



MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Valerie Pearson on Canberra 02 6252 6522.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together statistics and indicators for international migration into and out of Australia and internal migration within Australia. This publication uses estimated resident population and overseas arrivals and departures data except where indicated.

The estimates in this publication are preliminary for 1999–00, revised for 1996–97, 1997–98 and 1998–99 and final for earlier periods.

DATA CUBES—A NEW DATA SUPPLY INITIATIVE

Quarterly interstate migration data are now available as multidimensional datasets (cubes) in SuperTABLE format. For AusStats users this is known as companion data. Data is provided for each quarter from September 1986 by State and Territory of both arrival and departure. SuperTABLE software is available free of charge. For more information please call our National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

CATEGORY JUMPING

Demography Working Paper 2000/4: Category Jumping—Trends, Demographic Impact and Measurement Issues is available on our website. Access Themes>Demography>ABS Demography Working Papers.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

(A)	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
(C)	City
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures
(S)	Shire
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
p	preliminary
r	revised
..	not applicable
—	nil, rounded to zero or less than three

Tim Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician

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SECTION 1

MAIN FEATURES

CONTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION TO POPULATION GROWTH

- In 1999–2000, 45% of Australia's population growth was from net overseas migration. The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 99,100, while natural increase was 120,800.
- Net overseas migration in 1999–2000 was the highest since 1995–96, reversing the downward trend of the last few years.
- Net permanent movement contributed 51,200 people (52%) to net overseas migration, while net long-term movement contributed 56,100 people (57%) and category jumping contributed –8,200 people (–8%).
- New South Wales had the largest share of net overseas migration (41%), which exceeded the share of total population living there (34%). Victoria had the second largest share (25%), followed by Queensland (16%), Western Australia (13%) and South Australia (3%). Tasmania and the Northern Territory (less than 1% each) and the Australian Capital Territory (a small net overseas migration loss) had the smallest shares.
- The contribution of net overseas migration to total population growth ranged from 61% in New South Wales to –17% in the Australian Capital Territory.

STOCK OF PEOPLE

- At June 2000, the estimated resident population of Australia was 19,157,000 people. In addition, there were 344,200 short-term visitors in the country, while 365,700 Australian residents were overseas. Therefore there were an estimated 19,135,500 people in the country, 21,500 less than the estimated resident population.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

- Net permanent movement comprised 51,200 people in 1999–2000, an increase of 2,200 people compared with 1998–99.
- There were 92,300 permanent arrivals, an increase of 10% on the previous year. This increase was largely attributable to an increase in permanent arrivals of New Zealand citizens (31,600 in 1999–2000, compared with 24,700 in 1998–99). One in four (24%) permanent arrivals had been born in New Zealand and one in ten in the United Kingdom. People born in China were the next largest group (7%).
- In 1999–2000, there were 41,100 permanent departures, an increase of 17% on 1998–99 and the highest level recorded over the past two decades.
- Over recent years, permanent departures of people born in Australia have been rapidly increasing, reaching record levels in 1998–99 and again in 1999–2000. People born in Australia made up almost half (49%) of permanent departures in 1999–2000.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

- In 1999–2000, for the first time, net long-term movement made a greater contribution to net overseas migration than did net permanent movement (56,100 people, compared with 51,200). This reflects an 18% increase in net long-term movement since 1998–99, and is the highest net gain for 20 years.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT *continued*

- Over the past 20 years, the number of long-term arrivals to Australia has more than doubled increasing from 89,500 in 1979–80 to 212,800 in 1999–2000. There has been a corresponding increase in long-term departures, rising from 71,300 to 156,800 over the same period.
- Overseas visitors comprised 46% of all long-term departures in 1999–2000, up from 41% in 1998–99 and 27% in 1979–80. This trend is a direct consequence of an increase in long-term visitor arrivals. While overseas visitors comprised 33% of long-term arrivals in 1979–80, they comprised 63% of long-term arrivals in 1999–2000.
- Education continued to be the main reason for long-term travel to Australia, accounting for 48% of long-term overseas arrivals in 1999–2000. Most overseas students came from either South-East Asia (40%) or North-East Asia (31%).
- One-third of Australian residents departing long-term travelled mainly to the United Kingdom in 1999–2000, while more than one in ten (12%) stated that the United States of America was their main destination.

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

- At June 2000, Australia's overseas-born residents comprised 4.5 million, 24% of the total population.
- Over the last five years the number of overseas-born residents has increased by 8% from 4.2 million at June 1995 to 4.5 million at June 2000. This exceeds the rate of growth in the total population, which has increased by 6% over the same period.
- At June 2000, just under 13% of the Australian population had been born in Europe and the Former USSR. About half of these (6%) were born in the United Kingdom. People born in the three Asian regions together comprised 6% of Australia's population.
- The 1996 Census showed that, although more than half the overseas-born population lived in either New South Wales or Victoria, Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents in its population (28%). Tasmania had the lowest proportion (10%), and the Northern Territory the second lowest (16%).
- The 1999 Survey of Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants found that recent migrants (those who arrived in Australia after 1980) aged 18–64 had a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the Australian population in that age group (6.8% and 5.8%, respectively). However, recent migrants who were employed were more likely to be employed full-time than other people in the same age group (81% compared to 76%).
- Labour market outcomes for immigrants tend to improve as their period of residence in Australia lengthens. The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia, conducted by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), found that, while just 37% of immigrants were employed six months after arrival in Australia, this increased to 59% after three and a half years.

ILLEGAL ENTRANTS AND OVERSTAYERS

According to DIMA, around 5,900 illegal entrants arrived in Australia during 1999–2000, 94% more than in 1998–99. Of these arrivals, 71% arrived by boat, over four and a half times more than in 1998–99. This substantial increase in illegal boat people continued the trend that has occurred over the past few years. Since 1989–90, there have been 10,250 people who arrived illegally by boat; 41% of these arrived in 1999–2000.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- The number of interstate moves increased by 3%, from 358,400 in 1998–99 to 367,400 in 1999–2000.
- Queensland and Victoria were the only two States or Territories to experience a net gain from interstate migration during 1999–2000. Queensland's gain of 19,000 persons was an increase of 10% over the preceding year, while Victoria's gain of 6,700 was a 69% increase.
- New South Wales was the State with the largest net interstate migration outflow during 1999–2000 of –15,600 people. The second highest net outflow was from South Australia (–4,800 people). Western Australia recorded a small net interstate migration outflow (–700 persons). This was only the fourth time since 1971–72 that Western Australia recorded a net interstate migration loss.
- Although total net migration (including both interstate and overseas migration) was relatively low in the two Territories, they were the areas which experienced the highest population turnover during the 12 months to June 2000 (19% in the Northern Territory and 16% the Australian Capital Territory).
- In 1999–2000, the median age of interstate migrants was 27.6 years. The Northern Territory (median age 26.0 years) and the Australian Capital Territory (26.2 years) received the youngest interstate migrants. Tasmania (median age 28.8 years) and Queensland (28.4 years) received the oldest interstate migrants.

SECTION 2

MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

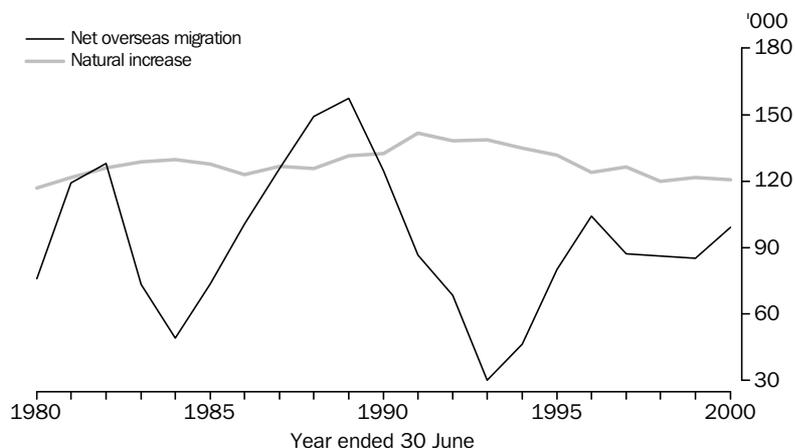
MIGRATION AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION GROWTH

Each year Australia's population increases as a result of net overseas migration (the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures, with an adjustment for category jumping) and natural increase (the excess of births over deaths).

At June 2000, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 19.2 million. Over the preceding 12 months the population increased by 219,900, representing a national population growth rate of 1.2% since June 1999. In 1999–2000, the preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 99,100, representing 45% of Australia's population growth for the year.

The year ended June 2000 continued the trend in population growth of the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and markedly fluctuating net overseas migration. These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Government's migrant visa targets over the period, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of long-term migrants (see section 4), and the prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



Over the past two decades, Australia's level of net overseas migration has fluctuated substantially. The peak of 157,400 people in 1988–89 resulted in net overseas migration 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. Since then, net overseas migration has risen again to the present level of 99,100 in 1999–2000, below the current level of natural increase (120,800).

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The components of net overseas migration are net permanent movement, net long-term movement and category jumping (the change between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to or 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). In 1999–2000, net permanent movement contributed 51,200 people to net overseas migration. In comparison, net long-term movement contributed 56,100, exceeding net permanent movement for the first time (see section 4). Overall, Australia's net permanent movement was comprised of 92,300 permanent (settler) arrivals and 41,100 permanent departures, and net long-term movement consisted of 212,800 long-term arrivals and 156,800 long-term departures. Preliminary estimates of category jumping accounted for a loss of –8,200 persons during the same period.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year ended	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1980	80 748	22 017	58 731	89 549	71 342	18 207	–997	75 941
1985	77 508	20 378	57 130	85 748	74 869	10 879	5 698	73 708
1990	121 227	27 857	93 370	110 695	100 199	10 496	20 781	124 647
1995	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	–12 917	80 125
1996	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	–5 524	104 137
1997	85 751	29 857	55 894	175 249	136 748	38 501	–7 317	87 079
1998	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	86 354
1999	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	–11 363r	85 120r
2000	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	–8 219p	99 056p

MIGRATION AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS¹

Permanent migration to Australia is largely regulated by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs administered by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. These programs control the inflow of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia, with the exception of New Zealand citizens (who travel under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement), Australian citizens who had previously left Australia permanently but decide to return, residents of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island etc. and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas. In 1999–2000, settlers under the Migration and Humanitarian programs accounted for 65% of all permanent arrivals. Long-term movement is not regulated by the Migration and Humanitarian Programs.

Apart from the exceptions listed above, prospective settlers to Australia must meet the criteria for a permanent visa as specified by the Migration and Humanitarian Programs. In addition to standard health and character checks, various rules relating to an applicant's skills, abilities, English language proficiency, age and family relationships may apply,

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data used in this analysis has been obtained from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs publications *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2000* and *Immigration Update, June Quarter 2000*.

MIGRATION AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS *continued*

depending on the class of visa being sought. Because the Migration and Humanitarian Programs aim to provide a balance between Australia's international humanitarian obligations and a range of domestic, social, economic and environmental objectives¹, changes in Government immigration policy will dictate the number and composition of permanent settlers to Australia each year.

In 1999–2000, there were 70,200 visas granted under the Migration (non-Humanitarian) Program. This program comprises three separate streams—the Family stream (based on the applicant's close family relationship with an Australian citizen or permanent resident sponsor), the Skill stream (based primarily on the applicant's employability and/or ability to contribute to the Australian economy) and the Special eligibility stream (including, for example, former residents who have maintained ties with Australia).

Visas issued under the Migration Program include those issued to on-shore migrants who are not counted as settler arrivals; i.e. those who previously arrived in Australia on a temporary visa and have changed their status to permanent resident. In 1999–2000, 17,300 (25%) of the Migration Program visas were issued to on-shore migrants. Further, travel to Australia may occur in a different year to that in which a visa is granted: for example, some settler arrivals during 1999–2000 may have been granted their visa prior to July 1999; conversely, some persons granted visas during 1999–2000 may delay their travel to Australia until the next year. During 1999–2000, actual settler arrivals under the Migration Program totalled 52,400, an increase of 5.6% over the previous financial year.

The Humanitarian Program is made up of three main categories—the Refugee Program (for people in need of humanitarian resettlement), the Special Humanitarian Program (for people requiring resettlement due to human rights violations) and the Special Assistance Category (for groups determined by the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs). In 1999–2000, a total of 7,500 visas were granted under these categories, accounting for 63% of the 11,900 visas granted under the Humanitarian Program in total. The remaining visas were granted to on-shore refugees (2,500) and to Kosovars and East Timorese (2,000 Temporary Safe Haven visas). In total, there were 7,300 actual settler arrivals under the Humanitarian Program during 1999–2000. This represents a decrease of 17.3% compared with the previous financial year.

Trends in visa categories

Over the fifteen years to June 2000, there was a considerable degree of variability in the proportion of settler arrivals entering Australia under each visa category. Between 1985–86 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 67% of all visaed arrivals during 1985–86 to a low of 47% in 1989–90. The proportion of visaed arrivals in the Skill migration stream peaked at 44% in 1990–91 and remained high for the next year before sharply declining to 33% in 1992–93 and 22% in 1993–94. These decreases were mainly due to the restructuring of the Business Skills category² of this component.

During the latter 1990s, there has been considerable growth in the proportion of Skill stream migrants, reflecting recent (and ongoing) Government emphasis on the

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2000*.

² Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Australia's Trends and Prospects, 1996*.

Trends in visa categories *continued*

economic benefits of skilled migration. The introduction in 1997–98 of a new Skill category—Skilled-Australian Linked, which replaced the Concessional Family category—saw Skill migration arrivals exceed Family stream arrivals in that year, a trend which has since continued. More recently, changes to the selection process for skilled migrants, introduced from July 1999, have strengthened the points test requirements relating to skill level, age and English fluency, and increased emphasis on targeting migrants with specific skills which are in shortage in the Australian labour market¹.

In both 1998–99 and 1999–2000, more than half of all settler arrivals under the Migration Program held Skill visas (62% in 1999–2000), increasing from around 20% of all Migration Program arrivals during the mid-1980s. Of those with Skill visas in 1999–2000, 40% were primary applicants who, as expected, had a very high employment rate (98%) prior to migration. The remaining 60% were secondary applicants, comprising dependents and other family members of the primary applicant. The majority of these (71%) were not in the labour force, reflecting the high number of dependents—particularly children—arriving on Skill stream visas. Overall, 46% of secondary Skill stream applicants were aged 0–14 years, and a further 13% were aged 15–24 years. In contrast, the majority of primary Skill stream applicants (74%) were aged between 25–39 years².

SKILL STREAM MIGRANTS(a), Occupation—1999–2000

Occupation	Primary applicants	Secondary applicants
	%	%
Managers and Administrators	14.0	4.2
Professionals	57.3	11.9
Associate professionals	9.0	2.7
Tradespersons	14.8	1.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.8	1.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1.5	2.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.1	0.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.4	0.7
Labourers and related workers	0.1	0.1
<i>Total employed</i>	98.1	26.5
Unemployed	0.1	0.6
Not in the labour force	1.7	70.9
<i>Total(b)</i>	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes arrivals where primary/secondary applicant status was not stated.

(b) Includes not stated.

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update*, June Quarter 2000.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, 2000, p. 17.

² Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

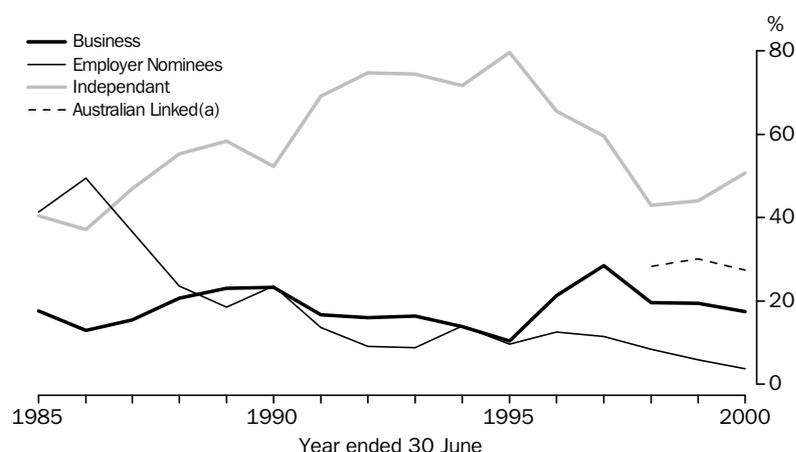
Trends in visa categories *continued*

For settlers coming to Australia under the Skill migration stream, the Independent category is the main category of entry. Independent migrants are not sponsored by an employer or relative in Australia, but must pass a points test which includes skills, age and English language ability. From a peak of 80% of all Skill migrants in 1994–95, arrivals under the Independent category declined rapidly for a few years, counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in Business migrants. This decline has been reversed over the last couple of years and in 1999–2000, 51% of Skill stream migrants were classified as Independent.

Since its introduction in July 1997, the Skilled-Australian Linked category has been the second greatest contributor to skilled migration (27% in 1999–2000). While these applications are points tested similarly to those under the Independent category, additional points are awarded for sponsorship by relatives in Australia.

From the late 1980s through to 1996–97, the Business category was generally the second largest visa category for entry under the Skill Migration stream. This category encourages business people to settle permanently in Australia and develop new business opportunities. In 1999–2000, Business migrants accounted for 17% of all Skill stream migrants. The other main category of entry into Australia for Skill migrants is the Employer nominated category where employers may nominate personnel from overseas. This category has decreased markedly over the past fifteen years, from 49% of Skill migrants in 1985–86 to just 4% in 1999–2000.

SETTLER ARRIVALS, Skill Migration Stream



(a) Introduced in July 1997 to replace the Concessional Family category.

Source: BIMPR, Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics Number 18, 1993–94; DIMA, Immigration Update, June quarter, various years.

PROGRAM AND NON-PROGRAM MIGRATION

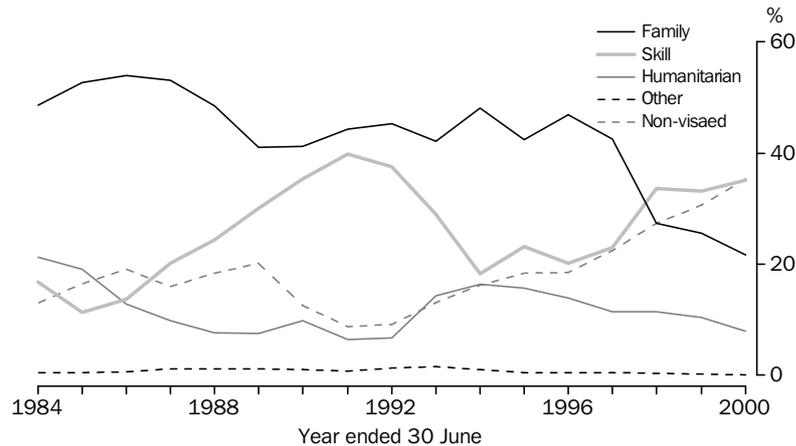
As previously noted, visaed arrivals make up only part of all settler arrivals. During 1999–2000, in addition to the 59,600 settler arrivals under the Migration and Humanitarian Programs, there were a further 32,600 non-program (i.e. non-visaed) arrivals, resulting in 92,300 settler arrivals in total. Traditionally, non-program migrants are predominantly New-Zealand citizens, and they accounted for 97% of non-program migrants in 1999–2000.

PROGRAM AND NON-PROGRAM MIGRATION *continued*

Over the fifteen years to 1999–2000, non-visaed settlers reached a low of 9% of all settler arrivals in 1990–91, but have climbed steadily since, reaching 35% of all settler arrivals in 1999–2000 (the largest single migrant group). The number of non-visaed settlers has exceeded the number of Family stream migrants from 1997–98.

Of all settler arrivals during 1999–2000, 35% held Skill stream visas, 22% held Family stream visas, 8% held Humanitarian visas and 35% were non-visaed.

SETTLER ARRIVALS BY ELIGIBILITY CATEGORY



Source: BIMPR, *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics Number 18, 1993–94*. Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1997, June quarter 2000*.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Like Australia, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand have made a conscious effort to regulate immigration. The immigration programs of these countries are built around the concepts of family, skills and humanitarian entry¹, although the current trend is toward increasingly selective policies which favour highly qualified, educated and well-off immigrants².

Of the selected English-speaking countries, the United States of America has had the highest net international migration gains during the 1990s, which is not surprising given that it also has the largest population base, and therefore the infrastructure to support numerically large population increases. While Canada has had the second largest net international migration gains, the recent annual gains have been lower than those through the early 1990s. The current Canadian government has established an immigration goal equivalent to 1% of the total annual population, or a net gain of approximately 300,000 immigrants per year. This target is approximately one-and-a-half to two times greater than Canada's actual net migration gains in recent years, and around twice as high as current per capita immigration levels in the United States.³ In 1999–2000, Australia's net migration gain of 99,100 people equated to 0.5% of the

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

² United Nations, *International Migration Policies*, New York, 1998.

³ Population Reference Bureau, *Population Today*, Vol. 29 no. 1.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON *continued*

population as at June 2000, around half of the Canadian target of 1% of total population per year.

New Zealand's level of net international migration increased steadily throughout the early 1990s, however it has declined rapidly in recent years, from a net gain of 29,800 in 1996 to a net loss of -10,200 in 1999. This was the first time since 1990 that New Zealand experienced negative net migration.

NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION(a), Selected Countries

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	86.4	68.6	30.0	46.5	80.1	104.1	87.1	86.4	85.1	99.1
New Zealand	11.6	4.3	6.8	15.6	21.7	29.8	20.9	2.7	-10.2	n.a.
United States of America	649.4	773.5	825.9	764.2	784.7	864.3	939.5	853.8	851.1	n.a.
United Kingdom	73.3	35.0	35.3	108.9	108.8	93.1	92.0	177.8	181.5	n.a.
Canada(b)	196.5	218.7	243.7	211.6	195.7	192.8	175.9	138.1	114.4	143.3

(a) Data for Australia, Canada and the United States is for financial years. UK data is for calendar years, and New Zealand is year ended 31 March.

(b) Data from 1997 includes an estimate of long-term residents overseas.

Sources for international data:

For Canada: unpublished data, Statistics Canada.

For the United Kingdom: Office of National Statistics Website <<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>> and unpublished data.

For New Zealand: Statistics New Zealand, *New Zealand Official Yearbook 2000*.

For the United States of America: US Census Bureau Website <<http://www.census.gov.population/estimates/state/st-99-7.txt>>

STOCK OF PEOPLE

On any one day there are people visiting Australia from other countries and Australian residents travelling overseas on a short-term basis. Therefore the actual number of people on Australian soil, the stock of people, fluctuates. For example, an influx of visitors to Australia and a decline in short-term resident departures overseas would increase the number of people in Australia at that time. This changing stock of people can impact on the Australian economy, particularly tourism and associated businesses, and the environment. The reverse effect would occur with a decline in visitor arrivals and an increase in resident departures. For more information on measuring the stock of people see paragraph 13 of the Explanatory notes.

As at June 2000, the estimated resident population of Australia was 19,157,000 people. There were also 344,200 short-term visitors in the country and 365,700 residents overseas resulting in 21,500 people less than the estimated resident population. Thus, in total there were 19,135,500 people in the country on that day. Unfortunately none of the available stock data can be broken down by State or Territory. However the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data shows that, during 1999–2000, 43% of short-term visitors departing Australia spent most of their time in New South Wales, 28% in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia.

AUSTRALIA'S STOCK OF PEOPLE

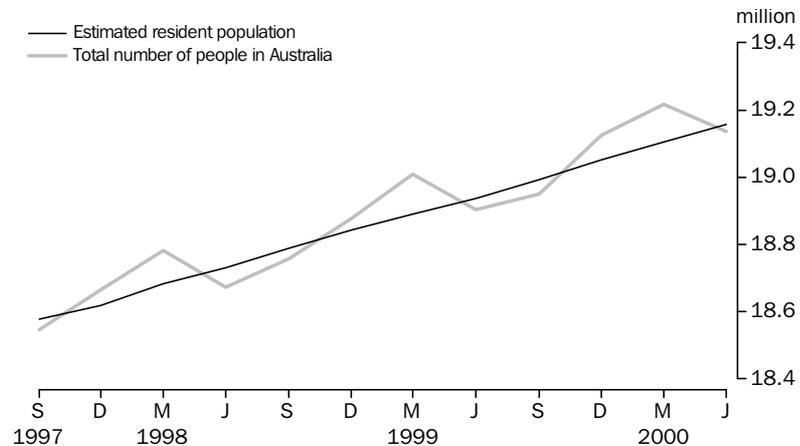
TEMPORARY MOVEMENTS.....

	<i>Estimated resident population</i>	<i>Overseas visitors temporarily in Australia</i>	<i>Australian residents temporarily overseas</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Stock of people in Australia</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996					
31 December	18 423 616	398 907	364 085	34 822	18 458 438
1997					
31 March	18 486 030	338 951	237 475	101 476	18 587 506
30 June	18 524 155	288 062	348 353	-120 291	18 403 864
30 September	18 578 535	302 234	335 047	-32 813	18 545 722
31 December	18 618 322	410 356	363 007	47 349	18 665 671
1998					
31 March	18 682 376	334 920	234 417	100 503	18 782 879
30 June	18 730 359	283 605	342 297	-58 692	18 671 667
30 September	18 789 639r	304 649	336 893	-32 244	18 757 395
31 December	18 842 245r	408 182	374 727	33 455	18 875 700
1999					
31 March	18 889 538r	369 062	250 445	118 617	19 008 155
30 June	18 937 166r	303 957	338 315	-34 358	18 902 808
30 September	18 992 285p	319 800	361 913	-42 113	18 950 172
31 December	19 052 047p	441 667	367 873	73 794	19 125 841
2000					
31 March	19 105 428p	371 469	259 532	111 937	19 217 365
30 June	19 157 037p	344 234	365 747	-21 513	19 135 524

Seasonality

Seasonality will also influence visitor arrivals to Australia and resident departures out of the country. When the net short-term stock of visitors in the country (visitor arrivals minus resident departures) is added to the estimated resident population of Australia, a peak occurs in mid autumn each year. Conversely, during mid winter and mid spring Australia's stock of population falls below the estimated resident population as more residents depart than visitors arrive.

AUSTRALIA'S STOCK OF PEOPLE



Differences between the available stock data

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) also produces stock data. There are differences in the production methods and the outputs of the two datasets. The OAD stock data can be used to calculate the overall number of people in Australia while the DIMA stock data comes from visa information and can give more details about the characteristics of the stock of short-term (and long-term) visitors in Australia. Such information includes country of citizenship and the type of visa used to gain temporary entry in Australia, however DIMA stock data excludes New Zealanders who do not require a visa for either temporary or permanent entry.

MIGRATION AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION ESTIMATES

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

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

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

Year ended 30 June	POPULATION.....								
	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net permanent and long-term movement	Category jumping	Net overseas migration	At end of period	Increase.....	%
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
1980	223.7	106.7	117.0	76.9	-1.0	75.9	14 695.4	179.6	1.2
1981	230.9	109.4	121.5	118.7	0.5	119.2	14 923.3	227.9	1.6
1982	237.1	111.0	126.1	123.0	5.2	128.1	15 184.2	261.0	1.8
1983	241.8	112.9	128.8	75.5	-2.2	73.3	15 393.5	209.2	1.4
1984	240.5	110.9	129.7	46.5	2.6	49.1	15 579.4	185.9	1.2
1985	241.8	114.2	127.6	68.0	5.7	73.7	15 788.3	208.9	1.3
1986	239.1	116.1	123.0	93.9	6.4	100.4	16 018.4	230.0	1.5
1987	242.8	116.1	126.7	109.1	16.6	125.7	16 263.9	245.5	1.5
1988	246.2	120.5	125.7	143.2	6.1	149.3	16 532.2	268.3	1.6
1989	250.2	118.8	131.4	137.2	20.2	157.4	16 814.4	282.3	1.7
1990	257.5	125.1	132.4	103.9	20.8	124.6	17 065.1	250.7	1.5
1991	261.2	119.6	141.6	94.8	-8.3	86.4	17 284.0	218.9	1.3
1992	259.2	120.8	138.4	89.9	-21.3	68.6	17 494.7	210.6	1.2
1993	260.0	121.3	138.6	62.7	-32.6	30.0	17 667.1	172.4	1.0
1994	258.3	123.5	134.8	67.4	-20.8	46.5	17 854.7	187.6	1.1
1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18 071.8	217.0	1.2
1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18 310.7	239.0	1.3
1997	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 524.2	213.4	1.2
1998	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18 730.4	206.2	1.1
1999r	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	-11.4	85.1	18 937.2	206.8	1.1
2000p	248.5	127.7	120.8	107.3	-8.2	99.1	19 157.0	219.9	1.2

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 18 of Explanatory Notes. See Explanatory notes and Glossary for definitions of terms used.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year ended 30 June	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping(a)	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
1980	80 748	22 017	58 731	89 549	71 342	18 207	-997	75 941
1981	110 689	19 492	91 197	94 091	66 621	27 470	517	119 184
1982	118 031	20 885	97 146	92 620	66 808	25 812	5 159	128 117
1983	93 011	24 830	68 181	79 728	72 458	7 270	-2 155	73 296
1984	68 813	24 304	44 509	76 469	74 440	2 029	2 560	49 098
1985	77 508	20 378	57 130	85 747	74 867	10 880	5 698	73 708
1986	92 590	18 100	74 490	93 806	74 362	19 444	6 425	100 359
1987	113 541	19 928	93 613	90 921	75 393	15 528	16 589	125 730
1988	143 466	20 471	122 995	98 750	78 553	20 197	6 149	149 341
1989	145 316	21 648	123 668	104 563	90 990	13 573	20 195	157 436
1990	121 227	27 857	93 370	110 695	100 199	10 496	20 781	124 647
1991	121 687	31 130	90 557	114 712	110 512	4 200	-8 325	86 432
1992	107 391	29 122	78 269	126 781	115 162	11 619	-21 308	68 580
1993	76 330	27 905	48 425	127 436	113 190	14 246	-32 629	30 042
1994	69 768	27 280	42 488	137 600	112 707	24 893	-20 832	46 549
1995	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	-12 917	80 125
1996	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	104 137
1997	85 752	29 857	55 895	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
1998	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	86 354
1999r	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	-11 363	85 120
2000p	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	-8 219	99 056

(a) An adjustment for the effect of changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and 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. See Glossary and paragraph 6 of the Explanatory notes.

2.3 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and Territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM ARRIVALS									
1980	68 310	42 951	21 805	10 468	18 055	1 852	1 628	5 228	170 297
1981	78 534	48 820	29 902	12 709	24 723	2 462	2 199	5 431	204 780
1982	79 710	49 876	29 512	13 867	27 812	2 205	2 160	5 509	210 651
1983	62 946	41 374	24 017	12 460	23 004	1 918	1 719	5 301	172 739
1984	55 433	36 848	17 859	9 916	15 998	1 853	1 902	5 473	145 282
1985	64 268	40 871	20 117	10 310	18 100	1 964	2 013	5 612	163 255
1986	73 786	46 645	23 323	10 464	21 731	2 111	2 254	6 082	186 396
1987	82 282	50 663	24 930	10 713	25 865	1 992	2 039	5 978	204 462
1988	96 824	58 514	33 495	11 378	31 458	2 187	2 172	6 188	242 216
1989	97 685	59 693	35 681	12 038	34 866	1 998	1 995	5 923	249 879
1990	92 007	58 022	30 532	11 345	30 212	2 055	1 946	5 803	231 922
1991	94 578	59 081	32 160	12 061	28 644	2 028	1 925	5 922	236 399
1992	98 659	57 848	32 401	10 625	25 455	1 851	1 523	5 810	234 172
1993	84 421	48 591	29 459	9 945	22 476	1 979	1 393	5 502	203 766
1994	87 870	46 969	30 126	9 672	24 086	1 943	1 499	5 203	207 368
1995	99 006	54 850	35 513	10 802	27 918	2 189	1 984	6 261	238 523
1996	110 240	61 036	39 217	11 429	30 094	2 255	2 074	6 372	262 717
1997	107 081	60 067	41 431	11 203	31 057	2 161	2 026	5 958	261 001
1998	108 143	60 670	43 008	11 446	31 964	2 007	2 144	5 965	265 441
1999	114 103	63 010	41 815	11 073	31 731	1 959	2 399	5 817	271 945
2000	130 069	69 743	48 766	11 773	34 382	2 205	2 414	5 728	305 121
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM DEPARTURES									
1980	34 407	21 773	12 194	7 081	10 644	1 242	1 259	4 759	93 359
1981	31 545	19 934	11 763	6 114	9 813	1 198	1 130	4 625	86 122
1982	32 248	19 949	12 710	5 662	10 365	1 321	1 033	4 405	87 693
1983	36 342	21 190	15 142	5 877	11 562	1 275	1 215	4 686	97 289
1984	35 688	22 732	14 994	6 105	12 024	1 202	1 151	4 848	98 744
1985	35 232	22 117	13 188	6 309	10 938	1 255	1 038	5 168	95 245
1986	35 410	21 825	12 749	5 739	9 443	1 282	1 140	4 874	92 462
1987	36 278	21 950	13 776	5 366	10 648	1 282	1 183	4 838	95 321
1988	37 740	22 813	13 838	5 710	11 398	1 358	1 212	4 955	99 024
1989	42 970	25 083	16 746	6 353	13 515	1 406	1 216	5 349	112 638
1990	48 046	29 220	20 115	6 601	16 077	1 483	1 201	5 313	128 056
1991	54 628	33 543	21 309	7 007	17 040	1 559	1 227	5 329	141 642
1992	58 388	34 311	21 148	6 766	15 489	1 649	1 246	5 287	144 284
1993	58 033	32 978	20 946	6 850	14 304	1 582	1 121	5 281	141 095
1994	57 114	31 560	21 832	6 732	14 905	1 553	1 158	5 133	139 987
1995	57 884	32 335	23 192	7 260	15 868	1 723	1 451	5 768	145 481
1996	60 193	33 826	25 398	7 481	17 065	1 785	1 480	5 828	153 056
1997	66 913	37 282	27 589	7 774	17 889	1 843	1 433	5 863	166 605
1998	76 303	41 358	30 518	8 278	19 969	1 969	1 580	6 202	186 279
1999	73 015	38 319	28 105	8 391	18 350	1 788	1 393	6 042	175 462
2000	86 380	42 761	31 252	7 944	20 389	1 770	1 472	5 827	197 846

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

2.3 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and Territories *continued*

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NET(a)									
1980	33 499	20 932	9 480	3 325	7 309	599	361	436	75 941
1981	47 291	29 052	18 168	6 655	14 866	1 268	1 043	832	119 175
1982	49 393	31 144	17 565	8 520	18 157	930	1 183	1 225	128 117
1983	25 740	19 674	8 621	6 417	11 209	611	482	541	73 295
1984	20 698	14 730	3 267	3 969	4 268	659	832	675	49 098
1985	31 279	20 158	7 665	4 329	7 794	769	1 056	658	73 708
1986	40 922	26 420	11 382	5 084	13 036	890	1 205	1 420	100 359
1987	52 693	32 836	13 171	6 200	17 314	870	1 022	1 624	125 730
1988	61 490	37 252	20 442	5 952	20 845	891	1 027	1 442	149 341
1989	62 636	39 414	21 776	6 665	24 165	756	944	1 080	157 436
1990	52 199	34 013	13 142	5 762	16 838	760	918	1 015	124 647
1991	36 496	23 513	9 743	4 619	10 605	408	621	427	86 432
1992	31 178	18 362	8 250	2 897	7 665	36	164	28	68 580
1993	12 628	7 965	3 719	1 546	4 640	103	44	-603	30 042
1994	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	-418	46 549
1995	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1996	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1997	37 291	21 080	12 622	3 104	12 267	252	541	-76	87 079
1998	34 899	20 801	13 800	3 390	12 834	84	644	-90	86 354
1999r	36 942	21 602	11 744	2 108	12 157	114	955	-481	85 120
2000p	40 630	24 752	16 276	3 453	12 947	384	882	-258	99 056

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

2.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1980	68 000	45 000	59 000	21 000	22 000	8 500	11 500	14 500	249 500
1981	68 027	47 079	77 332	20 776	23 580	8 547	12 004	14 763	272 108
1982	71 870	50 458	84 229	23 493	27 039	8 841	13 916	14 709	294 555
1983	62 532	46 585	68 755	21 766	22 225	7 687	10 734	13 729	254 013
1984	64 448	45 210	58 824	21 174	21 266	8 334	10 855	14 833	244 944
1985	70 180	47 586	65 469	21 470	23 970	9 185	11 476	17 493	266 829
1986	73 405	50 191	72 014	23 654	31 096	9 664	14 622	19 587	294 233
1987	76 119	52 791	78 464	22 025	28 543	8 776	14 745	18 886	300 349
1988	82 739	58 965	91 835	27 041	30 337	9 715	14 062	19 752	334 446
1989	81 031	61 602	112 568	29 289	33 382	11 846	16 717	19 352	365 787
1990	78 089	59 089	104 860	27 289	29 972	13 259	15 729	19 356	347 643
1991	82 070	51 863	96 359	27 981	25 411	11 696	15 646	19 558	330 584
1992	84 838	52 384	98 378	26 746	25 225	10 643	15 314	18 959	332 487
1993	91 438	56 866	118 967	26 122	29 634	11 151	17 405	19 699	371 282
1994	80 372	46 970	107 060	24 745	28 466	9 547	15 612	16 788	329 560
1995	87 971	54 787	112 261	24 533	31 904	10 196	18 409	18 972	359 033
1996	82 869	56 266	105 861	25 833	32 828	10 531	16 950	18 257	349 395
1997	94 515	66 509	100 501	28 706	35 602	11 248	18 896	17 941	373 918
1998	91 389	68 442	95 821	28 084	34 249	10 890	17 273	17 565	363 714
1999r	90 042	68 084	93 977	27 916	32 159	11 833	16 244	18 167	358 422
2000p	93 013	71 695	96 769	27 014	31 469	11 797	16 274	19 359	367 390
DEPARTURES									
1980	70 000	56 000	42 000	25 500	20 500	9 500	11 000	15 000	249 500
1981	82 990	62 477	42 278	25 885	21 446	9 561	11 669	15 802	272 108
1982	91 454	64 887	48 776	28 368	23 481	10 863	11 847	14 879	294 555
1983	79 713	51 721	47 924	22 094	20 715	8 901	10 204	12 741	254 013
1984	74 715	48 550	48 865	20 621	20 534	7 639	10 129	13 891	244 944
1985	79 508	53 385	52 549	23 787	22 000	8 408	10 868	16 324	266 829
1986	85 867	63 392	55 514	25 071	21 668	9 802	15 115	17 804	294 233
1987	85 643	65 896	58 746	26 002	21 967	10 284	14 865	16 946	300 349
1988	96 079	73 388	64 115	28 281	26 063	11 639	17 191	17 690	334 446
1989	119 005	74 106	65 506	29 510	28 365	11 643	18 186	19 466	365 787
1990	114 072	66 918	66 758	27 541	26 960	10 469	16 899	18 026	347 643
1991	99 276	66 716	66 650	26 436	27 202	10 880	16 798	16 626	330 584
1992	98 645	70 811	64 279	27 404	26 539	10 932	16 283	17 594	332 487
1993	108 973	82 254	69 805	31 332	29 786	12 645	18 104	18 383	371 282
1994	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
1995	101 449	76 807	72 037	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 033
1996	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
1997	106 490	71 196	80 322	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	373 918
1998	104 931	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 712	20 263	363 714
1999r	104 357	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	358 422
2000p	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	367 390

2.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories *continued*

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NET									
1980	-2 000	-11 000	17 000	-4 500	1 500	-1 000	500	-500	..
1981	-14 963	-15 398	35 054	-5 109	2 134	-1 014	335	-1 039	..
1982	-19 584	-14 429	35 453	-4 875	3 558	-2 022	2 069	-170	..
1983	-17 181	-5 136	20 831	-328	1 510	-1 214	530	988	..
1984	-10 267	-3 340	9 959	553	732	695	726	942	..
1985	-9 328	-5 799	12 920	-2 317	1 970	777	608	1 169	..
1986	-12 462	-13 201	16 500	-1 417	9 428	-138	-493	1 783	..
1987	-9 524	-13 105	19 718	-3 977	6 576	-1 508	-120	1 940	..
1988	-13 340	-14 423	27 720	-1 240	4 274	-1 924	-3 129	2 062	..
1989	-37 974	-12 504	47 062	-221	5 017	203	-1 469	-114	..
1990	-35 983	-7 829	38 102	-252	3 012	2 790	-1 170	1 330	..
1991	-17 206	-14 853	29 709	1 545	-1 791	816	-1 152	2 932	..
1992	-13 807	-18 427	34 099	-658	-1 314	-289	-969	1 365	..
1993	-17 535	-25 388	49 162	-5 210	-152	-1 494	-699	1 316	..
1994	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	-875	-426	..
1995	-13 478	-22 020	40 224	-7 069	5 101	-2 656	384	-486	..
1996	-14 770	-12 800	32 614	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656	..
1997	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	..
1998	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	-439	-2 698	..
1999r	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	-917	-1 213	..
2000p	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	-684	-2 972	-871	-839	..

