1.0% from the previous year (116,500 persons). Over the twenty years to 2003–04, NOM was highest in 1988–89 (157,400 persons) and lowest in 1992–93 (30,000 persons).
- For the fifth consecutive year there was a larger net population gain from long-term movement (65,100 persons in 2003–04) than from permanent movement (52,500 persons in 2003–04). Net long-term movement comprised 325,500 arrivals and 260,400 departures. Net permanent movement comprised 111,600 arrivals and 59,100 departures.
- In the year ended 30 June 2004, NOM made a positive contribution to the population size of all states and territories. New South Wales had the highest gain from NOM (39,300 persons), followed by Victoria (34,600 persons).
- Almost three quarters (72%) of all persons added to the Australian population through NOM in 2003–04 were aged 15–34 years. In comparison, 28% of Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) were aged 15–34 years as at 30 June 2004.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- In 2003–04, of all states and territories, Queensland had the largest net population gain due to net interstate migration (36,700 persons), while New South Wales had the largest net loss (30,400 persons).
- Queensland and Western Australia were the only states or territories to record an average net gain from interstate migration over the preceding ten years (27,200 and 600 persons per annum respectively).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

continued

- New South Wales and South Australia had the largest net population losses due to interstate migration in this period (18,100 and 3,200 persons per annum respectively).
- The largest single interstate flow in 2003–04 was from New South Wales to Queensland (61,100 persons), while the largest net flow was a net gain for Queensland of 24,600 people from New South Wales.
- The number of interstate movers in 2003–04 (386,400 persons) decreased by 3.0% from the previous year (398,500 persons).
- Young adults aged 20–34 years accounted for more than one in three interstate moves in 2003–04. Queensland had a net gain of 8,900 persons in this age group, while New South Wales had a net loss of 7,000 persons and South Australia a net loss of 1,500 persons.
- Persons aged 50 years and over, although comprising 30% of the total ERP, accounted for 16% of all interstate migrants. Queensland recorded the highest net gain in this age group (7,500 persons), while New South Wales had the highest net loss (6,300 persons).

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE
POPULATION

- At 30 June 2004 almost one quarter (24%) of the Australian population were born overseas.
- People born in the United Kingdom accounted for 24% of all overseas-born residents in Australia's population, followed by New Zealand (9%), Italy (5%), China and Viet Nam (4% each).
- The number of overseas-born Australian residents increased by 1.4% per year on average from 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2004. This was a larger increase than that of the Australia-born population (1.1%) and the total population (1.2%).
- From 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2004, of the 50 most commonly stated countries of birth, Sudan-born people had the largest annual average increase (26%), followed by persons born in Afghanistan (12%) and Iraq (11%). The largest declines in this group were of Poland-born, Italy-born and Hungary-born residents (2% each).
- The two regions of North-West Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe together accounted for nearly half of overseas-born residents in Australia at 30 June 2004 (31% and 18% respectively).
- The median age of Australia's overseas-born population at 30 June 2004 was 47 years, higher than the Australia-born population (32 years) and the total population (36 years).
- At 30 June 2001, Western Australia's population had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%) compared with other states and territories, while Tasmania had the lowest proportion (11%).

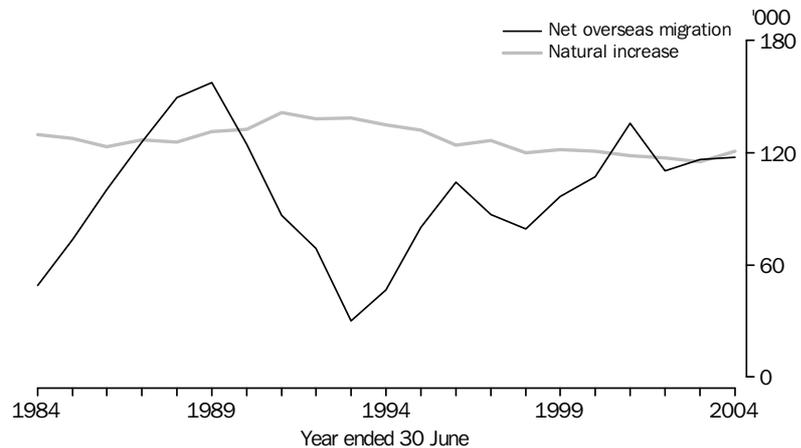
MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH

Each year Australia's population increases as a result of net overseas migration (NOM) (the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures) and natural increase (the excess of births over deaths).

At 30 June 2004, the preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 20.1 million people. Over the preceding twelve months the population increased by 238,700 persons, representing a national population growth rate of 1.2% since 30 June 2003. In 2003–04, the estimate of NOM was 117,600 persons, representing 49% of Australia's population growth for the year. The remainder (51%) of this growth was due to natural increase.

The year ended 30 June 2004 showed a continuation of trends in population growth observed over the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and markedly fluctuating NOM, particularly in the late 1980s and early 1990s. These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Government's immigration targets, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of long-term visitors (see Chapter 3) and the prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

2.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



Over the past two decades, Australia's NOM has fluctuated substantially. The peak of 157,400 people in 1988–89 resulted in NOM being the main contributor to Australia's population growth in that year (56%), while the trough of 30,000 people in 1992–93 contributed only 17% to population growth. NOM has fluctuated since then but has been above 100,000 people since 1999–2000 and has contributed around half of population growth each year since 2000–01.

MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH
continued

In the year ended 30 June 2004, all states and territories recorded population growth from both NOM and natural increase. However, some recorded population losses from net interstate migration, and the amount of growth due to each component of population change varied between the states and territories. The Northern Territory had the highest population growth from natural increase (1.4%, or 2,800 persons), while Tasmania (1,700 persons) and South Australia (5,700 persons) had the lowest growth at 0.4% each. Western Australia had the highest growth contributed by NOM at 0.9% (17,100 persons), while the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest growth (0.1% or 200 persons). Queensland had the highest growth from net interstate migration (1.0%, or 36,700 persons), while the Northern Territory had the highest loss (1.1%, or 2,100 persons).

2.2 POPULATION CHANGE, Number and growth rates—2003–04

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Number ('000)									
ERP 30 June 2003 ('000)	6 682.1	4 911.4	3 801.0	1 526.3	1 949.9	477.3	198.5	323.4	19 872.6
Natural increase ('000)	40.4	29.1	24.6	5.7	13.8	1.7	2.9	2.8	121.0
Net overseas migration ('000)	39.3	34.6	19.7	5.5	17.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	117.6
Net interstate migration ('000)	-30.4	-2.3	36.7	-3.2	1.3	2.5	-2.1	-2.4	..
Growth ('000)	49.2	61.4	81.0	7.9	32.3	4.8	1.4	0.7	238.7
ERP 30 June 2004 ('000)	6 731.3	4 972.8	3 882.0	1 534.3	1 982.2	482.1	199.9	324.0	20 111.3
Growth rate (%)									
Natural increase (%)	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.37	0.71	0.36	1.45	0.88	0.61
Net overseas migration (%)	0.59	0.70	0.52	0.36	0.88	0.13	0.31	0.07	0.59
Net interstate migration (%)	-0.46	-0.05	0.97	-0.21	0.07	0.52	-1.06	-0.74	..
Growth (%)	0.74	1.25	2.13	0.52	1.65	1.01	0.69	0.20	1.20

.. not applicable

PROGRAM AND
NON-PROGRAM
MIGRATION¹

Permanent migration to Australia is largely regulated by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs administered by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). These programs control the inflow of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia, with the exception of New Zealand citizens, Australian citizens who had previously left Australia permanently but decide to return, residents of external territories such as Norfolk Island and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas. Long-term movement is not regulated by the Migration and Humanitarian Programs.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, information in this section has been obtained from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs publications *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2001* and *Immigration Update, 2003–04*. It has been presented on an unadjusted basis.

PROGRAM AND
NON-PROGRAM
MIGRATION *continued*

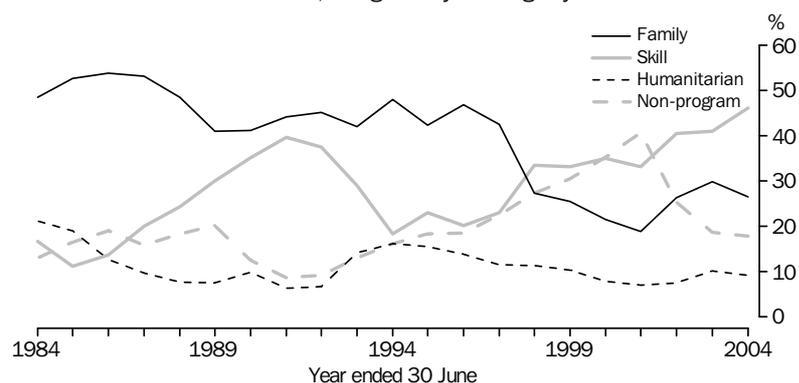
In 2003–04, settlers under the Migration and Humanitarian Programs accounted for 82% (91,600 persons) of all permanent arrivals (111,600 persons). The remainder of permanent arrivals in that year was due to Non-Program Migration (20,000 persons or 18% of all permanent arrivals), nearly all of which consisted of arrivals of New Zealand citizens (18,700 persons or 17% of all permanent arrivals). The Skill Stream of the Migration Program was the largest eligibility category in the year, with 46% (51,500 persons) of all permanent arrivals, followed by the Family Stream of that program, with 26% (29,500 persons). The Humanitarian Program contributed 9% (10,300 persons) of all settlers in 2003–04.

*Trends in eligibility
categories*

Over the 20 years to 30 June 2004, there was variability in the proportion of settler arrivals entering Australia under each category. Between 1983–84 and 1996–97, the highest proportion of settlers in each year arrived under the Family Stream of the Migration Program, although this varied from a high of 54% of all visaed arrivals during 1985–86 to a low of 41% in 1988–89 and 1989–90. The Family Stream contributed its lowest level to the Migration Program in 2000–01 (19%). The proportion of visaed arrivals in the Skill Stream peaked at 40% in 1990–91 but declined to 18% in 1993–94, before increasing to its highest level in 2003–04 (46%).

Non-visaed migration increased from 17,600 settlers in 2002–03 to 20,000 settlers in 2003–04. Most settlers arriving in Australia without a visa are New Zealand citizens, who are free to travel to Australia and remain indefinitely without applying for a visa, under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement. However, following the introduction of a new bilateral social security arrangement between Australia and New Zealand on 26 February 2001, New Zealand citizens who arrive in Australia must first obtain permanent residency if they wish to access certain social security payments.²

2.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Eligibility category



Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, Fact Sheet 17, New Zealanders in Australia, <<http://www.immi.gov.au/facts/17nz.htm>>.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

Like Australia, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand have implemented policies to regulate immigration.

² Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, Fact Sheet 17, New Zealanders in Australia, <<http://www.immi.gov.au/facts/17nz.htm>>.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON *continued*

Of these countries, the United States of America has had the highest net international migration gains, which is not surprising given that it also has the largest population base, and therefore the infrastructure to support numerically large population increases. Canada has had the second largest net international migration gains, although the level of gain has fallen over the past two years.

New Zealand's level of net international migration has fluctuated greatly over the past ten years, ranging from a net gain of 29,500 people in 1995–96 to a net loss of 11,400 people in 1998–99. Since 1998–99, New Zealand's net international migration has remained positive, reaching a high of 42,500 people in 2002–03.

In the ten years to 2003–04, both Australia and Canada had similar net international migration numbers as a proportion of their populations (the migration rate). The United States of America and the United Kingdom gained migrants at a lower rate than Australia and Canada. New Zealand's migration rate was volatile, having a higher rate than Australia in the mid-1990s, moving to net migration losses, followed by a high gain of 10.6 net migrants per 1000 population in 2002–03.

2.4 NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, Selected countries—Year ended 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number ('000)										
Australia	80.1	104.1	87.1	79.2	96.5	107.3	135.7	110.6	116.5	117.6
Canada	153.2	167.5	165.6	131.8	135.4	174.8	232.7	243.7	183.3	188.1
New Zealand	22.7	29.5	16.8	0.5	-11.4	-9.8	-9.3	32.8	42.5	22.0
United Kingdom(a)	75.0	54.0	47.0	139.0	163.0	163.0	172.0	153.0	na	na
United States of America	784.7	864.3	939.5	853.8	851.1	na	1 288.0	1 289.7	1 286.1	1 221.0
Migration rate (net migrants per 1,000 population)										
Australia	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	5.8
Canada	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.4	5.6	7.4	7.6	5.7	5.8
New Zealand	6.2	7.9	4.4	0.1	-3.0	-2.5	-2.4	8.3	10.6	5.4
United Kingdom	1.3	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	na	na
United States of America	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	na	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2

na not available

(a) The United Kingdom net migration numbers are for calendar years and are available to the nearest thousand only.

Source: Statistics Canada web site, <<http://www.statcan.ca>> – Annual Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 91-213-XIB)

Statistics New Zealand web site, <<http://www.stats.govt.nz>> – People, Population, Migration

Office of National Statistics web site, <<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>> – Population Trends 119

US Census Bureau web sites: For USA migrant data, <<http://www.census.gov>> – Estimates data

For data on the populations of Canada, USA and the United Kingdom, <<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbrank.htm>>.

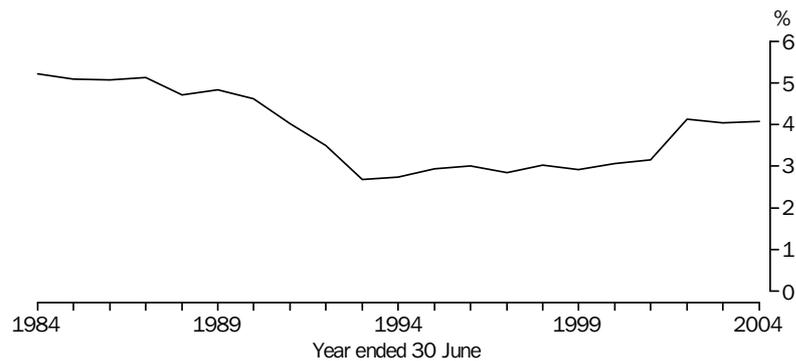
OVERSEAS MIGRATION
AND POPULATION
GROWTH

The measurement of overseas migration into and out of Australia is important because of its impact on Australia's resident population size, as well as the impact of immigration and emigration on issues such as the labour force, Australia's obligations to take refugees, social and cultural concerns, and the provision of education to visitors. Overseas migration has both an arrivals and departures component, and the difference between these components is called net overseas migration (NOM). NOM is in turn a component used in the calculation of Australia's estimated resident population (ERP), along with births and deaths. The measurement of ERP is crucial to electoral distribution, government grant allocation and many other government, community and business decisions and activities.

Overseas movement and net overseas migration

In 2003–04 there were 9.3 million arrivals into Australia. There were also 9.3 million departures, leading to a 12% increase in total movements on 2002–03. However, not all arrivals and departures are included in the estimation of NOM. Travellers are distinguished by whether they are travelling permanently (settlers and permanent departures), or temporarily. Permanent migration is included in NOM. Some travellers moving on a temporary basis are also included in NOM, as follows.

3.1 PROPORTION OF OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS (a) WHICH WERE LONG-TERM OR PERMANENT



(a) Permanent and temporary overseas arrivals and departures.
(b) Category jumping was set to zero for financial years 1997-98 to 2000-01. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 4–10.

