



1995-96

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM TUES 8 APR 1997

Migration

Australia

NOTES

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	revised
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
*	relative standard error greater than 25% and up to 50%
**	relative standard error over 50%. Figures should be used with caution.

.....

INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about these statistics, and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627 or Chris Mason on (06) 252 6522.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

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MAIN FEATURES

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

In 1995-96 there were 99,100 settler arrivals, an increase of 13% on the previous year.

For the first time on record, the largest group were those born in New Zealand (12% or 12,300), exceeding those born in the United Kingdom (11% or 11,300).

The most rapidly growing group were the China-born. Arrivals tripled between 1994-95 and 1995-96, from 3,700 to 11,200.

In 1995-96 there were 28,700 permanent departures from Australia, an increase of 6% on the previous year.

More than one-third of people leaving Australia permanently went to New Zealand. The United Kingdom (18%), the United States of America (8%) and Hong Kong (5%) were the other main destinations.

Former settlers made up 46% of permanent departures. About three-quarters of these returned to their country of birth.

Net permanent migration for 1995-96 was 70,500, an increase of 17% on the previous year.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

In 1995-96 there were 163,600 long-term arrivals, an increase of 8% on the previous year. There were 124,400 long-term departures, resulting in net long-term migration of 39,200.

In 1995-96, overseas visitors made up 52% of long-term arrivals. The United Kingdom, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the United States of America, Singapore and New Zealand, each contributed between 7% and 10% of overseas visitor arrivals.

Over half of long-term visitor arrivals stated education as their main purpose for journey, and most of these people were aged 15-24 years.

In 1995-96 there were 84,400 long-term departures of Australian residents. The United Kingdom was the most popular destination (27%), followed by the United States of America (11%) and Hong Kong (7%). The main reasons given for leaving Australia were employment (32%) and holidays (17%).

CATEGORY JUMPING

For the first time since 1989-90 category jumping was positive, at 4,500. This had the effect of increasing net overseas migration to 114,200.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION

During 1995-96 Australia's population grew by 1.3% to 18,289,000. Net overseas migration contributed 48% of this growth, compared to 38% in the previous year.

At 30 June 1996, 23% of Australia's population had been born overseas. The United Kingdom (29%) continued to dominate the overseas-born population. Those born in New Zealand (7%) and Italy (6%) were the next largest groups.

The birthplace groups that grew most rapidly in 1995–96 were Singapore (13%), China (12%) and Indonesia (12%).

At 30 June 1996, the overseas-born population had a higher median age than the Australia-born (44 years compared to 30 years).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Every State and Territory experienced population growth during 1995–96. Queensland had the highest growth rate of 2.4%, and Tasmania the lowest at 0.1%. Natural increase was the major component of growth for all States and Territories except Queensland.

Growth due to net overseas migration was greatest in New South Wales (0.9%), Western Australia (0.8%) and Victoria (0.6%).

In terms of net interstate migration, Queensland made the most significant gain (1.1%). Western Australia and the Northern Territory were the only other States or Territories to record population gains from net interstate migration. The largest decline was experienced by Tasmania (0.6%).

Queensland again recorded the largest population gain from total net migration (52,000). South Australia and Tasmania were the only States to experience loss of population through net migration.

The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the highest rates of population turnover (23% and 17% respectively).

SECTION 1

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

ARRIVALS

During 1995-96 there were 99,100 settler arrivals, an increase of 13% on the previous year. This was the highest intake since 1991-92 (107,400) but still well short of the peak of 145,300 experienced in 1988-89. Lower planning levels set for 1996-97 (74,000 under the Migration Program and 12,000 in the Humanitarian Program) should lead to a fall in the total intake of permanent arrivals in the future, despite rising numbers of migrants from New Zealand, who enter under the Trans Tasman Travel Arrangement.

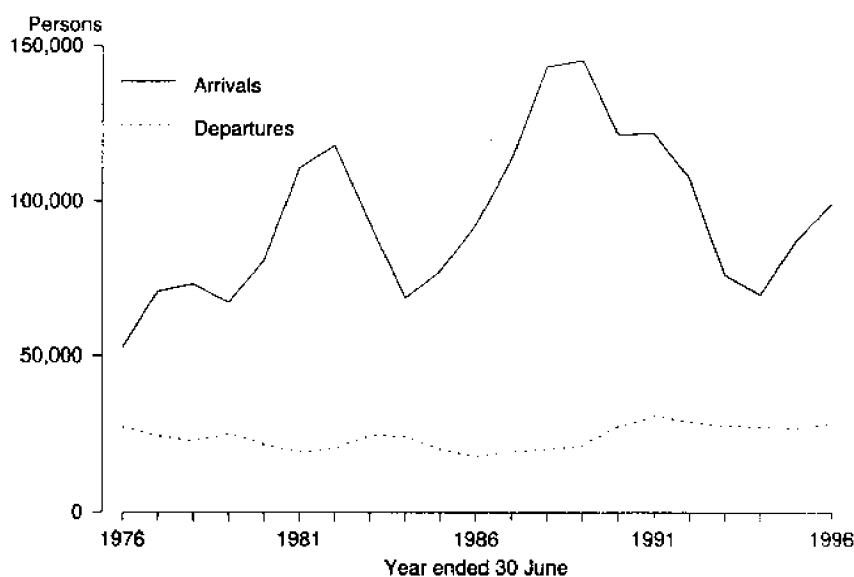
Country of birth

In 1995-96, settler arrivals were dominated by those born in New Zealand (12%), the United Kingdom (11%) and China (11%). Arrivals from New Zealand, at 12,300, were the highest since 1988-89 (23,500). For the first time on record, arrivals born in the United Kingdom were not the largest group, even though numbers of arrivals increased from 9,500 in 1992-93 to 11,300 in 1995-96.

Between 1994-95 and 1995-96 arrivals from China tripled from 3,700 to 11,200, making it the third largest group compared to eighth in the previous year. The fourth largest group were those from the Former Yugoslav Republics (7,700 or 8%), many of whom arrived under the Humanitarian Program.

There were continuing declines in the numbers of arrivals from Viet Nam (3,600 in 1995-96, a decline of 30% on the previous year) and the Philippines (3,200 in 1995-96, a decline of 21% on the previous year). During the last 20 years the largest number of arrivals from Viet Nam occurred in 1990-91 (13,200), while arrivals from the Philippines peaked in 1987-88 (10,400). Numbers in both groups have been steadily falling since their peaks.

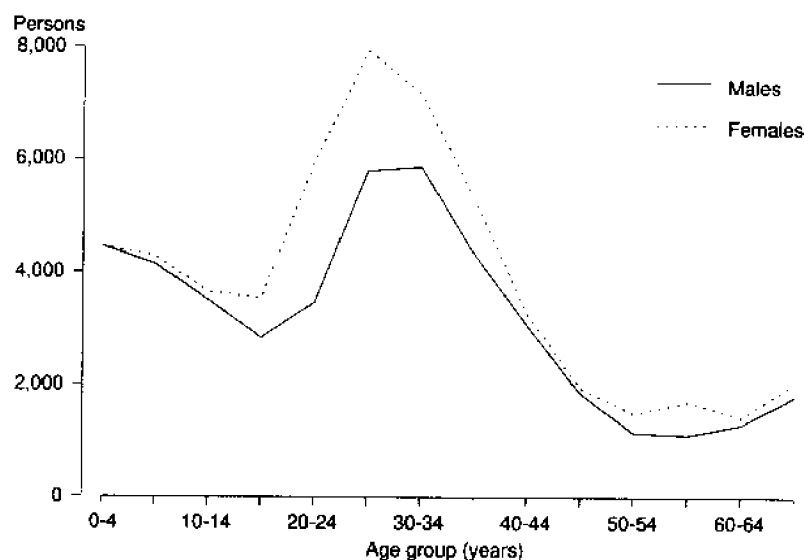
PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



Age and sex

In 1995–96, 55% of settler arrivals were female. Females outnumbered males in every age group except 0–4 years olds. The greatest differences occurred in the 20–24 (63% female), 55–59 (60% female) and 25–29 (58% female) years age groups.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS—1995–96



Settler arrivals had a younger age structure than Australia's population with 68% aged less than 35 years compared to 52% of the Australian resident population. The two largest groups of settlers were aged 25–29 years (14%) and 30–34 years (13%). Only 4% of arrivals were aged 65 years or more, compared to 12% of Australia's population.

DEPARTURES

In 1995–96 there were 28,700 permanent departures from Australia, a 6% increase on the previous year. Departures represented 29% of permanent arrivals, compared to 31% for the previous year. Former settlers comprised 46% of permanent departures.

Birthplace

The overseas-born comprised 62% of departures. The New Zealand-born made up 34% (6,100) of overseas-born departures, while people born in the United Kingdom accounted for 20% (3,600). People born in the Northeast Asian countries of Hong Kong, China and Taiwan, together accounted for a further 10% of overseas-born departures. All other birthplace groups had less than 600 departures.

Australian-born departures fluctuated from a low of 24% in 1982–83 to a 20-year high of 38% in 1995–96, after increasing steadily throughout the 1990s. These figures include children born in Australia to overseas-born parents.

Destination

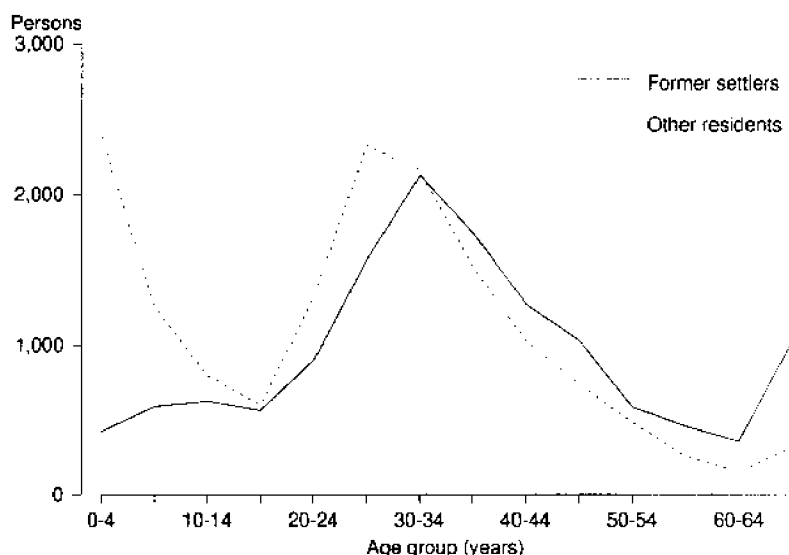
As in the previous year, New Zealand was the destination of more than one-third of people leaving Australia in 1995–96 (34%). The other main destinations were the United Kingdom (18%), the United States of America (8%) and Hong Kong (5%). This pattern has remained unchanged throughout the 1990s and was similar for both former settlers and other residents.

In 1995–96, 77% of the 13,300 former settlers departing Australia permanently returned to their country of birth. However, this proportion was higher for those born in New Zealand (92%), the Former Yugoslav Republics (86%) and the United States of America (85%).

Age and sex

Similar to permanent arrivals, those departing permanently had a young age structure. For total permanent departures the largest age groups were 25–29 years (14%), 30–34 years (15%) and 35–39 years (11%). Of former settlers, 3% were aged 0–4 years, compared to 16% of other residents, who include both children of the Australian-born population and children born in Australia to former settlers. In the older age groups, 11% of former settlers departing permanently were aged 60 years or more, compared to 3% of other residents.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FORMER SETTLER AND OTHER RESIDENT DEPARTURES



Just over half of permanent departures in 1995–96 were female. For both former settlers and other residents, women outnumbered men in the 20–24 and 25–29 years age groups. Among former settlers there were also more women in the 30–34 years and 75 years and over age groups. However, in the 35–39, 40–44 and 45–49 years age groups men outnumbered women.

