



MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back cover of this publication, or Chris Mason on Canberra 02 6252 6522.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

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



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

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MAIN FEATURES

CONTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION TO POPULATION GROWTH

- In 1998–99, just under half of Australia's population growth was from net overseas migration. The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 117,300, while natural increase was 119,100.
- Net overseas migration in 1998–99 was the highest since 1989–90.

AUSTRALIA'S STOCK OF PEOPLE

- As at 30 September 1998, the estimated resident population of Australia was 18,792,400 people. In addition, there were 304,500 short-term visitors in the country, while 336,800 Australian residents were overseas. Therefore there were an estimated 18,760,100 people in the country on that day, 32,300 less than the estimated resident population.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

- Net permanent movement was the largest component of net overseas migration in 1998–99, contributing 49,000 people, 8% more than the previous year.
- There were 84,100 permanent arrivals, an increase of 9% on the previous year. One in five 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 1998–99, there were 35,200 permanent departures, an increase of 10% on 1997–98 and the highest level recorded over the past two decades.
- People born in Australia made up almost half of permanent departures in 1998–99. The number of Australian-born departures was the highest ever recorded, and an increase of 35% on the previous year.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

- Net long-term movement contributed 41% to total net overseas migration in 1998–99.
- Over the past 20 years, the number of long-term arrivals to Australia has doubled increasing from 95,000 in 1978–79 to 187,800 in 1998–99.
- There was a slight drop in the number of long-term arrivals during 1998–99 after 11 continuous years of increase since 1987–88.
- Education continued to be the main reason for long-term travel to Australia, accounting for 45% of long-term overseas arrivals in 1998–99. However, the number of students arriving long-term from South-East Asia fell by 5% compared to the previous year.
- One-third of Australian residents departing long-term travelled mainly to the United Kingdom in 1998–99, while one in ten stated that the United States of America was their main destination.

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

- At June 1999, Australia's overseas-born residents comprised 4.5 million, 24% of the population.
- Over the last five years the number of overseas-born residents has increased by 9% from 4.1 million at June 1993 to 4.5 million at June 1999.
- At June 1999, 13% of the Australian population were born in Europe and the Former USSR. About half of these were born in the United Kingdom. People born in South-East Asia were the second largest group, making up 3% of Australia's population.
- The 1996 Census shows that the overseas-born population were concentrated more in the capital cities than the Australian-born population.
- At June 1999, the overseas-born population had a higher unemployment rate (7.6%) than the Australian-born population (6.6%).
- The year 1999 marked the fiftieth anniversary of Australian citizenship. Prior to Australia Day in 1949, all Australians were British subjects. The 1996 Census shows that 68% of overseas-born people have become Australian citizens.
- With no overseas migration, the Australian overseas-born population aged 65 and over is expected to almost double from 682,000 in 1996 to 1.5 million in 2026. The corresponding growth would vary by country of birth of people. For example, Vietnamese-born aged 65 years and over are expected to grow seven times, Lebanese-born five times and Dutch-born one and a half times over the same period.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- The number of interstate moves decreased by 1% from 363,700 in 1997–98 to 358,400 in 1998–99.
- Queensland was the State with the largest net interstate migration inflow during 1998–99, of 17,200 people, a decline of 4% on the previous year and continuing a downward trend that began after the record net inflow of 49,200 in 1992–93.
- New South Wales was the State with the largest net interstate migration outflow during 1998–99 of 14,290 people.
- Recently arrived migrants form an important part of the migration flows out of the capital cities. A higher proportion of recently arrived migrants than the Australian-born population left the capital cities (2.3% compared to 2.1%) in the year preceding the 1996 Census. Recently arrived migrants were more likely to move interstate than within the same State compared to the Australian-born.
- In 1998–99, the median age of interstate migrants was 27.2 years. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory received the youngest interstate migrants, with a median age of 25.9 years for each Territory. Tasmania and Queensland received the oldest interstate migrants with a median age of 27.9 years and 27.7 years respectively

SECTION 1

MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

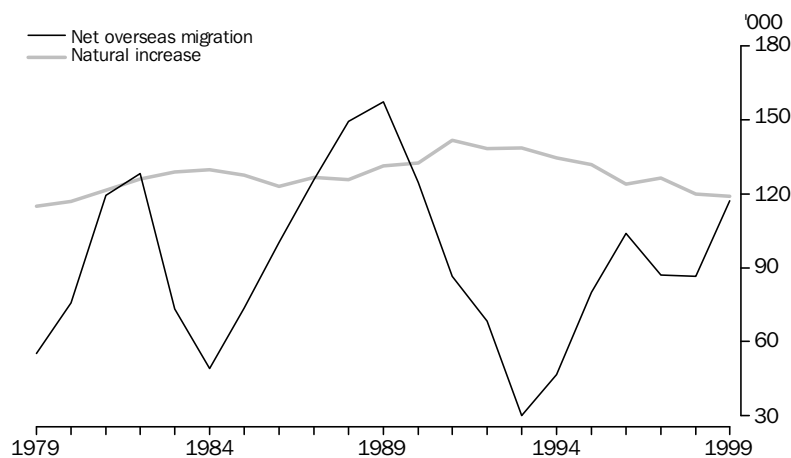
MIGRATION AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION GROWTH

Each year Australia's population increases from 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. In most years, natural increase is the main contributor.

At June 1999, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 18,967,000. Over the previous year the population increased by 236,400, representing a national population growth rate of 1.3% since June 1998. In 1998–99, the preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 117,300, representing just under half of Australia's population growth and the highest intake since 1989–90. Both permanent (settler) and long-term (12 months or more) movements are included in population estimates.

The year ended June 1999 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 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 (55%), while the trough of 30,000 people in 1992–93 contributed only 18% to population growth. Since then, net overseas migration has risen again to the present level of 117,300 in 1998–99, almost equal to the level of natural increase (119,100).

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 from that at departure). In 1998–99, net permanent movement was the largest component of net overseas migration, contributing 49,000 people. In comparison, net long-term movement contributed 47,500 people while preliminary estimates of category jumping accounted for 20,900 in the same period.

In 1998–99 Australia's net overseas migration consisted of 84,100 permanent (settler) arrivals, 35,200 permanent departures, 187,800 long-term arrivals and 140,300 long-term departures and 20,900 category jumpers.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year ended	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		
30 June								
1979	67 192	25 429	41 763	95 011	78 472	16 539	-3 167	55 137
1984	68 813	24 304	44 509	76 470	74 441	2 029	2 560	49 098
1989	145 316	21 648	123 668	104 564	90 990	13 574	20 195	157 436
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	85 751	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	20 852p	117 335p

MIGRATION AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

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

Apart from the cases listed above, prospective settlers to Australia must meet the criteria for a permanent visa, as specified by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs, administered by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Therefore the number and proportion of permanent settlers to Australia each year is affected to a large degree by the Government's current immigration policy.

In 1998–99, there were 68,000 places under the Migration Program and 12,000 under the Humanitarian Program. The Migration (non-Humanitarian) Program is made up of the Family component, the Skill component and Special Eligibility category. In 1998–99, more than half of the Migration Program places were allocated to the Skill streams,

MIGRATION AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS *continued*

including the primary applicant and their dependents. The Humanitarian Program is made up of Refugees, Special Humanitarian and Special Assistance migrants.

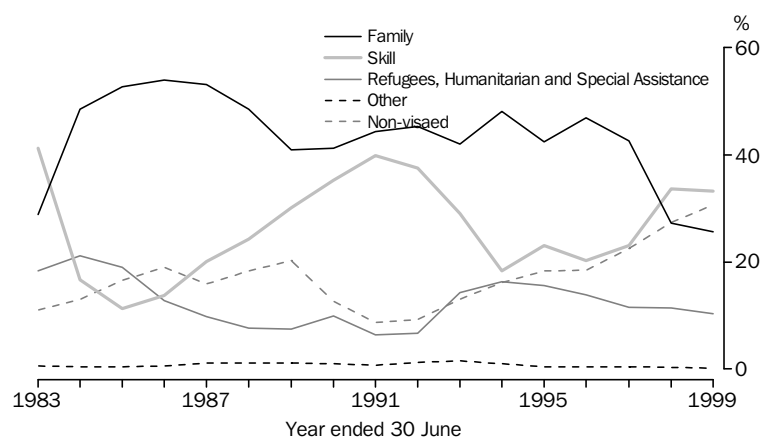
The Migration and Humanitarian Programs include a number of on-shore migrants to Australia who are not counted as settler arrivals; i.e. those who previously arrived in Australia on a temporary visa and have changed their status to permanent resident, including persons already in Australia who are granted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

Trends in visa categories

As the number of permanent settlers to Australia is affected by current migration policy, the Government also controls the number of settlers accepted under each visa category. Between 1983–84 and 1996–97, the highest proportion of settlers arrived under the Family category, i.e. they were selected on the basis of the family relationship to a sponsor in Australia such as a spouse, fiancé, dependant children etc. However, from 1997–98 a higher number of settlers arrived under the Skill and 'Non-visaed' categories.

During the 1990s, the proportion of arrivals coming under the Family component of the Migration Program remained fairly steady until 1997–98, while the proportion coming under the Skill Migration component fluctuated. The proportion of arrivals in the Skill Migration component peaked at 40% in 1990–91 and remained high for the next year before sharply declining to 29% in 1992–93 and 18% in 1993–94. These decreases were mainly due to the restructuring of the Business Skills category² of this component. The Skill Migration component is specifically designed to target migrants who have skills or outstanding abilities that will contribute to Australia's economy. In recent years the Government has placed greater emphasis on the Skill Migration component resulting in the highest proportion of settlers now arriving under this category. The Non-visaed settlers, mainly from New Zealand, made up the second highest proportion of settlers in 1998–99.

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 and September Quarter 1998*.

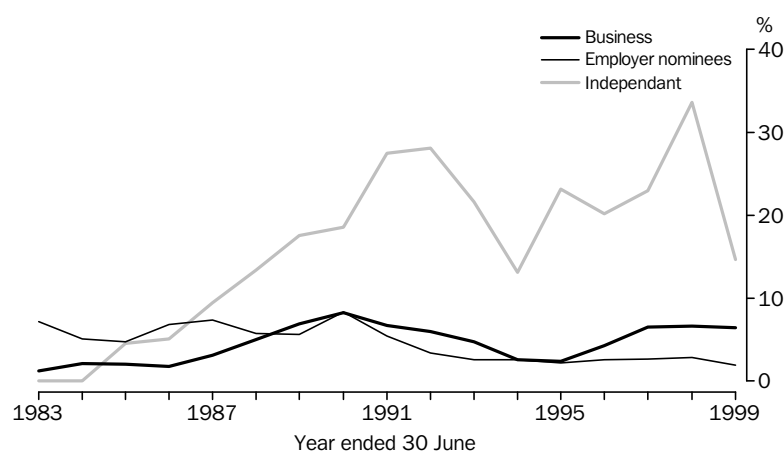
¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1998*.

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

Trends in visa categories *continued*

For settlers coming to Australia under the Skill Migration component, the Independent stream is the main category of entry. However, its proportion has been declining over the past few years. The Independent migrants are not sponsored by an employer or relative in Australia but they must pass a points test which includes, skills, age and English language ability. The Business stream is the second largest visa category for entry in the Skill Migration component. This category has grown over the past few years and encourages business people to settle permanently in Australia and develop new business opportunities. The third 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 over the past few years while previously it was larger than the Business category.

SETTLER ARRIVALS, Skill Migration Component



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

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

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

New Zealand's level of net international migration has been steadily increasing since the early 1990s.

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.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON *continued*

NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION(a), Selected Countries

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	97.1	81.7	51.4	34.8	55.5	106.9	97.4
New Zealand	-4.0	11.6	4.3	6.8	15.6	21.7	29.8
United States of America	556.0	988.0	1 034.0	916.0	854.0	888.0	855.6
United Kingdom	243.0	27.6	-11.1	-3.0	62.4	53.9	56.0
Canada	208.9	125.6	168.0	167.2	148.7	134.6	n.a.

(a) Data relate to calendar year for all countries except the United States where data is year ended 1 July.

Sources for international data:

For the United Kingdom and Canada: United Nations, 1996 Demographic Yearbook, 1998.

For New Zealand: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Official Yearbook 1998.

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION¹

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

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

If there were no net overseas migration from 1997, the Australian population would peak at between 20.1 million and 20.6 million in the late 2020s before declining to between 18.3 and 19.5 million by 2051. Every 1,000 net overseas migrants per year would add approximately 77,000 to the total Australian population by 2051. On the other hand each shift in the total fertility rate of 0.1 births per woman would change the projected 2051 population by about 1 million persons.

Changes in net overseas migration have a small impact on the ageing of the population in Australia, the primary cause of which is declining fertility associated with increasing life expectancy. For example, the median age of the population (where half are younger and half older) would rise from 34.9 years in 1999 to 45.4 years in 2051 if there was a total fertility rate of 1.75 babies per woman and zero net overseas migration in each year to 2051. With the same level of fertility and 70,000 net overseas migration each year, the median age in 2051 would be 42.9 years, 2.6 years less. Further information on the impact of overseas migration and fertility is contained in Chapter 2 of *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051* (Catalogue No. 3222.0).

¹ Population Projections, 1997 to 2051 (ABS Cat. no. 3222.0).

AUSTRALIA'S 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 September 1998, the estimated resident population of Australia was 18,792,400 people. There were also 304,500 short-term visitors in the country and 336,800 residents overseas resulting in 32,240 people less than the estimated resident population. Thus, in total there were 18,760,100 people in the country on that day. Unfortunately none of the available stock data can be broken down by State or Territory. However the base Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data shows that 42% of visitor departing Australia spend most of their time in New South Wales, 29% in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia. Within states visitors tend to concentrate in particular areas.

AUSTRALIA'S STOCK OF PEOPLE

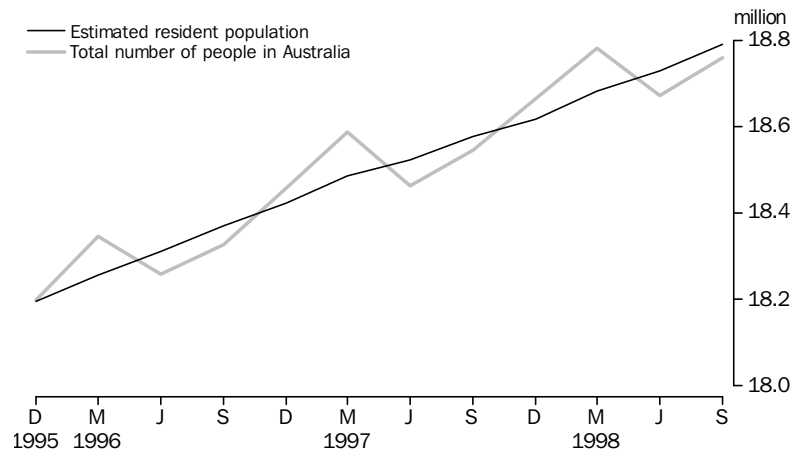
	<i>Estimated resident population</i>	<i>Overseas visitors temporarily in Australia</i>	<i>Australian residents temporarily overseas</i>	<i>Growth</i>	<i>Stock of people in Australia</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1995					
31 December	18 196 054	349 798	346 805	2 993	18 199 047
1996					
31 March	18 257 201	309 128	220 576	88 552	18 345 753
30 June	18 310 714	269 093	321 183	-52090	18 258 624
30 September	18 371 082	275 701	320 781	-45080	18 326 002
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	-60291	18 463 864
30 September	18 578 535	302 408	335 100	-32692	18 545 843
31 December	18 618 322	410 147	362 901	47 246	18 665 568
1998					
31 March	18 682 376 p	335 087	234 145	100 942	18 783 318
30 June	18 730 359 p	283 679	341 277	-57598	18 672 761
30 September	18 792 369 p	304 547	336 787	-32240	18 760 129

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 (visitors 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.

Seasonality *continued*

AUSTRALIA'S STOCK OF PEOPLE



Differences between the available stock data

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) also produce 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.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND OVERSTAYERS¹

Each year Australia is faced with illegal immigrants i.e. people who try to gain residency in Australia without going through official procedures. These immigrants arrive in Australia with no travel documents, or present documentation that is found to be fraudulent. Unless they are granted permission to remain in Australia, these immigrants are removed as soon as practicable.

Some illegal immigrants seek asylum in Australia. These applicants for protection need to meet the United Nations guidelines for refugees.

According to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), in 1998–99 2,110 people were refused entry at Australia's airports, an increase of 36% compared to 1997–98. In the same period, 930 people arrived without authority on 42 boats, and increase of 490% compared to 1997–98.

Australia is also faced with overstayers, these are people who stay in Australia once their visa has expired or who have breached their visa conditions. In 1998–99, DIMA located 13,470 overstayers, 6% more than in 1997–98. As at 30 June 1999, Australia's stock of overstayers was estimated at 53,140.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Fact Sheets 80, 81 and 83* and *Population Flows*, December 1999.

MIGRATION AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION ESTIMATES

The ABS produce 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.

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

Year ended 30 June	Live births ('000)	Deaths ('000)	Natural increase ('000)	Net permanent and long-term movement ('000)	Category jumping ('000)	Net overseas migration ('000)	Population		
							At end of period ('000)	Increase ('000)	Percent
1979	223.4	108.3	115.1	58.3	-3.2	55.1	14,515.7	156.5	1.1
1980	223.7	106.7	117.0	76.9	-1.0	75.9	14,695.4	179.6	1.2
1981	230.9	109.4	121.5	118.7	0.5	119.2	14,923.3	227.9	1.6
1982	237.1	111.0	126.1	123.0	5.2	128.1	15,184.2	261.0	1.8
1983	241.8	112.9	128.8	75.5	-2.2	73.3	15,393.5	209.2	1.4
1984	240.5	110.9	129.7	46.5	2.6	49.1	15,579.4	185.9	1.2
1985	241.8	114.2	127.6	68.0	5.7	73.7	15,788.3	208.9	1.3
1986	239.1	116.1	123.0	93.9	6.4	100.4	16,018.4	230.0	1.5
1987	242.8	116.1	126.7	109.1	16.6	125.7	16,263.9	245.5	1.5
1988	246.2	120.5	125.7	143.2	6.1	149.3	16,532.2	268.3	1.7
1989	250.2	118.8	131.4	137.2	20.2	157.4	16,814.4	282.3	1.7
1990	257.5	125.1	132.4	103.9	20.8	124.6	17,065.1	250.7	1.5
1991	261.2	119.6	141.6	94.8	-8.3	86.4	17,284.0	218.9	1.3
1992	259.2	120.8	138.4	89.9	-21.3	68.6	17,494.7	210.6	1.2
1993	260.0	121.3	138.6	62.7	-32.6	30.0	17,667.1	172.4	1.0
1994	258.3	123.5	134.8	67.4	-20.8	46.5	17,854.7	187.6	1.1
1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18,071.8	217.1	1.2
1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18,310.7	238.9	1.3
1997	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18,524.2	213.4	1.2
1998r	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18,730.4	206.2	1.1
1999p	247.7	128.6	119.1	96.5	20.9	117.3	18,966.8	236.4	1.3

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

1.2 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION GAIN

Year ended 30 June	Permanent			Long-term			Category jumping(a)	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
1979	67,192	25,429	41,763	95,011	78,472	16,539	-3,167	55,137
1980	80,748	22,017	58,731	85,949	71,342	14,607	-997	75,941
1981	110,689	19,496	91,193	94,091	66,626	27,465	517	119,175
1982	118,031	20,885	97,146	92,620	66,808	25,812	5,159	128,117
1983	93,011	24,830	68,181	79,728	72,458	7,270	-2,155	73,295
1984	68,813	24,304	44,509	76,470	74,441	2,029	2,560	49,098
1985	77,508	20,378	57,130	85,748	74,869	10,879	5,698	73,708
1986	92,590	18,100	74,490	93,806	74,363	19,443	6,425	100,359
1987	113,541	19,928	93,613	90,922	75,393	15,529	16,589	125,730
1988	143,466	20,471	122,995	98,782	78,553	20,229	6,149	149,341
1989	145,316	21,648	123,668	104,564	90,990	13,574	20,195	157,436
1990	121,227	27,857	93,370	110,695	100,199	10,496	20,781	124,647
1991	121,688	31,130	90,558	114,711	110,512	4,199	-8,325	86,432
1992	107,391	29,122	78,269	126,781	115,162	11,619	-21,308	68,580
1993	76,330	27,905	48,425	127,436	113,190	14,246	-32,629	30,042
1994	69,768	27,280	42,488	137,600	112,707	24,893	-20,832	46,549
1995	87,428	26,948	60,480	151,095	118,533	32,562	-12,917	80,125
1996	99,139	28,670	70,469	163,578	124,386	39,192	-5,524	104,137
1997	85,751	29,857	55,894	175,249	136,748	38,501	-7,317	87,079
1998r	77,327	31,985	45,342	188,114	154,294	33,820	7,192	86,354
1999p	84,143	35,181	48,962	187,802	140,281	47,521	20,852	117,335

(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 permanent/long-term is different at arrival from that at departure. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes at the back of the publication.

1.3 OVERSEAS MIGRATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES

<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									
1979	66,208	41,100	20,347	9,006	17,161	1,921	1,737	4,723	162,203
1980	68,310	42,951	21,805	10,468	18,055	1,852	1,628	5,228	170,297
1981	78,534	48,820	29,902	12,709	24,723	2,462	2,199	5,431	204,780
1982	79,710	49,876	29,512	13,867	27,812	2,205	2,160	5,509	210,651
1983	62,946	41,374	24,017	12,460	23,004	1,918	1,719	5,301	172,739
1984	55,433	36,848	17,859	9,916	15,998	1,853	1,902	5,473	145,282
1985	64,268	40,871	20,117	10,310	18,100	1,964	2,013	5,612	163,255
1986	73,786	46,645	23,323	10,464	21,731	2,111	2,254	6,082	186,396
1987	82,282	50,663	24,930	10,713	25,865	1,992	2,039	5,978	204,462
1988	96,824	58,514	33,495	11,378	31,458	2,187	2,172	6,188	242,216
1989	97,685	59,693	35,681	12,038	34,866	1,998	1,995	5,923	249,879
1990	92,007	58,022	30,532	11,345	30,212	2,055	1,946	5,803	231,922
1991	94,578	59,081	32,160	12,061	28,644	2,028	1,925	5,922	236,399
1992	98,659	57,848	32,401	10,625	25,455	1,851	1,523	5,810	234,172
1993	84,421	48,591	29,459	9,945	22,476	1,979	1,393	5,502	203,766
1994	87,870	46,969	30,126	9,672	24,086	1,943	1,499	5,203	207,368
1995	99,006	54,850	35,513	10,802	27,918	2,189	1,984	6,261	238,523
1996	110,240	61,036	39,217	11,429	30,094	2,255	2,074	6,372	262,717
1997	107,081	60,067	41,431	11,203	31,057	2,161	2,026	5,958	261,001
1998	108,143	60,670	43,008	11,446	31,964	2,007	2,144	5,965	265,441
1999	120,668	60,947	41,879	9,391	31,353	1,235	2,236	4,186	271,945
DEPARTURES									
1979	36,860	24,400	13,481	8,272	13,125	1,618	1,264	4,879	103,899
1980	34,407	21,773	12,194	7,081	10,644	1,242	1,259	4,759	93,359
1981	31,545	19,934	11,763	6,114	9,813	1,198	1,130	4,625	86,122
1982	32,248	19,949	12,710	5,662	10,365	1,321	1,033	4,405	87,693
1983	36,342	21,190	15,142	5,877	11,562	1,275	1,215	4,686	97,289
1984	35,688	22,732	14,994	6,105	12,024	1,202	1,151	4,848	98,744
1985	35,232	22,117	13,188	6,309	10,938	1,255	1,038	5,168	95,245
1986	35,410	21,825	12,749	5,739	9,443	1,282	1,140	4,874	92,462
1987	36,278	21,950	13,776	5,366	10,648	1,282	1,183	4,838	95,321
1988	37,740	22,813	13,838	5,710	11,398	1,358	1,212	4,955	99,024
1989	42,970	25,083	16,746	6,353	13,515	1,406	1,216	5,349	112,638
1990	48,046	29,220	20,115	6,601	16,077	1,483	1,201	5,313	128,056
1991	54,628	33,543	21,309	7,007	17,040	1,559	1,227	5,329	141,642
1992	58,388	34,311	21,148	6,766	15,489	1,649	1,246	5,287	144,284
1993	58,033	32,978	20,946	6,850	14,304	1,582	1,121	5,281	141,095
1994	57,114	31,560	21,832	6,732	14,905	1,553	1,158	5,133	139,987
1995	57,884	32,335	23,192	7,260	15,868	1,723	1,451	5,768	145,481
1996	60,193	33,826	25,398	7,481	17,065	1,785	1,480	5,828	153,056
1997	66,913	37,282	27,589	7,774	17,889	1,843	1,433	5,863	166,605
1998	76,303	41,358	30,518	8,278	19,969	1,969	1,580	6,202	186,279
1999	76,740	38,495	27,973	7,144	17,876	1,549	1,354	4,263	175,462
NET(b)									
1979	28,086	15,874	6,489	541	3,698	263	442	-256	55,137
1980	33,499	20,932	9,480	3,325	7,309	599	361	436	75,941
1981	47,291	29,052	18,168	6,655	14,866	1,268	1,043	832	119,175
1982	49,393	31,144	17,565	8,520	18,157	930	1,183	1,225	128,117
1983	25,740	19,674	8,621	6,417	11,209	611	482	541	73,295
1984	20,698	14,730	3,267	3,969	4,268	659	832	675	49,098
1985	31,279	20,158	7,665	4,329	7,794	769	1,056	658	73,708
1986	40,922	26,420	11,382	5,084	13,036	890	1,205	1,420	100,359
1987	52,693	32,836	13,171	6,200	17,314	870	1,022	1,624	125,730
1988	61,490	37,252	20,442	5,952	20,845	891	1,027	1,442	149,341
1989	62,636	39,414	21,776	6,665	24,165	756	944	1,080	157,436
1990	52,199	34,013	13,142	5,762	16,838	760	918	1,015	124,647
1991	36,496	23,513	9,743	4,619	10,605	408	621	427	86,432
1992	31,178	18,362	8,250	2,897	7,665	36	164	28	68,580
1993	12,628	7,965	3,719	1,546	4,640	103	44	-603	30,042
1994	21,929	10,698	5,241	1,994	6,718	192	195	-418	46,549
1995	35,952	19,295	10,580	2,883	10,508	310	467	130	80,125
1996	48,045	25,692	13,051	3,653	12,339	398	569	390	104,137
1997	37,291	21,080	12,622	3,104	12,267	252	541	-76	87,079
1998r	34,899	20,801	13,800	3,390	12,834	84	644	-90	86,354
1999p	53,375	27,014	17,102	2,932	15,876	-228	1,059	223	117,335

(a) Up to and including the September quarter 1997, Other Territories and State/Territory not stated were pro-rated to each State and Territory. From the December quarter 1997 onwards, Other Territories and State/Territory not stated were only included in the total Australia figure. (b) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping'. See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES

<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.</i>
ARRIVALS									
1979	69,500	43,000	55,000	21,000	22,000	8,500	11,500	14,000	244,500
1980	68,000	45,000	59,000	21,000	22,000	8,500	11,500	14,500	249,500
1981	68,027	47,079	77,332	20,776	23,580	8,547	12,004	14,763	272,108
1982	71,870	50,458	84,229	23,493	27,039	8,841	13,916	14,709	294,555
1983	62,532	46,585	68,755	21,766	22,225	7,687	10,734	13,729	254,013
1984	64,448	45,210	58,824	21,174	21,266	8,334	10,855	14,833	244,944
1985	70,180	47,586	65,469	21,470	23,970	9,185	11,476	17,493	266,829
1986	73,405	50,191	72,014	23,654	31,096	9,664	14,622	19,587	294,233
1987	76,119	52,791	78,464	22,025	28,543	8,776	14,745	18,886	300,349
1988	82,739	58,965	91,835	27,041	30,337	9,715	14,062	19,752	334,446
1989	81,031	61,602	112,568	29,289	33,382	11,846	16,717	19,352	365,787
1990	78,089	59,089	104,860	27,289	29,972	13,259	15,729	19,356	347,643
1991	82,070	51,863	96,359	27,981	25,411	11,696	15,646	19,558	330,584
1992	84,838	52,384	98,378	26,746	25,225	10,643	15,314	18,959	332,487
1993	91,438	56,866	118,967	26,122	29,634	11,151	17,405	19,699	371,282
1994	80,372	46,970	107,060	24,745	28,466	9,547	15,612	16,788	329,560
1995	87,971	54,787	112,261	24,533	31,904	10,196	18,409	18,972	359,033
1996	82,869	56,266	105,861	25,833	32,828	10,531	16,950	18,257	349,395
1997	94 515	66,509	100,501	28,706	35,602	11,248	18,896	17,941	373,918
1998r	91,389	68,442	95,821	28,084	34,249	10,890	17,218	17,565	363,658
1999p	90,042	68,084	93,977	27,916	32,159	11,833	16,223	18,167	358,401
DEPARTURES									
1979	68,000	54,000	42,000	25,000	21,000	9,000	11,000	14,500	244,500
1980	70,000	56,000	42,000	25,500	20,500	9,500	11,000	15,000	249,500
1981	82,990	62,477	42,278	25,885	21,446	9,561	11,669	15,802	272,108
1982	91,454	64,887	48,776	28,368	23,481	10,863	11,847	14,879	294,555
1983	79,713	51,721	47,924	22,094	20,715	8,901	10,204	12,741	254,013
1984	74,715	48,550	48,865	20,621	20,534	7,639	10,129	13,891	244,944
1985	79,508	53,385	52,549	23,787	22,000	8,408	10,868	16,324	266,829
1986	85,867	63,392	55,514	25,071	21,668	9,802	15,115	17,804	294,233
1987	85,643	65,896	58,746	26,002	21,967	10,284	14,865	16,946	300,349
1988	96,079	73,388	64,115	28,281	26,063	11,639	17,191	17,690	334,446
1989	119,005	74,106	65,506	29,510	28,365	11,643	18,186	19,466	365,787
1990	114,072	66,918	66,758	27,541	26,960	10,469	16,899	18,026	347,643
1991	99,276	66,716	66,650	26,436	27,202	10,880	16,798	16,626	330,584
1992	98,645	70,811	64,279	27,404	26,539	10,932	16,283	17,594	332,487
1993	108,973	82,254	69,805	31,332	29,786	12,645	18,104	18,383	371,282
1994	92,552	76,165	62,124	28,723	24,641	11,654	16,487	17,214	329,560
1995	101,449	76,807	72,037	31,602	26,803	12,852	18,025	19,458	359,033
1996	97,639	69,066	73,247	32,025	28,762	13,121	16,622	18,913	349,395
1997	106,490	71,196	80,322	33,334	29,413	14,909	17,106	21,148	373,918
1998r	104,931	67,236	77,854	31,338	29,523	14,856	17,657	20,263	363,658
1999p	104,336	64,109	76,744	30,785	30,384	15,502	17,161	19,380	358,401
NET									
1979	1,500	-11,000	13,000	-4,000	1,000	-500	500	-500	..
1980	-2,000	-11,000	17,000	-4,500	1,500	-1,000	500	-500	..
1981	-14,963	-15,398	35,054	-5,109	2,134	-1,014	335	-1,039	..
1982	-19,584	-14,429	35,453	-4,875	3,558	-2,022	2,069	-170	..
1983	-17,181	-5,136	20,831	-328	1,510	-1,214	530	988	..
1984	-10,267	-3,340	9,959	553	732	695	726	942	..
1985	-9,328	-5,799	12,920	-2,317	1,970	777	608	1,169	..
1986	-12,462	-13,201	16,500	-1,417	9,428	-138	-493	1,783	..
1987	-9,524	-13,105	19,718	-3,977	6,576	-1,508	-120	1,940	..
1988	-13,340	-14,423	27,720	-1,240	4,274	-1,924	-3,129	2,062	..
1989	-37,974	-12,504	47,062	-221	5,017	203	-1,469	-114	..
1990	-35,983	-7,829	38,102	-252	3,012	2,790	-1,170	1,330	..
1991	-17,206	-14,853	29,709	1,545	-1,791	816	-1,152	2,932	..
1992	-13,807	-18,427	34,099	-658	-1,314	-289	-969	1,365	..
1993	-17,535	-25,388	49,162	-5,210	-152	-1,494	-699	1,316	..
1994	-12,180	-29,195	44,936	-3,978	3,825	-2,107	-875	-426	..
1995	-13,478	-22,020	40,224	-7,069	5,101	-2,656	384	-486	..
1996	-14,770	-12,800	32,614	-6,192	4,066	-2,590	328	-656	..
1997	-11 975	-4,687	20,179	-4,628	6,189	-3,661	1,790	-3,207	..
1998r	-13,542	1,206	17,967	-3,254	4,726	-3,966	-439	-2,698	..
1999p	-14,294	3,975	17,233	-2,869	1,775	-3,669	-938	-1,213	..