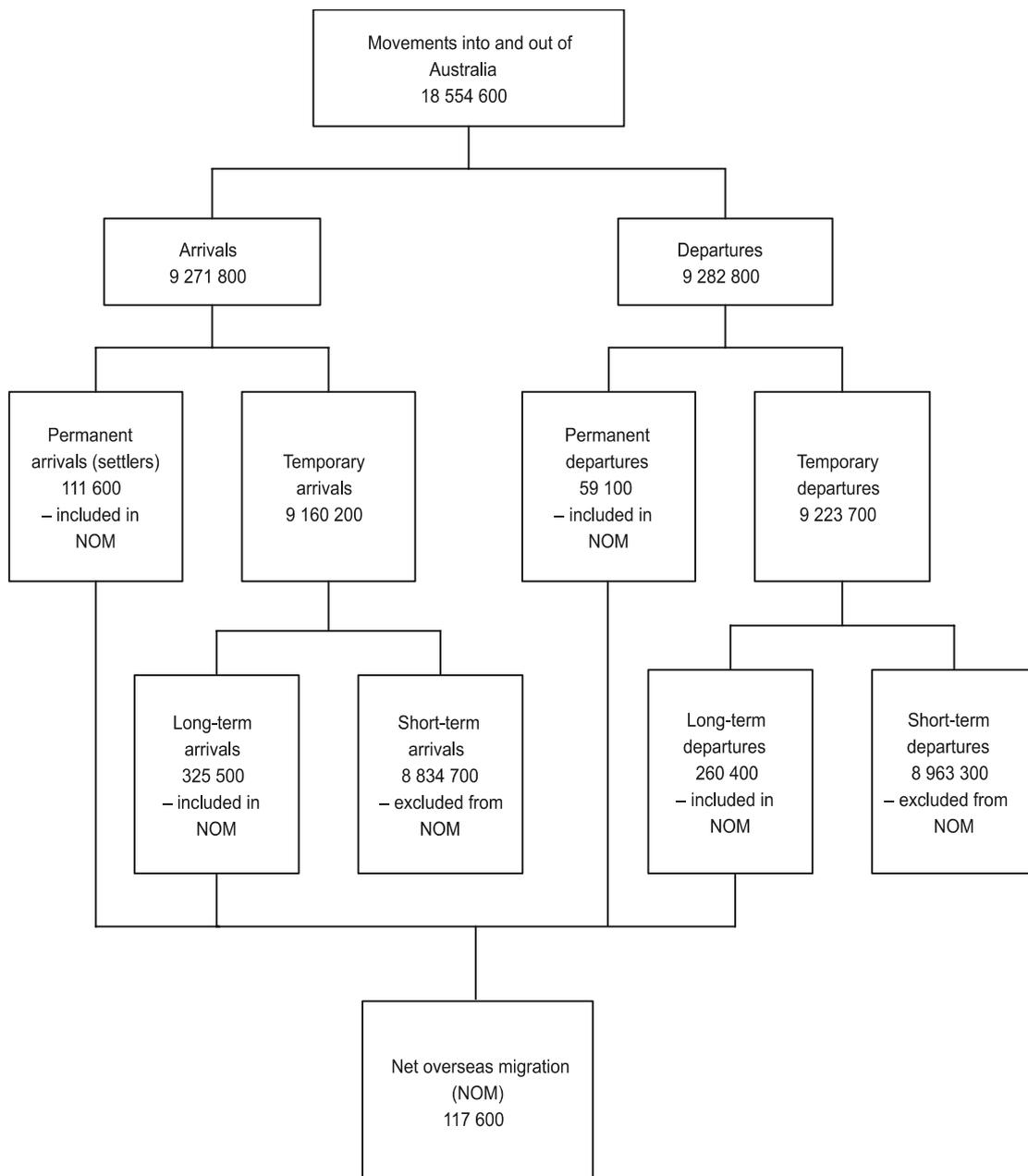
Temporary movements may be of long-term or short-term duration. The ABS applies a twelve-month rule to overseas movements in deciding which of these movements are included in NOM: overseas visitors arriving for less than twelve months are designated short-term and are not included in NOM; overseas visitors arriving for twelve months or more are designated long-term, and are included in NOM. Likewise, residents departing for less than twelve months (short-term resident departures) are not subtracted from

Overseas movement and net overseas migration continued

NOM, whereas those departing for twelve months or more are subtracted (long-term resident departures).

Most overseas movements into and out of Australia are short-term. Of the 9.3 million arrivals in 2003–04, 8.8 million (96%) were short-term, 325,500 (4%) were long-term and 111,600 (1%) were permanent (settler) arrivals. In the same year, of the 9.3 million departures, 260,400 (3%) were long-term and 59,100 (1%) were permanent departures. The proportion of long-term and permanent movements has ranged from 3% in 1992–93 and 1993–94 to 5% in 1983–84, and was 4% in 2003–04.

3.2 COMPONENTS OF ALL OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS—2003–04



ADJUSTMENT OF
COMPONENTS OF NOM

The basis for estimating the components of NOM has changed from 2001–02. Up until 1996–97 inclusive, a category jumping adjustment was included in estimation of NOM. Category jumping was the net effect on NOM of changes in traveller intention from short-term to long-term or permanent, and vice versa.

In recent years, problems were identified in the estimation of category jumping and this measure was set to zero for the years 1997–98 to 2000–01 inclusive. A provisional migration adjustment was implemented in NOM estimates from 2001–02 onwards. This provisional adjustment is based on tracking the actual movements of travellers over a fixed twelve-month period. A new method for estimating NOM is expected to be introduced in late 2006 or early 2007.

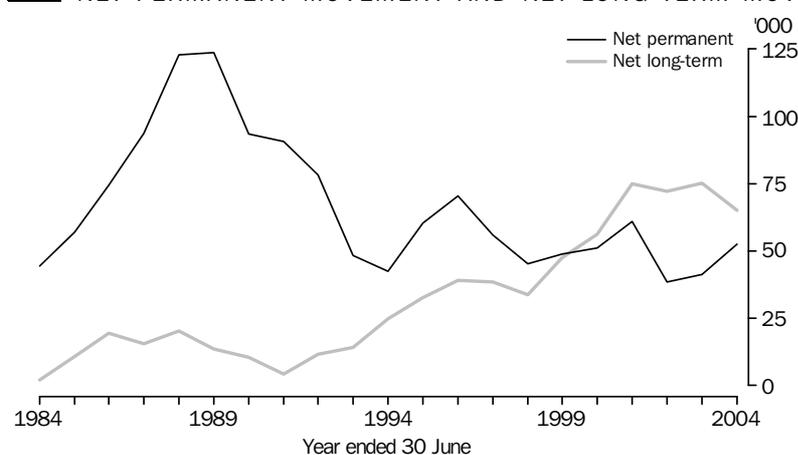
Prior to the introduction of the provisional migration adjustment method, estimates of category jumping could not be disaggregated across movement categories. However, the migration adjustment has enabled long-term and short-term movements to be presented on an adjusted basis from 2001–02 to 2003–04 in this publication, and adjusted permanent movements have been presented for 2001–02 and 2002–03. For more information on category jumping and the provisional migration adjustment method, see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 – Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (<<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, select Themes>Demography>ABS Demography Working Papers).

COMPONENTS OF NET
OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2003–04, net permanent movement contributed 52,500 people (or 45%) to NOM. In comparison, net long-term movement contributed 65,100 people (or 55%). Net permanent movement exceeded net long-term movement until 1999–2000, when net long-term movement first exceeded net permanent movement.

The volume of long-term movements has exceeded that of permanent movements since 1983–84. There were more than three times as many long-term movements as permanent movements in 2003–04: permanent movements comprised 111,600 permanent (settler) arrivals and 59,100 permanent departures; long-term movements comprised 325,500 long-term arrivals and 260,400 long-term departures.

3.3 NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT AND NET LONG-TERM MOVEMENT



COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION
continued

All four components of NOM have increased throughout the last two decades. However, long-term arrivals have increased more than the other three components, and have increased most years since 1983–84. Long-term arrivals increased by an average of 8% per annum from 1983–84 to 2003–04. This category increased almost every year of that period, including a 7% increase from 2002–03 to 2003–04. However, the twenty-year increase included a 32% increase from 2000–01 to 2001–02, when the method of estimating NOM was changed.

Long-term departures increased by an average of 6% per annum from 1983–84 to 2003–04, including an increase of 14% from 2002–03 to 2003–04 (with an increase of 48% from 2000–01 to 2001–02 when the method of estimating NOM was changed). Increases in permanent arrivals and departures were smaller and less consistent over the period. Permanent departures (an average of 4% per annum) increased more than three times as much as permanent arrivals (1% annual average increase) from 1983–84 to 2002–03 (adjusted permanent movements are not yet available for 2003–04).

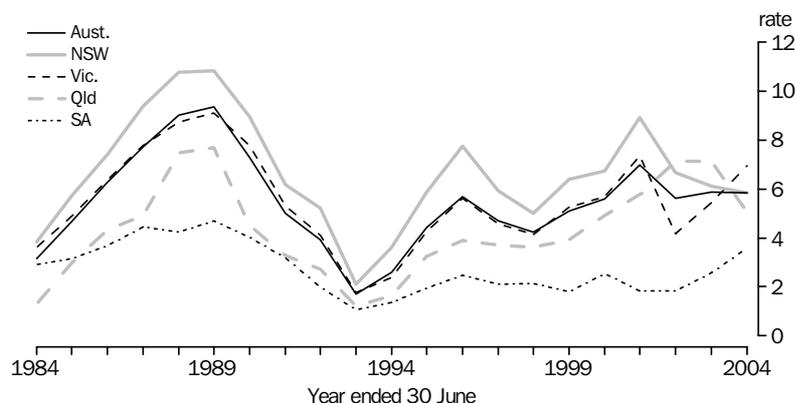
STATES AND TERRITORIES

NOM has a significant impact on the population of Australia's states and territories. The overseas migration rate (NOM per 1000 population) varies between states and territories and varies over time.

Over the last twenty years, overseas migration rates for New South Wales and Western Australia were consistently higher than that for Australia, that is, the impact of NOM on the populations of these states was larger than that of Australia as a whole.

Victoria's overseas migration rate was very similar to that of Australia throughout most of the twenty years from 1983–84, although this changed from 2000–01, when the new migration adjustment method was introduced. Migration rates for the remaining states and territories were below the Australian rate for most of this period, although Queensland's rate increased above that of Australia in 2001–02 and 2002–03.

3.4 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (a), Aust., NSW, Vic., Qld and SA

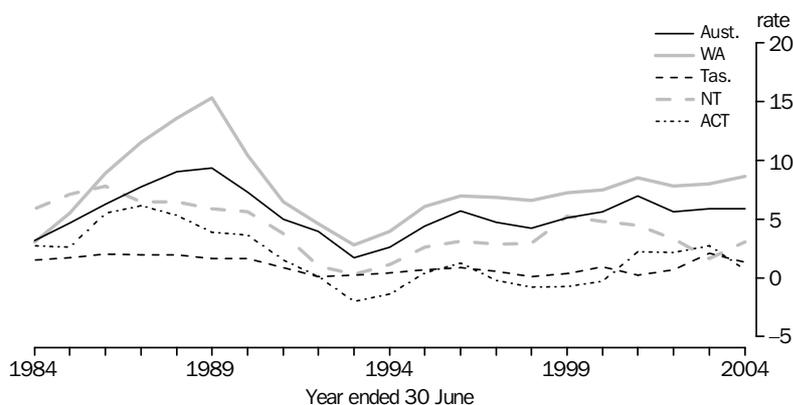


(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

continued

3.5 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a), Aust., WA, Tas., NT and ACT



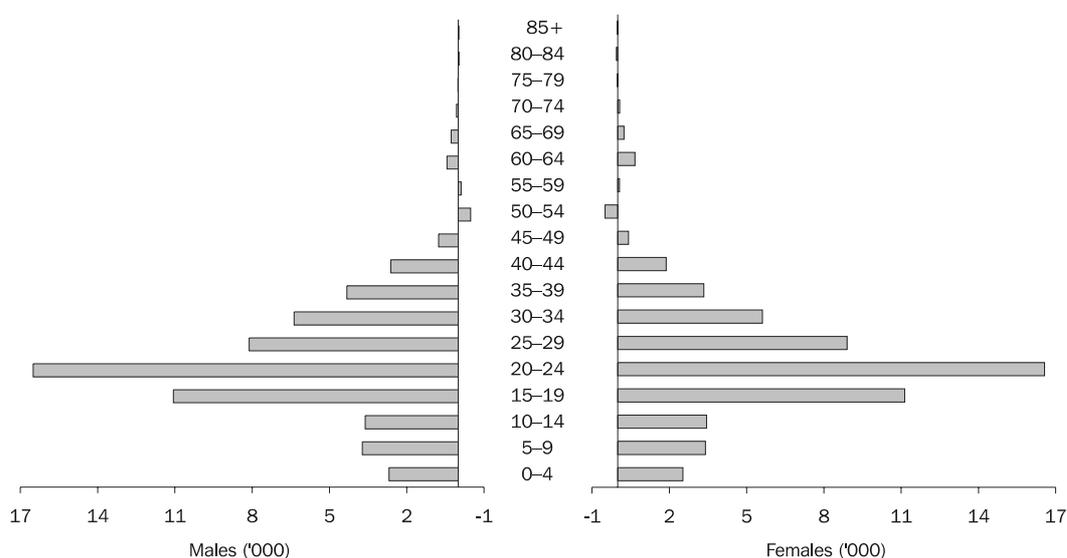
(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.

AGE AND SEX

The main impact of NOM on the age structure of the resident population is to contribute a larger proportion of persons of early working age. Net overseas migration has little impact on the sex ratio of the population.

In 2003–04, almost three quarters (72%) of NOM was in the 15–34 year group. In comparison, 28% of ERP was in this age group. Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 16% of NOM, compared with 20% of ERP, and those aged 65 years and over comprised less than 1% of NOM and 13% of ERP.

3.6 AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF NOM—2003–04

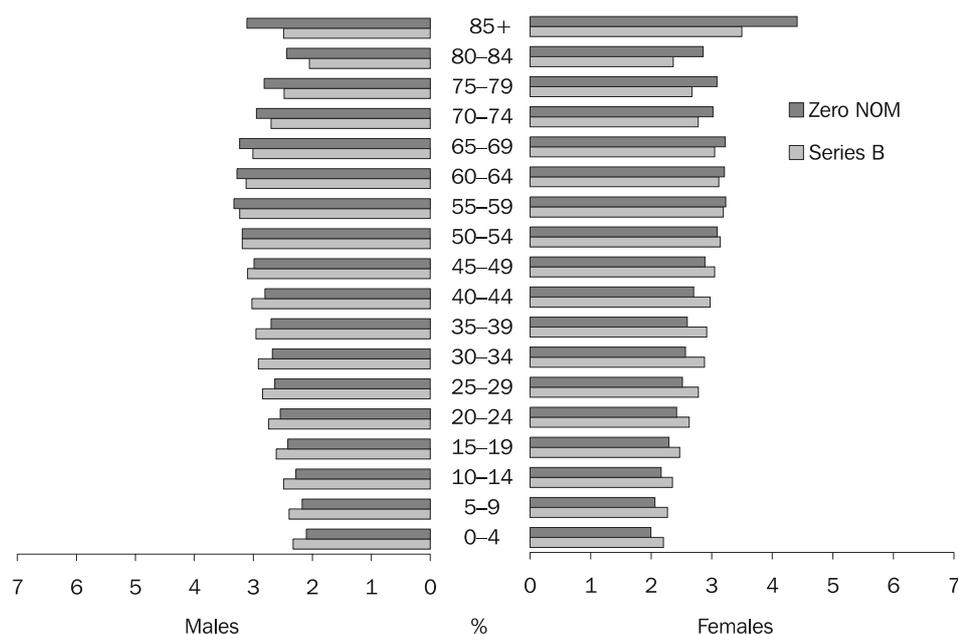


AGE AND SEX *continued*

An increase to the current levels of NOM would have little impact on ageing. It is projected that, if NOM were 100,000 persons per annum, and at medium levels of fertility and mortality³, the median age of the population at 2051 would be 47 years, compared with 50 years if NOM were zero per annum. On the other hand, if NOM were 200,000 persons per annum, the median age would be 46 years. This is because immigrants age along with the rest of the population, and emigrants have a similarly young age profile to that of immigrants. McDonald and Kippen write that "Levels of annual net migration above 80,000 become increasingly ineffective and inefficient in the retardation of ageing."⁴

However, a change in the level of NOM can have a large impact on the size of the population: it is projected that, with an annual NOM of 100,000 persons, and at medium levels of fertility and mortality, the population in Australia would be 26.4 million people by the year 2051, compared with 19.8 million people if NOM were zero annually. With NOM at 200,000 persons per annum, the population would be 32.5 million people by 2051.