Departure rates

The rate of permanent departures (the number of permanent departures per 100,000 people of the same birthplace group resident in Australia) varies markedly between different birthplace groups. While the highest numbers of departures are Australia-born, their rate of departure is relatively low (less than 100 per 100,000). In recent times, New Zealanders have been the most mobile group, leaving at a rate of over 2,000 per 100,000 since 1981. This level of movement is a reflection of the freedom of movement possible due to the lack of visa requirements for New Zealand citizens. Canadians and those born in the United States of America also exhibit high rates of departure, although the levels have been gradually falling over the last 20 years.

Given that a high proportion of departures occur during the first five years after arrival¹, long-established groups such as the Italian-born and German-born have declining rates of departure. These are also older and therefore less mobile groups. Rates of departure are also lower for birthplace groups with a high proportion of refugees among their recent arrivals, such as Viet Nam and the Former Yugoslav Republics.

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.

PERMANENT DEPARTURE RATES, Selected Countries of Birth

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....				
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Country of birth	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000
Australia	82	50	44	71	78
Canada	2 388	1 341	1 146	1 449	1 021
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	277	239	230	204	226
Germany(b)	345	209	145	186	154
Italy	165	141	102	100	68
Netherlands	419	279	142	262	127
New Zealand	1 575	2 373	2 179	3 150	2 043
Philippines	276	367	254	230	190
United Kingdom and Ireland	918	391	288	413	328
United States of America	2 334	1 608	1 291	1 455	844
Viet Nam	40	88	88	150	177
Total overseas-born	645	436	368	546	379
Total(c)	195	131	113	180	149

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

(b) Prior to 1991, the data include both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

(c) Includes other and not stated.

According to Price², high losses are associated with the country of origin having good social services, relatively strong economies or strong family ties, while losses are lower among settlers from countries with unsettled political conditions and/or with poor economies. Such settlers would find it either impossible or undesirable to return to their country of origin even in times of economic recession in Australia.

¹ A. Struik and D. Ward, 'The extent and consequences of emigration from Australia', *Second National Outlook Conference Proceedings*, Bureau of Immigration Research, Melbourne, 1992, pp. 227-43.

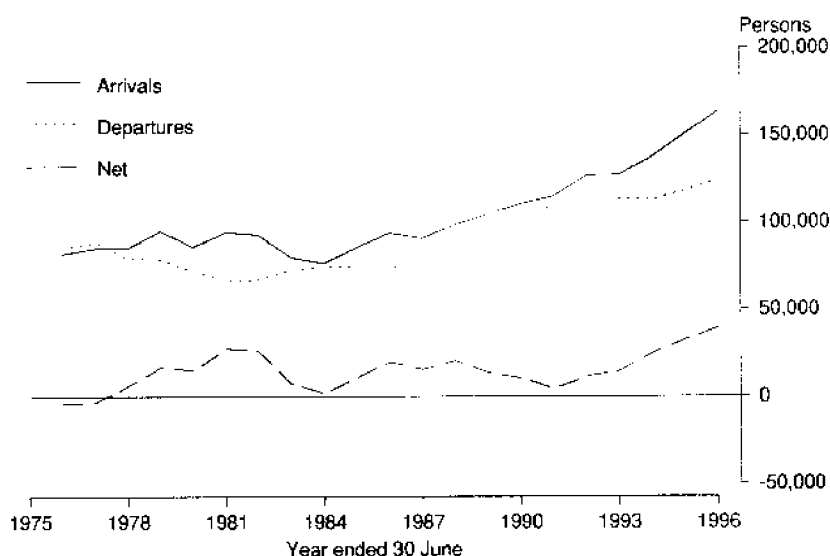
² Charles Price, 'Coalition immigration policy' *People and Place*, vol. 4, no. 3, 1996, pp. 4-8.

SECTION 2

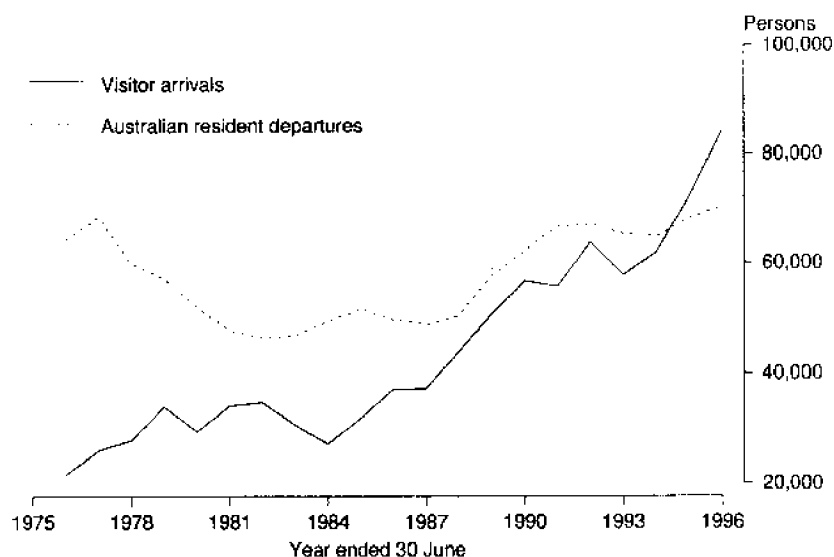
LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

In 1995-96 there were 163,600 long-term arrivals, an increase of 8% on the previous year. Long-term arrivals have been increasing since 1983-84, when a low of 76,500 was recorded. There were 124,400 long-term departures in 1995-96, an increase of 5% on the previous year. Net long-term migration for 1995-96 was 39,200.

LONG-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



COMPONENTS OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT



Long-term travellers fall into two distinct categories — overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia 12 months or more and Australian residents who intend to spend 12 months or more overseas. Over the last 20 years, long-term arrivals of overseas visitors have increased fourfold from 21,700 in 1975-76 to 84,400 in 1995-96. Long-term departures of Australian residents have exhibited a different pattern. They have

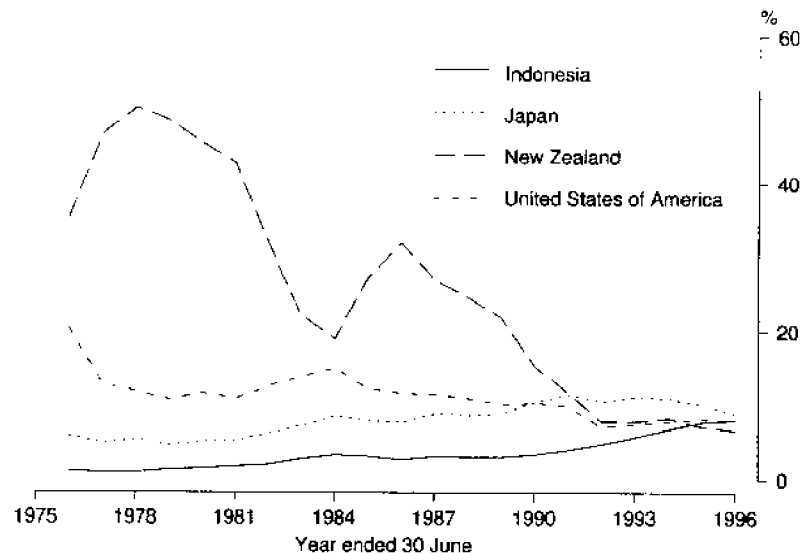
fluctuated between a low of 46,500 in 1981–82 and a high of 70,300 in 1995–96. Numbers of departures were generally low during the 1980s but have since increased.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

Country of residence

In 1995–96, a number of source countries contributed similar proportions of long-term visitor arrivals to Australia. The United Kingdom contributed 10%, Japan, 9%, Indonesia, Malaysia and the United States of America, 8% and Singapore and New Zealand, 7%. The distribution was markedly different twenty years ago, with most of the 21,700 long-term visitor arrivals coming from New Zealand (35%) and the United States of America (20%). The proportion of visitor arrivals from New Zealand has fluctuated greatly over the last 20 years, with peaks in 1977–78 (50%) and 1985–86 (32%) and troughs of 19% in 1983–84 and 7% in 1995–96. From the mid 1980s, countries such as Japan, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Singapore have emerged as important sources of long-term visitor arrivals.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE



Purpose of journey

Over half of long-term visitor arrivals came to Australia in 1995–96 for education, followed by 13% for employment and 10% for business. The majority of students (70%) were clustered in the 15–24 years age group and were evenly divided between male and female. Those coming for employment were generally older, with 42% in the 25–34 years age group, and 26% in the 35–44 years age group. Two-thirds of those coming for employment were male.

Purpose of journey differed with country of residence. In 1995–96, as in the previous five years, the majority of long-term visitor arrivals from Malaysia (92%), Indonesia (89%), Hong Kong (89%) and Singapore (88%) came for education. Education also attracted 28% of arrivals from Japan, marginally more than the 27% who came for business purposes. In contrast, 37% of people from New Zealand came for employment. Employment (33%) and holidays (28%) were the main reasons for visits by people from the United Kingdom, while those from the United States of America came for business (32%) and employment (25%).

Departures

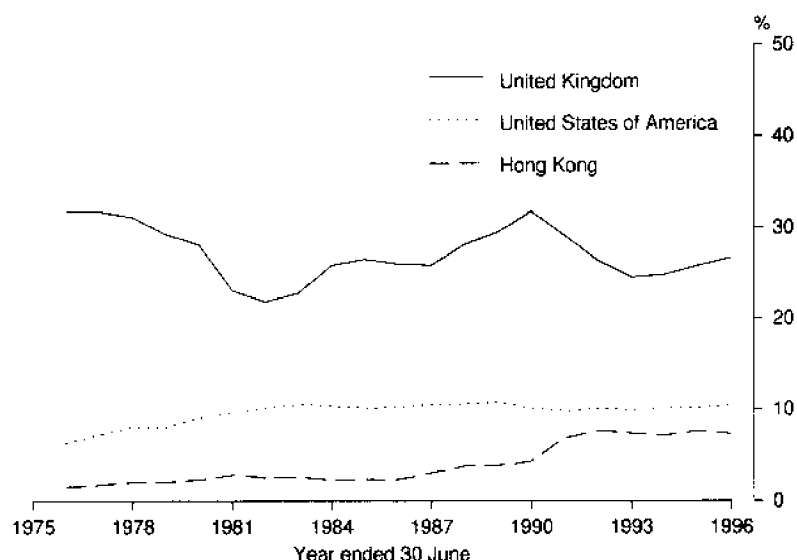
In 1995–96 there were 54,100 departures of long-term overseas visitors, the highest number for the last 20 years. Most overseas visitors stay in Australia less than three years. Students tend to stay between two and three years, while those on holidays and visiting friends and relatives tend to stay only one year.

AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

Destinations

In the last 10 years, Australian resident long-term departures have increased by 41%. In 1995–96, the most popular destinations were the United Kingdom (27%), the United States of America (11%) and Hong Kong (7%). The United Kingdom has been the most popular destination over the last 20 years, although the proportion of departures has fluctuated from 32% (21,900) in 1976–77 to 22% (10,100) in 1981–82. Departures to the United States have remained steady at between 9% and 11% since 1980–81. In contrast, departures to Hong Kong have increased markedly from 1% to 2% up until the late 1980s to 7% to 8% since 1990–91.