1.5 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION GAIN(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES

<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.</i>
ARRIVALS									
1979	135,708	84,100	75,347	30,006	39,161	10,421	13,237	18,723	406,703
1980	136,310	87,951	80,805	31,468	40,055	10,352	13,128	19,728	419,797
1981	146,561	95,899	107,234	33,485	48,303	11,009	14,203	20,194	476,888
1982	151,580	100,334	113,741	37,360	54,851	11,046	16,076	20,218	505,206
1983	125,478	87,959	92,772	34,226	45,229	9,605	12,453	19,030	426,752
1984	119,881	82,058	76,683	31,090	37,264	10,187	12,757	20,306	390,226
1985	134,448	88,457	85,586	31,780	42,070	11,149	13,489	23,105	430,084
1986	147,191	96,836	95,337	34,118	52,827	11,775	16,876	25,669	480,629
1987	158,401	103,454	103,394	32,738	54,408	10,768	16,784	24,864	504,811
1988	179,563	117,479	125,330	38,419	61,795	11,902	16,234	25,940	576,662
1989	178,716	121,295	148,249	41,327	68,248	13,844	18,712	25,275	615,666
1990	170,096	117,111	135,392	38,634	60,184	15,314	17,675	25,159	579,565
1991	176,648	110,944	128,519	40,042	54,055	13,724	17,571	25,480	566,983
1992	183,497	110,232	130,779	37,371	50,680	12,494	16,837	24,769	566,659
1993	175,859	105,457	148,426	36,067	52,110	13,130	18,798	25,201	575,048
1994	168,242	93,939	137,186	34,417	52,552	11,490	17,111	21,991	536,928
1995	186,977	109,637	147,774	35,335	59,822	12,385	20,393	25,233	597,556
1996	193,109	117,302	145,078	37,262	62,922	12,786	19,024	24,629	612,112
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	19,362	23,530	629,099
1999p	210,710	129,031	135,856	37,307	63,512	13,068	18,459	22,353	630,346
DEPARTURES									
1979	104,860	78,400	55,481	33,272	34,125	10,618	12,264	19,379	348,399
1980	104,407	77,773	54,194	32,581	31,144	10,742	12,259	19,759	342,859
1981	114,535	82,411	54,041	31,999	31,259	10,759	12,799	20,427	358,230
1982	123,702	84,836	61,486	34,030	33,846	12,184	12,880	19,284	382,248
1983	116,055	72,911	63,066	27,971	32,277	10,176	11,419	17,427	351,302
1984	110,403	71,282	63,859	26,726	32,558	8,841	11,280	18,739	343,688
1985	114,740	75,502	65,737	30,096	32,938	9,663	11,906	21,492	362,074
1986	121,277	85,217	68,263	30,810	31,111	11,084	16,255	22,678	386,695
1987	121,921	87,846	72,522	31,368	32,615	11,566	16,048	21,784	395,670
1988	133,819	96,201	77,953	33,991	37,461	12,997	18,403	22,645	433,470
1989	161,975	99,189	82,252	35,863	41,880	13,049	19,402	24,815	478,425
1990	162,118	96,138	86,873	34,142	43,037	11,952	18,100	23,339	475,699
1991	153,904	100,259	87,959	33,443	44,242	12,439	18,025	21,955	472,226
1992	157,033	105,122	85,427	34,170	42,028	12,581	17,529	22,881	476,771
1993	167,006	115,232	90,751	38,182	44,090	14,227	19,225	23,664	512,377
1994	149,666	107,725	83,956	35,455	39,546	13,207	17,645	22,347	469,547
1995	159,333	109,142	95,229	38,862	42,671	14,575	19,476	25,226	504,514
1996	157,832	102,892	98,645	39,506	45,827	14,906	18,102	24,741	502,451
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	19,237	26,465	549,937
1999p	181,076	102,604	104,717	37,929	48,260	17,051	18,515	23,643	533,863
NET(b)									
1979	29,586	4,874	19,489	-3,459	4,698	-237	942	-756	55,137
1980	31,499	9,932	26,480	-1,175	8,809	-401	861	-64	75,941
1981	32,328	13,654	53,222	1,546	17,000	254	1,378	-207	119,175
1982	29,809	16,715	53,018	3,645	21,715	-1,092	3,252	1,055	128,117
1983	8,559	14,538	29,452	6,089	12,719	-603	1,012	1,529	73,295
1984	10,431	11,390	13,226	4,522	5,000	1,354	1,558	1,617	49,098
1985	21,951	14,359	20,585	2,012	9,764	1,546	1,664	1,827	73,708
1986	28,460	13,219	27,882	3,667	22,464	752	712	3,203	100,359
1987	43,169	19,731	32,889	2,223	23,890	-638	902	3,564	125,730
1988	48,150	22,829	48,162	4,712	25,119	-1,033	-2,102	3,504	149,341
1989	24,662	26,910	68,838	6,444	29,182	959	-525	966	157,436
1990	16,216	26,184	51,244	5,510	19,850	3,550	-252	2,345	124,647
1991	19,290	8,660	39,452	6,164	8,814	1,224	-531	3,359	86,432
1992	17,371	-65	42,349	2,239	6,351	-253	-805	1,393	68,580
1993	-4,907	-17,423	52,881	-3,664	4,488	-1,391	-655	713	30,042
1994	9,749	-18,497	50,177	-1,984	10,543	-1,915	-680	-844	46,549
1995	22,474	-2,725	50,804	-4,186	15,609	-2,346	851	-356	80,125
1996	33,275	12,892	45,665	-2,539	16,405	-2,192	897	-266	104,137
1997	25,316	16,393	32,801	-1,524	18,456	-3,409	2,331	-3,283	87,079
1998r	21,357	22,007	31,767	136	17,560	-3,882	205	-2,788	86,354
1999p	39,081	30,989	34,335	63	17,651	-3,897	121	-990	117,335

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

1.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>NSW</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Vic.</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Qld</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>SA</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>WA</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Tas.</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>NT</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>ACT</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Aust.</i> (<i>'000</i>)
1979	5,111.1	3,886.4	2,214.8	1,301.1	1,246.6	420.8	114.1	220.8	14,515.7
1980	5,171.5	3,914.3	2,265.9	1,308.4	1,269.1	423.6	118.2	224.3	14,695.4
1981	5,234.9	3,946.9	2,345.2	1,318.8	1,300.1	427.2	122.6	227.6	14,923.3
1982	5,303.6	3,992.9	2,424.6	1,331.1	1,338.9	429.8	130.3	233.0	15,184.2
1983	5,353.0	4,035.7	2,482.3	1,345.8	1,369.0	432.8	135.9	239.0	15,393.5
1984	5,402.7	4,076.5	2,523.9	1,360.0	1,391.2	437.8	142.2	245.1	15,579.4
1985	5,464.5	4,120.1	2,571.2	1,371.2	1,418.6	442.8	148.5	251.4	15,788.3
1986	5,531.5	4,160.9	2,624.6	1,382.6	1,459.0	446.5	154.4	258.9	16,018.4
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	6,060.2	4,487.6	3,187.1	1,466.1	1 703.0	472.9	173.4	301.5	17,854.7
1995(a)	6,127.0	4,517.4	3,265.1	1,469.4	1,733.8	473.7	177.6	304.8	18,071.8
1996	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
1998r	6,333.5	4,654.9	3,453.5	1,486.4	1,829.1	471.7	189.9	308.1	18,730.4
1999p	6,411.7	4,712.2	3,512.4	1,493.1	1,861.0	470.3	192.9	310.2	18,966.8

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from ACT and includes 'Other Territories' in Australia from 1995. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.7 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

	<i>Long-term movement</i>			<i>Total permanent and long-term arrivals</i>	<i>Long-term movement</i>			<i>Total permanent and long-term departures</i>
	<i>Total permanent arrivals</i>	<i>Arrivals of Australian residents</i>	<i>Arrivals of overseas visitors</i>		<i>Total permanent departures</i>	<i>Departures of Australian residents</i>	<i>Departures of overseas visitors</i>	
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE								
1979	67,192	60,947	34,064	162,203	25,429	57,255	21,216	103,900
1980	80,748	59,963	29,586	174,638	22,017	52,114	19,228	93,359
1981	110,689	59,871	34,220	204,786	19,492	47,848	18,773	86,113
1982	118,031	57,856	34,774	210,689	20,885	46,496	20,312	87,693
1983	93,011	48,986	30,742	175,023	24,830	47,020	25,438	97,289
1984	68,813	49,188	27,282	145,331	24,304	49,490	24,951	98,745
1985	77,508	53,773	31,975	162,671	20,378	51,706	23,163	95,247
1986	92,590	56,557	37,249	184,996	18,100	49,694	24,669	92,464
1987	113,541	53,597	37,325	203,179	19,928	48,854	26,540	95,321
1988	143,466	54,804	43,978	242,143	20,471	50,499	28,054	99,024
1989	145,316	53,798	50,766	249,895	21,647	57,733	33,258	112,638
1990	121,227	53,967	56,728	231,921	27,857	62,300	37,899	128,056
1991	121,688	59,104	55,842	236,713	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
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER								
1978	68,419	57,938	28,389	154,746	24,960	58,519	19,643	103,122
1979	72,236	61,441	33,450	171,251	23,420	54,266	20,422	98,107
1980	94,502	58,760	31,025	184,512	20,843	50,713	19,306	90,862
1981	118,735	59,402	34,562	212,700	19,852	46,738	19,013	85,603
1982	107,171	53,766	34,265	197,256	22,493	46,892	22,956	92,342
1983	78,392	47,805	27,377	153,869	25,870	48,183	26,455	100,508
1984	73,109	51,555	28,868	153,542	22,311	50,780	23,265	96,356
1985	82,000	55,669	34,883	171,257	18,620	51,027	23,793	93,440
1986	103,326	55,307	38,048	195,202	18,817	48,358	25,269	92,444
1987	128,287	53,590	39,737	221,025	20,415	49,977	27,376	97,769
1988	151,549	54,987	47,327	253,870	20,319	54,118	30,327	104,765
1989	131,064	53,442	53,543	238,048	24,829	59,218	35,993	120,040
1990	121,563	56,365	56,120	233,897	30,365	66,296	40,807	137,468
1991	116,647	61,301	59,519	237,697	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

1.8 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

Age group (years)	Long-term movement			Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Long-term movement			Total permanent and long-term departures
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors		Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	
MALES								
0-4	4,117	1,398	2,062	7,577	1,511	2,500	532	4,543
5-9	3,486	1,976	1,928	7,390	1,039	1,916	990	3,945
10-14	3,063	1,435	1,830	6,328	729	1,259	918	2,906
15-19	2,705	1,113	8,953	12,771	573	1,287	1,629	3,489
20-24	3,002	2,603	16,915	22,520	870	5,307	6,253	12,430
25-29	5,588	6,352	11,213	23,153	2,095	8,488	7,428	18,011
30-34	5,895	4,533	7,276	17,704	2,380	5,555	4,504	12,439
35-39	4,544	3,783	5,766	14,093	2,331	4,576	2,989	9,896
40-44	2,808	2,798	4,175	9,781	1,781	3,409	1,958	7,148
45-49	1,907	2,170	2,739	6,816	1,423	2,611	1,142	5,176
50-54	1,160	1,692	2,008	4,860	1,093	2,211	691	3,995
55-59	680	1,143	1,041	2,864	630	1,285	487	2,402
60-64	587	864	606	2,057	320	661	389	1,370
65-69	538	673	330	1,541	339	540	373	1,252
70-74	298	423	166	887	218	277	231	726
75 and over	195	357	117	669	167	190	174	531
Total	40,573	33,313	67,125	141,011	17,499	42,072	30,688	90,259
FEMALES								
0-4	3,782	1,429	1,999	7,210	1,375	2,392	501	4,268
5-9	3,288	1,801	1,831	6,920	1,023	1,722	913	3,658
10-14	2,852	1,456	1,821	6,129	698	1,237	833	2,768
15-19	3,155	1,213	8,321	12,689	602	1,834	1,347	3,783
20-24	4,632	4,298	14,222	23,152	1,346	7,698	4,735	13,779
25-29	7,116	8,199	9,286	24,601	2,815	9,108	6,237	18,160
30-34	6,292	4,482	5,211	15,985	2,694	4,955	3,619	11,268
35-39	4,346	3,415	3,438	11,199	2,113	3,661	2,487	8,261
40-44	2,757	2,284	2,424	7,465	1,449	2,536	1,720	5,705
45-49	1,688	1,678	1,406	4,772	1,158	1,909	1,137	4,204
50-54	1,056	1,318	986	3,360	887	1,483	779	3,149
55-59	822	901	668	2,391	499	891	577	1,967
60-64	732	770	490	1,992	351	541	591	1,483
65-69	459	527	306	1,292	251	346	533	1,130
70-74	304	409	179	892	183	247	354	784
75 and over	289	417	179	885	238	229	369	836
Total	43,570	34,597	52,767	130,934	17,682	40,789	26,732	85,203
PERSONS								
0-4	7,899	2,827	4,061	14,787	2,886	4,892	1,033	8,811
5-9	6,774	3,777	3,759	14,310	2,062	3,638	1,903	7,603
10-14	5,915	2,891	3,651	12,457	1,427	2,496	1,751	5,674
15-19	5,860	2,326	17,274	25,460	1,175	3,121	2,976	7,272
20-24	7,634	6,901	31,137	45,672	2,216	13,005	10,988	26,209
25-29	12,704	14,551	20,499	47,754	4,910	17,596	13,665	36,171
30-34	12,187	9,015	12,487	33,689	5,074	10,510	8,123	23,707
35-39	8,890	7,198	9,204	25,292	4,444	8,237	5,476	18,157
40-44	5,565	5,082	6,599	17,246	3,230	5,945	3,678	12,853
45-49	3,595	3,848	4,145	11,588	2,581	4,520	2,279	9,380
50-54	2,216	3,010	2,994	8,220	1,980	3,694	1,470	7,144
55-59	1,502	2,044	1,709	5,255	1,129	2,176	1,064	4,369
60-64	1,319	1,634	1,096	4,049	671	1,202	980	2,853
65-69	997	1,200	636	2,833	590	886	906	2,382
70-74	602	832	345	1,779	401	524	585	1,510
75 and over	484	774	296	1,554	405	419	543	1,367
Total	84,143	67,910	119,892	271,945	35,181	82,861	57,420	175,462

1.9 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OR MAIN DESTINATION(a), AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

Country of residence or main destination(a)	Long-term arrivals			Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Total permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures
	Total permanent arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors			Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	
<i>Oceania & Antarctica —</i>								
Fiji	1,367	392	642	2,401	179	715	906	1,800
New Zealand	24,315	2,965	9,406	36,686	7,468	3,302	5,806	16,576
Papua New Guinea	178	418	1,139	1,735	422	2,493	484	3,399
Other	372	450	880	1,702	549	1,231	811	2,591
Total	26,232	4,225	12,067	42,524	8,618	7,741	8,007	24,366
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,064	39	11	1,114	19	72	7	98
Croatia	705	228	46	979	165	203	65	433
Former USSR & Baltic States	708	151	381	1,240	62	206	200	468
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	375	184	67	626	53	101	103	257
Former Yugoslavia nfd(b)	1,643	299	121	2,063	48	91	98	237
France	227	674	1,329	2,230	296	683	329	1,308
Germany	1,763	946	1,823	4,532	347	1,058	649	2,054
Greece	538	1,715	303	2,556	397	1,157	271	1,825
Ireland	524	776	2,371	3,671	457	951	1,199	2,607
Italy	212	840	561	1,613	353	686	394	1,433
Netherlands	323	452	1,213	1,988	314	637	317	1,268
Poland	239	228	94	561	79	208	123	410
Slovenia	30	26	64	120	22	40	31	93
United Kingdom	7,211	19,999	15,360	42,570	6,789	27,353	6,160	40,302
Other	3,077	2,915	4,175	10,167	1,427	3,080	1,465	5,972
Total	16,996	29,173	27,798	73,967	10,780	36,435	11,313	58,528
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>								
Egypt	571	205	81	857	62	144	136	342
Iran	288	65	131	484	15	38	119	172
Iraq	537	9	19	565	7	5	19	31
Lebanon	934	1,263	124	2,321	257	480	331	1,068
Turkey	776	854	174	1,804	87	606	217	910
Other	1,949	1,470	743	4,162	847	2,357	456	3,660
Total	5,055	3,866	1,272	10,193	1,275	3,630	1,278	6,183
<i>South-East Asia —</i>								
Cambodia	281	79	132	492	28	178	114	320
Indonesia	2,529	1,015	8,855	12,399	608	1,429	3,670	5,707
Malaysia	1,548	1,654	5,667	8,869	413	1,750	2,251	4,414
Philippines	3,071	649	1,104	4,824	209	685	1,991	2,885
Singapore	1,690	2,298	6,776	10,764	1,253	3,316	1,210	5,779
Thailand	680	825	2,420	3,925	389	1,193	1,923	3,505
Viet Nam	1,957	234	1,301	3,492	361	541	1,022	1,924
Other	197	256	570	1,023	165	569	185	919
Total	11,953	7,010	26,825	45,788	3,426	9,661	12,366	25,453
<i>North-East Asia —</i>								
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	4,959	1,574	5,614	12,147	1,080	1,483	4,703	7,266
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2,524	6,158	6,623	15,305	2,845	5,027	2,207	10,079
Japan	670	1,484	7,651	9,805	472	2,497	3,473	6,442
Korea	497	294	4,282	5,073	213	365	3,127	3,705
Taiwan	1,314	1,093	2,429	4,836	553	594	920	2,067
Other	85	66	197	348	16	64	104	184
Total	10,049	10,669	26,796	47,514	5,179	10,030	14,534	29,743
<i>Southern Asia —</i>								
India	1,767	631	5,321	7,719	81	687	2,330	3,098
Pakistan	895	196	629	1,720	21	131	437	589
Sri Lanka	589	254	1,146	1,989	35	238	820	1,093
Other	522	140	898	1,560	25	202	501	728
Total	3,773	1,221	7,994	12,988	162	1,258	4,088	5,508
<i>The Americas —</i>								
Canada	643	2,014	2,351	5,008	845	2,170	884	3,899
Chile	183	279	59	521	108	230	101	439
United States of America	1,391	7,079	9,839	18,309	4,245	9,529	3,122	16,896
Other	501	665	703	1,869	234	691	470	1,395
Total	2,718	10,037	12,952	25,707	5,432	12,620	4,577	22,629
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>								
South Africa	5,078	1,044	2,836	8,958	140	691	694	1,525
Other	1,462	606	1,323	3,391	163	736	527	1,426
Total	6,540	1,650	4,159	12,349	303	1,427	1,221	2,951
Total(c)	84,143	67,910	119,892	271,945	35,181	82,861	57,420	175,462

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

SECTION 2

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT

During 1998–99, there were 84,100 settler arrivals and 35,200 permanent departures resulting in a net permanent movement of 49,000 people. This was an increase of 8% (45,300) on the previous year.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT



ARRIVALS

The number of settler arrivals in 1998–99 (84,100) increased 9% from the previous year (77,300). This increase occurred despite the Government's planning levels set for 1998–99 remaining unchanged from 1997–98, for the Migration Program (68,000) and the Humanitarian Program (12,000). The increase can in part be attributed to the high number of permanent arrivals born in New Zealand (18,700), who are exempt from the Migration and Humanitarian Programs. These planning levels include places for on shore applicants who are already in Australia and apply for permanent residency.

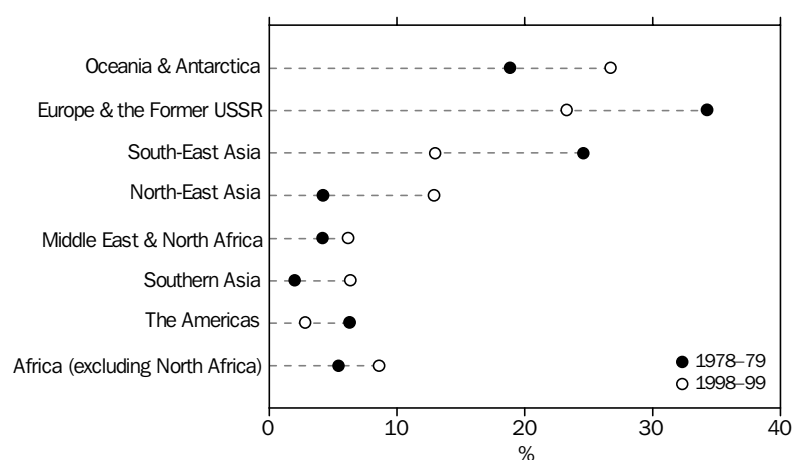
In 1998–99, about 69% of settler arrivals entered Australia under various visa categories of the Migration and Humanitarian Programs. There were 21,500 people (26%) who migrated under the Family Migration Stream, 27,900 people (33%) under the Skill Migration Stream, 8,800 people (10%) under the Humanitarian Program, and a further 25,700 people (31%) who were Non-program immigrants.¹ The Non-program migrants included both New Zealand citizens (24,700), who arrived under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement and are not required to hold an Australian visa, and children born overseas to Australian citizens.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1999*.

Country of birth

Half of the settlers who arrived during 1998–99 were born in either Oceania (22,500) or Europe and the Former USSR (19,600). Arrivals from Oceania showed the greatest increase from the previous year (26%), with arrivals from New Zealand contributing 83% of that increase. In the last year, arrivals from Africa (excluding North Africa) (7,200) increased by 16%. In contrast, arrivals from the Americas (2,400) and the Middle East and North Africa (5,200) declined by 12% and 10% respectively. In the last two decades, the proportion of settlers arriving from North-East Asia has more than tripled, from 4% of arrivals in 1978–79 to 13% of arrivals in 1988–99. Over the same period, the proportion of arrivals from South-East Asia almost halved, from 25% of arrivals in 1978–79 to 13% of arrivals in 1998–99.

SETTLER ARRIVALS



Oceania

In 1998–99, for the first time in the last two decades, arrivals from the Oceania region constituted the greatest proportion (27%) of all permanent arrivals to Australia. New Zealand was the main source country from the Oceania region in 1998–99, contributing 22% of all permanent arrivals in 1998–99, and continuing to increase its share from only 6% in 1990–91. Since 1995–96, New Zealand has been the main source country for settler arrivals, overtaking the United Kingdom.

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

Since the 1920s there has been virtually unrestricted flow of people between Australia and New Zealand under various migration arrangements¹. In 1973, the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement was introduced which allowed Australian and New Zealand citizens free movement between the two countries for visits or to live and work, without any visa restrictions. One issue this freedom of movement evokes is the number of visitors to Australia who may have used New Zealand as the gateway into Australia. One way of

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Fact sheet 6.

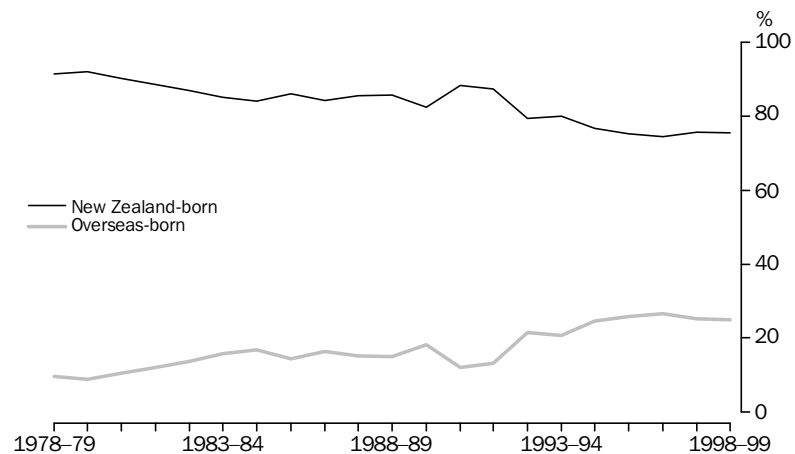
Oceania *continued*

attempting to measure this is by looking at the number of arrivals to Australia with New Zealand citizenship and their country of birth.

During 1998–99 there were 24,700 permanent arrivals of New Zealand citizens into Australia. Of these arrivals, 24% were born outside of New Zealand, compared to 9% in 1978–79. Unfortunately it is not possible to estimate their duration of residence in New Zealand prior to arriving in Australia. However, New Zealand law requires that applicants for New Zealand citizenship, among other criteria, must have at least three years of residence in New Zealand immediately preceding their date of application.

The exception to this requirement is arrivals to New Zealand from some South Pacific nations. The *New Zealand Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act 1982* provides primarily for the grant of citizenship to any person who can establish that he or she is a Western Samoan citizen or that he or she comes within the specified degrees of association with Western Samoa. Likewise, the Cook Islands became a self-governing state with free association with New Zealand in 1965 and Niue in 1974, therefore Western Samoans, Cook Islanders and Niueans are considered New Zealand citizens¹.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS



The proportion of overseas-born New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia permanently has increased from 14% of all New Zealand citizens during 1988–99 to 24% in 1998–99. Most of those not born in New Zealand were born in the surrounding smaller Oceanic countries like Western Samoa (5%), Fiji and Tonga (both 1%). A further 5% were born in the United Kingdom, and 7% were born in South-East and North-East Asian countries, with 2% being born in China. South African-born New Zealand residents contributed 1% of settler arrivals from New Zealand.

¹ New Zealand Official Year Book 1998, p.63

Oceania *continued*

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

Country of birth	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand	80.1	76.7	75.3	74.5	75.7	75.5
Overseas						
United Kingdom	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.4	4.9
Samoa	3.2	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.5
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.7
South Africa	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
Fiji	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Taiwan	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.0
Tonga	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0
Cook Islands	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.8
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.6
Australia	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
<i>Total</i>	19.9	23.3	24.7	25.5	24.3	24.5
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	9 620	13 620	16 238	17 508	19 397	24 686

Europe and the Former USSR

Almost a quarter (23%) of Australia's settler arrivals in 1998–99 came from Europe and the Former USSR. While the number of settlers arriving from Europe and the Former USSR increased slightly from the previous year, the proportion of settler arrivals from this region declined by two percentage points over the same period. Of Australia's settler arrivals, 10% came from the United Kingdom and 4% from the Former Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro.