3.7 AGE AND SEX PROFILE WITH AND WITHOUT NOM—2051 (a)
Age group



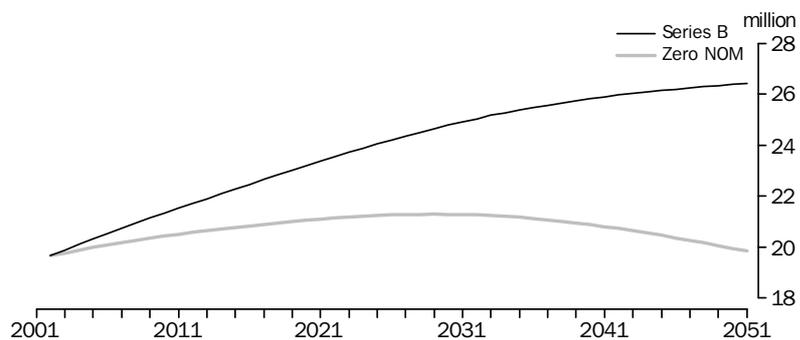
(a) Series B assumes a total fertility rate of 1.6 births per woman from 2011, medium levels of life expectancy at birth of 84.2 years for males and 87.7 years for females and NOM of 100,000 persons per annum from 2005–06. The zero NOM series has the same fertility and mortality assumptions but has NOM set to zero each year.

3 *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0), pp. 69–73. Information in this and the next paragraph is based on series B, which assumes NOM of 100,000 persons from 2005–06, a total fertility rate of 1.6 from 2011 and life expectancy at birth of 84.2 years for males and 87.7 years for females by 2051. The zero NOM series uses the same assumptions except for NOM set at zero.

4 Kippen, R. and McDonald, P. 1999, *The Impact of Immigration on the Ageing of Australia's Population*, Canberra: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

3.8 PROJECTED POPULATION SIZE WITH AND WITHOUT NOM (a)



(a) Series B assumes a total fertility rate of 1.6 births per woman from 2011, medium levels of life expectancy at birth of 84.2 years for males and 87.7 years for females and NOM of 100,000 persons per annum from 2005–06. The zero NOM series has the same fertility and mortality assumptions but has NOM set to zero each year.

3.9 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION CHANGE

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION(a)			Growth due to net overseas migration
	Net overseas migration(b)	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	At end of period	Growth on previous year(c)	Growth on previous year	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	
1983-84	49.1	240.5	110.9	129.7	15 579.4	185.9	1.21	26.4
1984-85	73.7	241.8	114.2	127.6	15 788.3	208.9	1.34	35.3
1985-86	100.4	239.1	116.1	123.0	16 018.4	230.0	1.46	43.6
1986-87	125.7	242.8	116.1	126.7	16 263.9	245.5	1.53	51.2
1987-88	149.3	246.2	120.5	125.7	16 532.2	268.3	1.65	55.7
1988-89	157.4	250.2	118.8	131.4	16 814.4	282.3	1.71	55.8
1989-90	124.6	257.5	125.1	132.4	17 065.1	250.7	1.49	49.7
1990-91	86.4	261.2	119.6	141.6	17 284.0	218.9	1.28	39.5
1991-92	68.6	259.2	120.8	138.4	17 494.7	210.6	1.22	32.6
1992-93	30.0	260.0	121.3	138.6	17 667.1	172.4	0.99	17.4
1993-94	46.5	258.3	123.5	134.8	17 854.7	187.6	1.06	24.8
1994-95	80.1	258.2	126.2	132.0	18 071.8	217.0	1.22	36.9
1995-96	104.1	250.4	126.4	124.0	18 310.7	239.0	1.32	43.6
1996-97	87.1	253.7	127.3	126.4	18 517.6	206.9	1.13	42.1
1997-98	79.2	249.1	129.3	119.9	18 711.3	193.7	1.05	40.9
1998-99	96.5	250.0	128.3	121.7	18 925.9	214.6	1.15	45.0
1999-2000	107.3	249.3	128.4	120.9	19 153.4	227.5	1.20	47.1
2000-01	135.7	247.5	128.9	118.6	19 413.2	259.9	1.36	52.2
2001-02	110.6	247.4	130.3	117.2	19 641.0	227.7	1.17	48.5
2002-03	116.5	247.4	132.2	115.2	19 872.6	231.7	1.18	50.3
2003-04	117.6	254.6	133.6	121.0	20 111.3	238.7	1.20	49.3

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 30 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Figures for years to 1995-96 include an adjustment for category jumping. From 1997-98 to 2000-01 inclusive, category jumping was set to zero. For 2001-02 on, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple movement. See paragraph 7-10 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996-2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

3.10

CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		Category jumping(a)	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures		
1983-84	68 813	24 304	76 470	74 441	2 560	49 098
1984-85	77 508	20 378	85 748	74 869	5 698	73 708
1985-86	92 590	18 100	93 806	74 363	6 425	100 359
1986-87	113 541	19 928	90 922	75 393	16 589	125 730
1987-88	143 466	20 471	98 750	78 553	6 149	149 341
1988-89	145 316	21 647	104 564	90 991	20 195	157 436
1989-90	121 227	27 857	110 695	100 199	20 781	124 647
1990-91	121 688	31 130	114 711	110 512	-8 325	86 432
1991-92	107 391	29 122	126 781	115 162	-21 308	68 580
1992-93	76 330	27 905	127 436	113 190	-32 629	30 042
1993-94	69 768	27 280	137 600	112 707	-20 832	46 549
1994-95	87 428	26 948	151 095	118 533	-12 917	80 125
1995-96	99 139	28 670	163 578	124 386	-5 524	104 137
1996-97	85 752	29 857	175 249	136 748	-7 317	87 079
1997-98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	—	79 162
1998-99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	—	96 483
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	—	107 275
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	—	135 673
2001-02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	..	110 556
2002-03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	..	116 498
2003-04	111 590	59 078	325 499	260 378	..	117 632

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Category jumping is included for years up to and including 1996-97. Category jumping was set to zero from 1997-98 to 2000-01 inclusive. From 2001-02, migration adjustment was used with the adjustment being distributed among other categories of movement from that year. For more information on category jumping and migration adjustment see paragraphs 4-10 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.11 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES		
	<i>Permanent (settler)</i>	<i>Long-term residents</i>	<i>Long-term visitors</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Long-term residents</i>	<i>Long-term visitors</i>
1983-84	68 813	49 188	27 282	24 304	49 490	24 951
1984-85	77 508	53 773	31 975	20 378	51 706	23 163
1985-86	92 590	56 557	37 249	18 100	49 694	24 669
1986-87	113 541	53 597	37 325	19 928	48 854	26 540
1987-88	143 466	54 786	43 964	20 471	50 499	28 054
1988-89	145 316	53 798	50 766	21 647	57 733	33 258
1989-90	121 227	53 967	56 728	27 857	62 300	37 899
1990-91	121 688	59 062	55 649	31 130	66 883	43 629
1991-92	107 391	62 920	63 861	29 122	67 191	47 971
1992-93	76 330	69 594	57 842	27 905	65 446	47 744
1993-94	69 768	75 600	62 000	27 280	64 786	47 921
1994-95	87 428	79 063	72 032	26 948	68 377	50 156
1995-96	99 139	79 206	84 372	28 670	70 253	54 133
1996-97	85 752	80 170	95 079	29 857	73 777	62 971
1997-98	77 327	84 358	103 756	31 985	79 422	74 872
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	35 181	82 861	57 420
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	41 078	84 918	71 850
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	46 521	92 945	73 431
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	48 241	92 071	79 375
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	50 463	86 211	82 894
2003-04	111 590	98 400	191 327	59 078	84 336	93 282

(a) Unadjusted. For more information on migration adjustment and category jumping see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 4-10.

3.12

OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (b)									
1983-84	55 433	36 848	17 859	9 916	15 998	1 853	1 902	5 473	145 282
1984-85	64 268	40 871	20 117	10 310	18 100	1 964	2 013	5 612	163 255
1985-86	73 786	46 645	23 323	10 464	21 731	2 111	2 254	6 082	186 396
1986-87	82 282	50 663	24 930	10 713	25 865	1 992	2 039	5 978	204 462
1987-88	96 824	58 514	33 495	11 378	31 458	2 187	2 172	6 188	242 216
1988-89	97 685	59 693	35 681	12 038	34 866	1 998	1 995	5 923	249 879
1989-90	92 007	58 022	30 532	11 345	30 212	2 055	1 946	5 803	231 922
1990-91	94 578	59 081	32 160	12 061	28 644	2 028	1 925	5 922	236 399
1991-92	98 659	57 848	32 401	10 625	25 455	1 851	1 523	5 810	234 172
1992-93	84 421	48 591	29 459	9 945	22 476	1 979	1 393	5 502	203 766
1993-94	87 870	46 969	30 126	9 672	24 086	1 943	1 499	5 203	207 368
1994-95	99 006	54 850	35 513	10 802	27 918	2 189	1 984	6 261	238 523
1995-96	110 240	61 036	39 217	11 429	30 094	2 255	2 074	6 372	262 717
1996-97	107 076	60 061	41 423	11 197	31 052	2 156	2 021	5 951	261 001
1997-98	108 138	60 664	42 999	11 434	31 952	2 000	2 138	5 955	265 441
1998-99	114 103	63 010	41 815	11 073	31 731	1 959	2 399	5 817	271 945
1999-2000	130 069	69 743	48 766	11 773	34 382	2 205	2 414	5 728	305 121
2000-01	155 501	81 351	55 168	10 795	36 130	1 740	2 406	5 412	348 570
2001-02	144 441	83 181	60 711	13 781	38 645	2 731	2 597	7 256	353 371
2002-03	147 345	91 058	64 447	15 394	42 615	3 108	2 564	7 245	373 793
2003-04	155 162	101 018	67 272	18 025	45 970	3 353	2 755	7 755	401 316

OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (b)

1983-84	35 688	22 732	14 994	6 105	12 024	1 202	1 151	4 848	98 744
1984-85	35 232	22 117	13 188	6 309	10 938	1 255	1 038	5 168	95 245
1985-86	35 410	21 825	12 749	5 739	9 443	1 282	1 140	4 874	92 462
1986-87	36 278	21 950	13 776	5 366	10 648	1 282	1 183	4 838	95 321
1987-88	37 740	22 813	13 838	5 710	11 398	1 358	1 212	4 955	99 024
1988-89	42 970	25 083	16 746	6 353	13 515	1 406	1 216	5 349	112 638
1989-90	48 046	29 220	20 115	6 601	16 077	1 483	1 201	5 313	128 056
1990-91	54 628	33 543	21 309	7 007	17 040	1 559	1 227	5 329	141 642
1991-92	58 388	34 311	21 148	6 766	15 489	1 649	1 246	5 287	144 284
1992-93	58 033	32 978	20 946	6 850	14 304	1 582	1 121	5 281	141 095
1993-94	57 114	31 560	21 832	6 732	14 905	1 553	1 158	5 133	139 987
1994-95	57 884	32 335	23 192	7 260	15 868	1 723	1 451	5 768	145 481
1995-96	60 193	33 826	25 398	7 481	17 065	1 785	1 480	5 828	153 056
1996-97	66 908	37 278	27 583	7 766	17 871	1 836	1 428	5 850	166 605
1997-98	76 295	41 351	30 509	8 274	19 959	1 961	1 578	6 197	186 279
1998-99	73 015	38 319	28 105	8 391	18 350	1 788	1 393	6 042	175 462
1999-2000	86 380	42 761	31 252	7 944	20 389	1 770	1 472	5 827	197 846
2000-01	96 882	46 015	34 165	8 030	19 867	1 639	1 528	4 693	212 897
2001-02	93 101	48 932	35 845	9 300	21 338	2 249	2 453	6 419	219 687
2002-03	91 539	49 720	36 686	9 462	21 413	2 213	2 130	6 363	219 568
2003-04	98 048	54 285	39 754	10 368	23 433	2 326	1 844	6 614	236 696

(a) Includes Other Territories—see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Unadjusted.

3.12OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
CATEGORY JUMPING (b)									
1983-84	953	614	402	158	294	8	81	50	2 560
1984-85	2 243	1 404	736	328	632	60	81	214	5 698
1985-86	2 546	1 600	808	359	748	61	91	212	6 425
1986-87	6 689	4 123	2 017	853	2 097	160	166	484	16 589
1987-88	2 406	1 551	785	284	785	62	67	209	6 149
1988-89	7 921	4 804	2 841	980	2 814	164	165	506	20 195
1989-90	8 238	5 211	2 725	1 018	2 703	188	173	525	20 781
1990-91	-3 454	-2 025	-1 108	-435	-999	-61	-77	-166	-8 325
1991-92	-9 093	-5 175	-3 003	-962	-2 301	-166	-113	-495	-21 308
1992-93	-13 760	-7 648	-4 794	-1 549	-3 532	-294	-228	-824	-32 629
1993-94	-8 827	-4 711	-3 053	-946	-2 463	-198	-146	-488	-20 832
1994-95	-5 170	-3 220	-1 741	-659	-1 542	-156	-66	-363	-12 917
1995-96	-2 002	-1 518	-768	-295	-690	-72	-25	-154	-5 524
1996-97	-2 877	-1 705	-1 220	-325	-901	-66	-52	-171	-7 317
1997-98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999-2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000-01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001-02	-6 929	-13 997	1 622	-1 683	-2 337	-175	511	-139	-23 128
2002-03	-14 887	-14 561	-639	-2 028	-5 627	119	-109	3	-37 727
2003-04	-17 784	-12 181	-7 848	-2 165	-5 391	-389	-304	-926	-46 988

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

1983-84	20 698	14 730	3 267	3 969	4 268	659	832	675	49 098
1984-85	31 279	20 158	7 665	4 329	7 794	769	1 056	658	73 708
1985-86	40 922	26 420	11 382	5 084	13 036	890	1 205	1 420	100 359
1986-87	52 693	32 836	13 171	6 200	17 314	870	1 022	1 624	125 730
1987-88	61 490	37 252	20 442	5 952	20 845	891	1 027	1 442	149 341
1988-89	62 636	39 414	21 776	6 665	24 165	756	944	1 080	157 436
1989-90	52 199	34 013	13 142	5 762	16 838	760	918	1 015	124 647
1990-91	36 496	23 513	9 743	4 619	10 605	408	621	427	86 432
1991-92	31 178	18 362	8 250	2 897	7 665	36	164	28	68 580
1992-93	12 628	7 965	3 719	1 546	4 640	103	44	-603	30 042
1993-94	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	-418	46 549
1994-95	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1995-96	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1996-97	37 291	21 078	12 620	3 106	12 280	254	541	-70	87 079
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002-03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003-04	39 330	34 552	19 670	5 492	17 146	638	607	215	117 632

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories—see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Category jumping was set to zero from 1997-98 to 2000-01 inclusive. From 2001-02, migration adjustment was implemented. For more information on migration adjustment and category jumping see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 4-10.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The movement of people across state and territory borders is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It has an impact on population growth at the state and territory level, along with international migration and natural increase. This chapter examines interstate migration estimates as used in resident population estimates.

4.1 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION



RECENT TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

There were an average of 372,200 interstate moves per year over the ten years to June 2004 with the pattern of movement being mainly northward (to Queensland) and westward (to Western Australia). Queensland and Western Australia were the only states to record average net gain over this period (27,200 and 610 persons per year respectively).

Queensland has recorded consistent gains from all other states and territories over the decade, with the state's yearly net gains ranging from 16,700 persons (in 1998–99) to 40,200 persons (in 1994–95).

Western Australia recorded net interstate migration losses for some years in the decade, with net interstate migration ranging from –4,400 persons (in 2001–02) to 5,100 persons (in 1994–95). However, the state recorded an average gain in this period due to gains in the earlier part of the decade and a turn-around to a gain in 2003–04 after four years of consecutive losses.