2.5 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION(a), States and Territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
ARRIVALS									
1980	136 310	87 951	80 805	31 468	40 055	10 352	13 128	19 728	419 797
1981	146 561	95 899	107 234	33 485	48 303	11 009	14 203	20 194	476 888
1982	151 580	100 334	113 741	37 360	54 851	11 046	16 076	20 218	505 206
1983	125 478	87 959	92 772	34 226	45 229	9 605	12 453	19 030	426 752
1984	119 881	82 058	76 683	31 090	37 264	10 187	12 757	20 306	390 226
1985	134 448	88 457	85 586	31 780	42 070	11 149	13 489	23 105	430 084
1986	147 191	96 836	95 337	34 118	52 827	11 775	16 876	25 669	480 629
1987	158 401	103 454	103 394	32 738	54 408	10 768	16 784	24 864	504 811
1988	179 563	117 479	125 330	38 419	61 795	11 902	16 234	25 940	576 662
1989	178 716	121 295	148 249	41 327	68 248	13 844	18 712	25 275	615 666
1990	170 096	117 111	135 392	38 634	60 184	15 314	17 675	25 159	579 565
1991	176 648	110 944	128 519	40 042	54 055	13 724	17 571	25 480	566 983
1992	183 497	110 232	130 779	37 371	50 680	12 494	16 837	24 769	566 659
1993	175 859	105 457	148 426	36 067	52 110	13 130	18 798	25 201	575 048
1994	168 242	93 939	137 186	34 417	52 552	11 490	17 111	21 991	536 928
1995	186 977	109 637	147 774	35 335	59 822	12 385	20 393	25 233	597 556
1996	193 109	117 302	145 078	37 262	62 922	12 786	19 024	24 629	612 112
1997	201 596	126 576	141 932	39 909	66 659	13 409	20 922	23 899	634 919
1998	199 532	129 112	138 829	39 530	66 213	12 897	19 417	23 530	629 155
1999r	204 145	131 094	135 792	38 989	63 890	13 792	18 643	23 984	630 367
2000p	223 082	141 438	145 535	38 787	65 851	14 002	18 688	25 087	672 511
DEPARTURES									
1980	104 407	77 773	54 194	32 581	31 144	10 742	12 259	19 759	342 859
1981	114 535	82 411	54 041	31 999	31 259	10 759	12 799	20 427	358 230
1982	123 702	84 836	61 486	34 030	33 846	12 184	12 880	19 284	382 248
1983	116 055	72 911	63 066	27 971	32 277	10 176	11 419	17 427	351 302
1984	110 403	71 282	63 859	26 726	32 558	8 841	11 280	18 739	343 688
1985	114 740	75 502	65 737	30 096	32 938	9 663	11 906	21 492	362 074
1986	121 277	85 217	68 263	30 810	31 111	11 084	16 255	22 678	386 695
1987	121 921	87 846	72 522	31 368	32 615	11 566	16 048	21 784	395 670
1988	133 819	96 201	77 953	33 991	37 461	12 997	18 403	22 645	433 470
1989	161 975	99 189	82 252	35 863	41 880	13 049	19 402	24 815	478 425
1990	162 118	96 138	86 873	34 142	43 037	11 952	18 100	23 339	475 699
1991	153 904	100 259	87 959	33 443	44 242	12 439	18 025	21 955	472 226
1992	157 033	105 122	85 427	34 170	42 028	12 581	17 529	22 881	476 771
1993	167 006	115 232	90 751	38 182	44 090	14 227	19 225	23 664	512 377
1994	149 666	107 725	83 956	35 455	39 546	13 207	17 645	22 347	469 547
1995	159 333	109 142	95 229	38 862	42 671	14 575	19 476	25 226	3 735 813
1996	157 832	102 892	98 645	39 506	45 827	14 906	18 102	24 741	502 451
1997	173 403	108 478	107 911	41 108	47 302	16 752	18 539	27 011	540 523
1998	181 234	108 594	108 372	39 616	49 492	16 825	19 292	26 465	549 993
1999r	177 372	102 428	104 849	39 176	48 734	17 290	18 554	25 422	533 884
2000p	194 979	107 743	109 009	39 731	52 542	16 539	18 617	26 025	565 236

(a) The sum of overseas migration as shown in table 3 and interstate migration as shown in table 4.

2.5 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION(a), States and Territories *continued*

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
NET(b)									
1980	31 499	9 932	26 480	-1 175	8 809	-401	861	-64	75 941
1981	32 328	13 654	53 222	1 546	17 000	254	1 378	-207	119 175
1982	29 809	16 715	53 018	3 645	21 715	-1 092	3 252	1 055	128 117
1983	8 559	14 538	29 452	6 089	12 719	-603	1 012	1 529	73 295
1984	10 431	11 390	13 226	4 522	5 000	1 354	1 558	1 617	49 098
1985	21 951	14 359	20 585	2 012	9 764	1 546	1 664	1 827	73 708
1986	28 460	13 219	27 882	3 667	22 464	752	712	3 203	100 359
1987	43 169	19 731	32 889	2 223	23 890	-638	902	3 564	125 730
1988	48 150	22 829	48 162	4 712	25 119	-1 033	-2 102	3 504	149 341
1989	24 662	26 910	68 838	6 444	29 182	959	-525	966	157 436
1990	16 216	26 184	51 244	5 510	19 850	3 550	-252	2 345	124 647
1991	19 290	8 660	39 452	6 164	8 814	1 224	-531	3 359	86 432
1992	17 371	-65	42 349	2 239	6 351	-253	-805	1 393	68 580
1993	-4 907	-17 423	52 881	-3 664	4 488	-1 391	-655	713	30 042
1994	9 749	-18 497	50 177	-1 984	10 543	-1 915	-680	-844	46 549
1995	22 474	-2 725	50 804	-4 186	15 609	-2 346	851	-356	80 125
1996	33 275	12 892	45 665	-2 539	16 405	-2 192	897	-266	104 137
1997	25 316	16 393	32 801	-1 524	18 456	-3 409	2 331	-3 283	87 079
1998	21 357	22 007	31 767	136	17 560	-3 882	205	-2 788	86 354
1999r	22 627	25 577	28 977	-761	13 932	-3 555	38	-1 694	85 120
2000p	25 044	31 465	35 288	-1 320	12 263	-2 588	11	-1 097	99 056

(a) The sum of overseas migration as shown in table 3 and interstate migration as shown in table 4.

(b) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping'. See Glossary and paragraph 6 of the Explanatory notes.

2.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and Territories

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	NSW '000	Vic. '000	Qld '000	SA '000	WA '000	Tas. '000	NT '000	ACT '000	Aust. '000
1980	5 171.5	3 914.3	2 265.9	1 308.4	1 269.1	423.6	118.2	224.3	14 695.4
1981	5 234.9	3 946.9	2 345.2	1 318.8	1 300.1	427.2	122.6	227.6	14 923.3
1982	5 303.6	3 992.9	2 424.6	1 331.1	1 338.9	429.8	130.3	233.0	15 184.2
1983	5 353.0	4 035.7	2 482.3	1 345.8	1 369.0	432.8	135.9	239.0	15 393.5
1984	5 402.7	4 076.5	2 523.9	1 360.0	1 391.2	437.8	142.2	245.1	15 579.4
1985	5 464.5	4 120.1	2 571.2	1 371.2	1 418.6	442.8	148.5	251.4	15 788.3
1986	5 531.5	4 160.9	2 624.6	1 382.6	1 459.0	446.5	154.4	258.9	16 018.4
1987	5 616.7	4 210.1	2 675.1	1 392.8	1 496.2	449.2	158.2	265.5	16 263.9
1988	5 707.3	4 262.6	2 739.9	1 404.9	1 535.2	451.1	159.0	272.1	16 532.2
1989	5 776.3	4 320.2	2 827.6	1 419.0	1 578.4	455.3	161.2	276.4	16 814.4
1990	5 834.0	4 378.6	2 899.3	1 432.1	1 613.0	462.2	163.7	282.2	17 065.1
1991	5 898.7	4 420.4	2 961.0	1 446.3	1 636.1	466.8	165.5	289.3	17 284.0
1992	5 962.6	4 455.0	3 030.0	1 456.5	1 658.0	469.8	168.1	294.7	17 494.7
1993	6 004.9	4 472.4	3 109.8	1 460.7	1 677.7	471.7	170.7	299.3	17 667.1
1994(a)	6 060.2	4 487.6	3 187.1	1 466.1	1 703.0	472.9	173.4	301.5	17 854.7
1995	6 127.0	4 517.4	3 265.1	1 469.4	1 733.8	473.7	177.6	304.8	18 071.8
1996	6 204.7	4 560.2	3 338.7	1 474.3	1 765.3	474.4	181.8	308.3	18 310.7
1997	6 272.8	4 605.2	3 397.1	1 479.7	1 797.9	473.5	186.9	308.0	18 524.2
1998	6 333.5	4 654.9	3 453.5	1 486.4	1 829.1	471.7	189.9	308.1	18 730.4
1999r	6 396.7	4 707.6	3 506.9	1 492.4	1 857.6	470.8	192.7	309.3	18 937.2
2000p	6 463.5	4 765.9	3 566.4	1 497.6	1 883.9	470.4	195.5	310.8	19 157.0

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from ACT and includes 'Other Territories' in Australia from 1994. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory notes.

2.7 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT, Category of Movement

	LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....			LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....			Total permanent and long-term departures	
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents		Departures of overseas visitors
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE								
1980	80 748	59 963	29 586	170 297	22 017	52 114	19 228	93 359
1981	110 689	59 871	34 220	204 780	19 492	47 848	18 773	86 113
1982	118 031	57 856	34 764	210 651	20 885	46 496	20 312	87 693
1983	93 011	48 986	30 742	172 739	24 830	47 020	25 438	97 289
1984	68 813	49 188	27 282	145 283	24 304	49 490	24 951	98 745
1985	77 508	53 773	31 975	163 256	20 378	51 706	23 163	95 247
1986	92 590	56 557	37 249	186 396	18 100	49 694	24 669	92 464
1987	113 541	53 597	37 325	204 463	19 928	48 854	26 540	95 321
1988	143 466	54 804	43 978	242 248	20 471	50 499	28 054	99 024
1989	145 316	53 798	50 766	249 880	21 647	57 733	33 258	112 638
1990	121 227	53 967	56 728	231 922	27 857	62 300	37 899	128 056
1991	121 688	59 062	55 649	236 399	31 130	66 883	43 629	141 642
1992	107 391	62 920	63 861	234 172	29 122	67 191	47 971	144 284
1993	76 330	69 594	57 842	203 766	27 905	65 446	47 744	141 095
1994	69 768	75 600	62 000	207 368	27 280	64 786	47 921	139 987
1995	87 428	79 063	72 032	238 523	26 948	68 377	50 156	145 481
1996	99 139	79 206	84 372	262 717	28 670	70 253	54 133	153 056
1997	85 752	80 170	95 079	261 001	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605
1998	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279
1999	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462
2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER								
1979	72 236	61 441	33 450	167 128	23 420	54 266	20 422	98 107
1980	94 502	58 760	31 025	184 288	20 843	50 713	19 306	90 862
1981	118 735	59 402	34 552	212 689	19 852	46 738	19 013	85 603
1982	107 171	53 766	34 265	195 202	22 493	46 892	22 956	92 342
1983	78 392	47 805	27 377	153 574	25 870	48 183	26 455	100 508
1984	73 109	51 555	28 868	153 532	22 311	50 780	23 265	96 356
1985	82 000	55 669	34 883	172 552	18 620	51 027	23 793	93 440
1986	103 326	55 307	38 048	196 682	18 817	48 358	25 269	92 444
1987	128 288	53 590	39 737	221 616	20 415	49 977	27 376	97 769
1988	151 549	54 987	47 327	253 863	20 319	54 118	30 327	104 765
1989	131 064	53 442	53 543	238 049	24 829	59 218	35 993	120 040
1990	121 563	56 365	56 120	234 048	30 365	66 296	40 807	137 468
1991	116 647	61 259	59 326	237 232	29 898	66 127	47 684	143 709
1992	94 246	66 155	60 052	220 453	28 135	66 984	48 540	143 659
1993	65 675	73 428	58 829	197 932	28 074	64 301	48 051	140 426
1994	77 937	78 064	65 912	221 913	27 020	66 365	48 291	141 676
1995	96 969	78 794	78 172	253 935	27 873	69 083	52 406	149 362
1996	92 503	80 004	88 826	261 333	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664

2.8 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT, Category of Movement—Year Ended 30 June 2000

Age group (years)	LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....				LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....			Total permanent and long-term departures
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	
MALES								
0–4	4 491	1 708	2 033	8 232	1 670	2 421	627	4 718
5–9	3 907	2 243	1 799	7 949	1 190	1 891	1 144	4 225
10–14	3 424	1 646	1 731	6 801	875	1 218	1 070	3 163
15–19	3 140	1 271	10 205	14 616	653	1 319	1 913	3 885
20–24	3 483	3 151	19 871	26 505	994	5 464	8 108	14 566
25–29	6 158	7 908	12 859	26 925	2 432	8 705	9 388	20 525
30–34	6 522	5 298	8 030	19 850	2 765	5 651	5 365	13 781
35–39	5 292	4 429	5 898	15 619	2 830	4 696	3 519	11 045
40–44	3 417	3 207	4 145	10 769	2 271	3 330	2 187	7 788
45–49	2 215	2 369	2 691	7 275	1 694	2 597	1 382	5 673
50–54	1 267	1 951	2 101	5 319	1 359	2 245	963	4 567
55–59	652	1 279	1 132	3 063	742	1 486	635	2 863
60–64	471	922	598	1 991	431	782	478	1 691
65–69	478	672	370	1 520	352	574	435	1 361
70–74	243	493	175	911	222	312	347	881
75 and over	162	344	136	642	230	191	265	686
<i>Total</i>	<i>45 322</i>	<i>38 891</i>	<i>73 774</i>	<i>157 987</i>	<i>20 710</i>	<i>42 882</i>	<i>37 826</i>	<i>101 418</i>
FEMALES								
0–4	4 169	1 620	1 984	7 773	1 617	2 374	573	4 564
5–9	3 597	2 131	1 717	7 445	1 139	1 747	1 095	3 981
10–14	3 336	1 627	1 607	6 570	915	1 239	1 095	3 249
15–19	3 288	1 387	10 181	14 856	707	1 773	1 890	4 370
20–24	4 949	5 397	17 579	27 925	1 396	7 763	6 325	15 484
25–29	7 493	9 956	10 619	28 068	3 086	9 612	7 806	20 504
30–34	6 591	5 374	5 555	17 520	3 086	5 144	4 538	12 768
35–39	5 078	3 941	3 510	12 529	2 440	3 813	3 008	9 261
40–44	3 188	2 625	2 312	8 125	1 785	2 530	2 110	6 425
45–49	1 994	1 856	1 508	5 358	1 351	1 916	1 465	4 732
50–54	1 077	1 529	985	3 591	1 092	1 571	1 044	3 707
55–59	601	1 089	675	2 365	554	1 028	774	2 356
60–64	597	810	487	1 894	383	606	707	1 696
65–69	458	560	378	1 396	316	417	669	1 402
70–74	260	434	183	877	193	260	439	892
75 and over	274	424	144	842	308	243	486	1 037
<i>Total</i>	<i>46 950</i>	<i>40 760</i>	<i>59 424</i>	<i>147 134</i>	<i>20 368</i>	<i>42 036</i>	<i>34 024</i>	<i>96 428</i>

2.8 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT, Category of Movement—Year Ended 30 June 2000 *continued*

Age group (years)	LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....			LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....			Total permanent and long-term departures	
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents		Departures of overseas visitors
PERSONS								
0-4	8 660	3 328	4 017	16 005	3 287	4 795	1 200	9 282
5-9	7 504	4 374	3 516	15 394	2 329	3 638	2 239	8 206
10-14	6 760	3 273	3 338	13 371	1 790	2 457	2 165	6 412
15-19	6 428	2 658	20 386	29 472	1 360	3 092	3 803	8 255
20-24	8 432	8 548	37 450	54 430	2 390	13 227	14 433	30 050
25-29	13 651	17 864	23 478	54 993	5 518	18 317	17 194	41 029
30-34	13 113	10 672	13 585	37 370	5 851	10 795	9 903	26 549
35-39	10 370	8 370	9 408	28 148	5 270	8 509	6 527	20 306
40-44	6 605	5 832	6 457	18 894	4 056	5 860	4 297	14 213
45-49	4 209	4 225	4 199	12 633	3 045	4 513	2 847	10 405
50-54	2 344	3 480	3 086	8 910	2 451	3 816	2 007	8 274
55-59	1 253	2 368	1 807	5 428	1 296	2 514	1 409	5 219
60-64	1 068	1 732	1 085	3 885	814	1 388	1 185	3 387
65-69	936	1 232	748	2 916	668	991	1 104	2 763
70-74	503	927	358	1 788	415	572	786	1 773
75 and over	436	768	280	1 484	538	434	751	1 723
Total	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846

2.9 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT, Category of Movement and Country of Residence or Main Destination(a)— Year Ended 30 June 2000

Country of residence or main destination(a)	LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....				LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....			
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term departures
Oceania and Antarctica								
Fiji	1 611	445	731	2 787	211	703	1 036	1 950
New Zealand	31 749	3 224	9 865	44 838	8 961	3 550	7 171	19 682
Papua New Guinea	167	373	938	1 478	445	2 378	533	3 356
Other	325	528	809	1 662	700	1 278	1 052	3 030
<i>Total</i>	33 852	4 570	12 343	50 765	10 317	7 909	9 792	28 018
North-West Europe								
France	185	803	1 544	2 532	341	706	408	1 455
Germany	1 420	1 027	1 890	4 337	428	1 055	809	2 292
Ireland	619	1 088	3 089	4 796	566	1 168	1 806	3 540
Netherlands	373	673	1 304	2 350	274	726	397	1 397
United Kingdom	7 561	25 869	18 040	51 470	7 466	28 256	8 607	44 329
Other	760	1 742	4 482	6 984	890	1 870	946	3 706
<i>Total</i>	10 918	31 202	30 349	72 469	9 965	33 781	12 973	56 719
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	395	70	18	483	26	60	21	107
Croatia	501	291	58	850	130	226	85	441
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	278	207	33	518	103	155	148	406
Greece	453	1 799	243	2 495	352	1 143	303	1 798
Italy	167	861	561	1 589	362	694	505	1 561
Poland	167	279	137	583	64	235	156	455
Romania	250	88	36	374	12	64	62	138
Russian Federation	287	52	149	488	8	37	77	122
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	1 570	165	98	1 833	49	195	157	401
Other	880	1 355	1 076	3 311	719	1 126	887	2 732
<i>Total</i>	4 948	5 167	2 409	12 524	1 825	3 935	2 401	8 161
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	486	181	137	804	99	160	136	395
Iran	409	81	124	614	7	36	125	168
Lebanon	1 227	1 361	166	2 754	257	416	424	1 097
Turkey	841	966	187	1 994	107	646	226	979
Other	2 427	1 958	967	5 352	1 041	2 325	515	3 881
<i>Total</i>	5 390	4 547	1 581	11 518	1 511	3 583	1 426	6 520
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	178	110	132	420	42	161	135	338
Indonesia	2 904	869	9 384	13 157	840	1 394	6 014	8 248
Malaysia	2 006	1 529	6 546	10 081	483	1 674	2 412	4 569
Philippines	2 878	834	1 133	4 845	244	745	1 831	2 820
Singapore	1 723	2 084	7 476	11 283	1 561	3 374	1 818	6 753
Thailand	686	930	3 057	4 673	480	1 165	2 345	3 990
Viet Nam	1 327	271	1 672	3 270	373	503	1 208	2 084
Other	188	272	666	1 126	161	527	282	970
<i>Total</i>	11 890	6 899	30 066	48 855	4 184	9 543	16 045	29 772

(a) Country of residence refers to permanent settler arrivals and long-term overseas visitor arrivals and departures. For permanent settler arrivals, country of residence means country of last residence. Main destination refers to permanent departures and Australian resident long-term arrivals and departures. For permanent departures, main destination means country of future residence.

2.9 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT, Category of Movement and Country of Residence or Main Destination(a)—
 Year Ended 30 June 2000 *continued*

Country of residence or main destination(a)	LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....				LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....			
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	Total permanent and long-term departures
North-East Asia								
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	4 898	1 862	8 049	14 809	1 521	1 547	4 944	8 012
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 990	6 576	7 291	15 857	3 346	4 868	2 656	10 870
Japan	677	1 808	7 982	10 467	522	2 793	4 116	7 431
Korea Republic of (South)	419	286	4 358	5 063	241	413	3 365	4 019
Other	1 220	1 300	2 686	5 206	755	637	1 003	2 395
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 204</i>	<i>11 832</i>	<i>30 366</i>	<i>51 402</i>	<i>6 385</i>	<i>10 258</i>	<i>16 084</i>	<i>32 727</i>
Southern and Central Asia								
India	3 245	718	6 048	10 011	91	643	3 459	4 193
Pakistan	1 257	149	710	2 116	12	126	525	663
Sri Lanka	777	306	1 301	2 384	55	211	975	1 241
Other	573	172	1 309	2 054	30	244	616	890
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 852</i>	<i>1 345</i>	<i>9 368</i>	<i>16 565</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>1 224</i>	<i>5 575</i>	<i>6 987</i>
Americas								
Canada	721	2 406	2 495	5 622	953	2 006	1 116	4 075
Chile	131	315	70	516	109	235	105	449
United States of America	1 378	8 456	8 623	18 457	5 078	9 936	3 778	18 792
Other	414	888	960	2 262	236	721	752	1 709
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 644</i>	<i>12 065</i>	<i>12 148</i>	<i>26 857</i>	<i>6 376</i>	<i>12 898</i>	<i>5 751</i>	<i>25 025</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Kenya	432	95	356	883	20	100	119	239
South Africa	5 627	1 152	2 872	9 651	157	704	1 089	1 950
Other	986	584	1 329	2 899	136	665	542	1 343
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 045</i>	<i>1 831</i>	<i>4 557</i>	<i>13 433</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>1 469</i>	<i>1 750</i>	<i>3 532</i>
Other	529	193	11	733	14	318	53	385
Total	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846

(a) Country of residence refers to permanent settler arrivals and long-term overseas visitor arrivals and departures. For permanent settler arrivals, country of residence means country of last residence. Main destination refers to permanent departures and Australian resident long-term arrivals and departures. For permanent departures, main destination means country of future residence.

SPECIAL ARTICLE ILLEGAL ENTRANTS AND OVERSTAYERS

INTRODUCTION¹

Each year Australia is faced with illegal entrants, that is, people who attempt an entry into Australia without going through the official immigration procedures. There are no statistics on people who enter Australia illegally, but those who are intercepted are found to have no travel documents, or have documents that are fraudulent. The intercepted illegal entrants arrive either by boat or by air and, unless they are granted visas to remain in Australia, they are removed as soon as practicable.

Apart from the unauthorised arrivals, Australia is also faced with overstayers. These are people who do not leave before their visa expires and remain unlawfully in Australia.

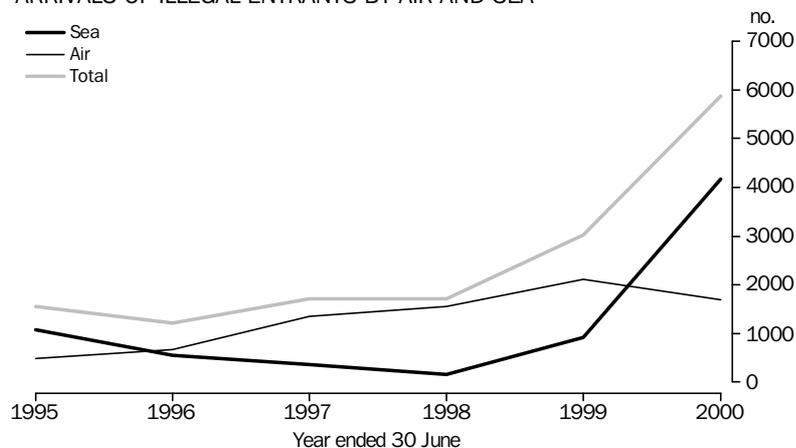
Illegal entrants and overstayers as a component of population estimates

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produces estimates of the population in each State and Territory every three months. These are produced by taking the population at an initial point and updating it by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding net migration. Currently, illegal entrants and overstayers are not included in these population estimates. If and when these people are granted residency in Australia, they will be included at the next ABS Census of Population and Housing.

ILLEGAL ENTRANTS

According to DIMA, in 1999–2000, 5,870 illegal entrants arrived in Australia, 94% more than in 1998–99 (3,027). Of these arrivals, 71% (4,180) arrived by boat, over four and a half times more than in 1998–99. The remaining 29% (1,700) arrived at Australian airports and were refused entry, 20% less than in 1998–99. This substantial increase in illegal boat people continued the trend that has occurred over the past few years. Since 1989–90, there have been 10,250 people who arrived illegally by boat; 41% of these arrived in 1999–2000.

ARRIVALS OF ILLEGAL ENTRANTS BY AIR AND SEA



Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Protecting the Border: Immigration Compliance*, December 1999 and *Fact Sheet 81*.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Fact Sheets 80, 81 and 83 and Population Flows*, December 2000.

Age of illegal entrants

The majority of illegal entrants who arrived in Australia by air during 1998–99 were aged 20–34 years (59%), the second most common age group was 35–49 year olds (32%). Of the illegal boat arrivals, 66% were aged between 20–34 years and 24% were aged 35–49 years.

Where do illegal entrants enter Australia

The majority of illegal entrants flying to Australia arrive at Sydney airport (55% in 1998–99), followed by Brisbane (20%), Melbourne (10%) and Perth (9%).

Many of the unauthorised boat arrivals (most from Indonesia) land on the Ashmore Islands, north of Western Australia in the Timor Sea. Other landing sites include; Cape York Peninsula, Torres Strait Islands, Darwin, Coburg Peninsula, Christmas Island, the north west Kimberley region, the coast of Western Australia and the coast of New South Wales and Queensland.

What happens to illegal entrants when apprehended in Australia

According to Australia's Immigration law, people who arrive in Australia without authority are required to be placed in Immigration detention until their situation is resolved. Unless they are granted permission to remain in Australia, they must be removed as soon as possible.

Illegal boat arrivals take much longer to remove from Australia than those who arrive by air. In 1998–99, of the 930 people who arrived on boats, 25% did not seek asylum in Australia and were removed by the end of that year. There were 26% who remained in immigration detention after that date with a further 20% being removed since.

In 1998–99, of the 2,116 unauthorised arrivals by air, 69% were removed from Australia within 72 hours and 5% were removed after 72 hours. Of those that were removed after 72 hours or had not been removed, some were held in detention centres as there can be difficulties removing them from Australia if they have destroyed their travel documents, refused to cooperate, or failed to provide their correct personal details or be interviewed by their consular officials. Additionally, some were held pending the outcome of their application for protection. Those who seek asylum are not removed until after the outcome of their case is known.

As some illegal entrants apply for protection to seek asylum in Australia, they must meet the United Nations guidelines for refugees. These guidelines define refugees as: people who are outside their country of nationality or their country of usual residence; and are unable or unwilling to return or to seek the protection of that country because of a fear of being persecuted for reasons of race; religion; nationality; membership of a particular social group; or political opinion. Further, they must not have been offered protection/asylum in any other country.

Source countries of illegal entrants

As many illegal entrants have no travel documents on arrival in Australia, the citizenship of these entrants is sometimes difficult to determine. The origin country of the arrivals by air is used when citizenship is not available, while ethnicity is used for illegal entrants arriving by boat. In 1999–2000, 9% of illegal entrants arriving in Australia by air originated in Iraq, a further 6% were South Korea citizens and 6% were New Zealand citizens who were refused clearance due to lack of proper documentation. Of the illegal arrivals by sea; 21% were Chinese, 19% were Iraqi, 13% were Afghani and 12% were Sino-Vietnamese.

COUNTRY OF CLAIMED CITIZENSHIP OF UNAUTHORISED ARRIVALS BY AIR, 1999–2000

Top ten	Country of citizenship	No.
1	Iraq(a)	157
2	South Korea	108
3	New Zealand	107
4	Thailand	74
5	Peoples Republic of China	73
6	Indonesia	54
7	Sri Lanka	47
8	Somalia	11
9	Algeria	14
10	Kuwait(a)	4
Total(b)		1 695

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Fact Sheet 81, Unauthorised Arrivals by Air and Sea.*

(a) Country of origin used instead of country of citizenship.

(b) Includes 'other countries'.

ETHNICITY OF UNAUTHORISED ARRIVALS BY BOATS, Since 1989

Top ten	Ethnicity	No.
1	Chinese	1 867
2	Iraqi	1 734
3	Afghani	1 141
4	Sino-Vietnamese	1 061
5	Cambodian	271
6	Vietnamese	171
7	Turkish	168
8	Iranian	92
9	Bangladeshi	87
10	Sri Lankan	60
Total(b)		9 051

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Fact Sheet 81, Unauthorised Arrivals by Air and Sea.*

(a) Country of origin used instead of country of citizenship.

(b) Includes births to illegal entrants while in Australia and 'other countries'.

OVERSTAYERS

Initially overstayers arrive in Australia with valid temporary visas. When gaining a visa to enter Australia, people agree to comply with the conditions of that visa and to leave Australia before it expires. When in Australia, applications for visa extensions can be requested for legitimate reasons however a small proportion (less than 1%) become overstayers. According to DIMA, the majority of people who overstay their visa are simply extending a short stay in Australia by a few days or weeks and leave of their own accord. Others overstay in the hope of living and working in Australia.

As at the end of June 2000, Australia's stock of overstayers was estimated at 58,750. An estimated 29% had overstayed their visa by less than a year, a further 15% between one and two years and 28% were believed to have overstayed for 9 years or more.

OVERSTAYERS LOCATED IN AUSTRALIA



Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Fact Sheet 80, Locating Overstayers in Australia*.

Age and sex of overstayers

Of the 58,479 estimated overstayers in Australia as at 30 June 2000, 62% were males and 38% were females. One-third of all male overstayers were aged 35–49 years, a further 32% were aged 20–34 years. Likewise for females, 28% were aged 20–34 years and 28% were aged 35–49 years.

Nationality of overstayers

The proportion of overstayers tends to correspond with the proportion of short-term arrivals from specific countries. At June 2000, around one-tenth of overstayers were from the United Kingdom, Australia's third main source country for short-term visitor arrivals. These were followed by 8% from the United States of America, 7% from Indonesia, 7% from the Philippines and 6% from China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province).

The countries with the highest visitor overstay rate (overstayers from a particular country as a proportion of the total visitors from that country) vary substantially from the main source countries. At June 2000, for visaed visitors from the two main source countries, Japan and the United Kingdom, the overstay rates were close to zero. However, for citizens of Viet Nam the overstay rate was 2.9% (of 5,020 visitors from that country). Likewise, 2.1% from the Philippines (of 33,470 visitors), 2.1% from Samoa (of 2,590 visitors), 1.8% from Laos (of 530 visitors) and 1.7% from Peru (of 850 visitors).

Nationality of overstayers *continued*

Since January 1995 the stock of overstayers living in Australia at June 2000 amounted to 58,700. The source countries with the highest proportion of overstayers still in the country include citizens of Ecuador (6.5% of 1,590 visitors) and Tonga (5.2% of 20,750 visitors). The proportions overstaying were also high for visitors from third world countries such as Peru and Bangladesh.