While this region is traditionally the main source of settler arrivals, the proportion of migrants from this region has been slowly declining. This decline is due to fewer migrants coming from the United Kingdom, the main source country from the region. In 1978–79, 20% of settler arrivals came from the United Kingdom; by 1998–99 that proportion had halved (10%). The intake during 1998–99 (8,800) was the lowest in the last twenty years.

North-East Asia

North-East Asia contributed 13% (10,900) of settler arrivals to Australia during 1998–99, with most born in China (7% of all permanent arrivals), Hong Kong (2%) and Taiwan (2%). The number of settlers from this region has increased by 6 percentage points since 1997–98, and was the fourth largest source region for settler arrivals. This is a substantial increase from 1978–79 when North-East Asia contributed 4% of settler arrivals.

North-East Asia *continued*

The number of arrivals from China in 1998–99 was the third highest in the last twenty years, while settler arrival numbers from Hong Kong were the lowest since 1982–83. This may reflect a change in individual identification of country of birth from Hong Kong to China since the return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule or may just reflect a higher number of settler arrivals from China.

South-East Asia

Another 13% of settler arrivals to Australia during 1998–99 came from South-East Asia, mostly from the Philippines (4% of all permanent arrivals), Indonesia (3%) and Viet Nam (3%). The number of settlers from this region in 1998–99 was the second lowest in the last twenty years, being higher only than the number of settlers in 1997–98. Since 1978–79, the proportion of settler arrivals from South-East Asia has almost halved, from 25% to 13%, although the number of settler arrivals has declined by only 34% in the same period.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS—Year ended 30 June 1999

Country of birth	Arrivals.....		Proportion	Median
	no.	%	male	age
			%	years
Regions				
Oceania & Antarctica	22 501	26.8	50.4	25.5
Europe & the Former USSR	19 609	23.3	51.2	30.9
Middle East & North Africa	5 195	6.2	50.0	25.2
South-East Asia	10 934	13.0	39.4	26.6
North-East Asia	10 869	12.9	44.4	30.4
Southern Asia	5 316	6.3	47.4	28.7
The Americas	2 397	2.8	47.9	28.7
Africa (excluding North Africa)	7 246	8.6	51.8	27.3
Countries				
New Zealand	18 677	22.2	51.3	25.0
United Kingdom	8 785	10.4	54.1	31.8
China (excludes SARs & Taiwan Province)	6 133	7.3	42.2	31.0
South Africa	5 024	6.0	52.1	28.0
Philippines	3 318	3.9	37.4	27.1
Former Yugoslavia nfd	2 912	3.5	49.5	30.3
India	2 557	3.0	48.0	29.5
Indonesia	2 491	3.0	46.3	25.7
Viet Nam	2 137	2.5	29.1	26.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 918	2.3	48.6	29.4

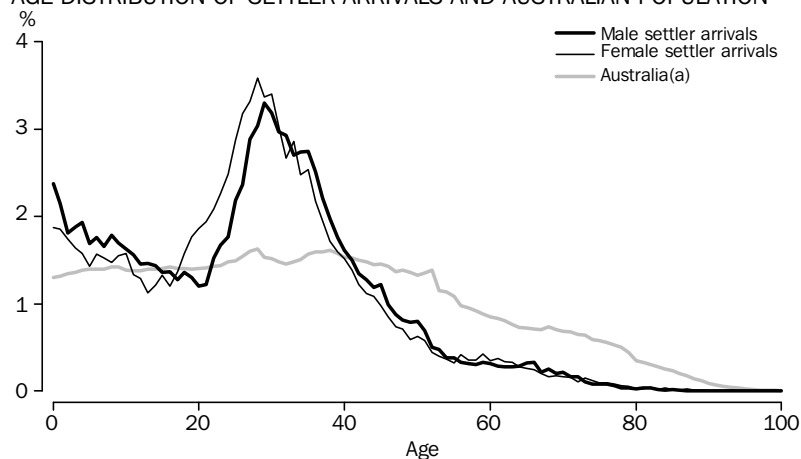
Age and sex

The median age of settler arrivals (28.3 years) in 1998–99 was younger than that of the Australian population (34.9 years) at June 1999 due to the younger age structure of the settler-arrival population. The proportion of settler arrivals aged 50 years and over in 1998–99 (8%) was markedly lower than for the same group in the Australian population (27%) in June 1999.

Age and sex *continued*

Women outnumbered men among settler arrivals in 1998–99, with 93 men to every 100 women. This compares to 99 men to every 100 women in the Australian population at June 1999. The age structure of female migrants was also older than that of males, with more females represented in the ages of 17–31 years and males in the ages of 0–16 years.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATION



(a) Based on estimated resident population for Australia at 30 June 1999.

Marital status

Compared to the Australian population aged 15 years and over at June 1999, settler arrivals aged 15 years and over were more likely to be married (66% compared to 56%) and less likely to be never married (28% compared to 31%), widowed (1% compared to 6%) or divorced (1% compared to 7%). This may be linked to the likelihood of migrants arriving in family groups.

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF SETTLER ARRIVALS, 1998–99

Age group (years)	Never married (%)	Married (%)	Widowed (%)	Divorced (%)	Separated (%)	De facto (%)	Total no.
0–14	99.4	0.5	—	—	0.1	—	20 588
15–24	68.1	30.2	—	—	0.3	1.4	13 494
25–34	28.1	65.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	4.9	24 891
35–44	9.0	85.7	0.7	1.8	0.3	2.5	14 455
45–54	4.7	89.0	2.2	2.2	0.4	1.6	5 811
55–64	2.7	83.7	9.0	3.1	0.9	0.6	2 821
65 and over	3.4	72.3	21.1	2.4	0.3	0.5	2 083
All age groups	47.8	47.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.2	84 143
Total aged 15 years and over	43.1	99.7	100.0	100.0	93.1	99.9	63 555

Category of entry¹

Overall, the most common categories under which migrants entered Australia during 1998–99 were Skilled migration (33%) and Non-program migration (31%). However, the most common category of entry varied by region of birth. Family migration was the category under which most settlers born in the Former USSR and Baltic States (55%), North America (53%), South and Central America and the Caribbean (53%) and South-East Asia (49%) entered Australia. Skilled migration was the category under which most settlers born in Africa (excluding North Africa) (71%), the United Kingdom and Ireland (58%), North-East Asia (52%) and Southern Asia (47%) entered Australia. The Humanitarian program was the largest category of entry for settler arrivals born in Southern Europe (72%) and the Middle East and North Africa (42%).

Occupation

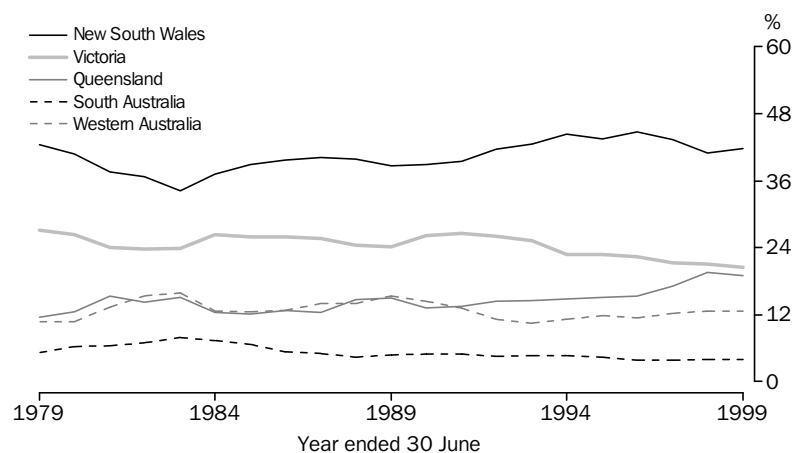
During 1998–99, 64% of settlers aged 15 years and over, who arrived in Australia had stated their occupation, while 27% had not been in the labour force and 9% had been unemployed. Of those who had been employed, the largest occupational groups were Professionals (35%), Tradespersons and related workers (15%) and Managers and administrators (12%).

State of intended address

The eastern States of Australia have been the most popular States of intended residence for settlers, with 42% intending to live in New South Wales, 21% in Victoria and 19% in Queensland in 1998–99. The distribution of settlers between each 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 1998–99). During the 1990s the proportion of settlers arriving in Victoria has gradually decreased while the proportion going to Queensland has increased.

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

STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS, Settler Arrivals

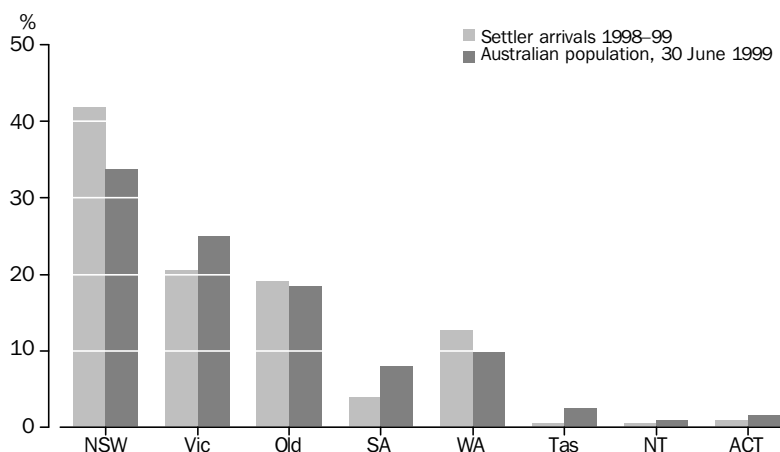


¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1999*.

State of intended address *continued*

The State of intended address of settler arrivals varies from the current distribution of the Australian population. In 1998–99, the proportion of settler arrivals intending to reside in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia was greater than the proportion of the Australian population currently living there.

STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS OF SETTLERS AND 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.

In 1998–99, there were 35,200 permanent departures, an increase of 10% on 1997–98, 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 1998–99. 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

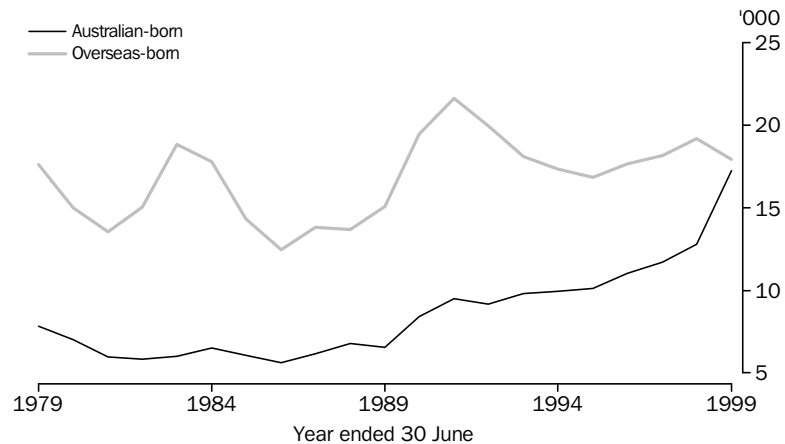
Among people departing Australia permanently in 1998–99, the main countries of intended residence were New Zealand (21%), the United Kingdom (19%), the United States (12%), Hong Kong (8%), Singapore (4%) and China (3%). In comparison, the top six destination countries for people leaving Australia in 1978–79 were the United Kingdom (40%), New Zealand (21%), the United States (9%), Canada (4%), Italy (2%) and the Netherlands (2%).

Country of birth

In 1998–99, 49% (17,300) of people departing permanently had been born in Australia, an increase of 35% on the previous year (12,800). In the last two decades the proportion of departures who are Australian-born (some of whom are the Australian-born children of former settlers departing permanently) has fluctuated between 24% and 40%.

Country of birth *continued*

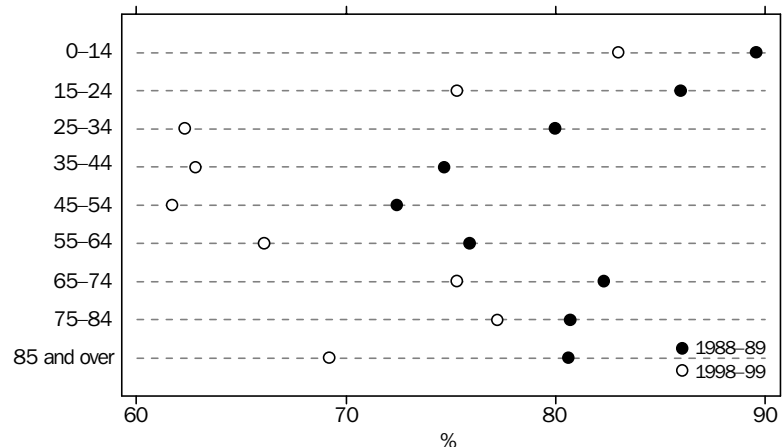
PERMANENT DEPARTURES



Over the past two decades the number of overseas-born permanent departures exceeded the number of Australian-born. However in 1998–99 the number of Australian-born departures increased substantially while the number of overseas-born declined, resulting in similar numbers of permanent departures. The largest group of people departing in 1998–99 (after the Australian-born) 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 returning to the United Kingdom has declined considerably in the last two decades, the number of emigrants returning to China and Hong Kong has increased consistently.

Over the last 15 years an average of 79% of overseas-born people departing permanently were returning to their country of birth. In 1992–93 this proportion dropped below 80%, and declined slowly to 76% in 1997–98. In the last year however, the proportion of overseas-born people returning to their country of birth has dropped eight percentage points to 68%. The largest falls in the proportion returning to their country of birth occurred for the Irish-born (19%) and the Italian-born (16%). The reduction in the proportion of emigrants returning to their country of birth may reflect increasing globalisation, with people emigrating to pursue career opportunities in other countries. Since 1988–89, the greatest decline in the proportion returning to their country of birth occurred in the 25–34 years (22%) and 35–44 years (16%) age groups.

PROPORTION RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH



Departure rates

Over the last 15 years, departure rates have varied markedly between different birthplace groups. While the highest numbers of departures have been Australian-born, their rate of departure was relatively low (119 per 100,000 in 1998–99). New Zealanders have been the most mobile group, leaving at a rate of around 2,000 per 100,000 until 1998–99, markedly higher than any other group. These rates reflect the freedom of movement possible because of the lack of visa requirements for New Zealand citizens. However, their departure rates have declined steadily throughout the period. Those born in Canada and the United States of America also exhibited high rates of departure, although the levels have tended to fall over the last 15 years.

PERMANENT DEPARTURE RATES(a), Selected Countries of Birth

Country of birth	1983–84	1988–89	1993–94	1998–99
Australia	53	50	72	119
Overseas	543	400	424	400
New Zealand	3 275	1 873	2 069	1 048
United States of America	1 508	1 090	1 164	845
Canada	1 287	1 122	1 125	880
China	148	198	343	910
United Kingdom & Ireland	543	377	325	307
Former Yugoslav Republics	204	130	132	149
Philippines	218	181	170	157
Viet Nam	68	96	160	260
Germany	302	180	144	151
Netherlands	323	237	179	161
Italy	134	101	79	89
Total all countries	156	129	153	185

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

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

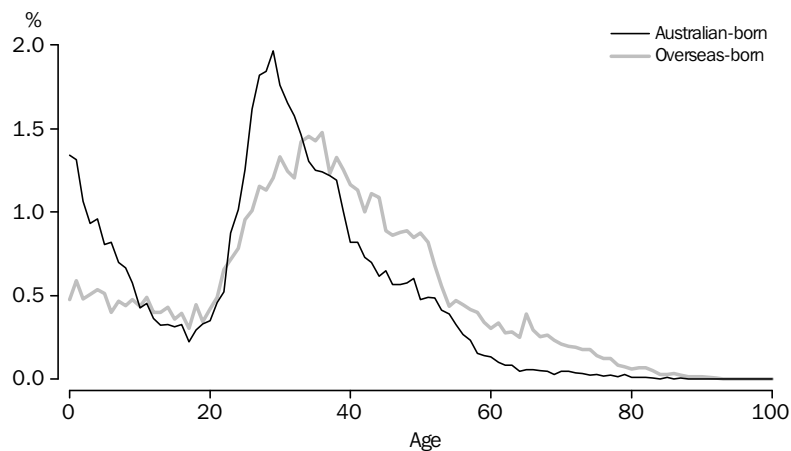
¹ Charles Price, 'Coalition immigration policy', *People and Place*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 4–8, 1996.

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 1998–99, the largest age groups were 25–29 years (14%), 30–34 years (14%) and 35–39 years (12%). In contrast, relatively few departures were of children or teenagers (15% aged 5–19 years).

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 (19%) is caused by the inclusion of the children (who were born in Australia) of overseas-born people.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES, 1998–99



People aged 60 years and over accounted for 6% of permanent departures, of which 5% had been born overseas and 1% were Australian-born. Since 1973, Australians who meet the requirements for a pension have been able to receive this pension despite not residing in Australia. This has allowed large numbers of former immigrants to return to their country of birth with the support of the pension¹.

Just over half the overseas-born people departing permanently in 1998–99 were male, while slightly less than half the Australian-born population departing were male. In both groups males had a slightly older age distribution than females. However, there was an excess of females in the 20–34 years, 60–64 years and 75 years and over age groups of the overseas-born group and the 15–34 years, 65–69 years and 75 years and over age groups of the Australian-born group.

Marital status

From July 1998 data on marital status is no longer collected for arriving and departing Australian and New Zealand citizens. Thus analysis of marital status of permanent departures is based on data for 1997–98. Persons who were married accounted for 54% of permanent departures of both the Australian-born and overseas-born (aged 15 years and over) in 1997–98.

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

Marital status *continued*

Compared to the Australian-born, overseas-born people departing permanently were less likely to be never married (28% compared to 33%) and more likely to be widowed (4% compared to 1%). This may reflect the older age structure of the overseas-born population.

Occupation

During 1998–99, 74% of permanent departures, aged 15 years and over, stated their occupation on departure, while 25% had not been in the labour force and 1% were unemployed. Of those who were employed, the largest occupational groups were Professionals (38%), Managers and administrators (16%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (14%).

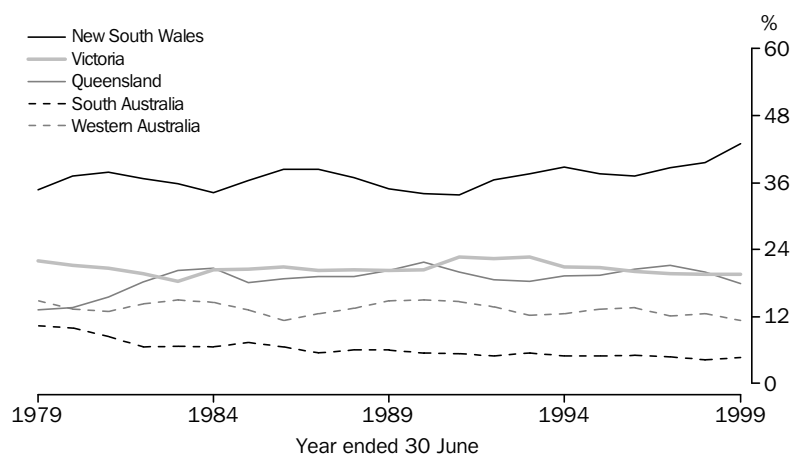
Media commentary has often focussed on the 'brain drain' of Australia's skilled workers departing permanently to overseas countries. Whilst there are a large number of skilled workers leaving Australia, they are more than compensated for by the number of skilled migrants entering Australia. Furthermore,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

State last lived in

The greatest proportion of permanent departures in 1998–99 had lived in New South Wales prior to departure, (43%), another 20% lived in Victoria and 18% lived in Queensland. Between 1988–89 and 1998–99, the proportion of permanent departures from New South Wales increased, while the proportion from Victoria and Queensland remained relatively stable.

STATE OF LAST ADDRESS, Permanent Departures

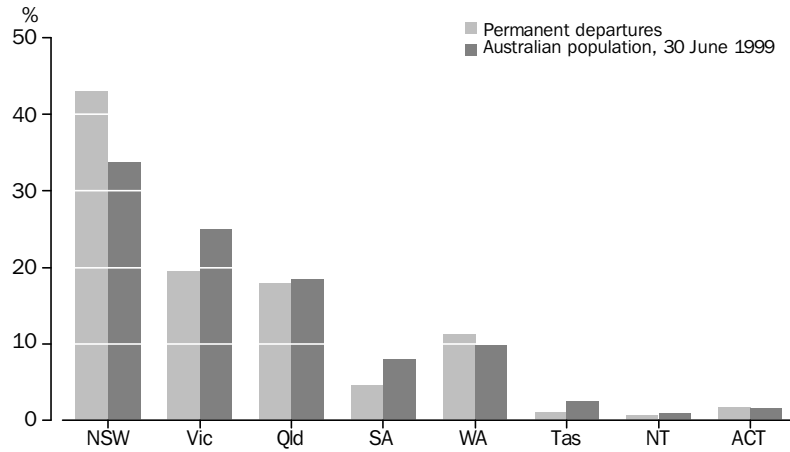


¹ Graeme Hugo, *The economic implications of emigration from Australia*, Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994.

State last lived in *continued*

The State of last residence of permanent departures varies from the current distribution of the Australian population. In 1998–99, the proportion of permanent departures leaving from New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory was greater than the proportion of the Australian population currently living there.

STATE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION



2.1 SETTLER ARRIVALS: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Year ended 30 June	Former Yugoslav Republics		Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Malaysia	New Zealand		Philippines	South Africa	United Kingdom	Viet Nam	Total(c)
	China(a)	Republics(b)			Zealand						
1979	1,000	1,269	1,180	1,683	10,776	1,256	2,509	13,256	10,828	67,192	
1980	1,219	1,665	799	1,585	13,181	2,013	2,765	16,738	12,915	80,748	
1981	1,342	1,557	775	1,865	17,387	2,792	3,254	31,465	12,172	110,689	
1982	1,385	1,701	1,295	2,393	11,637	3,251	3,332	36,994	11,088	118,031	
1983	1,167	1,336	1,369	1,937	6,867	2,735	2,758	26,444	8,690	95,011	
1984	1,613	1,055	2,017	1,652	5,771	2,874	1,638	12,954	9,513	68,813	
1985	3,144	1,479	3,289	2,413	9,077	3,162	1,428	11,606	8,487	77,508	
1986	3,138	1,950	3,118	2,284	13,284	4,128	3,120	14,709	7,168	92,590	
1987	2,693	2,647	3,403	3,946	13,584	6,409	4,648	20,235	6,645	113,541	
1988	3,281	3,267	5,571	6,239	20,907	10,429	3,787	24,587	5,962	143,466	
1989	3,819	2,885	7,307	7,681	23,539	9,204	3,024	23,933	7,971	145,316	
1990	3,069	1,993	8,052	6,417	11,178	6,080	2,424	23,521	11,156	121,227	
1991	3,256	1,889	13,541	5,744	7,467	6,388	2,092	20,746	13,248	121,688	
1992	3,388	2,521	12,913	3,123	7,242	5,917	1,274	14,465	9,592	107,391	
1993	3,046	4,210	6,520	1,555	6,694	3,731	1,021	9,484	5,651	76,330	
1994	2,740	4,854	3,333	1,252	7,772	4,179	1,654	8,963	5,434	69,768	
1995	3,708	6,665	4,135	1,107	10,498	4,116	2,792	10,689	5,097	87,428	
1996	11,247	7,703	4,361	1,081	12,265	3,232	3,190	11,268	3,567	99,139	
1997	7,761	5,262	3,894	1,056	13,072	2,808	3,211	9,674	2,966	85,752	
1998	4,338	5,184	3,194	931	14,723	2,769	4,281	9,193	2,311	77,327	
1999	6,133	5,830	1,918	1,296	18,677	3,318	5,024	8,785	2,137	84,143	

(a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan Province. (b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included are settlers who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. Prior to 1992 data refers to the former country of Yugoslavia. (c) Includes other and not stated.

2.2 SETTLER ARRIVALS: STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust(a)
1979	27,983	17,856	7,610	3,378	7,112	641	550	715	67,192
1980	32,355	20,839	9,925	5,009	8,458	647	617	1,322	80,748
1981	40,976	26,225	16,658	7,026	14,501	1,198	1,123	1,237	110,689
1982	42,714	27,629	16,537	8,024	17,924	1,042	1,166	1,262	118,031
1983	31,363	21,982	13,824	7,254	14,635	805	798	1,236	95,011
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

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

2.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND STATE/TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
<i>Oceania & Antarctica —</i>									
Fiji	1,009	245	268	16	3	—	—	16	1,561
New Zealand	5,944	2,841	7,268	327	1,945	96	93	161	18,677
Papua New Guinea	22	3	92	4	—	—	—	—	126
Other	1,085	356	588	15	61	3	10	18	2,137
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,060</i>	<i>3,445</i>	<i>8,216</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>2,011</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>22,501</i>
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	410	459	134	160	191	15	9	10	1,389
Croatia	455	229	83	102	208	12	—	8	1,097
Former USSR & Baltic States	354	283	85	91	63	—	—	21	898
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	170	165	15	12	41	—	—	8	411
Former Yugoslavia nfd(b)	845	991	404	246	338	52	5	31	2,912
France	110	58	36	5	23	—	—	—	237
Germany	259	162	154	52	87	10	11	3	738
Greece	55	53	10	3	6	—	14	—	142
Ireland	377	81	67	26	120	4	3	—	680
Italy	75	58	18	13	29	—	—	4	197
Netherlands	82	60	99	18	68	10	3	4	344
Poland	109	82	19	28	42	3	—	6	290
Slovenia	7	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
United Kingdom	2,611	1,190	1,896	681	2,218	40	79	69	8,785
Other	1,422	1,347	604	347	512	62	26	60	4,380
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,496</i>	<i>4,236</i>	<i>3,223</i>	<i>1,538</i>	<i>3,610</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>19,609</i>
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>									
Egypt	204	116	15	8	10	—	—	3	358
Iran	285	115	20	47	46	6	—	4	525
Iraq	915	419	44	79	38	—	6	8	1,510
Lebanon	701	200	11	10	12	—	—	8	944
Turkey	237	243	15	7	16	—	—	—	521
Other	710	362	84	33	100	19	12	17	1,337
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,052</i>	<i>1,455</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>5,195</i>
<i>South-East Asia —</i>									
Cambodia	145	124	17	29	4	—	3	—	322
Indonesia	953	504	133	35	828	—	26	9	2,491
Malaysia	348	420	136	62	316	3	3	8	1,296
Philippines	1,874	548	469	147	196	15	41	27	3,318
Singapore	157	149	76	12	242	6	7	—	650
Thailand	216	95	75	29	63	4	9	7	498
Viet Nam	875	867	148	101	112	3	11	18	2,137
Other	121	38	8	4	39	—	6	6	222
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,689</i>	<i>2,745</i>	<i>1,062</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>10,934</i>
<i>North-East Asia —</i>									
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	3,902	1,555	299	107	201	12	11	45	6,133
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1,101	338	356	32	63	5	10	13	1,918
Japan	236	95	165	13	55	—	6	7	578
Korea	430	65	89	18	12	3	—	9	627
Taiwan	608	189	711	12	29	—	—	5	1,556
Other	29	16	6	—	5	—	—	—	57
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,306</i>	<i>2,258</i>	<i>1,626</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>10,869</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	1,329	694	172	87	208	10	13	44	2,557
Pakistan	388	106	21	62	24	—	3	8	613
Sri Lanka	422	363	55	16	37	—	3	19	917
Other	751	308	30	31	91	5	—	12	1,229
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,890</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>5,316</i>
<i>The Americas —</i>									
Canada	236	90	118	42	67	15	3	10	581
Chile	93	69	11	6	6	—	—	—	186
United States of America	435	218	199	40	98	10	12	28	1,040
Other	340	91	89	23	29	11	—	5	590
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>2,397</i>
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>									
South Africa	1,924	449	806	213	1,581	17	7	27	5,024
Other	599	724	207	115	512	29	17	19	2,222
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,523</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>2,093</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>7,246</i>
Total(c)	35,141	17,291	16,028	3,320	10,672	442	474	763	84,143

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

2.4 PERMANENT DEPARTURES: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Year ended 30 June	Former Yugoslav Republics(a)					Ireland	Italy	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(c)
	Australia	Canada	Germany(b)	Yugoslav Republics(a)	Germany(b)						
1979	7,785	345	425	409	381	474	2,773	8,616	916	25,429	
1980	6,986	251	338	272	281	450	3,512	6,235	596	22,017	
1981	5,942	232	373	241	218	403	4,170	4,594	492	19,492	
1982	5,809	246	351	229	249	407	5,312	4,653	544	20,885	
1983	5,984	199	385	382	248	378	6,723	6,756	559	24,830	
1984	6,492	247	321	365	207	373	6,193	6,249	554	24,304	
1985	6,051	277	357	235	180	334	4,861	4,669	438	20,378	
1986	5,600	236	366	175	170	279	4,750	3,401	519	18,100	
1987	6,099	244	323	210	187	263	5,550	3,439	517	19,928	
1988	6,762	279	266	191	174	273	5,235	3,721	515	20,471	
1989	6,560	265	216	218	243	276	5,248	4,382	501	21,647	
1990	8,399	365	283	264	379	294	7,846	4,943	643	27,857	
1991	9,490	371	343	224	415	272	9,023	5,138	720	31,130	
1992	9,178	299	188	328	442	338	6,641	4,820	669	29,122	
1993	9,803	292	204	202	332	249	5,978	4,130	694	27,905	
1994	9,927	293	237	173	302	208	6,120	3,676	584	27,280	
1995	10,092	259	283	181	303	162	6,003	3,423	481	26,948	
1996	11,005	297	421	183	349	175	6,077	3,616	531	28,670	
1997	11,697	266	416	179	402	215	5,734	3,737	587	29,857	
1998	12,771	311	527	203	418	168	5,722	3,971	623	31,985	
1999	17,250	278	311	187	280	218	3,788	3,487	590	35,181	