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS



Purpose of journey

In 1995–96, the main reason given for leaving Australia long-term was employment (37% of males and 28% of females), followed by holiday (19% of males and 24% of females). However, the main reason for travel varied with age and destination. Those aged 15–24 years were most likely to be having a holiday (43%) while those aged 25–34 years, the largest group, were leaving predominantly for employment (44%). The fact that 16% of departures were aged under 15 years suggests that Australians are a family oriented society, taking their children with them on holidays (27%) and on visits to family and friends (16%). For half the children in this age group a reason for travelling was not stated, strengthening the idea that they were accompanying their parents on overseas employment postings.

Employment was the main reason for travelling to most of the top 10 destinations.

Approximately half the people visiting Hong Kong, Singapore and Papua New Guinea did

so for employment. The exceptions were the United Kingdom, which attracted people for holidays (41%) and Greece, which attracted people visiting friends and relatives and having holidays (39% each).

Arrivals

In 1995–96, there were 79,200 long-term arrivals of Australian residents. This was the highest number of arrivals in the last 20 years. The pattern of arrivals mirrors the pattern of departures about three years earlier. Some four-fifths of Australians returned home within three years.

SECTION 3

CATEGORY JUMPING

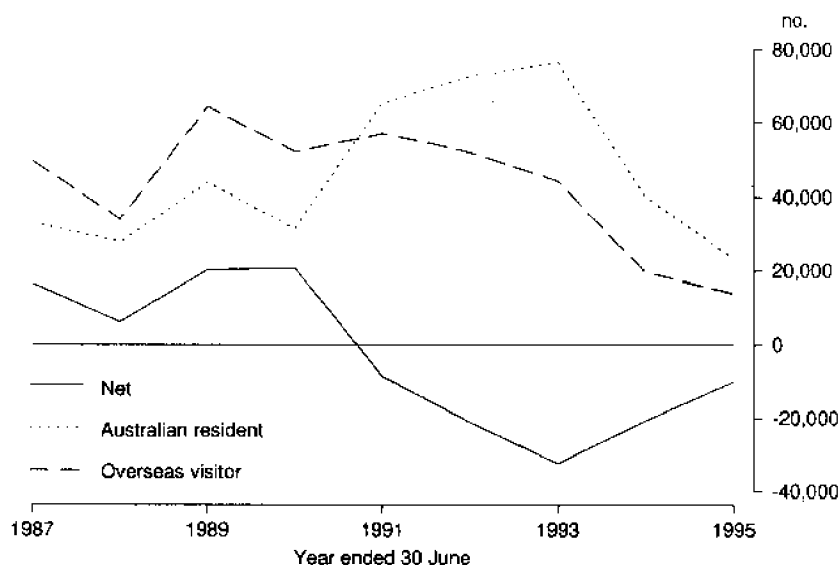
Because population estimates include permanent and long-term movers and exclude short-term movers, adjustments for the net effect of changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa are required. Category jumping is the term used to describe such changes. For example,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

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

TRENDS

In the late 1980s, category jumping of overseas visitors fluctuated, generally between 40,000 and 60,000 per year, while category jumping of Australian residents was 10,000 to 20,000 lower. However, in the early 1990s, there was a large increase in category jumping by Australian residents, as many people who had travelled overseas for a short-term trip stayed on, perhaps because of poor economic conditions in Australia. Category jumping by Australian residents reached a record 76,600 in 1992-93. With category jumping by residents exceeding that of overseas visitors since 1990-91, net category jumping has been negative.

CATEGORY JUMPING



Since 1992-93, category jumping among both Australian residents and overseas visitors has fallen, but at different rates, resulting in a reduction in the impact of net category jumping from -32,200 to -12,900 in 1994-95. Preliminary estimates of category jumping for 1995-96 are positive for the first time in five years.

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 157,000 but, without category jumping the peak would have been 143,000. Similarly, the trough of 30,500 in 1992-93 would have been 62,700, without category jumping.

In the 20 years to June 1996, category jumping has, in total, added only 8,700 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 notable exception to the virtually random variation occurred in 1988-89 and 1989-90 when overseas visitors born in China made a very large contribution to category jumping, reflecting the special arrangements under which Chinese visitors were granted permanent residence after entry to Australia following the events in Tiananmen Square. The 20,800 Chinese visitor category jumpers in 1989-90 represented the largest contribution by any birthplace group since category jumping has been calculated.

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 one than vice versa. A notable exception to this was the negative category jumping by overseas visitors born in Singapore, Hong Kong and the United States of America in 1994-95, when visitors changing from long-term to short-term outnumbered those changing from short-term to long-term by several thousand.

ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND CATEGORY JUMPING

Category jumping is a neutral concept and as such does not imply illegality. Category jumping only becomes illegal when it involves a person changing their travel intentions from short-term to long-term and in doing so breaching the conditions of their 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 and their movements are therefore not subject to immigration controls in Australia.

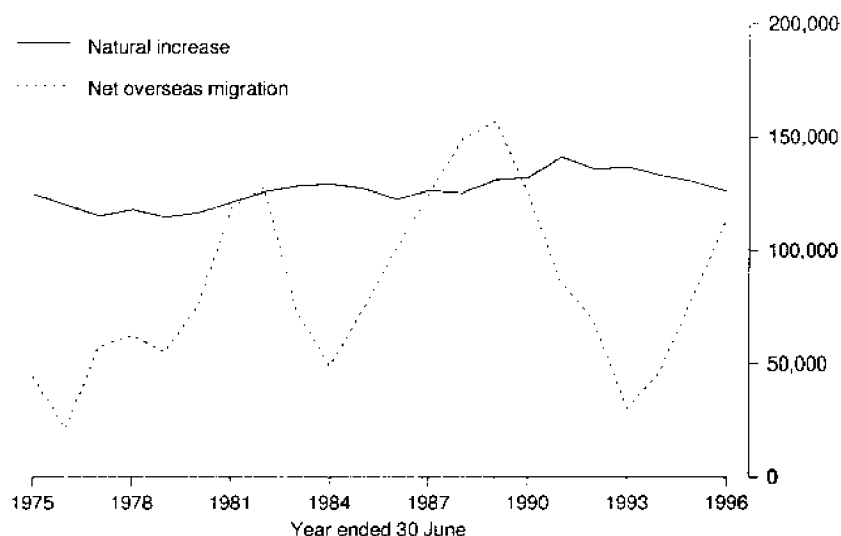
SECTION 4

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION

At 30 June 1996, the estimated resident population of Australia was 18,289,000. This represented a national population growth rate of 1.3% since 30 June 1995, the highest recorded since 1990-91 (1.5%). In the year ended 30 June 1996, the net population gain from overseas migration was 114,170 representing 48% of Australia's population growth. This compared to 38% during the previous year. Australia's net overseas migration consisted of 99,100 settler arrivals, 28,700 permanent departures, 163,600 long-term arrivals and 124,400 long-term departures, with an adjustment of 4,500 for category jumping.

The year ended 30 June 1996 maintained the trend observed in population growth over the last 20 years of relatively stable natural increase and markedly fluctuating net overseas migration in response to changes to the levels set in the migration and humanitarian programs.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

During the 1990s the proportion of Australian residents born overseas has remained stable at 23%. At 30 June 1996, the majority of overseas-born people residing in Australia were from six European and three Asian countries. The United Kingdom and Ireland continued to dominate with 29% of the overseas-born population, but for the fifth successive year this group experienced a decline in population numbers.

The most rapidly growing groups during 1995-96 included the Singapore-born (a 13% increase to 40,700), China-born (a 12% increase to 103,400) and Indonesia-born (a 12% increase to 46,900). The China-born had the greatest change in growth rates, increasing from 1.5% in 1994-95 to 12% in 1995-96. The high growth rates of some birthplace groups from Asian regions during 1995-96 reflect their relatively small sizes in the Australian population. Despite having a growth rate of 12% in 1995-96, at 30 June 1996 the China-born population were only the seventh largest overseas-born group and represented only 2.5% of the overseas-born population.

TOP TEN OVERSEAS BIRTHPLACES, Population and Growth

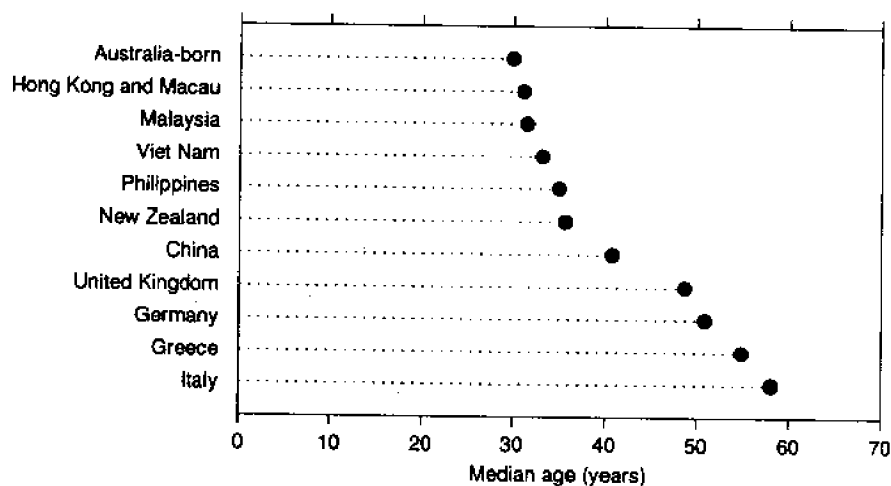
Country of birth	Estimated resident population, 30 June 1996.....		Change 1995-96
	no.	%	%
United Kingdom and Ireland	1 207 600	29.0	-0.2
New Zealand	297 500	7.1	2.6
Italy	258 800	6.1	-0.9
Viet Nam	149 900	3.5	2.4
Greece	144 600	3.4	-1.6
Germany	118 900	3.0	0.0
China	103 400	2.5	11.6
Hong Kong and Macau	98 000	2.3	7.5
Malaysia	96 100	2.3	5.4
Philippines	94 700	2.2	3.1
Other overseas-born	1 539 561	39.0	10.2
Total overseas-born	4 209 000	100.0	1.3

Over the last 20 years migrant groups from some well-established European source countries have recorded small population declines. These are older population groups where the number of deaths exceeds net overseas migration. The Former Yugoslav Republics is an exception, growing by 3.5% during 1995-96 in response to extra places in the Humanitarian Program being made available to people from these countries.

MEDIAN AGE

At 30 June 1996 the overseas-born living in Australia had a higher median age than the Australia-born (44 years compared to 30 years). The birthplace groups of Korea (29 years), Central America (29 years), Papua New Guinea (28 years), Singapore (27 years) and Thailand (25 years) had median ages lower than those born in Australia. Persons from South-east and North-east Asia also had relatively low median ages (33-35 years). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures often include many long-term students in Australia temporarily. The birthplace groups of the USSR and Baltic states (65 years), Hungary (58 years), Italy (58 years), Greece (55 years) and Poland (54 years) had high median ages. These groups tend to be from the early post-war migrant streams to Australia.

MEDIAN AGES OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS—30 JUNE 1996



SECTION 5

STATES AND TERRITORIES

The estimated resident population of Australia increased by 240,100 people in the year ended 30 June 1996. New South Wales showed the largest increase with 78,000 people, closely followed by Queensland which increased by 77,800, and Victoria 39,900. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are the most populous States and together have over three-quarters of Australia's population. Despite the continued growth in the population of New South Wales and Victoria, the proportion of Australians living in these States has declined. However, the proportion of the population living in Queensland continued to increase. The only major change in the population distribution between States and Territories over the past 20 years occurred in 1982 when Western Australia surpassed South Australia to become Australia's fourth most populous State.