STOCK OF OVERSTAYERS BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, as at 30 June 2000

	Country of citizenship	Estimate of unlawful citizens (a)	Visitors and temporary entrants to Australian January 1995 to June 2000(b)	Percentage of unlawful citizens to total temporary entrants and visitors
Top ten		No.	No.	%
1	Ecuador	104	1 591	6.54
2	Tonga	1 084	20 750	5.22
3	Burma (Myanmar)	150	5 284	2.84
4	Pakistan	526	20 063	2.62
5	Samoa	417	15 940	2.62
6	Peru	113	4 344	2.60
7	Bangladesh	279	11 527	2.42
8	Lebanon	452	19 129	2.36
9	Iran	246	10 672	2.31
10	Nepal	169	7 334	2.30
	Total	58 745	23 696 168	0.25

Source: DIMA, *Population Flows, Immigration Aspects*, 2000 edition.

(a) Estimate based on the cumulative number of unlawful citizens since January 1996 who are still living in Australia. Unauthorised arrivals are excluded.

(b) Number includes all unlawful non-citizens who arrived in the 12 months before January 1996. Also includes some entrants who have visited more than once in the period January 1995 to June 2000.

SECTION 3

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

Permanent movement refers to arrivals and departures on a permanent basis. The difference between the number of permanent arrivals and permanent departures is referred to as net permanent movement, a component of net overseas migration along with net long-term movement and category jumping. In future years, the contribution of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) to Australia's population is projected to decline, with deaths expected to exceed births somewhere between 2033 and 2046¹. As this decline occurs, net overseas migration (including net permanent movement) will become increasingly important to Australia's population growth.

TRENDS

During 1999–2000 there were 92,300 permanent arrivals (settlers) to Australia and 41,100 permanent departures, resulting in a net permanent movement of 51,200 people. Compared to 1998–99, settler arrivals increased by 10% (8,100), permanent departures increased by 17% (5,900), and net permanent movement increased by 5% (2,200).

Over the past 20 years, the number of settler arrivals has fluctuated while that of permanent departures has gradually increased. The number of settler arrivals depends on the level set by the Government for each year. The peaks in settler arrivals in the past 20 years can be attributed to the increase in the number of permanent arrivals from New Zealand who are exempt from the Migration and Humanitarian Programs.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT



Net permanent movement has been an important component of net overseas migration, especially in the early years. Over the past 20 years however, its contribution to net overseas migration has declined, from 77% in 1979–80 to 52% in 1999–2000. For the first time in 20 years, net permanent movement was lower than net long-term movement in 1999–2000.

¹ ABS, *Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101* (Cat no. 3222.0).

SETTLER ARRIVALS

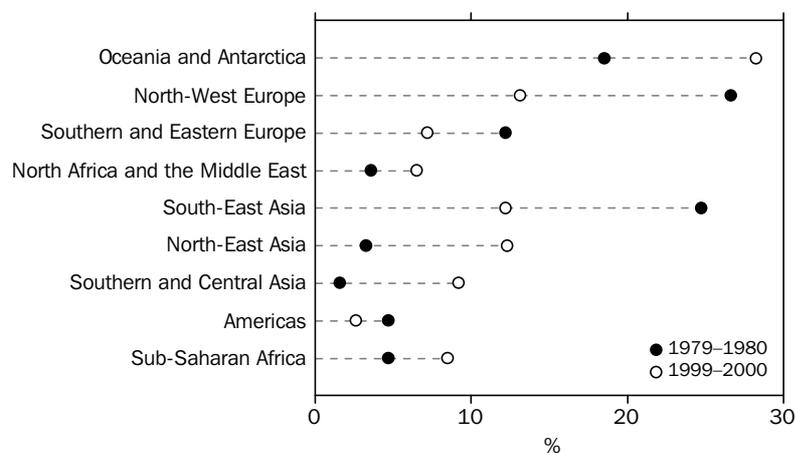
The number of settler arrivals in 1999–2000 (92,300) increased 10% compared with the previous year (84,100). This increase can be largely attributed to an increase in the number of non-Program immigrants, which rose by 6,900 (27%) over this period. These settlers were predominantly New Zealand citizens who travel under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement and are not required to hold an Australian visa. There was also a small increase in the number of Migration Program arrivals (2,800), but this was partially offset by a decrease in arrivals under the Humanitarian Program (–1,500), resulting in a net increase of just 1,200 Program migrants. Overall, there were 32,400 settlers (35%) under the Skill Migration Stream of the Migration Program, 19,900 people (22%) who migrated under the Family Migration Stream of the Migration Program, 7,300 people (8%) under the Humanitarian Program, and a further 32,600 people (35%) who were Non-program immigrants.¹

Country of Birth

Two-fifths (41%) of the settlers who arrived during 1999–2000 were born in either Oceania (26,000) or North-West Europe (12,100). Except for Southern and Eastern Europe, settler arrivals from all regions increased from 1998–99. Settlers born in Southern and Central Asia had the highest percent increase (59%), with settlers born in India accounting for 65% of the increase for the region. Settlers who were born in North Africa and the Middle East (6,000 in 1999–2000) and Oceania (26,000 in 1999–2000) increased 16% each from 1998–99. Settlers born in Sub-Saharan Africa (7,900) increased 8%, those born in North-East Asia (11,300) increased 4%, and South-East Asia (11,300) 3%. Settlers born in the Americas (2,400) had the lowest increase (1%) during the past year. On the other hand, arrivals from Southern and Eastern Europe (6,700) decreased –19% compared to the previous year.

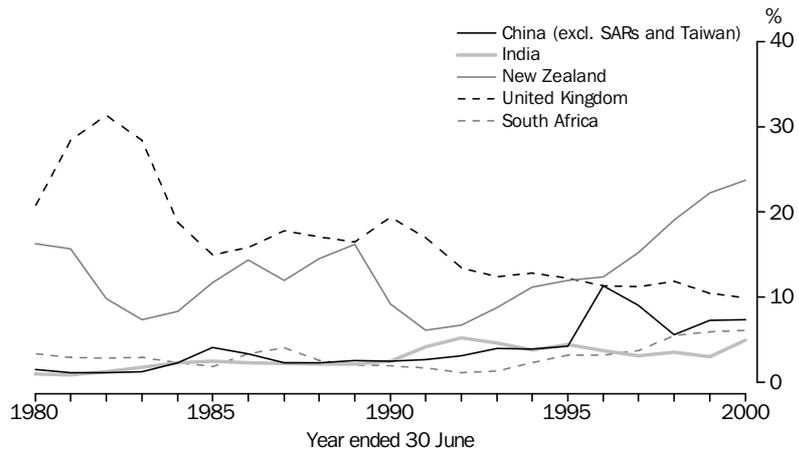
Over the past 20 years, the proportion of settlers arriving from Southern and Central Asia increased more than five times, from about 2% in 1979–80 to 9% in 1999–2000. Arrivals from North-East Asia almost quadrupled, from 3% of arrivals in 1979–80 to 12% of arrivals in 1999–2000. During the same period, the proportion of arrivals from South-East Asia almost halved, from 25% of arrivals in 1979–80 to 12% of arrivals in 1999–2000.

SETTLER ARRIVALS, Region



¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update*, June Quarter 2000.

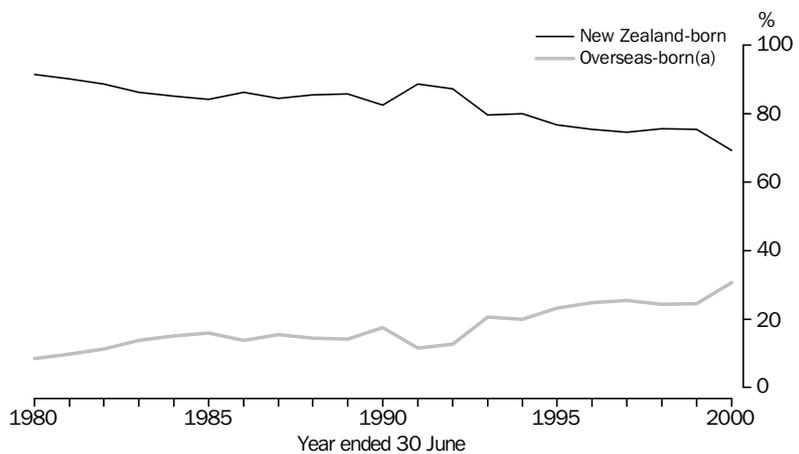
SETTLER ARRIVALS, Top Five Countries of Birth



Oceania

Arrivals from Oceania constituted the highest proportion of permanent arrivals (28%) in 1999–2000. New Zealand remained the main source country from Oceania in the same year, contributing 24% of all permanent arrivals, a continuing increase from only 6% in 1990–91. Since 1995–96, New Zealand has been the main source country from any region for settler arrivals.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS



(a) Includes a small number of New Zealand citizens born in Australia.

New Zealand has remained a gateway to Australia for settlers from other countries. In 1999–2000, the proportion of overseas-born New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia permanently has increased to 31% of all New Zealand immigrants, a 6 percentage point increase over the previous year and the highest in 20 years. This could be partially attributable to the increasing proportion of overseas-born people in the New Zealand population. Between the 1986 and 1996 Censuses, the overseas-born increased from 15% to around 18% of the total population.

Most permanent arrivals who were not born in New Zealand were born in the surrounding smaller Oceanic countries like Western Samoa (3%) and Fiji and Tonga (1% each). Those born in the United Kingdom and China constituted 4% each. A further 2% each came from Taiwan, Bangladesh and India.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS, Country of Birth

Country of birth	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand	76.7	75.3	74.5	75.7	75.5	69.2
Overseas						
UK	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	4.0
Taiwan (Province of China)	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.5	3.3
Bangladesh	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.8
India	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6
Korea Republic of (South)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6
Fiji	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1
South Africa	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australia (incl. ET)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
Total	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9
Total	23.2	24.6	25.3	24.1	24.4	30.8
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	13 620	16 238	17 508	19 397	24 686	31 615

North-West Europe

After a decrease in settler arrivals since 1995–96, the number of settler arrivals born in North-West Europe slightly increased to 12,100 (13% of permanent arrivals) in 1999–2000. Although the number of settlers from the region was higher (up by 6%) compared to that in 1998–99, its share of Australia's arrivals was 0.4 percentage points lower than last year's share of total arrivals. Since 1996–97, North-West Europe has been the second most popular source region of settler arrivals to Australia, after Oceania. Up until 1994–95, the United Kingdom was the most popular source country of settler arrivals. In 1995–96, it was overtaken by New Zealand and has since become the second most popular source country, constituting 10% of total arrivals in 1999–2000.

Southern and Eastern Europe

Southern and Eastern Europe accounted for 6,700 (7%) of Australia's settler arrivals in 1999–2000. While settler arrivals born in all the other regions increased during the past year, Southern and Eastern Europe experienced a decline in both number and proportion of settler arrivals compared to the previous year. The decline during the past year was mainly due to the decline in settler arrivals born in Bosnia and Herzegovina (down by –720) and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (down by –560). The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the main source country in the region, contributed 3% of Australia's settler arrivals.

North-East Asia

North-East Asia was the third largest source region of settler arrivals, with 12% (11,300) of Australia's settler arrivals during 1999–2000 born in this region. Most arrivals from this region were born in China and Hong Kong (7% and 2% of total arrivals, respectively). The number of settlers from this region has increased more than four times over the past 20 years, from 2,600 in 1979–80 to 11,300 in 1999–2000. During this period, it has peaked twice, in 1990–91 and 1995–96 with 22,100 and 18,900 settlers, respectively.

China was the third top source country of settler arrivals from 1998–99. Over the 20 years, the number of settler arrivals born in China has increased more than five times, from 1,200 in 1979–80 to 6,800 in 1999–00, an average annual increase of 9% over the past 20 years and the highest increase among the top ten source countries.

South-East Asia

Settler arrivals who were born in South-East Asia comprised 12% of all settler arrivals to Australia in 1999–2000. Most settlers from this region came from the Philippines (3% of all permanent arrivals), Indonesia (3%) and Malaysia (2%). Between 1979–80 and 1994–95, this region was either the top or second most popular source region of settler arrivals to Australia. In 1995–96, it was overtaken by Oceania, North-East Asia and North-West Europe and has since then dropped to third position until 1998–99, and to fourth position in 1999–2000. Over the past 20 years, both the number and proportion of settler arrivals from South-East Asia has decreased greatly, from 20,000 or 25% in 1979–80 to 11,300 or 12% in 1999–2000.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS—Year ended 30 June 2000

Country of birth	Arrivals.....		Proportion	Median
	no.	%	male	age
			%	years
Regions				
Oceania and Antarctica	26 039	28.2	51.3	25.5
North-West Europe	12 054	13.1	54.3	31.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	6 671	7.2	47.2	29.5
North Africa and the Middle East	6 031	6.5	50.7	24.0
South-East Asia	11 269	12.2	40.7	26.9
North-East Asia	11 341	12.3	44.7	30.5
Southern and Central Asia	8 518	9.2	50.7	29.1
Americas	2 419	2.6	49.3	28.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	7 857	8.5	51.0	27.9
Countries				
New Zealand	21 889	23.7	51.9	25.1
United Kingdom	9 201	10.0	54.9	31.9
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	6 809	7.4	43.4	31.4
South Africa	5 691	6.2	50.7	27.7
India	4 631	5.0	51.9	29.3
Philippines	3 186	3.5	36.1	27.7
Indonesia	2 943	3.2	47.3	25.6
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2 356	2.3	48.6	30.0
Malaysia	1 771	1.9	48.1	28.9
Viet Nam	1 502	1.6	30.0	25.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 467	1.6	50.1	27.9

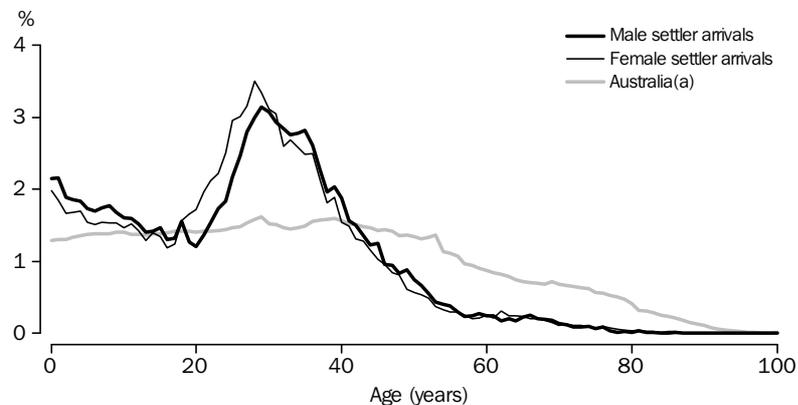
Age and sex

Settler arrivals had a younger age structure than the Australian population. The median age of settlers who arrived in 1999–2000 was 28 years, compared with 35.2 years for the Australian population at June 2000. The proportion of settler arrivals aged 55 years and over in 1999–2000 (5%) was markedly lower the corresponding proportion in the Australian population (21%) at June 2000.

In 1999–2000, there were more female than male settler arrivals, with a sex ratio of 97 males to every 100 females. Settlers were predominantly males in the early 1980s and predominantly females from 1986–87. During the past 20 years, the sex ratio has ranged from a high of 109 in 1980–81 to a low of 83 in 1995–96.

The sex ratio varied between different age groups. In 1999–2000, there were more males in the age groups 0–14 years and 35–59 years, and more females in the 15–34 years and 60 years and over age groups.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1999–2000



(a) Based on preliminary estimated resident population for Australia at 30 June 2000.

Category of entry¹

In 1999–2000, the most common categories under which permanent migrants entered Australia were Non-Program migration and Skill migration (35% each). In the same year, Family migration comprised 22% and Humanitarian migration 8%. Compared to the previous year, Skill migration and Non-program migration increased by 16% and 27% respectively while a decrease was incurred for Humanitarian (down by –17%) and Family migration (down by –7%).

Category of entry varied by region of birth. Non-program migration was the category under which most settlers born in Oceania (93%) entered Australia. Skill migration was the most common category under which settlers born in Africa (excluding North Africa) (76%), Southern (57%), South-East Asia (52%) and North-East Asia (46%) entered Australia. The Humanitarian program was the largest category of entry for settler arrivals born in the Middle East and North Africa (42%).

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 2000*.

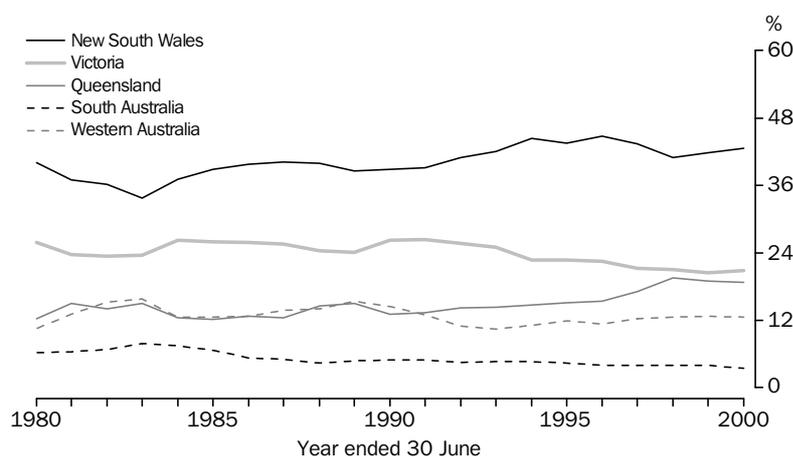
Occupation

Of the 69,300 settlers aged 15 years and over who arrived in Australia in 1999–2000, 68% had stated an occupation and 32% were either retired, pensioners, disabled, housekeepers, students or unemployed. Of those who had an occupation, the largest occupational groups were Professionals (36%), Tradespersons and related workers (13%), Managers and administrators, and Intermediate production and transport workers (12% each).

State of intended address

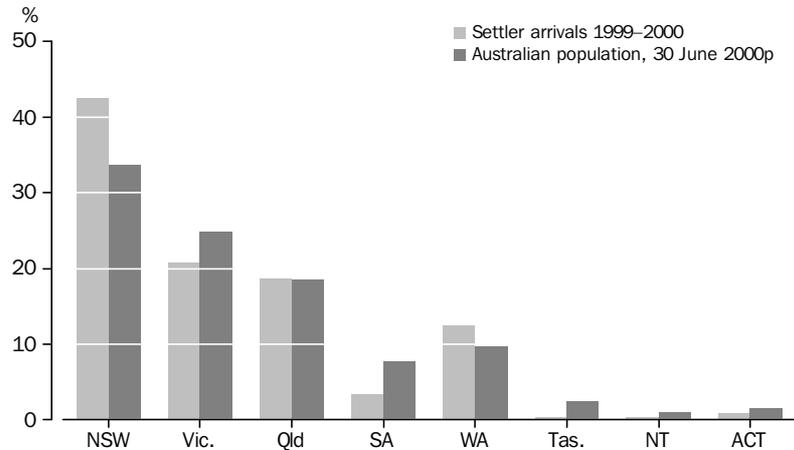
In 1999–2000, the most popular States of intended address were New South Wales (43%), Victoria (21%) and Queensland (19%). The distribution of settlers by State and Territory has changed little over the past two decades, with New South Wales and Victoria consistently attracting the majority of settlers (almost two-thirds of all settlers in 1999–2000). During the 1990s, the proportion of settlers intending to stay mainly in Queensland has increased gradually, while that for Victoria has decreased slowly, with Queensland having almost the same proportion of settlers as Victoria since 1996–97.

STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS, Settler Arrivals



Except for Queensland, the proportion of settler arrivals in all States and Territories varied from the proportion of the Australian population living in each State/Territory in 1999–2000. The proportion of settlers whose intended State of address was New South Wales (43% in 1999–2000) or Western Australia (12% in 1999–2000) was greater than the proportion of the Australian population living in each of these two States (New South Wales, 34%; Western Australia, 10%). For both Victoria and South Australia, the proportion of the Australian population (Victoria, 25%; South Australia, 8%) was greater than the proportion of settlers who intended to stay in each of these States (Victoria, 21%; South Australia, 3%).

STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS OF SETTLERS AND STATE OF USUAL ADDRESS OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION



DEPARTURES

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

The number of permanent departures has been increasing rapidly since 1995. In 1999–2000, there were 41,100 permanent departures, an increase of 17% on 1998–99, and the highest level recorded over the past two decades. Over the last 20 years permanent departures have fluctuated from a low of 18,100 in 1985–86 to the high recorded for 1999–2000. The pattern of permanent departures tends to mirror levels of permanent arrivals, although at substantially lower levels and with a time lag of about two years. In the last few years this pattern has been less evident because of the higher proportion of Australian-born people who have been leaving.

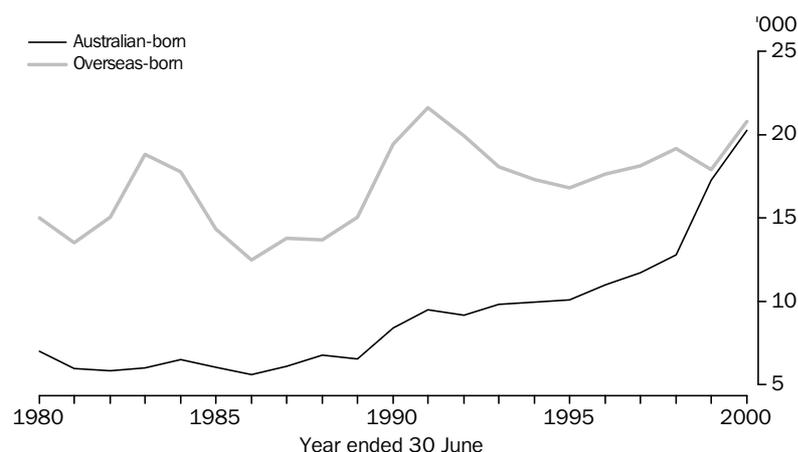
Country of intended residence

Among people departing Australia permanently in 1999–2000, the main countries of intended residence were New Zealand (22%), the United Kingdom (18%), the United States of America (12%), Hong Kong (8%), Singapore (4%) and China (4%). In comparison, the top six destination countries for people leaving Australia in 1979–80 were the United Kingdom (33%), New Zealand (28%), the United States of America (8%), Canada (4%), Italy (3%) and Papua New Guinea (2%).

Country of birth

Over the past two decades the number of overseas-born permanent departures has generally greatly exceeded the number of Australian-born permanent departures. Throughout the 1980s, the proportion of departures who were Australian-born (some of whom were the Australian-born children of former settlers departing permanently) ranged between one-quarter and one-third of all permanent departures. Since the late 1980s, this proportion has been steadily increasing. In particular, the past two years have seen a rapid increase in the number of Australian-born persons departing permanently, so that they now closely parallel the number of overseas-born departures. In 1999–2000, just under half (49% or 20,300) of those departing permanently had been born in Australia.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES

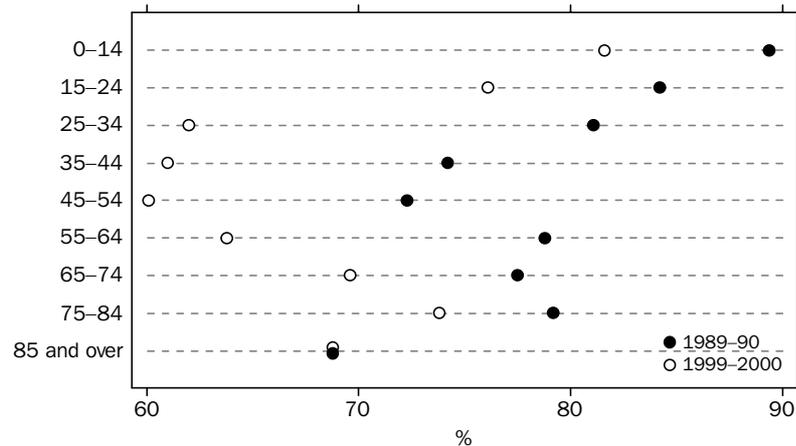


After the Australian-born, the largest group of people departing in 1999–2000 were those born in New Zealand (11% of all departures), followed by those born in the United Kingdom (10%), China (4%) and Hong Kong (4%). While the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom has declined considerably in the last two decades, the number of emigrants to China and Hong Kong has increased consistently.

Traditionally, the majority of overseas-born people departing permanently have returned to their country of birth. In each year between 1979–80 and 1991–92, such departures accounted for at least 80% of all permanent departures of the overseas-born. Since then, however, the proportion of overseas-born returning to their country of birth has declined, gradually falling to 76% in 1996–97 before dropping rapidly to 67% in 1998–99 and 66% in 1999–2000.

In 1979–80, those most commonly returning to their country of birth were people born in New Zealand (93% of New Zealand-born departures), the United States (90% of the United States-born departures) and Italy (88% of Italy-born departures); in 1999–2000 they were most likely to be from Hong Kong (85% of Hong Kong-born departures), New Zealand (83% of New Zealand-born departures), or the United States (78% of the United States-born departures). Generally, those most likely to be returning to their country of birth were in the younger age groups (82% of departures aged 0–14 and 76% of those aged 15–24, in 1999–2000). Those of prime working age (25–54 years) were least likely to be returning to their country of birth, probably reflecting broader overseas employment opportunities as a result of increasing globalisation. Since 1989–90, the greatest decline in the proportion returning to their country of birth has occurred among 25–34 year olds (19 percentage points) and 55–64 year olds (15 percentage points).

PROPORTION RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH



Departure rates

Over the past 15 years, departure rates have varied markedly between people born in different countries. While the highest numbers of departures have been Australian-born, their rate of departure was relatively low (138 per 100,000 in 1999–2000). New Zealanders have, over time, been the most mobile group, leaving at a rate of between 1,000 and 3,000 per 100,000 until 1999–2000. These rates reflect the freedom of movement possible because of the lack of visa requirements for New Zealand citizens. However, their departure rates have declined steadily throughout the period. While departures of the New Zealand-born have generally greatly exceeded those of other birthplace groups, in 1999–2000 they were closely rivalled by departures of the Canada-born and China-born (1,100 each), and were surpassed by departures of the Hong Kong-born (2,800).

PERMANENT DEPARTURE RATES(a), Selected Countries of Birth

Country of birth	1984–85	1989–90	1994–95	1999–2000
Australia	49	64	73	138
Overseas				
New Zealand	2 437	2 732	1 973	1 207
United States	1 145	1 318	927	929
Canada	1 396	1 468	976	1 060
China	223	214	655	1 072
United Kingdom and Ireland(b)	411	430	305	353
Philippines	230	171	175	179
Viet Nam	56	129	170	263
Germany	195	218	151	216
Netherlands	236	245	159	180
Italy	121	108	62	101
Hong Kong	370	332	876	2 816
Indonesia	304	362	283	659
All overseas-born	431	501	405	461
Total all countries	129	163	149	214

(a) Per 100,000 population by country of birth.

(b) In 1999–2000, departure rates for the United Kingdom and Ireland separately were 341 and 604, respectively.

Departure rates *continued*

People from older migration streams (including most European countries) exhibit lower rates of departure than the average for all countries. In contrast, departure rates for migrants from Viet Nam, China and Hong Kong have increased markedly over the past 15 years.

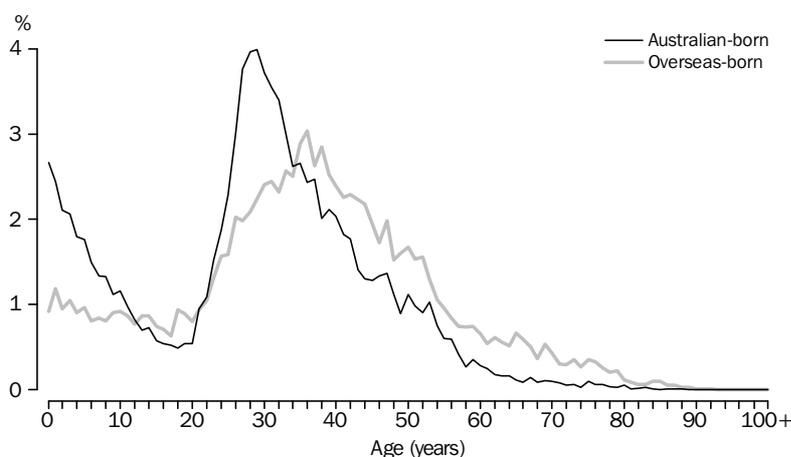
Although there are inevitable losses of new settlers in the first few years after arrival, and in response to economic downturns, high settler loss varies between birthplace groups. According to Price¹, high losses are associated with the country of origin having good social services, relatively strong economies or strong family ties, while losses are lower among settlers from countries with unsettled political conditions and/or with poor economies. Such settlers would find it either impossible or undesirable to return to their country of origin, even in times of economic downturn in Australia.

Age and sex

Similar to settler arrivals, those departing permanently had a younger age structure than the total Australian population. Among total permanent departures in 1999–2000, the largest age groups were 30–34 years (14%), 25–29 years (13%) and 35–39 years (13%). Since 1973, Australians who meet the requirements for a pension have been able to receive this pension despite not residing in Australia. Although this has allowed large numbers of former immigrants to return to their country of birth with the support of the pension², older people were still under-represented among permanent departures (6% of permanent departures were aged 60 years and over, compared with 16% of the Australian population).

Because people born in overseas countries have aged since their arrival in Australia, they have a slightly older age structure than the Australian-born population departing permanently, with 20% being aged 50 years and over compared to 9% for the Australian-born population. The high proportion of Australian-born residents aged under 10 years (18%) is caused by the inclusion of the children (who were born in Australia) of overseas-born people.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES, 1999–2000



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

² Graeme Hugo, 'The economic implications of emigration from Australia', Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994.

Age and sex continued

Males and females each comprised around half of all permanent departures during 1999–2000. Australian-born departures were slightly more likely to be female (51%), while overseas-born departures were slightly more likely to be male (52%). A greater proportion of female than male departures occurred at the younger end of the age spectrum; 58% of females departing were aged under 35 years, compared with 51% of male departures. Conversely, a greater proportion of male than female departures occurred in the older age groups, although the difference was less pronounced; 16% of males departures were aged 50 years and over, compared with 14% of female departures.

Occupation

During 1999–2000, 76% of permanent departures aged 15 years and over stated their occupation on departure, while 22% had not been in the labour force and 2% were unemployed. Of those who stated an occupation, the largest occupational groups were Professionals (35%), Managers and administrators (18%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (14%).

Media commentary has often focussed on the 'brain drain' of Australia's skilled workers departing permanently to overseas countries. Whilst there are a large number of skilled workers leaving Australia, they are more than compensated for by the number of skilled migrants entering Australia. Furthermore, significant benefits can accrue to Australia through the emigration of skilled workers, such as:

- emigrants may return later to Australia bringing their new skills and experience;
- emigrants may forge links for the exchange of information and investment, and open markets for Australian skills, goods and services; and
- emigrants may bring financial benefits through remittances and the investment of foreign capital in Australia¹.

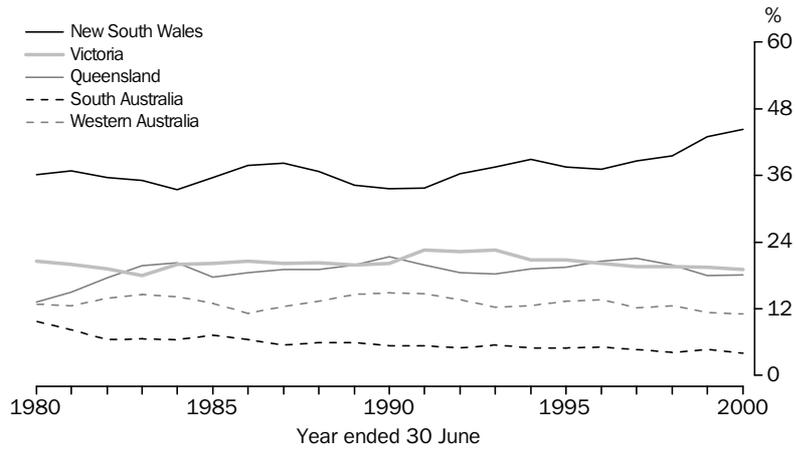
During 1999–2000, there was an overall net gain in both skilled and unskilled occupations. The largest net gains were among Professionals, Tradespersons and related workers, and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (see table 3.7).

State last lived in

The greatest proportion of permanent departures in 1998–99 had lived in New South Wales prior to departure, (44%), another 19% lived in Victoria and 18% lived in Queensland. Between 1989–90 and 1999–2000, the proportion of permanent departures from New South Wales increased, while the proportion from Victoria and Queensland remained relatively stable.

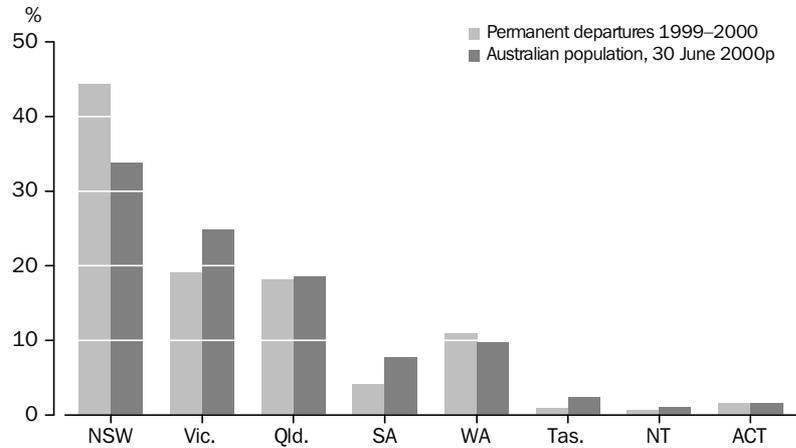
¹ Graeme Hugo, *The economic implications of emigration from Australia*, Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994.

STATE OF LAST ADDRESS, Permanent Departures



The State of last residence of permanent departures varied from the current distribution of the Australian population. In 1999–2000, the proportion of permanent departures leaving from New South Wales and Western Australia was greater than the proportion of the Australian population currently living in these States. In the Australian Capital Territory the proportion of permanent departures was virtually equal to their share of the Australian population and in all other States and Territories the proportion of departures was lower than the corresponding proportion of the population.

STATE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES AND STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION



3.1 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Selected Countries of Birth

Year end 30 June	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	India	Indonesia	Malaysia	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	United Kingdom	Viet Nam	Total(a)
1980	1 219	799	844	631	1 585	13 181	2 013	2 765	16 738	12 915	80 748
1981	1 342	775	1 009	1 358	1 865	17 387	2 792	3 254	31 465	12 172	110 689
1982	1 385	1 295	1 475	1 520	2 393	11 637	3 251	3 332	36 994	11 088	118 031
1983	1 167	1 369	1 673	869	1 937	6 867	2 735	2 758	26 444	8 690	93 011
1984	1 613	2 017	1 586	979	1 652	5 771	2 874	1 637	12 954	9 513	68 813
1985	3 144	3 289	1 948	1 304	2 413	9 077	3 162	1 435	11 606	8 487	77 508
1986	3 138	3 118	2 135	1 083	2 284	13 284	4 128	3 132	14 709	7 168	92 590
1987	2 693	3 403	2 540	1 385	3 946	13 584	6 409	4 671	20 235	6 645	113 541
1988	3 281	5 571	3 041	1 243	6 239	20 907	10 429	3 791	24 587	5 962	143 466
1989	3 819	7 307	3 109	1 422	7 681	23 539	9 204	3 024	23 933	7 971	145 316
1990	3 069	8 052	3 016	1 252	6 417	11 178	6 080	2 424	23 521	11 156	121 227
1991	3 256	13 541	5 081	1 071	5 744	7 467	6 388	2 084	20 746	13 248	121 688
1992	3 388	12 913	5 608	1 145	3 123	7 242	5 917	1 274	14 465	9 592	107 391
1993	3 046	6 520	3 553	1 184	1 555	6 694	3 731	1 021	9 484	5 651	76 330
1994	2 740	3 333	2 643	622	1 252	7 772	4 179	1 654	8 963	5 434	69 768
1995	3 708	4 135	3 908	1 013	1 107	10 498	4 116	2 792	10 689	5 097	87 428
1996	11 247	4 361	3 700	1 793	1 081	12 265	3 232	3 190	11 268	3 567	99 139
1997	7 761	3 894	2 681	1 750	1 056	13 072	2 808	3 211	9 674	2 966	85 752
1998	4 338	3 194	2 786	1 917	931	14 723	2 769	4 281	9 193	2 311	77 327
1999	6 133	1 918	2 557	2 491	1 296	18 677	3 318	5 024	8 785	2 137	84 143
2000	6 809	1 467	4 631	2 943	1 771	21 889	3 186	5 691	9 201	1 502	92 272

(a) Includes other and not stated.