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

2.5 PERMANENT DEPARTURES: STATE OR TERRITORY OF LAST RESIDENCE

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust(a)
1979	8,567	5,438	3,245	2,541	3,664	348	266	585	25,429
1980	7,955	4,516	2,907	2,133	2,833	305	228	504	22,017
1981	7,174	3,902	2,924	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

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

2.6 PERMANENT DEPARTURES TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Year ended 30 June	Former Yugoslav		Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(c)	
	Canada	Republics(a)								Germany(b)
RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH (no.)										
1979	265	332	252	231	386	318	2,501	7,612	826	14,436
1980	201	276	146	172	396	239	3,271	5,263	539	12,160
1981	190	287	149	144	356	216	3,963	3,733	455	11,036
1982	202	312	138	167	356	213	5,114	3,736	501	12,498
1983	161	331	272	169	320	236	6,504	5,797	509	16,073
1984	191	279	229	122	322	240	5,965	5,363	496	14,979
1985	217	326	133	104	301	171	4,624	3,914	393	11,753
1986	192	294	84	121	239	99	4,497	2,754	461	10,077
1987	193	277	121	116	217	149	5,256	2,730	454	11,089
1988	224	222	121	99	229	124	4,929	3,037	460	11,031
1989	223	176	113	176	230	185	4,902	3,678	453	12,205
1990	296	233	157	292	250	178	7,313	3,957	562	15,712
1991	289	288	144	316	226	182	8,387	4,113	650	17,690
1992	251	135	226	339	287	184	6,131	3,976	602	16,171
1993	214	129	127	240	198	132	5,564	3,190	612	14,224
1994	232	165	81	223	166	108	5,728	2,735	500	13,595
1995	184	214	93	231	123	100	5,581	2,563	409	13,043
1996	213	360	100	263	136	71	5,611	2,718	453	13,667
1997	197	340	95	322	163	82	5,209	2,802	499	13,821
1998	238	451	101	360	140	78	5,146	2,983	523	14,668
1999	183	233	80	195	152	90	3,171	2,291	478	12,121

PROPORTION OF ALL DEPARTURES (%)

1979	76.8	78.1	61.6	60.6	81.4	77.0	90.2	88.3	90.2	81.9
1980	80.1	81.7	53.7	61.2	88.0	73.3	93.1	84.4	90.4	81.0
1981	81.9	76.9	61.8	66.1	88.3	77.1	95.0	81.3	92.5	81.5
1982	82.1	88.9	60.3	67.1	87.5	72.7	96.3	80.3	92.1	83.0
1983	80.9	86.0	71.2	68.1	84.7	78.7	96.7	85.8	91.1	85.3
1984	77.3	86.9	62.7	58.9	86.3	72.7	96.3	85.8	89.5	84.1
1985	78.3	91.3	56.6	57.8	90.1	71.5	95.1	83.8	89.7	82.1
1986	81.4	80.3	48.0	71.2	85.7	69.2	94.7	81.0	88.8	80.7
1987	79.1	85.8	57.6	62.0	82.5	72.7	94.7	79.4	87.8	80.3
1988	80.3	83.5	63.4	56.9	83.9	66.7	94.2	81.6	89.3	80.5
1989	84.2	81.5	51.8	72.4	83.3	77.7	93.4	83.9	90.4	80.9
1990	81.1	82.3	59.5	77.0	85.0	72.4	93.2	80.1	87.4	80.8
1991	77.9	84.0	64.3	76.1	83.1	68.9	93.0	80.1	90.3	81.8
1992	83.9	71.8	68.9	76.7	84.9	73.9	92.3	82.5	90.0	81.1
1993	73.3	63.5	62.9	72.3	79.5	67.3	93.1	77.2	88.2	78.6
1994	79.2	73.7	46.8	73.8	79.8	62.1	93.6	74.4	85.6	78.4
1995	71.0	79.0	51.4	76.2	75.9	65.4	93.0	74.9	85.0	77.4
1996	71.7	87.0	54.6	75.4	77.7	57.3	92.3	75.2	85.3	77.4
1997	74.1	85.0	53.1	80.1	75.8	66.7	90.8	75.0	85.0	76.1
1998	76.5	87.9	49.8	86.1	83.3	60.5	89.9	75.1	83.9	76.4
1999	65.8	76.1	42.8	69.6	69.7	60.4	83.7	65.7	81.0	67.6

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

2.7 SETTLER ARRIVALS AND PERMANENT DEPARTURES: OCCUPATION (a)

<i>Major occupation group</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net</i>
MALES			
Manager and administrators	3,295	2,288	1,007
Professionals	7,221	4,485	2,736
Associated professionals	2,050	1,546	504
Tradespersons and related workers	4,819	1,296	3,523
Advanced clerical and service workers	118	108	10
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1,313	1,086	227
Intermediate production and transport workers	1,277	524	753
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	749	395	354
Labourers and related workers	903	357	546
Other and not stated	866	87	779
Not applicable(b)	7,296	2,048	5,248
Total	29,907	14,220	15,687
FEMALES			
Manager and administrators	1,649	1,080	569
Professionals	7,053	3,627	3,426
Associated professionals	1,289	705	584
Tradespersons and related workers	1,280	316	964
Advanced clerical and service workers	1,240	739	501
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	3,173	1,795	1,378
Intermediate production and transport workers	374	108	266
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1,086	524	562
Labourers and related workers	394	145	249
Other and not stated	785	62	723
Not applicable(b)	15,325	5,485	9,840
Total	33,648	14,586	19,062
PERSONS			
Manager and administrators	4,944	3,368	1,576
Professionals	14,274	8,112	6,162
Associated professionals	3,339	2,251	1,088
Tradespersons and related workers	6,099	1,612	4,487
Advanced clerical and service workers	1,358	847	511
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4,486	2,881	1,605
Intermediate production and transport workers	1,651	632	1,019
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1,835	919	916
Labourers and related workers	1,297	502	795
Other and not stated	1,651	149	1,502
Not applicable(b)	22,621	7,533	15,088
Total	63,555	28,806	34,749

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes retired, pensioner, disables, housekeeper, student and unemployed

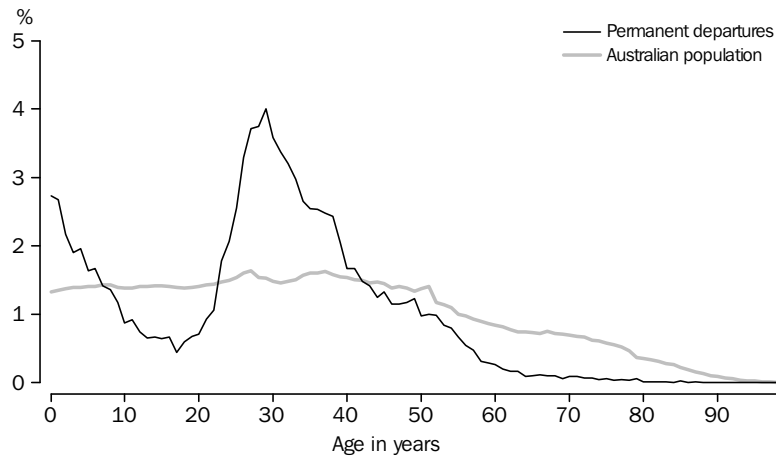
SPECIAL ARTICLE **PERMANENT DEPARTURES OF THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN.....**

During 1998–99, 17,300 Australian-born residents departed Australian shores with the intention of living overseas permanently, the highest number since World War II. This was a 35% increase on the permanent departures in 1997–98 (12,800), and the greatest yearly increase in the last twenty years.

AGE

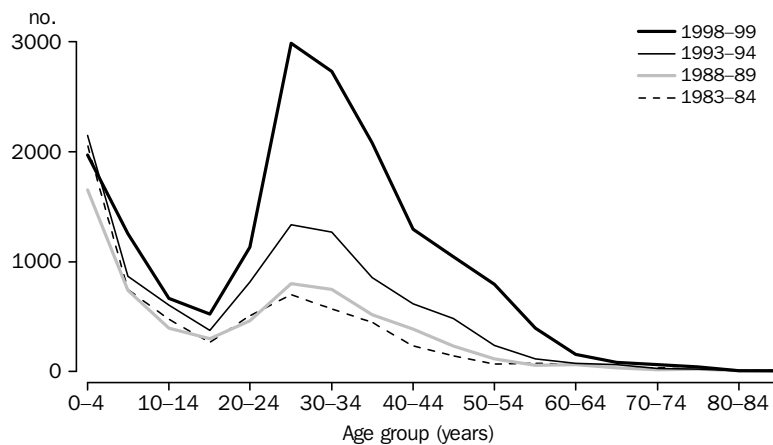
The age structure of permanent departures differs from the age structure of the Australian population, showing peaks in the 0–9 years and 25–34 years age groups.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN PERMANENT DEPARTURES AND THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION



The high proportion of children is caused by the inclusion of the Australian-born children of overseas-born people departing permanently. Departures in the 25–34 years age group have increased substantially in the last twenty years. This may be due to a growing trend for young adults to emigrate.

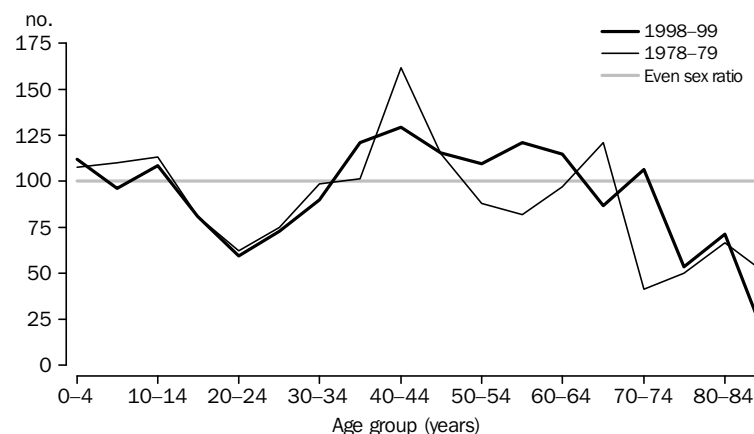
AGE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN PERMANENT DEPARTURES



SEX

The overall sex ratio of Australian-born permanent resident departures in 1998–99 was 96 males per 100 females. However the sex ratio varied considerably by five year age group. Females predominated among departures in the 15–34 year age groups and among people aged 75 years and over. Males predominated among departures in the 0–4 years and 35–64 years age groups. This pattern was similar in 1978–79, although the sex balance has changed in the 50–74 years age groups.

MALES PER 100 FEMALES, AUSTRALIAN-BORN PERMANENT DEPARTURES



MARITAL STATUS

From July 1998, data on marital status is no longer collected for Australian and New Zealand citizens, so analysis of marital status is based on data up to 1997–98. Of Australian-born residents aged 15 years and over departing permanently in 1997–98, about one half were married (51% of males and 57% of females) and one third never married (35% of males and 32% of females). The proportion who were married has decreased since 1978–79 (from 58% of males and 65% of females), while the proportion never married has remained the same for males (35%) and increased for females (from 26%).

OCCUPATION

The recent increase in permanent departures of the Australian-born, especially in the 25–34 years age group, may reflect people pursuing career opportunities and seeking wider experience by working overseas. The major occupational groups, for both men and women, support this notion.

In 1998–99, the largest occupational groups for employed males, aged 15 years and over, were Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals (12%), Business and information professionals (12%), Managers and administrators (11%), Science, building and engineering professionals (11%) and Intermediate clerical workers (5%). Overall, 7% of men aged 15 years and over were either retired, pensioners, disabled, doing home duties or students, while 1% were unemployed.

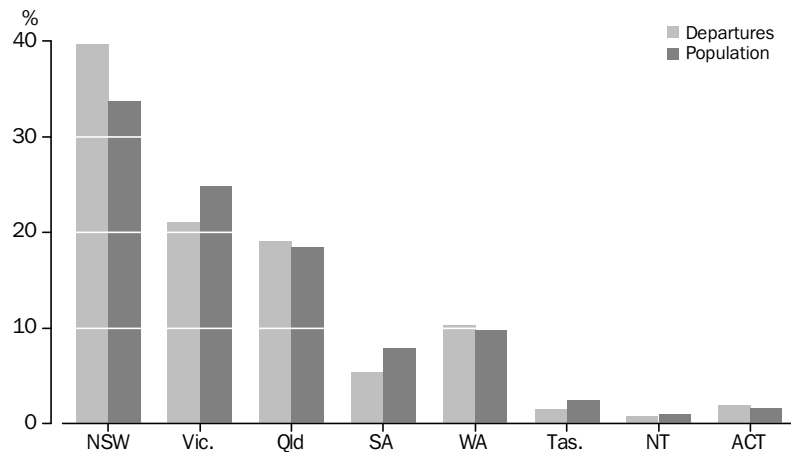
OCCUPATION *continued*

For employed women, aged 15 years and over, the largest occupational groups were Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals (11%), Education professionals (10%), Health professionals (10%), Business and information professionals (10%) and Intermediate clerical workers (9%). Overall, 29% of women aged 15 years and over were either retired, pensioners, disabled, doing home duties or students, while 2% were unemployed.

STATE/TERRITORY OF LAST RESIDENCE

In 1998–99, most Australian-born people departing permanently had lived in New South Wales (40%) prior to their departure. Another 21% lived in Victoria and 19% lived in Queensland. For New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory the proportion of permanent departures was greater than the proportion of the Australian population living there.

PROPORTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES AND RESIDENT POPULATION



COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

Not all Australian-born residents departing Australia permanently are Australian citizens, with some having become citizens of another country during their lifetime. In 1978–79, only 77% of Australian-born residents departing were Australian citizens, compared to 79% in 1988–89 and 97% in 1998–99.

COUNTRY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE

For the last two decades the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States have remained the top countries of intended residence for both males and females. The remainder of the top ten countries of intended residence vary by sex, and have changed over that period, with South-East and North-East Asian countries growing in importance. The shifting destination patterns may reflect a response to new trade relations and economic opportunities.

TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF INTENDED RESIDENCE

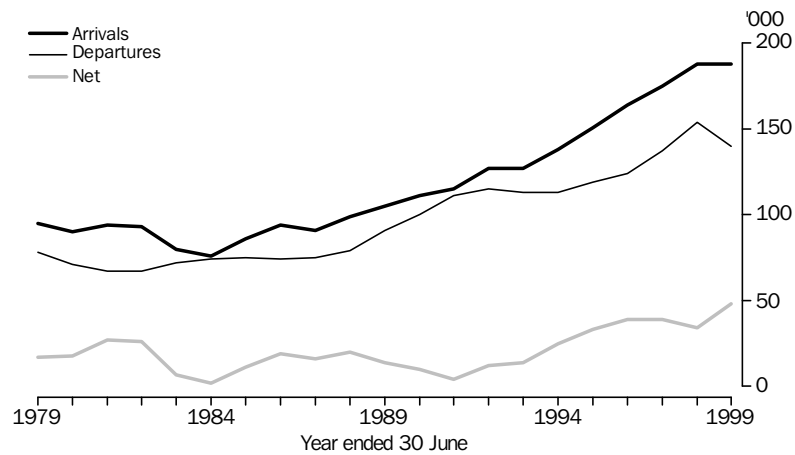
1978-79.....		1998-99.....	
Country	%	Country	%
MALES			
New Zealand	27.9	United Kingdom	19.6
United Kingdom	25.5	New Zealand	17.6
United States	11.0	United States	16.2
Canada	5.7	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5.9
Papua New Guinea	3.8	Singapore	5.4
Hong Kong	2.8	Canada	2.7
Italy	1.6	Papua New Guinea	2.4
Netherlands	1.4	Japan	2.1
Singapore	1.4	Indonesia	1.8
South Africa	1.0	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	1.7
FEMALES			
New Zealand	27.2	United Kingdom	24.4
United Kingdom	26.3	New Zealand	20.4
United States	12.1	United States	17.5
Canada	5.5	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3.7
Netherlands	2.0	Singapore	3.6
Hong Kong	2.0	Canada	3.2
Papua New Guinea	2.0	United Arab Emirates	1.5
Indonesia	1.5	Papua New Guinea	1.3
Italy	1.4	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	1.2
Greece	1.3	Greece	1.2

SECTION 3

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

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



RECENT TRENDS

Over the past 20 years, the number of long-term arrivals to Australia has doubled increasing from 95,000 in 1978–79 to 187,800 in 1998–99. A slight drop in the number of long-term arrivals occurred during 1998–99 after 11 years of continued increase since 1987–1988 (See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes). The highest increase (13,500) was recorded between 1993–94 and 1994–95.

There were more long-term Australian resident arrivals (60,900 or 64%) than long-term visitor arrivals (34,100 or 36%) in 1978–79. Over time, long-term visitor arrivals grew, and in 1989–90 outnumbered long-term Australian resident arrivals for the first time. In 1998–99, long-term visitor arrivals totalled 119,900 or 64% and Australian resident arrivals, 67,900 or 36%.

Long-term departures rose from 78,500 in 1978–79 to 140,300 in 1998–99, an increase of 61,800 or 79% over the past 20 years. The number of long-term resident departures reached its highest level (154,300) in 1997–98 but has dropped since.

There has been more long-term Australian resident departures than long-term visitor departures throughout the past 20 years. In 1978–79, long-term resident departures comprised 73% of long-term total departures. In 1998–99, the proportion of long-term resident departures fell to 59%.

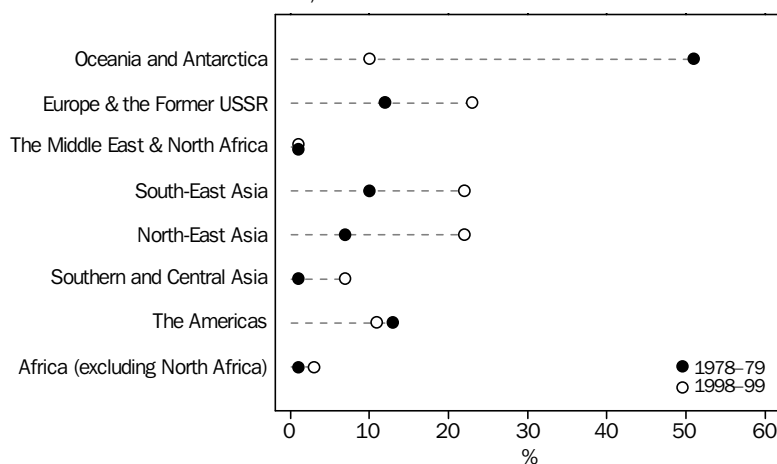
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS

The number of long-term visitor arrivals increased nearly four fold from 34,100 in 1978–79 to 119,900 in 1998–99. There has been a continued rise in visitor arrivals in the last six years with the highest increase (16,100) recorded between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

Main source regions

In the 1980s, the majority of long-term visitor arrivals came from Oceania (mainly from New Zealand), followed far behind by visitor arrivals from countries in Europe and the Former USSR, the Americas, and South-East and North-East Asia. In the 1990s, more visitors came from countries in Europe and the Former USSR and the Asian regions. Between 1991–92 and 1997–98, North-East and South-East Asia became the top most source regions of long-term visitor arrivals, followed by Europe and the Former USSR region. In 1998–99, Europe and the USSR region became the top source region with 22,800 or 23% of all long-term visitor arrivals. South-East and North-East Asia became the second and third highest source regions, respectively. Oceania dropped its share of long-term overseas visitor arrivals from 51% in 1978–79 to 10% in 1998–99.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, BY REGION

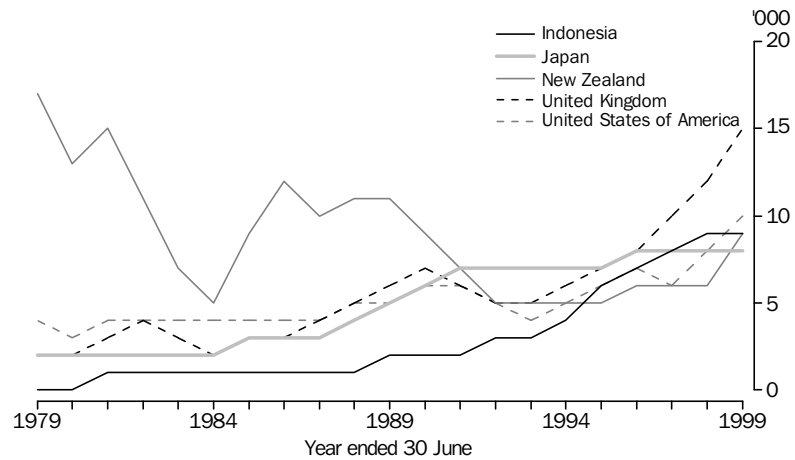


Main source countries

The main source countries of long-term overseas visitors in 1998–99 were the United Kingdom (15,400 or 13%), the United States of America (9,800 or 8%), New Zealand (9,400 or 8%), Indonesia (8,900 or 7%) and Japan (7,700 or 6%), altogether accounting for more than two-fifths of total long-term visitor arrivals. Over the past 20 years, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Japan remained in the top five source countries for long-term visitor arrivals. Arrivals from Malaysia declined excluding it from the top five source countries in 1998–99. Long-term overseas visitors from Indonesia increased in number making its way to the top five source countries from 1994–95, pushing New Zealand to sixth position. New Zealand regained its place in the top five source countries and ranked third in 1998–99.

Main source countries *continued*

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, MAIN SOURCE COUNTRIES



Age, sex, and occupation

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 (48,400 or 40% in 1998–99) and of males (67,100 or 56% in 1998–99). Males were on average two years older than females, with a median age of 25 years for males and 23 years for females.

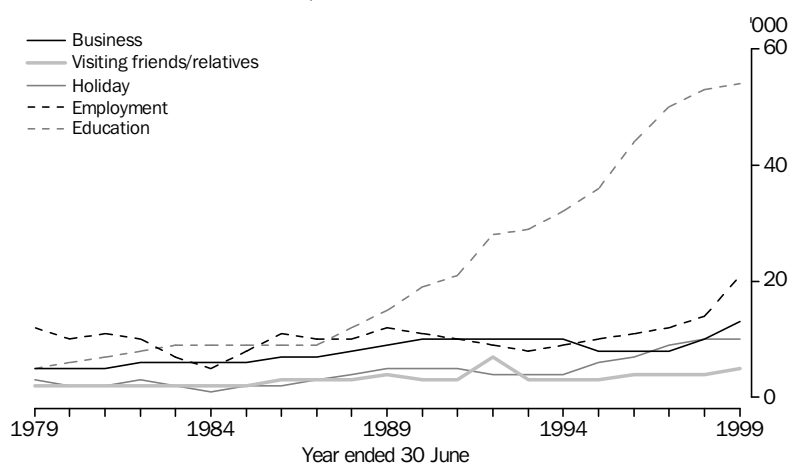
In 1998–99, less than half (48,900 or 45%) of the 108,400 long-term visitor arrivals aged 15 years and over were in the labour force, and of these, most were professionals (18,900 or 39%) and managers and administrators (11,500 or 24%).

Main reason for journey

In 1998–99, 54,300 (45%) overseas visitors came to Australia for education. Education has been the main reason for coming to Australia for long-term visitor arrivals since 1987–88. Travel for education, which used to be male-dominated among long-term overseas visitors, has become less so for females; the sex ratio for this group of visitors dropped from 166 in 1978–79 to 119 in 1998–99. Overseas student visitors in 1998–99 were young with 73% aged below 25 years. In 1998–99 male student visitors (median age of 22 years) were on average one year older than female student visitors (median age of 21 years).

Main reason for journey *continued*

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, MAIN REASONS



About 21,200 or 18% and 13,400 or 11% of long-term visitor arrivals came for employment and business reasons, respectively, in 1998–99. This group of visitors were male dominated with a sex ratio of 196 for those who came for employment and 270 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 34 years for males and 30 years for females, while those who came for business had a median age of 39 years for males and 35 years for females.

Despite the overall increase in long-term student arrivals in 1998–99, there was a decline in long-term student arrivals from South-East Asia (down by 1,200 or 5%) and Oceania (down by 84 or 4%) compared to 1997–98.

State/Territory of intended address

Over the past 20 years, New South Wales (44% in 1998–99), Victoria (24% in 1998–99) and Queensland (13% in 1998–99) have been the most popular States of intended address of most long-term overseas visitors. In 1998–99, majority of long-term visitors from South-East Asia (8,900) specified Victoria as their State of intended address, and visitors from Oceania indicated Queensland (3,100) as their preferred State of intended address.

Intended length of stay

In 1998–99, the median intended length of stay of long-term overseas visitors was 2.4 years. Those who came for business (2.7 years) and employment (2.5 years) intended to stay for the longest period, followed by overseas students (2.4 years). 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. The majority (59%) of Australian residents returned home within two years in 1998–99.

DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

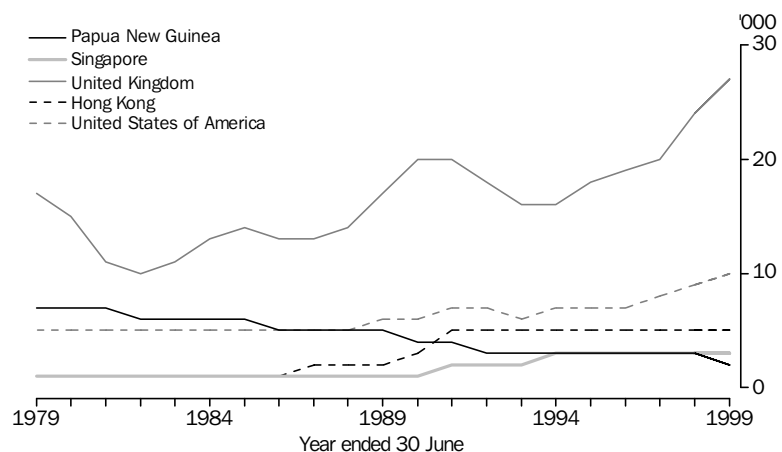
The number of Australian residents departing long-term to other countries has fluctuated in the past 20 years. There was a surge in the number of resident departures in the last five years from 68,400 in 1994–95 to 82,900 in 1998–99. The highest increase in this period was between 1996–97 and 1997–98 (5,600).

Main destination

Over the past 20 years, the United Kingdom has been the country where Australian residents leaving long-term intended to spend most time, with 27,400 or 33% in 1998–99. The United States of America (9,500 or 11% in 1998–99) has ranked second as the country where Australian residents intended to spend most time in since 1986–87 when it replaced Papua New Guinea. Hong Kong (5,000 or 6% in 1998–99) became the third most popular country to spend most time in from 1990–91. Papua New Guinea which was the second most popular country to spend most time in 20 years ago continued to drop its number and ranked seventh in 1998–99 (2,500 or 3%).

Indonesia (down by 30%) and Malaysia (down by 18%) registered the greatest proportional decrease of Australian residents departing long-term to these countries between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, MAIN DESTINATIONS



Age, sex, and occupation

In 1998–99, the bulk (28,100 or 34%) of long-term resident departures were aged 25–34 years. A further 19% (16,100) were aged 15–24 years, 17% (14,200) were 35–44 years, 13% (11,000) were below 15 years, and the rest (13,400 or 16%) were older than 44 years. The median age fluctuated but has increased over the past 20 years. In 1998–99 males (median age of 30 years) were two years older than females (median age of 28 years). Except in the years 1994–95 and 1995–96, there were more male than female resident long-term departures throughout the last 20 years. Female residents, however became more migratory over time (sex ratio declined from 118 in 1978–79 to 103 in 1998–99). In 1998–99, Australian female long-term departures (10,100 or 29%) had a higher proportion of non-working residents than males (4,700 or 13%). Most of the labour force population aged 15 years and over were engaged as professionals (48% among females and 45% among males).

Main reason for journey

Employment continued to be the main reason for long-term resident departures over the past 20 years. In 1998–99, three in 10 long-term resident departures were for employment, two for holidays, one for visiting friends/relatives, one for business, one for education, and two did not state any reason. The increase in the number of Australian resident departures was mainly for employment reasons (up by 15,500 in 1998–99 compared to 1978–79).

State/Territory of Residence

Over the past 20 years, the bulk of resident departures were from New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. In 1998–99, males dominated resident departures from all States/Territories except for Tasmania (sex ratio of 91) and South Australia (sex ratio of 94). In the same year, holiday was the most popular main reason for journey among residents of Northern Territory (32%); residents of all other States and the Australian Capital Territory cited employment (ranging from 30% for New South Wales to 41% for Australian Capital Territory) as the main reason for journey.

DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS

In 1998–99, long-term visitor departures numbered 57,400, an increase of 36,200 over their numbers in 1978–79. 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 highest drop in long-term visitor departures between 1997–98 and 1998–99 was incurred by visitors returning to Japan (down by 50%), Hong Kong and Taiwan (down by 48%), followed by Korea (39%) and Malaysia (38%). The decreases in departures from Japan, Hong Kong, and Malaysia were related to decreases in long-term visitor arrivals from these countries since 1997–98. China, the first of North-East Asian countries to experience a fall in visitor departures in mid 1990s (–24% in 1993–94 and –28% in 1994–95), increased its number (by 20%) in 1998–99.