RECENT TRENDS IN
INTERSTATE MIGRATION
*continued***4.2** NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1994–95 to 2003–04

Year	STATE OR TERRITORY							
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
1994–95	-13 478	-22 020	40 225	-7 070	5 101	-2 656	384	-486
1995–96	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656
1996–97	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470
1997–98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982
1998–99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506
1999–2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91
2000–01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407
2001–02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044
2002–03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644
2003–04	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392
Annual Average 1994–95 to 2003–04	-18 146	-2 627	27 212	-3 245	613	-1 743	-955	-1 086

The other states and territories recorded average net losses in the ten years to June 2004. Annual losses were recorded by New South Wales and South Australia throughout the decade. Tasmania recorded net gains during the past two years, but losses during the previous eight. Victoria recorded large net losses in the first three years of the decade, after which it recorded net gains in the middle years, only to return to a net loss in 2003–04. Net interstate migration to the territories has fluctuated considerably, but has mainly resulted in relatively large net losses, particularly in the second half of the decade.

NET INTERSTATE
MIGRATION 2003–04

During 2003–04, 386,400 people moved interstate, 3% less than in the previous year. Only three states, Queensland (36,700 persons), Tasmania (2,500 persons) and Western Australia (1,300 persons) recorded net gains through interstate migration in that year. All other states and territories experienced net interstate migration losses of varying magnitude, with the largest loss recorded by New South Wales (30,400 persons).

The impact of net interstate migration varied across states and territories in 2003–04 and differed from that seen in 2002–03. Queensland continued to attract large net gains and New South Wales large net losses. South Australia more than doubled its net loss of 1,500 persons from 2002–03, while Victoria moved from a small net gain to a net loss. Western Australia moved to a net gain and Tasmania increased its net gain from the previous year. Both territories continued to lose relatively large numbers of people, although the Northern Territory's net loss was smaller than that of the previous year.

4.3 INTERSTATE MOVERS—2003–04

State or territory of arrival	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE								Total arrivals(a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	..	24 081	36 544	6 444	7 263	2 446	2 486	11 006	90 270
Vic.	26 961	..	18 641	8 743	7 934	4 176	2 518	2 682	71 655
Qld	61 132	24 961	..	7 281	8 191	3 995	5 976	4 099	115 635
SA	6 468	7 989	5 321	..	2 761	894	2 876	723	27 032
WA	8 941	7 665	7 152	3 358	..	1 530	2 713	938	32 297
Tas.	4 345	4 388	3 980	1 104	1 577	..	410	400	16 204
NT	2 671	2 548	4 593	2 442	2 349	347	..	433	15 383
ACT	10 197	2 314	2 718	857	950	341	512	..	17 889
Total departures(a)	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
Net gain/loss	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..

.. not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories.

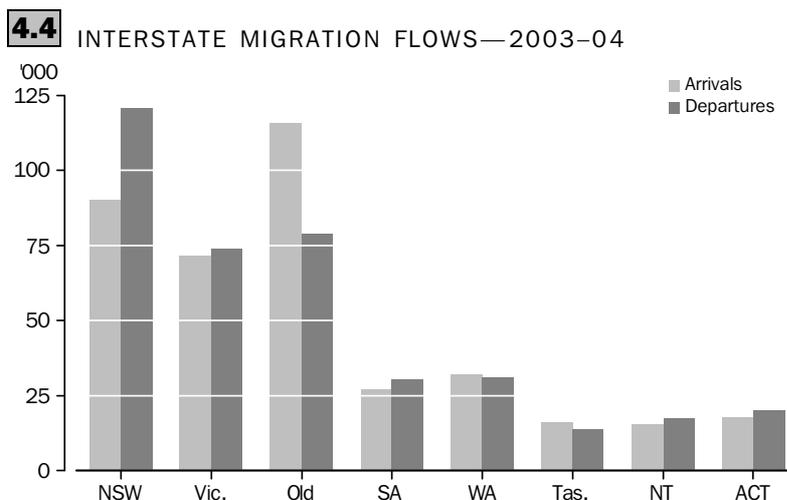
POPULATION FLOWS 2003–04

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for Australians moving interstate, receiving the largest number of arrivals during 2003–04 (115,600 persons). New South Wales and Victoria followed with 90,300 and 71,700 arrivals respectively.

The most common moves were between the three most populous states: Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The highest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (61,100 persons). The counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales was the second highest flow (36,500 persons), and the third largest flow was from New South Wales to Victoria (27,000 persons). The largest net flow of 24,600 persons was from New South Wales to Queensland, and the second largest net movement (6,300 persons) was from Victoria to Queensland.

The less populous states and territories generally experienced movements to and from the three most populous states. There were also large movements between adjacent states and territories. There was a high degree of movement between the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding New South Wales, with 54% of the territory's departures having moved there.

POPULATION FLOWS
2003–04 *continued*



AGE STRUCTURE OF
INTERSTATE MIGRANTS
2003–04

The age structure of interstate migrants was younger than that of the estimated resident population, with young adults being the most mobile.

Young adults

In 2003–04, persons aged between 20 and 34 years made up 36% of all interstate movers. Queensland was the major beneficiary of net migration in this age group with a gain of 8,900 persons. Victoria (490 persons) and the Northern Territory (50 persons) also had a net gain, despite both recording net losses overall. Conversely, both Western Australia (–20 persons) and Tasmania (–120 persons) had a net loss in this age group despite both states recording net gains for the year overall. Only 23% of New South Wales' net loss (–7,000 persons) were aged 20–34 years, while nearly half of South Australia's net loss (–1,500 persons) were in this age group.

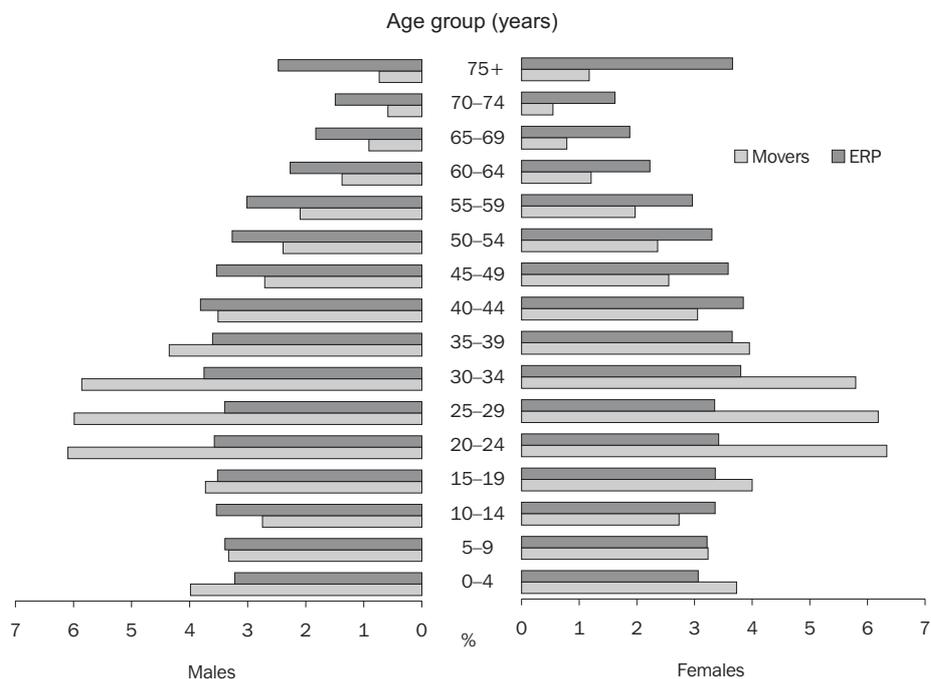
Older persons

Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move residence than the population in the younger age groups, accounting for 16% of total interstate migrants in 2003–04 (compared with a 30% share of the total population). Of the total Australian population in this age group, just 1% made an interstate move during this year.

In 2003–04, Queensland recorded the highest net gain of movers aged 50 years and over with 7,500 persons, 20% of the state's total population gain from net interstate migration. Western Australia (430 persons) and Tasmania (1,300 persons) were the only other states or territories to have a net interstate migration gain in this age group, Tasmania's gain being 53% of their overall net interstate migration gain.

The largest net loss in 2003–04 due to net interstate migration in the 50 years and over age group was New South Wales with a loss of 6,300 persons. The Australian Capital Territory, with a relatively high loss of 970 persons (41% of their total net interstate migration loss), was also a net loser in this age group.

4.5 MOVERS AND ERP, AGE AND SEX—2003–04



Older persons continued

Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for less than 5% of all interstate movements in 2003–04. However, Tasmania's net gains in this age group accounted for 10% of the state's overall net gain from interstate migration. Persons aged 65 years and over from Western Australia and the Northern Territory were the least likely to move interstate, while persons in this age group from New South Wales and Queensland were the most likely to move.

Median age of interstate migrants

In 2003–04 the median age of all interstate movers was 29 years. The median age of interstate arrivals ranged from a low of 27 years for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, 29 years for New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, 30 years for Queensland and Western Australia, to a high of 32 years for Tasmania's arrivals.

Interstate departures from both Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the lowest median age (28 years), while the remaining states and territories all had a median age of 29 years for persons departing interstate. The most significant variation between the median ages of interstate arrivals and departures was for Tasmania at four years, further accelerating its ageing population.

4.6 ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, State or territory of arrival and departure ..

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total arrivals(a)
State or territory of arrival									
New South Wales									
1993-94	..	23 262	31 242	6 268	5 649	2 260	2 478	9 213	80 372
1998-99	..	22 717	37 018	6 649	7 889	2 949	2 645	10 795	90 677
2001-02	..	24 222	37 943	6 795	8 238	2 697	2 761	11 833	94 489
2002-03	..	24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	93 405
2003-04	..	24 081	36 544	6 444	7 263	2 446	2 486	11 006	90 270
Victoria									
1993-94	17 254	..	12 080	6 248	4 953	2 846	1 879	1 710	46 970
1998-99	23 997	..	17 999	8 699	7 580	4 334	2 340	2 418	67 372
2001-02	27 620	..	19 428	9 073	8 431	4 667	2 530	2 644	74 393
2002-03	27 570	..	19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	74 204
2003-04	26 961	..	18 641	8 743	7 934	4 176	2 518	2 682	71 655
Queensland									
1993-94	48 392	30 142	..	8 199	7 318	3 656	5 620	3 733	107 060
1998-99	47 921	19 382	..	6 423	7 379	4 138	5 106	3 355	93 716
2001-02	58 722	22 571	..	7 160	8 444	3 887	5 635	3 847	110 266
2002-03	63 921	25 272	..	7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	120 246
2003-04	61 132	24 961	..	7 281	8 191	3 995	5 976	4 099	115 635
South Australia									
1993-94	5 816	7 331	4 243	..	2 508	878	3 061	908	24 745
1998-99	6 813	7 668	5 425	..	3 349	1 032	3 500	733	28 520
2001-02	7 521	7 790	5 573	..	3 426	886	2 934	774	28 904
2002-03	7 557	8 332	5 719	..	3 436	949	3 028	835	29 856
2003-04	6 468	7 989	5 321	..	2 761	894	2 876	723	27 032
Western Australia									
1993-94	7 107	7 035	5 927	3 360	..	1 371	2 661	1 005	28 466
1998-99	8 114	7 149	6 698	3 554	..	2 007	2 829	989	31 414
2001-02	7 910	7 073	6 061	3 123	..	1 550	2 396	843	28 956
2002-03	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373	..	1 419	2 623	851	30 898
2003-04	8 941	7 665	7 152	3 358	..	1 530	2 713	938	32 297
Tasmania									
1993-94	2 307	2 956	2 070	738	935	..	321	220	9 547
1998-99	2 825	3 146	2 904	872	1 696	..	264	286	11 993
2001-02	3 129	3 522	3 064	1 000	1 573	..	336	289	12 913
2002-03	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737	..	406	413	16 006
2003-04	4 345	4 388	3 980	1 104	1 577	..	410	400	16 204
Northern Territory									
1993-94	2 453	3 052	4 253	2 957	2 201	271	..	425	15 612
1998-99	3 203	2 398	4 367	3 032	2 345	433	..	449	16 235
2001-02	2 635	2 410	4 061	2 479	2 302	309	..	398	14 594
2002-03	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371	..	413	14 757
2003-04	2 671	2 548	4 593	2 442	2 349	347	..	433	15 383
Australian Capital Territory									
1993-94	9 223	2 387	2 309	953	1 077	372	467	..	16 788
1998-99	10 835	2 377	2 613	922	839	417	504	..	18 519
2001-02	11 382	2 437	2 935	876	927	429	598	..	19 584
2002-03	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562	..	19 082
2003-04	10 197	2 314	2 718	857	950	341	512	..	17 889
Australia									
1993-94	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
1998-99	103 727	64 845	77 034	30 151	31 118	15 310	17 188	19 025	358 524
2001-02	118 919	70 025	79 065	30 506	33 341	14 425	17 190	20 628	384 099
2002-03	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
2003-04	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365

.. not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories.

4.7

ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Arrivals									
1986-87	76 119	52 789	78 466	22 025	28 543	8 776	14 745	18 886	300 349
1987-88	82 739	58 965	91 835	27 041	30 337	9 715	14 062	19 752	334 446
1988-89	81 031	61 601	112 569	29 289	33 382	11 846	16 717	19 352	365 787
1989-90	78 089	59 089	104 859	27 289	29 972	13 259	15 729	19 356	347 642
1990-91	82 070	51 863	96 359	27 981	25 411	11 696	15 646	19 558	330 584
1991-92	84 838	52 384	98 378	26 746	25 225	10 643	15 314	18 959	332 487
1992-93	91 438	56 866	118 967	26 122	29 634	11 151	17 405	19 699	371 282
1993-94	80 372	46 970	107 060	24 745	28 466	9 547	15 612	16 788	329 560
1994-95	87 971	54 787	112 261	24 532	31 904	10 196	18 409	18 972	359 032
1995-96	82 869	56 265	105 862	25 833	32 828	10 531	16 950	18 257	349 395
1996-97	95 193	65 822	100 236	29 331	34 784	11 400	18 888	18 291	374 024
1997-98	92 050	67 739	95 574	28 696	33 463	11 039	17 267	17 909	363 815
1998-99	90 677	67 372	93 716	28 520	31 414	11 993	16 235	18 519	358 524
1999-2000	93 670	70 946	96 503	27 600	30 742	11 954	16 265	19 735	367 494
2000-01	97 189	73 537	101 345	29 003	30 514	12 729	16 123	20 210	380 940
2001-02	94 489	74 393	110 266	28 904	28 956	12 913	14 594	19 584	384 099
2002-03	93 405	74 204	120 246	29 856	30 898	16 006	14 757	19 082	398 454
2003-04	90 270	71 655	115 635	27 032	32 297	16 204	15 383	17 889	386 365
Departures									
1986-87	85 643	65 896	58 746	26 002	21 967	10 284	14 865	16 946	300 349
1987-88	96 079	73 388	64 115	28 281	26 063	11 639	17 191	17 690	334 446
1988-89	119 005	74 106	65 506	29 510	28 365	11 643	18 186	19 466	365 787
1989-90	114 072	66 918	66 757	27 541	26 960	10 469	16 899	18 026	347 642
1990-91	99 276	66 716	66 650	26 436	27 202	10 880	16 798	16 626	330 584
1991-92	98 645	70 811	64 279	27 404	26 539	10 932	16 283	17 594	332 487
1992-93	108 973	82 254	69 805	31 332	29 786	12 645	18 104	18 383	371 282
1993-94	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
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
1996-97	105 854	72 017	80 631	32 649	30 124	14 725	17 134	20 761	374 024
1997-98	104 299	68 009	78 150	30 692	30 236	14 672	17 739	19 891	363 815
1998-99	103 727	64 845	77 034	30 151	31 118	15 310	17 188	19 025	358 524
1999-2000	107 944	65 727	78 050	31 131	32 929	14 586	17 172	19 826	367 494
2000-01	113 504	68 374	81 321	31 421	33 624	14 865	17 715	19 803	380 940
2001-02	118 919	70 025	79 065	30 506	33 341	14 425	17 190	20 628	384 099
2002-03	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
2003-04	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
Net									
1986-87	-9 524	-13 107	19 720	-3 977	6 576	-1 508	-120	1 940	..
1987-88	-13 340	-14 423	27 720	-1 240	4 274	-1 924	-3 129	2 062	..
1988-89	-37 974	-12 505	47 063	-221	5 017	203	-1 469	-114	..
1989-90	-35 983	-7 829	38 102	-252	3 012	2 790	-1 170	1 330	..
1990-91	-17 206	-14 853	29 709	1 545	-1 791	816	-1 152	2 932	..
1991-92	-13 807	-18 427	34 099	-658	-1 314	-289	-969	1 365	..
1992-93	-17 535	-25 388	49 162	-5 210	-152	-1 494	-699	1 316	..
1993-94	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	-875	-426	..
1994-95	-13 478	-22 020	40 225	-7 070	5 101	-2 656	384	-486	..
1995-96	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656	..
1996-97	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470	..
1997-98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982	..
1998-99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	..
1999-2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
2001-02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
2002-03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..
2003-04	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..