3.2 SETTLER ARRIVALS, State or Territory of Intended Address

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust(a)</i>
1980	32 355	20 839	9 925	5 009	8 458	647	617	1 322	80 748
1981	40 976	26 225	16 658	7 026	14 501	1 198	1 123	1 237	110 689
1982	42 714	27 629	16 537	8 024	17 924	1 042	1 166	1 262	118 031
1983	31 363	21 982	13 824	7 254	14 635	805	798	1 236	93 011
1984	25 511	18 061	8 512	5 077	8 644	765	732	1 261	68 813
1985	30 139	20 135	9 369	5 135	9 695	782	978	1 250	77 508
1986	36 825	23 934	11 792	4 922	11 754	949	1 047	1 361	92 590
1987	45 697	29 051	14 056	5 725	15 723	937	941	1 407	113 541
1988	57 308	35 013	20 974	6 275	20 047	1 015	1 052	1 769	143 466
1989	56 065	35 024	21 780	6 867	22 278	846	927	1 523	145 316
1990	47 153	31 788	15 922	5 898	17 512	864	733	1 343	121 227
1991	47 569	32 071	16 243	5 963	15 819	709	825	1 488	121 688
1992	44 066	27 547	15 189	4 796	11 712	617	569	1 178	107 391
1993	32 093	19 053	10 939	3 534	7 928	401	426	949	76 330
1994	30 886	15 918	10 267	3 201	7 743	465	372	807	69 768
1995	38 056	19 968	13 179	3 782	10 379	552	496	1 001	87 428
1996	44 327	22 269	15 284	3 842	11 318	556	494	1 021	99 139
1997	37 212	18 266	14 640	3 336	10 518	431	490	833	85 752
1998	31 694	16 233	15 095	3 069	9 741	369	435	657	77 327
1999	35 141	17 291	16 028	3 320	10 672	442	474	763	84 143
2000	39 311	19 319	17 286	3 105	11 512	444	471	809	92 272

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

3.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Country of Birth and State/Territory of Intended Address—Year Ended 30 June 2000

Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Oceania and Antarctica									
Australia (incl. ET)	171	58	92	9	38	3	4	4	378
New Zealand	7 682	3 663	8 080	341	1 775	117	101	124	21 889
Fiji	1 221	288	303	20	3	5	—	16	1 856
Papua New Guinea	18	6	56	—	—	—	4	—	84
Other	917	326	537	13	20	—	3	15	1 832
<i>Total</i>	10 009	4 341	9 068	383	1 836	125	112	159	26 039
North-West Europe									
Austria	44	26	22	7	26	—	—	3	127
Denmark	24	22	18	3	8	3	3	—	80
France	118	35	30	11	14	—	6	3	219
Germany	284	165	141	50	117	4	10	10	781
Ireland	409	106	68	19	130	9	5	3	748
Netherlands	118	88	108	36	57	11	11	9	438
Switzerland	69	32	47	13	40	3	3	—	208
United Kingdom	2 747	1 312	2 030	665	2 262	54	61	70	9 201
Other	89	55	58	11	32	—	—	5	252
<i>Total</i>	3 902	1 841	2 522	814	2 686	86	99	104	12 054
Southern and Eastern Europe									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	192	242	59	65	98	3	7	6	672
Croatia	474	227	59	85	166	3	—	13	1 026
Cyprus	26	12	3	—	3	—	3	—	45
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	120	123	13	4	35	—	—	—	295
Greece	39	35	6	8	7	—	6	—	101
Hungary	47	13	12	6	5	—	—	—	84
Italy	51	65	16	10	23	—	3	—	168
Malta	25	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	41
Poland	69	56	33	24	34	3	3	4	222
Portugal	27	4	3	—	13	—	—	—	47
Romania	89	112	21	22	48	3	—	12	306
Russian Federation	31	11	6	5	10	—	—	—	65
Spain	18	7	4	4	6	—	3	—	40
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	672	833	320	189	289	8	3	42	2 356
Other	457	373	151	110	81	6	3	22	1 203
<i>Total</i>	2 337	2 122	711	533	818	25	23	101	6 671
North Africa and the Middle East									
Egypt	197	100	34	8	20	—	—	—	360
Iran	443	171	49	54	70	3	—	8	797
Israel	44	48	3	—	9	—	—	—	105
Lebanon	931	239	12	21	18	—	—	5	1 226
Syria	120	44	5	6	4	—	—	—	182
Turkey	224	231	26	16	12	—	3	3	513
Other	1 532	787	126	107	229	32	23	12	2 848
<i>Total</i>	3 491	1 620	255	213	362	35	25	29	6 031
South-East Asia									
Cambodia	99	98	13	27	8	—	3	3	250
Indonesia	1 209	635	137	36	890	6	19	10	2 943
Laos	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	17
Malaysia	436	574	188	60	487	10	8	7	1 771
Philippines	1 742	596	488	121	147	16	47	28	3 186
Singapore	212	211	69	34	355	3	3	—	884
Thailand	202	110	86	20	73	11	12	13	527
Viet Nam	535	601	140	89	113	4	9	11	1 502
Other	65	39	13	—	65	—	—	5	189
<i>Total</i>	4 511	2 867	1 135	388	2 139	48	101	77	11 269

(a) Includes not stated State/Territory.

3.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Country of Birth and State/Territory of Intended Address—Year Ended 30 June 2000 *continued*

Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
North-East Asia									
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	4 407	1 651	339	96	217	11	11	77	6 809
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	838	259	241	17	96	5	3	8	1 467
Japan	226	101	150	15	42	3	—	16	553
Korea Republic of (South)	521	52	104	25	36	8	3	19	768
Other	665	280	730	24	33	4	—	8	1 744
<i>Total</i>	6 657	2 343	1 564	177	424	30	17	128	11 341
Southern and Central Asia									
India	2 352	1 435	273	152	309	19	24	67	4 631
Pakistan	596	159	39	29	62	4	3	3	892
Sri Lanka	546	534	81	17	68	3	7	25	1 280
Other	1 212	314	65	7	76	7	6	28	1 715
<i>Total</i>	4 706	2 442	458	205	515	32	38	122	8 518
Americas									
Argentina	21	14	10	0	7	3	—	4	59
Canada	251	116	161	30	84	15	4	12	673
Caribbean	19	5	9	3	4	—	—	—	39
Central America	29	17	11	7	8	—	—	—	73
Chile	76	29	9	3	16	—	—	—	135
United States of America	419	233	189	52	119	19	12	18	1 061
Uruguay	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other	246	41	36	6	31	—	—	6	367
<i>Total</i>	1 071	456	426	102	269	37	17	41	2 419
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Kenya	35	51	13	24	106	—	3	3	231
Mauritius	40	52	3	5	17	—	—	—	118
South Africa	2 016	677	901	189	1 840	17	19	29	5 691
Zimbabwe	112	45	126	22	261	—	4	3	573
Other	386	456	92	49	225	8	15	13	1 244
<i>Total</i>	2 589	1 281	1 134	289	2 449	26	39	47	7 857
Other	38	6	13	—	14	—	—	3	73
Total	39 311	19 319	17 286	3 105	11 512	444	471	809	92 272

(a) Includes not stated State/Territory.

3.4 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Selected Countries of Birth

Year ended 30 June	Australia (incl. ET)	Canada	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Indonesia	Ireland	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Viet Nam	Total(a)
1980	7 009	251	39	57	54	281	3 512	6 235	596	37	22 017
1981	5 950	232	51	44	62	218	4 170	4 594	492	38	19 492
1982	5 825	246	64	52	76	249	5 312	4 653	544	52	20 885
1983	5 998	199	52	45	68	248	6 723	6 756	559	40	24 830
1984	6 499	247	47	48	92	207	6 193	6 249	554	49	24 304
1985	6 058	277	78	97	70	180	4 861	4 669	438	45	20 378
1986	5 611	236	82	70	60	170	4 750	3 401	519	77	18 100
1987	6 122	244	98	71	66	187	5 550	3 439	517	100	19 928
1988	6 770	279	92	130	58	174	5 235	3 721	515	101	20 471
1989	6 567	265	133	181	98	243	5 248	4 382	501	100	21 647
1990	8 404	365	163	171	122	379	7 846	4 943	643	147	27 857
1991	9 491	371	234	211	139	415	9 023	5 138	720	187	31 130
1992	9 181	299	303	294	172	442	6 641	4 820	669	202	29 122
1993	9 803	292	388	340	210	332	5 978	4 130	694	247	27 905
1994	9 933	293	351	574	140	302	6 120	3 676	584	240	27 280
1995	10 094	259	703	671	122	303	6 003	3 423	481	268	26 948
1996	11 013	297	760	783	122	349	6 077	3 616	531	265	28 670
1997	11 703	266	798	955	151	402	5 734	3 737	587	308	29 857
1998	12 789	311	1 054	1 023	219	418	5 722	3 971	623	374	31 985
1999	17 264	278	1 427	1 375	336	280	3 788	3 487	590	455	35 181
2000	20 265	307	1 802	1 585	445	337	4 526	3 959	604	458	41 078

(a) Includes other and not stated.

3.5 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, State or Territory of Last Residence

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1980	7 955	4 516	2 907	2 133	2 833	305	228	504	22 017
1981	7 174	3 902	2 924	1 588	2 456	235	207	447	19 492
1982	7 451	3 999	3 675	1 334	2 890	261	198	460	20 885
1983	8 718	4 466	4 917	1 624	3 622	286	250	430	24 830
1984	8 142	4 858	4 925	1 569	3 456	230	230	403	24 304
1985	7 257	4 099	3 620	1 482	2 646	280	222	381	20 378
1986	6 847	3 727	3 358	1 174	2 028	228	207	301	18 100
1987	7 604	4 012	3 795	1 091	2 487	240	202	356	19 928
1988	7 516	4 159	3 901	1 212	2 734	286	211	343	20 471
1989	7 422	4 292	4 315	1 290	3 156	232	199	360	21 647
1990	9 337	5 604	5 948	1 484	4 121	302	236	410	27 857
1991	10 480	7 019	6 175	1 670	4 560	334	217	574	31 130
1992	10 565	6 494	5 390	1 432	3 977	340	270	501	29 122
1993	10 470	6 303	5 105	1 539	3 409	291	224	491	27 905
1994	10 599	5 688	5 251	1 340	3 428	311	239	418	27 280
1995	10 123	5 598	5 246	1 328	3 585	368	270	424	26 948
1996	10 650	5 773	5 875	1 444	3 890	324	261	435	28 670
1997	11 520	5 869	6 314	1 412	3 614	370	268	487	29 857
1998	12 661	6 265	6 367	1 339	4 006	385	317	623	31 985
1999	15 111	6 873	6 312	1 636	3 973	405	258	606	35 181
2000	18 217	7 841	7 460	1 666	4 533	391	272	686	41 078

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

3.6 PERMANENT DEPARTURES TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)

Year ended 30 June	Canada	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(b)
RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH (no.)										
1980	201	—	33	172	396	239	3 271	5 263	539	12 149
1981	190	3	28	144	356	216	3 963	3 733	455	11 036
1982	202	11	24	167	356	213	5 114	3 736	501	12 495
1983	161	3	23	169	320	236	6 504	5 797	509	16 072
1984	191	5	22	122	322	240	5 965	5 363	496	14 977
1985	217	8	51	104	301	171	4 624	3 914	393	11 751
1986	192	6	34	121	239	99	4 497	2 754	462	10 076
1987	193	8	42	116	217	149	5 256	2 730	454	11 080
1988	224	6	86	99	229	124	4 929	3 037	460	11 032
1989	223	14	124	176	230	185	4 902	3 678	453	12 203
1990	296	17	127	292	250	178	7 313	3 957	563	15 713
1991	289	37	161	316	226	182	8 387	4 113	650	17 691
1992	251	47	259	339	287	184	6 131	3 976	602	16 161
1993	214	95	303	240	198	132	5 564	3 190	612	14 192
1994	232	101	512	223	166	108	5 728	2 735	500	13 570
1995	184	302	616	231	123	100	5 581	2 563	409	13 026
1996	213	366	687	263	136	71	5 611	2 718	453	13 630
1997	197	401	854	322	163	82	5 209	2 802	499	13 799
1998	238	658	903	360	140	78	5 146	2 983	523	14 609
1999	183	720	1 205	195	152	90	3 171	2 291	478	12 051
2000	198	950	1 353	236	165	90	3 763	2 525	472	13 792
PROPORTION OF ALL DEPARTURES (%)										
1980	80.1	0.0	57.9	61.2	88.0	73.3	93.1	84.4	90.4	81.0
1981	81.9	5.9	63.6	66.1	88.3	77.1	95.0	81.3	92.5	81.5
1982	82.1	17.2	46.2	67.1	87.5	72.7	96.3	80.3	92.1	83.0
1983	80.9	5.8	51.1	68.1	84.7	78.7	96.7	85.8	91.1	85.3
1984	77.3	10.6	45.8	58.9	86.3	72.7	96.3	85.8	89.5	84.1
1985	78.3	10.3	52.6	57.8	90.1	71.5	95.1	83.8	89.7	82.1
1986	81.4	7.3	48.6	71.2	85.7	69.2	94.7	81.0	89.0	80.7
1987	79.1	8.2	59.2	62.0	82.5	72.7	94.7	79.4	87.8	80.3
1988	80.3	6.5	66.2	56.9	83.9	66.7	94.2	81.6	89.3	80.5
1989	84.2	10.5	68.5	72.4	83.3	77.7	93.4	83.9	90.4	80.9
1990	81.1	10.4	74.3	77.0	85.0	72.4	93.2	80.1	87.6	80.8
1991	77.9	15.8	76.3	76.1	83.1	68.9	93.0	80.1	90.3	81.8
1992	83.9	15.5	88.1	76.7	84.9	73.9	92.3	82.5	90.0	81.0
1993	73.3	24.5	89.1	72.3	79.5	67.3	93.1	77.2	88.2	78.4
1994	79.2	28.8	89.2	73.8	79.8	62.1	93.6	74.4	85.6	78.2
1995	71.0	43.0	91.8	76.2	75.9	65.4	93.0	74.9	85.0	77.3
1996	71.7	48.2	87.7	75.4	77.7	57.3	92.3	75.2	85.3	77.2
1997	74.1	50.3	89.4	80.1	75.8	66.7	90.8	75.0	85.0	76.0
1998	76.5	62.4	88.3	86.1	83.3	60.5	89.9	75.1	83.9	76.1
1999	65.8	50.5	87.6	69.6	69.7	60.4	83.7	65.7	81.0	67.3
2000	64.5	52.7	85.4	70.0	67.9	55.2	83.1	63.8	78.1	66.2

(a) Excludes departures of persons born in Australia.

(b) Includes other and not stated.

3.7 SETTLER ARRIVALS AND PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Occupation(a)—1999–2000

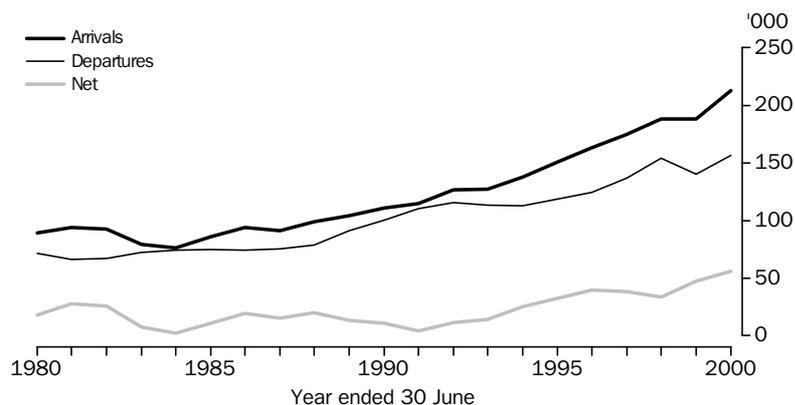
<i>Major occupation group</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net</i>
MALES			
Managers and administrators	3 581	3 108	473
Professionals	8 973	4 891	4 082
Associated professionals	2 548	2 014	534
Tradespersons and related workers	4 923	1 509	3 414
Advanced clerical and service workers	116	144	-28
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 630	1 303	327
Intermediate production and transport workers	1 347	491	856
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 261	742	519
Labourers and related workers	1 047	381	666
Other and not stated	900	51	849
Not applicable(b)	7 174	2 341	4 833
<i>Total</i>	<i>33 500</i>	<i>16 975</i>	<i>16 525</i>
FEMALES			
Managers and administrators	1 938	1 497	441
Professionals	8 092	4 094	3 998
Associated professionals	1 545	850	695
Tradespersons and related workers	1 152	335	817
Advanced clerical and service workers	1 279	846	433
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	3 857	2 180	1 677
Intermediate production and transport workers	178	64	114
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 377	716	661
Labourers and related workers	406	151	255
Other and not stated	755	60	695
Not applicable(b)	15 269	5 904	9 365
<i>Total</i>	<i>35 848</i>	<i>16 697</i>	<i>19 151</i>
PERSONS			
Managers and administrators	5 519	4 605	914
Professionals	17 065	8 985	8 080
Associated professionals	4 093	2 864	1 229
Tradespersons and related workers	6 075	1 844	4 231
Advanced clerical and service workers	1 395	990	405
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	5 487	3 483	2 004
Intermediate production and transport workers	1 525	555	970
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 638	1 458	1 180
Labourers and related workers	1 453	532	921
Other and not stated	1 655	111	1 544
Not applicable(b)	22 443	8 245	14 198
Total	69 348	33 672	35 676

(a) Only includes persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Includes retired, pensioners, disabled, housekeepers, students and unemployed.

Long-term movement refers to arrivals and departures involving a period of 12 months or more. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay overseas for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing having stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

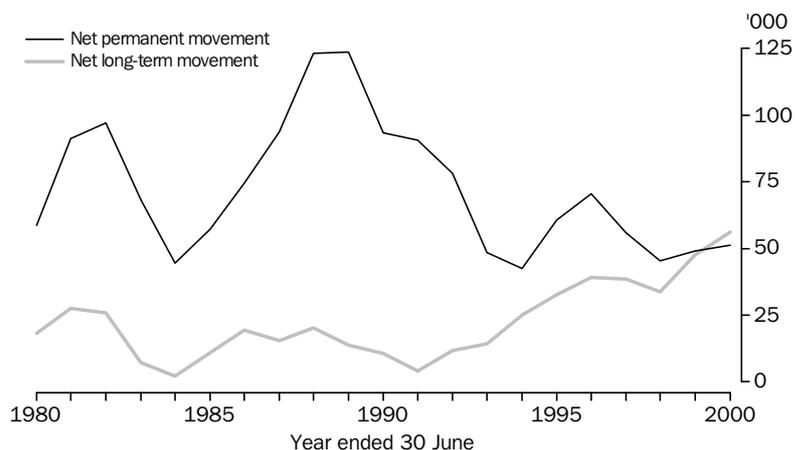


(a) See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

TWENTY YEAR HIGH

For the first time, net long-term movement exceeded net permanent movement in 1999–2000. As net permanent movement and net long-term movement (along with category jumping) comprise net overseas migration, net long-term movement is now making a greater contribution to net overseas migration and hence estimated resident population than net permanent movement. While both components have fluctuated over the past 20 years the fluctuation has been greater for net permanent movement which reached a high of 123,700 in 1988–89 and a low of 42,500 in 1993–94. Net long-term movement is currently experiencing its high point for the past 20 years, 56,100 in 1999–2000, having risen from a low of 2,000 in 1983–84.

NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT



RECENT TRENDS

Over the past 20 years, the number of long-term arrivals to Australia has more than doubled increasing from 89,500 in 1979–80 to 212,800 in 1999–2000. A slight drop in the number of long-term arrivals occurred during 1998–99 after 11 years of continued increase since 1987–88. The drop in 1998–99 was probably due to a break in series. From July 1998, DIMA has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents. Previously DIMA had only been able to collect *intended* length of stay details. The result has been a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly. (See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2). The highest increase during the past 20 years (25,000) was recorded between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 while the highest decrease was between 1981–82 and 1982–83 (–12,900).

In 1979–80, there were more long-term Australian resident arrivals (60,000 or 67%) than long-term visitor arrivals (29,600 or 33%). Over time, long-term visitor arrivals have grown and in 1989–90 outnumbered long-term Australian resident arrivals for the first time. In 1999–2000, long-term visitor arrivals totalled 133,200 or 63% of all long-term arrivals and Australian resident arrivals, 79,700 or 37%.

As with long-term arrivals, long-term departures have also more than doubled over the past 20 years. Long-term departures rose from 71,300 in 1979–80 to 156,800 in 1999–2000, an increase of 85,400. The highest increase (17,500) was recorded between 1996–97 and 1997–98 while the highest decrease was between 1997–98 and 1998–99 (–14,000).

The year 1999–2000 saw the highest number of residents departing long-term over the past 20 years (84,900 or 54% of all long-term departures). In 1979–80 resident long-term departures numbered 52,100 and represented 73% of all long-term departures.

Long-term visitor departures have increased both numerically and as a proportion of all long-term departures. Between 1979–80 and 1999–2000 long-term visitor departures increased nearly four times (19,200 in 1979–80 to 71,900 in 1999–2000). Twenty years ago they represented 27% of all long-term departures, currently they represent 46%, a consequence of an increase in long-term visitor arrivals.

LONG-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, Australian Residents and Overseas Visitors

Year ended 30 June	ARRIVALS.....			DEPARTURES.....		
	<i>Australian residents</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Australian residents</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	no.	%	%	no.
1980	67.0	33.0	89 549	73.0	27.0	71 342
1981	63.6	36.4	94 091	71.8	28.2	66 621
1982	62.5	37.5	92 620	69.6	30.4	66 808
1983	61.4	38.6	79 728	64.9	35.1	72 458
1984	64.3	35.7	76 470	66.5	33.5	74 441
1985	62.7	37.3	85 748	69.1	30.9	74 869
1986	60.3	39.7	93 806	66.8	33.2	74 363
1987	58.9	41.1	90 922	64.8	35.2	75 393
1988	55.5	44.5	98 782	64.3	35.7	78 553
1989	51.4	48.6	104 564	63.4	36.6	90 991
1990	48.8	51.2	110 695	62.2	37.8	100 199
1991	51.5	48.5	114 711	60.5	39.5	110 512
1992	49.6	50.4	126 781	58.3	41.7	115 162
1993	54.6	45.4	127 436	57.8	42.2	113 190
1994	54.9	45.1	137 600	57.5	42.5	112 707
1995	52.3	47.7	151 095	57.7	42.3	118 533
1996	48.4	51.6	163 578	56.5	43.5	124 386
1997	45.7	54.3	175 249	54.0	46.0	136 748
1998	44.8	55.2	188 114	51.5	48.5	154 294
1999	36.2	63.8	187 802	59.1	40.9	140 281
2000	37.4	62.6	212 849	54.2	45.8	156 768

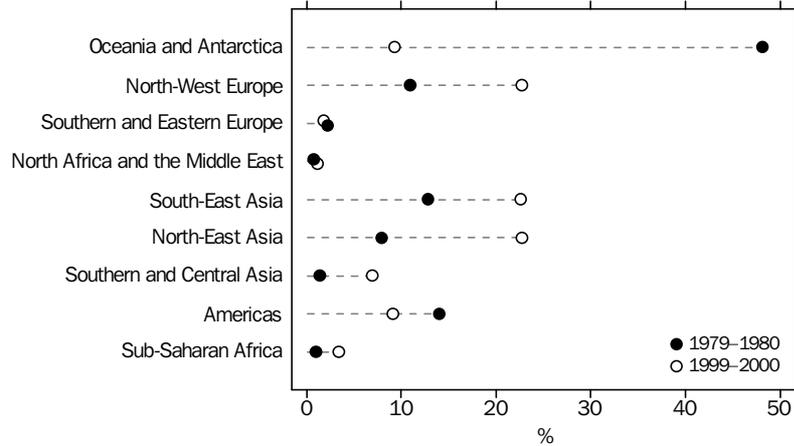
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS

The number of long-term visitor arrivals increased over four times from 29,600 in 1979–80 to 133,200 in 1999–2000. There has been a continued rise in visitor arrivals in the last seven years with the highest increase (16,100) recorded between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

Main source regions

In the 1980s, the majority (32%) of long-term visitor arrivals came from Oceania (mainly from New Zealand), followed by visitor arrivals from countries in South-East Asia (17%), North-West Europe (15%), the Americas (14%), and North-East Asia (13%). In the 1990s, more visitors came from countries in North-East (27%) and South-East Asia (24%) than from North-West Europe (18%), Oceania (11%) and the Americas (10%). In the year 1999–2000 visitors from North-West Europe increased and together with South-East Asia and North-East Asia each represented 23% of all long-term visitors to Australia. The Americas and Oceania each represented 9%.

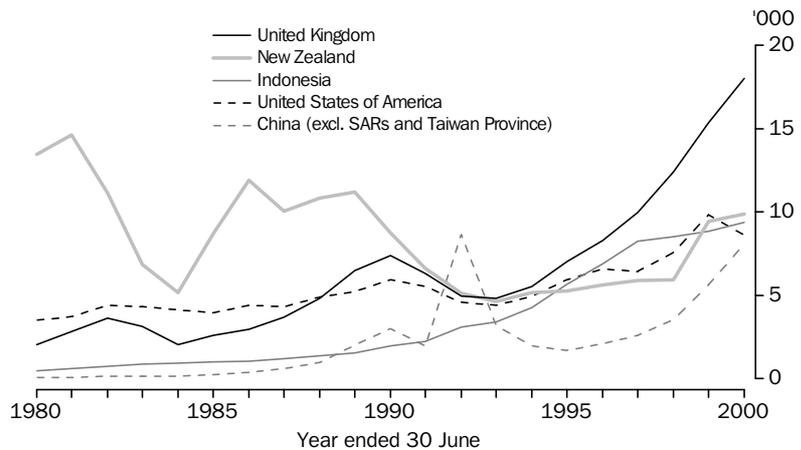
LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Region



Main source countries

The main source countries of long-term overseas visitors in 1999–2000 were the United Kingdom (18,000 or 14%), New Zealand (9,900 or 7%), Indonesia (9,400 or 7%), the United States of America (8,600 or 6%), and China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province) (8,000 or 6%) altogether accounting for more than two-fifths of total long-term visitor arrivals. Over the past 20 years, the United Kingdom has remained in the top five source countries for long-term visitor arrivals, overtaking New Zealand to become first in 1992–93. The United States of America has also been a consistent representative with the exception of three years in the early 1990s. In 1999–2000, for the first time since 1979–80, visitors from Japan were not included in the top five source countries while for the second successive year visitors from Malaysia were not in the top five. Long-term overseas visitors from Indonesia increased in number making its way into the top five source countries from 1994–95, pushing New Zealand to sixth position in that year. New Zealand regained its place in the top five source countries during 1998–99, where it ranked third. China, a top five representative for the first time in 1991–92, returned in the top five again in 1999–2000 after an absence of seven years.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Source Countries



Age, sex and occupation

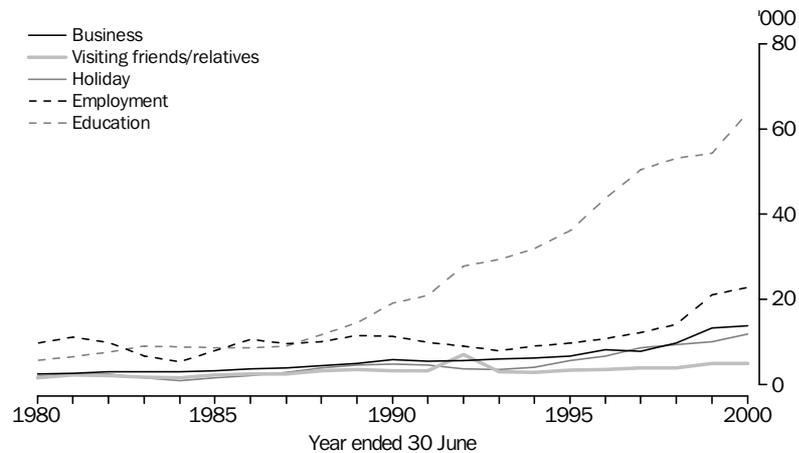
The age and sex composition of long-term overseas visitor arrivals has not changed over the past 20 years. During this period, long-term overseas visitors consisted mainly of persons aged 15–24 years (57,800 or 43% in 1999–2000) and of males (73,800 or 55% in 1999–2000). Males, on average, were around two years older than females, with a median age of 25 years for males and 24 years for females in 1999–2000.

In 1999–2000, less than half (53,000 or 43%) of the 122,300 long-term visitor arrivals aged 15 years and over had a stated occupation. Of those who stated an occupation, most were professionals (20,200 or 38%) or managers and administrators (12,700 or 24%).

Main reason for journey

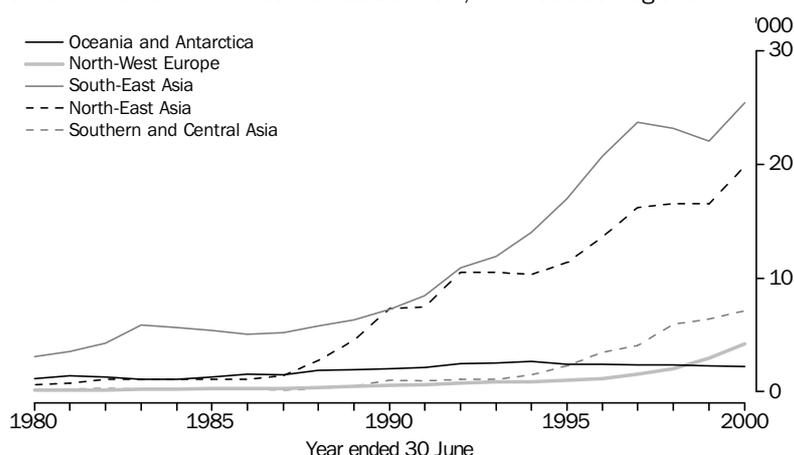
Education has been the main reason for coming to Australia for long-term visitor arrivals since 1987–88. In 1999–2000, 64,000 (48%) overseas visitors came to Australia for education. Twenty years ago travel for education among long-term overseas visitors was male-dominated with a sex ratio of 175 males for every 100 females in 1979–80. By 1999–2000 the sex ratio had fallen to 115. Long-term overseas student visitors in 1999–2000 were young with 74% aged below 25 years. In 1999–2000 male student visitors (median age of 22 years) were on average one year older than female student visitors (median age of 21 years).

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Main Reason For Journey



Over the past 20 years students from South-East Asia have averaged around 45% of all long-term visitor arrivals to Australia for education. On average, a further 30% were students from North-East Asia, 8% were from Oceania, 7% were from Southern and Central Asia and a further 4% were from North-West Europe. In 1999–2000 the major source regions for students were South-East Asia 25,400 (40%), North-East Asia 19,800 (31%), Southern and Central Asia 7,100 (11%), North-West Europe 4,200 (7%) and Oceania 2,200 (3%).

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION, Main Source Regions



About 22,900 (17%) and 13,800 (10%) long-term visitor arrivals came for employment and business reasons, respectively, in 1999–2000. This group of visitors were male dominated with a sex ratio of 189 for those who came for employment and 275 for those who came for business reasons. Generally, they were older people than those who came for education, with males older than females. Long-term overseas visitors who came for employment had a median age of 33 years for males and 30 years for females, while those who came for business had a median age of 39 years for males and 36 years for females.

State/Territory of intended address

Over the past 20 years, New South Wales (44% in 1999–2000), Victoria (25% in 1999–2000) and Queensland (13% in 1999–2000) have generally been the most popular States of intended address of most long-term overseas visitors. For a few years in the 1980s Western Australia replaced Queensland as the third most popular destination. In 1999–2000 the States and Territories attracted differing proportions of regional visitors. For example, 40% of all visitors to the Northern Territory were from the Americas while 39% of all Tasmanian visitors were from South-East Asia.

STATE/TERRITORY OF INTENDED ADDRESS OF LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS,
Source regions

	Oceania and Antarctica	North- West Europe	South- East Asia	North- East Asia	The Americas	Other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
New South Wales	9.4	28.2	15.0	24.2	10.2	13.0	59 218
Victoria	6.3	15.3	31.1	23.3	7.4	16.6	32 945
Queensland	17.4	20.9	17.6	25.9	7.9	10.3	17 083
South Australia	4.9	18.0	31.7	25.3	8.9	11.2	4 478
Western Australia	7.0	23.6	38.3	13.7	6.3	11.1	13 774
Tasmania	8.8	11.3	39.4	22.9	5.4	12.2	875
Northern Territory	8.2	27.9	12.1	6.7	39.7	5.3	1 278
Australian Capital Territory	9.2	14.5	19.7	18.3	15.2	23.1	3 525
Total	9.3	22.8	22.6	22.8	9.1	13.5	133 198

Intended length of stay

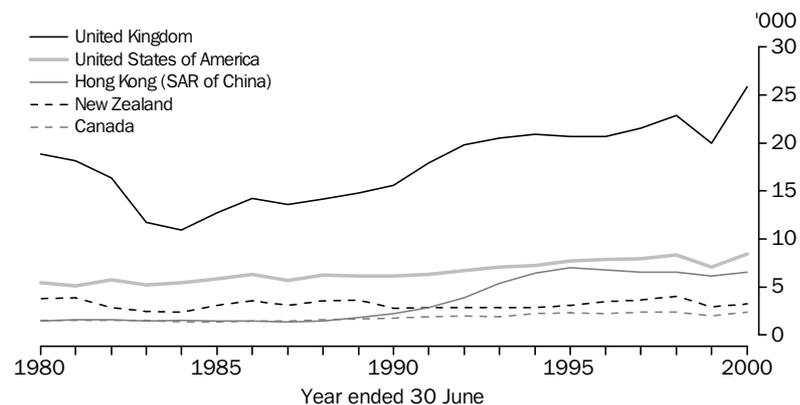
In 1999–2000, the median intended length of stay of long-term overseas visitors was 2.4 years. Visitors for business intended to stay 2.7 years while those who came for employment and education intended to stay 2.5 and 2.4 years, respectively. Long-term holiday makers intended to stay for the shortest length of time (1.7 years).

ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

After reaching its highest level (84,400) in 1997–98, the number of long-term arrivals of Australian residents fell to 67,900 in 1998–99 but rose again to 79,700 in 1999–2000. The majority (61%) of Australian residents returned home within two years in 1999–2000.

The number of Australian residents returning from overseas countries increased for most of the top ten countries between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Residents returning from having spent most time in the United Kingdom increased by 5,900 (29%). Increases were also recorded for the United States of America, 1,400 (19%) and Canada, 400 (19%). Australian residents returning from Singapore decreased by 200 (9%) and by 100 (8%) from Malaysia.

LONG-TERM RESIDENT ARRIVALS(a), Country of Stay



(a) See paragraph 11 of the Explanatory notes.

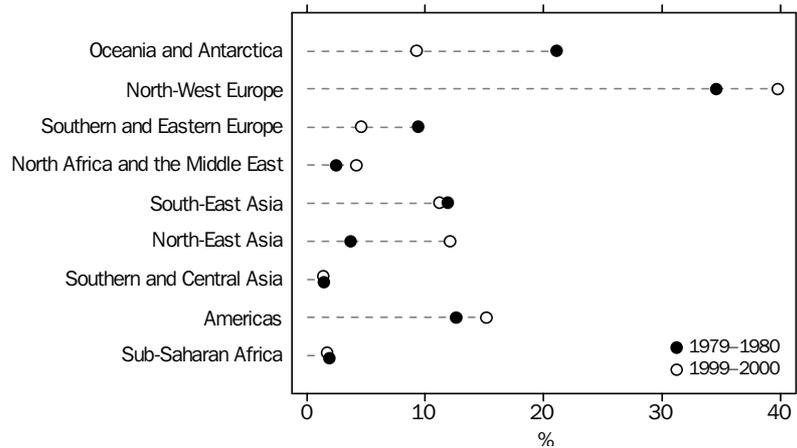
DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

The number of Australian residents departing long-term to other countries has fluctuated in the past 20 years. There was a surge in the number of resident departures in the last six years from 68,400 in 1994–95 to 84,900 in 1999–2000. The highest increase in this period was between 1996–97 and 1997–98 (5,600).