3.1 VISITOR ARRIVALS: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>China (exc SARs and Taiwan Province)</i>	<i>Hong Kong (SAR of China)</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
1979	32	683	482	1,593	107	2,184	16,522	307	2,055	3,729	34,064
1980	74	553	458	1,544	122	2,637	13,446	338	2,062	3,489	29,586
1981	79	698	606	1,824	131	2,838	14,626	529	2,836	3,748	34,220
1982	153	941	737	2,182	143	3,443	11,152	681	3,637	4,416	34,764
1983	135	929	881	2,267	287	4,646	6,828	777	3,155	4,305	30,742
1984	156	903	937	2,378	233	4,447	5,176	687	2,035	4,122	27,282
1985	265	851	1,014	2,550	198	4,166	8,698	696	2,597	3,973	31,975
1986	368	793	1,059	2,923	258	4,050	11,906	607	2,946	4,389	37,249
1987	619	821	1,184	3,351	375	3,721	10,063	746	3,700	4,323	37,325
1988	972	1,604	1,355	3,856	526	3,517	10,852	1,285	4,808	4,893	43,978
1989	2,017	2,273	1,570	4,558	761	3,611	11,193	1,439	6,490	5,206	50,766
1990	3,003	3,619	1,978	6,012	1,205	3,619	8,728	1,920	7,389	5,938	56,728
1991	1,973	4,361	2,262	6,527	1,656	4,183	6,620	2,023	6,306	5,547	55,649
1992	8,641	5,875	3,103	6,769	1,992	4,553	5,118	2,813	4,969	4,587	63,861
1993	3,198	5,194	3,421	6,518	2,154	4,602	4,632	3,271	4,800	4,409	57,842
1994	1,973	4,429	4,261	6,905	2,417	4,784	5,177	4,010	5,533	4,930	62,000
1995	1,695	4,920	5,689	7,439	3,068	5,564	5,248	4,910	7,020	5,966	72,032
1996	2,099	5,637	6,894	7,526	4,147	6,736	5,634	5,842	8,303	6,584	84,372
1997	2,587	6,313	8,274	8,397	5,447	7,546	5,911	6,041	9,950	6,444	95,079
1998	3,529	6,408	8,523	8,277	5,222	6,811	5,952	6,091	12,420	7,570	103,756
1999	5,614	6,623	8,855	7,651	4,282	5,667	9,406	6,776	15,360	9,839	119,892

(a) Includes other and not stated.

3.2 VISITOR ARRIVALS: MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

Main purpose of journey	Age group (years)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
MALES								
Business	—	323	2,949	3,665	2,229	549	50	9,765
Visiting friends/relatives	429	523	441	193	100	181	246	2,113
Holiday	1,270	2,092	1,257	148	94	136	87	5,084
Employment	15	1,758	6,070	3,980	1,729	421	22	13,995
Education	1,476	19,671	6,920	1,257	193	34	14	29,565
Other and not stated	2,630	1,501	852	698	402	326	194	6,603
Total	5,820	25,868	18,489	9,941	4,747	1,647	613	67,125
FEMALES								
Business	—	247	1,517	1,246	478	109	12	3,611
Visiting friends/relatives	436	520	642	346	233	346	356	2,879
Holiday	1,275	2,084	1,264	161	149	133	89	5,155
Employment	20	1,292	3,726	1,455	524	122	16	7,155
Education	1,447	17,234	5,053	883	119	27	11	24,774
Other and not stated	2,471	1,166	2,295	1,771	889	421	180	9,193
Total	5,651	22,543	14,497	5,862	2,392	1,158	664	52,767
PERSONS								
Business	—	570	4,466	4,911	2,707	658	62	13,376
Visiting friends/relatives	865	1,043	1,083	539	333	527	602	4,992
Holiday	2,545	4,176	2,521	309	243	269	176	10,239
Employment	35	3,050	9,796	5,435	2,253	543	38	21,150
Education	2,923	36,905	11,973	2,140	312	61	25	54,339
Other and not stated	5,101	2,667	3,147	2,469	1,291	747	374	15,796
Total	11,471	48,411	32,986	15,803	7,139	2,805	1,277	119,892

(a) See Glossary for more detail.

3.3 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									
1979	23,122	15,217	7,992	4,146	6,157	996	454	2,516	60,946
1980	22,766	14,653	7,735	4,091	6,298	880	419	2,422	59,963
1981	22,043	14,631	7,886	4,230	6,362	893	479	2,492	59,871
1982	21,796	14,065	7,689	3,995	5,915	851	455	2,475	57,856
1983	18,570	11,915	6,586	3,466	4,724	723	353	2,282	48,986
1984	18,470	12,101	6,514	3,313	4,771	776	655	2,327	49,188
1985	20,375	13,050	7,135	3,585	5,420	760	465	2,409	53,773
1986	21,142	13,865	7,177	3,626	6,220	769	471	2,543	56,557
1987	20,414	13,344	6,865	3,365	5,981	711	471	2,320	53,597
1988	21,063	13,863	7,688	3,174	5,680	757	340	2,199	54,804
1989	20,230	13,080	7,824	3,150	6,080	764	352	2,205	53,798
1990	20,198	13,114	8,105	3,178	6,108	737	370	2,031	53,967
1991	22,844	13,763	8,986	3,516	6,513	799	363	2,029	59,062
1992	24,118	14,503	9,579	3,307	7,523	697	365	2,171	62,920
1993	26,831	16,011	10,944	3,853	8,257	928	457	2,074	69,594
1994	30,286	17,686	11,521	3,890	8,897	795	483	2,018	75,600
1995	30,778	18,890	12,267	4,090	9,069	921	705	2,332	79,063
1996	30,976	19,299	12,471	4,048	8,597	915	679	2,203	79,206
1997	31,104	19,136	13,134	4,115	8,881	970	652	2,158	80,170
1998	32,936	19,918	13,784	4,486	9,335	953	608	2,289	84,358
1999	26,105	17,019	10,132	3,636	7,666	822	662	1,868	67,910
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
1979	13,910	7,295	4,376	1,323	3,584	252	701	1,410	34,064
1980	11,778	6,573	3,694	1,154	2,927	287	559	1,375	29,586
1981	14,000	7,024	4,774	1,210	3,377	323	554	1,599	34,220
1982	13,972	7,414	4,830	1,635	3,545	278	505	1,687	34,764
1983	12,297	7,012	3,331	1,600	3,380	370	550	1,724	30,742
1984	11,164	6,494	2,739	1,474	2,496	304	503	1,858	27,282
1985	13,353	7,432	3,487	1,526	2,872	409	556	1,918	31,975
1986	15,308	8,522	4,192	1,844	3,607	378	721	2,136	37,249
1987	16,075	8,209	3,980	1,609	4,131	343	625	2,243	37,325
1988	18,420	9,652	4,822	1,925	5,720	415	780	2,218	43,978
1989	21,297	11,533	6,044	2,010	6,474	388	716	2,188	50,766
1990	24,511	13,030	6,457	2,251	6,544	451	842	2,420	56,728
1991	23,456	12,807	6,690	2,493	6,098	505	722	2,361	55,649
1992	29,044	14,958	7,165	2,369	5,851	511	568	2,377	63,861
1993	24,735	13,085	7,313	2,470	6,089	633	499	2,429	57,842
1994	26,619	13,324	8,311	2,572	7,426	681	643	2,372	62,000
1995	30,170	15,987	10,064	2,925	8,467	714	781	2,922	72,032
1996	34,932	19,460	11,455	3,534	10,173	778	896	3,139	84,372
1997	38,760	22,659	13,649	3,746	11,653	755	879	2,960	95,079
1998	43,508	24,513	14,120	3,879	12,876	678	1,095	3,009	103,756
1999	52,857	28,700	15,655	4,117	13,393	695	1,263	3,186	119,892

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

3.4 RESIDENT DEPARTURES: SELECTED MAIN DESTINATIONS

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Hong Kong (SAR of China)</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
1979	1,091	1,952	1,196	958	415	3,306	2,508	6,566	1,161	16,797	4,585	57,255
1980	1,066	2,025	1,259	1 037	395	3,073	2,153	7,047	1,153	14,715	4,723	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

(a) Includes other and not stated.

3.5 RESIDENT DEPARTURES: MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

<i>Main purpose of journey</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
MALES								
Business	—	254	2,059	1,996	1,176	350	44	5,879
Visiting friends/relatives	857	605	930	585	370	425	454	4,226
Holiday	1,577	2,896	3,278	425	309	233	276	8,994
Employment	—	1,338	6,495	4,283	2,573	697	80	15,466
Education	542	1,041	594	177	62	17	13	2,446
Other and not stated	2,699	460	687	519	332	224	140	5,061
Total	5,675	6,594	14,043	7,985	4,822	1,946	1,007	42,072
FEMALES								
Business	—	175	1,172	833	399	99	11	2,689
Visiting friends/relatives	836	988	1,350	745	580	511	485	5,495
Holiday	1,529	4,530	3,348	401	293	255	178	10,534
Employment	—	1,995	5,694	2,599	1,288	282	22	11,880
Education	437	1,208	588	115	64	15	5	2,432
Other and not stated	2,549	636	1,911	1,504	768	270	121	7,759
Total	5,351	9,532	14,063	6,197	3,392	1,432	822	40,789
PERSONS								
Business	—	429	3,231	2,829	1,575	449	55	8,568
Visiting friends/relatives	1,693	1,593	2,280	1,330	950	936	939	9,721
Holiday	3,106	7,426	6,626	826	602	488	454	19,528
Employment	—	3,333	12,189	6,882	3,861	979	102	27,346
Education	979	2,249	1,182	292	126	32	18	4,878
Other and not stated	5,248	1,096	2,598	2,023	1,100	494	261	12,820
Total	11,026	16,126	28,106	14,182	8,214	3,378	1,829	82,861

(a) See Glossary for more detail.

3.6 DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS, STATE OR TERRITORY OF 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>
DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS									
1979	19,937	13,762	7,784	4,357	6,595	1,058	453	2,960	57,255
1980	18,740	12,268	7,221	3,884	5,315	754	478	3,046	52,114
1981	16,696	11,569	6,799	3,563	4,838	759	425	2,892	47,848
1982	16,409	11,192	6,537	3,337	4,827	840	356	2,640	46,496
1983	16,615	11,436	6,612	3,046	5,015	771	422	2,839	47,020
1984	17,109	12,196	7,073	3,265	5,508	768	430	2,865	49,490
1985	18,311	12,317	7,156	3,645	5,842	697	395	2,983	51,706
1986	17,931	12,332	7,024	3,229	5,059	760	411	2,788	49,694
1987	17,494	11,814	7,306	2,922	5,297	776	413	2,677	48,854
1988	17,942	12,170	7,262	3,145	5,752	789	496	2,848	50,499
1989	20,504	13,672	8,860	3,337	6,770	850	474	3,088	57,733
1990	21,792	14,784	9,858	3,544	7,624	883	459	2,995	62,300
1991	23,751	16,371	10,266	3,685	8,188	930	483	3,025	66,883
1992	24,218	16,767	10,177	3,644	7,672	933	560	2,979	67,191
1993	23,694	16,065	10,297	3,582	7,178	876	510	3,099	65,446
1994	23,664	15,725	10,526	3,448	7,336	854	474	2,756	64,786
1995	24,988	16,563	10,922	3,693	7,561	877	583	3,173	68,377
1996	25,258	17,006	11,880	3,706	7,678	943	640	3,124	70,253
1997	26,914	17,728	12,551	3,841	8,079	933	616	3,103	73,777
1998	28,998	18,943	13,768	4,178	8,503	1,036	652	3,279	79,422
1999	30,044	20,138	14,312	4,359	8,886	1,073	643	3,354	82,861
DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
1979	7,722	4,778	2,221	1,231	2,639	186	523	1,249	21,216
1980	7,115	4,616	1,855	943	2,312	162	532	1,126	19,228
1981	7,189	4,156	1,854	870	2,366	186	482	1,214	18,778
1982	7,827	4,411	2,278	891	2,469	197	462	1,227	20,312
1983	10,501	4,994	3,403	1,126	2,763	200	526	1,353	25,438
1984	9,965	5,380	2,797	1,190	2,903	189	476	1,515	24,951
1985	9,193	5,406	2,234	1,097	2,304	260	407	1,733	23,163
1986	10,341	5,588	2,263	1,290	2,280	285	513	1,748	24,669
1987	10,875	5,938	2,558	1,309	2,772	254	557	1,766	26,540
1988	12,191	6,428	2,641	1,340	2,883	279	502	1,754	28,054
1989	14,808	6,978	3,480	1,690	3,514	318	537	1,872	33,258
1990	16,566	8,620	4,163	1,525	4,215	289	496	1,867	37,899
1991	20,213	10,040	4,797	1,630	4,234	289	522	1,711	43,629
1992	23,359	10,907	5,492	1,661	3,776	368	411	1,785	47,971
1993	23,702	10,516	5,485	1,710	3,675	410	383	1,676	47,744
1994	22,841	10,141	6,051	1,944	4,137	388	445	1,959	47,921
1995	22,767	10,170	7,018	2,234	4,711	472	594	2,163	50,156
1996	24,276	11,042	7,632	2,316	5,476	508	571	2,254	54,133
1997	28,474	13,681	8,718	2,513	6,178	533	544	2,260	62,971
1998	34,636	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	2,802	57,420

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

3.7 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	3,006	9,168	12,174	4,742	1,931	6,673	-1,736	7,237	5,501
Professionals	10,017	11,763	21,780	14,379	4,888	19,267	-4,362	6,875	2,513
Associate professionals	2,883	3,221	6,104	3,307	1,986	5,293	-424	1,235	811
Tradespersons and related workers	2,931	2,550	5,481	3,062	2,524	5,586	-131	26	-105
Advanced clerical and service workers	195	269	464	236	114	350	-41	155	114
Intermediate clerical, sales, and service workers	2,346	2,442	4,788	3,435	1,577	5,012	-1,089	865	-224
Intermediate production and transport workers	788	1,012	1,800	836	990	1,826	-48	22	-26
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	716	842	1,558	831	1,010	1,841	-115	-168	-283
Labourers and related workers	518	625	1,143	658	1,158	1,816	-140	-533	-673
Other and not stated	172	515	687	166	177	343	6	338	344
Not applicable(b)	4,932	28,898	33,830	4,745	11,893	16,638	187	17,005	17,192
Total	28,504	61,305	89,809	36,397	28,248	64,645	-7,893	33,057	25,164
FEMALES									
Managers and administrators	1,909	2,314	4,223	2,383	972	3,355	-474	1,342	868
Professionals	9,095	7,139	16,234	12,208	3,628	15,836	-3,113	3,511	398
Associate professionals	1,349	1,379	2,728	1,631	886	2,517	-282	493	211
Tradespersons and related workers	548	425	973	559	471	1,030	-11	-46	-57
Advanced clerical and service workers	1,878	847	2,725	1,767	692	2,459	111	155	266
Intermediate clerical, sales, and service workers	3,912	2,813	6,725	5,266	2,327	7,593	-1,354	486	-868
Intermediate production and transport workers	208	288	496	194	187	381	14	101	115
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	683	827	1,510	1,021	1,030	2,051	-338	-203	-541
Labourers and related workers	109	176	285	166	363	529	-57	-187	-244
Other and not stated	158	243	401	118	120	238	40	123	163
Not applicable(b)	10,062	30,665	40,727	10,125	13,809	23,934	-63	16,856	16,793
Total	29,911	47,116	77,027	35,438	24,485	59,923	-5,527	22,631	17,104
PERSONS									
Managers and administrators	4,915	11,482	16,397	7,125	2,903	10,028	-2,210	8,579	6,369
Professionals	19,112	18,902	38,014	26,587	8,516	35,103	-7,475	10,386	2,911
Associate professionals	4,232	4,600	8,832	4,938	2,872	7,810	-706	1,728	1,022
Tradespersons and related workers	3,479	2,975	6,454	3,621	2,995	6,616	-142	-20	-162
Advanced clerical and service workers	2,073	1,116	3,189	2,003	806	2,809	70	310	380
Intermediate clerical, sales, and service	6,258	5,255	11,513	8,701	3,904	12,605	-2,443	1,351	-1,092
Intermediate production and transport workers	996	1,300	2,296	1,030	1,177	2,207	-34	123	89
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1,399	1,669	3,068	1,852	2,040	3,892	-453	-371	-824
Labourers and related workers	627	801	1,428	824	1,521	2,345	-197	-720	-917
Other and not stated	330	758	1,088	284	297	581	46	461	507
Not applicable(b)	14,994	59,563	74,557	14,870	25,702	40,572	124	33,861	33,985
Total	58,415	108,421	166,836	71,835	52,733	124,568	-13,420	55,688	42,268

(a) Includes only persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes retired, pensioner, disabled, housekeeper, student and unemployed.

SECTION 4

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 from that at departure. For example, an Australian resident may state on departure an intention to stay abroad for less than 12 months (by definition a short-term movement). If this resident remains overseas for 12 months or more, the travel category has changed to long-term and the person is regarded as a category jumper.

Inclusion of category jumping is necessary to ensure that the population estimates truly reflect the usual resident population at any specific time. 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.

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

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 may affect actual length of travel, as well as wider considerations such as the economic and political situations of both destination and home countries.

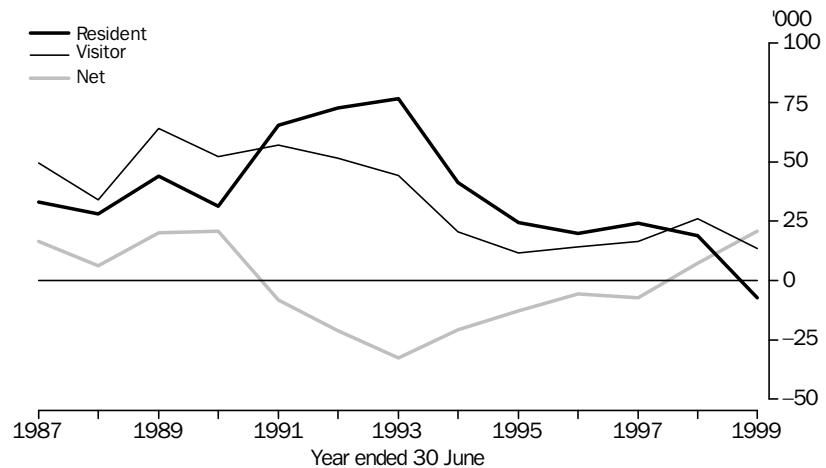
TRENDS

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

In 1997–98 an increase (9,400) in category jumping by overseas visitors, coupled with a decline (–5,100) in category jumping by Australian residents, made category jumping positive. It is possible that overseas visitors were encouraged to prolong their stays in Australia because of the fall in the value of the Australian dollar during 1997–98.

TRENDS *continued*

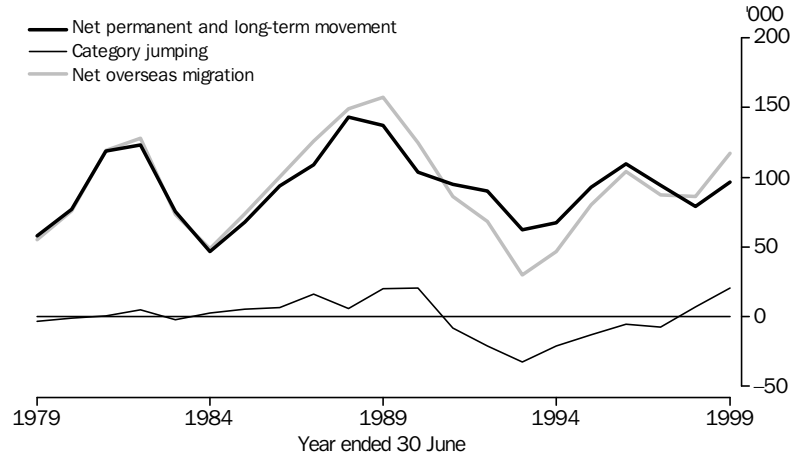
CATEGORY JUMPING



Preliminary estimates of category jumping for 1998–99 show further decline in Australian resident category jumping (by –26,300 to –7,430), making Australian resident category jumping negative for the first time since 1981–82, when Australian resident category jumping estimates were commenced. Preliminary category jumping estimates also show decline in overseas visitor category jumping (down by 12,640 to 13,420). The greater decline among Australian resident category jumping resulted in a positive preliminary category jumping estimate (20,850) for 1998–99.

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

IMPACT OF CATEGORY JUMPING ON NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION LEVELS



Despite wide fluctuations in the 20 years to June 1999, category jumping has contributed, in total, a decrease of only 3,000 people to Australia's population.

CATEGORY JUMPING BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Category jumping is a highly volatile component of the population estimates, and category jumping for different countries of birth is even more volatile. For most countries of birth category jumping fluctuates markedly, with no apparent relationship to other elements of migration. The most recent data available for country of birth are for 1997–98.

For most countries of birth and for most years both components of category jumping are usually positive. This indicates that people are generally more likely to extend a short-term stay into a long-term or permanent one than vice versa. For 1997–98, some of the highest levels have been recorded for overseas visitors born in New Zealand (9,500) and China (9,300).

An exception to this has been the negative category jumping by overseas visitors born in Singapore and Hong Kong and Macau since the early 1990s, when visitors changing from long-term or permanent to short-term have outnumbered those changing from short-term to long-term or permanent by several thousand. In 1997–98 category jumping by overseas visitors born in Singapore was the lowest experienced throughout the 1990s (–5,200) although category jumping for those born in Hong Kong and Macau was less (–1,300) than in the previous three years.

In recent years more Australian-born residents travelling overseas have returned earlier than intended (changing from long-term or permanent to short-term), than those who have extended their overseas stays. After positive category jumping in the early 1990s, category jumping among Australian-born residents has been negative since 1994–95.

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 intentions without breaking the law.

4.1 CATEGORY JUMPING: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS							
Australia	11,014	3,087	12,862	-2,490	-1,652	-9,891	-9,493
New Zealand	3,172	2,032	3,413	388	874	2,021	3,830
United Kingdom and Ireland	3,420	14,906	7,356	-1,539	953	-1,038	4,196
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	1,185	-1,167	1,375	-1,557	696	514	-1,092
Malaysia and Brunei	4,103	3,394	432	1,359	565	187	-873
Viet Nam	303	1,933	-431	3,422	-3,131	-661	-3,487
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	4,828	625	1,112	2,876	2,957	2,730	-1,166
Hong Kong and Macau (SARs of China)	9,214	7,041	3,477	3,901	8,233	17,336	6,937
Japan	4,626	4,206	1,059	2,481	-417	86	-571
India	1,650	2,446	2,124	-881	1,822	-2,022	542
Other	29,238	38,248	8,399	16,435	8,920	14,723	20,055
Total	72,753	76,751	41,178	24,395	19,820	23,985	18,878
OVERSEAS VISITORS							
Australia	6,301	3,042	8,559	7,226	4,323	1,967	2,328
Fiji	896	763	-1	250	445	260	-524
New Zealand	4,601	7,044	10,613	6,424	7,250	5,728	9,453
Papua New Guinea	710	660	437	-115	128	-431	419
United Kingdom and Ireland	5,808	4,280	4,023	6,755	6,818	16,233	1,525
Philippines	1,905	1,795	595	-4	1,991	4,369	3,659
Singapore	403	-1,419	-4,703	-2,138	-2,656	-5,107	-5,204
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	3,592	3,563	4,603	8,910	11,296	10,024	9,333
Hong Kong and Macau (SARs of China)	2,673	3,118	-1,519	-8,770	-9,024	-9,296	-1,256
United States of America	-140	-714	-1,441	-6,113	-1,692	407	2,031
Other	24,696	21,990	-820	2,737	-4,583	-7,486	4,306
Total	51,445	44,122	20,346	11,478	14,296	16,668	26,070

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

SECTION 5

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The movement of people between States and Territories is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It also has an impact on population growth at the State or Territory and regional level. As recorded by the 1996 Census, between 1991 and 1996, 6.6 million (43%) of the population moved and of these, 770,000 people or 12% moved interstate. During 1998–99, 358,400 people are estimated to have moved interstate, 1% less than in the previous financial year. Recent settler arrivals who move interstate are included in these interstate flows (see section 2). This section examines interstate migration estimates as used in resident population estimates.

RECENT TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

July 1991 to June 1996

The pattern of movement over the last decades has been mainly northward and westward. According to population estimates, between July 1991 and 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 net losses 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 higher 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. Considerable movement of persons has occurred from Victoria to New South Wales (23,600). Each of these flows is 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

TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION *Continued*

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>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	<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	-21 567	40 208	-4 621	2 305	-1 827	-366	223	. .

July 1996 to June 1999

From July 1996 to June 1999 the pattern of interstate movement differs from that of previous years. Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory continue to show net gains, though not of the same magnitude as in previous years. Meanwhile the level of interstate migration to Victoria increased substantially with the State experiencing an average net interstate migration gain of 160 persons per year between July 1996 and June 1999, compared to an average loss of 21,600 per year in the period 1992–96. It is possible that this inflow of interstate migrants to Victoria is a short-term change in the pattern of migration due in part to the return movement of people who departed the State during the recession in the early 1990s.

INTERSTATE MOVERS—July 1996 to June 1999, Average per year

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....									
<i>State or Territory of arrival</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	<i>Total arrivals</i>
NSW	. .	23 030	37 397	7 009	7 468	2 926	2 697	11 455	91 982
Vic.	24 184	. .	18 160	9 067	7 136	4 182	2 337	2 611	67 678
Qld	48 933	21 219	. .	6 660	7 012	4 134	5 211	3 597	96 767
SA	6 811	7 629	5 434	. .	3 192	1 031	3 374	764	28 235
WA	8 924	7 835	7 342	3 913	. .	2 004	2 918	1 068	34 003
Tas.	2 599	2 947	2 762	898	1 530	. .	311	275	11 324
NT	3 154	2 653	4 698	3 389	2 644	414	. .	494	17 446
ACT	10 647	2 200	2 513	883	791	397	460	. .	17 891
Total departures	105 253	67 514	78 307	31 819	29 773	15 089	17 308	20 264	365 326
Net gain/loss	-13 271	164	18 460	-3 584	4 230	-3 765	138	-2 373	. .

July 1996 to June 1999 *continued*

The majority of interstate moves during 1997–99 continued to be between the three most populous eastern States. The most common move was still from New South Wales to Queensland (48,900 person 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 (24,200 persons on average per year) resulting in an average net gain to Victoria from New South Wales of 1,150 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 number 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 1998–99

For the past two decades Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have generally experienced net interstate migration gains. During 1998–99, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia experienced net gains while the other States and Territories experienced net interstate migration losses. Overall, compared to the previous year, the number of interstate moves decreased by 1% from 363,700 in 1997–98 to 358,400 in 1998–99.

Queensland experienced the highest net interstate migration inflow of any State during 1998–99 of 17,200 people. Compared to the previous year, Queensland's gain fell by 4%, continuing a downward trend that began after the record net inflow during 1992–93 (49,200). After experiencing net interstate migration losses for more than 20 years, Victoria experienced a second year of net gain (4,000 people) during 1998–99. Western Australia's net interstate migration gain was lower than for the previous year, declining by 62% from 4,700 to 1,800.

During 1998–99 New South Wales was the State with the highest net interstate migration outflow of 14,300 people. Compared to the previous year, New South Wales' loss increased by 6% from 13,500. South Australia experienced a net outflow of 2,900 people which was 59% less than the record loss of 1994–95 (7,100). Tasmania's loss of 3,700 was 7% less than the highest loss in 20 years recorded in 1997–98.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1998–99

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE (FROM).....

<i>State or Territory of arrival (To)</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>Net gain/loss</i>
NSW	. .	-1 938	-11 534	-1	-670	149	-578	278	-14 294
Vic.	1 938	. .	-1 134	1 463	230	1 325	-26	179	3 975
Qld	11 534	1 134	. .	1 229	398	1 316	747	875	17 233
SA	1	-1 463	-1 229	. .	-481	144	347	-188	-2 869
WA	670	-230	-398	481	. .	431	592	229	1 775
Tas.	-149	-1 325	-1 316	-144	-431	. .	-179	-125	-3 669
NT	578	26	-747	-347	-592	179	. .	-35	-938
ACT	-278	-179	-875	188	-229	125	35	. .	-1 213
Net gain/loss	14 294	-3 975	-17 233	2 869	-1 775	3 669	938	1 213	0

POPULATION FLOWS 1998–99

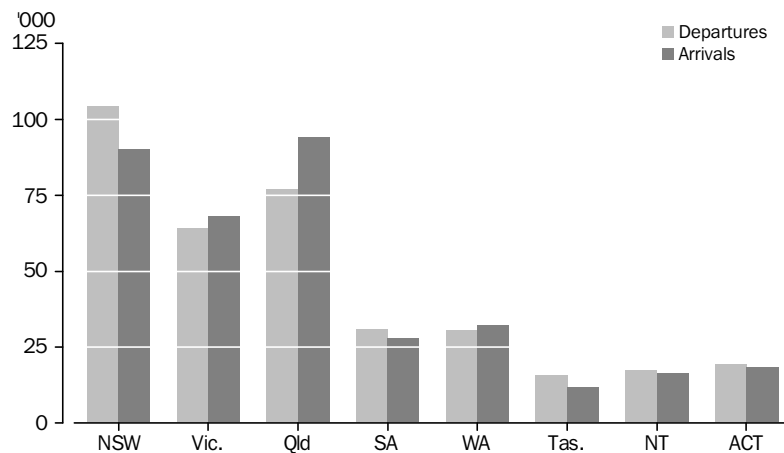
Moves in 1998–99 continued the trends discussed for 1991–96 and 1996–99. Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for people moving, with this State receiving the highest number of interstate arrivals in 1998–99 (94,000), followed by New South Wales (90,000), Victoria (68,100) and Western Australia (32,200).

About half (51%) of the people moving to Queensland during 1998–99 were from New South Wales, 20% were from Victoria and 8% were from Western Australia. Most of the interstate movers to New South Wales were from Queensland (41%) followed by Victoria (25%) and the Australian Capital Territory (12%). Victoria's arrivals mainly came from New South Wales (36%) and Queensland (27%) while Western Australia's arrivals mainly came from New South Wales (26%), Victoria (23%) and Queensland (21%).