.. not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories.

4.8 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, State and territories—2003–04

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Arrivals									
0–4	6 826	5 412	9 177	2 134	2 606	1 166	1 214	1 273	29 808
5–9	5 650	4 375	8 192	1 796	2 140	1 098	1 017	1 092	25 360
10–14	4 587	3 657	6 942	1 573	1 785	953	834	828	21 159
15–19	6 983	5 798	8 792	2 144	1 964	972	1 245	1 949	29 847
20–24	11 980	9 446	12 539	3 182	3 805	1 599	2 634	2 838	48 023
25–29	11 526	9 517	12 316	3 171	4 259	1 653	2 087	2 511	47 040
30–34	10 912	8 923	12 559	3 070	4 050	1 649	1 767	2 088	45 018
35–39	7 126	5 993	9 770	2 188	3 024	1 317	1 190	1 478	32 086
40–44	5 702	4 500	7 839	1 858	2 292	1 154	991	1 028	25 364
45–49	4 521	3 488	6 425	1 608	1 679	1 005	804	799	20 329
50–54	4 147	3 111	5 856	1 345	1 497	1 049	702	649	18 356
55–59	3 506	2 551	5 403	1 124	1 235	993	429	464	15 705
60–64	2 278	1 608	3 572	657	732	643	231	252	9 973
65–69	1 628	1 017	2 329	449	461	422	109	143	6 558
70–74	1 079	750	1 509	277	304	233	51	161	4 364
75 and over	1 819	1 509	2 415	456	464	298	78	336	7 375
All ages	90 270	71 655	115 635	27 032	32 297	16 204	15 383	17 889	386 365
Departures									
0–4	9 742	5 630	6 122	2 181	2 259	874	1 511	1 489	29 808
5–9	8 005	4 874	5 231	1 975	1 985	861	1 199	1 230	25 360
10–14	6 478	4 084	4 394	1 681	1 677	745	1 082	1 018	21 159
15–19	10 078	5 158	5 998	2 345	2 143	1 372	1 334	1 419	29 847
20–24	13 708	9 162	10 035	3 698	4 098	2 007	2 221	3 094	48 023
25–29	13 848	9 158	9 513	3 739	4 159	1 677	2 280	2 666	47 040
30–34	13 895	9 077	8 975	3 490	3 875	1 334	1 938	2 434	45 018
35–39	10 206	6 381	6 049	2 545	2 781	920	1 503	1 701	32 086
40–44	7 853	4 948	5 016	2 064	2 151	893	1 196	1 243	25 364
45–49	6 195	3 994	3 985	1 788	1 635	728	994	1 010	20 329
50–54	5 760	3 482	3 738	1 441	1 445	691	890	909	18 356
55–59	5 050	2 821	3 318	1 273	1 159	554	677	853	15 705
60–64	3 453	1 819	2 097	672	720	375	353	484	9 973
65–69	2 247	1 185	1 609	459	396	243	160	259	6 558
70–74	1 497	809	1 073	305	231	211	73	165	4 364
75 and over	2 700	1 364	1 796	573	311	244	80	307	7 375
All ages	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
Net									
0–4	-2 916	-218	3 055	-47	347	292	-297	-216	..
5–9	-2 355	-499	2 961	-179	155	237	-182	-138	..
10–14	-1 891	-427	2 548	-108	108	208	-248	-190	..
15–19	-3 095	640	2 794	-201	-179	-400	-89	530	..
20–24	-1 728	284	2 504	-516	-293	-408	413	-256	..
25–29	-2 322	359	2 803	-568	100	-24	-193	-155	..
30–34	-2 983	-154	3 584	-420	175	315	-171	-346	..
35–39	-3 080	-388	3 721	-357	243	397	-313	-223	..
40–44	-2 151	-448	2 823	-206	141	261	-205	-215	..
45–49	-1 674	-506	2 440	-180	44	277	-190	-211	..
50–54	-1 613	-371	2 118	-96	52	358	-188	-260	..
55–59	-1 544	-270	2 085	-149	76	439	-248	-389	..
60–64	-1 175	-211	1 475	-15	12	268	-122	-232	..
65–69	-619	-168	720	-10	65	179	-51	-116	..
70–74	-418	-59	436	-28	73	22	-22	-4	..
75 and over	-881	145	619	-117	153	54	-2	29	..
All ages	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..

.. not applicable

INTRODUCTION

Migration into Australia has an important impact on ethnic diversity. At 30 June 2004, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 20.1 million people with almost one quarter (24%) of these people born overseas. This continues an historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population. People born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born Australian residents (1.1 million persons as at 30 June 2004), followed by those born in New Zealand (442,200 persons), Italy (227,900 persons), China (182,000 persons) and Viet Nam (176,600 persons).

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

High levels of immigration to Australia in the years before the 1891 census resulted in 32% of the population enumerated in 1891 as born overseas. At the 1901 census this proportion had fallen to 23%, similar to the current level. 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.

Further arrivals of migrants in the 1990s contributed to the increase in the overseas-born population (4.8 million people at 30 June 2004), with a small increase as a proportion of the overall resident population to 24%.

5.1 POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS



MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

At 30 June 2004, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 24% of all overseas-born residents and 6% of the total resident population. New Zealand was next with 9% of all overseas-born residents, then Italy (5%) and China and Viet Nam (4% each).

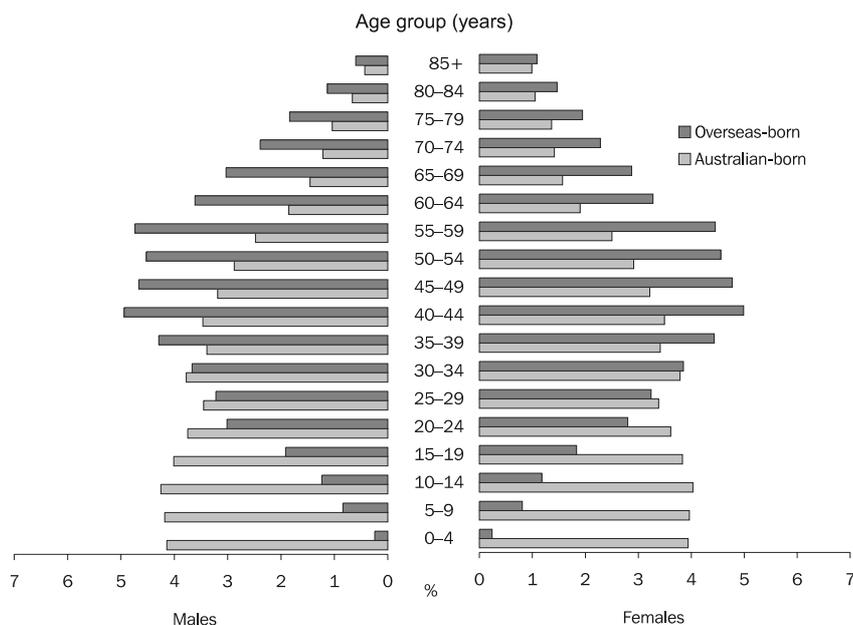
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN *continued*

In the period 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2004, persons born in Sudan had the greatest rate of increase into Australia's ERP of the top 50 origin countries. The average annual increase for Sudan-born residents was 26%, with the next highest increases in this period being from those born in Afghanistan (12%), Iraq (11%) and Zimbabwe and Pakistan (8% each). Of the top 50 origin countries, Persons born in Poland had the greatest decrease in Australia's population with an annual average decrease of 2%. The next greatest decreases were from residents born in Hungary and Italy (2% each) and Malta and Greece (1% each). These European countries had high levels of post-war migration to Australia, but have had little recent migration.

Age and sex

The median age of all overseas-born persons resident in Australia at 30 June 2004 was 47 years. Major origin countries with a median age above this were the United Kingdom (53 years), Italy (64), Greece (62) and Germany (58). Most of the birthplace groups with older populations living in Australia were involved in post-war migration streams in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

5.2 AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—30 JUNE 2004



Birthplace groups with lower median ages include New Zealand (38 years), China (42) and Viet Nam (40). The youngest median ages for Australian residents born overseas were for those born in Sudan (23 years), Afghanistan and Taiwan (29 each) and Thailand (30). Groups with lower median ages often include many long-term students who are in Australia temporarily.

Age and sex continued

5.3 MEDIAN AGE, SEX RATIO AND ERP, Country of birth—30 June 2004

<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>ERP</i>
Sudan	22.8	130.0	17 064
Afghanistan	28.7	135.1	16 083
Taiwan (Province of China)	29.3	90.2	30 705
Thailand	30.2	53.0	29 766
Indonesia	31.2	90.5	64 624
Korea, Republic of (South)	33.2	89.2	44 925
Pakistan	33.2	131.4	16 583
Iraq	33.9	121.5	35 413
Singapore	34.5	90.3	43 057
Japan	34.9	56.2	28 223
Papua New Guinea	35.6	84.2	26 213
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	36.8	97.6	76 513
South Africa	37.3	101.4	109 190
Fiji	37.5	90.7	54 949
Zimbabwe	37.9	108.0	18 300
New Zealand	38.1	106.8	442 189
Cambodia	38.9	90.8	26 933
India	39.1	113.4	128 570
Philippines	39.6	54.3	125 144
Viet Nam	39.7	92.9	176 616
Canada	39.7	95.3	32 162
Iran	40.0	115.3	23 632
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.1	103.1	27 445
Malaysia	40.2	89.4	97 786
Samoa	40.4	96.0	16 641
United States of America	40.5	107.7	62 553
Turkey	40.6	107.0	36 578
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	41.9	89.1	181 987
Sri Lanka	42.8	104.2	65 629
Lebanon	43.3	110.9	84 321
Russian Federation	43.3	65.2	19 304
Chile	43.8	93.6	26 080
France	44.6	103.6	19 795
Mauritius	47.8	94.7	19 034
Portugal	48.0	109.1	17 494
Ireland	50.0	109.6	56 670
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	50.1	105.6	48 456
Serbia and Montenegro	50.7	106.4	68 939
United Kingdom	53.1	103.2	1 134 225
Egypt	54.4	105.5	37 658
Cyprus	54.6	101.1	21 538
Poland	55.5	86.0	61 272
Croatia	56.0	109.5	57 668
Germany	57.6	95.0	116 066
Malta	58.1	107.5	50 063
Netherlands	59.2	108.0	88 725
Austria	59.5	115.4	20 735
Greece	61.8	101.8	128 650
Hungary	64.1	108.1	23 945
Italy	64.2	110.0	227 942
Australia	32.3	98.5	15 360 217
Total overseas-born	46.7	99.7	4 751 080
Total	36.4	98.8	20 111 297

Age and sex continued

At 30 June 2004, there was a slightly higher proportion of males among the overseas-born population than among the Australia-born population. The sex ratio for persons born overseas was 100 males for every 100 females, compared with 99 for persons born in Australia. The sex ratio varied for different birthplace groups, with Afghanistan (135), Pakistan (131), Sudan (130), Iraq (121) and Austria (115) having had the highest ratios of males to females. Lower sex ratios were experienced by groups born in Thailand (53), the Philippines (54), Japan (56), the Russian Federation (65) and Papua New Guinea (84).

State distribution

At 30 June 2001, over half of the overseas-born population in Australia lived in New South Wales (36%) and Victoria (26%). However, the Western Australian population had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%) in their population. The Tasmanian (11%) and Northern Territory (16%) populations had the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents, well below the Australian average of 23%.

In 2001, Western Australia had the highest proportion of people born in the United Kingdom (12%), over double the Australian average of 6%. The highest proportion of New Zealand-born residents was in Queensland (4%).

In Victoria, there were higher proportions of residents born in Italy (2%), Greece and Viet Nam (1% each) than any other state or territory. New South Wales had the highest proportion of China-born residents (1%), whereas the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of Philippines-born residents (1%). Germany-born, India-born and Netherlands-born residents had an even spread across all states and territories, with their populations a proportion of no more than 1% of the residents of any state or territory.

5.4 STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE COUNTRIES—30 June 2001

Country of birth	STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	75.2	75.4	82.0	78.8	71.5	89.2	83.9	77.1	76.9
Overseas-born									
United Kingdom	4.6	4.7	5.3	8.9	11.6	5.0	3.9	5.8	5.8
New Zealand	1.8	1.3	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.8	2.0	1.4	2.0
Italy	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2
Viet Nam	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	—	0.3	0.8	0.9
China(a)	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8
Greece	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
Germany	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
Philippines	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
India	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5
Netherlands	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
Total overseas-born	24.8	24.6	18.0	21.2	28.5	10.8	16.1	22.9	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

5.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—30 June

Country of birth	1996	1998	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE	
						2003-04	Average annual 1996-2004
Major regions							
Oceania and Antarctica	14 461 967	14 810 064	15 601 958	15 761 448	15 921 861	1.0	1.2
North-West Europe	1 520 841	1 504 859	1 477 198	1 478 995	1 486 422	0.5	-0.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	893 365	882 762	853 381	849 193	842 761	-0.8	-0.7
South-East Asia	497 811	515 528	560 273	580 144	599 453	3.3	2.3
North-East Asia	280 051	301 062	341 279	353 246	364 862	3.3	3.4
North Africa and Middle East	211 824	223 421	244 870	259 007	272 316	5.1	3.2
Southern and Central Asia	161 361	173 104	215 477	229 004	245 381	7.2	5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	118 405	130 426	167 796	179 411	193 069	7.6	6.3
Americas	165 089	170 045	178 747	182 198	185 172	1.6	1.4
Total	18 310 714	18 711 271	19 640 979	19 872 646	20 111 297	1.2	1.2
United Kingdom	1 164 136	1 148 514	1 123 901	1 126 184	1 134 225	0.7	-0.3
New Zealand	315 054	331 540	413 734	428 025	442 189	3.3	4.3
Italy	259 126	251 165	235 168	231 616	227 942	-1.6	-1.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	121 145	134 994	164 939	173 067	181 987	5.2	5.2
Viet Nam	164 164	168 739	171 574	174 626	176 616	1.1	0.9
Greece	141 754	138 746	131 236	130 018	128 650	-1.1	-1.2
India	84 784	89 348	110 563	118 255	128 570	8.7	5.3
Philippines	102 675	105 515	115 792	120 087	125 144	4.2	2.5
Germany	120 755	119 684	117 051	116 605	116 066	-0.5	-0.5
South Africa	61 749	69 369	95 295	101 619	109 190	7.5	7.4
Malaysia	83 044	84 034	89 626	93 162	97 786	5.0	2.1
Netherlands	95 339	93 938	90 400	89 589	88 725	-1.0	-0.9
Lebanon	77 579	78 639	81 193	83 115	84 321	1.5	1.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	77 063	79 119	75 638	76 301	76 513	0.3	-0.1
Serbia and Montenegro	61 919	61 921	66 459	68 286	68 939	1.0	1.4
Sri Lanka	51 969	54 659	61 367	63 817	65 629	2.8	3.0
Indonesia	47 736	51 765	57 745	61 737	64 624	4.7	3.9
United States of America	54 308	56 642	60 155	61 485	62 553	1.7	1.8
Poland	70 897	68 496	63 260	62 238	61 272	-1.6	-1.8
Croatia	56 839	56 895	58 330	58 186	57 668	-0.9	0.2
Ireland	55 982	55 619	55 934	56 186	56 670	0.9	0.2
Fiji	40 489	43 028	50 849	53 062	54 949	3.6	3.9
Malta	55 630	53 924	51 090	50 593	50 063	-1.0	-1.3
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47 593	47 663	48 061	48 315	48 456	0.3	0.2
Korea, Republic of (South)	32 602	35 353	42 679	43 815	44 925	2.5	4.1
Singapore	31 393	33 621	37 916	40 332	43 057	6.8	4.0
Egypt	37 875	37 455	36 847	37 197	37 658	1.2	-0.1
Turkey	32 022	33 335	34 923	35 823	36 578	2.1	1.7
Iraq	15 459	21 157	28 809	32 981	35 413	7.4	10.9
Canada	27 432	28 747	31 050	31 693	32 162	1.5	2.0
Taiwan (Province of China)	21 244	23 919	28 754	30 083	30 705	2.1	4.7
Thailand	20 620	22 047	27 020	28 534	29 766	4.3	4.7
Japan	25 656	25 193	26 785	27 489	28 223	2.7	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 174	25 433	27 364	27 459	27 445	-0.1	4.6
Cambodia	23 851	25 065	25 533	26 335	26 933	2.3	1.5
Papua New Guinea	26 376	26 005	25 988	26 138	26 213	0.3	-0.1
Chile	26 567	26 182	25 798	25 961	26 080	0.5	-0.2
Hungary	27 251	26 483	24 822	24 381	23 945	-1.8	-1.6
Iran	17 909	19 022	21 498	22 598	23 632	4.6	3.5
Cyprus	22 545	22 462	21 878	21 706	21 538	-0.8	-0.6