Main destination regions

Over the past 20 years the major destination region for long-term residents departing Australia has been North-West Europe which was the destination of 33% of travellers in the 1980s, 35% in the 1990s and 40% in the year 1999–2000. The proportions travelling to North-East Asia have more than doubled (rising from 5% in the 1980s to 12% in the 1990s and 1999–2000). The proportions travelling to other countries in Oceania have halved (falling from 20% in the 1980s to 12% in the 1990s and 9% in 1999–2000).

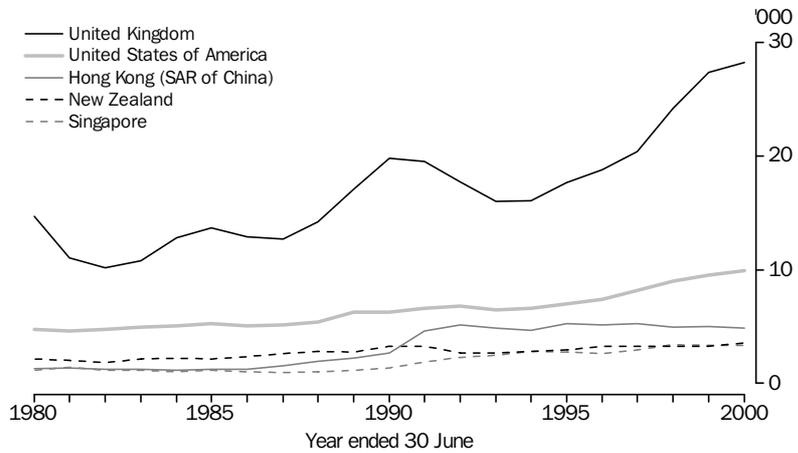
LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Region



Main destination countries

Over the past 20 years, the United Kingdom has been the country where Australian residents leaving long-term intended to spend most time, with 28,300 or 33% in 1999–2000. The United States of America (9,900 or 12% in 1999–2000) has ranked second as the country where Australian residents intended to spend most time since 1986–87 when it replaced Papua New Guinea. Hong Kong (4,900 or 6% in 1999–2000) became the third most popular country of main destination from 1990–91. Papua New Guinea which was the second most popular destination 20 years ago continued to become less popular as a destination choice and ranked seventh in 1999–2000 (2,400 or 3%).

LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Main Destination Countries



Overall, Australian resident departures increased by 2% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Of the countries selected for comparison in table 4.4, Australian resident long-term departures increased to Japan and New Zealand by around 12% and 8%, respectively and decreased to Canada and Papua New Guinea by around 8% and 5%, respectively.

Age, sex and occupation

In 1999–2000, 34% (29,100) long-term resident departures were aged 25–34 years. A further 19% (16,300) were aged 15–24 years, 17% (14,400) were 35–44 years, 13% (10,900) were below 15 years, and the rest (14,200 or 17%) were older than 44 years.

Age, sex and occupation continued

Over the past 20 years the median age has fluctuated and increased. In 1999–2000 males (median age of 30 years) were two years older than females (median age of 28 years). Twenty years ago while males were still two years older than females both sexes were two years younger than currently. Except in the years 1994–95 and 1995–96, there were more male than female resident long-term departures in the last 20 years. Female residents did become more migratory over time (sex ratio declined from 115 in 1979–80 to 102 in 1999–2000).

In 1999–2000, there were more female long-term departures, aged 15 years and over, who did not have a stated occupation (9,700 or 27%) than males (4,900 or 13%). Most of those departing who did state their occupation were professionals (43% among males and 46% among females).

Main reason for journey

Employment was the main reason for long-term resident departures over the past 20 years with the exception of 1985–86 and 1989–90 when it was replaced by holiday. Holiday was the second most important reason followed by visiting friends/relatives and business. In 1999–2000, 33% of long-term resident departures were for employment, 23% for holiday, 11% each for the reasons of visiting friends/relatives and business. The increase in the number of Australian resident departures was mainly for employment reasons (up by 15,800 when 1979–80 and 1999–2000 are compared).

State/Territory of Residence

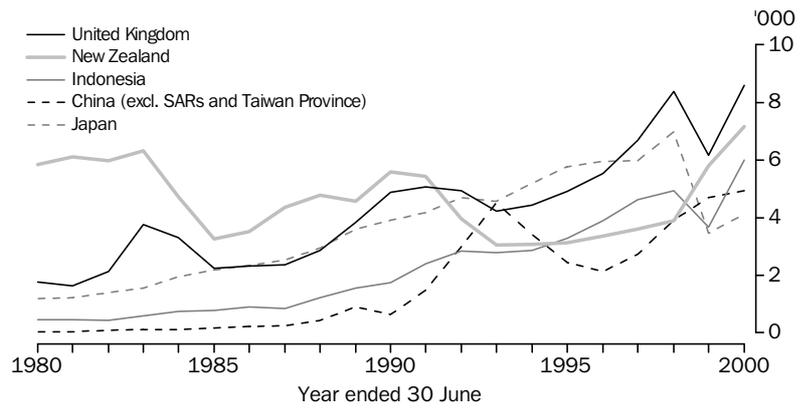
Over the past 20 years, the bulk of resident departures were from New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland (78% in 1999–2000). In 1999–2000, males dominated resident departures from most States/Territories. The exceptions were South Australia (sex ratio of 93) and Tasmania (sex ratio of 97). In the same year, employment was the most popular main reason for journey among residents of all States and Territories, the proportions ranging from 41% for residents of the Australian Capital Territory to 30% for residents from New South Wales.

DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS

In 1999–2000, long-term visitor departures numbered 71,900, an increase of 52,600 over their numbers in 1979–80. The highest level of long-term overseas departures (74,900) was reached in 1997–98 but a substantial drop (17,500) occurred in 1998–99. The lowest level of overseas visitor departures was recorded in 1980–81 (18,800).

The number of long-term overseas visitor departures by top ten countries increased between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Visitor departures to Indonesia and India increased by 64% and 48%, respectively, while visitor departures to China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province) increased by 5%.

LONG-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR DEPARTURES(a), Main Country of Intended Stay



(a) See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

4.1 VISITOR ARRIVALS, Selected Countries of Residence

Year ended 30 June	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	New Zealand	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(a)
1980	74	553	458	1 544	122	2 637	13 446	338	2 062	3 489	29 586
1981	79	698	606	1 824	131	2 838	14 626	529	2 836	3 748	34 220
1982	153	941	737	2 182	143	3 443	11 152	681	3 637	4 416	34 764
1983	135	929	881	2 267	287	4 646	6 828	777	3 155	4 305	30 742
1984	156	903	937	2 378	233	4 447	5 176	687	2 035	4 122	27 282
1985	265	851	1 014	2 550	198	4 166	8 698	696	2 597	3 973	31 975
1986	368	793	1 059	2 923	258	4 050	11 906	607	2 946	4 389	37 249
1987	619	821	1 184	3 351	375	3 721	10 063	746	3 700	4 323	37 325
1988	972	1 604	1 355	3 856	526	3 517	10 852	1 285	4 808	4 893	43 978
1989	2 017	2 273	1 570	4 558	761	3 611	11 193	1 439	6 490	5 206	50 766
1990	3 003	3 619	1 978	6 012	1 205	3 619	8 728	1 920	7 389	5 938	56 728
1991	1 973	4 361	2 262	6 513	1 656	4 183	6 620	2 023	6 306	5 547	55 649
1992	8 641	5 875	3 103	6 769	1 992	4 553	5 118	2 813	4 969	4 587	63 861
1993	3 198	5 194	3 421	6 518	2 154	4 602	4 632	3 271	4 800	4 409	57 842
1994	1 973	4 429	4 261	6 905	2 415	4 784	5 177	4 010	5 533	4 930	62 000
1995	1 695	4 920	5 689	7 439	3 068	5 564	5 248	4 910	7 020	5 966	72 032
1996	2 099	5 637	6 894	7 526	4 147	6 736	5 634	5 842	8 303	6 584	84 372
1997	2 587	6 313	8 274	8 397	5 447	7 546	5 911	6 041	9 950	6 444	95 079
1998	3 529	6 408	8 523	8 277	5 222	6 811	5 952	6 091	12 420	7 570	103 756
1999	5 614	6 623	8 855	7 651	4 282	5 667	9 406	6 776	15 360	9 839	119 892
2000	8 049	7 291	9 384	7 982	4 358	6 546	9 865	7 476	18 040	8 623	133 198

(a) Includes other and not stated.

4.2 VISITOR ARRIVALS, Main Purpose Of Journey(a)—Year Ended 30 June 2000

Main purpose of journey	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....							Total	Median age years
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
MALES									
Business	—	327	3 091	3 814	2 244	606	31	10 113	38.9
Visiting friends/relatives	404	508	454	158	122	181	301	2 128	27.0
Holiday	1 256	2 517	1 552	115	107	134	86	5 767	23.5
Employment	18	1 896	6 927	3 974	1 696	425	24	14 960	32.7
Education	1 486	23 337	7 844	1 341	200	30	9	34 247	22.1
Other and not stated	2 399	1 491	1 021	641	423	354	230	6 559	20.5
Total	5 563	30 076	20 889	10 043	4 792	1 730	681	73 774	25.4
FEMALES									
Business	—	238	1 489	1 267	552	113	14	3 674	35.6
Visiting friends/relatives	406	559	624	294	220	380	368	2 851	31.3
Holiday	1 173	2 800	1 577	148	170	146	104	6 118	23.6
Employment	20	1 539	4 288	1 411	530	107	8	7 903	29.5
Education	1 344	21 231	5 893	1 063	174	18	3	29 725	21.4
Other and not stated	2 364	1 393	2 303	1 639	847	398	209	9 153	28.5
Total	5 308	27 760	16 174	5 822	2 493	1 162	705	59 424	23.9
PERSONS									
Business	—	565	4 580	5 081	2 796	719	45	13 787	38.0
Visiting friends/relatives	810	1 067	1 078	452	342	561	669	4 979	29.2
Holiday	2 429	5 317	3 129	263	277	280	190	11 885	23.6
Employment	38	3 435	11 215	5 385	2 226	532	32	22 863	31.4
Education	2 830	44 568	13 737	2 404	374	48	11	63 972	21.8
Other and not stated	4 763	2 884	3 324	2 280	1 270	752	439	15 712	25.5
Total	10 871	57 836	37 063	15 865	7 285	2 892	1 386	133 198	24.7

(a) On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their main purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to purpose of journey have been published using the above categories. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category included 'In transit' while the 'Holiday' category included both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

4.3 ARRIVALS: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS, State or Territory of Intended Address

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS(b)									
1980	22 766	14 653	7 735	4 091	6 298	880	419	2 422	59 963
1981	22 043	14 631	7 886	4 230	6 362	893	479	2 492	59 871
1982	21 796	14 065	7 689	3 995	5 915	851	455	2 475	57 856
1983	18 570	11 915	6 586	3 466	4 724	723	353	2 282	48 986
1984	18 470	12 101	6 514	3 313	4 771	776	655	2 327	49 188
1985	20 375	13 050	7 135	3 585	5 420	760	465	2 409	53 773
1986	21 142	13 865	7 177	3 626	6 220	769	471	2 543	56 557
1987	20 414	13 344	6 865	3 365	5 981	711	471	2 320	53 597
1988	21 063	13 863	7 688	3 174	5 680	757	340	2 199	54 804
1989	20 230	13 080	7 824	3 150	6 080	764	352	2 205	53 798
1990	20 198	13 114	8 105	3 178	6 108	737	370	2 031	53 967
1991	22 844	13 763	8 986	3 516	6 513	799	363	2 029	59 062
1992	24 118	14 503	9 579	3 307	7 523	697	365	2 171	62 920
1993	26 831	16 011	10 944	3 853	8 257	928	457	2 074	69 594
1994	30 286	17 686	11 521	3 890	8 897	795	483	2 018	75 600
1995	30 778	18 890	12 267	4 090	9 069	921	705	2 332	79 063
1996	30 976	19 299	12 471	4 048	8 597	915	679	2 203	79 206
1997	31 104	19 136	13 134	4 115	8 881	970	652	2 158	80 170
1998	32 936	19 918	13 784	4 486	9 335	953	608	2 289	84 358
1999	26 105	17 019	10 132	3 636	7 666	822	662	1 868	67 910
2000	31 540	17 479	14 397	4 190	9 096	886	665	1 394	79 651
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
1980	11 778	6 573	3 694	1 154	2 927	287	559	1 375	29 586
1981	14 000	7 024	4 774	1 210	3 377	323	554	1 599	34 220
1982	13 972	7 414	4 830	1 635	3 545	278	505	1 687	34 764
1983	12 297	7 012	3 331	1 600	3 380	370	550	1 724	30 742
1984	11 164	6 494	2 739	1 474	2 496	304	503	1 858	27 282
1985	13 353	7 432	3 487	1 526	2 872	409	556	1 918	31 975
1986	15 308	8 522	4 192	1 844	3 607	378	721	2 136	37 249
1987	16 075	8 209	3 980	1 609	4 131	343	625	2 243	37 325
1988	18 420	9 652	4 822	1 925	5 720	415	780	2 218	43 978
1989	21 297	11 533	6 044	2 010	6 474	388	716	2 188	50 766
1990	24 511	13 030	6 457	2 251	6 544	451	842	2 420	56 728
1991	23 456	12 807	6 690	2 493	6 098	505	722	2 361	55 649
1992	29 044	14 958	7 165	2 369	5 851	511	568	2 377	63 861
1993	24 735	13 085	7 313	2 470	6 089	633	499	2 429	57 842
1994	26 619	13 324	8 311	2 572	7 426	681	643	2 372	62 000
1995	30 170	15 987	10 064	2 925	8 467	714	781	2 922	72 032
1996	34 932	19 460	11 455	3 534	10 173	778	896	3 139	84 372
1997	38 760	22 659	13 649	3 746	11 653	755	879	2 960	95 079
1998	43 508	24 513	14 120	3 879	12 876	678	1 095	3 009	103 756
1999	52 857	28 700	15 655	4 117	13 393	695	1 263	3 186	119 892
2000	59 218	32 945	17 083	4 478	13 774	875	1 278	3 525	133 198

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

(b) See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

4.4 RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Selected Main Destinations

Year ended 30 June	Canada	Greece	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Indonesia	Japan	Malaysia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(a)
1980	1 066	2 025	1 259	1 037	395	3 073	2 153	7 047	1 153	14 715	4 722	52 114
1981	1 019	1 730	1 379	1 083	505	2 969	2 036	6 784	1 405	11 063	4 575	47 848
1982	1 183	1 759	1 222	1 138	512	3 134	1 802	6 418	1 180	10 164	4 754	46 496
1983	1 047	2 060	1 233	988	579	2 675	2 152	5 826	1 167	10 744	4 967	47 020
1984	1 066	2 183	1 138	957	701	2 329	2 210	5 713	1 047	12 815	5 082	49 490
1985	1 157	2 553	1 228	983	759	2 566	2 160	5 609	1 164	13 696	5 289	51 706
1986	1 323	2 451	1 203	887	883	2 055	2 374	5 192	1 029	12 910	5 096	49 694
1987	1 499	1 987	1 526	900	833	1 950	2 615	5 041	941	12 665	5 156	48 854
1988	1 659	1 778	1 916	736	877	995	2 781	4 962	995	14 250	5 417	50 499
1989	1 792	1 904	2 231	869	1 193	1 141	2 757	4 765	1 162	17 059	6 240	57 733
1990	1 952	1 979	2 669	973	1 260	1 524	3 304	3 983	1 320	19 801	6 285	62 300
1991	1 885	1 692	4 591	1 311	1 676	2 153	3 300	3 766	1 864	19 527	6 569	66 883
1992	1 839	1 757	5 154	1 308	1 964	2 186	2 681	3 189	2 265	17 732	6 812	67 191
1993	1 848	1 592	4 838	1 440	2 177	2 152	2 658	3 407	2 492	16 022	6 476	65 446
1994	1 832	1 594	4 647	1 530	1 866	2 160	2 806	3 320	2 818	16 074	6 595	64 786
1995	1 964	1 457	5 293	1 715	1 822	2 210	2 925	3 018	2 758	17 656	6 988	68 377
1996	2 274	1 298	5 160	2 056	1 715	2 254	3 259	2 917	2 607	18 773	7 402	70 253
1997	2 206	1 223	5 229	2 027	1 959	2 368	3 295	2 842	2 960	20 409	8 174	73 777
1998	2 031	1 252	4 939	2 033	2 272	2 132	3 249	2 541	3 424	24 188	8 992	79 422
1999	2 170	1 157	5 027	1 429	2 497	1 750	3 302	2 493	3 316	27 353	9 529	82 861
2000	2 006	1 143	4 868	1 394	2 793	1 674	3 550	2 378	3 374	28 256	9 936	84 918

(a) Includes other and not stated.

4.5 RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Main Purpose of Journey(a)—Year Ended 30 June 2000

Main purpose of journey	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....							Total	Median age
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
MALES									
Business	—	280	2 234	1 990	1 165	468	41	6 178	37.4
Visiting friends/relatives	841	592	860	554	411	425	537	4 220	32.4
Holiday	1 482	2 996	3 335	369	319	256	271	9 028	25.0
Employment	—	1 286	6 547	4 381	2 545	829	73	15 661	35.0
Education	580	1 063	574	150	66	26	12	2 471	21.4
Other and not stated	2 627	566	806	582	336	264	143	5 324	15.8
Total	5 530	6 783	14 356	8 026	4 842	2 268	1 077	42 882	30.3
FEMALES									
Business	—	167	1 279	839	410	103	12	2 810	34.7
Visiting friends/relatives	771	866	1 351	744	609	579	544	5 464	32.6
Holiday	1 571	4 642	3 501	366	315	272	180	10 847	24.3
Employment	—	1 951	6 076	2 676	1 311	315	22	12 351	30.9
Education	534	1 207	591	154	56	27	5	2 574	20.9
Other and not stated	2 484	703	1 958	1 564	786	338	157	7 990	29.1
Total	5 360	9 536	14 756	6 343	3 487	1 634	920	42 036	27.8
PERSONS									
Business	—	447	3 513	2 829	1 575	571	53	8 988	36.6
Visiting friends/relatives	1 612	1 458	2 211	1 298	1 020	1 004	1 081	9 684	32.5
Holiday	3 053	7 638	6 836	735	634	528	451	19 875	24.6
Employment	—	3 237	12 623	7 057	3 856	1 144	95	28 012	33.0
Education	1 114	2 270	1 165	304	122	53	17	5 045	21.1
Other and not stated	5 111	1 269	2 764	2 146	1 122	602	300	13 314	26.1
Total	10 890	16 319	29 112	14 369	8 329	3 902	1 997	84 918	28.9

(a) On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their main purpose of journey.

From September 1994, all statistics relating to purpose of journey have been published using the above categories. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category included 'In transit' while the 'Holiday' category included both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

4.6 DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS, State or Territory of Residence

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS									
1980	18 740	12 268	7 221	3 884	5 315	754	478	3 046	52 114
1981	16 696	11 569	6 799	3 563	4 838	759	425	2 892	47 848
1982	16 409	11 192	6 537	3 337	4 827	840	356	2 640	46 496
1983	16 615	11 436	6 612	3 046	5 015	771	422	2 839	47 020
1984	17 109	12 196	7 073	3 265	5 508	768	430	2 865	49 490
1985	18 311	12 317	7 156	3 645	5 842	697	395	2 983	51 706
1986	17 931	12 332	7 024	3 229	5 059	760	411	2 788	49 694
1987	17 494	11 814	7 306	2 922	5 297	776	413	2 677	48 854
1988	17 942	12 170	7 262	3 145	5 752	789	496	2 848	50 499
1989	20 504	13 672	8 860	3 337	6 770	850	474	3 088	57 733
1990	21 792	14 784	9 858	3 544	7 624	883	459	2 995	62 300
1991	23 751	16 371	10 266	3 685	8 188	930	483	3 025	66 883
1992	24 218	16 767	10 177	3 644	7 672	933	560	2 979	67 191
1993	23 694	16 065	10 297	3 582	7 178	876	510	3 099	65 446
1994	23 664	15 725	10 526	3 448	7 336	854	474	2 756	64 786
1995	24 988	16 563	10 922	3 693	7 561	877	583	3 173	68 377
1996	25 258	17 006	11 880	3 706	7 678	943	640	3 124	70 253
1997	26 914	17 728	12 551	3 841	8 079	933	616	3 103	73 777
1998	28 998	18 943	13 768	4 178	8 503	1 036	652	3 279	79 422
1999	30 044	20 138	14 312	4 359	8 886	1 073	643	3 354	82 861
2000	30 788	20 208	15 083	4 473	9 118	1 031	686	3 497	84 918
DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS(b)									
1980	7 115	4 616	1 855	943	2 312	162	532	1 126	19 228
1981	7 188	4 152	1 854	870	2 366	186	482	1 214	18 773
1982	7 827	4 411	2 278	891	2 469	197	462	1 227	20 312
1983	10 501	4 994	3 403	1 126	2 763	200	526	1 353	25 438
1984	9 965	5 380	2 797	1 190	2 903	189	476	1 515	24 951
1985	9 193	5 406	2 234	1 097	2 304	260	407	1 733	23 163
1986	10 341	5 588	2 263	1 290	2 280	285	513	1 748	24 669
1987	10 875	5 938	2 558	1 309	2 772	254	557	1 766	26 540
1988	12 191	6 428	2 641	1 340	2 883	279	502	1 754	28 054
1989	14 808	6 978	3 480	1 690	3 514	318	537	1 872	33 258
1990	16 566	8 620	4 163	1 525	4 215	289	496	1 867	37 899
1991	20 213	10 040	4 797	1 630	4 234	289	522	1 711	43 629
1992	23 359	10 907	5 492	1 661	3 776	368	411	1 785	47 971
1993	23 702	10 516	5 485	1 710	3 675	410	383	1 676	47 744
1994	22 841	10 141	6 051	1 944	4 137	388	445	1 959	47 921
1995	22 767	10 170	7 018	2 234	4 711	472	594	2 163	50 156
1996	24 276	11 042	7 632	2 316	5 476	508	571	2 254	54 133
1997	28 474	13 681	8 718	2 513	6 178	533	544	2 260	62 971
1998	34 636	16 143	10 374	2 757	7 450	540	609	2 295	74 872
1999	27 860	11 308	7 481	2 396	5 491	310	492	2 082	57 420
2000	37 375	14 712	8 709	1 805	6 738	348	514	1 644	71 850

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

(b) See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

4.7 ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND NET: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS, Occupation(a)

Major occupation group	ARRIVALS.....			DEPARTURES.....			NET.....		
	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Total	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Total	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Total
MALES									
Managers and administrators	3 736	9 898	13 634	5 557	2 461	8 018	-1 821	7 437	5 616
Professionals	11 685	12 295	23 980	13 832	5 876	19 708	-2 147	6 419	4 272
Associated professionals	3 308	3 496	6 804	3 490	2 589	6 079	-182	907	725
Tradespersons and related workers	3 513	2 492	6 005	3 152	2 977	6 129	361	-485	-124
Advanced clerical and service workers	230	239	469	243	151	394	-13	88	75
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2 764	2 427	5 191	3 500	1 723	5 223	-736	704	-32
Intermediate production and transport workers	751	748	1 499	762	1 038	1 800	-11	-290	-301
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 355	1 522	2 877	1 214	1 645	2 859	141	-123	18
Labourers and related workers	555	647	1 202	638	1 266	1 904	-83	-619	-702
Other and not stated	118	661	779	99	116	215	19	545	564
Not applicable(b)	5 279	33 786	39 065	4 865	15 143	20 008	414	18 643	19 057
Total	33 294	68 211	101 505	37 352	34 985	72 337	-4 058	33 226	29 168
FEMALES									
Managers and administrators	2 460	2 789	5 249	2 984	1 373	4 357	-524	1 416	892
Professionals	11 080	7 865	18 945	12 509	4 596	17 105	-1 429	3 269	1 840
Associated professionals	1 721	1 539	3 260	1 853	1 238	3 091	-132	301	169
Tradespersons and related workers	643	443	1 086	611	549	1 160	32	-106	-74
Advanced clerical and service workers	2 137	871	3 008	1 777	768	2 545	360	103	463
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4 762	3 061	7 823	5 529	2 978	8 507	-767	83	-684
Intermediate production and transport workers	72	87	159	84	106	190	-12	-19	-31
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 422	1 426	2 848	1 328	1 503	2 831	94	-77	17
Labourers and related workers	129	172	301	162	369	531	-33	-197	-230
Other and not stated	116	278	394	102	94	196	14	184	198
Not applicable(b)	10 840	35 585	46 425	9 737	17 687	27 424	1 103	17 898	19 001
Total	35 382	54 116	89 498	36 676	31 261	67 937	-1 294	22 855	21 561
PERSONS									
Managers and administrators	6 196	12 687	18 883	8 541	3 834	12 375	-2 345	8 853	6 508
Professionals	22 765	20 160	42 925	26 341	10 472	36 813	-3 576	9 688	6 112
Associated professionals	5 029	5 035	10 064	5 343	3 827	9 170	-314	1 208	894
Tradespersons and related workers	4 156	2 935	7 091	3 763	3 526	7 289	393	-591	-198
Advanced clerical and service workers	2 367	1 110	3 477	2 020	919	2 939	347	191	538
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	7 526	5 488	13 014	9 029	4 701	13 730	-1 503	787	-716
Intermediate production and transport workers	823	835	1 658	846	1 144	1 990	-23	-309	-332
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 777	2 948	5 725	2 542	3 148	5 690	235	-200	35
Labourers and related workers	684	819	1 503	800	1 635	2 435	-116	-816	-932
Other and not stated	234	939	1 173	201	210	411	33	729	762
Not applicable(b)	16 119	69 371	85 490	14 602	32 830	47 432	1 517	36 541	38 058
Total	68 676	122 327	191 003	74 028	66 246	140 274	-5 352	56 081	50 729

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

(b) Includes retired, pensioner, disabled, housekeeper, student and unemployed.

SECTION 5

CATEGORY JUMPING

INTRODUCTION

Category jumping is the term used to describe the change between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to or 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 example, an Australian resident may state on departure an intention to stay abroad for less than 12 months (by definition a short-term movement). If this resident remains overseas permanently or for 12 months or more, the travel category has changed to permanent or long-term and the person is regarded as a category jumper.

Inclusion of category jumping is necessary to ensure that the population estimates truly reflect the usual resident population at any specific time. As population estimates include permanent and long-term movers and exclude short-term movers, adjustments for the net effect of change in travel plans are required.

An estimate of category jumping for population estimation purposes comprises category jumping by overseas visitors less category jumping by Australian residents. Both these components are, themselves, net figures. The overseas visitor component of category jumping is the net effect of visitors who arrived short-term but decided to stay longer than a year, less those who arrived long-term or permanently but left within a year. The Australian resident component is the net effect of Australian residents who left short-term but decided to stay overseas permanently or longer than a year, less those who left long-term or permanently but decided to return within a year.

There are numerous reasons why travellers may change travel category from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Personal factors such as health, family and financial situation, in part associated with the strength of currencies, may affect actual length of travel, as well as wider considerations such as the economic and political situations of both destination and home countries.

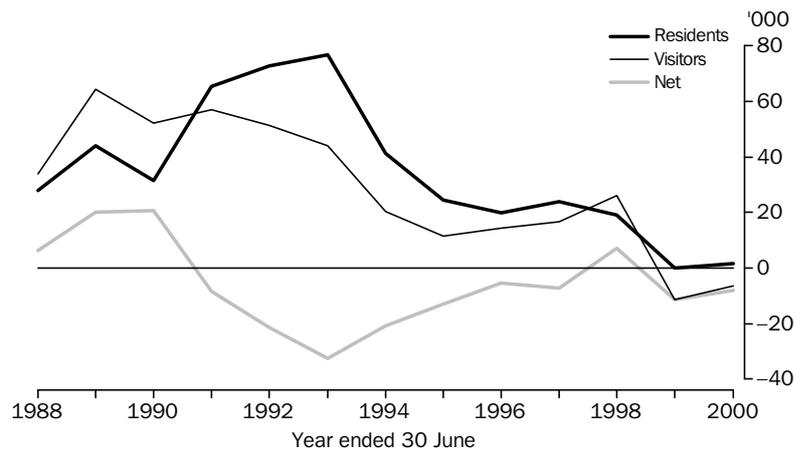
ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND CATEGORY JUMPING

Category jumping does not imply illegality. Category jumping only becomes illegal when it involves persons changing their travel intentions from short-term to long-term or permanent without making new arrangements with the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs for a bridging or long-term visa. Any change in travel intention that results in a shorter time than intended being spent in Australia is not illegal, since the time stipulated on the visa would not have expired. Australian and New Zealand citizens are free from visa restrictions; their movements are therefore not subject to immigration control in Australia, so they are free to change travel intention without breaking the law. (For information on illegal migration see the special article 'Illegal Entrants and Overstayers' on p. 31 of this publication.)

TRENDS

In the late 1980s, category jumping by overseas visitors fluctuated generally between 40,000 and 60,000 per year, while category jumping by Australian residents was 10,000 to 20,000 lower. However, in the early 1990s, there was a large increase in category jumping by Australian residents, as many people who had travelled overseas for a short-term trip stayed on, probably associated with relatively poor economic conditions in Australia. Throughout the 1990s, category jumping by Australian residents generally exceeded that by overseas visitors, keeping category jumping negative in most years. Negative category jumping represents a decrease in net overseas migration.

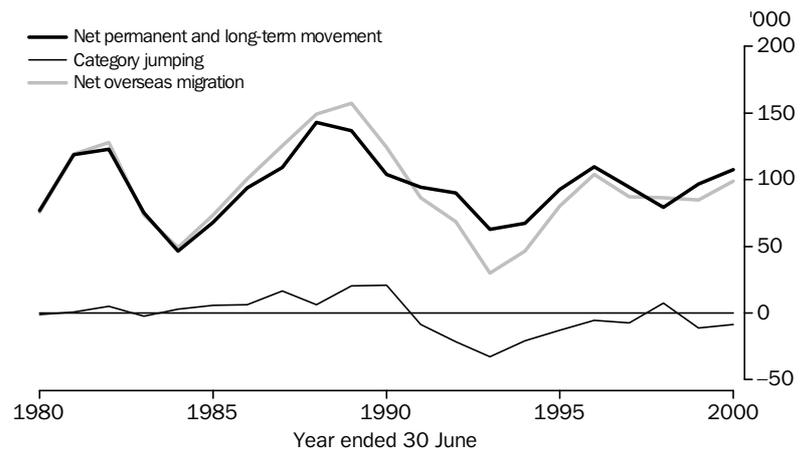
CATEGORY JUMPING



Preliminary estimates of category jumping for 1998–99 indicated a strong decline in Australian resident category jumping, resulting in the estimate for Australian resident category jumping being negative for the first time since such estimates were commenced (1981–82). However, revised estimates for this period indicate a less dramatic decline than originally thought, with Australian resident category jumping being estimated at marginally positive (40 persons). A lower revised estimate for category jumping by overseas visitors (–11,300, compared with a preliminary estimate of 13,400) resulted in a negative revised net category jumping estimate for 1998–99 (–11,400, compared with the positive preliminary estimate of 20,800). Preliminary estimates of category jumping for 1999–2000 show increases in category jumping by both Australian residents (up by 1,700 to 1,740) and overseas visitors (up by 4,800 to –6,500), resulting in a preliminary net category jumping estimate of –8,200.

In recent years category jumping has tended to accentuate fluctuations in net overseas migration causing deeper troughs and higher peaks. For example, in the late 1980s, net overseas migration peaked at 157,400 but, without category jumping, the peak would have been 137,200. Similarly, the trough of 30,000 in 1992–93 would have been 62,700 without category jumping. Despite wide fluctuations in the 20 years to June 2000, category jumping has contributed, in total, a decrease of only 39,300 people to Australia's population.

IMPACT OF CATEGORY JUMPING ON NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION LEVELS



CATEGORY JUMPING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Category jumping is an important component of net overseas migration, and consequently of population estimates. Concerns over the recent volatility of category jumping estimates, and the discrepancies between preliminary and revised estimates, prompted a study, commissioned jointly by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, into the causes and demographic impact of category jumping. Background to, and recommendations from, this study are available in the Demography Working Paper 2000/4: *Category Jumping—Trends, Demographic Impact and Measurement Issues*, available on the ABS website at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> and accessing Themes>Demography>ABS Demography Working Papers. In line with these recommendations, consultation is underway to review (and possibly replace) the term 'category jumping'.

SPECIAL ARTICLE RECENT MIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Australia has a long history of immigration. The supply of new migrants, together with school leavers and graduates from our tertiary education institutions, continuously refreshes the labour force with people who have the potential to inject new skills and abilities. This article uses data from the ABS Characteristics of Migrants Survey¹, that was conducted in November 1999, to examine the labour force outcomes of recent migrants. It also looks at some characteristics of recent migrants that are associated with successful labour market outcomes. For this article, recent migrants are those who were born outside of Australia, who arrived in Australia after 1980, who were aged 18 years and over on arrival (and were aged 18 to 64 years² in 1999), and who had obtained permanent Australian resident status or citizenship since arrival.

In November 1999 there were 1.1 million recent migrants aged 18 to 64 years. They made up 9% of the civilian population³ aged 18 to 64 years, and 9% of all persons in the labour force in the same age group. Most of these people (74%) were in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

In November 1999 the labour force outcomes of recent migrants were generally similar to those of the rest of Australia's population within that age group. Recent migrants had a higher unemployment rate than the rest of Australia's population within that age group (6.8% compared to 5.8%) and a lower labour force participation rate (74% compared to 76%). While male recent migrants experienced very similar labour force outcomes to other males within that age group, female recent migrants had a higher unemployment rate (8.1%) and a lower labour force participation rate (61%) than other females in the same age group (5.3% and 67%, respectively). Recent migrants who were employed were more likely to be employed full-time than other people in the same age group (81% compared to 76%). This was true for both males and females.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF RECENT MIGRANTS AND OTHER PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS, November 1999

	Total Employed	Employed Full-time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Recent migrants aged 18–64 years							
Males	436.7	92.7	27.0	73.0	536.6	5.8	86.4
Females	310.5	65.4	27.3	213.0	550.8	8.1	61.3
Persons	747.2	81.3	54.3	286.0	1 087.5	6.8	73.7
Other persons aged 18–64 years							
Males	4 258.3	89.9	277.4	796.8	5 332.6	6.1	85.1
Females	3 353.5	57.4	188.6	1 769.9	5 312.0	5.3	66.7
Persons	7 611.8	75.6	466.0	2 566.8	10 644.6	5.8	75.9

¹ *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, November 1999* (Cat. no. 6250.0).

² People aged 65 years and over have been excluded from this article due to their low level of labour force participation. Estimates in this article therefore differ from those published in *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, November 1999* (Cat. no. 6250.0).

³ Excludes people living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia, patients in hospitals, residents of homes and inmates of prisons.

FACTORS INFLUENCING LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES OF RECENT MIGRANTS

The overall similarity in labour force outcomes of recent migrants and the rest of Australia's population in that age group disguises the fact that some groups of recent migrants experience relatively high levels of unemployment and relatively low levels of participation in the labour force. Differences in labour market outcomes experienced by recent migrants reflect the diversity of their circumstances. Those who were proficient in spoken English, had an educational qualification recognised in Australia upon arrival, had a job just before migration or had family and/or friends in Australia when they arrived, were the groups most likely to be employed or in the labour force.

Proficiency in spoken English

Most recent migrants could be regarded as being proficient in spoken English. Only 16% of recent migrants said they did not speak English well or at all. Recent migrants who were proficient in spoken English had a lower unemployment rate (5%) and a higher labour force participation rate (79%) than those who were not (19% and 46%, respectively). Male and female recent migrants who were not proficient in spoken English had similar unemployment rates (19% and 17%, respectively). However, the labour force participation rate of males who were not proficient was much higher (65%) than females (31%).