As for previous period, the highest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (48,200 people). The opposite flow, from Queensland to New South Wales was the second highest interstate movement (36,700 people). The movement between these two States resulted in the highest net movement from New South Wales to Queensland of 11,500 people. Arrivals and departures between New South Wales and Victoria resulted in the second highest net gain of 1,900 people to Victoria.

Compared to the size of their populations, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory tend to experience large population flows. However as inflows and outflows are quite close in size this results in very low net interstate migration levels. In the Northern Territory, with an estimated total population of 192,900 at June 1999, there were 16,200 interstate arrivals and 17,200 interstate departures during 1998–99 resulting in a net interstate migration loss of 940 people. Similarly, in the Australian Capital Territory, with a population of 310,200 at June 1999, there were 18,200 arrivals and 19,400 departures during 1998–99 resulting a net interstate migration loss of 1,200 people.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS



TOTAL NET MIGRATION 1998–99

In assessing the contribution migration makes to population growth in each State and Territory, both net interstate migration and net overseas migration are added to show total net migration. Total net migration contributed to over half of Victoria's, Western Australia's and Queensland's population growth (54%, 55% and 58% respectively), while natural increase was the main contributor to the population growth in the other States and Territories.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE—1998–99

State or Territory	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration	Total net migration	Natural increase	Population change
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	-14 294	53 375	39 081	39 084	78 165
Victoria	3 975	27 014	30 989	26 247	57 236
Queensland	17 233	17 102	34 335	24 544	58 879
South Australia	-2 869	2 932	63	6 593	6 656
Western Australia	1 775	15 876	17 651	14 220	31 871
Tasmania	-3 669	-228	-3 897	2 458	-1 439
Northern Territory	-938	1 059	121	2 824	2 945
Australian Capital Territory	-1 213	223	-990	3 106	2 116

Apart from Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (with net migration losses of 3,900 and 990 respectively), all States and Territories experienced net migration gain during 1998–99. New South Wales recorded the highest net migration gain of 39,100 people, resulting from high net overseas migration and outweighing the largest net interstate migration loss of 14,300 people. Queensland recorded the second highest net migration gain of 34,300 people, resulting from gains from net interstate migration and net overseas migration. Victoria recorded the third highest net migration gain of 31,000 (87% from net overseas migration) followed by Western Australia with 17,700 (90% from net overseas migration).

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

POPULATION TURNOVER 1998–99

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 so produce only a small net result despite large movements of people. Further, the relative size of the population base that is affected by the moves is an important consideration.

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

POPULATION TURNOVER *continued*

In 1998–99 the highest 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 (15%), which was probably related to the movement of Commonwealth employees and students from interstate studying in Canberra. Queensland experienced the third largest population turnover, of 7% of the resident population. Victoria had the lowest population turnover of 5%.

NET MIGRATION, POPULATION FLOW AND POPULATION TURNOVER—1998–99

State or Territory	Net migration.....		Population flow(a)	Population turnover(b)
	no.	%(c)	no.	%
New South Wales	39 081	0.6	391 786	6.0
Victoria	30 989	0.7	231 635	4.9
Queensland	34 335	1.0	240 573	6.9
South Australia	63	0.0	75 236	5.1
Western Australia	17 651	1.0	111 772	6.1
Tasmania	-3 897	-0.8	30 119	6.4
Northern Territory	121	0.1	36 974	19.3
Australian Capital Territory	-990	-0.3	45 996	14.9

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

(b) Population flow as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 31 December 1998.

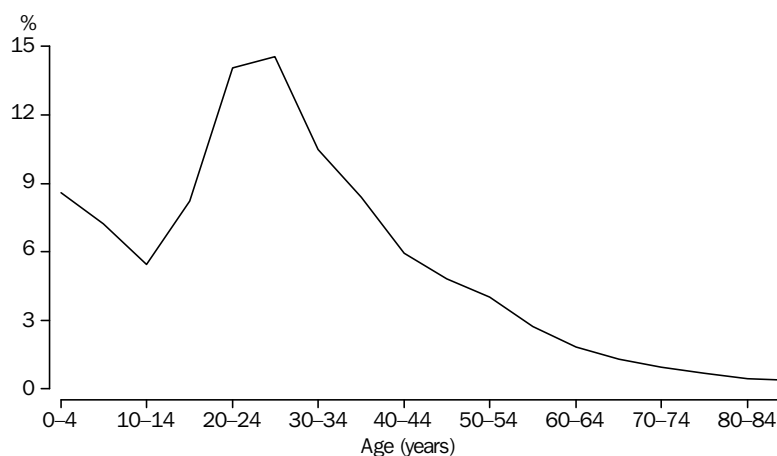
(c) Net migration as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 30 June 1999.

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS 1998–99

The most mobile people in Australia during 1998–99 were those aged between 20–34 years (39%) and the surrounding ages. The interstate movement of people in these age groups are either solo moves or young family moves resulting in a fairly high proportion of movers in the younger age groups. As people age they are less likely to move interstate. After the high level of interstate moves of those aged 20–34 years, the mobility of those aged over 34 years rapidly declines resulting in only a very small proportion of elderly people moving interstate (0.4% of those aged 85 years and over).

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS 1998–99 *continued*

TOTAL MOVEMENTS, by Age Groups



Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory were the only States and Territory to gain from the net interstate movers aged 20–34 years. Victoria gained the most (4,000) followed by Western Australia (1,300), Queensland (970) and the Northern Territory (620). New South Wales experienced the highest net loss of people aged 20–34 years, losing 2,430 during 1998–99, followed by South Australia (2,000) and Tasmania (1,700).

Median age of interstate migrants

In 1998–99, the median age of interstate migrants was 27.2 years. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory received the youngest interstate migrants, with a median age of 25.9 years for each Territory. 77% and 73% of interstate migrants to these Territories were aged 35 years and under respectively. Conversely, Tasmania and Queensland received the oldest interstate migrants, with a median age of 27.9 years and 27.7 years respectively; 15% of interstate migrants to each of these States were aged 50 years and over.

During 1998–99, Tasmania experienced the loss of the youngest interstate migrants, the median age of interstate migrants departing from this State was 25.9 years, with an estimated 72% of interstate departures from Tasmania aged 35 years and under. Also in that year, Victoria lost the oldest interstate migrants with the median age of interstate departures being 27.8 years—13% of those leaving were aged 50 years and over.

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

State or Territory of arrival	Period	State or Territory of departure								Total arrivals
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	1986-91(a)	..	23,056	30,119	6,298	6,293	2,105	2,750	9,390	80,010
	1992-96(a)	..	23,629	33,743	6,543	6,762	2,503	2,551	9,767	85,498
	1995-96	..	20,847	33,754	6,310	7,057	2,630	2,512	9,759	82,869
	1996-97	..	23,774	38,303	7,382	7,476	3,017	2,589	11,974	94,515
	1997-98r	..	22,932	37,177	6,919	7,244	2,802	2,876	11,439	91,389
	1998-99p	..	22,384	36,710	6,727	7,685	2,960	2,625	10,951	90,042
Vic.	1986-91(a)	20,711	..	14,575	7,361	6,239	3,501	2,143	2,331	56,861
	1992-96(a)	19,341	..	14,230	7,193	5,457	3,118	2,023	2,092	53,454
	1995-96	19,321	..	16,149	7,851	5,560	3,323	2,050	2,011	56,265
	1996-97	23,728	..	18,104	9,065	6,785	3,906	2,293	2,628	66,509
	1997-98r	24,503	..	18,279	9,212	7,136	4,231	2,365	2,716	68,442
	1998-99p	24,322	..	18,098	8,925	7,488	4,410	2,353	2,488	68,084
Qld	1986-91(a)	49,359	23,314	..	6,277	6,334	2,769	5,379	3,386	96,818
	1992-96(a)	51,294	28,399	..	8,039	7,443	3,689	5,677	3,964	108,506
	1995-96	49,190	25,944	..	8,684	7,916	3,971	5,512	4,645	105,862
	1996-97	49,931	23,401	..	7,094	6,865	4,179	5,205	3,827	100,502
	1997-98r	48,624	21,025	..	6,341	6,931	4,040	5,324	3,536	95,821
	1998-99p	48,244	19,232	..	6,544	7,240	4,183	5,105	3,429	93,977
SA	1986-91(a)	7,285	7,200	4,413	..	2,910	759	3,220	938	26,725
	1992-96(a)	6,162	7,383	4,687	..	2,785	838	2,952	788	25,596
	1995-96	5,947	7,015	5,414	..	2,957	848	2,898	754	25,833
	1996-97	7,010	7,811	5,575	..	3,180	1,001	3,339	790	28,706
	1997-98r	6,695	7,615	5,412	..	3,175	1,069	3,349	769	28,084
	1998-99p	6,728	7,462	5,315	..	3,221	1,024	3,433	733	27,916
WA	1986-91(a)	8,137	7,731	6,034	2,942	..	1,104	2,549	1,032	29,529
	1992-96(a)	7,606	7,133	6,121	3,456	..	1,395	2,943	957	29,611
	1995-96	8,517	7,297	7,610	4,073	..	1,652	2,728	951	32,828
	1996-97	9,263	8,366	7,774	4,133	..	2,014	2,907	1,145	35,602
	1997-98r	9,154	7,880	7,411	3,904	..	1,922	2,954	1,024	34,249
	1998-99p	8,355	7,258	6,842	3,702	..	2,075	2,892	1,035	32,159
Tas.	1986-91(a)	2,862	3,483	2,343	933	930	..	274	234	11,058
	1992-96(a)	2,433	3,000	2,322	905	1,110	..	368	275	10,414
	1995-96	2,090	2,828	2,624	967	1,460	..	327	235	10,531
	1996-97	2,595	2,844	2,852	947	1,415	..	324	271	11,248
	1997-98r	2,392	2,913	2,568	868	1,530	..	350	269	10,890
	1998-99p	2,811	3,085	2,867	880	1,644	..	260	286	11,833
NT	1986-91(a)	3,068	2,291	3,876	2,849	2,510	347	..	439	15,380
	1992-96(a)	3,015	2,819	4,375	3,082	2,639	338	..	470	16,738
	1995-96	2,896	2,846	4,546	3,116	2,692	296	..	558	16,950
	1996-97	3,225	2,864	5,187	3,836	2,890	381	..	513	18,896
	1997-98r	3,034	2,715	4,549	3,244	2,743	423	..	510	17,218
	1998-99p	3,203	2,379	4,358	3,086	2,300	439	..	458	16,223
ACT	1986-91(a)	11,394	2,331	2,995	894	896	398	473	..	19,381
	1992-96(a)	10,001	2,658	2,819	1,000	1,109	359	590	..	18,535
	1995-96	9,678	2,289	3,150	1,024	1,120	401	595	..	18,257
	1996-97	10,738	2,136	2,528	877	802	411	449	..	17,941
	1997-98r	10,530	2,156	2,458	850	764	369	439	..	17,566
	1998-99p	10,673	2,309	2,554	921	806	411	493	..	18,167
Total departures	1986-91(a)	102,815	69,405	64,355	27,554	26,111	10,983	16,788	17,751	335,762
	1992-96(a)	99,852	75,021	68,298	30,217	27,306	12,241	17,104	18,312	348,351
	1995-96	97,639	69,066	73,247	32,025	28,762	13,121	16,622	18,913	349,395
	1996-97	106,490	71,196	80,323	33,334	29,413	14,909	17,106	21,148	373,919
	1997-98r	104,932	67,236	77,854	31,338	29,523	14,856	17,657	20,263	363,659
	1998-99p	104,336	64,109	76,744	30,785	30,384	15,502	17,161	19,380	358,401

(a) Average annual for financial years.

5.2 AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS BY STATE OR TERRITORY

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
0-4	7,635	5,745	8,218	2,595	2,754	1,051	1,238	1,507	30,743
5-9	6,126	4,738	7,404	2,144	2,359	833	1,134	1,136	25,874
10-14	4,427	3,594	5,709	1,609	1,765	652	839	858	19,453
15-19	7,467	5,502	7,710	2,252	2,165	836	1,348	2,234	29,514
20-24	12,998	9,916	11,407	3,434	5,091	1,601	3,012	2,870	50,329
25-29	13,792	10,713	11,591	3,761	5,207	1,608	2,881	2,586	52,139
30-34	9,537	7,589	9,179	2,934	3,665	1,133	1,688	1,770	37,495
35-39	7,355	5,669	8,104	2,433	2,824	955	1,276	1,469	30,085
40-44	5,051	3,738	5,980	1,843	1,926	728	929	1,084	21,279
45-49	4,248	3,035	4,884	1,459	1,414	639	758	774	17,211
50-54	3,610	2,466	4,183	1,245	1,107	558	556	644	14,369
55-59	2,596	1,649	3,055	740	685	440	269	379	9,813
60-64	1,781	1,130	2,179	478	430	281	118	203	6,600
65-69	1,259	868	1,549	353	282	184	58	182	4,735
70-74	864	641	1,133	258	191	131	36	162	3,416
75-79	582	498	803	185	139	78	31	125	2,441
80-84	387	319	488	104	86	68	24	107	1,583
85+	327	274	401	89	69	57	28	77	1,322
<i>Total</i>	<i>90,042</i>	<i>68,084</i>	<i>93,977</i>	<i>27,916</i>	<i>32,159</i>	<i>11,833</i>	<i>16,223</i>	<i>18,167</i>	<i>358,401</i>
<i>Median age</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>27.2</i>
DEPARTURES									
0-4	9,251	5,346	6,674	2,596	2,579	1,255	1,545	1,497	30,743
5-9	7,676	4,592	5,423	2,294	2,179	1,111	1,262	1,337	25,874
10-14	5,581	3,554	4,012	1,742	1,618	918	1,018	1,010	19,453
15-19	8,962	5,165	6,312	2,380	2,224	1,572	1,337	1,562	29,514
20-24	13,812	8,398	11,455	4,274	4,365	2,450	2,429	3,146	50,329
25-29	14,151	8,810	11,989	4,488	4,938	2,141	2,777	2,845	52,139
30-34	10,797	7,035	7,768	3,361	3,395	1,444	1,758	1,937	37,495
35-39	8,813	5,602	5,923	2,679	2,731	1,226	1,482	1,629	30,085
40-44	6,150	3,969	4,211	1,947	1,854	941	1,092	1,115	21,279
45-49	4,914	3,213	3,533	1,542	1,437	763	861	948	17,211
50-54	4,220	2,630	2,955	1,272	1,163	625	641	863	14,369
55-59	3,049	1,784	2,051	752	721	388	451	617	9,813
60-64	2,162	1,316	1,413	462	426	235	239	347	6,600
65-69	1,637	937	1,092	322	285	155	104	203	4,735
70-74	1,235	688	763	243	194	104	76	113	3,416
75-79	881	462	557	190	124	85	44	98	2,441
80-84	579	327	344	115	80	56	24	58	1,583
85+	466	281	269	126	71	33	21	55	1,322
<i>Total</i>	<i>104,336</i>	<i>64,109</i>	<i>76,744</i>	<i>30,785</i>	<i>30,384</i>	<i>15,502</i>	<i>17,161</i>	<i>19,380</i>	<i>358,401</i>
<i>Median age</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.2</i>
NET									
0-4	-1,616	399	1,544	-1	175	-204	-307	10	..
5-9	-1,550	146	1,981	-150	180	-278	-128	-201	..
10-14	-1,154	40	1,697	-133	147	-266	-179	-152	..
15-19	-1,495	337	1,398	-128	-59	-736	11	672	..
20-24	-814	1,518	-48	-840	726	-849	583	-276	..
25-29	-359	1,903	-398	-727	269	-533	104	-259	..
30-34	-1,260	554	1,411	-427	270	-311	-70	-167	..
35-39	-1,458	67	2,181	-246	93	-271	-206	-160	..
40-44	-1,099	-231	1,769	-104	72	-213	-163	-31	..
45-49	-666	-178	1,351	-83	-23	-124	-103	-174	..
50-54	-610	-164	1,228	-27	-56	-67	-85	-219	..
55-59	-453	-135	1,004	-12	-36	52	-182	-238	..
60-64	-381	-186	766	16	4	46	-121	-144	..
65-69	-378	-69	457	31	-3	29	-46	-21	..
70-74	-371	-47	370	15	-3	27	-40	49	..
75-79	-299	36	246	-5	15	-7	-13	27	..
80-84	-192	-8	144	-11	6	12	—	49	..
85+	-139	-7	132	-37	-2	24	7	22	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>-14,294</i>	<i>3,975</i>	<i>17,233</i>	<i>-2,869</i>	<i>1,775</i>	<i>-3,669</i>	<i>-938</i>	<i>-1,213</i>	<i>..</i>

SPECIAL ARTICLE **THE REDISTRIBUTION OF RECENT OVERSEAS MIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA**

Previous research has found that recent overseas migrants are the most mobile¹ as change of address is often associated with the settlement process. This article examines departures from the State and Territory capital city statistical divisions (SDs), to other Australian SDs, during the year preceding the 1996 Census of Population and Housing by migrants who arrived in Australia during 1991–95, referred to in this article as 'recent arrivals'. Comparisons to the mobility patterns of the Australian-born population, during the same period, are also made.

The one year mobility rate measures the proportion of usual residents who changed their address between the 1996 Census (6 August 1996) and one year earlier (6 August 1995)². This rate is used as it enables the capture of moves made by the more recent arrivals to Australia. However, because the one year mobility rate only counts one move multiple movers within the year are not identified.

The Census count on 6 August 1996 revealed that 488,700 people who were born overseas arrived in Australia during 1991–95. Of these 9,840 moved from the capital cities in the year prior to the Census date: 2,580 people moved intrastate (moves from capital cities to other parts of the State) and 7,260 moved interstate. Moves from capital cities to other statistical divisions of other states involved 1,690 people, and from one capital city to another capital city 5,570 people.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN

The increased length of residence of overseas-born people in Australia leads to a geographical distribution that is more similar to that of the Australian-born population. Comparing the distribution of migrant groups across capital cities/balances of State to the Australian-born population at the Census date produces the following indexes of dissimilarity³: 21 for the overseas-born who arrived before 1981, 30 for the overseas-born who arrived between 1981 and 1990, and 32 for those who arrived between 1991 and 1995. The larger the index, the greater the difference between distributions of the two populations. If the two distributions were identical then the index would be equal to zero.

The overseas-born population is more concentrated in the capital cities than the Australian-born population, particularly Sydney and Melbourne, and is under represented in the balance of States. This is true even of migrants who arrived in Australia before 1981. Increased length of residence in Australia does, however, have the effect of decreasing the concentration of the overseas-born in the State capitals, especially Sydney, with a resulting redistribution to the balance of States. The most

¹ ABS *Migration 1996–97*, Cat. no. 3412.0 p. 28.

² *ibid.*, p. 27.

³ The index of dissimilarity is a method that is used to obtain an indication of the magnitude of difference between two percentage distributions. The index is calculated by summing the absolute differences of the percentages from each section of State and then dividing by two.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN *continued*

notable exception is the continuing high concentration in Melbourne of the overseas-born who arrived in Australia before 1981. This is probably due to the earlier arrival of Greek and Italian migrants who first settled, and have remained, in Melbourne.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN AND AUSTRALIAN-BORN by Section of State

<i>Usual residence in 1996</i>	<i>First arrived before 1981</i>	<i>First arrived 1981–1990</i>	<i>First arrived 1991–1995</i>	<i>All overseas- born</i>	<i>Australian- born</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
Capital City					
Sydney	25.3	34.7	38.0	29.4	18.4
Melbourne	24.2	23.1	23.3	23.8	16.1
Brisbane	6.8	9.2	9.0	7.7	8.5
Adelaide	8.2	4.6	4.2	6.8	5.8
Perth	9.7	12.1	10.4	10.4	6.1
Hobart	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2
Darwin	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Canberra	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
<i>Total</i>	77.2	86.3	87.4	80.9	58.2
Balance of State/Territory					
NSW	7.6	3.7	3.5	6.1	14.9
Victoria	4.3	1.6	1.4	3.2	8.2
Qld	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.0	11.0
SA	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.5
WA	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.8
Tasmania	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.8
NT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
ACT	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	22.8	13.6	12.6	19.1	41.8
Other Territories	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	2 263 178	929 146	488 698	3 681 022	13 196 163

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing

DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

This analysis focuses on the recent arrivals from the top 10 source countries for migrants between 1991 and 1995. The concentration of recent migrants in the capital cities is varied. China and Hong Kong are exceptional in that over half of the recent arrivals from these two countries live in Sydney. Around 80% of recent settlers from Viet Nam, China, and Hong Kong reside in Sydney and Melbourne SDs and very few live in balance of State SDs. United Kingdom and Ireland and New Zealand settlers have the greatest proportion of the population living in the balance of States, although the proportion is considerably lower for the Australian-born. New Zealand-born recent settlers are concentrated in Queensland (36%). Perth SD is popular among recent migrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland and Malaysia with just under a quarter residing there.

DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH *continued*

Recent arrivals born in the Philippines stand out among Asian settlers in that a somewhat higher proportion live in the balance of States, particularly in Queensland and NSW.

USUAL RESIDENCE IN 1996, By Selected Countries of Birth

MIGRANTS WHO FIRST ARRIVED 1991–95.....											
	UK and Ireland	New Zealand	Viet Nam	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Philippines	Former Yugoslav Republics	India	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Australia
Usual residence in 1996	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Capital City											
Sydney	25.0	27.0	39.0	55.4	55.5	46.5	32.3	44.2	33.3	20.2	18.4
Melbourne	13.0	11.8	37.9	27.0	21.9	17.7	31.5	29.0	46.5	32.3	16.1
Brisbane	10.0	18.5	6.3	4.3	8.6	8.1	7.7	4.6	5.1	6.0	8.5
Adelaide	6.5	1.9	6.4	2.3	2.8	4.0	5.8	2.9	1.8	6.9	5.8
Perth	23.9	9.5	6.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	9.6	8.1	4.4	22.5	6.1
Hobart	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2
Darwin	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	—	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Canberra	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.7
Total	80.7	70.4	98.0	95.7	94.6	82.9	89.2	91.6	93.7	91.2	58.2
Balance of State/Territory											
NSW	4.5	4.9	0.7	2.2	2.0	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7	14.9
Victoria	2.2	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.8	8.2
Qld	8.8	17.3	0.4	1.3	2.2	6.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.0	11.0
SA	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.5
WA	2.4	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.8
Tasmania	0.5	0.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.8
NT	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
ACT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19.3	29.6	2.0	4.3	5.4	17.1	10.8	8.4	6.3	8.5	41.8
Other Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	59 847	47 007	33 287	30 535	23 832	23 138	22 577	19 445	11 218	13 823	13 196 163

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Intrastate and interstate migration

A general picture of the migration flows from the State and Territory capital cities by recent arrivals and the Australian-born is gained by examining the proportion of the two population groups who moved intrastate (moves to the balance of State) and interstate (moves to another State). The proportions of recent arrivals and the Australian-born population that moved intrastate and interstate are quite different. Two major differences between the distributions are notable. First, a higher proportion of the overseas-born moved interstate from each capital city compared to the Australian-born population, with the exception of Darwin. Second, a smaller proportion of recent

Intrastate and interstate migration *continued*

immigrants moved intrastate from every capital city than the Australian-born population. Slightly greater proportions of recent migrants have departed from the capital cities than the proportion of Australian-born (2.3% compared to 2.1%). This suggests that recent migrants form an important part of the migration flows out of the capital cities. However, migrants from different countries have different mobility patterns.

MOVES OUT OF CAPITAL CITIES DURING 1995–96

Move from	MIGRANTS WHO FIRST ARRIVED 1991–95.....			AUSTRALIAN-BORN.....		
	<i>Moving intrastate</i>	<i>Moving interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Moving intrastate</i>	<i>Moving interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sydney	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.5
Melbourne	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.2
Brisbane	1.7	1.8	3.5	2.3	1.7	4.0
Adelaide	0.4	3.6	4.0	1.2	1.9	3.1
Perth	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	3.4
Hobart	1.6	9.7	11.3	1.7	2.4	4.1
Darwin	1.9	10.8	12.7	3.0	11.6	14.6
Canberra	0.0	7.0	7.0	—	6.2	6.3
Total	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.2	2.1
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number	2 580	7 261	9 841	105 548	126 735	232 283

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Intrastate moves by country of birth

Among the recent migrants, New Zealanders were the most mobile from each of the capital cities to the respective balance of State, except from Hobart. New Zealanders also had a higher proportion of their population in all capital cities moving intrastate than the Australian-born population. Recent arrivals born in the United Kingdom and Ireland were the second most mobile group to intrastate areas from the capital cities. Only a small proportion of migrants from the other eight countries moved intrastate from each of the capital cities. Recent arrivals from Viet Nam, China, and Hong Kong, were much less likely to move intrastate than other birthplace groups and the Australian-born.

INTRASTATE MOVES DURING 1995–96, by Selected Countries of Birth

MIGRANTS WHO FIRST ARRIVED 1991–95.....

Move from	United Kingdom and Ireland	New Zealand	Viet Nam	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Philippines	Former Yugoslav Republics	India	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sydney	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.3
Melbourne	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9
Brisbane	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.3
Adelaide	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.3	—	—	1.2
Perth	1.1	3.3	0.7	0.3	—	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.9
Hobart	2.9	2.2	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	1.7	—	1.7
Darwin	3.5	4.9	1.3	—	—	2.8	—	—	1.6	—	3.0
Canberra	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All capital cities	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.4
	no.	no.	no.	no.		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number	520	563	44	83	59	87	87	114	44	51	105 548

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Interstate moves by country of birth

Higher proportions of the recently arrived migrants from the top 10 source countries moved States rather than intrastate. Again, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and Irish-born populations were the most mobile. Migrants from these countries recorded greater propensities to move interstate from each State and Territory capital city than the Australian-born. In contrast, recent arrivals from Viet Nam, Hong Kong, China and the Philippines displayed consistently low mobility rates from all of the capital cities, but especially from Sydney.

Although high interstate mobility rates from Hobart and Darwin were recorded for all the main birthplace groups, these results could be distorted by the small populations of recent arrivals in these two cities in association with the small numbers of recorded moves out of these two cities. These rates should be treated with caution.

There is a consistent pattern of recent arrivals from the United Kingdom and Ireland and New Zealand displaying greater propensities to move intrastate and interstate from all of the capital cities in comparison to settlers from Asian countries. This confirms earlier research conducted by Bell and Cooper¹ on the 5 year mobility rates of the overseas-born in Australia from the 1991 Census. They found that migrants from the main English-speaking countries were the most mobile.

¹ Martin Bell and Jim Cooper, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–91: The Overseas-born*, Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p24.

INTERSTATE MOVES DURING 1995–96, by Selected Countries of Birth

MIGRANTS WHO FIRST ARRIVED 1991–95.....

	UK and Ireland	New Zealand	Viet Nam	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	Hong Kong(SAR of China)	Philippines	Former Yugoslav Republic	India	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Australia
Move from	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sydney	2.2	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2
Melbourne	2.8	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.3
Brisbane	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	4.3	1.3	3.5	1.7
Adelaide	3.2	4.4	2.1	4.1	1.7	1.6	3.7	7.5	1.9	6.6	1.9
Perth	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.1	3.1	1.5
Hobart	10.9	3.7	29.3	7.9	8.8	6.4	42.0	17.1	3.3	40.0	2.4
Darwin	19.4	20.0	2.5	9.4	18.4	8.3	50.0	12.1	32.8	4.8	11.6
Canberra	7.1	9.9	3.3	5.3	5.2	6.7	7.8	6.5	7.2	13.2	6.2
All capital cities	2.3	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	2.1	1.7
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number	1 085	954	369	280	172	190	298	422	169	215	126 735

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing

MOVES AT THE STATISTICAL DIVISION LEVEL BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Capital city to capital city

Dissaggregating the interstate moves from capital cities to other capital cities and balances of State reveals that the majority of recent migrants from the top 10 source countries moved to another capital city. Among the Australian-born 59% of interstate moves from the capital cities were to another capital city, whereas for recent migrants from all 10 countries the proportion ranged from 63% (Philippines) to 89% (Viet Nam).

There is a general tendency for recent migrants to settle in areas where there are existing populations with similar ethnic backgrounds. Examining the geographical concentration of the Australian population by country of birth can provide an indication of which regions recent migrants are likely to move to.

For the recent arrivals from the United Kingdom and Ireland and all of the Asian regions, with the exception of the Vietnamese-born population, Sydney SD recorded the highest absolute number of arrivals from the other capital cities. Sydney SD also had the largest resident population born in China, Hong Kong, Philippines, India, and United Kingdom and Ireland. Melbourne had the highest concentration of Malaysian and Sri Lankan-born populations and was the second most popular destination for Malaysian and third for Sri Lankan-born recent arrivals.

The most popular SD to move to from the capital cities for the New Zealand-born recent arrivals was Brisbane (180 moved from other capital cities), although Sydney had the largest New Zealand-born resident population. If Brisbane and Moreton (the SD which incorporates the Gold Coast) are combined, this area then has the highest concentration of New Zealanders (28% compared to 23% in Sydney).

INTERSTATE MOVERS FROM CAPITAL CITIES TO OTHER CAPITAL CITIES DURING
1995–96, by Selected Countries of Birth

Country of birth	Number	%
Migrants who first arrived 1991–96		
UK and Ireland	804	74.1
New Zealand	638	66.9
Viet Nam	327	88.6
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	236	84.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	145	84.3
Philippines	120	63.2
Former Yugoslav Republics	238	79.9
India	334	79.2
Malaysia	131	77.5
Sri Lanka	167	77.7
Australia	75 243	59.4

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Among the Vietnamese-born recent arrivals Melbourne was the SD that received the highest number of internal migrants from the State and Territory capital cities (29% of interstate moves were to Melbourne). Sydney had the largest Vietnamese-born resident population (39%) but Melbourne was a close second (36%).