RATES OF GROWTH

In 1995-96 Queensland experienced the highest population growth rate (2.4%) of all Australian States and Territories. Western Australia (1.8%) and the Northern Territory (2.1%), were the only other States and Territories that had growth rates above the national level of 1.3%. New South Wales was equivalent to the national level, while Victoria (0.9%), South Australia (0.1%), Tasmania (0.1%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.1%) were below.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

The three factors that influence population change in each State or Territory are natural increase, interstate migration and overseas migration.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH—1995-96

	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>Net migration gain</i>	<i>Total population growth</i>
<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
New South Wales	0.68	0.85	-0.26	0.60	1.28
Victoria	0.63	0.63	-0.36	0.27	0.90
Queensland	0.78	0.44	1.14	1.58	2.37
South Australia	0.52	0.28	-0.42	-0.14	0.37
Western Australia	0.82	0.78	0.22	1.00	1.82
Tasmania	0.55	0.11	-0.58	-0.47	0.08
Northern Territory	1.66	0.37	0.07	0.44	2.10
Australian Capital Territory	1.07	0.21	-0.15	0.06	1.13
Australia	0.70	0.83	..	0.63	1.33

Natural increase

The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory showed the highest levels of natural increase, well above the national level of 0.7%. Western Australia's and Queensland's levels were slightly above the national level while New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania had lower rates of natural increase.

In 1995-96, natural increase was the major component of population growth for all States and Territories except for Queensland. Queensland experienced a greater level of net migration gain, in particular net interstate migration, despite having a level of natural

increase greater than the national level. The population of New South Wales increased more by net overseas migration gain than by natural increase. However, New South Wales experienced negative net interstate migration which resulted in the State's overall net migration gain being lower than the natural increase.

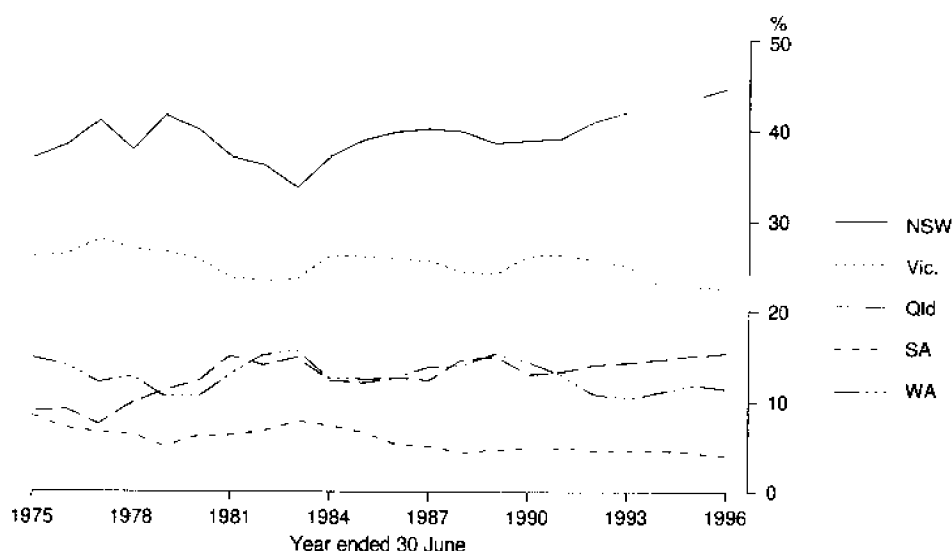
Overseas migration

Settler arrivals

There were 99,100 settler arrivals in Australia during 1995–96, 13% more than in the previous financial year. The eastern States continued to be the most popular States of intended residence for settlers, with 45% intending to live in New South Wales, 23% in Victoria and 15% in Queensland. The distribution of settlers to each State and Territory has changed little over the past 20 years, with New South Wales and Victoria consistently being the most popular destinations for the majority of settlers (over two-thirds of all settlers in 1995–96).

Prior to 1990–91, Queensland and Western Australia attracted similar numbers of settlers. However, in the early 1990s, Queensland's popularity increased while Western Australia's decreased. In 1995–96 the proportion of settlers intending to live in Queensland was 4 percentage points higher than for Western Australia. South Australia continued to attract 4% of all settlers in 1995–96 as in 1994–95, declining from 8% in 1982–83.

INTENDED STATE OF RESIDENCE OF SETTLER ARRIVALS



Permanent departures

While New South Wales has the largest proportion of settler arrivals, the State also has the largest proportion of permanent departures (37% of all permanent departures in 1995–96). Victoria and Queensland had the next largest proportions of permanent departures (both 20%) followed by Western Australia (14%) and South Australia (5%). Between 1990–91 and 1995–96, the proportion of permanent departures from New South Wales increased from 34% to 37% and in Victoria decreased from 23% to 20%.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration, which includes long-term as well as permanent movement, accounted for 48% of the increase in Australia's estimated resident population in 1995–96. New South Wales received 46% of total net overseas migration to Australia. Victoria received the next highest level (25%) followed by Queensland (13%), Western Australia (12%) and South Australia (4%).

Interstate migration

The distribution of Australia's population is constantly changing as people move between States and Territories. During 1995–96, 365,920 people moved from one State/Territory to another, 2% more than in the previous financial year.

Net interstate migration

For the past two decades Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory have generally experienced net interstate migration gains. However, since 1993–94 only Queensland and Western Australia have gained population each year although, in 1995–96, the Northern Territory (124) also gained population. The remaining States and Territories experienced net population losses through interstate migration, with Victoria showing the largest loss of 16,400.

In 1995–96, Queensland's gain from net interstate migration fell from 44,800 in the previous year to 37,500, continuing a downward trend that began after a record net inflow in 1992–93 of 53,000. Western Australia also recorded a lower net interstate migration gain than in the previous year (3,800 in 1995–96 compared to 4,900 in 1994–95).

Of the States that experienced substantial net population outflows due to interstate migration, Victoria's loss of 16,400 was 49% less than the record loss in 1993–94 of 31,900. New South Wales recorded the second highest population outflow of 15,600 followed by South Australia (6,200).

Population flows

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

Overall, Queensland (115,500) received the highest number of interstate arrivals in 1995–96, followed by New South Wales (87,900), Victoria (57,100) and Western Australia (33,200).

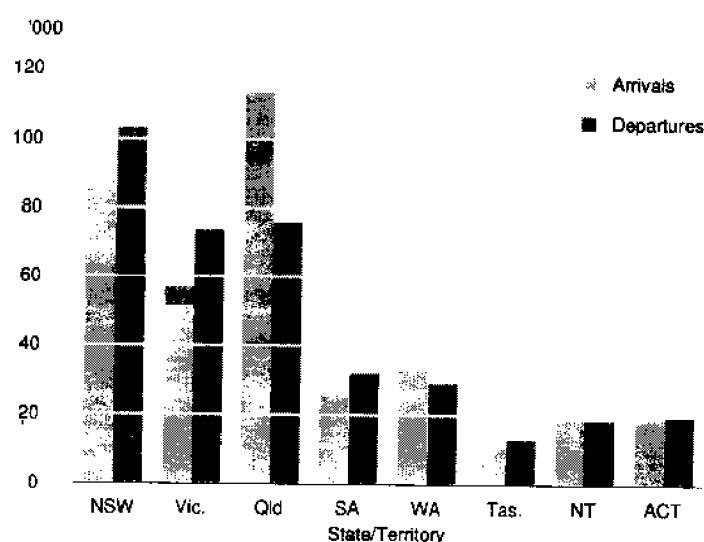
The most popular destination for people moving interstate during 1995–96 was Queensland. Over half (51%) of those from New South Wales moved to Queensland, 38% from Victoria, 27% from South Australia, 28% from Western Australia, 31% from Tasmania and 34% from the Northern Territory. New South Wales was the most popular destination for people leaving the Australian Capital Territory (52%) and Queensland (47%).

Queensland also recorded the highest interstate flow of 53,200 people moving from New South Wales. The opposite flow, from Queensland to New South Wales was the second highest interstate movement (35,800 people), resulting in a net gain from New

South Wales to Queensland of 17,400 people. The third highest flow was from Victoria to Queensland (27,900 people).

New South Wales experienced the largest number of interstate departures of 103,500 people. Queensland was the next highest (76,000) followed by Victoria (73,400) and South Australia (32,100).

ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1995–96



Compared to the sizes of their populations, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory tend to experience large population flows which nevertheless result in very low net interstate migration levels. In the Northern Territory, with an estimated total population of 177,700 at 30 June 1996 there were 18,860 interstate arrivals and 18,730 interstate departures during 1995–96 resulting in a net migration gain of only 120. Similarly, in the Australian Capital Territory, with a population of 307,500 at 30 June 1996, there were 19,000 interstate arrivals and 18,700 interstate departures during 1995–96 resulting in a net migration loss of 460.

Total net migration

All States and Territories experienced a net migration gain (the combination of interstate and overseas migration) during 1995–96, except South Australia (net loss of 2,120) and Tasmania (net loss of 2,230).

COMPONENTS OF NET MIGRATION—1995–96

State/Territory	Net interstate	Net overseas	Net migration gain
New South Wales	-15 682	52 077	36 395
Victoria	-16 359	28 149	11 790
Queensland	37 516	14 523	52 039
South Australia	-6 238	4 119	-2 119
Western Australia	3 826	13 522	17 348
Tasmania	-2 725	498	-2 227
Northern Territory	124	639	763
Australian Capital Territory	-462	645	183

Overall, Queensland recorded the highest net migration gain of 52,040 people, 46% of all net migration. Over a quarter (28%) of Queensland's gain was attributed to net overseas migration. New South Wales (36,400) experienced the second highest net migration gain. Despite a net interstate migration loss of 15,680 people, New South Wales received the largest gain from net overseas migration (52,100 people). Western Australia recorded the third highest net migration gain (17,300), 13,520 from net overseas migration and 3,830 from net interstate migration. Victoria recorded the fourth highest gain in net migration, consisting of the second largest gain in net overseas migration but the highest recorded loss in net interstate migration.

Despite small gains in net overseas migration, South Australia and Tasmania experienced losses in net migration. South Australia's gain of 4,120 from net overseas migration could not offset the loss of 6,240 from net interstate migration. Similarly, Tasmania gained 500 from net overseas migration but lost 2,730 in net interstate migration.

Compared with the previous financial year, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory were the only State and Territory to reverse their pattern of net migration. In 1994–95, Victoria showed a net loss of 5,650 people through interstate and overseas migration, which in 1995–96 became a gain of 11,790 people. This turnaround was caused by a substantial increase in net overseas migration which offset a smaller loss in net interstate migration. The Australian Capital Territory's pattern reversed because in 1995–96 there was a larger gain in net overseas migration than the loss in net interstate migration compared to 1994–95.

Population turnover

An alternative to using net migration to analyse migration flows is to use population turnover¹. Analysis of population turnover (the sum of arrivals and departures) and the turnover expressed as a proportion of the resident population allows the relative contribution of each State and Territory to overall migration flows to be analysed. Net migration may not indicate the contribution of a State or Territory to the overall migration flows 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.

NET MIGRATION AND POPULATION TURNOVER—1995–96

State/Territory	Net migration.....		Population turnover.....	
	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
New South Wales	36 395	0.6	361 827	5.9
Victoria	11 790	0.3	225 323	5.0
Queensland	52 039	1.6	254 089	7.7
South Australia	-2 119	-0.1	76 918	5.2
Western Australia	17 348	1.0	109 711	6.3
Tasmania	-2 227	-0.5	27 919	5.9
Northern Territory	763	0.4	41 146	23.3
Australian Capital Territory	183	0.1	50 680	16.6

(a) Percentage of the resident population of that State or Territory at 31 December 1994.

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

Since 1986, the highest population turnover has been in New South Wales, with a population turnover of 361,800 in 1995–96. Close behind were Queensland with 254,100 total movements and Victoria with 254,100. Tasmania had the lowest population turnover in 1995–96.