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF RECENT MIGRANTS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS, By Proficiency in Spoken English—November 1999

<i>Proficiency in spoken English</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>
Males			
Proficient in spoken English(a)	4.2	89.9	460.8
Not proficient in spoken English(b)	19.3	65.0	75.9
Total	5.8	86.4	536.6
Females			
Proficient in spoken English(a)	7.1	68.0	451.3
Not proficient in spoken English(b)	17.4	31.1	99.5
Total	8.1	61.3	550.8
Persons			
Proficient in spoken English(a)	5.5	79.1	912.0
Not proficient in spoken English(b)	18.5	45.8	175.4
Total	6.8	73.7	1 087.5

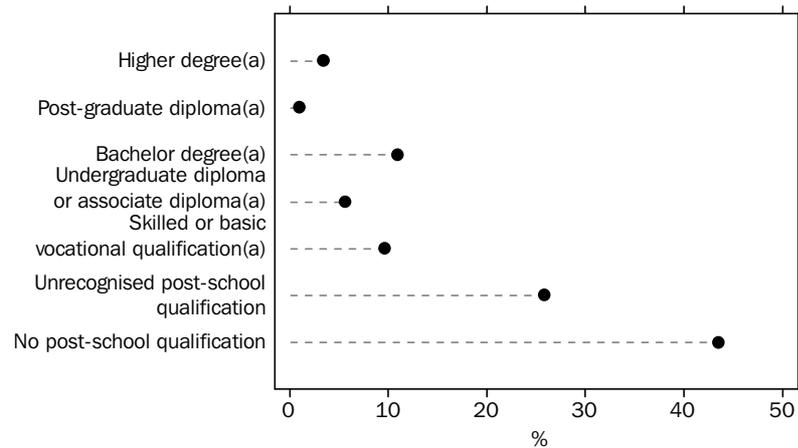
(a) Includes recent migrants who were born in a main English-speaking country and recent migrants who spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English very well or well.

(b) Includes recent migrants who spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English not well or not at all.

Level of education on arrival

Almost 31% of recent migrants arrived in Australia with a post-school qualification that was recognised in Australia. A further 26% had an unrecognised post-school qualification and a further 44% did not have a post-school qualification. Males (40%) were much more likely than females (22%) to have had a recognised qualification upon arrival.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION ON ARRIVAL OF RECENT MIGRANTS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS,
November 1999



(a) Recognised in Australia by a licensing/registration board, union, professional association, employer or other. Also includes persons who obtained a post-school qualification in Australia prior to migration.

Having a recognised qualification upon arrival was related to better labour force outcomes. The unemployment rate for those with recognised qualifications on arrival in Australia was 4.3%, which compares with 5.8% for those who had an unrecognised qualification and 9.8% for those who did not have a post-school qualification. The labour force participation rates for recent migrants with recognised qualifications was 88%, with unrecognised qualifications 72% and without post-school qualifications 65%.

Recognition of overseas qualifications

Recent migrants with bachelor degrees or higher qualifications were more likely to have their qualification recognised than those with other post-school qualifications. For example, higher degrees (78%) and post-graduate diplomas (63%) were the qualifications most likely to be recognised in Australia. In contrast, less than half of recent migrants with undergraduate or associate diplomas and skilled or basic vocational qualifications had their qualification recognised in Australia. Females made up 53% of recent migrants who had an unrecognised post-school qualification, and females were less likely than males to have their qualification recognised at all qualification levels.

Qualifications gained since arrival

In addition to any qualifications they may already have held when they arrived, in 1999 17% of recent migrants had obtained a post-school qualification since their arrival. Some of these people would have done so in order to increase their labour market opportunities. Of those who obtained a post-school qualification after arrival; 44% already held a recognised post-school qualification prior to arrival; 28% had an unrecognised post-school qualification; and 28% had no post-school qualifications.

Work prior to migration

Recent work experience before migration to Australia also appeared to have an influence on subsequent labour market outcomes. Over two-thirds of recent migrants had been in a job just prior to migrating. Their unemployment rate was 5%, which compares with 10% for those who did not have a job just prior to migrating. The labour force participation rate was also higher for those who had been in a job just prior to migration (80% compared to 61% for those who had not).

Social networks

The majority (72%) of recent migrants already had family and/or friends in Australia when they arrived. The level of support from family and friends available to migrants upon their arrival appeared to have some influence on the level of unemployment experienced by recent migrants but little influence on the level of labour force participation. Recent migrants with family and/or friends in Australia prior to migrating were less likely to be unemployed than those without family or friends (with unemployment rates of 6% and 8%, respectively).

Length of time in Australia and labour market outcomes

As they build social networks, gain qualifications and/or work experience and become more proficient in spoken English, labour market opportunities for migrants increase. Recent migrants who had arrived in Australia between 1980 and 1994 had an unemployment rate of 5.5% in November 1999. This was lower than the unemployment rate for recent migrants who had arrived during the 1995–1999 period (10.9%). Recent migrants who had arrived during the 1980–1994 period were also more likely to be in the labour force (76%) than those who had arrived later (67%).

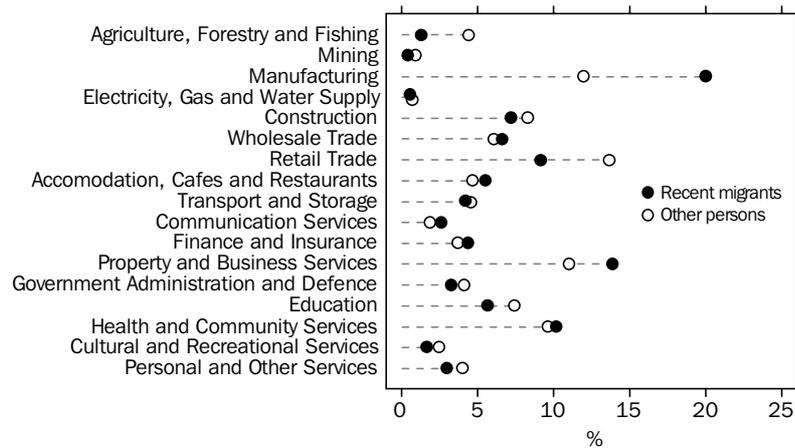
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF RECENT MIGRANTS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS IN NOVEMBER 1999, By Year of Arrival

<i>Year of arrival</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>
1980–1984	6.6	79.8	183.9
1985–1989	4.1	77.7	348.3
1990–1994	6.6	71.7	268.2
1980–1994	5.5	76.2	800.4
1995–1999	10.9	66.9	287.1
Total	6.8	73.7	1 087.5

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Recent migrants were more likely to work in the Manufacturing (20%) and the Property and Business Services (14%) industries than other persons in the same age group (12% and 11%, respectively). They were less likely to work in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (1% compared to 4%) and Retail Trade (9% compared to 14%) industries. The distribution of recent migrants working in most other industry groups was similar to that of other persons in the same age group.

INDUSTRY OF RECENT MIGRANTS AND OTHER PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS, November 1999



Recent migrants were more likely to be in the highest and lowest skill occupation groups than other persons. The proportion of recent migrants in the highest skill occupation group (skill level 1, which includes Managers and Administrators, and Professionals) was 28%, compared to 25% for other persons in that age group, and their proportion in the lowest skill occupation group (skill level 5, which includes Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, and Labourers and Related Workers) was 20%, compared to 18% for other persons in that age group.

OCCUPATION BY SKILL LEVEL(a) OF RECENT MIGRANTS AND OTHER PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS, November 1999

	Recent migrants	Other persons
	%	%
Skill level 1: Managers and Administrators, Professionals	27.6	25.3
Skill level 2: Associate Professionals	10.9	11.7
Skill level 3: Tradespersons and Related Workers, Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	18.1	18.6
Skill level 4: Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	23.3	26.8
Skill level 5: Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, Labourers and Related Workers	20.0	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Skill level as classified in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 2nd edition.

SECTION 6

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The movement of people across States and Territories is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It also has an impact on population growth at the State or Territory and regional level. As recorded by the 1996 Census, between 1991 and 1996, 6.6 million people aged 5 years and over (43%) changed their usual residence. Of these 770,000 people or 12% moved interstate. During 1999–2000, 367,400 people are estimated to have moved interstate, 3% more than in the previous financial year. Recent settler arrivals and long-term migrants who move interstate are included in these interstate flows (see section 2). This section examines interstate migration estimates as used in resident population estimates.

TOTAL INTERSTATE MIGRATION



RECENT TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

July 1991 to June 1996

The pattern of movement over the last two decades has been mainly northward and westward. From July 1991 to June 1996, the average number of interstate movements per year resulted in net gains for Queensland (40,200 persons per year), Western Australia (2,300 persons per year) and the Australian Capital Territory (220 persons per year). All States and Territories experienced a net loss to Queensland, and all States and Territories, excluding Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory, experienced a net loss to Western Australia.

Some of these patterns are consistent with long-term patterns, such as net interstate migration from New South Wales to Queensland. Others are short-term responses to economic fluctuations.

The majority of interstate moves from July 1991 to June 1996 were between the three most populous States — New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The most common move was from New South Wales to Queensland (51,300 or 15% of all moves on average per year). This was much greater than the next largest average flows per year of 33,700 people from Queensland to New South Wales and 28,400 from Victoria to Queensland.

July 1991 to June 1996

An average of 23,600 persons per year moved from Victoria to New South Wales between July 1991 and June 1996. Each of these flows was accompanied by a counter flow. For example, an average 23,600 people per year moved from Victoria northwards to New South Wales, while 19,300 moved in the opposite direction. Similarly, there were large counter flows of people moving from Queensland to these two States, but in these instances, the flows were below the volume of those to the north.

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

INTERSTATE MOVERS, July 1991 to June 1996—Average per year

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....									
<i>State or Territory of arrival</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total arrivals</i>
NSW	. .	23 629	33 743	6 543	6 762	2 503	2 551	9 767	85 498
Vic.	19 341	. .	14 230	7 193	5 457	3 118	2 023	2 092	53 454
Qld	51 294	28 399	. .	8 039	7 443	3 689	5 677	3 964	108 506
SA	6 162	7 383	4 687	. .	2 785	838	2 952	788	25 596
WA	7 606	7 133	6 121	3 456	. .	1 395	2 943	957	29 611
Tas.	2 433	3 000	2 322	905	1 110	. .	368	275	10 414
NT	3 015	2 819	4 375	3 082	2 639	338	. .	470	16 738
ACT	10 001	2 658	2 819	1 000	1 109	359	590	. .	18 535
Total departures	99 852	75 021	68 298	30 217	27 306	12 241	17 104	18 312	348 351
Net gain/loss	-14 354	-21 566	40 207	-4 622	2 305	-1 827	-366	223	. .

July 1996 to June 2000

The pattern of interstate movement that was observed in earlier years continue to this period, with the exception of interstate moves for Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory. Victoria experienced a net gain of 1,800 persons per year (on average) for the period July 1996 to June 2000, compared with a net loss of 21,600 persons per year for the period July 1991 to June 1996, with most of the inflow into Victoria occurring during 1999–2000 (6,700 people). An October 1999 survey on the mobility of the population in Victoria found that 54% of interstate movers cited employment related reasons as their main reason for moving into Victoria, followed by accessibility reasons¹ (31%). The Australian Capital Territory has changed from an average annual net gain (220 people) to an average annual net loss of 2,000 people. Queensland's annual net gain of 18,600 people has been half of what was observed during the period July 1991 to June 1996

¹ Includes 'education', 'be close to family and friends', and 'better lifestyle' responses. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Mobility, Victoria, October 1999* (Cat. no. 3237.2).

July 1996 to June 2000

(40,200 people). Again, like Victoria, a survey of people who moved to Queensland in 1994 found that employment-related reasons were the most important reason for moving interstate (40%) followed closely by location reasons (38%)¹. All other States and Territories showed the same trend (either gain or loss) as observed between July 1991 and June 1996, but at a different magnitude.

INTERSTATE MOVERS, July 1996 to June 2000—Average per year

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....									
State or Territory of arrival	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total arrivals
NSW	..	23 059	37 385	7 056	7 634	2 933	2 699	11 475	92 240
Vic.	24 595	..	18 224	9 177	7 379	4 278	2 392	2 637	68 683
Qld	49 394	20 673	..	6 659	7 167	4 018	5 271	3 586	96 767
SA	6 706	7 577	5 355	..	3 204	1 026	3 307	756	27 930
WA	8 777	7 741	7 198	3 862	..	1 947	2 811	1 034	33 370
Tas.	2 636	2 972	2 745	905	1 574	..	328	283	11 442
NT	3 137	2 593	4 709	3 253	2 586	419	..	476	17 172
ACT	10 851	2 268	2 556	899	824	388	474	..	18 258
Total departures	106 095	66 881	78 170	31 811	30 368	15 009	17 281	20 247	365 862
Net gain/loss	-13 855	1 802	18 598	-3 881	3 002	-3 567	-109	-1 989	..

The majority of interstate moves during July 1996 and June 2000 was across the three most populous eastern States. The most common move continued to be from New South Wales to Queensland (49,400 persons on average per year) followed by the counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales (37,400 persons on average per year). The third most common move was from New South Wales to Victoria (24,600 persons on average per year) resulting in an average net gain to Victoria from New South Wales of 1,540 persons per year. In contrast, during the early 1990s New South Wales gained from Victoria.

Movements between the other States and Territories remained smaller in magnitude than those between the mainland eastern States. Most of South Australia's interstate movers came from Victoria, Western Australia's mostly from New South Wales, Tasmania's from Victoria, Northern Territory's from Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory's from New South Wales.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION 1999–2000

Compared with 1998–99, the total number of interstate moves increased by 3%, from 358,400 in 1998–99 to 367,400 in 1999–2000. Queensland and Victoria were the only two States or Territories to have a net gain of persons from interstate migration during 1999–2000. All other States and Territories experienced a net loss. For Western Australia this was only the fourth time since 1971–72 that a loss was recorded.

Queensland experienced the largest net interstate migration inflow of any State or Territory of 19,000 persons in 1999–2000. Compared with the previous year, Queensland's net interstate migration gain increased 10% or 1,780 persons. This broke

¹ Government Statistician's Office, 1996, *1995 Queensland Migration Survey*, Queensland Government, Brisbane.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION 1999–2000 *continued*

the downward trend that Queensland had been experiencing since its record net inflow during 1992–93 (49,200). For the third consecutive year, Victoria experienced a net interstate migration gain. The 1999–2000 inflow of 6,700 persons was a 69% increase on the previous year. Western Australia's net interstate migration outflow was small and, based on earlier trends, it may turn around in the next year or so.

Only New South Wales and South Australia increased their net interstate migration outflow in 1999–2000 compared with 1998–99, 9% and 66% respectively. All other States and Territories had a net interstate migration outflow, but not at the same level as the previous year.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 1999–2000

State or Territory of arrival (To)	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE (FROM).....								Net gain/loss
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	..	-2 700	-13 460	807	-211	206	-303	75	-15 586
Vic.	2 700	..	-621	2 087	650	1 521	129	247	6 713
Qld	13 460	621	..	1 540	867	980	674	870	19 012
SA	-807	-2 087	-1 540	..	-469	85	259	-214	-4 773
WA	211	-650	-867	469	..	69	74	10	-684
Tas.	-206	-1 521	-980	-85	-69	..	-57	-54	-2 972
NT	303	-129	-674	-259	-74	57	..	-95	-871
ACT	-75	-247	-870	214	-10	54	95	..	-839
Net gain/loss	15 586	-6 713	-19 012	4 773	684	2 972	871	839	0

POPULATION FLOWS 1999–2000

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for people moving, receiving the largest number of interstate arrivals during 1999–2000 (96,800), followed by New South Wales (93,000), Victoria (71,700) and Western Australia (31,500).

Over half of Queensland arrivals during 1999–2000 came from New South Wales. This was followed by Victoria (20%), Western Australia (8%) and South Australia (7%). New South Wales arrivals came from Queensland (40%), Victoria (25%) and the ACT (12%). Victoria's source of arrivals were New South Wales (36%), Queensland (26%), South Australia (13%) and Western Australia (11%). While Western Australia's arrivals were from New South Wales (27%), Victoria (24%), Queensland (21%) and South Australia (12%).

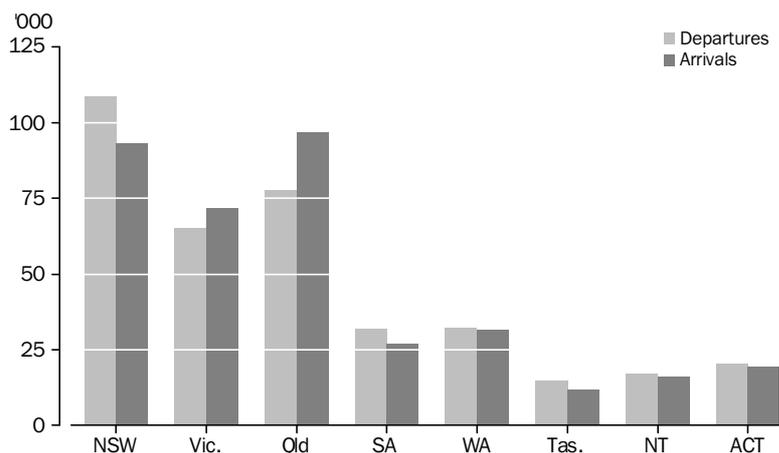
The most popular moves were again to or from Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The highest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (50,800 persons). The counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales remained the second highest flow (37,300 persons) and the third largest was New South Wales to Victoria (25,800 persons). The movement between Queensland and New South Wales resulted in the largest net movement of 13,500 persons from New South Wales to Queensland. The movement between New South Wales and Victoria resulted in the second largest net movement (2,700 persons).

Compared to their population size, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory experienced large population flows. However, because the inflows are roughly

POPULATION FLOWS 1999–2000 *continued*

the same as the outflows, their net interstate migration remain small. In the Northern Territory, with an estimated total population of 195,500 at June 2000, there were 16,300 interstate arrivals and 17,100 interstate departures during 1999–2000 resulting in a net interstate migration loss of 870 people. In the Australian Capital Territory, with a population of 310,800 at June 2000, there were 19,400 arrivals and 20,200 departures during 1999–2000, resulting in a net interstate migration loss of 840 people.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS, 1999–2000



TOTAL NET MIGRATION 1999–2000

In assessing the contribution migration makes to the population of each State and Territory, both net interstate migration and net overseas migration are added to show total net migration. Total net migration contributed to over half of Victoria's and Queensland's population growth, 54% and 59% respectively. For the rest of the States and Territories natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was the main contributor to population growth. Natural increase was not sufficient to offset net migration losses in Tasmania, which was the only State or Territory to experience population decline during 1999–2000.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1999–2000

State or Territory	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration	Total net migration	Natural increase	Population change
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	-15 586	40 630	25 044	41 708	66 752
Victoria	6 713	24 752	31 465	26 801	58 266
Queensland	19 012	16 276	35 288	24 188	59 476
South Australia	-4 773	3 453	-1 320	6 546	5 226
Western Australia	-684	12 947	12 263	14 011	26 274
Tasmania	-2 972	384	-2 588	2 161	-427
Northern Territory	-871	882	11	2 728	2 739
Australian Capital Territory	-839	-258	-1 097	2 641	1 544

South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory were the only States and Territories to experience a net migration loss. Queensland had the largest gain from net migration (35,300) with gains from both interstate and overseas migration. Similarly

TOTAL NET MIGRATION 1999–2000 *continued*

Victoria experienced gains from both interstate and overseas migration to record the second largest net migration gain (31,500). New South Wales was able to offset the 15,600 net interstate loss with a net overseas migration gain of 40,600 people, to be placed third in the net migration ranking. Western Australia ranked fourth, while the Northern Territory had a negligible net migration gain, balancing a small net interstate migration loss with a comparable net overseas migration gain.

POPULATION TURNOVER 1999–2000

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

During 1999–2000 the largest population turnover occurred in the two Territories. The population turnover of the Northern Territory was 19% of its resident population. This high level of mobility suggests that the Northern Territory was an attractive place for temporary employment. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded high population turnover (16%), which was probably related to the movement of Commonwealth employees and students from interstate and overseas studying in Canberra. Queensland experienced the third largest population turnover of 7% of the resident population. South Australia had the lowest population turnover of 5%.

NET MIGRATION, POPULATION FLOW AND POPULATION TURNOVER, 1999–2000

State or Territory	Net migration.....		Population flow(a)	Population turnover(b)
	no.	%(c)	no.	%
New South Wales	25 044	0.4	415 002	6.5
Victoria	31 465	0.7	246 951	5.2
Queensland	35 288	1.0	253 306	7.2
South Australia	-1 320	-0.1	78 142	5.2
Western Australia	12 263	0.7	117 347	6.3
Tasmania	-2 588	-0.6	30 490	6.5
Northern Territory	11	0.0	37 245	19.2
Australian Capital Territory	-1 097	-0.4	50 953	16.4

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

(b) Population flow as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 31 December 1999.

(c) Net migration as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 30 June 1999.

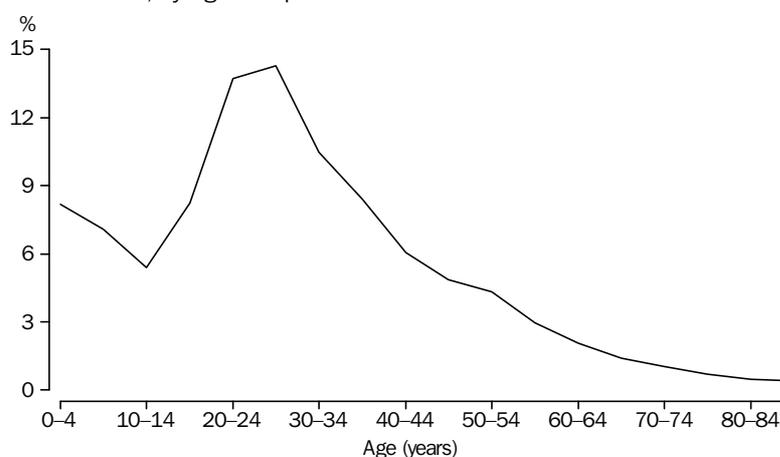
¹ Martin Bell, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–1991: Overview report*, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p. 120.

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS 1999–2000

The most mobile people in the population are young adults, aged 25–29 years and the surrounding years. Of people who moved during 1999–2000, 38% were aged 20–34 years. From the ages of 25–29 the proportion of people moving interstate decreased as age increased.

During 1999–2000, Victoria, Queensland and the Northern Territory were the only States and Territory to have gained from net interstate movers aged 20–34 years. Victoria had the largest net interstate gain (5,100), followed by Queensland (1,200) and the Northern Territory (400). South Australia had the largest net interstate losses of people aged 20–34 years (2,400), followed by New South Wales (2,100), Tasmania (1,500), Australian Capital Territory (500) and Western Australia (300).

TOTAL MOVERS, by Age Groups—1999–2000



This is consistent with findings reported in *Population Mobility, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3237.2), which found that, in the three years to October 1999, the most mobile age group was between 25 and 34 years of age. In Victoria most of these moves were solo moves or moves with young families which accounts for the high proportion of young people moving interstate.

Median age of interstate migrants

In 1999–2000 the median age of all interstate movers was 27.6 years. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the youngest median age of interstate arrivals, 26.0 and 26.2 years respectively. For the Northern Territory 74% of the interstate arrivals were under the age of 35 years, while for the Australian Capital Territory it was 71%. Tasmania (28.8 years) and Queensland (28.4 years) had the oldest median age of interstate arrivals with 18% and 16%, respectively, of their interstate arrivals over the age of 50. In these two States, as well as in South Australia, the median age of arrivals was higher than the median age of departures.

Tasmania had the lowest median age for interstate departures (26.0 years), with close to 70% of their departures aged under 35 years. Victoria (28.2 years) and New South Wales (27.9 years) had the oldest age of interstate departures with 14% and 15%, respectively, of their departures aged over 50 years.

6.1 ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, By State or Territory of Arrival and Departure

		STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....								
<i>State or Territory of arrival</i>	<i>Period</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	<i>Total arrivals</i>
NSW	1992–1996(a)	..	23 629	33 743	6 543	6 762	2 503	2 551	9 767	85 498
	1996–97	..	23 774	38 303	7 382	7 476	3 017	2 589	11 974	94 515
	1997–98	..	22 932	37 177	6 919	7 244	2 802	2 876	11 439	91 389
	1998–99r	..	22 384	36 710	6 727	7 685	2 960	2 625	10 951	90 042
	1999–2000p	..	23 144	37 349	7 197	8 130	2 951	2 705	11 537	93 013
Vic.	1992–1996(a)	19 341	..	14 230	7 193	5 457	3 118	2 023	2 092	53 454
	1996–97	23 728	..	18 104	9 065	6 785	3 906	2 293	2 628	66 509
	1997–98	24 487	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 381	2 716	68 442
	1998–99r	24 322	..	18 098	8 925	7 488	4 410	2 353	2 488	68 084
	1999–2000p	25 844	..	18 413	9 506	8 108	4 566	2 542	2 716	71 695
Qld	1992–1996(a)	51 294	28 399	..	8 039	7 443	3 689	5 677	3 964	108 506
	1996–97	49 931	23 401	..	7 094	6 865	4 179	5 205	3 827	100 502
	1997–98	48 590	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 358	3 536	95 821
	1998–99r	48 244	19 232	..	6 544	7 240	4 183	5 105	3 429	93 977
	1999–2000p	50 809	19 034	..	6 657	7 632	3 671	5 414	3 552	96 769
SA	1992–1996(a)	6 162	7 383	4 687	..	2 785	838	2 952	788	25 596
	1996–97	7 010	7 811	5 575	..	3 180	1 001	3 339	790	28 706
	1997–98	6 695	7 615	5 412	..	3 175	1 069	3 349	769	28 084
	1998–99r	6 728	7 462	5 315	..	3 221	1 024	3 433	733	27 916
	1999–2000p	6 390	7 419	5 117	..	3 241	1 010	3 105	732	27 014
WA	1992–1996(a)	7 606	7 133	6 121	3 456	..	1 395	2 943	957	29 611
	1996–97	9 263	8 366	7 774	4 133	..	2 014	2 907	1 145	35 602
	1997–98	9 149	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 959	1 024	34 249
	1998–99r	8 355	7 258	6 842	3 702	..	2 075	2 892	1 035	32 159
	1999–2000p	8 341	7 458	6 765	3 710	..	1 776	2 486	933	31 469
Tas.	1992–1996(a)	2 433	3 000	2 322	905	1 110	..	368	275	10 414
	1996–97	2 595	2 844	2 852	947	1 415	..	324	271	11 248
	1997–98	2 392	2 913	2 568	868	1 530	..	350	269	10 890
	1998–99r	2 811	3 085	2 867	880	1 644	..	260	286	11 833
	1999–2000p	2 745	3 045	2 691	925	1 707	..	377	307	11 797
NT	1992–1996(a)	3 015	2 819	4 375	3 082	2 639	338	..	470	16 738
	1996–97	3 225	2 864	5 187	3 836	2 890	381	..	513	18 896
	1997–98	3 089	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	17 273
	1998–99r	3 224	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	16 244
	1999–2000p	3 008	2 413	4 740	2 846	2 412	434	..	421	16 274
ACT	1992–1996(a)	10 001	2 658	2 819	1 000	1 109	359	590	..	18 535
	1996–97	10 738	2 136	2 528	877	802	411	449	..	17 941
	1997–98	10 530	2 156	2 458	850	764	369	439	..	17 566
	1998–99r	10 673	2 309	2 554	921	806	411	493	..	18 167
	1999–2000p	11 462	2 469	2 682	946	923	361	516	..	19 359
Total departures	1992–1996(a)	99 852	75 021	68 298	30 217	27 306	12 241	17 104	18 312	348 351
	1996–97	106 490	71 196	80 323	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	373 919
	1997–98	104 932	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 712	20 263	363 714
	1998–99r	104 357	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	358 422
	1999–2000p	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	367 390

(a) Average annual for financial years.

6.2 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, By State or Territory—1999–2000

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust
ARRIVALS									
0–4	7 450	5 818	8 079	2 259	2 593	977	1 291	1 542	30 009
5–9	6 410	4 822	7 506	1 902	2 278	795	1 126	1 199	26 038
10–14	4 588	3 650	5 976	1 536	1 647	632	872	848	19 749
15–19	7 624	5 920	7 786	2 263	2 195	834	1 367	2 258	30 247
20–24	13 479	10 193	11 100	3 369	4 626	1 519	2 918	3 175	50 379
25–29	13 924	11 356	11 722	3 586	4 954	1 511	2 706	2 744	52 503
30–34	9 798	7 885	9 514	2 752	3 581	1 155	1 744	1 976	38 405
35–39	7 548	5 959	8 256	2 349	2 894	952	1 335	1 546	30 839
40–44	5 402	4 097	6 229	1 740	1 990	652	959	1 097	22 166
45–49	4 412	3 314	5 073	1 397	1 419	615	745	838	17 813
50–54	3 948	2 839	4 583	1 351	1 186	621	577	743	15 848
55–59	2 741	1 786	3 526	893	728	495	315	430	10 914
60–64	1 943	1 255	2 495	598	501	374	135	261	7 562
65–69	1 327	900	1 734	361	302	275	66	201	5 166
70–74	932	700	1 289	266	227	168	48	183	3 813
75–79	630	539	885	184	168	101	25	117	2 649
80–84	468	365	542	108	95	58	25	84	1 745
85+	389	297	474	100	85	63	20	117	1 545
Total	93 013	71 695	96 769	27 014	31 469	11 797	16 274	19 359	367 390
Median age	27.5	27.4	28.4	28.0	27.4	28.8	26.0	26.2	27.6
DEPARTURES									
0–4	9 278	5 160	6 415	2 479	2 625	1 038	1 477	1 537	30 009
5–9	7 853	4 569	5 414	2 306	2 305	1 009	1 244	1 338	26 038
10–14	5 832	3 520	4 015	1 830	1 705	860	1 039	948	19 749
15–19	9 362	5 187	6 487	2 501	2 171	1 605	1 303	1 631	30 247
20–24	13 660	8 434	11 427	4 285	4 487	2 454	2 337	3 295	50 379
25–29	14 556	8 876	11 705	4 495	5 273	1 882	2 781	2 935	52 503
30–34	11 081	7 021	7 956	3 394	3 717	1 300	1 819	2 117	38 405
35–39	9 105	5 530	6 164	2 779	3 019	1 100	1 454	1 688	30 839
40–44	6 551	4 023	4 277	2 035	2 036	917	1 136	1 191	22 166
45–49	5 228	3 294	3 617	1 631	1 487	720	858	978	17 813
50–54	4 717	2 952	3 240	1 429	1 228	638	708	936	15 848
55–59	3 478	2 042	2 166	867	799	431	504	627	10 914
60–64	2 518	1 466	1 536	603	487	317	270	365	7 562
65–69	1 768	1 024	1 129	390	320	191	101	243	5 166
70–74	1 432	734	863	282	193	124	54	131	3 813
75–79	977	480	630	199	139	85	34	105	2 649
80–84	629	336	417	135	86	57	15	70	1 745
85+	574	334	299	147	76	41	11	63	1 545
Total	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	367 390
Median age	27.9	28.2	27.1	27.7	27.6	26.0	27.2	27.3	27.6

6.2 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, By State or Territory—1999–2000 *continued*

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust
NET									
0–4	-1 828	658	1 664	-220	-32	-61	-186	5	..
5–9	-1 443	253	2 092	-404	-27	-214	-118	-139	..
10–14	-1 244	130	1 961	-294	-58	-228	-167	-100	..
15–19	-1 738	733	1 299	-238	24	-771	64	627	..
20–24	-181	1 759	-327	-916	139	-935	581	-120	..
25–29	-632	2 480	17	-909	-319	-371	-75	-191	..
30–34	-1 283	864	1 558	-642	-136	-145	-75	-141	..
35–39	-1 557	429	2 092	-430	-125	-148	-119	-142	..
40–44	-1 149	74	1 952	-295	-46	-265	-177	-94	..
45–49	-816	20	1 456	-234	-68	-105	-113	-140	..
50–54	-769	-113	1 343	-78	-42	-17	-131	-193	..
55–59	-737	-256	1 360	26	-71	64	-189	-197	..
60–64	-575	-211	959	-5	14	57	-135	-104	..
65–69	-441	-124	605	-29	-18	84	-35	-42	..
70–74	-500	-34	426	-16	34	44	-6	52	..
75–79	-347	59	255	-15	29	16	-9	12	..
80–84	-161	29	125	-27	9	1	10	14	..
85+	-185	-37	175	-47	9	22	9	54	..
Total	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	-684	-2 972	-871	-839	..

SECTION 7

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

At June 2000, the estimated resident population of Australia was 19.2 million, an increase of 1.2% since June 1999. An estimated 24% of Australia's resident population was born overseas, only marginally more than in the year ended June 1999 and continuing the historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population. Those born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born, followed by New Zealand, Italy and Viet Nam.

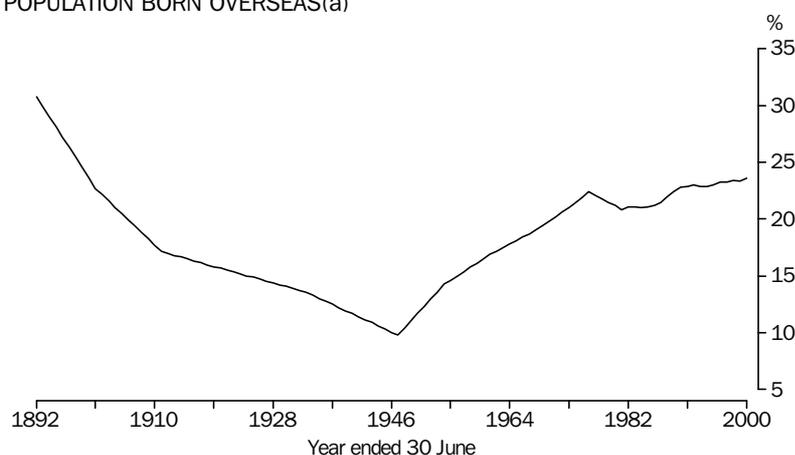
HISTORY

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 overseas-born population (4.5 million at June 2000), but its proportion to total Australian population increased only little (from 23% in early 1990s to 24% at June 2000).

POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS(a)



(a) Census years only until 1981. Annual population estimates as at 30 June by country of birth from 1981 onwards.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON¹

The proportion of Australia's population born overseas (24% at June 2000) is greater than in comparable countries that operate migration programs. The overseas-born population comprised 17% of the Canadian population (1996 Census), 18% of the New Zealand population (1996 Census) and 10% of the United States population (2000 Current Population Survey).

Three separate countries each contributing over 1% to Australia's estimated resident population in June 2000, were the United Kingdom (6.1%), New Zealand (2.0%), and Italy (1.3%). The Former Yugoslav Republics together contributed 1.1% to the population. In the population of New Zealand in 1996, the United Kingdom and Ireland-born accounted for 6.7% of the total population. The other individual countries to provide more than 1% of New Zealand's population in 1996 were Australia (1.6%) and Western Samoa (1.2%). In Canada at the 1996 Census, the United Kingdom and Italy were the only countries to comprise more than 1% each of Canada's population, while in the United States at the 1990 Census only Mexican-born comprised more than 1% of the total population.

BIRTHPLACE OF IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS, SELECTED COUNTRIES

Birthplace	Australia(a).....		Canada(b).....		New Zealand(b)..		USA(c).....	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	'000	%
Europe and the Former USSR	2 403.7	12.5	2 332.1	8.2	285.9	8.3	4 345.2	1.5
United Kingdom	1 160.0	6.1	655.5	2.3	230(d)	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	241.7	1.3	332.1	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics	210.0	1.1	122.0	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Asian Regions	1 077.8	5.6	1 562.8	5.5	117.8	3.4	7 242.0	2.6
The Americas(e)	176.7	0.9	797.9	2.8	22.6	0.7	14 484.0	5.1
Other	859.1	4.5	278.3	1.0	178.7	5.2	2 300.4	0.8
Total overseas-born	4 517.3	23.6	4 971.0	17.4	605.0	17.5	28 400.0	10.4

(a) 2000 estimates

(b) 1996 Census

(c) Estimates derived from the March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS).