Perth was the most common destination for recent arrivals from the Former Yugoslav Republics, with 26% of interstate moves from other capital cities going to this SD. However, Perth was home to only 7%, ranked third after Melbourne and Sydney, of the total resident population of people born in the Former Yugoslav Republics.

Capital city to regional SDs of other States

The majority of departures from the capital cities to regional SDs were within the same state (60%). Interstate moves were primarily to other capital cities, although Moreton SD was a popular destination from all capital cities with the exception of Adelaide and Perth.

Just under half (43%) of moves made by recent migrants were to regional SDs. A general pattern by country of birth was evident. Recent arrivals born in the United Kingdom and Ireland and New Zealand had similar patterns of regional migration from capital cities and were closest to the Australian-born trends of capital city to regional SDs migration. The most popular regional SD for the population of recent migrants from these birthplace groups who departed Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth was Moreton. Moreton was home to only 4% of the resident population born in the United Kingdom and Ireland but 10% of the New Zealand-born resident population. A proportion of departures from these capital cities were also to regional SDs within the same State. This ranged between 10% (from Melbourne to SDs within Victoria) and 47% (from Perth to SDs within WA) for people born in both New Zealand and the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Capital city to regional SDs *continued*

Smaller proportions of recent arrivals from Viet Nam, China, Hong Kong, Philippines, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka moved from the capital cities to regional SDs of other States. The numbers moving to regional SDs were so small that they had an insignificant impact on the redistribution of the population of recent migrants from these countries.

MOVERS (INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE) FROM CAPITAL CITIES TO REGIONAL SDs
DURING 1995–96, by Selected Countries of Birth

Country of Birth	Number	%
Migrants who first arrived 1991–95		
UK and Ireland	801	49.9
New Zealand	879	57.9
Viet Nam	86	20.8
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	127	35.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	86	37.2
Philippines	157	56.7
Former Yugoslav Republics	140	38.2
India	202	37.7
Malaysia	82	38.5
Sri Lanka	99	37.2
Australia	157 040	67.6

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Moves to regional SDs from the capital cities by recent arrivals from the Former Yugoslav Republics were also minimal. However, Moreton SD was the most common destination for regional moves from Sydney and second most popular from Melbourne (after Barwon, a coastal SD adjacent to Melbourne). Illawarra was another regional SD that recent migrants from the Former Yugoslav Republics moved to from Sydney and Melbourne. Around 5% of the total Australian resident population that was born in the Former Yugoslav Republics reside in Illawarra, making it the fifth largest population of residents born in the Former Yugoslav Republics.

India-born recent arrivals also mainly moved to other capital cities. However, 10% of those who departed Sydney moved to Murrumbidgee SD and 9% moved to Illawarra SD. Only about 1% of the Indian-born population lived in each of these SDs.

CONCLUSION

Migrants who arrived in Australia during 1991–95 were mobile, but they were not significant contributors to moves from capital cities to regional areas (counter-urbanisation). Those who moved mainly went to other capital cities. The recent settlers who were born in Viet Nam, China, and Hong Kong, were the least mobile, with the majority remaining in Sydney. Migrants from these countries may, however, have changed address within the Sydney SD. Migrants from United Kingdom and Ireland and New Zealand were the most mobile and some did move to regional SDs but not to the same extent as the Australian-born.

SECTION 6

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

HISTORY

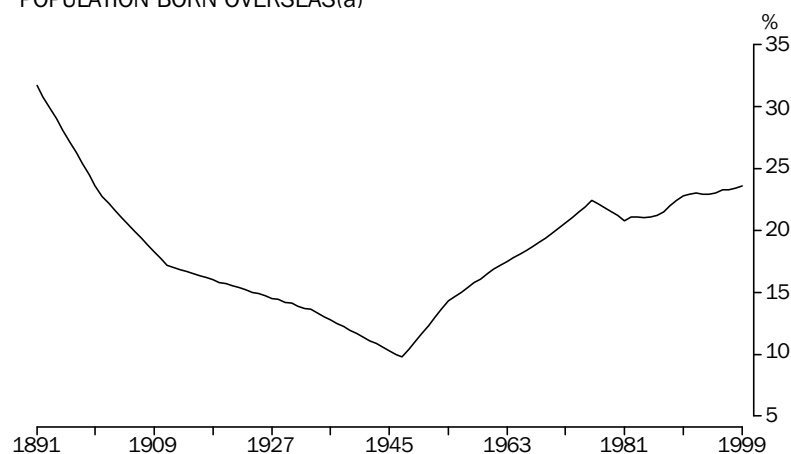
At June 1999, 24% of Australia's resident population was born overseas, continuing the historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population.

In Australia very high levels of immigration 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.

Over the last five years the number of overseas-born residents has increased by 388,400 (9%) to 4.5 million at June 1999. However, throughout the 1990s the proportion of Australian residents born overseas has increased only slightly (from 23% to 24%).

POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS(a)



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

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON¹

The proportion of Australia's population born overseas (24% at June 1999) is greater than in comparable countries that operate migration programs. The overseas-born population comprised 17.4% of the Canadian population at the 1996 Census, 17.5% of the New Zealand population (1996 Census) and 9.7% of the United States population (1997 current population survey).

¹ Sources:

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

International comparison *continued*

Three separate countries each contributing over 1% of Australia's estimated resident population in 1999 were the United Kingdom (6.2%), New Zealand (1.9%), and Italy (1.3%). The Former Yugoslav Republics together contributed 1.1% of the population. In New Zealand in 1996 the United Kingdom and Ireland together 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% 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	2 423.5	12.8	2 332.1	8.2	285.9	8.3	4 350.4	1.7
United Kingdom	1 171.4	6.2	655.5	2.3	230(d)	6.7	640.1	0.3
Italy	244.6	1.3	332.1	1.2	n.a	n.a	580.6	0.2
Former Yugoslav Republics	208.4	1.3	122.0	0.4	n.a	n.a	141.5	0.1
Asian Regions	1 049.0	5.5	1 562.8	5.5	117.8	3.4	4 979.0	2.0
The Americas(e)	185.0	1.0	797.9	2.8	22.6	0.7	9 152.6	3.7
Other	824.5	4.3	278.3	1.0	178.7	5.2	1 285.3	0.5
Total overseas-born	4 482.0	23.6	4 971.0	17.4	605.0	17.5	19 767.3	7.9

(a) 1999 estimates

(d) Includes Ireland

(b) 1996 Census

(e) Includes Northern America, South America,

(c) 1990 Census

Central America and the Caribbean.

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

People born in Europe and the Former USSR continue to dominate the overseas-born population in Australia, accounting for 13% of Australia's population at June 1999, although the share from this region has declined from 14% over the decade since June 1989.

No other region contributed more than 3% to Australia's population at June 1999. People born in South-East Asia accounted for 2.9% while those born in Oceania accounted for 2.4%. Taken together, residents born in the three Asian regions made up 5.5% of Australia's population.

In the ten years from June 1989 to June 1999 the population born in North-East Asia experienced the greatest proportional growth, increasing by 157,300 people or 107%. The Southern Asia-born population had the second highest growth, of 85,300 people or 84%. Over the same period the total overseas-born population increased by 19% while the Australian-born population increased by 13%.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

In 1999 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%), the second largest. However, in the year to June 1999 the number of residents born in the United Kingdom increased only slightly (0.2%) while the number of New Zealand-born residents increased by 5.5%, continuing a trend of growth during the 1990s.

After two consecutive years of decline, the most rapidly growing birthplace groups during 1998–99 were Japan, with a 24% increase to 27,400, and Singapore (a 21% increase to 34,900). Indonesia and the United States of America continued to grow rapidly, by 16% and 12% respectively.

A large decline (–26%) was experienced by the Hong Kong and Macau-born resident population between 1996 and 1997 and this population declined again between 1997 and 1998 (–5%). Between 1998 and 1999 the population of the Hong Kong and Macau-born rose 12%, to 62,000, bringing the population back to the level of the early 1990s.

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

SELECTED BIRTHPLACES OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN, Population and Growth

Country of birth	Estimated resident population 30 June 1999.....		Change 1998–99 %
	no.	%	
Regions			
Europe and the Former USSR	2 423 493	12.8	0.3
South-East Asia	558 100	2.9	5.0
Oceania and Antarctica	460 850	2.4	5.1
North-East Asia	303 967	1.6	9.0
Middle East and North Africa	224 065	1.2	2.4
Southern Asia	186 974	1.0	5.2
Africa (excluding North Africa)	139 604	0.7	8.1
Northern America	101 834	0.5	10.4
South America, Central America and the Caribbean	83 127	0.4	1.1
Countries			
United Kingdom	1 171 430	6.2	0.2
New Zealand	361 572	1.9	5.5
Italy	244 614	1.3	–1.2
Viet Nam	175 249	0.9	1.0
China (Exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	156 767	0.8	5.1
Greece	140 196	0.7	–0.5
Germany	123 466	0.7	0.6
Philippines	116 887	0.6	2.3
India	100 711	0.5	5.7
Malaysia	94 847	0.5	5.9
Other overseas-born	1 740 512	9.2	4.5
Total overseas-born	4 482 014	23.6	2.6

AGE

At June 1999 the overseas-born living in Australia had a higher median age than the Australian-born (45 years compared to 31 years). Only seven birthplace groups had median ages lower than those born in Australia. These included those born in Hong Kong, Thailand, and Singapore (each 26 years) and Indonesia (28 years). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures often include many long-term students who are in Australia temporarily. Some of the highest median ages are for birthplace groups from the early post-war migrant streams to Australia, including Estonia (74 years), Ukraine (69 years), Hungary (61 years), Italy (60 years), Greece (57 years), the Netherlands (55 years) and Poland (54 years).

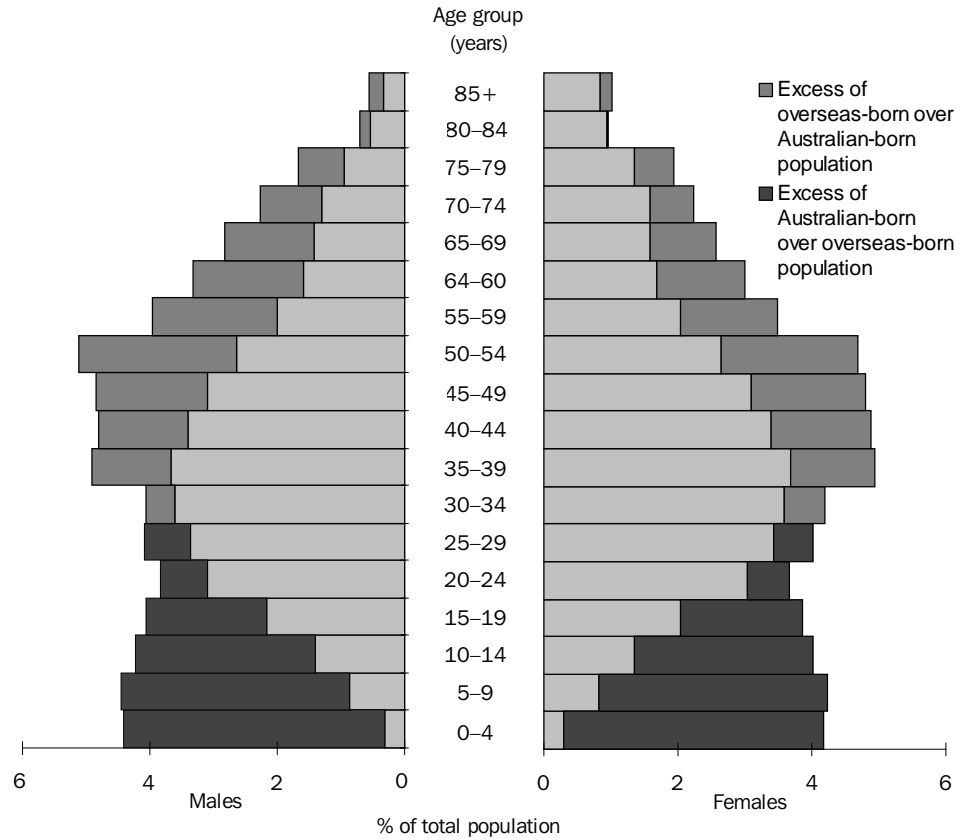
MEDIAN AGE OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>ERP 30 June 1999p</i>
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	25.7	61 988
Thailand	26.1	23 646
Singapore	26.3	34 925
Indonesia	27.6	65 800
Japan	28.9	27 369
Korea	29.3	40 237
Papua New Guinea	30.4	27 075
<i>Australia</i>	30.6	14 484 774
Malaysia	31.8	94 847
Fiji	35.1	40 242
Viet Nam	35.7	175 249
Canada	36.6	31 551
New Zealand	36.6	361 572
South Africa	37.2	75 730
Philippines	37.2	116 887
Turkey	37.5	31 950
United States of America	38.3	69 827
India	40.2	100 711
Sri Lanka	40.8	56 379
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	41.2	156 767
Argentina	41.6	11 692
Romania	41.9	13 718
France	42.1	19 846
Portugal	42.6	16 839
Switzerland	43.0	11 355
Mauritius	44.2	18 004
Myanmar	44.4	11 603
United Kingdom and Ireland	50.3	1 227 193
Cyprus	50.5	23 980
Egypt	51.9	37 330
Germany	53.4	123 466
Poland	53.8	69 530
Netherlands	55.3	92 741
Greece	57.3	140 196
Italy	60.4	244 614
Hungary	61.3	26 609
Ukraine	68.5	15 012
Estonia	73.9	2 475
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	45.0	4 482 014
Total Australian population	34.9	18 966 788

SEX

At June 1999 there were proportionally 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 98 males for every 100 females. Sex ratio varied by different birthplace groups. Denmark (126), Switzerland (121) and Israel (119) had the highest ratio of males to females, while the Philippines (58), Thailand (67) and Japan (81) had the lowest.

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE, Australian-Born And Overseas-Born Populations, June 1999



STATE DISTRIBUTION

Over half of the overseas-born lived in Victoria (27%) and New South Wales (36%) in 1996, although Western Australia's population had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%). The Tasmanian (11%) and Northern Territory (17%) populations had the lowest proportions 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(a)

Country of birth	STATE OF TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE.....								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	33.3	24.3	19.6	8.2	8.9	3.0	1.1	1.7	100.0
United Kingdom	27.0	20.4	16.5	12.3	19.2	2.1	0.7	1.7	100.0
New Zealand	30.3	14.7	34.7	3.3	13.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0
Italy	27.8	41.6	6.9	11.3	10.6	0.5	0.2	1.1	100.0
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	37.9	38.8	6.6	5.6	8.2	0.5	0.2	2.3	100.0
Viet Nam	40.6	36.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	0.1	0.4	1.5	100.0
Greece	32.6	48.9	3.4	9.9	2.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	100.0
Germany	29.5	27.5	16.7	12.1	9.0	1.9	0.9	2.4	100.0
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	56.9	22.9	9.8	2.8	5.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	100.0
Philippines	51.0	21.6	14.1	4.2	5.1	0.7	1.9	1.3	100.0
Netherlands	24.5	29.8	17.4	10.2	12.5	3.2	0.7	1.7	100.0
All overseas-born	35.7	26.9	13.9	7.7	12.2	1.2	0.7	1.7	100.0
Total	33.9	24.9	18.2	8.1	9.6	2.6	1.0	1.7	100.0

(a) For further details see Table 6.4.

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

ETHNIC AGED POPULATION PROJECTIONS PROJECT¹

Population projections are estimates of future populations based on assumptions about demographic trends. They are illustrations of the population change which would occur if certain assumptions about future demographic trends were realised.

Under the Ethnic Aged Population Projections Project, the population aged 65 years and over, by selected countries of birth, has been projected out to the year 2026. The base population used for the projections was the June 1997 estimated resident population aged 35 years and over, by birthplace and sex.

As the projections were developed for birthplace groups from non-English speaking backgrounds only, projections for some of Australia's main birthplace groups (such as the United Kingdom and New Zealand) are not included.

¹ The projections involved were prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the Department of Health and Aged Care.

Assumptions

Fertility

As these projections encompassed the population aged 65 years and over, future fertility levels were not required for these projections.

Mortality

The long-term mortality assumption assumes a continuation of the 1967–1996 mortality change as outlined in *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0). Australian mortality rates were adjusted using birthplace-specific Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) derived from ABS deaths data (see Glossary).

Migration

The projections assume no overseas migration during the projection period. While obviously overseas migration will continue, it was considered preferable to assume no overseas migration than attempt to plausibly forecast the country of birth mix of immigrants and emigrants over the next 30 years. Net interstate migration was constrained to the 'medium' assumption outlined in *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

Projected Population

The birthplace projections were constrained to the Series H population projection in *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051*. Series H assumes zero overseas migration and 'medium' net interstate migration across States and Territories.

It is important to recognise that the projection results essentially reflect the size and structure of the base populations and the assumptions made about future mortality and interstate migration trends.

Projected population growth

With no overseas migration, Australia's population aged 65 years and over is projected to double during the projection period, from 2.2 million in 1996 to 4.4 million in 2026. The overseas-born population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 682,000 in 1996 to 1.5 million in 2026, increasing from 31% to 33% of the resident population aged 65 years and over.

Growth over the 30 year period is projected to vary between birthplace groups. High rates of growth are projected for birthplace groups with younger age structures in the base year, such as the Vietnamese-born and Lebanese-born (projected to be seven times and five times larger in 2026 than in 1996, respectively). Slower rates of growth are projected for the Dutch-born (increasing 52% from 25,300 to 38,500) and Italian-born (increasing 21% from 81,000 to 98,000), reflecting the older age structures of these birthplace groups in the base year.

Projected population growth, *continued*

In 1996, the State and Territory distribution of the overseas-born aged 65 years and over primarily reflected the distribution of the total overseas-born population, with 33% living in New South Wales and 29% living in Victoria. This distribution is projected to continue, with 35% of the overseas-born aged 65 years and over living in New South Wales and 27% in Victoria in 2026. The proportion of the overseas-born aged 65 years and over living in Queensland is projected to increase from 13% to 15% over the projection period, reflecting the overall population growth projected for the State.

The largest population increases among the population aged 65 years and over are projected to occur among the Greek-born population in Victoria (an increase of 21,600 people over the projection period), and the Vietnamese-born and Chinese-born in New South Wales (an increase of 20,500 people and 19,600 people respectively).

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION, Aged 65 Years and Over—Selected Countries of Birth(a)

Year/State	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.....										Total
	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	Germany	Greece	India	Italy	Lebanon	Netherlands	Viet Nam	Other overseas- born	All overseas- born	
1996											
NSW	10 315	8 059	8 953	2 996	21 925	4 212	6 630	3 340	156 675	223 105	782 191
Vic.	4 432	8 064	11 569	3 032	32 628	931	7 516	2 836	123 324	194 332	569 466
Qld	1 542	4 053	1 331	1 077	6 726	130	4 152	642	71 792	91 445	372 701
SA	501	4 282	3 362	696	9 296	207	2 585	519	49 370	70 818	206 637
WA	794	1 875	1 143	2 801	9 190	47	3 167	538	59 294	78 849	183 350
Tas.	87	654	97	98	471	5	776	7	9 316	11 511	60 426
NT	75	105	87	53	121	—	65	21	1 475	2 002	5 845
ACT	256	545	275	144	657	25	380	128	7 077	9 487	22 378
Aust.(b)	18 006	27 637	26 817	10 897	81 014	5 557	25 273	8 031	478 344	681 576	2 203 056
2026											
NSW	29 902	13 294	21 504	10 945	26 838	21 243	8 874	23 818	359 205	515 623	1 444 773
Vic.	12 649	12 159	33 151	9 779	41 596	5 463	11 531	20 489	251 850	398 667	1 062 329
Qld	3 826	8 219	2 186	2 495	6 378	525	7 111	4 585	184 532	219 857	927 199
SA	1 413	5 359	6 368	1 321	11 173	637	4 239	3 999	80 318	114 827	362 269
WA	1 785	4 343	1 560	5 556	10 214	344	4 661	3 711	146 799	178 973	442 980
Tas.	158	724	312	185	429	23	1 165	76	12 986	16 058	105 673
NT	116	390	481	187	213	11	267	157	5 710	7 532	22 604
ACT	714	1 076	711	623	1 124	149	648	867	17 728	23 640	65 195
Aust.(b)	50 564	45 565	66 276	31 091	97 965	28 395	38 501	57 703	1 059 501	1 475 561	4 433 861

(a) The birthplace projections were constrained to the Series H population projection in *Population Projections, 1997 to 2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0). Series H assumes zero overseas migration and 'medium' net population gains and losses between States and Territories.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

SOCIAL AND LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN

The overseas-born and Australian-born populations differ on a number of social indicators. Overall, the overseas-born had a higher unemployment rate (7.6%) than the Australia-born (6.6%) at June 1999, and had proportionally fewer people participating in the labour force (57% compared to 67%)¹. Differences are also evident between country groups. For example, of those stating their birthplace, Vietnamese-born had a higher unemployment rate (25%) than South African-born (6%) at the 1996 Census. Many of the differences in social and labour force characteristics between birthplace groups, such as age dependency, educational attainment, labour force participation and unemployment rates, may be related to the differing age profiles of the overseas-born, and varying lengths of residence in Australia.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF BIRTHPLACE GROUPS

Country of birth	People aged 0-14 years	People aged 65 years and over	People with degree or higher qualifications(a)	Labour force participation rate(b)	Unemployment rate(c)	Median income(d)
	%	%	%	%	%	\$
Australia	25.5	10.8	10.0	64.2	8.6	15 690
Overseas						
United Kingdom(e)	2.5	22.5	11.0	59.3	7.8	16 090
New Zealand	10.1	6.3	9.7	74.7	9.7	20 070
Italy	0.4	37.8	2.8	42.3	7.1	10 540
Former Yugoslav Republics	5.1	15.7	4.5	54.3	13.1	12 100
Viet Nam	3.3	5.9	8.4	58.7	25.2	9 370
Greece	0.9	25.4	3.1	46.8	10.0	10 250
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	5.8	15.2	21.1	55.5	13.4	11 330
Germany	1.9	25.2	9.7	55.6	9.0	14 320
Philippines	10.2	4.7	33.7	64.5	9.0	17 070
Netherlands	1.0	29.2	7.8	52.6	7.3	13 640
Malaysia	5.5	3.9	28.9	60.7	7.7	16 780
India	7.2	12.6	35.1	66.8	9.6	19 980
Lebanon	3.5	8.3	4.5	48.2	23.6	9 930
Poland	2.2	38.5	12.5	42.3	12.4	10 070
South Africa	12.6	8.2	25.2	72.2	6.4	21 930
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	5.1	16.8	12.7	57.5	10.7	14 330
Total population	20.7	12.2	10.4	61.9	9.2	15 250

(a) 1996 Census. As a proportion of people aged 15 years and over.

(b) 1996 Census. Unemployed and employed persons as a proportion of people aged 15 years and over. Excludes not stated.

(c) 1996 Census. Unemployed persons as proportion of people in the labour force.

(d) 1996 Census. Medium gross income of the population aged 15 years and over. Excludes not stated.

(e) Excluding United Kingdom and Ireland not further defined.

¹ Labour Force, Australia June 1999 (Cat. no. 6203.0).

CITIZENSHIP

The year 1999 marked the fiftieth anniversary of Australian citizenship. 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 among 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.

Within regional 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

Birthplace	Persons	Citizens	Citizens
	'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 (exc 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)

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

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

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>
Australia	13,613.2	13,761.1	13,907.7	14,052.1	14,212.5	14,364.0	14,484.8
<i>Oceania(b) —</i>							
Fiji	36.2	37.2	38.7	40.5	40.5	38.9	40.2
New Zealand	291.4	295.9	304.2	315.1	327.3	342.7	361.6
Papua New Guinea	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.6	27.1
Other	24.8	25.3	26.3	28.0	26.8	30.1	32.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>379.0</i>	<i>384.8</i>	<i>395.5</i>	<i>409.9</i>	<i>421.0</i>	<i>438.3</i>	<i>460.9</i>
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>							
Germany	119.9	119.9	120.1	120.8	121.2	122.7	123.5
Greece	144.6	143.4	142.3	141.8	142.0	141.0	140.2
Hungary	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.1	26.6
Italy	266.8	264.1	261.6	259.1	254.4	247.5	244.6
Malta	54.9	55.1	55.3	55.6	55.3	56.0	55.4
Netherlands	98.1	97.0	96.1	95.3	95.5	92.8	92.7
Poland	70.4	70.5	70.8	70.9	71.2	70.6	69.5
United Kingdom and Ireland(c)	1,229.6	1,223.5	1,220.9	1,220.0	1,232.5	1,224.7	1,227.2
Former Yugoslav Republics(d)	174.8	179.4	186.1	193.8	198.1	203.5	208.4
Former USSR & Baltic States	48.8	50.4	52.5	54.1	54.3	55.3	55.2
Other	169.2	171.1	173.9	177.3	178.7	176.3	180.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,404.4</i>	<i>2,401.7</i>	<i>2,407.0</i>	<i>2,415.9</i>	<i>2,430.3</i>	<i>2,417.4</i>	<i>2,423.5</i>
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>							
Egypt	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.0	37.4	37.3
Lebanon	77.6	77.2	77.1	77.3	76.2	77.2	78.0
Turkey	31.3	31.3	31.5	31.9	31.7	31.4	32.0
Other	53.9	56.3	60.4	65.0	68.2	72.9	76.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>200.7</i>	<i>202.6</i>	<i>206.8</i>	<i>211.9</i>	<i>214.0</i>	<i>218.9</i>	<i>224.1</i>
<i>South-East Asia —</i>							
Indonesia	37.8	39.7	43.1	47.7	47.8	56.8	65.8
Malaysia	80.5	81.6	82.8	85.0	86.5	89.5	94.8
Philippines	88.6	93.2	98.3	102.7	109.9	114.3	116.9
Singapore	26.3	27.2	29.0	31.4	30.7	28.8	34.9
Viet Nam	142.9	150.4	157.8	164.2	167.3	173.5	175.2
Other	56.6	59.1	63.0	66.8	68.4	68.6	70.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>432.8</i>	<i>451.2</i>	<i>474.1</i>	<i>497.8</i>	<i>510.7</i>	<i>531.6</i>	<i>558.1</i>
<i>North-East Asia —</i>							
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	98.8	102.2	107.2	121.1	135.3	149.1	156.8
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	73.8	74.7	76.6	79.2	58.5	55.3	62.0
Korea	25.9	27.6	29.9	32.6	36.1	38.3	40.2
Other	38.7	40.5	43.1	47.1	44.3	36.2	45.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>237.2</i>	<i>245.1</i>	<i>256.8</i>	<i>280.1</i>	<i>274.3</i>	<i>278.9</i>	<i>304.0</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>							
India	73.1	75.6	80.0	84.8	90.4	95.3	100.7
Sri Lanka	44.8	46.6	49.1	52.0	54.1	55.2	56.4
Other	15.8	17.5	19.9	22.9	25.8	27.2	29.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>133.7</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>159.6</i>	<i>170.3</i>	<i>177.7</i>	<i>187.0</i>
<i>Northern America —</i>							
Canada	25.8	26.1	26.5	27.4	28.6	29.7	31.6
United States of America	49.5	50.2	51.9	54.3	56.4	62.1	69.8
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>101.8</i>
<i>South America, Central America & the Caribbean —</i>							
Chile	26.8	26.5	26.3	26.2	25.8	26.1	26.2
Other	55.3	55.4	56.0	56.7	56.5	56.1	56.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.1</i>
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>							
South Africa	56.0	57.0	58.8	61.4	65.1	68.4	75.7
Other	52.2	53.2	54.9	57.0	58.3	60.7	63.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>113.8</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>123.4</i>	<i>129.1</i>	<i>139.6</i>
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>4,053.9</i>	<i>4,093.6</i>	<i>4,164.1</i>	<i>4,258.7</i>	<i>4,311.7</i>	<i>4,366.3</i>	<i>4,482.0</i>
Total	17,667.1	17,854.7	18,071.8	18,310.7	18,524.2	18,730.4	18,966.8

(a) Countries with more than 25,000 or more residents at the 1996 Census. (b) Excluding Australian-born. (c) UK and Ireland are available separately in tables 6.3 and 6.4. (d) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