5.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—30 June *continued*

Country of birth	1996	1998	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE	
						2003-04	Average annual 1996-2004
Austria	22 664	22 129	21 138	20 963	20 735	-1.1	-1.1
France	17 037	17 863	19 257	19 534	19 795	1.3	1.9
Russian Federation	16 936	16 959	17 491	18 414	19 304	4.8	1.6
Mauritius	18 949	18 691	18 698	18 849	19 034	1.0	0.1
Zimbabwe	9 960	10 550	14 408	16 133	18 300	13.4	7.9
Portugal	18 533	18 379	17 625	17 575	17 494	-0.5	-0.7
Sudan	2 637	3 392	6 854	10 980	17 064	55.4	26.3
Samoa	10 924	12 073	15 351	15 923	16 641	4.5	5.4
Pakistan	9 162	10 134	14 127	15 195	16 583	9.1	7.7
Afghanistan	6 351	8 161	13 177	14 491	16 083	11.0	12.3
Romania	13 295	13 985	14 835	15 127	15 381	1.7	1.8
Ukraine	16 161	16 672	15 062	14 791	14 626	-1.1	-1.2
Spain	14 689	14 489	14 079	14 044	13 994	-0.4	-0.6
Czech Republic	13 816	13 417	13 131	13 019	12 865	-1.2	-0.9
Switzerland	10 945	11 586	12 293	12 474	12 569	0.8	1.7
Burma (Myanmar)	11 272	11 800	12 178	12 366	12 488	1.0	1.3
Argentina	11 909	11 866	11 894	12 066	12 447	3.2	0.6
Bangladesh	5 550	6 666	10 275	10 910	11 691	7.2	9.8
El Salvador	10 870	10 912	10 545	10 541	10 545	—	-0.4
Laos	11 079	10 795	10 434	10 437	10 448	0.1	-0.7
Uruguay	10 834	10 635	10 360	10 390	10 418	0.3	-0.5
East Timor	10 164	10 163	10 157	-0.1	—
Denmark	9 693	9 874	10 068	10 105	10 100	—	0.5
Kenya	5 924	6 280	8 068	8 887	9 684	9.0	6.3
Tonga	7 907	7 877	8 873	9 089	9 268	2.0	2.0
Finland	9 276	9 340	9 165	9 109	9 050	-0.6	-0.3
Syria	6 555	6 894	7 772	8 047	8 270	2.8	2.9
Israel	6 887	7 004	7 474	7 796	8 126	4.2	2.1
Sweden	6 527	6 954	7 616	7 768	7 969	2.6	2.5
Slovenia	8 256	7 899	7 273	7 135	6 993	-2.0	-2.1
Latvia	9 721	8 700	7 176	6 940	6 701	-3.4	-4.5
Peru	5 457	5 745	6 253	6 492	6 651	2.4	2.5
Ethiopia	2 662	3 240	4 475	5 301	6 301	18.9	11.4
Brazil	3 758	4 167	5 422	5 702	5 944	4.2	5.9
Slovakia	5 100	5 325	5 686	5 729	5 810	1.4	1.6
Australia	14 052 077	14 379 130	15 075 165	15 217 043	15 360 217	0.9	1.1
Total overseas-born	4 258 637	4 332 141	4 565 814	4 655 603	4 751 080	2.1	1.4
Total	18 310 714	18 711 271	19 640 979	19 872 646	20 111 297	1.2	1.2

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

5.6 POPULATION, Age and country of birth—30 June 2004

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Major regions							
Oceania and Antarctica	1 246 040	1 269 130	1 296 661	1 237 872	1 180 106	1 103 299	1 223 720
North-West Europe	4 325	14 718	19 303	25 485	32 960	47 917	78 241
Southern and Eastern Europe	685	3 885	8 838	14 679	20 485	22 521	27 007
South-East Asia	3 019	10 029	15 673	30 441	63 336	70 473	66 418
North-East Asia	2 181	6 549	11 244	24 741	38 519	35 424	35 016
North Africa and the Middle East	2 157	6 304	9 466	14 531	21 766	20 145	25 454
Southern and Central Asia	2 325	6 568	9 479	12 735	19 542	27 306	26 267
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 229	7 572	10 101	13 772	16 922	14 907	17 976
Americas	1 320	4 742	6 408	9 127	13 387	14 652	19 032
Total	1 264 281	1 329 497	1 387 173	1 383 383	1 407 023	1 356 644	1 519 131
Australia	1 241 425	1 251 103	1 272 346	1 205 320	1 130 959	1 049 692	1 161 815
United Kingdom	3 577	11 171	15 276	20 867	25 253	34 138	60 475
New Zealand	4 099	15 541	20 643	25 772	38 111	41 713	46 579
Italy	67	303	473	539	860	1 309	2 589
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	1 012	2 374	3 925	10 855	13 440	11 107	16 351
Viet Nam	418	1 173	1 697	4 887	13 743	21 479	24 610
Greece	86	385	509	599	907	1 074	1 905
India	1 365	3 378	4 327	5 022	8 916	15 477	14 273
Philippines	796	2 656	4 934	8 790	11 480	10 692	11 338
Germany	174	1 211	1 255	1 187	2 051	2 783	4 156
South Africa	1 232	4 899	6 907	8 739	9 417	8 220	10 502
Malaysia	502	1 520	2 158	5 172	11 548	12 058	8 089
Netherlands	110	390	512	528	853	1 663	2 377
Lebanon	216	684	843	2 290	5 485	6 248	8 848
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	201	1 195	2 730	5 745	11 587	9 748	5 468
Serbia and Montenegro	115	961	1 737	2 456	3 257	2 670	3 354
Sri Lanka	405	1 229	2 069	3 278	4 251	4 778	5 762
Indonesia	464	1 643	2 211	3 991	12 298	9 956	6 363
United States of America	761	2 751	3 445	3 654	4 472	4 069	5 302
Poland	40	136	385	1 157	2 527	3 412	2 483
Croatia	24	268	911	1 473	1 539	1 187	1 617
Ireland	133	407	458	1 169	1 966	4 212	5 137
Fiji	237	1 151	1 696	3 311	5 938	5 942	6 134
Malta	14	84	110	130	302	489	787
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	55	271	589	1 193	1 999	2 043	2 868
Korea, Republic of (South)	556	1 448	2 399	4 187	4 777	5 087	6 107
Singapore	462	1 607	2 120	2 546	4 246	6 178	4 728
Egypt	520	339	613	989	1 227	1 086	1 329
Turkey	111	490	723	1 060	2 091	2 720	4 549
Iraq	171	1 187	2 689	3 368	3 850	3 381	4 013
Canada	157	894	1 208	1 374	2 170	2 989	3 863
Taiwan (Province of China)	122	525	1 132	2 630	6 116	5 383	2 377
Thailand	257	936	1 404	2 877	4 929	4 329	3 683
Japan	278	970	1 001	1 172	2 267	3 899	4 586
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46	404	1 795	2 597	2 403	1 718	1 890
Cambodia	55	205	542	1 027	2 983	2 511	3 541
Papua New Guinea	92	468	750	1 401	1 970	2 968	4 909
Chile	50	202	312	995	1 796	1 785	2 837
Hungary	17	60	118	191	371	687	591
Iran	141	535	853	1 548	2 467	1 799	1 904
Cyprus	12	71	78	136	289	512	1 178
Austria	27	124	174	180	396	431	645
France	87	429	503	431	706	1 227	1 929
Russian Federation	58	293	750	1 359	1 430	1 448	1 558
Mauritius	20	98	175	427	1 199	1 134	927

5.6 POPULATION, Age and country of birth—30 June 2004 *continued*

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Zimbabwe	181	698	890	1 405	1 728	1 330	1 789
Portugal	6	58	147	496	1 022	1 090	985
Sudan	466	1 423	1 708	2 756	3 377	1 583	1 418
Samoa	48	228	391	898	1 471	1 151	1 756
Pakistan	297	891	1 025	1 130	1 550	2 092	2 044
Afghanistan	73	518	1 090	2 063	2 795	2 018	1 655
Romania	46	196	335	763	1 220	1 190	1 240
Ukraine	17	104	323	602	571	659	857
Spain	17	61	87	119	237	597	972
Czech Republic	7	46	58	132	382	981	724
Switzerland	78	322	405	394	468	599	882
Burma (Myanmar)	22	96	246	401	619	698	1 053
Argentina	54	133	162	433	688	1 101	1 458
Bangladesh	104	349	665	784	1 265	1 614	1 546
El Salvador	15	69	257	1 018	1 460	1 368	965
Laos	21	44	44	131	514	1 278	1 421
Uruguay	11	33	53	127	245	420	1 110
East Timor	7	43	187	364	500	929	1 402
Denmark	25	143	166	178	240	490	707
Kenya	277	597	498	427	774	836	699
Tonga	30	97	174	354	659	754	1 093
Finland	9	48	55	56	85	189	262
Syria	57	141	163	283	478	666	793
Israel	70	255	276	399	554	851	911
Sweden	49	226	272	231	397	840	852
Slovenia	4	14	31	55	84	74	122
Latvia	5	7	25	59	87	83	71
Peru	37	82	160	362	492	545	661
Ethiopia	143	362	327	558	802	744	1 015
Brazil	32	139	177	315	594	799	824
Slovakia	5	20	72	103	318	603	427
Belgium	27	116	124	113	172	263	407
Cook Islands	22	238	337	322	396	485	673
Colombia	52	161	252	308	556	669	744
Somalia	39	205	496	816	783	603	583
Jordan	60	228	231	238	379	477	469
Norway	18	111	93	103	315	1 026	368
Zambia	9	20	50	114	255	311	425
Lithuania	—	9	18	35	54	74	74
Nepal	30	126	136	206	456	966	642
Bulgaria	22	46	105	187	185	228	309
Kuwait	17	107	200	410	493	398	440
Gaza Strip and West Bank	7	23	36	50	65	109	130
Seychelles	8	26	34	61	138	151	137
Ghana	23	54	94	228	285	218	244
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	22 856	78 394	114 827	178 063	276 064	306 952	357 316
Total	1 264 281	1 329 497	1 387 173	1 383 383	1 407 023	1 356 644	1 519 131

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

5.6 POPULATION, Age and country of birth—30 June 2004 *continued*

	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
Major regions							
Oceania and Antarctica	1 106 112	1 130 703	1 038 293	933 434	799 715	599 458	478 698
North-West Europe	119 441	146 131	136 715	146 598	188 622	140 071	115 910
Southern and Eastern Europe	42 884	56 936	68 535	86 978	100 933	91 249	95 454
South-East Asia	60 996	66 619	66 133	53 314	33 000	19 707	13 609
North-East Asia	34 619	43 807	38 041	27 451	18 522	11 861	12 161
North Africa and the Middle East	30 453	29 526	24 874	22 302	20 010	14 358	10 947
Southern and Central Asia	26 655	26 115	22 076	17 260	14 132	10 148	7 682
Sub-Saharan Africa	19 249	20 928	19 288	15 859	11 354	7 404	5 166
Americas	19 471	19 796	17 779	17 525	15 841	9 999	5 620
Total	1 459 880	1 540 561	1 431 734	1 320 721	1 202 129	904 255	745 247
Australia	1 045 251	1 068 698	983 391	889 207	765 441	576 885	464 782
United Kingdom	97 006	122 590	110 959	110 477	131 091	104 538	86 701
New Zealand	45 898	47 398	42 840	35 288	28 641	18 496	11 125
Italy	6 562	10 988	14 918	22 931	30 339	27 341	31 920
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	20 028	26 497	20 253	11 888	9 452	7 004	8 586
Viet Nam	21 708	22 869	22 121	15 062	7 922	5 458	4 111
Greece	4 321	7 020	8 772	12 902	19 092	20 210	21 558
India	14 122	13 011	10 963	8 604	7 948	6 104	4 739
Philippines	13 183	16 078	15 466	12 323	7 366	3 496	2 057
Germany	6 300	6 586	7 300	10 751	24 783	12 430	10 545
South Africa	10 357	10 653	10 136	8 666	6 696	4 297	2 923
Malaysia	7 591	9 314	10 646	10 569	7 451	4 593	2 792
Netherlands	2 958	3 525	6 258	11 744	15 675	10 922	8 646
Lebanon	10 577	10 548	9 184	8 332	7 061	4 689	3 655
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4 912	7 695	8 975	7 978	4 231	1 880	1 694
Serbia and Montenegro	6 002	6 483	6 453	7 058	6 341	6 469	6 144
Sri Lanka	6 628	7 939	7 336	6 240	4 804	3 160	2 316
Indonesia	4 605	4 193	4 568	4 718	3 209	1 905	1 375
United States of America	6 143	6 628	5 878	6 160	5 589	2 930	1 542
Poland	2 278	3 878	6 695	7 043	5 180	3 275	3 472
Croatia	4 104	4 874	5 131	6 221	7 022	7 585	7 364
Ireland	4 930	5 322	4 565	5 285	5 717	4 532	3 811
Fiji	6 187	6 518	5 599	4 000	2 769	2 062	1 356
Malta	1 070	2 937	4 584	8 149	10 142	6 345	5 800
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 627	4 858	5 556	7 026	5 678	4 055	3 315
Korea, Republic of (South)	4 173	4 525	3 923	2 278	1 836	1 394	944
Singapore	3 149	3 753	4 254	3 647	2 533	1 391	1 000
Egypt	2 085	3 057	3 704	4 365	4 643	3 536	2 952
Turkey	5 903	4 812	3 387	2 710	2 856	2 123	1 341
Iraq	4 365	3 612	2 565	1 812	1 288	1 102	740
Canada	3 645	3 812	3 325	2 558	2 065	1 359	749
Taiwan (Province of China)	1 485	1 913	2 775	3 160	1 570	746	347
Thailand	3 015	2 820	2 198	1 506	837	371	194
Japan	3 878	2 976	1 848	1 834	1 224	701	489
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 822	3 450	2 945	2 140	1 497	1 350	1 199
Cambodia	3 367	3 160	2 934	2 324	1 427	967	663
Papua New Guinea	3 656	3 066	2 467	1 773	762	620	515
Chile	2 918	2 750	2 482	2 728	3 048	2 002	923
Hungary	653	817	1 587	2 199	2 609	2 581	3 519
Iran	2 584	2 870	2 412	1 936	1 484	965	750
Cyprus	1 619	2 127	2 263	2 721	2 926	1 937	1 711
Austria	830	898	1 295	1 991	3 635	2 465	2 173
France	2 565	2 201	1 706	1 799	1 957	1 170	957
Russian Federation	1 577	1 728	1 317	910	1 042	849	1 022
Mauritius	1 696	2 486	2 394	2 352	1 801	1 297	993