(d) Includes Ireland.

(e) Includes Northern America, South America, Central America and the Caribbean.

¹ DIMA, *Population Flows Immigration Aspects*, Canberra, p.4, 1999.

Statistics New Zealand, *New Zealand Official Yearbook 1998*, GP Publications, Wellington, p.123, 1998.

OECD, *Trends in International Migration: SOPEMI Annual Report*, OECD, France, 1994, pp.230-231, 1998, p.246

Statistics Canada's Internet Site, <http://www.statcan.ca/english/census96/nov4/imm2>, 2000

MAIN REGIONS OF ORIGIN

People born in Europe and the Former USSR dominated the overseas-born population in Australia, accounting for just under 13% of Australia's population at June 2000, although the share from this region has declined over the decade (14% in June 1990).

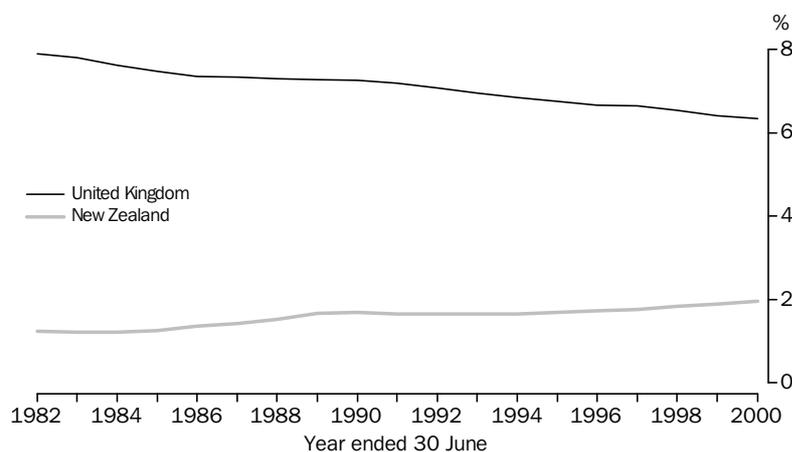
No other region contributed more than 3% to Australia's population at June 2000. People born in Southeast Asia accounted for 2.9% while those born in Oceania accounted for 2.5%. Taken together, residents born in the three Asian regions made up 5.6% of Australia's population.

Over the year 1999–2000, the Northern America-born and Northeast Asia-born populations showed the largest growth (8% each), followed by those born in Africa (excluding North Africa) (7%) and Southern Asia (6%). Over the ten years from 1990–2000 the population born in Southern Asia experienced the largest growth, increasing by 83%. The Northeast Asia-born population had the second highest growth of 79%. Over the same period the total overseas-born population increased by 16% while the Australian-born population increased by 11%.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

At June 2000, those born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 6% of the resident population. This group is more than three times larger than the New Zealand-born group (2%), which is the second largest. However, since June 1982 the proportion of residents born in the United Kingdom has declined (although it remained stable between June 1999 and June 2000) while the proportion of New Zealand-born residents has increased (by 5% between June 1999 and June 2000), continuing a trend of growth during the 1990s.

UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND BORN RESIDENTS



The most rapidly growing groups during 1999–2000 were those born in Singapore, after three consecutive years of decline (with a 22% increase to 30,700) and Japan (a 17% increase to 28,400). Hong Kong and South Africa continued to grow rapidly, by 11% and 10% respectively.

A number of well-established migrant groups from European countries such as Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands, have recorded small population declines over the last 20 years.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN *continued*

These population groups are characterised by older age distributions with consequent higher numbers of deaths. Their numbers are not being swelled by new and younger arrivals and net overseas migration levels tend to be very low. The Italy-born residents, the fourth highest source country of overseas-born residents, declined in 1999–2000 (by –1.4% to 241,700) while Greece-born residents, the sixth highest source country, declined by –0.7%. Declines were also experienced in those born in Poland (1.7%) and those born in countries in the USSR and Baltic States.

SELECTED BIRTHPLACES OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN, Population and Growth

Country of birth	Estimated resident population 30 June 2000p.....		Change 1999–2000
	no.	%	%
Regions			
Europe and the Former USSR	2 403 679	12.5	—
South-East Asia	564 754	2.9	3.9
Oceania and Antarctica	482 104	2.5	4.5
North-East Asia	313 052	1.6	7.7
Middle East and North Africa	229 810	1.2	2.4
Southern Asia	199 984	1.0	5.6
Africa (excl. North Africa)	147 223	0.8	7.1
Northern America	94 473	0.5	8.0
South America, Central America and the Caribbean	82 188	0.4	0.8
Countries			
United Kingdom	1 160 040	6.1	—
New Zealand	374 892	2.0	5.0
Italy	241 749	1.3	–1.4
Viet Nam	174 449	0.9	0.5
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	168 071	0.9	5.4
Greece	141 238	0.7	–0.7
Germany	120 176	0.6	0.2
Philippines	123 035	0.6	1.8
India	110 190	0.6	6.0
Malaysia	97 632	0.5	5.7
Other	1 805 795	9.4	3.5
Total overseas-born	4 517 267	23.6	2.2
Total population	19 157 037	100.0	1.2

AGE AND SEX

At June 2000 the overseas-born living in Australia had a higher median age than the Australian-born (45 years compared to 31 years), that is where half the overseas-born were younger than 45 years and half were older. Only seven birthplace groups, all of Asian origin, had median ages lower than those born in Australia. These included those born in Hong Kong (25 years), Singapore and Thailand (each 26 years), Indonesia (27 years), Japan (29 years) and Korea (30 years). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures often include many long-term students who are in Australia temporarily.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

Some of the highest median ages are for birthplace groups from the early post-war migration streams to Australia, including Hungary (62 years), Italy (61 years), Greece (58 years), Austria (56 years), the Netherlands (56 years), Malta (55 years) and Germany (54 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>ERP 30 June 2000p</i>
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	25.3	56 283
Singapore	26.0	30 713
Thailand	26.0	23 680
Indonesia	27.3	67 553
Japan	29.3	28 359
Korea	30.0	41 357
Malaysia	30.9	97 632
Australia	30.9	14 639 770
Papua New Guinea	31.2	27 380
Fiji	35.2	40 312
Cambodia	35.8	23 766
Viet Nam	36.5	174 449
Canada	36.6	28 969
South Africa	36.8	80 074
New Zealand	36.9	374 892
Philippines	38.0	123 035
Turkey	38.2	31 569
United States of America	38.8	65 034
Iran	38.8	20 469
India	40.2	110 190
Lebanon	40.9	79 851
Chile	40.9	25 362
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	41.1	168 071
Sri Lanka	41.3	56 048
France	41.8	19 769
Portugal	43.6	16 572
Mauritius	44.9	18 574
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	49.1	209 955
United Kingdom	50.8	1 215 863
Cyprus	51.3	25 043
Egypt	52.6	37 730
Poland	53.9	68 306
Czechoslovakia	54.1	17 645
Germany	54.2	120 176
Malta	54.5	54 937
Netherlands	55.8	90 632
Austria	56.5	20 866
Greece	58.1	141 238
Italy	61.1	241 749
Hungary	61.8	28 004
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>4 517 267</i>
Total	35.2	19 157 037

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

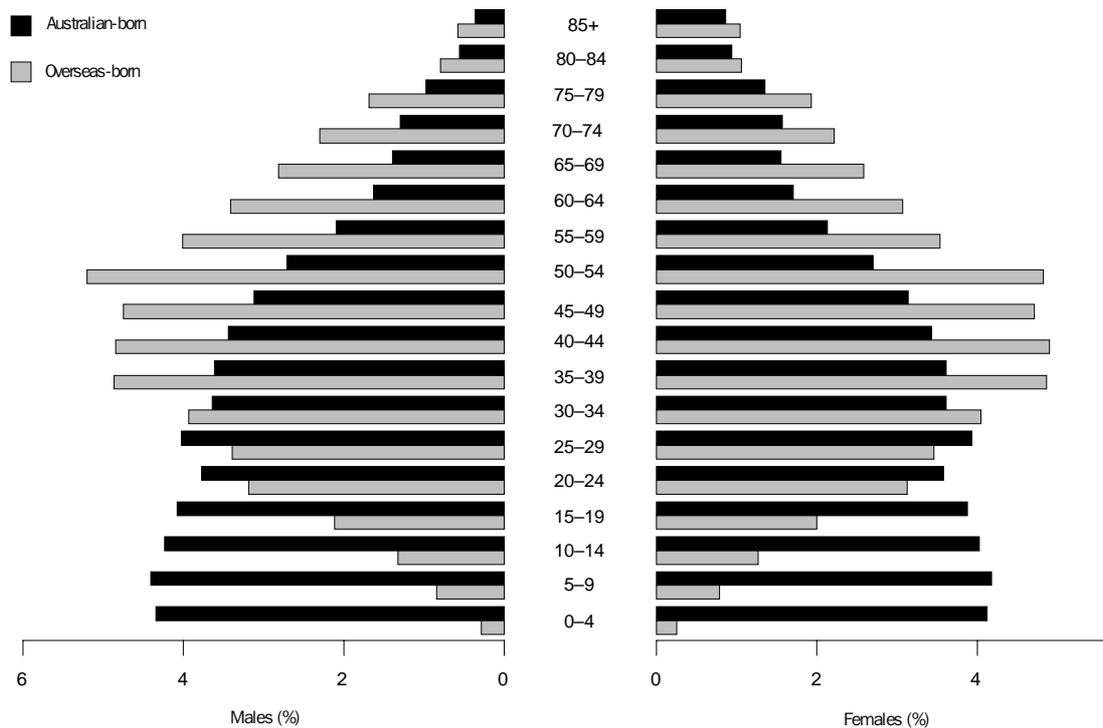
AGE AND SEX *continued*

At June 2000, there were proportionally slightly more males among the overseas-born than the Australian-born. Among the overseas-born the sex ratio was 101 males for every 100 females, while the sex ratio among Australian-born was 99 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio varied for different birthplace groups. Denmark (129), the United States of America (125), Switzerland (125) and Israel (120) had the highest ratio of males to females, while the Philippines (59), Thailand (67), Estonia (80) and Ukraine (84) had the lowest.

The overseas-born population is represented in all age groups of the Australian population. Its proportion rises with age and at June 2000 it was 2% of those aged 0–4 years, rising to 38% at 60–64 years. It then fell slowly and was 29% for ages 85 years and over.

The overseas-born population has a substantially different age structure to the Australian-born population. The proportion of Australian-born population in the younger age groups is much higher than the overseas-born population as many migrants and families come to Australia when their children have past the infant years. Hence, the overseas-born population has a higher proportion of people in the middle to older age groups than the Australian-born population.

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE, Australian-Born And Overseas-Born Populations—June 2000p



STATE DISTRIBUTION

Over half of the overseas-born lived in either New South Wales (36%) or Victoria (27%) in 1996 (latest data available), although Western Australia's population had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (28%). The Tasmanian (10%) and Northern Territory (16%) populations had the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents.

STATE DISTRIBUTION *continued*

The State and Territory distribution of the overseas-born varies by country of birth. In 1996, people born in the United Kingdom were more likely to live in New South Wales (27%) than the other States and Territories, while New Zealand-born were more likely to live in Queensland (35%).

People born in Italy and Greece were more likely to live in Victoria (42% and 49% respectively) than Australian-born residents (24%). Over half of the populations born in Hong Kong and Macau and the Philippines were resident in New South Wales, compared to one-third of the Australian-born.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, 1996 Census(a)

Country of birth	STATE OF TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE.....								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	4 402.9	3 215.7	2 585.4	1 088.6	1 171.8	399.7	138.2	223.7	13 227.8
United Kingdom	288.5	219.5	176.3	133.8	205.4	23.0	7.5	18.6	1 072.6
New Zealand	88.2	42.8	101.2	9.7	38.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	291.4
Italy	66.1	99.1	16.3	27.2	25.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	238.2
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	66.3	68.1	11.5	10.0	14.3	0.8	0.3	4.0	175.4
Viet Nam	61.1	55.2	11.0	10.7	10.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	151.1
Greece	41.2	61.9	4.3	12.6	3.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	126.5
Germany	32.5	30.3	18.4	13.5	10.0	2.0	1.0	2.6	110.3
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	40.0	16.1	6.9	2.0	3.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	70.3
Philippines	47.3	20.1	13.2	4.0	4.8	0.7	1.7	1.2	92.9
Netherlands	21.5	26.2	15.3	9.1	11.0	2.8	0.6	1.5	87.9
All overseas-born	1 387.9	1 049.4	541.8	305.1	474.8	47.4	27.2	67.3	3 901.9
Total(b)	6 006.2	4 414.2	3 247.4	1 437.2	1 705.9	464.5	175.3	299.0	17 752.8

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

(b) Includes not stated and inadequately described.

Where do the overseas-born population live?

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

Regions with the highest representation of people from each of the ten largest overseas-born birthplace groups at the 1996 Census are shown in the following table. Regions with the highest proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom and New Zealand, the two largest birthplace groups, were located in quite different parts of the country.

Where do the overseas-born population live? *continued*

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

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

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

TOP TEN BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Top Four Regions(a) — 1996 Census

Top ten birthplace groups	Top four regions	Proportion of region born in this country	
		State or Territory	%
1 United Kingdom	Wanneroo (C)	WA	18.7
	South-East Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	15.1
	South-West Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	14.8
	Northern (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	14.7
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	6.3
2 New Zealand	Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	Qld	6.9
	Logan City (SRS)	Qld	5.6
	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	5.2
	South Eastern (SD)	WA	4.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	1.7
3 Italy	Moreland (C) — North	Vic.	11.0
	Moreland (C) — Coburg	Vic.	10.9
	Moonee Valley (C) — West	Vic.	10.6
	Darebin (C) — Preston	Vic.	10.0
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	1.4
4 Viet Nam	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	14.3
	Fairfield (C)	NSW	14.0
	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	13.0
	Brimbank (C) — Sunshine	Vic.	9.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.9
5 Greece	Darebin (C) — Northcote	Vic.	8.0
	Monash (C) — South-West	Vic.	7.0
	Moreland (C) — Brunswick	Vic.	5.6
	Canterbury (C)	NSW	5.4
	<i>Total Australia</i>	..	0.7

TOP TEN BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Top Four Regions(a) — 1996 Census *continued*

Top ten birthplace groups	Top four regions	Proportion of region born in this country	
		State or Territory	%
6 China(b)	Ashfield (A)	NSW	8.8
	Auburn (A)	NSW	7.5
	Canterbury (C)	NSW	5.9
	Burwood (A)	NSW	5.9
	Total Australia	..	0.6
7 Germany, Federal Republic of	Knox (C) — North	Vic.	1.3
	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	1.2
	Glen Eira (C) — Caulfield	Vic.	1.2
	Woollahra (A)	NSW	1.1
	Total Australia	..	0.6
8 Philippines	Blacktown (C)	NSW	4.8
	Auburn (A)	NSW	2.9
	Botany (A)	NSW	2.8
	Brimbank (C) — Sunshine	Vic.	2.5
	Total Australia	..	0.5
9 Netherlands	Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	Vic.	1.8
	Cardinia (S)	Vic.	1.6
	Gippsland (SD)	Vic.	1.4
	Casey (C) — Berwick	Vic.	1.3
	Total Australia	..	0.5
10 India	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	2.1
	Casey (C) — Hallam	Vic.	2.0
	Strathfield (A)	NSW	1.9
	Ashfield (A)	NSW	1.9
	Total Australia	..	0.5

(a) Ranked according to proportion born in each country of each region's usual resident Census count.

(b) Excludes Taiwan Province.

CITIZENSHIP

The year 1999 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Australian citizenship Act. Prior to Australia Day 1949, when the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* came into effect, all Australians were British subjects. Since then over 3.1 million overseas-born people have been granted Australian Citizenship (although many became Australian citizens automatically on 26 January 1949)¹.

While overall 68% of overseas-born residents were Australian citizens at the 1996 Census, citizenship rates varied by birthplace groups. Of those residents that stated their citizenship, people born in the Middle East and North Africa regions had the highest rate of Australian citizenship (85%), followed by those born in South-East Asia (72%) and Europe and the Former USSR (71%). The Oceania region (excluding Australia) had the lowest rate of Australian citizenship (40%), primarily reflecting the large number of New Zealand-born residents in this birthplace group.

¹ National Multicultural Advisory Council, *Australian multiculturalism for a new century: Towards inclusiveness*, Commonwealth of Australia, 1999, p7.

CITIZENSHIP *continued*

Within birthplace groups there was also variations in citizenship uptake. While people who have lived in Australia longer and who are older are generally more likely to become citizens, the citizenship rate varied between people from different countries even after standardising for their different ages and period of residence.

People born in Greece, Viet Nam, and the former Yugoslav Republics had high standardised citizenship rates, while people born in the main English-speaking countries, such as the United Kingdom and New Zealand had low citizenship rates.

CITIZENSHIP RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1996

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>
	'000	%	%(a)
Viet Nam	151.1	88.5	89.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	175.4	87.5	87.3
Greece	126.5	96.1	87.3
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	111.0	48.6	76.3
Italy	238.2	78.8	65.6
Germany	110.3	75.8	63.1
Netherlands	87.9	77.7	60.4
United Kingdom	1 124.0	60.5	57.5
New Zealand	291.4	32.3	38.3
Total overseas-born	3 901.9	67.8	67.8

(a) The rates of citizenship that would be expected if the population had the same age and period of residence profile as the total overseas-born population.

Source: *Year Book Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 1301.0)

7.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Country Of Birth(a)—30 June

Country of birth	1994 '000	1995 '000	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000	2000 ^p '000
Australia	13 761.1	13 907.7	14 052.1	14 212.5	14 364.0	14 518.2	14 639.8
Oceania and Antarctica(b)							
Fiji	37.2	38.7	40.5	40.5	38.9	38.8	40.3
New Zealand	295.9	304.2	315.1	327.3	342.7	357.0	374.9
Papua New Guinea	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.6	27.3	27.4
Other	25.3	26.3	28.0	26.8	30.1	38.5	39.5
<i>Total</i>	384.8	395.5	409.9	421.0	438.3	461.5	482.1
Europe & the Former USSR							
Germany	119.9	120.1	120.8	121.2	122.7	119.9	120.2
Greece	143.4	142.3	141.8	142.0	141.0	142.2	141.2
Hungary	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.1	28.4	28.0
Italy	264.1	261.6	259.1	254.4	247.5	245.2	241.7
Malta	55.1	55.3	55.6	55.3	56.0	55.4	54.9
Netherlands	97.0	96.1	95.3	95.5	92.8	90.8	90.6
Poland	70.5	70.8	70.9	71.2	70.6	69.5	68.3
United Kingdom and Ireland(c)	1 223.5	1 220.9	1 220.0	1 232.5	1 224.7	1 215.0	1 215.9
Former Yugoslav Republics (d)	179.4	186.1	193.8	198.1	203.5	207.6	210.0
Former USSR & Baltic States	50.4	52.5	54.1	54.3	55.3	55.0	54.9
Other	171.1	173.9	177.3	178.7	176.3	174.0	177.9
<i>Total</i>	2 401.7	2 407.0	2 415.9	2 430.3	2 417.4	2 403.1	2 403.7
Middle East & North Africa							
Egypt	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.7
Lebanon	77.2	77.1	77.3	76.2	77.2	78.9	79.9
Turkey	31.3	31.5	31.9	31.7	31.4	31.1	31.6
Other	56.3	60.4	65.0	68.2	72.9	76.7	80.7
<i>Total</i>	202.6	206.8	211.9	214.0	218.9	224.5	229.8
Southeast Asia							
Indonesia	39.7	43.1	47.7	47.8	56.8	61.9	67.6
Malaysia	81.6	82.8	85.0	86.5	89.5	92.3	97.6
Philippines	93.2	98.3	102.7	109.9	114.3	120.8	123.0
Singapore	27.2	29.0	31.4	30.7	28.8	25.1	30.7
Viet Nam	150.4	157.8	164.2	167.3	173.5	173.6	174.4
Other	59.1	63.0	66.8	68.4	68.6	69.8	71.4
<i>Total</i>	451.2	474.1	497.8	510.7	531.6	543.6	564.8
Northeast Asia							
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	102.2	107.2	121.1	135.3	149.1	159.4	168.1
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	74.7	76.6	79.2	58.5	55.3	50.8	56.3
Korea	27.6	29.9	32.6	36.1	38.3	40.2	41.4
Other	40.5	43.1	47.1	44.3	36.2	40.3	47.3
<i>Total</i>	245.1	256.8	280.1	274.3	278.9	290.7	313.1
Southern Asia							
India	75.6	80.0	84.8	90.4	95.3	103.9	110.2
Sri Lanka	46.6	49.1	52.0	54.1	55.2	54.8	56.0
Other	17.5	19.9	22.9	25.8	27.2	30.6	33.7
<i>Total</i>	139.7	149.0	159.6	170.3	177.7	189.3	200.0
Northern America							
Canada	26.1	26.5	27.4	28.6	29.7	27.3	29.0
United States of America	50.2	51.9	54.3	56.4	62.1	59.7	65.0
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	76.6	78.8	82.1	85.4	92.2	87.4	94.5

(a) Countries with 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census.

(b) Excluding Australia-born.

(c) United Kingdom and Ireland are available separately in tables 7.3 and 7.4.

(d) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Country Of Birth(a)—30 June *continued*

Country of birth	1994 '000	1995 '000	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000	2000 ^p '000
South America, Central America & the Caribbean							
Chile	26.5	26.3	26.2	25.8	26.1	25.3	25.4
Other	55.4	56.0	56.7	56.5	56.1	56.2	56.8
<i>Total</i>	81.9	82.3	83.0	82.3	82.3	81.5	82.2
Africa (excl. North Africa)							
South Africa	57.0	58.8	61.4	65.1	68.4	73.1	80.1
Other	53.2	54.9	57.0	58.3	60.7	64.4	67.1
<i>Total</i>	110.2	113.8	118.4	123.4	129.1	137.5	147.2
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	4 093.6	4 164.1	4 258.7	4 311.7	4 366.3	4 419.0	4 517.3
Total	17 854.7	18 071.8	18 310.7	18 524.2	18 730.4	18 937.2	19 157.0

(a) Countries with 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census.

(b) Excluding Australia-born.

(c) United Kingdom and Ireland are available separately in tables 7.3 and 7.4.

(d) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, By Country Of Birth(a) Of Overseas-Born

Country of birth	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000p		
	Net overseas migration	Deaths	Net change	Net overseas migration	Deaths	Net change	Net overseas migration	Deaths	Net change	Net overseas migration(b)	Deaths	Net change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	-0.9	92.3	-93.3	-4.0	93.6	-7.6	-3.5	92.3	-5.8	-35.0	91.9	-126.9
Oceania and Antarctica(c)												
Fiji	0.2	0.2	—	-1.5	0.2	-1.6	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.7	0.2	1.5
New Zealand	13.7	1.4	12.3	16.8	1.5	15.4	15.8	1.5	14.3	19.4	1.5	17.9
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	-1.1	0.2	-1.2	3.5	0.2	3.3	8.5	0.2	8.4	1.2	0.2	1.0
<i>Total</i>	12.9	1.8	11.1	19.1	1.9	17.2	25.1	1.9	23.2	22.5	1.9	20.6
Europe & the Former USSR												
Germany	1.6	1.2	0.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	-1.4	1.3	-2.7	1.6	1.4	0.2
Greece	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	-1.0	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.2	-1.0
Hungary	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	-0.4
Italy	-1.5	3.2	-4.7	-3.6	3.3	-6.9	1.0	3.3	-2.4	0.1	3.5	-3.4
Malta	0.2	0.5	-0.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	—	0.5	-0.6	—	0.5	-0.5
Netherlands	1.4	1.2	0.2	-1.6	1.2	-2.8	-0.7	1.2	-1.9	1.1	1.3	-0.2
Poland	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.2	1.3	-1.1	0.1	1.4	-1.2
United Kingdom and Ireland	27.8	15.2	12.5	7.3	15.1	-7.9	5.6	15.2	-9.7	15.7	14.8	0.9
Former USSR & Baltic States	1.4	1.3	0.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	5.6	1.4	4.1	3.8	1.5	2.3
Former Yugoslav Republics(d)	5.7	1.4	4.3	6.8	1.4	5.4	0.9	1.3	-0.4	1.1	1.2	-0.1
Other	2.9	1.6	1.4	-0.9	1.5	-2.4	-0.8	1.6	-2.3	5.4	1.5	3.9
<i>Total</i>	42.8	28.3	14.4	15.7	28.6	-12.9	14.6	29.0	-14.3	29.2	28.6	0.6
Middle East & North Africa												
Egypt	0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	—
Lebanon	-0.8	0.3	-1.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0
Turkey	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	—	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5
Other	3.4	0.2	3.2	5.0	0.3	4.7	4.0	0.2	3.8	4.2	0.2	4.0
<i>Total</i>	3.2	1.1	2.1	6.1	1.2	4.9	6.7	1.1	5.6	6.5	1.1	5.4
Southeast Asia												
Indonesia	0.3	0.2	0.1	9.2	0.2	9.0	5.2	0.2	5.1	5.9	0.2	5.7
Malaysia	1.6	0.1	1.4	3.2	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.2	2.8	5.5	0.2	5.3
Philippines	7.4	0.2	7.2	4.6	0.2	4.4	6.7	0.2	6.5	2.4	0.2	2.2
Singapore	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	-1.9	0.1	-2.0	-3.6	0.1	-3.6	5.7	0.1	5.6
Viet Nam	3.4	0.3	3.2	6.5	0.3	6.2	0.4	0.3	—	1.2	0.3	0.9
Other	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	1.5
<i>Total</i>	13.8	1.0	12.9	22.0	1.2	20.9	13.1	1.1	12.0	22.3	1.2	21.2
Northeast Asia												
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	14.9	0.7	14.2	14.5	0.7	13.8	11.1	0.7	10.3	9.4	0.7	8.7
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	-20.7	0.1	-20.8	-3.1	0.1	-3.2	-4.4	0.1	-4.5	5.6	0.1	5.5
Korea	3.6	0.1	3.5	2.3	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.1	1.2
Other	-2.7	0.1	-2.7	-8.1	0.1	-8.1	4.2	0.1	4.1	7.2	0.1	7.1
<i>Total</i>	-4.9	0.9	-5.8	5.6	1.0	4.6	12.8	1.0	11.8	23.3	1.0	22.4

(a) Countries with 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census.

(b) Includes preliminary estimates of category jumping which can be subject to large revisions.

(c) Excluding Australian-born.

(d) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, By Country Of Birth(a) Of Overseas-Born, *continued*

Country of birth	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000p		
	Net overseas migration	Deaths	Net change	Net overseas migration	Deaths	Net change	Net overseas migration	Deaths	Net change	Net overseas migration(b)	Deaths	Net change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Southern Asia												
India	6.2	0.6	5.6	5.5	0.6	4.9	9.2	0.5	8.7	6.8	0.6	6.3
Sri Lanka	2.4	0.2	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	1.5	0.2	1.2
Other	2.9	—	2.9	1.4	—	1.4	3.4	—	3.4	3.2	0.1	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>
North America												
Canada	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.1	-2.2	0.1	-2.3	1.8	0.2	1.6
United States of America	2.3	0.3	2.1	6.0	0.3	5.7	-2.2	0.3	-2.5	5.7	0.3	5.4
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>
South America, Central America & the Caribbean												
Chile	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.1	—
Other	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	0.2	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Africa (excl. North Africa)												
South Africa	4.0	0.3	3.7	3.6	0.3	3.3	5.0	0.3	4.7	7.3	0.3	7.0
Other	1.5	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.2	2.4	3.9	0.2	3.7	3.0	0.2	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Total overseas-born	88.0	35.0	53.0	90.4	35.7	54.7	88.6	36.0	52.7	134.1	35.8	98.3

(a) Countries with 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census.

(b) Includes preliminary estimates of category jumping which can be subject to large revisions.

(c) Excluding Australian-born.

(d) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.3 ESTIMATED MALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Australia	635 578	645 149	620 167	595 547	551 477	589 339	532 809	527 671	503 072
Oceania and Antarctica(a)									
Fiji	160	480	999	1 751	1 954	1 821	2 113	2 342	2 133
New Zealand	3 357	7 257	8 709	10 572	15 791	20 443	21 114	22 648	21 405
Papua New Guinea	65	271	527	1 058	1 823	2 456	1 908	1 461	1 336
Other	122	497	664	1 163	1 575	1 953	2 439	2 698	2 319
<i>Total</i>	3 704	8 505	10 899	14 544	21 143	26 673	27 574	29 149	27 193
Europe & the Former USSR									
Germany	231	486	493	765	1 135	1 682	2 902	3 227	3 656
Greece	36	218	256	418	639	978	2 275	3 794	4 779
Hungary	17	35	87	182	305	249	282	452	644
Italy	37	194	201	313	666	1 226	2 931	5 453	7 541
Ireland	50	156	558	836	1 810	2 081	2 286	2 591	2 447
Malta	13	43	54	120	287	399	519	1 298	2 218
Netherlands	81	204	225	362	994	1 263	1 324	1 659	2 786
Poland	24	150	481	1 023	1 835	1 235	994	1 517	3 078
United Kingdom	1 423	5 149	7 620	10 822	16 634	25 815	42 548	61 623	58 156
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	353	1 802	3 004	3 569	3 207	3 807	7 940	9 469	9 927
Former USSR & the Baltic States	60	337	900	939	907	987	1 061	1 478	1 326
Other	364	1 183	1 623	2 556	4 405	5 383	6 998	8 296	8 658
<i>Total</i>	2 689	9 957	15 502	21 905	32 824	45 105	72 060	100 857	105 216
Middle East & North Africa									
Egypt	49	231	417	485	407	395	784	1 397	1 938
Lebanon	129	409	731	1 422	2 032	3 779	5 293	5 290	4 708
Turkey	62	304	367	467	754	1 500	2 716	2 540	1 882
Other	388	1 768	2 698	3 299	3 056	3 307	4 796	5 484	4 413
<i>Total</i>	628	2 712	4 213	5 673	6 249	8 981	13 589	14 711	12 941
Southeast Asia									
Indonesia	346	904	1 160	3 838	8 101	4 072	2 530	2 330	2 170
Malaysia	184	640	1 615	3 805	10 887	6 513	3 065	3 101	3 645
Philippines	405	1 650	3 612	5 385	5 235	3 975	3 803	4 866	5 076
Singapore	100	440	564	877	3 470	4 595	1 045	685	726
Viet Nam	195	721	1 585	4 883	9 731	11 243	11 200	11 971	12 326
Other	115	692	1 407	3 586	4 091	4 069	3 730	3 311	3 192
<i>Total</i>	1 345	5 047	9 943	22 374	41 515	34 467	25 373	26 264	27 135
Northeast Asia									
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	433	888	3 195	5 557	3 759	3 963	6 862	12 563	10 314
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	179	976	1 820	4 153	7 240	3 277	1 709	1 865	2 069
Japan	216	522	449	986	2 045	1 811	1 148	1 368	1 214
Korea	338	617	979	2 160	2 532	3 582	2 094	1 679	1 666
Other	121	380	674	1 724	2 209	984	361	308	378
<i>Total</i>	1 287	3 383	7 117	14 580	17 785	13 617	12 174	17 783	15 641
Southern Asia									
India	508	1 324	1 994	2 702	6 851	5 573	5 900	6 366	6 025
Sri Lanka	148	614	1 278	1 582	2 196	1 978	2 185	3 306	3 478
Other	277	866	1 231	1 259	2 394	2 294	2 418	2 592	2 202
<i>Total</i>	933	2 804	4 503	5 543	11 441	9 845	10 503	12 264	11 705

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.3 ESTIMATED MALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....								
Country of birth	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
North America									
Canada	131	474	567	835	1 378	1 728	1 589	1 631	1 615
United States of America	475	1 853	1 963	1 932	2 115	2 246	3 316	4 414	4 499
Other	—	6	10	9	—	6	20	33	24
<i>Total</i>	609	2 333	2 540	2 776	3 494	3 980	4 925	6 078	6 138
South America, Central America & the Caribbean									
Chile	24	106	381	784	837	1 344	1 402	1 241	1 082
Other	90	433	1 124	1 883	2 321	2 804	2 800	2 939	2 795
<i>Total</i>	114	539	1 505	2 667	3 158	4 148	4 202	4 180	3 877
Africa (excl. North Africa)									
South Africa	983	2 023	2 417	3 128	3 270	3 429	3 593	3 763	4 018
Other	248	690	1 228	1 960	2 886	2 764	3 556	4 418	4 656
<i>Total</i>	1 231	2 713	3 645	5 088	6 156	6 193	7 149	8 181	8 674
<i>Total Overseas-born</i>	12 540	37 993	59 867	95 150	143 765	153 009	177 549	219 467	218 520
Total	648 118	683 142	680 034	690 697	695 242	742 348	710 358	747 138	721 592

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.3 ESTIMATED MALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									Total
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
Australia	456 352	396 468	306 052	237 762	202 934	189 853	142 170	81 796	52 231	7 266 427
Oceania and Antarctica(a)										
Fiji	1 765	1 119	764	559	394	236	115	63	41	18 809
New Zealand	18 626	15 393	10 121	6 080	4 000	3 066	1 955	1 062	907	192 506
Papua New Guinea	785	391	188	260	156	110	76	24	13	12 908
Other	1 963	1 447	873	545	322	234	122	97	44	19 077
<i>Total</i>	23 139	18 350	11 946	7 444	4 872	3 646	2 268	1 246	1 005	243 300
Europe & the Former USSR										
Germany	4 952	12 697	7 395	6 638	5 025	4 326	2 038	873	548	59 069
Greece	6 378	8 970	10 332	11 652	9 910	6 553	2 618	1 037	892	71 735
Hungary	1 285	1 427	1 489	2 490	1 788	1 618	1 391	574	508	14 823
Italy	11 008	16 880	14 067	16 812	19 087	15 904	9 651	3 454	2 961	128 386
Ireland	2 742	3 191	2 567	2 195	1 783	1 620	1 131	493	233	28 769
Malta	4 088	5 668	4 233	3 551	2 632	1 684	1 040	445	254	28 546
Netherlands	5 369	8 371	6 487	4 819	4 545	4 157	2 743	1 485	745	47 619
Poland	3 687	3 075	1 661	1 566	1 467	2 662	4 716	2 150	1 401	32 722
United Kingdom	57 192	70 814	58 315	48 047	37 756	33 049	27 616	14 616	11 083	588 279
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	11 215	12 221	11 757	12 034	8 781	4 644	2 820	1 017	760	108 327
Former USSR & the Baltic States	1 038	1 210	1 814	2 074	1 649	2 547	3 723	1 561	1 200	24 811
Other	8 963	11 772	8 608	6 671	6 308	5 616	3 522	1 330	1 009	93 265
<i>Total</i>	117 917	156 296	128 725	118 549	100 731	84 380	63 009	29 035	21 594	1 226 351
Middle East & North Africa										
Egypt	2 283	2 554	2 290	1 747	1 490	1 305	918	432	251	19 373
Lebanon	4 452	4 576	3 204	2 174	1 492	1 060	640	194	161	41 746
Turkey	1 231	1 260	1 386	838	475	252	138	68	76	16 316
Other	3 865	3 199	2 409	1 609	1 272	792	551	205	151	43 262
<i>Total</i>	11 831	11 589	9 289	6 368	4 729	3 409	2 247	899	639	120 697
Southeast Asia										
Indonesia	2 237	1 781	964	799	591	514	426	188	67	33 018
Malaysia	4 058	3 349	2 004	1 377	744	415	291	154	65	45 912
Philippines	4 421	3 139	1 354	826	525	516	476	238	135	45 637
Singapore	670	496	208	190	100	66	37	18	11	14 298
Viet Nam	8 368	4 788	2 970	1 994	1 753	1 517	782	411	220	86 658
Other	2 770	2 005	1 195	980	709	457	374	238	112	33 033
<i>Total</i>	22 524	15 558	8 695	6 166	4 422	3 485	2 386	1 247	610	258 556
Northeast Asia										
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	7 308	6 256	3 938	4 006	4 395	3 299	2 235	1 214	846	81 031
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	1 755	902	346	377	233	131	90	44	28	27 194
Japan	1 120	1 333	548	254	86	52	28	8	7	13 195
Korea	1 363	1 015	902	671	413	241	156	69	26	20 503
Other	415	258	136	58	29	14	10	13	11	8 083
<i>Total</i>	11 961	9 764	5 870	5 366	5 156	3 737	2 519	1 348	918	150 006
Southern Asia										
India	5 218	4 583	3 855	2 597	2 183	1 774	1 188	651	412	59 704
Sri Lanka	3 326	2 795	1 797	1 101	937	687	557	317	190	28 472
Other	1 450	827	449	266	198	150	95	30	26	19 024
<i>Total</i>	9 994	8 205	6 101	3 964	3 318	2 611	1 840	998	628	107 200