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

Country of birth	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99p		
	Net migration	Deaths	Net change(b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change	Net migration	Deaths	Net change	Net migration	Deaths	Net change
<i>Oceania(c)–</i>												
Fiji	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	—	-1.5	0.2	-1.6	1.5	0.1	1.4
New Zealand	8.2	1.3	10.8	13.7	1.4	12.3	16.8	1.5	15.4	20.3	1.5	18.9
Papua New Guinea	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
Other	1.3	0.1	1.7	-1.1	0.2	-1.2	3.5	0.2	3.3	2.0	0.2	1.9
Total	11.5	1.6	14.4	12.9	1.8	11.1	19.1	1.9	17.2	24.4	1.8	22.6
<i>Europe & the Former USSR–</i>												
Germany	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	0.8
Greece	0.9	1.0	-0.6	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	-1.0	0.4	1.2	-0.8
Hungary	0.1	0.5	—	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.1	—	0.5	-0.5
Italy	0.4	3.0	-2.5	-1.5	3.2	-4.7	-3.6	3.3	-6.9	0.4	3.3	-2.9
Malta	—	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	—	0.5	-0.6
Netherlands	0.7	1.1	-0.8	1.4	1.2	0.2	-1.6	1.2	-2.8	1.2	1.2	—
Poland	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.2	1.3	-1.1
United Kingdom and Ireland	11.6	15.5	-0.9	27.8	15.2	12.5	7.3	15.1	-7.9	17.8	15.3	2.5
Former USSR & Baltic States	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	-0.2
Former Yugoslav Republics(d)	7.3	1.2	7.7	5.7	1.4	4.3	6.8	1.4	5.4	6.3	1.4	4.9
Other	3.2	1.4	3.4	2.9	1.6	1.4	-0.9	1.5	-2.4	5.5	1.6	3.9
Total	27.7	27.9	8.9	42.8	28.3	14.4	15.7	28.6	-12.9	34.9	28.8	6.1
<i>Middle East & North Africa–</i>												
Egypt	0.6	0.4	—	0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Lebanon	1.6	0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.3	-1.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.8
Turkey	0.9	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	—	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5
Other	4.6	0.2	4.6	3.4	0.2	3.2	5.0	0.3	4.7	4.1	0.2	3.9
Total	7.7	1.0	5.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	6.1	1.2	4.9	6.3	1.1	5.2
<i>South-East Asia–</i>												
Indonesia	4.5	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	9.2	0.2	9.0	9.2	0.2	9.0
Malaysia	4.4	0.1	2.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	3.2	0.2	3.1	5.5	0.2	5.3
Philippines	2.9	0.1	4.4	7.4	0.2	7.2	4.6	0.2	4.4	2.8	0.2	2.6
Singapore	4.2	0.1	2.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	-1.9	0.1	-2.0	6.2	0.1	6.2
Viet Nam	3.5	0.2	6.3	3.4	0.3	3.2	6.5	0.3	6.2	2.0	0.3	1.7
Other	2.9	0.2	3.8	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.8
Total	22.3	0.9	23.7	13.8	1.0	12.9	22.0	1.2	20.9	27.7	1.1	26.5
<i>North-East Asia–</i>												
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	10.7	0.6	13.9	14.9	0.7	14.2	14.5	0.7	13.8	8.4	0.7	7.7
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	6.3	0.1	2.6	-20.7	0.1	-20.8	-3.1	0.1	-3.2	6.8	0.1	6.7
Korea	1.5	—	2.8	3.6	0.1	3.5	2.3	0.1	2.2	2.0	0.1	1.9
Other	4.5	0.1	4.0	-2.7	0.1	-2.7	-8.1	0.1	-8.1	8.9	0.1	8.8
Total	23.0	0.7	23.2	-4.9	0.9	-5.8	5.6	1.0	4.6	26.0	0.9	25.1
<i>Southern Asia–</i>												
India	5.0	0.5	4.8	6.2	0.6	5.6	5.5	0.6	4.9	6.0	0.5	5.5
Sri Lanka	2.4	0.2	2.8	2.4	0.2	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.1
Other	2.6	—	3.0	2.9	—	2.9	1.4	—	1.4	2.8	—	2.7
Total	9.9	0.7	10.6	11.4	0.8	10.6	8.2	0.8	7.4	10.1	0.8	9.3
<i>Northern America–</i>												
Canada	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.1	1.9
United States of America	4.2	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.3	2.1	6.0	0.3	5.7	8.0	0.3	7.7
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5.5	0.4	3.3	3.6	0.4	3.2	7.3	0.4	6.9	10.0	0.4	9.6
<i>South America, Central America & the Caribbean–</i>												
Chile	0.3	—	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.1	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8
Total	1.4	0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9
<i>Africa (exc North Africa)–</i>												
South Africa	3.3	0.3	2.5	4.0	0.3	3.7	3.6	0.3	3.3	7.6	0.3	7.3
Other	2.4	0.2	2.1	1.5	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.2	2.4	3.3	0.2	3.2
Total	5.7	0.4	4.6	5.5	0.5	5.1	6.1	0.5	5.7	11.0	0.5	10.5
Total	114.7	33.7	94.6	88.0	35.0	53.0	90.4	35.7	54.7	151.5	35.8	115.7

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

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

6.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1999p

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)								
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Australia	M	638,969	644,534	611,284	587,034	555,820	592,663	522,539	531,888	493,654
	F	606,002	612,204	582,351	558,749	529,991	582,205	519,945	532,984	492,634
	P	1,244,971	1,256,738	1,193,635	1,145,783	1,085,811	1,174,868	1,042,484	1,064,872	986,288
<i>Oceania & Antarctica(a) —</i>										
New Zealand	M	3,196	6,877	8,562	10,294	15,526	19,624	20,599	22,334	20,936
	F	2,915	6,564	8,447	9,999	15,013	18,938	20,234	21,112	19,536
	P	6,111	13,441	17,009	20,293	30,539	38,562	40,833	43,446	40,472
Total Oceania & Antarctica	M	3,631	8,036	10,943	14,292	20,499	25,619	26,402	28,297	26,111
	F	3,390	7,725	10,743	14,069	20,369	25,745	27,146	28,020	25,245
	P	7,021	15,761	21,686	28,361	40,868	51,364	53,548	56,317	51,356
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>										
Germany	M	237	469	533	917	1,102	1,773	2,950	3,196	3,879
	F	233	455	479	927	1,248	1,782	2,999	3,285	3,787
	P	470	924	1,012	1,844	2,350	3,555	5,949	6,481	7,666
Greece	M	73	235	275	448	634	1,084	2,573	4,063	4,668
	F	140	250	251	425	551	974	2,059	3,365	4,645
	P	213	485	526	873	1,185	2,058	4,632	7,428	9,313
Italy	M	62	188	215	345	720	1,382	3,491	5,902	7,960
	F	51	163	217	319	563	984	2,910	5,096	7,184
	P	113	351	432	664	1,283	2,366	6,401	10,998	15,144
United Kingdom	M	1,775	5,288	8,123	11,799	16,568	27,254	46,563	61,699	57,261
	F	1,747	4,752	7,772	10,697	15,043	25,853	44,652	59,047	54,777
	P	3,522	10,039	15,894	22,496	31,610	53,107	91,214	120,747	112,038
Ireland	M	68	185	654	887	1,620	1,876	2,430	2,532	2,578
	F	74	203	598	797	1,735	1,954	2,172	2,451	2,501
	P	142	389	1,253	1,684	3,356	3,830	4,603	4,982	5,079
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	M	476	1,973	3,003	3,392	3,000	4,242	8,444	9,539	9,772
	F	429	1,872	2,847	3,089	3,036	4,415	8,618	9,641	10,131
	P	905	3,845	5,850	6,481	6,036	8,657	17,062	19,180	19,903
Total Europe & the Former USSR	M	3,409	10,380	16,475	23,409	31,965	46,598	78,078	102,266	105,793
	F	3,350	9,730	15,485	21,620	30,552	45,639	75,638	98,260	102,510
	P	6,759	20,110	31,960	45,029	62,517	92,237	153,716	200,526	208,303
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>										
Lebanon	M	159	435	840	1,401	2,073	3,921	5,366	5,126	4,479
	F	161	346	760	1,495	2,412	3,961	4,954	5,221	4,686
	P	320	781	1,600	2,896	4,485	7,882	10,320	10,347	9,165
Total Middle East & North Africa	M	756	2,838	4,220	5,357	6,055	9,480	13,937	14,303	12,208
	F	773	2,679	3,902	5,012	6,653	9,787	12,347	12,536	11,294
	P	1,529	5,517	8,122	10,369	12,708	19,267	26,284	26,839	23,502
<i>South-East Asia —</i>										
Malaysia	M	202	666	1,870	3,937	10,582	5,325	2,885	3,392	3,810
	F	208	587	1,711	3,705	11,276	4,976	3,643	4,454	5,150
	P	410	1,253	3,581	7,642	21,858	10,301	6,528	7,846	8,960
Philippines	M	477	1,860	3,844	5,212	4,703	3,551	3,616	4,703	4,736
	F	406	1,744	3,637	4,634	4,782	5,335	7,890	11,164	11,462
	P	883	3,604	7,481	9,846	9,485	8,886	11,506	15,867	16,198
Viet Nam	M	298	804	1,938	5,686	10,431	11,375	11,191	12,504	11,863
	F	236	748	1,839	5,138	10,690	12,996	11,035	11,034	11,328
	P	534	1,552	3,777	10,824	21,121	24,371	22,226	23,538	23,191
Total South-East Asia	M	1,710	5,520	11,187	23,902	41,152	32,443	25,130	27,249	26,666
	F	1,541	5,131	10,467	22,626	43,930	34,656	30,958	35,026	36,201
	P	3,251	10,651	21,654	46,528	85,082	67,099	56,088	62,275	62,867

(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.

6.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1999^p—continued

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)									Total
		45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
Australia	M	447,995	382,810	288,682	230,100	205,610	187,731	137,996	78,997	48,930	7,187,236
	F	448,418	382,151	294,298	244,030	230,988	229,411	195,189	135,248	120,740	7,297,538
	P	896,413	764,961	582,980	474,130	436,598	417,142	333,185	214,245	169,670	14,484,774
<i>Oceania & Antarctica(a) —</i>											
New Zealand	M	17,639	14,467	9,430	5,256	3,929	2,954	1,821	1,022	856	185,322
	F	15,837	12,693	7,931	4,829	3,672	3,032	2,294	1,639	1,565	176,250
	P	33,476	27,160	17,361	10,085	7,601	5,986	4,115	2,661	2,421	361,572
Total Oceania & Antarctica	M	21,577	16,838	11,110	6,425	4,738	3,452	2,127	1,180	945	232,222
	F	20,167	15,317	9,854	6,080	4,655	3,671	2,786	1,885	1,761	228,628
	P	41,744	32,155	20,964	12,505	9,393	7,123	4,913	3,065	2,706	460,850
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>											
Germany	M	5,798	13,159	7,642	6,141	5,521	3,856	2,098	706	565	60,542
	F	5,749	12,898	5,643	5,093	4,880	6,228	4,400	1,435	1,403	62,924
	P	11,547	26,057	13,285	11,234	10,401	10,084	6,498	2,141	1,968	123,466
Greece	M	6,708	9,359	10,800	11,414	9,196	5,673	2,414	894	855	71,366
	F	7,070	10,923	11,054	10,542	7,597	4,209	2,192	1,100	1,483	68,830
	P	13,778	20,282	21,854	21,956	16,793	9,882	4,606	1,994	2,338	140,196
Italy	M	12,283	16,342	15,017	16,933	19,428	15,075	9,201	2,889	2,717	130,150
	F	11,042	14,137	13,260	15,339	15,176	11,881	8,780	3,258	4,104	114,464
	P	23,325	30,479	28,277	32,272	34,604	26,956	17,981	6,147	6,821	244,614
United Kingdom	M	59,463	71,159	56,848	46,796	37,194	33,685	27,908	12,845	11,002	593,226
	F	54,981	63,325	51,229	43,320	35,548	31,283	33,080	18,652	22,445	578,203
	P	114,444	134,483	108,077	90,116	72,742	64,969	60,988	31,498	33,447	1,171,430
Ireland	M	2,836	3,194	2,528	2,197	1,802	1,656	1,151	443	268	28,909
	F	2,614	2,439	2,112	1,833	1,502	1,224	1,271	707	668	26,855
	P	5,450	5,634	4,640	4,030	3,304	2,879	2,422	1,149	936	55,763
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	M	11,550	11,791	12,376	11,494	8,289	4,177	2,843	760	772	107,893
	F	11,763	10,193	9,457	9,097	6,830	4,127	3,009	843	1,113	100,510
	P	23,313	21,984	21,833	20,591	15,119	8,304	5,852	1,603	1,885	208,403
Total Europe & the Former USSR	M	124,613	156,527	128,736	115,893	100,417	83,309	62,512	25,319	20,984	1,236,683
	F	117,987	141,335	112,832	102,982	88,068	78,541	70,664	33,660	37,957	1,186,810
	P	242,600	297,862	241,568	218,875	188,485	161,850	133,176	58,979	58,941	2,423,493
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>											
Lebanon	M	4,469	4,292	3,012	1,955	1,391	1,025	565	149	176	40,834
	F	3,891	2,679	1,919	1,510	1,273	942	540	174	228	37,152
	P	8,360	6,971	4,931	3,465	2,664	1,967	1,105	323	404	77,986
Total Middle East & North Africa	M	11,647	11,274	8,605	5,782	4,602	3,234	2,107	779	636	117,820
	F	10,622	8,414	5,790	4,640	4,233	3,329	2,308	985	941	106,245
	P	22,269	19,688	14,395	10,422	8,835	6,563	4,415	1,764	1,577	224,065
<i>South-East Asia —</i>											
Malaysia	M	4,155	3,066	2,011	1,252	701	416	298	127	61	44,756
	F	5,464	3,524	2,088	1,208	816	559	411	192	119	50,091
	P	9,619	6,590	4,099	2,460	1,517	975	709	319	180	94,847
Philippines	M	3,982	2,499	1,154	671	475	500	454	197	96	42,730
	F	9,525	5,693	2,709	1,418	1,254	1,105	842	367	190	74,157
	P	13,507	8,192	3,863	2,089	1,729	1,605	1,296	564	286	116,887
Viet Nam	M	7,766	4,252	2,828	1,826	1,922	1,320	756	316	194	87,270
	F	8,093	4,051	2,733	2,288	2,285	1,596	1,039	483	367	87,979
	P	15,859	8,303	5,561	4,114	4,207	2,916	1,795	799	561	175,249
Total South-East Asia	M	21,681	13,707	8,573	5,616	4,584	3,279	2,378	1,040	522	256,339
	F	29,838	17,665	10,164	6,908	5,983	4,592	3,397	1,599	1,079	301,761
	P	51,519	31,372	18,737	12,524	10,567	7,871	5,775	2,639	1,601	558,100

(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.

6.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1999p—*continued*

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)								
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<i>North-East Asia —</i>										
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	M	403	970	3,361	3,906	3,097	3,713	7,248	12,164	10,115
	F	389	925	2,990	3,639	3,152	6,147	9,215	12,656	9,930
	P	792	1,895	6,351	7,545	6,249	9,860	16,463	24,820	20,045
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	M	364	1,339	2,217	4,760	6,961	3,111	1,909	2,458	2,456
	F	340	1,195	2,152	4,280	6,296	3,122	2,562	3,138	3,255
	P	704	2,534	4,369	9,040	13,257	6,233	4,471	5,596	5,711
<i>Total North-East Asia</i>	M	1,583	3,804	7,845	13,822	16,240	12,966	12,338	17,786	15,554
	F	1,383	3,520	7,823	13,473	17,543	16,314	15,960	19,592	16,761
	P	2,966	7,324	15,668	27,295	33,783	29,280	28,298	37,378	32,315
<i>Southern Asia —</i>										
India	M	428	1,380	1,893	2,666	5,842	4,835	5,318	5,899	5,500
	F	484	1,320	1,744	1,727	2,256	3,692	5,054	5,364	4,588
	P	912	2,700	3,637	4,393	8,098	8,527	10,372	11,263	10,088
Sri Lanka	M	167	669	1,372	1,558	2,104	2,061	2,305	3,485	3,528
	F	158	710	1,332	1,591	1,599	1,899	2,696	3,424	3,366
	P	325	1,379	2,704	3,149	3,703	3,960	5,001	6,909	6,894
<i>Total Southern Asia</i>	M	865	2,834	4,372	5,297	10,152	8,949	9,864	11,740	10,889
	F	897	2,814	4,206	4,298	5,253	7,265	9,506	10,330	9,146
	P	1,762	5,648	8,578	9,595	15,405	16,214	19,370	22,070	20,035
<i>Northern America —</i>										
United States of America	M	750	1,994	2,076	2,184	2,179	2,522	3,549	4,498	4,298
	F	647	1,859	1,976	1,858	1,919	2,543	3,331	3,842	3,526
	P	1,397	3,853	4,052	4,042	4,098	5,065	6,880	8,340	7,824
<i>Total Northern America</i>	M	955	2,533	2,727	3,157	3,619	4,350	5,247	6,363	5,978
	F	857	2,392	2,590	2,716	3,410	4,416	5,194	5,760	5,333
	P	1,812	4,925	5,317	5,873	7,029	8,766	10,441	12,123	11,311
<i>South America, Central America and the Caribbean</i>	M	139	637	1,824	2,908	3,152	4,216	4,199	4,307	3,802
	F	161	551	1,746	2,815	2,931	4,058	4,442	4,607	4,546
	P	300	1,188	3,570	5,723	6,083	8,274	8,641	8,914	8,348
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>										
South Africa	M	904	1,692	2,313	3,043	3,203	3,220	3,229	3,545	3,758
	F	768	1,589	2,255	2,856	3,084	3,365	3,350	3,623	3,913
	P	1,672	3,281	4,568	5,899	6,287	6,585	6,579	7,168	7,671
<i>Total Africa (excl. North Africa)</i>	M	1,192	2,364	3,543	5,006	5,884	5,926	6,743	7,977	8,060
	F	987	2,209	3,371	4,618	5,768	6,176	6,721	7,735	7,894
	P	2,179	4,573	6,914	9,624	11,652	12,102	13,464	15,712	15,954
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	M	14,240	38,946	63,136	97,150	138,718	150,547	181,938	220,288	215,061
	F	13,339	36,751	60,333	91,247	136,409	154,056	187,912	221,866	218,930
	P	27,579	75,697	123,469	188,397	275,127	304,603	369,850	442,154	433,991
Total	M	653,209	683,480	674,420	684,184	694,538	743,210	704,477	752,176	708,715
	F	619,341	648,955	642,684	649,996	666,400	736,261	707,857	754,850	711,564
	P	1,272,550	1,332,435	1,317,104	1,334,180	1,360,938	1,479,471	1,412,334	1,507,026	1,420,279

6.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1999^p—continued

Country of birth	Sex	Age group (years)									Total
		45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
<i>North-East Asia —</i>											
China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province)	M	6,488	5,659	3,538	4,042	4,103	2,986	2,118	1,062	768.0	75,741
	F	6,154	4,948	3,669	4,468	3,957	3,122	2,590	1,610	1,465	81,026
	P	12,642	10,607	7,207	8,510	8,060	6,108	4,708	2,672	2,233	156,767
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of China)	M	2,109	953.0	473.0	444.0	270.0	153.0	106.0	45.0	29.0	30,157
	F	2,745	1,168	448.0	413.0	293.0	168.0	134.0	74.0	48.0	31,831
	P	4,854	2,121	921.0	857.0	563.0	321.0	240.0	119.0	77.0	61,988
<i>Total North-East Asia</i>	M	11,314	8,831	5,507	5,340	4,865	3,436	2,390	1,182	846.0	145,649
	F	11,884	8,138	5,261	5,606	4,866	3,733	3,020	1,801	1,640	158,318
	P	23,198	16,969	10,768	10,946	9,731	7,169	5,410	2,983	2,486	303,967
<i>Southern Asia —</i>											
India	M	4,741	4,326	3,380	2,371	2,017	1,640	1,067	578.0	374.0	54,255
	F	3,994	3,838	2,915	2,418	2,272	1,824	1,482	831.0	653.0	46,456
	P	8,735	8,164	6,295	4,789	4,289	3,464	2,549	1,409	1,027	100,711
Sri Lanka	M	3,321	2,644	1,722	1,065	929.0	696.0	544.0	286.0	188.0	28,644
	F	2,869	2,070	1,383	1,112	1,065	897.0	748.0	468.0	348.0	27,735
	P	6,190	4,714	3,105	2,177	1,994	1,593	1,292	754.0	536.0	56,379
<i>Total Southern Asia</i>	M	9,319	7,645	5,512	3,651	3,134	2,483	1,681	889.0	586.0	99,862
	F	7,652	6,359	4,578	3,746	3,520	2,834	2,331	1,339	1,038	87,112
	P	16,971	14,004	10,090	7,397	6,654	5,317	4,012	2,228	1,624	186,974
<i>Northern America —</i>											
United States of America	M	3,993	3,941	2,360	1,124	732.0	622.0	610.0	359.0	166.0	37,957
	F	3,590	2,940	1,421	671.0	506.0	419.0	332.0	232.0	258.0	31,870
	P	7,583	6,881	3,781	1,795	1,238	1,041	942.0	591.0	424.0	69,827
<i>Total Northern America</i>	M	5,411	5,110	3,177	1,574	1,133	938.0	857.0	519.0	273.0	53,921
	F	4,911	4,001	2,063	1,019	843.0	717.0	747.0	438.0	506.0	47,913
	P	10,322	9,111	5,240	2,593	1,976	1,655	1,604	957.0	779.0	101,834
<i>South America, Central America and the Caribbean</i>	M	4,088	4,150	3,003	1,712	979.0	551.0	300.0	163.0	135.0	40,265
	F	4,845	4,228	2,891	1,634	1,221	831.0	601.0	394.0	360.0	42,862
	P	8,933	8,378	5,894	3,346	2,200	1,382	901.0	557.0	495.0	83,127
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>											
South Africa	M	3,814	3,126	2,014	1,271	927.0	659.0	505.0	274.0	242.0	37,739
	F	3,732	2,820	1,772	1,278	1,017	861.0	718.0	437.0	553.0	37,991
	P	7,546	5,946	3,786	2,549	1,944	1,520	1,223	711.0	795.0	75,730
<i>Total Africa (excl. North Africa)</i>	M	7,540	5,551	3,655	2,391	1,758	1,298	847.0	434.0	332.0	70,501
	F	7,088	4,994	3,175	2,252	1,856	1,511	1,224	742.0	782.0	69,103
	P	14,628	10,545	6,830	4,643	3,614	2,809	2,071	1,176	1,114	139,604
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	M	217,190	229,633	177,878	148,384	126,210	101,980	75,199	31,505	25,259	2,253,262
	F	214,994	210,451	156,608	134,867	115,245	99,759	87,078	42,843	46,064	2,228,752
	P	432,184	440,084	334,486	283,251	241,455	201,739	162,277	74,348	71,323	4,482,014
Total	M	665,185	612,443	466,560	378,484	331,820	289,711	213,195	110,502	74,189	9,440,498
	F	663,412	592,602	450,906	378,897	346,233	329,170	282,267	178,091	166,804	9,526,290
	P	1,328,597	1,205,045	917,466	757,381	678,053	618,881	495,462	288,593	240,993	18,966,788

6.4 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
Overseas									
<i>Oceania & Antarctica(a) —</i>									
Fiji	24,685	6,512	6,700	865	658	328	161	577	40,487
New Zealand	95,493	46,186	109,433	10,376	42,141	3,880	3,712	3,801	315,054
Other	21,965	7,050	19,517	1,342	1,785	469	923	1,307	54,365
Total	142,143	59,748	135,650	12,583	44,584	4,677	4,796	5,685	409,906
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>									
Cyprus	8,461	10,244	1,299	1,692	459	57	197	136	22,545
Germany	35,624	33,183	20,222	14,623	10,928	2,238	1,078	2,852	120,753
Greece	46,204	69,294	4,822	14,020	3,860	701	1,283	1,563	141,750
Hungary	10,718	8,307	3,330	2,322	1,530	303	123	616	27,249
Italy	72,083	107,732	17,819	29,292	27,423	1,345	641	2,790	259,125
Malta	22,137	26,544	3,048	2,136	1,197	119	63	384	55,628
Netherlands	23,314	28,428	16,604	9,732	11,962	3,030	679	1,582	95,339
Poland	20,701	25,120	5,960	8,716	7,613	1,175	104	1,498	70,891
United Kingdom	313,727	238,023	191,937	143,477	223,526	24,885	8,447	19,974	1,164,088
Ireland	19,184	13,141	7,628	3,876	10,215	652	409	815	55,925
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	73,401	75,203	12,762	10,918	15,845	903	321	4,420	193,775
Former USSR & Baltic States	19,490	20,817	3,698	5,930	2,631	550	60	935	54,116
Other	58,138	37,331	24,921	10,971	15,572	1,945	1,590	4,257	154,740
Total	723,182	693,367	314,050	257,705	332,761	37,903	14,995	41,822	2,415,924
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>									
Egypt	19,525	13,208	1,588	1,205	1,698	87	47	280	37,639
Lebanon	57,631	15,345	1,229	1,634	920	76	26	432	77,293
Turkey	13,016	16,362	948	613	748	44	24	149	31,904
Other	36,907	16,295	3,340	2,573	4,715	281	175	730	65,018
Total	127,079	61,210	7,105	6,025	8,081	488	272	1,591	211,854
<i>South-East Asia —</i>									
Indonesia	19,046	13,078	4,846	1,429	6,467	216	1,912	714	47,736
Malaysia	22,608	25,502	8,414	4,643	19,862	761	833	1,649	85,021
Philippines	52,347	22,199	14,516	4,363	5,235	740	1,945	1,325	102,675
Singapore	7,811	6,939	3,881	1,232	10,082	330	290	717	31,393
Viet Nam	66,572	59,959	11,966	11,465	10,977	207	585	2,430	164,164
Other	27,700	17,501	4,704	4,178	9,554	537	651	1,990	66,822
Total	196,084	145,178	48,327	27,310	62,177	2,791	6,216	8,825	497,811
<i>North-East Asia —</i>									
China (exc SARs & Taiwan)	71,571	30,684	7,978	3,307	4,987	428	376	1,803	121,145
Hong Kong & Macau (SARs of)	45,058	18,154	7,735	2,198	4,112	376	299	1,291	79,224
Other	42,906	11,033	17,005	2,205	4,377	473	269	1,411	79,682
Total	159,535	59,871	32,718	7,710	13,476	1,277	944	4,505	280,051
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	31,411	26,513	6,427	3,706	13,878	559	532	1,739	84,770
Sri Lanka	15,817	26,045	3,913	1,268	2,972	196	354	1,388	51,960
Other	12,868	5,317	1,308	543	1,857	152	121	747	22,913
Total	60,096	57,875	11,648	5,517	18,707	907	1,007	3,874	159,643
<i>Northern America —</i>									
Canada	9,323	5,174	6,037	1,667	3,559	515	303	848	27,426
United States of America	19,264	11,390	10,049	3,442	6,111	972	1,131	1,933	54,296
Other	109	41	111	19	90	7	6	23	409
Total	28,696	16,605	16,197	5,128	9,760	1,494	1,440	2,804	82,131
<i>South America, Central America & the Caribbean —</i>									
Chile	14,383	7,478	1,275	749	1,279	129	90	832	26,217
Other	29,119	12,790	6,888	2,127	4,028	486	193	1,106	56,741
Total	43,502	20,268	8,163	2,876	5,307	615	283	1,938	82,958
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>									
South Africa	23,096	12,911	9,438	2,320	11,791	815	219	779	61,371
Other	15,907	18,638	7,374	1,769	11,299	492	424	1,097	57,004
Total	39,003	31,549	16,812	4,089	23,090	1,307	643	1,876	118,375
<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. (b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Source of statistics

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Natural increase

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

Net estimated overseas migration

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

Net estimated interstate migration

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

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Source of statistics

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

9 Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* (Cwlth) by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994 with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995. The two main statistical changes affect *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' has been dropped; on the Outgoing Passenger Card 'Student vacation' has been dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' was changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped. The marital status question included 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto' however this question has since been deleted (see paragraph 10).

10 As from July 1998, DIMA has revised incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards will no longer be compulsory and answers to these questions will no longer be checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status has been deleted. Data on marital status is 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* (Cat. no. 3401.0).

11 From July 1998 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) are able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas and 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 new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.

12 In addition to the four *Marital status* categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', both passenger cards now include 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'. Whereas non-respondents were previously allocated on a fixed basis to the existing categories, non-response is now coded as a separate 'marital status'.

Source of statistics *continued*

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 Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data provide information on these movements. 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 point in time to determine the stock of people in Australia at that time.

The number of visitors temporarily in Australia and residents temporarily absent from Australia at the end of a given a 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.

As short-term visitors/residents can stay in/out of the country for a maximum period of twelve months, there is a time delay of twelve 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 March 1998. The number of temporary visitors in Australia at March 1998 consists of all short-term overseas visitors who arrived in Australia from the June quarter 1997 through to the March quarter 1998 and had left Australia after 31 March 1998. Similarly, the number of Australian residents overseas short-term at 31 March 1998 are those who left Australia from the June quarter 1997 through to the March quarter 1998 and who returned to Australia after 31 March 1998. 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.

Scope and coverage

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

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

Country classifications

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

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 classifications

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.

Corrections and imputations

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

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

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

21 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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

24 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

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

26 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
 Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

<i>Region</i>	<i>Country</i>
Oceania and Antarctica	Australia Fiji Papua New Guinea New Zealand Other Oceania
Europe and the Former USSR	United Kingdom and Ireland Greece Italy Malta Portugal Spain Former Yugoslav Republics Estonia Latvia Lithuania Ukraine Former USSR Former Czechoslovakia 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
South-East Asia	Myanmar Indonesia Cambodia Laos Malaysia and Brunei Philippines Singapore Viet Nam Thailand
North-East Asia	China (exc SARs & Taiwan Province) Hong Kong and Macau (SARs of China) Japan Korea Other North-East 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

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 and from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival from that at departure. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
 - long-term movements (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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<p>Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.</p>
Marital status	<p>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.</p>
Median value	<p>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.</p>
Natural increase	<p>Excess of births over deaths.</p>
Net interstate migration	<p>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.</p>

Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping..
Net population growth	For Australia, net population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, net population growth also includes net interstate migration.
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	Short-term arrivals comprise: <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	Short-term departures comprise: <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.
Standardised mortality ratio (SMR)	The ratio of the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
State or Territory of clearance	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.
State or Territory of intended residence	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.
State or Territory of intended stay	Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the State or Territory in which they intend to spend the most time.
State or Territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the State or Territory and SLA of usual residence of; <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	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

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