5.6 POPULATION, Age and country of birth—30 June 2004 *continued*

	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
Zimbabwe	2 003	2 463	2 231	1 586	826	481	267
Portugal	1 616	2 029	2 145	1 927	2 004	1 542	1 059
Sudan	1 219	968	662	403	345	233	162
Samoa	2 204	2 384	1 991	1 532	972	642	397
Pakistan	2 120	1 727	1 239	898	552	324	232
Afghanistan	1 413	1 302	1 024	695	506	318	239
Romania	1 524	1 525	1 696	1 255	940	627	653
Ukraine	812	802	713	581	673	789	1 186
Spain	1 096	1 313	1 398	1 329	1 556	1 346	1 381
Czech Republic	754	686	856	1 112	1 858	1 132	595
Switzerland	1 347	1 371	1 238	1 191	1 412	930	634
Burma (Myanmar)	1 356	1 385	1 367	1 211	964	654	777
Argentina	1 270	1 202	1 106	1 371	1 266	910	541
Bangladesh	1 690	1 537	1 082	569	182	118	63
El Salvador	925	1 057	1 097	910	503	327	216
Laos	1 441	1 497	1 320	956	603	401	259
Uruguay	1 227	987	904	1 150	1 229	1 094	845
East Timor	1 437	1 412	1 046	809	582	415	358
Denmark	1 025	1 045	822	849	1 313	1 076	738
Kenya	763	1 127	1 204	918	574	322	268
Tonga	1 432	1 194	948	878	608	329	226
Finland	691	803	1 118	1 181	1 360	867	786
Syria	1 138	1 049	949	693	581	454	331
Israel	725	736	640	906	605	380	309
Sweden	984	894	619	520	697	535	336
Slovenia	246	266	294	422	708	1 020	1 392
Latvia	67	51	43	55	128	1 209	836
Peru	645	794	753	717	571	265	177
Ethiopia	918	606	263	150	89	101	66
Brazil	762	710	562	345	254	144	113
Slovakia	383	332	412	451	671	424	255
Belgium	485	580	554	541	626	339	339
Cook Islands	769	765	483	323	229	168	104
Colombia	600	544	459	435	274	176	82
Somalia	571	369	234	148	103	93	41
Jordan	515	509	380	351	213	126	85
Norway	254	238	206	212	301	219	203
Zambia	517	646	625	358	185	102	55
Lithuania	63	49	76	48	98	518	428
Nepal	395	275	176	75	26	21	5
Bulgaria	323	329	330	243	202	149	126
Kuwait	426	313	129	35	4	8	6
Gaza Strip and West Bank	158	178	155	135	474	382	338
Seychelles	201	246	292	297	314	250	200
Ghana	345	416	365	252	107	34	20
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>414 629</i>	<i>471 863</i>	<i>448 343</i>	<i>431 514</i>	<i>436 688</i>	<i>327 370</i>	<i>280 465</i>
Total	1 459 880	1 540 561	1 431 734	1 320 721	1 202 129	904 255	745 247

5.6 POPULATION, Age and country of birth—30 June 2004 *continued*

	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	All ages
Major regions					
Oceania and Antarctica	413 504	376 134	267 124	221 858	15 921 861
North-West Europe	91 543	77 736	59 745	40 961	1 486 422
Southern and Eastern Europe	77 758	63 365	40 004	20 565	842 761
South-East Asia	10 712	7 786	4 895	3 293	599 453
North-East Asia	10 230	6 936	4 222	3 338	364 862
North Africa and the Middle East	8 187	6 263	3 402	2 171	272 316
Southern and Central Asia	6 486	5 040	3 180	2 385	245 381
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 828	2 810	1 837	1 867	193 069
Americas	3 876	2 767	1 965	1 865	185 172
Total	626 124	548 837	386 374	298 303	20 111 297
Australia	403 814	369 018	262 903	218 167	15 360 217
United Kingdom	65 890	55 680	45 887	32 649	1 134 225
New Zealand	7 789	5 801	3 447	3 008	442 189
Italy	31 596	24 336	13 877	6 994	227 942
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	7 884	5 402	3 300	2 629	181 987
Viet Nam	4 009	2 785	1 463	1 101	176 616
Greece	14 599	8 898	3 451	2 362	128 650
India	3 947	3 124	1 921	1 329	128 570
Philippines	1 553	1 353	974	609	125 144
Germany	8 971	8 560	4 864	2 159	116 066
South Africa	2 144	1 547	1 061	794	109 190
Malaysia	1 695	1 080	615	393	97 786
Netherlands	8 059	6 864	4 556	3 085	88 725
Lebanon	2 406	1 954	824	477	84 321
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 012	648	479	335	76 513
Serbia and Montenegro	4 134	2 659	1 844	802	68 939
Sri Lanka	2 021	1 569	1 066	778	65 629
Indonesia	1 088	949	713	375	64 624
United States of America	1 106	918	684	521	62 553
Poland	3 417	6 718	6 313	2 863	61 272
Croatia	4 492	2 211	1 129	516	57 668
Ireland	3 136	2 666	1 868	1 356	56 670
Fiji	937	557	325	230	54 949
Malta	4 060	2 690	1 565	805	50 063
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2 162	1 211	646	304	48 456
Korea, Republic of (South)	607	344	190	150	44 925
Singapore	671	386	231	155	43 057
Egypt	2 729	2 279	1 413	792	37 658
Turkey	777	447	256	222	36 578
Iraq	616	401	159	94	35 413
Canada	680	508	459	347	32 162
Taiwan (Province of China)	164	117	74	69	30 705
Thailand	157	99	82	72	29 766
Japan	485	365	139	111	28 223
Bosnia and Herzegovina	703	299	124	63	27 445
Cambodia	481	356	226	164	26 933
Papua New Guinea	320	222	150	104	26 213
Chile	521	345	205	181	26 080
Hungary	2 562	2 413	1 866	1 104	23 945
Iran	563	425	235	161	23 632
Cyprus	1 677	1 359	582	340	21 538
Austria	2 224	1 521	1 029	697	20 735
France	801	675	432	220	19 795
Russian Federation	744	1 118	1 051	1 050	19 304
Mauritius	727	626	368	314	19 034

5.6 POPULATION, Age and country of birth—30 June 2004 *continued*

	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	All ages
Zimbabwe	187	112	83	40	18 300
Portugal	658	370	199	141	17 494
Sudan	145	112	49	35	17 064
Samoa	247	186	77	66	16 641
Pakistan	208	137	70	47	16 583
Afghanistan	171	111	41	51	16 083
Romania	630	725	608	208	15 381
Ukraine	746	2 250	2 264	677	14 626
Spain	1 270	746	312	157	13 994
Czech Republic	975	1 339	883	345	12 865
Switzerland	471	411	221	195	12 569
Burma (Myanmar)	598	446	362	233	12 488
Argentina	346	194	108	104	12 447
Bangladesh	57	24	14	28	11 691
El Salvador	149	81	75	53	10 545
Laos	195	143	92	88	10 448
Uruguay	503	261	120	99	10 418
East Timor	261	181	133	91	10 157
Denmark	539	372	217	155	10 100
Kenya	205	117	55	23	9 684
Tonga	180	158	86	68	9 268
Finland	682	451	253	154	9 050
Syria	207	133	95	59	8 270
Israel	180	143	100	86	8 126
Sweden	233	121	99	64	7 969
Slovenia	1 205	631	287	138	6 993
Latvia	758	1 244	1 218	755	6 701
Peru	125	117	82	66	6 651
Ethiopia	46	38	22	51	6 301
Brazil	53	48	31	42	5 944
Slovakia	373	503	320	138	5 810
Belgium	322	254	171	80	5 513
Cook Islands	57	51	13	15	5 450
Colombia	49	33	11	25	5 430
Somalia	37	29	10	15	5 175
Jordan	51	27	21	17	4 377
Norway	186	129	134	94	4 210
Zambia	44	24	14	30	3 784
Lithuania	407	692	650	352	3 645
Nepal	12	18	10	24	3 599
Bulgaria	148	178	100	48	3 258
Kuwait	4	3	5	6	3 004
Gaza Strip and West Bank	222	144	121	86	2 813
Seychelles	159	112	61	56	2 743
Ghana	16	13	10	18	2 742
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	222 310	179 819	123 471	80 136	4 751 080
Total	626 124	548 837	386 374	298 303	20 111 297

5.7 POPULATION, State or territory and country of birth—30 June 2001

Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia(a)
Australia	4 947 054	3 625 138	2 975 008	1 191 528	1 358 391	420 960	165 926	246 232	14 931 179
United Kingdom	303 408	226 283	191 970	134 114	221 048	23 659	7 787	18 538	1 126 877
New Zealand	119 118	61 297	139 651	11 880	49 731	4 007	4 040	4 361	394 105
Italy	67 079	98 406	16 429	26 778	25 321	1 261	634	2 581	238 490
Viet Nam	69 535	61 756	12 624	11 272	11 077	170	669	2 395	169 500
China(b)	94 593	39 840	9 762	3 894	5 777	505	411	2 206	156 996
Greece	43 237	64 922	4 440	12 832	3 512	688	1 373	1 445	132 451
Germany	34 766	31 579	20 591	13 645	10 879	2 176	1 144	2 731	117 512
Philippines	56 775	24 051	16 413	4 787	5 805	841	2 010	1 520	112 205
India	41 505	32 974	7 741	3 960	14 192	593	604	2 007	103 579
Netherlands	22 383	26 432	16 572	9 056	11 603	2 889	674	1 540	91 153
Malaysia	23 668	27 249	8 696	4 524	19 416	754	721	1 741	87 153
South Africa	31 673	17 023	15 535	3 363	16 869	1 085	392	1 005	86 948
Lebanon	59 892	15 732	1 250	1 649	952	55	20	410	79 964
Hong Kong	42 605	17 569	7 392	1 966	3 959	296	297	1 092	75 180
Poland	18 865	22 433	5 715	7 597	7 144	1 001	135	1 413	64 308
Serbia and Montenegro	23 284	22 426	6 181	4 830	5 353	371	128	1 405	63 981
United States of America	21 420	12 312	10 857	3 262	6 642	1 070	1 408	2 070	59 041
Sri Lanka	18 782	28 896	4 359	1 227	3 260	203	336	1 571	58 634
Croatia	20 933	20 888	4 015	3 980	5 857	330	78	1 931	58 016
Ireland	19 917	12 860	7 544	3 618	10 050	716	417	782	55 910
Indonesia	23 100	11 744	5 007	1 369	8 886	191	882	640	51 829
Malta	20 441	24 477	3 057	1 970	1 121	111	56	376	51 613
Fiji	29 989	7 756	8 274	873	680	286	194	605	48 659
FYROM(c)	21 155	21 193	893	476	3 619	26	16	404	47 787
Korea, South	30 167	3 744	4 339	949	1 499	323	90	699	41 814
Egypt	19 182	12 650	1 663	1 198	1 718	82	57	242	36 799
Singapore	9 265	8 054	4 705	1 482	11 078	278	271	726	35 919
Turkey	14 140	17 326	1 039	652	845	43	28	165	34 240
Canada	10 488	5 877	6 672	1 752	3 892	605	322	881	30 496
Iraq	17 081	6 560	678	820	1 639	40	15	85	26 921
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 070	9 535	3 259	2 416	2 934	182	57	444	26 901
Taiwan	9 476	4 987	10 073	580	1 048	61	66	242	26 534
Japan	10 565	4 691	6 718	887	2 342	258	159	523	26 145
Papua New Guinea	6 137	2 391	13 390	913	1 280	275	750	823	25 959
Chile	13 939	7 225	1 427	727	1 365	161	74	783	25 706
Thailand	10 579	5 823	3 228	1 392	2 781	288	537	759	25 388
Hungary	9 744	7 652	3 309	2 114	1 441	307	126	547	25 242
Cambodia	10 621	9 686	1 008	2 501	731	12	121	243	24 925
Cyprus	8 326	9 948	1 284	1 622	447	54	199	143	22 029
Austria	7 416	5 886	3 169	1 914	1 698	424	188	652	21 353
Iran	11 536	3 500	1 288	1 805	2 156	117	42	299	20 745
France	7 181	4 354	3 540	1 241	1 828	188	234	480	19 048
Mauritius	5 832	8 970	1 076	124	2 367	34	29	129	18 562
Portugal	9 982	3 019	899	542	2 785	18	210	244	17 704
Russian Federation	6 416	6 422	1 406	1 062	768	113	11	300	16 503
Ukraine	5 533	6 284	960	1 604	686	121	9	173	15 373
Romania	4 138	5 616	1 883	1 184	1 498	73	30	162	14 590
Samoa	6 997	2 554	4 333	65	180	27	17	154	14 333
Spain	6 054	3 253	2 015	769	1 203	84	101	651	14 130
Czech Republic	5 159	3 395	1 916	1 123	1 000	252	100	270	13 216
Other overseas-born	136 016	80 088	43 693	15 840	38 806	3 131	3 573	7 497	329 595
Total overseas-born	1 628 163	1 179 588	653 938	320 200	542 768	50 835	31 842	73 085	4 482 061
Total	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistics relating to overseas migration, interstate migration and estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth. This includes components of net overseas migration (NOM) such as permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures, as well as contextual information such as the international migration statistics of other countries, and the number of settler arrivals by visa eligibility category.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

2 As a legislative obligation, the ABS is required to provide a preliminary ERP for each December quarter by early June of the following year. The Australian Government uses ERP to distribute funds across all states and territories, and to develop a wide range of government policies. As a component of ERP, the ABS has published two sets of NOM estimates, preliminary and revised. Since revised estimates can only be calculated 15 months after a reference quarter, preliminary estimates are calculated to meet immediate requirements.

3 NOM figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements. Movements of less than twelve months (short-term movements) are excluded from the calculation of NOM.

Category jumping

4 The estimates from July 1982 until June 1997 include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. Category jumping is a measure of the discrepancy between movements initially recorded as short-term, long-term or permanent, and the category of movement recorded at the completion of a journey. Many overseas travellers travel for shorter or longer periods than they intend (as recorded on their passenger cards) (see appendix 1: Passenger Cards). Twelve months after a reference year it can be determined whether the number of initially-recorded short-term, long-term and permanent arrivals and departures match actual patterns of movement.

5 For example, some visitors arriving may state that their intention is to stay in Australia for more than twelve months. However, they may change their travel plans and depart the country after an actual duration of only six months. Since migration figures are affected by this change in travel behaviour, an adjustment is incorporated into the NOM estimate and ERP.

6 The category jumping method used up until June 1997 inclusive was based on aggregate flows of traveller movements rather than individual travellers. As well, until June 1998 the measurement of duration of stay or absence on the second leg of travel was based on passenger reporting on the arrival or departure card. This self reported duration was used to determine the time at which a person arrived (for visitors) or left Australia (for Australian residents). However, from July 1998 onwards, implementation of a new passenger card design and processing system enabled the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) to derive actual duration of stay or absence by matching both arrival and departure cards rather than relying on passengers reporting their duration of stay or absence.

Matching traveller movements

7 Despite this improvement in the quality of actual duration of stay or absence data, the above estimation method appeared not capable of producing acceptable estimates of category jumping. Given that category jumping constituted only a small fraction of ERP and that the recent estimates produced by the above method seemed highly volatile, the

*Matching traveller movements
continued*

ABS decided to set category jumping estimates to zero from September quarter 1997 onwards until a better estimation technique was developed.

8 Through the provision of additional data from DIMIA, the ABS now has the ability to match traveller movements over time. This enables a movement history to be constructed for those arriving and departing in a particular quarter over the next twelve months and thus produce an actual duration of stay.