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.3 ESTIMATED MALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
North America										
Canada	1 271	1 120	760	420	316	271	204	139	94	14 543
United States of America	3 793	3 745	2 452	1 136	678	526	498	350	168	36 159
Other	29	19	12	8	15	12	5	14	7	233
<i>Total</i>	5 093	4 884	3 224	1 564	1 009	809	707	503	269	50 935
South America, Central America & the Caribbean										
Chile	1 190	1 584	1 165	602	282	139	94	49	37	12 343
Other	2 663	2 669	1 985	1 323	744	461	233	131	120	27 518
<i>Total</i>	3 853	4 253	3 150	1 925	1 026	600	327	180	157	39 861
Africa (excl. North Africa)										
South Africa	3 931	3 347	2 102	1 383	932	693	510	322	237	40 081
Other	3 971	2 757	1 756	1 225	900	700	393	190	103	34 401
<i>Total</i>	7 902	6 104	3 858	2 608	1 832	1 393	903	512	340	74 482
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	214 214	235 003	180 858	153 954	127 095	104 070	76 206	35 968	26 160	2 271 388
Total	670 566	631 471	486 910	391 716	330 029	293 923	218 376	117 764	78 391	9 537 815

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.4 ESTIMATED FEMALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Australia	603 263	612 633	589 427	567 642	524 530	576 396	529 298	529 334	502 177
Oceania and Antarctica(a)									
Fiji	171	465	973	1 746	2 305	2 481	2 546	2 761	2 568
New Zealand	3 086	6 858	8 614	10 203	15 022	19 644	20 488	21 382	20 238
Papua New Guinea	79	305	535	1 014	1 876	2 505	2 122	1 775	1 356
Other	145	424	645	1 211	1 644	2 049	2 903	2 943	2 475
<i>Total</i>	3 481	8 052	10 767	14 174	20 847	26 679	28 059	28 861	26 637
Europe & the Former USSR									
Germany	173	473	464	760	1 287	1 692	2 796	3 291	3 563
Greece	100	246	248	391	535	865	1 897	3 052	4 596
Hungary	13	43	71	132	309	294	362	437	674
Italy	28	149	216	280	539	851	2 419	4 672	6 706
Ireland	52	182	530	770	2 014	2 298	2 001	2 417	2 445
Malta	7	36	47	144	269	360	468	1 281	2 176
Netherlands	77	204	171	327	892	1 127	1 259	1 530	2 553
Poland	15	127	417	987	1 671	1 317	1 295	1 905	3 481
United Kingdom	1 329	4 770	7 319	9 848	14 966	24 288	40 187	58 608	55 550
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	333	1 722	2 875	3 299	3 191	3 961	8 196	9 570	10 225
Former USSR & the Baltic States	62	368	788	937	978	1 400	1 462	1 656	1 525
Other	358	1 085	1 548	2 444	4 922	5 505	6 904	7 707	8 114
<i>Total</i>	2 547	9 405	14 694	20 319	31 573	43 958	69 246	96 126	101 608
Middle East & North Africa									
Egypt	42	201	389	449	404	471	895	1 382	1 635
Lebanon	136	337	649	1 524	2 223	3 930	4 952	5 207	5 039
Turkey	58	292	329	451	935	1 845	2 667	2 009	1 610
Other	366	1 716	2 489	2 850	3 168	3 355	3 858	4 154	3 830
<i>Total</i>	602	2 546	3 856	5 274	6 730	9 601	12 372	12 752	12 114
Southeast Asia									
Indonesia	317	852	1 151	4 456	8 178	4 206	2 850	2 488	2 495
Malaysia	170	574	1 470	3 638	11 995	6 127	3 545	4 251	4 968
Philippines	404	1 470	3 485	4 713	5 161	5 409	7 648	11 061	12 186
Singapore	100	417	499	1 303	5 385	3 174	1 026	989	1 032
Viet Nam	170	662	1 494	4 437	9 961	12 966	11 400	10 601	11 531
Other	110	658	1 298	3 137	4 234	4 738	4 485	4 414	4 552
<i>Total</i>	1 271	4 633	9 397	21 684	44 914	36 620	30 954	33 804	36 764
Northeast Asia									
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	421	823	2 921	5 035	3 976	6 229	9 585	13 298	10 430
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	118	834	1 730	3 866	6 566	3 276	2 286	2 624	2 794
Japan	235	488	443	1 368	3 019	3 074	1 580	1 391	923
Korea	233	538	1 349	2 543	2 884	2 986	1 960	1 780	1 902
Other	109	336	610	1 588	2 894	1 703	640	606	760
<i>Total</i>	1 116	3 019	7 053	14 400	19 339	17 268	16 051	19 699	16 809
Southern Asia									
India	562	1 372	1 843	1 920	2 498	3 992	5 466	5 807	5 106
Sri Lanka	135	640	1 215	1 629	1 667	1 830	2 527	3 361	3 371
Other	273	815	1 266	1 142	1 532	1 873	2 099	1 783	1 364
<i>Total</i>	970	2 827	4 324	4 691	5 697	7 695	10 092	10 951	9 841

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.4 ESTIMATED FEMALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
North America									
Canada	146	468	518	755	1 441	1 800	1 652	1 641	1 631
United States of America	480	1 679	1 819	1 714	1 841	2 283	2 877	3 447	3 292
Other	—	8	9	6	—	14	23	40	27
<i>Total</i>	628	2 155	2 346	2 475	3 289	4 097	4 552	5 128	4 950
South America, Central America & the Caribbean									
Chile	16	78	349	799	745	1 281	1 427	1 421	1 324
Other	79	380	1 092	1 809	2 205	2 593	2 881	3 094	3 163
<i>Total</i>	95	458	1 441	2 608	2 950	3 874	4 308	4 515	4 487
Africa (excl. North Africa)									
South Africa	847	1 860	2 346	3 006	3 105	3 549	3 763	3 857	4 000
Other	198	660	1 052	1 781	2 896	2 994	3 417	4 133	4 278
<i>Total</i>	1 045	2 520	3 398	4 787	6 001	6 543	7 180	7 990	8 278
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	11 755	35 615	57 276	90 412	141 340	156 335	182 814	219 826	221 488
Total	615 018	648 248	646 703	658 054	665 870	732 731	712 112	749 160	723 665

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.4 ESTIMATED FEMALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Australia	459 029	395 510	311 917	249 820	228 091	230 344	199 376	137 963	126 593	7 373 343
Oceania and Antarctica(a)										
Fiji	1 757	1 235	885	603	439	239	162	101	66	21 503
New Zealand	16 820	13 583	8 509	5 388	3 758	3 121	2 390	1 683	1 599	182 386
Papua New Guinea	1 151	586	290	325	227	139	110	51	26	14 472
Other	2 006	1 383	839	562	377	359	254	105	119	20 443
<i>Total</i>	21 734	16 787	10 523	6 878	4 801	3 858	2 916	1 940	1 810	238 804
Europe & the Former USSR										
Germany	4 945	12 488	5 890	5 035	4 647	5 897	4 561	1 705	1 440	61 107
Greece	6 673	10 424	11 000	11 221	8 252	4 854	2 406	1 212	1 531	69 503
Hungary	1 269	1 391	1 287	1 478	1 276	1 325	1 356	714	750	13 181
Italy	10 032	14 729	12 344	15 307	15 406	12 433	9 278	3 713	4 261	113 363
Ireland	2 548	2 505	2 126	1 843	1 540	1 219	1 142	792	631	27 054
Malta	3 911	5 108	3 557	2 761	2 336	1 732	1 185	588	425	26 391
Netherlands	5 001	7 219	5 339	3 888	3 747	3 362	2 875	2 009	1 433	43 013
Poland	3 812	3 004	1 762	2 080	2 135	3 885	4 890	1 730	1 071	35 584
United Kingdom	53 227	63 246	52 363	44 413	36 171	31 010	31 087	20 871	22 507	571 761
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	11 567	11 091	9 168	9 359	7 213	4 468	3 196	1 061	1 133	101 628
Former USSR & the Baltic States	1 242	1 360	1 952	2 482	1 862	3 171	4 860	2 025	1 979	30 109
Other	8 199	9 730	6 718	5 251	4 952	4 594	3 600	1 589	1 414	84 634
<i>Total</i>	112 426	142 295	113 506	105 118	89 537	77 950	70 436	38 009	38 575	1 177 328
Middle East & North Africa										
Egypt	2 196	2 311	1 743	1 391	1 490	1 390	1 036	549	383	18 357
Lebanon	4 159	2 999	1 977	1 629	1 253	1 043	600	212	236	38 105
Turkey	1 260	1 415	841	574	331	259	176	101	100	15 253
Other	3 184	2 436	1 615	1 322	1 078	877	611	241	248	37 398
<i>Total</i>	10 799	9 161	6 176	4 916	4 152	3 569	2 423	1 103	967	109 113
Southeast Asia										
Indonesia	2 254	1 701	943	743	569	518	467	214	133	34 535
Malaysia	5 404	3 997	2 113	1 292	812	600	417	224	123	51 720
Philippines	10 186	6 886	3 110	1 706	1 243	1 175	856	470	229	77 398
Singapore	963	658	275	220	143	97	70	41	23	16 415
Viet Nam	8 733	4 764	2 748	2 319	2 227	1 719	1 071	574	414	87 791
Other	3 385	2 358	1 241	1 077	817	688	545	326	276	38 339
<i>Total</i>	30 925	20 364	10 430	7 357	5 811	4 797	3 426	1 849	1 198	306 198
Northeast Asia										
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	6 895	5 569	3 751	4 588	4 138	3 304	2 678	1 785	1 614	87 040
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	2 392	1 231	379	368	259	150	119	58	39	29 089
Japan	849	753	347	182	191	190	84	24	23	15 164
Korea	1 419	1 059	742	503	358	226	200	87	85	20 854
Other	878	424	145	73	49	28	22	14	20	10 899
<i>Total</i>	12 433	9 036	5 364	5 714	4 995	3 898	3 103	1 968	1 781	163 046
Southern Asia										
India	4 338	4 110	3 281	2 523	2 462	1 950	1 600	907	749	50 486
Sri Lanka	2 898	2 220	1 448	1 064	1 031	907	759	485	389	27 576
Other	932	555	312	242	201	136	107	49	41	14 722
<i>Total</i>	8 168	6 885	5 041	3 829	3 694	2 993	2 466	1 441	1 179	92 784

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.4 ESTIMATED FEMALE RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
North America										
Canada	1 221	984	612	305	256	243	340	190	223	14 426
United States of America	3 145	2 722	1 415	641	433	357	298	202	230	28 875
Other	20	13	17	10	13	7	3	3	15	237
<i>Total</i>	4 386	3 719	2 044	956	702	607	641	395	468	43 538
South America, Central America & the Caribbean										
Chile	1 444	1 534	1 102	496	338	250	162	132	121	13 019
Other	3 331	2 856	2 017	1 296	861	630	427	309	285	29 308
<i>Total</i>	4 775	4 390	3 119	1 792	1 199	880	589	441	406	42 327
Africa (excl. North Africa)										
South Africa	3 823	3 002	1 888	1 260	1 068	832	748	449	590	39 993
Other	3 572	2 447	1 547	1 049	878	693	545	338	270	32 748
<i>Total</i>	7 395	5 449	3 435	2 309	1 946	1 525	1 293	787	860	72 741
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	213 041	218 086	159 638	138 869	116 837	100 077	87 293	47 933	47 244	2 245 879
Total	672 070	613 596	471 555	388 689	344 928	330 421	286 669	185 896	173 837	9 619 222

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Australia	1 238 841	1 257 782	1 209 594	1 163 189	1 076 007	1 165 735	1 062 107	1 057 005	1 005 249
Oceania and Antarctica(a)									
Fiji	331	945	1 972	3 497	4 259	4 302	4 659	5 103	4 701
New Zealand	6 443	14 115	17 323	20 775	30 813	40 087	41 602	44 030	41 643
Papua New Guinea	144	576	1 062	2 072	3 699	4 961	4 030	3 236	2 692
Other	267	921	1 309	2 374	3 219	4 002	5 342	5 641	4 794
<i>Total</i>	7 185	16 557	21 666	28 718	41 990	53 352	55 633	58 010	53 830
Europe & the Former USSR									
Germany	404	959	957	1 525	2 422	3 374	5 698	6 518	7 219
Greece	136	464	504	809	1 174	1 843	4 172	6 846	9 375
Hungary	30	78	158	314	614	543	644	889	1 318
Italy	65	343	417	593	1 205	2 077	5 350	10 125	14 247
Ireland	102	338	1 087	1 606	3 823	4 379	4 287	5 008	4 892
Malta	20	79	101	264	556	759	987	2 579	4 394
Netherlands	158	408	396	689	1 886	2 390	2 583	3 189	5 339
Poland	39	277	898	2 010	3 506	2 552	2 289	3 422	6 559
United Kingdom	2 752	9 919	14 940	20 670	31 601	50 103	82 735	120 231	113 706
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	686	3 524	5 879	6 868	6 398	7 768	16 136	19 039	20 152
Former USSR & the Baltic States	122	705	1 688	1 876	1 885	2 387	2 523	3 134	2 851
Other	722	2 268	3 171	5 000	9 327	10 888	13 902	16 003	16 772
<i>Total</i>	5 236	19 362	30 196	42 224	64 397	89 063	141 306	196 983	206 824
Middle East & North Africa									
Egypt	91	432	806	934	811	866	1 679	2 779	3 573
Lebanon	265	746	1 380	2 946	4 255	7 709	10 245	10 497	9 747
Turkey	120	596	696	918	1 689	3 345	5 383	4 549	3 492
Other	754	3 484	5 187	6 149	6 224	6 662	8 654	9 638	8 243
<i>Total</i>	1 230	5 258	8 069	10 947	12 979	18 582	25 961	27 463	25 055
Southeast Asia									
Indonesia	663	1 756	2 311	8 294	16 279	8 278	5 380	4 818	4 665
Malaysia	354	1 214	3 085	7 443	22 882	12 640	6 610	7 352	8 613
Philippines	809	3 120	7 097	10 098	10 396	9 384	11 451	15 927	17 262
Singapore	200	857	1 063	2 180	8 855	7 769	2 071	1 674	1 758
Viet Nam	365	1 383	3 079	9 320	19 692	24 209	22 600	22 572	23 857
Other	225	1 350	2 705	6 723	8 325	8 807	8 215	7 725	7 744
<i>Total</i>	2 616	9 680	19 340	44 058	86 429	71 087	56 327	60 068	63 899
Northeast Asia									
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	854	1 711	6 116	10 592	7 735	10 192	16 447	25 861	20 744
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	297	1 810	3 550	8 019	13 806	6 553	3 995	4 489	4 863
Japan	451	1 010	892	2 354	5 064	4 885	2 728	2 759	2 137
Korea	571	1 155	2 328	4 703	5 416	6 568	4 054	3 459	3 568
Other	230	716	1 284	3 312	5 103	2 687	1 001	914	1 138
<i>Total</i>	2 403	6 402	14 170	28 980	37 124	30 885	28 225	37 482	32 450
Southern Asia									
India	1 070	2 696	3 837	4 622	9 349	9 565	11 366	12 173	11 131
Sri Lanka	283	1 254	2 493	3 211	3 863	3 808	4 712	6 667	6 849
Other	550	1 681	2 497	2 401	3 926	4 167	4 517	4 375	3 566
<i>Total</i>	1 903	5 631	8 827	10 234	17 138	17 540	20 595	23 215	21 546

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
North America									
Canada	277	942	1 085	1 590	2 819	3 528	3 241	3 272	3 246
United States of America	955	3 532	3 782	3 646	3 956	4 529	6 193	7 861	7 791
Other	5	14	19	15	8	20	43	73	51
<i>Total</i>	1 237	4 488	4 886	5 251	6 783	8 077	9 477	11 206	11 088
South America, Central America & the Caribbean									
Chile	40	184	730	1 583	1 582	2 625	2 829	2 662	2 406
Other	169	813	2 216	3 692	4 526	5 397	5 681	6 033	5 958
<i>Total</i>	209	997	2 946	5 275	6 108	8 022	8 510	8 695	8 364
Africa (excl. North Africa)									
South Africa	1 830	3 883	4 763	6 134	6 375	6 978	7 356	7 620	8 018
Other	446	1 350	2 280	3 741	5 782	5 758	6 973	8 551	8 934
<i>Total</i>	2 276	5 233	7 043	9 875	12 157	12 736	14 329	16 171	16 952
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	24 295	73 608	117 143	185 562	285 105	309 344	360 363	439 293	440 008
Total	1 263 136	1 331 390	1 326 737	1 348 751	1 361 112	1 475 079	1 422 470	1 496 298	1 445 257

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
Country of birth	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Australia	915 381	791 978	617 969	487 582	431 025	420 197	341 546	219 759	178 824	14 639 770
Oceania and Antarctica(a)										
Fiji	3 522	2 354	1 649	1 162	833	475	277	164	107	40 312
New Zealand	35 446	28 976	18 630	11 468	7 758	6 187	4 345	2 745	2 506	374 892
Papua New Guinea	1 936	977	478	585	383	249	186	75	39	27 380
Other	3 969	2 830	1 712	1 107	699	593	376	202	163	39 520
<i>Total</i>	44 873	35 137	22 469	14 322	9 673	7 504	5 184	3 186	2 815	482 104
Europe & the Former USSR										
Germany	9 897	25 185	13 285	11 673	9 672	10 223	6 599	2 578	1 988	120 176
Greece	13 051	19 394	21 332	22 873	18 162	11 407	5 024	2 249	2 423	141 238
Hungary	2 554	2 818	2 776	3 968	3 064	2 943	2 747	1 288	1 258	28 004
Italy	21 040	31 609	26 411	32 119	34 493	28 337	18 929	7 167	7 222	241 749
Ireland	5 290	5 696	4 693	4 038	3 323	2 839	2 273	1 285	864	55 824
Malta	7 999	10 776	7 790	6 312	4 968	3 416	2 225	1 033	679	54 937
Netherlands	10 370	15 590	11 826	8 707	8 292	7 519	5 618	3 494	2 178	90 632
Poland	7 499	6 079	3 423	3 646	3 602	6 547	9 606	3 880	2 472	68 306
United Kingdom	110 419	134 060	110 678	92 460	73 927	64 059	58 703	35 487	33 590	1 160 039
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	22 782	23 312	20 925	21 393	15 994	9 112	6 016	2 078	1 893	209 955
Former USSR & the Baltic States	2 280	2 570	3 766	4 556	3 511	5 718	8 583	3 586	3 179	54 920
Other	17 162	21 502	15 326	11 922	11 260	10 210	7 122	2 919	2 423	177 899
<i>Total</i>	230 343	298 591	242 231	223 667	190 268	162 330	133 445	67 044	60 169	2 403 679
Middle East & North Africa										
Egypt	4 479	4 865	4 033	3 138	2 980	2 695	1 954	981	634	37 730
Lebanon	8 611	7 575	5 181	3 803	2 745	2 103	1 240	406	397	79 851
Turkey	2 491	2 675	2 227	1 412	806	511	314	169	176	31 569
Other	7 049	5 635	4 024	2 931	2 350	1 669	1 162	446	399	80 660
<i>Total</i>	22 630	20 750	15 465	11 284	8 881	6 978	4 670	2 002	1 606	229 810
Southeast Asia										
Indonesia	4 491	3 482	1 907	1 542	1 160	1 032	893	402	200	67 553
Malaysia	9 462	7 346	4 117	2 669	1 556	1 015	708	378	188	97 632
Philippines	14 607	10 025	4 464	2 532	1 768	1 691	1 332	708	364	123 035
Singapore	1 633	1 154	483	410	243	163	107	59	34	30 713
Viet Nam	17 101	9 552	5 718	4 313	3 980	3 236	1 853	985	634	174 449
Other	6 155	4 363	2 436	2 057	1 526	1 145	919	564	388	71 372
<i>Total</i>	53 449	35 922	19 125	13 523	10 233	8 282	5 812	3 096	1 808	564 754
Northeast Asia										
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Province)	14 203	11 825	7 689	8 594	8 533	6 603	4 913	2 999	2 460	168 071
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	4 147	2 133	725	745	492	281	209	102	67	56 283
Japan	1 969	2 086	895	436	277	242	112	32	30	28 359
Korea	2 782	2 074	1 644	1 174	771	467	356	156	111	41 357
Other	1 293	682	281	131	78	42	32	27	31	18 982
<i>Total</i>	24 394	18 800	11 234	11 080	10 151	7 635	5 622	3 316	2 699	313 052
Southern Asia										
India	9 556	8 693	7 136	5 120	4 645	3 724	2 788	1 558	1 161	110 190
Sri Lanka	6 224	5 015	3 245	2 165	1 968	1 594	1 316	802	579	56 048
Other	2 382	1 382	761	508	399	286	202	79	67	33 746
<i>Total</i>	18 162	15 090	11 142	7 793	7 012	5 604	4 306	2 439	1 807	199 984

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age And Country Of Birth—30 June 2000p *continued*

	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
Country of birth	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
North America										
Canada	2 492	2 104	1 372	725	572	514	544	329	317	28 969
United States of America	6 938	6 467	3 867	1 777	1 111	883	796	552	398	65 034
Other	49	32	29	18	28	19	8	17	22	470
<i>Total</i>	9 479	8 603	5 268	2 520	1 711	1 416	1 348	898	737	94 473
South America, Central America & the Caribbean										
Chile	2 634	3 118	2 267	1 098	620	389	256	181	158	25 362
Other	5 994	5 525	4 002	2 619	1 605	1 091	660	440	405	56 826
<i>Total</i>	8 628	8 643	6 269	3 717	2 225	1 480	916	621	563	82 188
Africa (excl. North Africa)										
South Africa	7 754	6 349	3 990	2 643	2 000	1 525	1 258	771	827	80 074
Other	7 543	5 204	3 303	2 274	1 778	1 393	938	528	373	67 149
<i>Total</i>	15 297	11 553	7 293	4 917	3 778	2 918	2 196	1 299	1 200	147 223
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	427 255	453 089	340 496	292 823	243 932	204 147	163 499	83 901	73 404	4 517 267
Total	1 342 636	1 245 067	958 465	780 405	674 957	624 344	505 045	303 660	252 228	19 157 037

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

7.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, State Or Territory Of Usual Residence—30 June 1996

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

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

7.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, State or Territory of Usual Residence—30 June 1996 *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE.....									
Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
South America, Central America & the Caribbean									
Chile	14 383	7 478	1 275	749	1 279	129	90	832	26 217
Other	29 119	12 790	6 888	2 127	4 028	486	193	1 106	56 741
<i>Total</i>	43 502	20 268	8 163	2 876	5 307	615	283	1 938	82 958
Africa (excl. North Africa)									
South Africa	23 096	12 911	9 438	2 320	11 791	815	219	779	61 371
Other	15 907	18 638	7 374	1 769	11 299	492	424	1 097	57 004
<i>Total</i>	39 003	31 549	16 812	4 089	23 090	1 307	643	1 876	118 375
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	1 519 320	1 145 671	590 670	328 943	517 943	51 459	30 596	72 920	4 258 653
Total	6 204 728	4 560 155	3 338 690	1 474 253	1 765 256	474 443	181 843	308 251	18 310 714

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

SPECIAL ARTICLE **LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF IMMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA**

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) published the first results of their Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA). The survey collected information from a sample of approximately 5,000 primary applicants, representative of the 75,000 offshore visaed immigrants (aged 15 years and over) and their families who arrived in Australia between September 1994 and August 1995. This sample of migrants were interviewed after they had been living in Australia for six months (first wave), 86% of the sample were interviewed again at eighteen months (second wave) and 72% of the original sample were interviewed at three and half years (third wave). The data collected in the survey reflects the migrants settlement experience in Australia. Items of information sought included; labour force experience, English language skills, income, housing, sponsorship of relatives, health and satisfaction with life in Australia. Results on all these areas of interest vary substantially depending on the type of visa used to gain residency in Australia. The data from the survey suggests that immigrants arriving on the business and skills type visas appear to settle into Australian living more quickly than those arriving on humanitarian or family type visas.

MAIN FINDINGS¹

Labour force experience

LSIA indicates that the labour market outcomes of immigrants in Australia improved as their period of residence lengthened. The likelihood of employment increased substantially over the three waves of the survey for all migrants irrespective of their visa category. After the first six months of residency 37% of immigrants were employed, after three and half years of residency this proportion increased to 59%. After three and half years in Australia, labour force participation remained higher for those immigrants who had entered Australia through Business and Employer Nominated (95%) visas compared to those on Preferential Family (58%) and Humanitarian (66%) visas.

English language skills

Immigrants' success in the labour market depends highly on their English proficiency. LSIA found that the English proficiency of immigrants improved the longer they lived in Australia. This may have contributed to an increase in their labour force participation increased over time. After the first six months of residency, 46% of immigrants said that they spoke English well, after three and a half years this proportion had increased to 64%. Similarly, 58% said that they read English well after six months increasing to 70% after three and half years. The Humanitarian immigrants were by far more likely than the other visaed immigrants to indicate poor English skills after living in Australia for six months, 79% considered themselves to speak poor English compared to 11% for immigrants on Independent visas and 37% for immigrants on Business and Employer Nominated visas.

¹ The findings given relate to the primary applicant only. They do not relate to spouses, children or other persons migrating with the primary applicant. The primary applicant is the main person in the family who has been approved to migrate.

English language skills *continued*

After three and half years, 49% of Humanitarian immigrants still considered themselves to speak poor English, compared to 7% of Independent and 30% of Business and Employer Nominated immigrants.

Sponsorship of relatives

After living in Australia for sometime, immigrants often go on to sponsor other family members to migrate to Australia. According to LSIA, immigrants were most likely to sponsor or apply to sponsor a sibling or a parent; Humanitarian immigrants were the most likely candidates in this category. After eighteen months in Australia, 9% of immigrants had either sponsored a relative or had applied to do so, after three and a half years 15% had done so. In comparison, 29% of Humanitarian immigrants had sponsored a relative after the first eighteen months of their residency and 38% by the first three and half years.

Health

LSIA asked immigrants whether they considered themselves to be in good health or not. After living in Australia for six months, 9% indicated that their health was fair or poor, after three and a half years, 16% considered their health to be fair or poor. A high proportion of immigrants with fair to poor health was evident for Humanitarian immigrants and to a lesser extent, Preferential Family immigrants, than any other visa class of migrants. Around 17% of Humanitarian immigrants considered their health fair to poor after six months in Australia increasing to 27% after three and a half years. One reason for the high proportion of Humanitarian immigrants reporting fair to poor health could be because certain health standards could have been waived when these immigrants applied to migrate to Australia while all health standards are applied to other visaed immigrants. While research suggests that immigrants are generally healthier than the Australian-born population, the declining health status of migrants with increasing length of stay in Australia may suggest some convergence towards the health status of other Australian residents over time¹.

Satisfaction with life in Australia

Of the migrants who had lived in Australia for three and a half years, an estimated 8% indicated that they were not satisfied with their life in Australia, 53% were satisfied and 39% were very satisfied. These proportions could understate the level of dissatisfaction as some immigrants, who were less than satisfied with living in Australia, may have already departed the country prior to the third interview. Some 92% felt that their decision to immigrate was the right one. At this time 67% had either become an Australian citizen or had applied for citizenship, and an additional 21% indicated that they intended to do so in the future.

LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF IMMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA — SECOND COHORT (LSIA2)

DIMA is currently interviewing the second cohort of this longitudinal survey with approximately 3,000 migrants and their accompanying family members who arrived in Australia between 1 September 1999 and 31 August 2000. This survey will focus on a similar but wider range of topics than the first survey.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *New Settlers Have Their Say - How immigrants fare over the early years of settlement*, November 1999, p. 94.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistics relating to changes in the Australian population resulting from migration. This includes estimates of the usual resident populations of Australia and of the States and Territories, as well as such components of population change as permanent and long-term arrivals to, and permanent and long-term departures from, Australia for the last available year, together with a 20-year time series for the major characteristics of migrants. This publication also contains estimates for category jumping by Australian residents and overseas visitors as well as estimates of the usual resident population by country of birth. Monthly and quarterly overseas migration statistics have previously been released. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 24).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Source of statistics

2 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website*, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>

Method of estimation

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

4 Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates are made 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 the estimated resident population at the two respective census dates.

Natural increase

5 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.

Net overseas migration

6 Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements (see paragraphs 8–12) with State or Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 months or more, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now also included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, *Statistical Concepts Library*, *ABS Website*, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Net interstate migration

7 Information about internal migration is available from population censuses, sample surveys of internal movements and administrative by-product data like the former Family Allowance Benefit or Medicare records.

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Source of statistics

8 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia 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 and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

9 Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992 (Cwlth)* by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994 with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995. The two main statistical changes affect 'Purpose of journey' and marital status and constitute a break in time series for these data items. The following changes were made to the 'Purpose of journey' question: on the Incoming Passenger Card 'In transit' was dropped; on the Outgoing Passenger Card 'Student vacation' was dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' was changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped. The marital status question included 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto' however this question has since been deleted.

10 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 Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both passenger cards.

Scope and coverage

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

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

STOCK OF PEOPLE

13 To measure the actual number of people in Australia at a particular time, account needs to be taken of the short-term movement of people in and out of the country. The difference between the number of short-term visitors in the country and the number of residents out of the country short-term is combined with the ERP at the same time to determine the stock of people in Australia. The number of visitors temporarily in Australia and residents temporarily absent from Australia at the end of a given quarter is calculated from 'Actual duration of stay' data rather than 'Intended duration of stay' data, as this confirms that the visitors have actually left the country and that residents have actually returned.

14 As short-term visitors/residents can stay in/out of the country for a maximum period of 12 months, there is a time delay of 12 months in the availability of the OAD stock data due to the calculation method used and the availability of 'Actual duration of stay' data. The latest available OAD stock data are for June 2000. The number of temporary visitors in Australia at June 2000 consists of all short-term overseas visitors who arrived in Australia from the September quarter 1999 through to the June quarter 2000 and had left Australia after 30 June 2000. Similarly, the number of Australian residents overseas short-term at 30 June 2000 are those who left Australia from the September quarter 1999 through to the June quarter 2000 and who returned to Australia after 30 June 2000. Those persons who are 'category jumpers', who change their travel intentions from short-term to permanent or long-term and vice versa, are taken into account in the ERP.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

15 The classification of countries used throughout most of 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 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).

16 SACC coding of estimated resident population by country of birth, contained in chapter 7 of this publication, is not yet available. Therefore tables and analyses in chapter 7 are presented in accordance with the ASCSS. Estimated resident population by country of birth classified in accordance with the SACC is expected to be available in April 2001.

17 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

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

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

19 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

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

- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>*
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis, 1996* (Cat. No. 2032.0)
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia* (Cat. no. 3221.0) — issued annually to 1994
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0) — issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0) — issued annually.

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

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

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

23 For information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Valerie Pearson on Canberra 02 6252 6522.

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATA

Variables

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—ASCCSS(a)

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

(a) Estimated resident population by country of birth based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) is expected to be available in April 2001 (see paragraph 16). This will allow the provision of population estimates for a more extensive list of countries.

APPENDIX 2

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: DATA QUALITY ISSUES

CHANGES TO PASSENGER CARD PROCESSING

1 As from July 1998, the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) has revised incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. The introduction of this new system resulted in changes to data quality of Overseas Arrivals and Departures data (see paragraph 10 of the explanatory notes).

DURATION OF STAY

2 With the introduction of the new passenger card and related systems, DIMA are 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 or departure card by the passenger. This means actual duration of stay (or absence) is calculated from movement records rather than being reported 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. Further, the proportion of such passengers staying more than a year also dropped substantially.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

3 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 DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

4 The data item 'reason for journey' reflects the main reason for travel as determined by the passenger. Analysis of this data item suggests that some passengers determine the main reason for journey for any accompanying travellers. For example, some passengers under 15 years appear to be travelling for purposes of employment. The patterns observed in this regard closely match the patterns of primary and secondary applicants for visas. The number of such movements is small in magnitude.

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT AND STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS

5 For the months of August 1998, September 1998 and October 1998, data entry problems experienced by DIMA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main State of intended address with a corresponding understatement for the remaining States and Territories. These numbers returned in November 1998 to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMA instigating data quality procedures to address this issue.

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT AND STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS *continued*

6 For data collected after July 1998, data processing problems experienced by DIMA have caused a change in data distribution for two categories of traveller. Some visitors departing after a stay of twelve or more months were incorrectly having their main State in which most time was spent set to the State of clearance, whilst some residents returning after an absence of twelve or more months were incorrectly having their State of intended address incorrectly set to the State of clearance. The result of these processing errors is an understatement of the number of such long term travellers for the States without international airports, namely Tasmania, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the ACT, with a corresponding increase in NSW and Victoria.

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

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

SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING

8 September 1999 overseas arrivals and departures data are revised for migrants from China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province) 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 DIMA. 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 Province) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in September over the last 4 years (1995 to 1998).

DATA IMPUTATIONS

9 Data are imputed for certain variables when no responses are recorded on the respective passenger cards. These variables and the information used to impute for them are listed in the table below.

Data Item	Imputation
Category of travel	Includes references to citizenship (Australia, New Zealand, Other), corresponding migration visa, intended length of stay and whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months
Intended length of stay	10 days
Country of residence	Country of departure, if it also matches country of citizenship

NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION(a), June 2000

	<i>Incoming Variables</i>	<i>Outgoing Variables</i>
<i>OAD variables</i>	%	%
Citizenship (nationality)	0.3	0.4
Country of birth	0.0	0.0
Age (date of birth)	0.0	0.0
Sex	0.0	0.0
Marital Status(b)	41.0	47.8
Category of Travel	1.3	0.6
Permanent migrants		
Previous/future country of residence	0.0	0.0
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitors		
Intended/actual length of stay	1.3	0.0
Main reason for journey	3.0	..
Country of residence	n.a.	..
State of intended address/in which most time was spent	n.a.	n.a.
Australian residents		
Actual/Intended time away from Australia	0.1	1.3
Main reason for journey	..	1.7
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation(c)	0.0	0.0
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.0	0.0
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.0	0.0
Arrival/departure date	0.0	0.0
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.3	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

GLOSSARY

- Australian resident** 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, will be classified as living in another country.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is 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. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors and permanent arrivals who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
 - long-term movements (one year or more); and
 - short-term movements (less than one year).
- A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Country of residence** Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

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

Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for underenumeration) census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.

Long-term arrivals Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures Long-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Main destination Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

Marital status Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.

Median value For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.

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. This difference may be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
Occupation	Refers to the usual occupation of each person aged between 15 and 64 years as coded according to the ASCO — <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0).
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).
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <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; and ▪ 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 Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Population turnover	Population turnover is the sum of interstate arrivals and departures during a year expressed as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at the beginning, or mid-year, or at the end of the year. Population turnover, however, can also incorporate permanent and long-term arrivals and departures (adjusted for category jumping) to and from each State or Territory during a year.
Purpose of journey	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their main purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>purpose of journey</i> have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ convention/conference ▪ business ▪ visiting friends/relatives ▪ holiday ▪ employment ▪ education ▪ other <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit'. The 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.</p>
Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Return migration	Return migration is the emigration of former settlers to their country of birth.

Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
State or Territory of clearance	<p>State or Territory of clearance refers to the State or Territory in which a passenger is cleared by Customs and Immigration authorities. Embarkation or disembarkation and clearance are usually, but not necessarily, in the same State or Territory.</p>
State or Territory of intended residence	<p>State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by permanent arrivals (settlers), and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which a traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
State or Territory of intended address	<p>Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the State or Territory in which they intend to spend the most time.</p>
State or Territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the State or Territory and SLA of usual residence of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the population (estimated resident population); ▪ the mother (birth collection); or ▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>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.</p>
State or Territory of stay	<p>Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.</p>

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