In 1995–96, the highest population turnover in percentage terms was in the two Territories. The population turnover of the Northern Territory was 23% of its resident population, and the Australian Capital Territory turnover was 17% of its resident population. Queensland was third largest with a population turnover of 8% of the resident population. This compares to the national average of about 3%. Victoria had the lowest population turnover in Australia at 5% of the Victorian population.

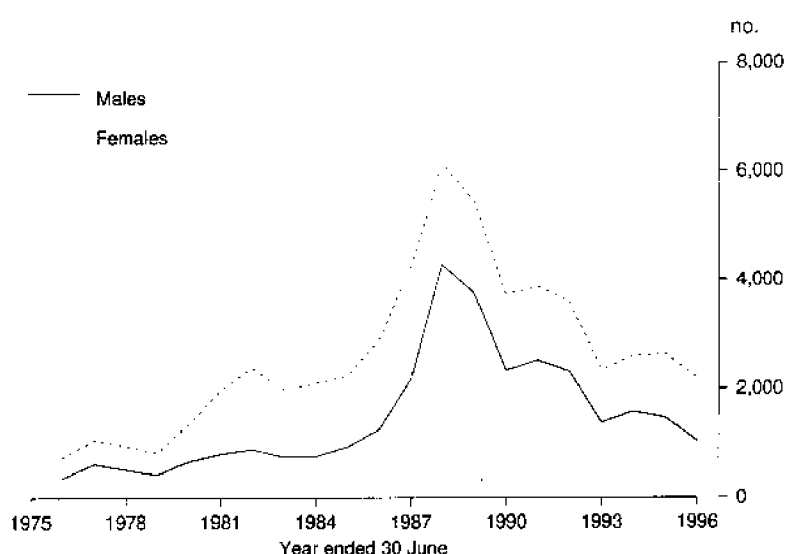
SPECIAL ARTICLE — PHILIPPINES-BORN SETTLERS

The Philippines is an important source of migrants to Australia. In 1995-96, 3,230 Philippines-born settlers arrived, representing the ninth largest group entering Australia and 3% of settler arrivals for that year. This was a 29% decline on the number of permanent arrivals from the Philippines in the previous year.

Over the past 20 years the general pattern of Filipino migration features a rise in settlers from 1,100 in 1975-76 to a peak of 10,400 in 1987-88. In this and the following year they were the third largest group of settler arrivals. After 1988 there was a decline in the number of settler arrivals from the Philippines. This trend closely mirrors the overall pattern of migration to Australia.

In common with many migrants born in Asian regions, the number of Philippines-born people permanently leaving Australia is relatively small. Between 1975-76 and 1995-96, there have been 2,000 permanent departures in total compared to 86,000 permanent arrivals.

PHILIPPINES-BORN PERMANENT ARRIVALS



MIGRATION PATTERNS

Filipinos have been present in Australia since the nineteenth century when Filipino communities helped pioneer the pearl shell and other maritime industries in northern Australia. However, between 1901 and the late 1960s, Filipino immigration to Australia was curtailed under the *Immigration Restriction Act (1901)* and there was a steady decline in the size of the Philippines-born community in Australia.

From the late 1960s Filipino migration to Australia increased in response to the liberalisation of Australia's immigration policy. The two largest groups of migrants were those entering under the skilled migration category and women granted entry to marry

Australian men. The climate of political uncertainty after martial law was declared in the Philippines in 1972 gave greater impetus to migration¹.

During the mid 1980s, there was a marked increase in immigration from the Philippines, followed by falling numbers of arrivals throughout the 1990s. During this period, a growing number of Filipino migrants have entered Australia under the family reunion category.

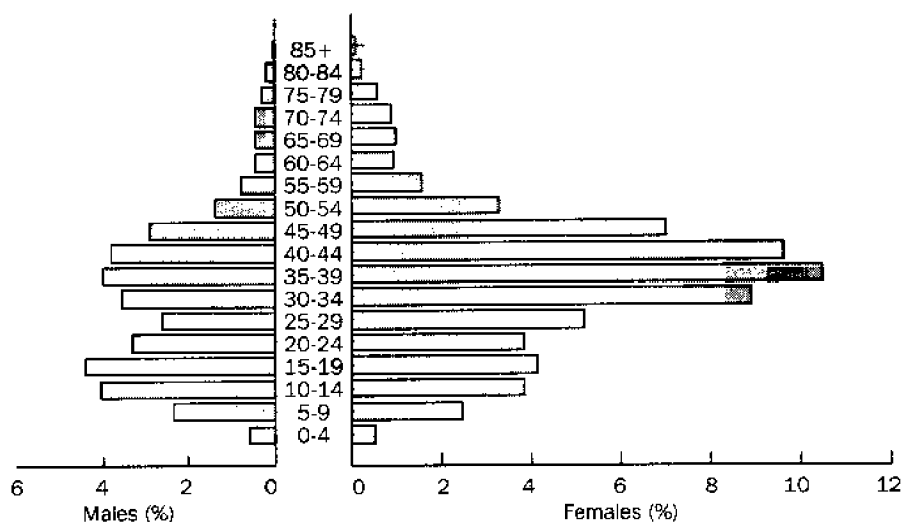
SPONSORSHIP

The Philippines-born population is characterised by strong kinship ties and this is reflected in high levels of sponsorship. It has contributed to the rapid growth of the Filipino community in Australia. In 1994-95, 86% of Filipino settlers arrived under the family eligibility category. Of these, 76% arrived as preferential migrants (sponsored spouses, fiancées, parents, dependent children etc.) and 24% were accepted as concessional migrants (sponsored non-dependant children, siblings, nieces, nephews, etc.)². Sponsors were both Philippines-born residents and Australian-born.

PHILIPPINES-BORN COMMUNITY IN AUSTRALIA

Since the mid 1960s the Philippines-born community in Australia has emerged as one of the fastest growing groups. From a relatively small resident community of 5,800 in 1976, the Philippines-born community expanded to 94,700 at 30 June 1996, representing 0.5% of the total Australian population. The Philippines-born community experienced a 3% increase during 1995-96. At every census between 1961 and 1991, the number of Filipinos counted in Australia has at least doubled.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PHILIPPINES-BORN RESIDENTS—30 JUNE 1996



¹ Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, *Community Profiles: 1991 Census: Philippines-born*, AGPS, Canberra, 1994, p. 3.

² Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, *Settler Arrivals 1994-95*, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p. 29.

AGE AND SEX

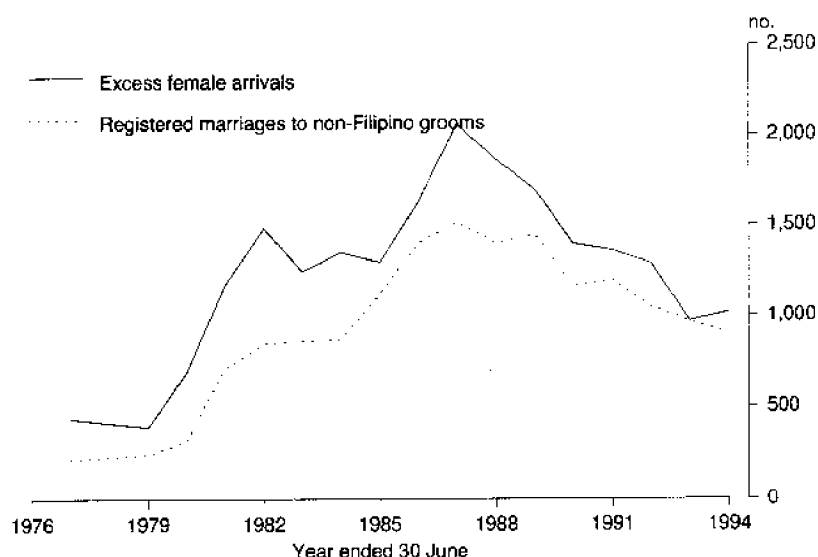
The Philippines-born community is younger than the total overseas-born group. At 30 June 1996 the median age of those born in the Philippines was 35 years. For the total overseas-born population the median age was 44 years. In contrast, the Philippines-born group is comparatively older than the Australian-born population, whose median age was 30 years.

Within the Philippines-born community in Australia, males tend to be younger than females. While 59% of Filipino males in Australia were aged under 35, only 45% of Filipino women were under this age; 45% of Filipino women in Australia were in the 30-44 years age group.

The most outstanding feature of both Filipino migration and the resident community has been the high proportion of women. Since 1961, females have outnumbered males among the Filipino community in Australia. No other immigrant community has such a low sex ratio (55 at 30 June 1996). The imbalance is mainly attributable to a high intermarriage rate between Filipino women and non-Filipino men.

Over the last 20 years, the excess of female settler arrivals over male has ranged from 390 in 1975-76 to 2,000 in 1986-87. These numbers correlate closely with the number of marriages registered between Filipino brides and non-Filipino grooms. For example in 1993-94 there was an excess of 1,000 female settler arrivals born in the Philippines. Marriage data shows that in the 1994 calendar year there were 900 marriages registered between Filipino brides and non-Filipino grooms.

FILIPINO FEMALES, Excess Settler Arrivals and Mixed Marriages(a)



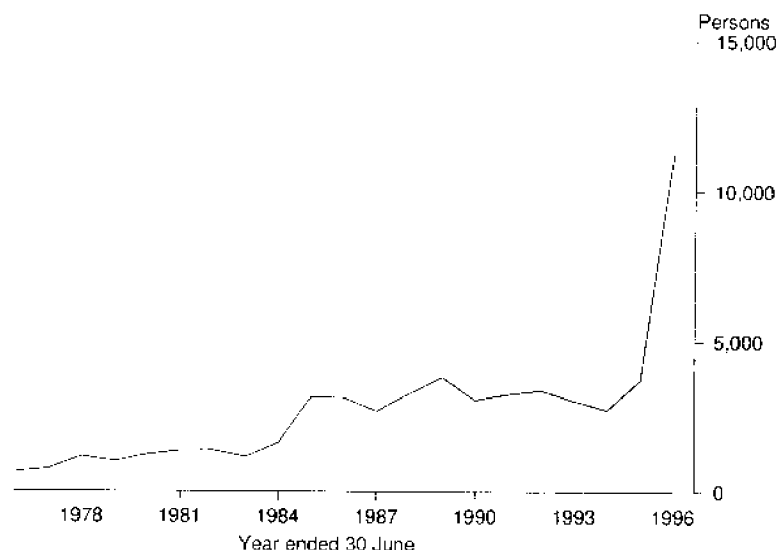
(a) Marriages registered in the following calendar year.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Marriages, Australia*, Cat. no. 3306.0, ABS, Canberra.

SPECIAL ARTICLE — CHINA-BORN SETTLERS

In 1995-96, 11,250 China-born settlers arrived in Australia, representing the third largest group of permanent arrivals and 11% of all settler arrivals for that year. This is more than three times the number of China-born settler arrivals in the previous year. It is likely that this increase reflects the arrival of persons sponsored by Chinese people who were temporarily living in Australia at the time of the Tiananmen Square incident and have only recently been given permanent resident status. It is also likely that some of these settlers have, in fact, migrated from Hong Kong even though they were born in China.

CHINA-BORN SETTLER ARRIVALS



MIGRATION WAVES

China-born migrants have a long history of settlement in Australia extending back over more than 150 years. While most of the early Chinese migrants came to Australia as contract or indentured labourers from the southern provinces, the latter half of the nineteenth century saw almost 100,000 Chinese migrants enter Australia to work in the goldfields¹. A decline in gold supplies, however, combined with an economic downturn, was associated with the development of increasing animosity towards the Chinese. This resulted in the introduction of numerous regulations which were designed to restrict the further entry of Chinese migrants into Australia. In 1901 the *Immigration Restriction Act* was passed which required new migrants to undertake a dictation test of 50 words in any European language. This effectively curtailed the number of Chinese entering Australia and was the forerunner of the White Australia Policy which sought to prohibit all non-European immigration.