9 Matching traveller movements has enabled the adjustment of permanent and long-term movement. This adjustment (termed 'migration adjustment') allows for components of NOM to be presented on an adjusted basis.

10 For more information on category jumping and the interim method of adjusting NOM, see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 – Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence*. This paper is available on the ABS website: under Themes, click on People, then Demography, then ABS Demography Working Papers. For further details on revisions to NOM, see the Technical Note in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), September quarter 2003.

*Adjustment and revision
status of components of NOM
– summary*

- *1996–97 and before*: Category jumping for NOM only available; not available for components of NOM.
- *1997–98 to 2000–01*: Category jumping has been set to zero.
- *2001–02 and 2002–03*: Components have been adjusted on a revised basis. Data is presented in this publication on this basis except where indicated.
- *2003–04, long-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures*: Have been adjusted. Data is presented in this publication on this basis except where indicated.
- *2003–04, permanent movement*: Has not yet been adjusted, as permanent movement is not adjusted on a preliminary basis, and components have not yet been adjusted on a revised basis for 2003–04.

*Review of method for
adjusting overseas migration*

11 The method for estimating NOM is under review. This review has arisen in response to problems with estimation of category jumping. It will also address the changing patterns of travel into and out of Australia, in particular the increased propensity for travellers to interrupt longer periods of stay or absence.

12 Once the review is complete it is expected that much of the information presented in this publication will be revised. An information paper describing the forthcoming NOM estimation methods, and plans for the implementation of these methods, is expected to be released in December 2005.

Permanent additions

13 A number of people arriving temporarily in Australia are subsequently granted permanent residency. These permanent residency grants contribute to meeting the Australian Government's immigration targets but may be unrelated to stated intentions to stay in Australia on arrival at an earlier date. Accordingly, they are not included in unadjusted permanent arrivals in this publication, as they did not arrive in Australia on a permanent basis. The proportion of migration adjustment which was due to short-term visitor arrivals gaining on-shore grants of permanent residency is not known. Similarly, the number of long-term visitor arrivals who subsequently gain on-shore permanent resident visas cannot be separately specified in statistics in this publication.

14 For more information on permanent additions see DIMIA publication *Immigration Update*, available on the DIMIA website, <<http://www.immi.gov.au>>.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

15 Information about internal migration is available from population censuses, sample surveys of internal movements and administrative by-product data such as Medicare change of address information.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

continued

- 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.
- Since June 1986, estimates of interstate migration have been derived using confidentialised 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 years 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 years 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 become 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 16–29 years and females aged 18–24 years), by comparing census and Medicare data. This method also represents an improvement over the previous methods as it produces an age profile on interstate movers. In recent years an adjustment for defence force movements has been included.

16 For more information on the method of estimating net interstate migration, see *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1, Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001), and *Demography Working Paper 2001/5 – Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Internal Migration Between 2001 and 2006*. These papers are available on the ABS website: under Themes, click on People, then Demography, the ABS Demography Working Papers.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Source of statistics

17 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian or New Zealand citizens. This and other information available to DIMIA serve as a source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.

18 Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992 (Cwlth)* by the then Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA, which later became DIMIA) 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.

19 In July 1998, DIMA revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards are not compulsory and answers to these questions are not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'Previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and*

<i>Source of statistics continued</i>	<i>Departures, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both passenger cards.
<i>Scope and coverage</i>	<p>20 All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are completely enumerated.</p> <p>21 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.</p>
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	
<i>Source of statistics</i>	22 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 <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library</i> , ABS web site, < http://www.abs.gov.au >.
<i>Method of estimation</i>	<p>23 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 on a place of usual residence basis, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.</p> <p>24 Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and NOM. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates are revised for the preceding intercensal period by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between ERP at the two respective census dates.</p>
<i>Natural increase</i>	<p>25 Natural increase is the excess 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 revised and final estimates, year and quarter of occurrence data are used to ensure the accuracy of the single year of age population estimates.</p> <p>26 ERP is calculated by country of birth for 30 June of each year. Estimates by country of birth, age and sex are calculated by taking into account births, deaths and NOM over the preceding twelve months (all births in that year are added to the Australian-born population). Deaths during that year are subtracted from the population of the preceding year on the basis of financial year of birth, sex and country of birth. NOM is added to that population on the same basis.</p> <p>27 For 2001–02 and 2002–03 country of birth disaggregation of ERP, the following method was used. NOM was disaggregated on the basis of the countries of birth of permanent arrivals and departures data, instead of using country of birth of all movements used in calculating NOM. This was done because the current method of adjusting long-term movements can yield anomalous results in country of birth disaggregation. For more information, contact Jason Rumley on Canberra (02) 6252 5406, email <j.rumley@abs.gov.au>.</p>
COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION	28 The classification of countries used throughout this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This replaces the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) used in previous issues of this publication. The SACC consolidates within one document the three previous revisions to the ASCSS (revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03), which were made necessary by political

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

continued

developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa. It also makes a number of changes to the main structure of the classification which improve the statistical balance of the classification and make it more useful for the analysis of data. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998* (cat. no. 1269.0).

29 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 CLASSIFICATION

30 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. Where information is presented by state and territory, information for Other Territories is not presented separately but is included in Australia totals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

31 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

32 Users may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, *Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, under Themes, click on People, then Demography
- *Demography Working Papers*, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, under Themes, click on People, then Demography
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile – A Regional Analysis, 2001* (cat. no. 2032.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, 2001* (cat. no. 2035.0)

33 Related statistics are also published by DIMIA, all available on the department's web site: <<http://www.immi.gov.au>>:

- *Population Flows – Immigration Aspects*
- *Immigration Update*

34 AusStats is a web based subscriber information service which provides the full standard ABS product range on line. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.

35 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

36 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional demographic information is available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>; select Themes/Demography.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

37 The ABS can make available information that is not published. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. For information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Jason Rumley on Canberra (02) 6252 5406, email <j.rumley@abs.gov.au>.

38 The following variables are available for overseas arrival and departure data:

- Country of citizenship (nationality)
- Country of birth
- Age
- Sex
- Category of travel
- Permanent migrants:
 - Previous/future country of residence
 - State/territory of intended address/lived
- Overseas visitors:
 - Intended/actual length of stay
 - Main reason for journey
 - Country of residence
 - State of intended address/in which most time was spent
- Australian residents:
 - Intended/actual time away from Australia
 - Main reason for journey
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
 - State of residence
- Intention to live in Australia for next twelve months

39 The following variables are available for ERP by country of birth:

- Country of birth: 236 countries
- Age: five-year age groups
- Sex
- State/territory of residence: census years only

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
DIMA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIMIA	Australian Government Department of Immigration & Multicultural & Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
Tas.	Tasmania
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p>Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <p>1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. More than 1125mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p>
<p>TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p>English</p>	

INCOMING CARD - BACK

<p>YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input type="text"/></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Address <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail, Phone OR Mail address <input type="text"/></p>
<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p>	<p>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> OR Days <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p> </div>
<p>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">03041503</p>
<p>© Commonwealth of Australia 2004 15 (Design date 03/04) McMILLAN PRINT</p>	

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

SCANNING AND IMAGING

The introduction of a new passenger card processing system from July 2001 has meant that information is now available on the frequency and impact of data item imputation. Much of this information has not been available previously. Additionally, the move to a new processing system has also given rise to new data quality issues directly associated with scanning and imaging.

DEFECTIVE CARDS

There are a small number of unreadable or damaged passenger cards for each month. ABS receives the count of these cards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) by movement direction, box type (category of traveller) and port of clearance. The information on these cards is then physically processed by the ABS and included in the estimates presented here.

DURATION OF STAY

From July 1998 DIMIA has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents which was previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival and departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly when compared with movements prior to July 1998.

The introduction of the new passenger card processing system from July 2001 has shown further evidence of rounding to exactly one year in intended duration of stay/travel as reported by visitors arriving in Australia and Australian residents departing the country. To reflect the historical movement patterns, the records with a reported duration of exactly one year are allocated to short-term and long-term. For visitors, 75% of such records are allocated to short-term and 25% to long-term. The ratio is 67:33 for residents departing Australia.

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF
MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND
LEG OF TRAVEL

Each month there are records for long-term residents returning to Australia and long-term visitors departing Australia which could not be matched with DIMIA's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS) records. Records which did not match with a passenger card have been created directly from TRIPS and added to the ABS processing system.

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

Under the Trans-Tasman Agreement, New Zealand (NZ) citizens are not required to have a visa to travel to Australia. As a result, on arrival in Australia their visa documentation cannot be used to determine whether they are either a permanent migrant or a temporary visitor, or an Australian resident returning from NZ. DIMIA believes that a substantial proportion of holders of NZ passports tick Box A (migrating to Australia) each time they arrive in the country, causing an overcount of NZ migrants entering Australia.

The following edits were applied to correct the over-counting on NZ migrants:

July 2001 to June 2002

With the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMIA coded all NZ citizen arrivals who had ticked Box A and had been to Australia previously (based on immigration records) to resident returning (Box C). If these people were visitors previously, this recoding had the effect of incorrectly reducing the number of NZ migrants whilst at the same time incorrectly increasing the number of NZ citizen

July 2001 to June 2002

continued

returning residents. This problem was overcome by moving the NZ citizens that had been changed by DIMIA from Box A to Box C back to Box A.

July 2002 onwards

From July 2002, DIMIA has introduced a new edit system to ensure accurate permanent arrivals of NZ citizens statistics. Where the person ticks Box A on his/her passenger card (first arrival as a migrant) the record is verified by checking previous entries and related passenger card records and if the person is previously recorded as a migrant or resident then they will be counted as returning residents. This will result in more accurate recording of NZ citizens who are migrating to Australia as against those who are residents returning.

A2.1 NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION (a)—January 2004

	Incoming	Outgoing
<i>OAD Variables</i>	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	—	—
Country of Birth	0.5	0.4
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	—	—
Marital Status(b)	19.4	27.7
Category of travel	1.3	0.6
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	(c)27.7	7.6
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	—	—
Main reason for journey	2.5	..
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	—	—
Main reason for journey	..	4.1
Occupation	4.2	3.7
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	2.7	3.7
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	26.2	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens.

(c) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.

INTENDED LENGTH OF
STAY/TIME AWAY FROM
AUSTRALIA

Non-response rates are available for these data items from November 1998. For data prior to November 1998, imputation carried out as part of processing by DIMIA has prevented reliable estimation of non-response rates for these two data items.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Before the introduction of the redesigned passenger card in July 1998, 5% of short-term visitor arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a reason for journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This percentage rose to 14% for July, 16% in August and 29% in September 1998 as a result of processing problems. These problems have now been addressed by DIMIA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other/Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other/Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates are now separately available from February 1999 onwards.

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

For the months of August 1998, September 1998 and October 1998, data entry problems experienced by DIMIA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main state of stay with a corresponding understatement for the remaining states and territories. In November 1998 these numbers returned to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMIA indicating that they have instigated data quality procedures to address this issue.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons indicating the Northern Territory as their main state of stay using past trends and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of these estimates amongst the remaining states and territories.

With the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMIA has provided the ABS with data on all missing values of state of stay and state of usual residence. These missing values are now imputed.

DATA IMPUTATION

Data has been imputed for non-response for state of stay/residence. For state of stay, non-responses were imputed at the category of traveller and state of clearance level. Non-response rates for state of stay/residence are presented in the table below:

A2.2 NON-RESPONSE RATES FOR STATE OF STAY BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER (a)

	<i>January 2004</i>
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	3.5
Long-term residents returning	1.0
Long-term visitors arriving	1.9
Residents departing permanently	3.7
Long-term residents departing	2.8
Long-term visitors departing	6.2

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

Non-responses for country of stay and country of usual residence have been imputed in two stages. In the first stage, records with country of stay/residence missing were set to country of disembarkation/embarkation if a response was available. In the second stage, for remaining records where country of stay/residence was missing, values were imputed at the category of traveller, reason for journey and country of citizenship level based on responses to other cards within each subgroup. Accordingly, the level of records with data for country of stay/residence not stated has been minimised.

Change in approach to non-response state of stay for long-term visitor departures

A procedure has been applied before prorating of a non-response to state of stay for long-term visitor departures. If a correction to the box marked by a passenger is made (e.g. a visitor marks a resident box), the state of stay recorded in the incorrect box is applied.

Country of stay

Table A2.3 below presents the percentage of records with country of stay/residence missing as supplied by DIMIA and prior to imputation.

Country of stay continued

A2.3 COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE NON-RESPONSE RATES BY PASSENGER CARD BOX TYPE (a)

	January 2004
<i>Passenger card box type</i>	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	27.7
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	5.8
C: Resident returning to Australia	11.4
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	21.0
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.0
F: Australian resident departing permanently	7.6

- (a) As on initial data supplied by DIMIA.
- (b) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.

Table A2.4 below shows the non-response rates for country of stay/residence following the application of the first stage of imputation.

A2.4 COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE NON-RESPONSE RATES BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER (a)(b)

	January 2004
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	4.8
Long-term residents returning	0.9
Long-term visitors arriving	0.3
Residents departing permanently	0.5
Long-term residents departing	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.8

- (a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.
- (b) Non-response rates are weighted.

SEPTEMBER 1998
PROCESSING

A problem was experienced in the processing of overseas arrivals and departures data for movement dates between 6 September 1998 and 16 September 1998, following the introduction of changes to DIMIA's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September 1998 records used in estimation and result in incorrect details for citizenship, date of birth, sex and country of birth.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS
DURING 1998

The number of permanent arrivals during July to December 1999 were revised in October 2000, as advised by DIMIA.

SEPTEMBER 1999
PROCESSING

September 1999 overseas arrivals and departures data are revised for movements from, and to, China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in respect of three variables: country of birth, country of citizenship and country of residence/stay. Changes to 'country of birth' and 'country of citizenship' have been made from data supplied by DIMIA. Changes to 'country of residence/stay' have been made by assuming the average proportion of country of birth to country of residence/stay for migrants from China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in September 1995 to September 1998.

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF
INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

There is evidence to suggest that when completing the intended length of stay question on the incoming passenger card (Box B), some passengers are entering their arrival/departure date or their birth date rather than their intended length of stay.

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF
INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
continued

From September 2003 a rule has been implemented to the data processing system stating that if all three elements are complete (years, months and days), then the intended length of stay is to be coded to a non-response. The ABS currently assigns 'not stated' duration as a short-term movement, however a review of this procedure will be undertaken in the near future.

This procedure changes the prior data processing system which reads only the years from the field on the passenger cards. The previous data processing system could have added to overestimation of the number of long-term visitor arrivals.

GLOSSARY

Australian resident	<p>For migration statistics, Australian resident is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing an Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Card.</p> <p>For estimated resident population statistics, the census year population estimates classify a person as an Australian resident if the person has (in the 1996 census) reported a usual address in Australia where the person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in 1996. The post-censal estimates, while based on the census data, are updated with international migration data that have a criterion of one year or more of intended stay in or departure from Australia. In the 2001 census, persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than a year, were classified as living in another country.</p>
Category jumping	<p>Category jumping was the name given to the adjustment made to the components of net overseas migration, when these were applied, up until the year ending 30 June 1996. Category jumping was set to zero for the years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001. With the interim method of adjusting these components, this adjustment is now known as <i>overseas migration adjustment</i>.</p> <p>Category jumping was the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. For more information, see Chapter 6 "Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates", from <i>Migration, Australia 2002–03</i>.</p>
Category of movement	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent movements■ long-term movements (one year or more)■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>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.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.</p>
Intercensal discrepancy	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or</p>

Intercensal discrepancy <i>continued</i>	in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) ■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) ■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	For any distribution the median age is that age which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the age for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	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 during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration intention and multiple movement error.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. 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).
Overseas migration adjustment	See Migration adjustment.
Permanent arrivals	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay) ■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle ■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). 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 DIMIA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise:

Short-term arrivals *continued*

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months
- Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures

Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months
- overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

State or territory of usual residence

State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of the estimated resident population.

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by 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 the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

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ISSN 1322 8765

RRP \$27.00