In the 1950s and 1960s a small number of China-born and ethnic Chinese entered Australia as either children of European refugees or students, but the formal abolition of the White Australia Policy in 1973 led to a new phase in Chinese immigration to Australia.

¹ Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, *Community profiles 1991 Census China-born*, AGPS, Canberra, 1994, p. 1.

Most of the Chinese migrants who entered Australia during this period were, however, ethnic Chinese from Hong Kong and Indo-China with only a small number of China-born.

In the mid 1980s the Australian government changed the focus of its policy on international students from aid to trade and this resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of fee-paying overseas students from Asian regions. After the Tiananmen Square incident in 1989, the Australian Government granted four-year entry permits to all Chinese students who were in Australia at the time. A total of 37,614 Chinese persons¹, including students and their dependants, refugees and highly qualified people, were subsequently given permanent residence and became eligible to sponsor the migration of family members from China to Australia. It is likely that much of the increase in China-born settler arrivals for 1995–96 is a result of the sponsorships made by these recent permanent residents.

ELIGIBILITY CATEGORIES

In 1995–96, 88% of China-born settlers arrived as part of the Family Migration Program under which a potential immigrant can be sponsored by a relative who is an Australian citizen or a permanent resident of Australia². Of these, 95% arrived as Preferential migrants (sponsored spouses, fiancées, parents, dependent children etc.) while the remaining 5% arrived as Concessional migrants (sponsored non-dependent children, siblings, nieces, nephews etc.). The next largest groups of China-born settlers were those who arrived in the Independent (5%) and Business (4%) categories within the Skills component of the migration program.

GROWTH

The China-born community in Australia has expanded considerably from 19,500 residents in 1976. Between 1986 and 1991 the China-born population more than doubled, from 36,400 in 1986 to 76,800 in 1991. By June 1996 the China-born population grew to an estimated 103,400, and represented 0.6% of the Australian population.

SEX RATIO

During the nineteenth century almost all of the Chinese who came to Australia were male. In the 1861 Census only 11 China-born females were enumerated from a total of 38,258 China-born persons³. In June 1996, there were an estimated 53,200 female and 50,100 male China-born residents in Australia, or 94 males for every 100 females.

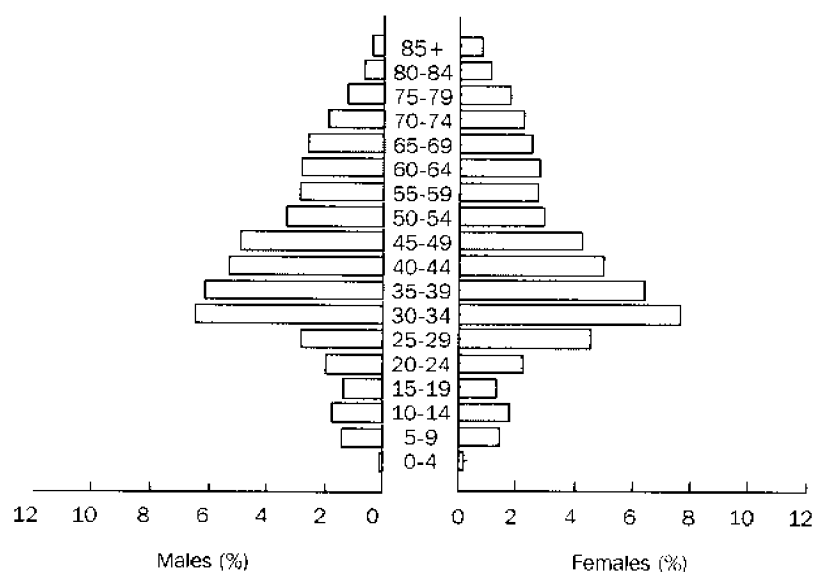
Of the China-born settlers who arrived in Australia in 1995–96, however, 7,300 were females and 3,970 were males. For settlers aged between 20 and 39 years, over three times as many females as males settled in Australia in 1995–96. This imbalance may be due to women being sponsored to join their spouses and prospective spouses in Australia.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, unpublished data.

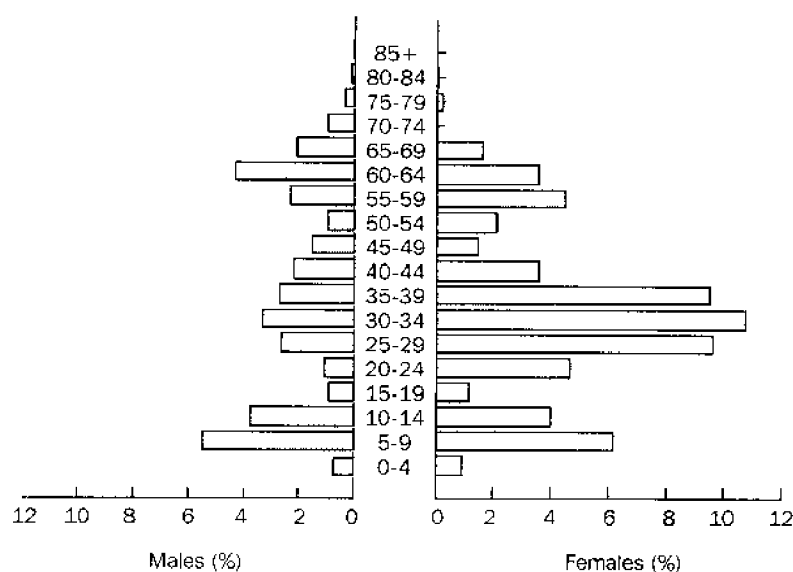
² Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Settler Arrivals 1995–96, Statistical Report No. 22*, DIMA, Canberra, 1997, p. 11.

³ Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994, *op. cit.* p. 1.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA-BORN RESIDENTS—30 JUNE 1996



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA-BORN SETTLER ARRIVALS—1995-96



AGE

The China-born community is somewhat older than the Australian-born population. It is also an older community than many other groups from the Asian regions because settlement began in the late 1950s¹. At 30 June 1996 it was estimated that the median age of the China-born population was 40.9 years compared to 30 years for the Australia-born population. It seems likely that the China-born population will gradually become younger as increasing numbers of younger people migrate to Australia. In 1986, 36% of the China-born population were aged 55 years or older but at 30 June 1996 it was estimated that this figure had dropped to 27%. However, of the China-born settlers who arrived in 1995-96 only 21% were aged 55 years or older. Women aged between 25 and 39 years accounted for 30% of the China-born settlers in 1995-96.

¹ Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994, op. cit. p. 8.

OCCUPATION

Of the 8,900 China-born settlers who arrived in 1995–96 and were aged 15 years or over, the largest single occupation group was professionals (29%), the next largest was persons not in the labour force (28%) and the third was managers and administrators (10%). Sex differences were apparent in the occupations of managers and administrators (17% males; 7% females), tradespersons (males 7%; females 3%) and clerks (males 3%; females 9%).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

According to Hugo and Maher¹, the China-born group of migrants is one of the most spatially concentrated in Australia, especially in Sydney and, to a lesser extent, Melbourne. At the 1991 Census, 83% of the China-born population lived in New South Wales and Victoria. The Municipality of Canterbury in New South Wales had the largest number of China-born people (4,195) of all Local Government Areas in Australia. The Bureau of Immigration and Population Research² notes that, since 1981, the proportion of China-born residing in New South Wales (57.0%) has remained relatively constant, while the proportion in Victoria has increased (from 21% to 26%). This pattern of spatial concentration was continued by those China-born settlers who came to Australia in 1995–96, with 63% intending to reside in New South Wales, 26% in Victoria and 5% in Queensland.

¹ Hugo, G. and Maher, C. *Atlas of the Australian people, National Overview*, Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p. 36.

² Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994, op. cit. p. 3.

SPECIAL ARTICLE — EDUCATION: A RAPIDLY GROWING EXPORT INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION

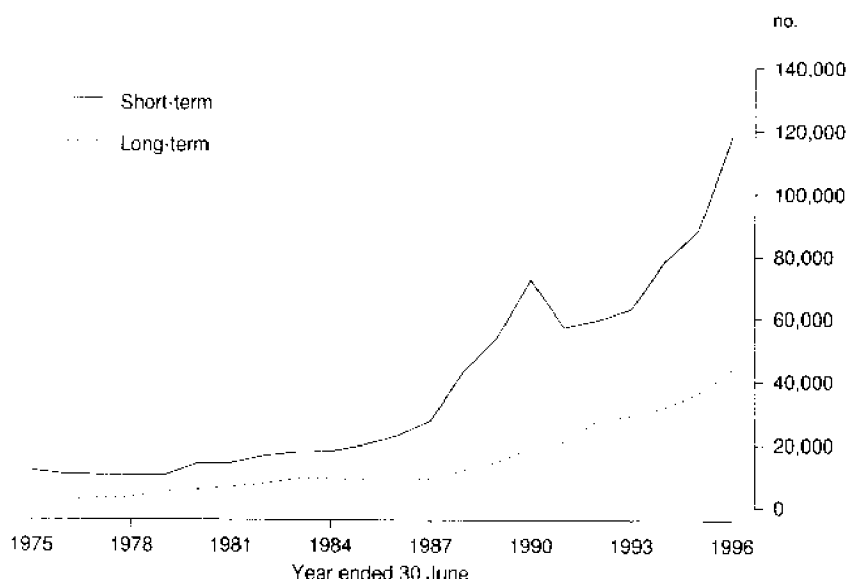
Many countries in the Asia-Pacific region regard Australia as an easily accessible country which provides high quality, internationally recognised education at a lower cost than traditional host countries such as the United States of America. In Australia, changes in government policy relating to overseas students over the last 20 years have enabled increasing numbers of overseas students to take advantage of these features. The export of education is one of the major success stories of the Australian service sector in recent years, generating earnings of more than \$1,000 million annually¹.

TRENDS IN TEMPORARY MOVEMENTS

Long-term movements have become an increasingly important feature of international migration flows to and from Australia. This is partly a consequence of the globalisation of corporations and markets² and is reflected in the main components of long-term movement — education, employment and business.

Over the past 20 years, the number of long-term visitor arrivals has more than trebled, from 23,600 in 1974–75 to 84,400 in 1995–96. The proportion of long-term arrivals who intend to study has grown from 12% in 1974–75 to about 50% in 1995–96. Predictably, students are clustered in the younger age groups. For example, in 1995–96, 68% of people arriving to study were aged 15–24.

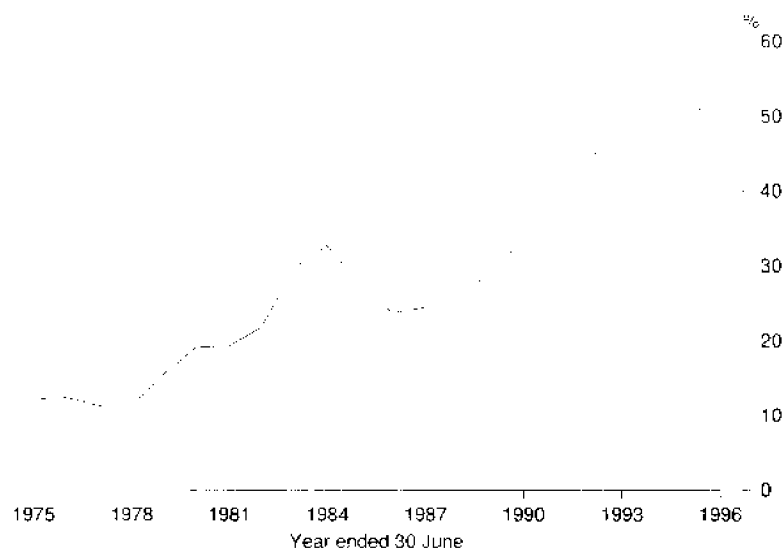
VISITOR ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION



¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996, *Year Book Australia 1996*. Cat. no. 1301.0, ABS, Canberra, p. 59.

² Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, *An overview of the Migration Program*. Dennis Richardson. Speech from the National Immigration and Population Outlook Conference, February 1995.

PROPORTION OF LONG-TERM ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION



The number of short-term visitor arrivals has also increased significantly over the last 20 years, from about 500,000 to 3.5 million. Less than 5% of short-term visitors state **their** main purpose for travel as education but the number involved is large and increasing rapidly. In 1995–96, 118,300 (3%) short-term visitors stated education as their main reason for visiting Australia, compared to 88,600 (2.5%) in 1994–95 and 10,400 (2%) in 1975–76. Similarly to long-term arrivals, students are clustered in the 15–24 age group, with 63% in this age group in 1995–96.

VISITOR ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION—1995–96

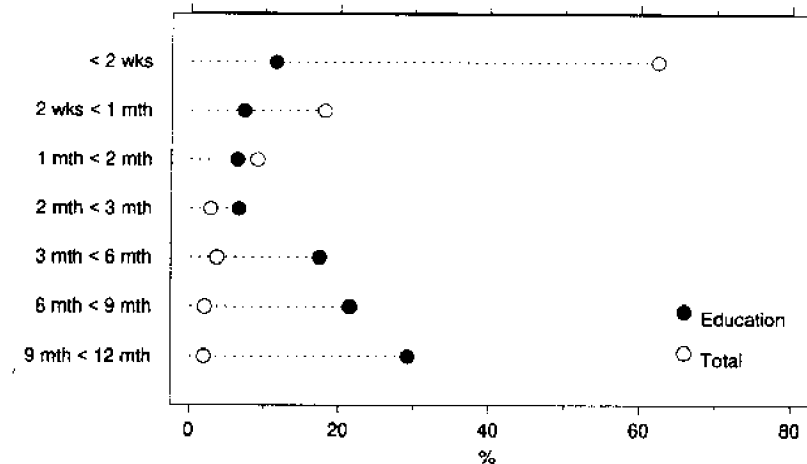
LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....					SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS.....			
Age (years)	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of all long-term arrivals	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of all short-term arrivals
PROPORTION (%)								
0-14	5.1	5.3	5.2	10.2	7.2	6.3	6.7	8.0
15-24	68.1	72.6	70.3	46.0	59.0	67.1	63.1	14.2
25-34	21.4	18.2	19.8	23.7	20.7	17.5	19.0	23.3
35-44	4.8	3.5	4.2	11.5	6.8	4.9	5.8	18.0
45-54	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.7	4.2	2.7	3.4	17.0
55-64	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	12.0
65+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.0
NUMBER								
Total	22 307	21 508	43 815	84 372	58 291	59 791	118 082	3 951 797

STUDENTS' INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

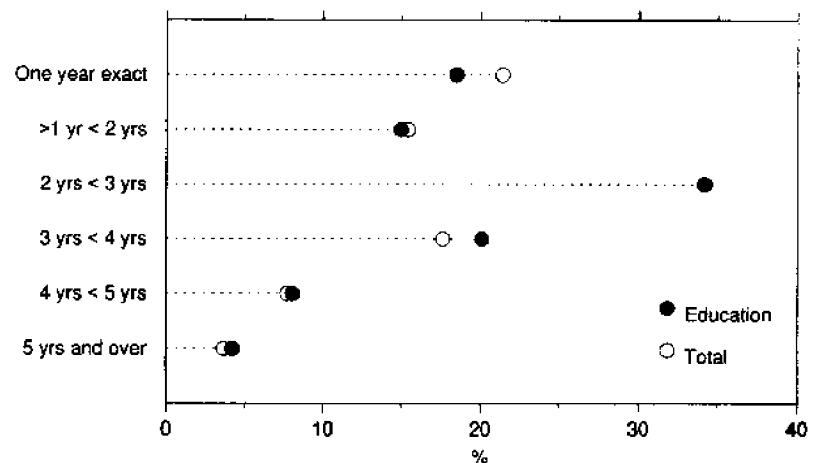
The pattern of intended length of stay of short-term student arrivals is noticeably different from all short-term visitor arrivals. While the majority (about 60%) of all short-term visitors intend to stay less than two weeks, those coming for education plan

to stay for much longer periods. Most students, about 70%, intend to stay for longer than three months, and 32% for longer than nine months. In contrast, the pattern of intended length of stay of long-term student arrivals mirrors almost exactly the pattern for all long-term arrivals. This is mainly because education is the dominant reason for long-term visits to Australia.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY OF SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS—1995-96



INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY OF LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS—1995-96



SOURCE COUNTRIES OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS

The Asia-Pacific region is the main market for Australian education services. Overall, more than 13,000 visitor arrivals for education came from each of Indonesia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Japan, Korea and Singapore in 1995-96. However, there were differences in the source countries of long-term and short-term students. Over 5,000 long-term arrivals came from each of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong, representing more than 85% of all long-term visitor arrivals from these countries. Over 10,000 short-term arrivals came from each of Indonesia, Japan, Hong Kong and Korea. Differences in the relative components of short-term and long-term visitor arrivals were also evident. There were similar numbers of short-term and long-term arrivals from

Malaysia, Singapore, India and China. In contrast, arrivals from the United States of America, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand were almost entirely short-term.

There were also differences in source country depending on the type of study. The majority of secondary and tertiary students came from Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Singapore while ELICOS courses (English language intensive courses for overseas students) attracted students from China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Thailand¹.

VISITOR ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION, Major Countries of Residence—1995–96

Country of residence	Short-term	Long-term	Total
Indonesia	13 510	6 118	19 628
Hong Kong	11 455	5 028	16 483
Malaysia	8 654	6 227	14 881
Japan	12 678	2 141	14 819
Korea	10 956	3 186	14 142
Singapore	8 481	5 116	13 597
United States of America	8 447	450	8 897
Thailand	7 044	1 800	8 844
Taiwan	5 776	2 040	7 816
Papua New Guinea	3 715	965	4 680
New Zealand	3 715	436	4 151
India	1 374	1 976	3 350
China	1 967	1 061	3 028
United Kingdom	1 739	324	2 063

THE IMPACT OF POLICY CHANGES

Before the government abolished tuition fees for higher education in 1974, most overseas students were sponsored under the Colombo Plan or other government schemes. Others were sponsored by their own governments or paid the same fees as Australian students. From 1974 until the early 1980s, overseas students enrolled on the same basis as Australian students i.e. there were no fees for tuition.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS(a) ENROLLED IN AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTIONS

Year	HIGHER EDUCATION.....			PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS..	
	Fee-paying	Other	Total	Government	Non-government
1988	3 595	14 613	18 208	n.a.	n.a.
1989	8 465	16 982	25 447	n.a.	n.a.
1990	16 805	12 188	28 993	725	4 776
1991	23 532	10 876	34 408	1 096	5 892
1992	30 296	9 194	39 490	1 058	6 358
1993	35 282	7 289	42 571	1 089	6 845
1994	39 774	6 667	46 441	1 200	7 557
1995	46 520	5 424	51 944	1 412	8 531

(a) Does not include ELICOS data.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training, *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1995*, AGPS, Canberra, 1996. Department of Employment, Education and Training, unpublished data.

¹ D. Nesdale, K. Simkin, D. Sang and B. Burke, *International Students and Immigration* AGPS, Canberra, 1996, p. 1.

In 1986 the Australian Government introduced full fees for overseas students, signalling a shift in emphasis from the historical aid approach to a more market-oriented trade focus¹. In 1992, the government recognised that international education was an increasingly important part of international relations, spanning cultural and interpersonal, as well as economic, dimensions. International education was seen to enrich Australia's education and training systems by encouraging a more international outlook².

As a result of these policy developments, there have been increases in the number of overseas students in both the tertiary and secondary sectors and rapid growth in the private non-formal sector which provides ELICOS courses. Of full-fee paying overseas students, the majority (71% in 1995) study at higher education institutions. Secondary and primary schools attracted 12%, Technical and Further Education colleges, 7% and institutions providing ELICOS, 10%³.

A decreasing number of students, however, continue to be fully sponsored by AusAid (formerly the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau). In 1995–96 over 6,000 sponsored students were expected to study in Australia⁴, compared to 20,000 in 1986.

HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR

In 1995, 8% (51,940) of total enrolments at Australian higher education institutions were international students, an increase of 12% on the previous year. In 1995, 46% of overseas students were women, compared to 54% for the whole student body. Until 1988, when most overseas students were sponsored rather than full-fee paying, women comprised about one-third of the group. Since 1988, the female proportion of overseas students has increased markedly.

DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS—1995

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australian Catholic University(a)	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Overseas	27.6	31.4	15.4	5.8	13.4	2.2	0.3	3.5	0.4	100.0
Total	30.8	27.7	16.6	7.7	9.7	2.1	0.8	3.3	1.5	100.0

(a) Australian Catholic University has campuses in more than one State.

In 1995, 59% of all overseas higher education students were enrolled in either Victorian or New South Wales institutions. This was much the same as the proportion of all higher education students enrolled in these two States. Victoria had the most overseas higher

¹ D. Smart and G. Ang, 'Exporting education: From aid to trade to internationalisation?' *IPA Review*, Vol. 46 No. 1, 1993, p. 31.

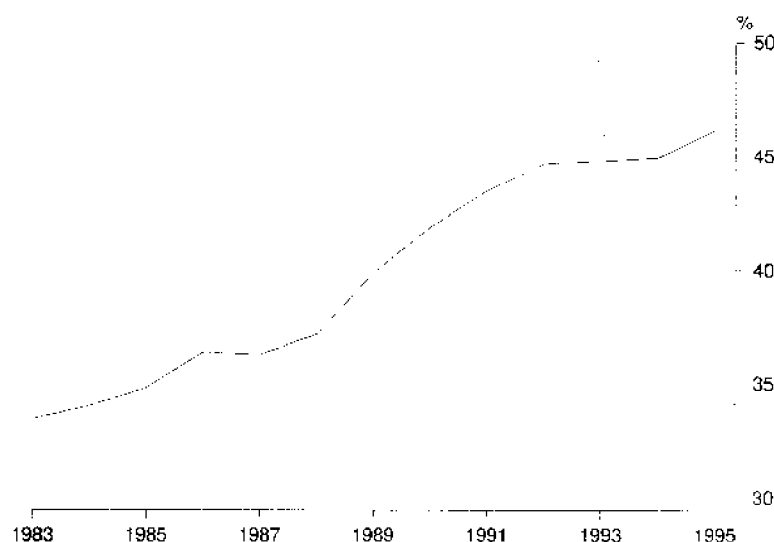
² K. C. Beazley, *International Education in Australia through the 1990s*, Ministerial Statement, AGPS Canberra, 1992, p. 1.

³ Department of Employment Education and Training, *Overseas student statistics, 1995* AGPS, Canberra, 1996, p. 25.

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996, *op. cit.*, p. 59.

education students, with 31% of all enrolments, compared to 28% of all higher education students enrolled in Victoria. Western Australia had the greatest difference between the proportions of overseas students and total students enrolled in its institutions, 13% compared to 10%.

OVERSEAS FEMALE STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Source: DEETYA, *Higher Education Student Statistics*, 1995, Canberra, 1996.

THE SECONDARY SECTOR

School students form only a small proportion of overseas students, about 16% in 1995. Of these, most attend for the final years of high school as a means of gaining access to Australian universities. Non-government schools were the first to accept fee-paying overseas students and enrolments have almost doubled since 1990, from 4,780 to 8,500 in 1995. However, overseas students are permitted to attend government schools in most States. For example, Western Australia began a program to encourage overseas students to attend senior government colleges in 1985 and, in 1995, had 19% of the overseas school students who attended government schools.

Data available may underestimate total numbers because dependents of temporarily resident non-nationals with work visas, who attend school are not counted as overseas students. Further, the children of diplomats attending school are not counted as overseas students. In 1995, most overseas students in government schools were in New South Wales and Western Australia.

DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS SCHOOL STUDENTS—1995

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Non-government schools	28.6	30.3	20.9	4.7	14.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
Government schools	36.2	0.3	15.2	9.8	19.0	5.1	2.0	12.6	100.0

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training, *Overseas Student Statistics* 1995, Canberra, 1996.

OVERSTAYING BY OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Overstaying has the potential to undermine the integrity of the migration program. One consequence of developing education as an export industry has been that in the late

1980s students tended to overstay at higher rates than other temporary immigrants. The overstay rate for students fell from 6.8% in 1990–91 to 2.6% in 1991–92¹. Overstaying was further reduced to 0.6% in 1992–93, lower than for any other category of temporary entry to Australia². By August 1995, overstay rates for individual categories of student study were all less than 0.4%³.

BENEFITS AND COSTS OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Australia benefits in many ways from the participation of overseas students in the education system. Benefits occur at personal, institutional and national levels. However, there are also costs involved in opening up the Australian education system to overseas students. Baker⁴ has identified and attempted to quantify the net costs and benefits of overseas students. The results showed that the annual net benefit from fee-paying overseas students to the Australian economy is about \$600 million (1994 prices). These estimates were arrived at using only the easily quantifiable elements. Benefits such as contribution to teaching and research, future trade opportunities, and tourism by relatives and friends, and costs such as provision of ancillary goods and services and overstay were not included.

BENEFITS AND COSTS OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Benefits	Costs
Education expenditure	Course provision
Expenditure on other goods and services	Financial administration
Tax revenue	Provision of ancillary goods and services
Contribution to research and teaching	Government administration
Future trade opportunities	Aid programs
Educational benefits	Illegal overstay
Social, cultural and political benefits	Job displacement
Post-study immigration	
Tourism by relatives and friends	

Source: Baker, M. *The Benefits and Costs of Overseas Students*, National Institute of Labour Studies Inc, Working Paper Series No. 139, 1996.

CONCLUSION

The number of overseas students in Australia is growing rapidly and making a significant contribution to the Australian economy. A study by Nesdale et al⁵ has suggested that former international students are an important basis for later permanent migration to Australia, as a result of their positive experiences as students. According to the survey, about half of overseas tertiary students wanted to migrate to Australia in the future. If these expectations are met, the economy will benefit from gaining educated and skilled workers whose training costs it has not had to meet. The increasing number of students coming to Australia has implications not only for education and the economy in general, but for immigration, the labour market and international relations, particularly with countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

¹ Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs, *Review '92*. AGPS, Canberra, 1992.

² D. Nesdale, K. Simkin, D. Sang and B. Burke, 1995, op. cit. p. 14.

³ Overstay rates for 1995 are not comparable with earlier figures because of the effect of the bridging regime introduced under the *Migration Reform Act* on 1 September 1994.

⁴ M. Baker, *The Benefits and Costs of Overseas Students*, National Institute of Labour Studies Inc, Working Paper Series No. 139, 1996, p. 21.

⁵ D. Nesdale, K. Simkin, D. Sang and B. Burke, 1995, op. cit. p. 63.

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

Period	Live births(c) ('000)	Deaths(c) ('000)	Natural increase(c) ('000)	Net permanent and long-term movement ('000)	Category jumping(d) ('000)	Net overseas migration(e) ('000)	Population		
							At end of period ('000)	Increase(b)	
								('000)	Per cent
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	231.1	110.6	120.5	21.2	0.0	21.2	14,033.1	140.1	1.01
1977	227.0	111.5	115.5	43.1	14.8	57.9	14,192.2	159.2	1.13
1978	226.4	108.1	118.3	56.1	6.6	62.7	14,359.3	167.0	1.18
1979	223.4	108.3	115.1	58.3	3.2	55.1	14,515.7	156.5	1.09
1980	223.7	106.7	117.0	76.9	1.0	75.9	14,695.4	179.6	1.24
1981	230.9	109.4	121.5	118.7	0.5	119.2	14,923.3	227.9	1.56
1982	237.1	111.0	126.1	123.0	5.2	128.1	15,184.2	261.0	1.75
1983	241.8	112.9	128.8	75.5	2.2	73.3	15,393.5	209.2	1.38
1984	240.5	110.9	129.7	46.5	2.6	49.1	15,579.4	185.9	1.21
1985	241.8	114.2	127.6	68.0	5.7	73.7	15,788.3	208.9	1.34
1986	239.1	116.1	123.0	93.9	6.4	100.4	16,018.4	230.0	1.46
1987	242.8	116.1	126.7	109.1	16.6	125.7	16,263.9	245.5	1.53
1988	246.2	120.5	125.7	143.2	6.1	149.3	16,532.2	268.3	1.65
1989	250.2	118.8	131.4	137.2	20.2	157.4	16,814.4	282.3	1.71
1990	257.5	125.1	132.4	103.9	20.8	124.6	17,065.1	250.7	1.49
1991	261.2	119.6	141.6	94.8	-8.3	86.4	17,284.0	218.9	1.28
1992	256.8	120.8	136.1	89.9	-20.9	69.0	17,489.1	205.0	1.19
1993	258.2	121.3	136.9	62.7	-32.2	30.5	17,656.4	167.4	0.96
1994	256.7	123.5	133.3	67.4	-20.6	46.8	17,838.4	182.0	1.03
1995	256.7	126.2	130.5	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18,049.0	210.6	1.18
1996 p	252.4	126.5	126.0	109.7	4.5	114.2	18,289.1	240.1	1.33

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) For dates prior to June 1991, differences between the total increase shown and the sum of the natural increase and net overseas migration arise from retrospective adjustments to population estimates (which are made after each Census) to eliminate any intercensal discrepancy. A description of the intercensal discrepancy is contained in the ABS technical paper (Catalogue no. 3103.0) on the methods and procedures of compilation of population estimates. (c) Since 30 June 1991, final figures for births and deaths are on a year of occurrence rather than year of registration basis. (d) An adjustment for the effect of persons whose travel intentions changed from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes at the back of this publication. (e) Sum of the net permanent and long-term movement plus category jumping.

2 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION GAIN

Period	Permanent			Long-term			Category jumping (a)	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		

Year ended 30 June—

1976	52,752	27,427	25,325	81,916	86,002	-4,086	0	21,239
1977	70,916	24,588	46,328	85,326	88,516	3,190	14,758	57,897
1978	73,171	23,096	50,075	85,355	79,293	6,062	6,578	62,715
1979	67,192	25,429	41,763	95,011	78,472	16,539	-3,167	55,137
1980	80,748	22,017	58,731	85,949	71,342	14,607	-997	75,941
1981	110,689	19,496	91,193	94,091	66,626	27,465	517	119,175
1982	118,031	20,885	97,146	92,620	66,808	25,812	5,159	128,117
1983	93,011	24,830	68,181	79,728	72,458	7,270	-2,155	73,295
1984	68,813	24,304	44,509	76,470	74,441	2,029	2,560	49,098
1985	77,508	20,378	57,130	85,748	74,869	10,879	5,698	73,708
1986	92,590	18,100	74,490	93,806	74,363	19,443	6,425	100,359
1987	113,541	19,928	93,613	90,922	75,393	15,529	16,589	125,730
1988	143,466	20,471	122,995	98,782	78,553	20,229	6,149	149,341
1989	145,316	21,648	123,668	104,564	90,990	13,574	20,195	157,436
1990	121,227	27,857	93,370	110,695	100,199	10,496	20,781	124,647
1991	121,688	31,130	90,558	114,711	110,512	4,199	-8,325	86,432
1992	107,391	29,122	78,269	126,781	115,162	11,619	-20,892	68,996
1993	76,330	27,905	48,425	127,436	113,190	14,246	-32,213	30,458
1994	69,768	27,280	42,488	137,600	112,707	24,893	-20,619	46,762
1995	87,428	26,948	60,480	151,095	118,533	32,562	-12,917	80,125
1996 p	99,139	28,670	70,469	163,578	124,386	39,192	4,511	114,172

(a) An adjustment for the effect of persons whose travel intentions changed from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes at the back of this publication.

3 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM OVERSEAS MIGRATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
ARRIVALS									
Year ended 30 June—									
1976	51,480	34,330	16,081	9,343	15,171	2,086	1,308	4,869	134,668
1977	61,074	41,157	16,838	10,732	18,101	2,007	1,661	4,672	156,242
1978	60,510	40,642	19,027	10,373	18,749	1,957	2,755	4,513	158,526
1979	66,208	41,100	20,347	9,006	17,161	1,921	1,737	4,723	162,203
1980	68,310	42,951	21,805	10,468	18,055	1,852	1,628	5,228	170,297
1981	78,534	48,820	29,902	12,709	24,723	2,462	2,199	5,431	204,780
1982	79,710	49,876	29,512	13,867	27,812	2,205	2,160	5,509	210,651
1983	62,946	41,374	24,017	12,460	23,004	1,918	1,719	5,301	172,739
1984	55,433	36,848	17,859	9,916	15,998	1,853	1,902	5,473	145,282
1985	64,268	40,871	20,117	10,310	18,100	1,964	2,013	5,612	163,255
1986	73,786	46,645	23,323	10,464	21,731	2,111	2,254	6,082	186,396
1987	82,282	50,663	24,930	10,713	25,865	1,992	2,039	5,978	204,462
1988	96,824	58,514	33,495	11,378	31,458	2,187	2,172	6,188	242,216
1989	97,685	59,693	35,681	12,038	34,866	1,998	1,995	5,923	249,879
1990	92,007	58,022	30,532	11,345	30,212	2,055	1,946	5,803	231,922
1991	94,578	59,081	32,160	12,061	28,644	2,028	1,925	5,922	236,399
1992	98,659	57,848	32,401	10,625	25,455	1,851	1,523	5,810	234,172
1993	84,421	48,591	29,459	9,945	22,476	1,979	1,393	5,502	203,766
1994	87,870	46,969	30,126	9,672	24,086	1,943	1,499	5,203	207,368
1995	99,006	54,850	35,513	10,802	27,918	2,189	1,984	6,261	238,523
1996 p	110,240	61,036	39,217	11,429	30,094	2,255	2,074	6,372	262,717
DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June—									
1976	41,715	26,733	15,113	9,293	12,907	1,990	1,326	4,352	113,429
1977	41,596	27,073	14,421	8,874	13,185	1,690	1,409	4,855	113,103
1978	37,103	24,280	12,956	8,209	12,210	1,618	1,443	4,570	102,389
1979	36,860	24,400	13,481	8,272	13,125	1,618	1,264	4,879	103,899
1980	34,407	21,773	12,194	7,081	10,644	1,242	1,259	4,759	93,359
1981	31,545	19,934	11,763	6,114	9,813	1,198	1,130	4,625	86,122
1982	32,248	19,949	12,710	5,662	10,365	1,321	1,033	4,405	87,693
1983	36,342	21,190	15,142	5,877	11,562	1,275	1,215	4,686	97,289
1984	35,688	22,732	14,994	6,105	12,024	1,202	1,151	4,848	98,744
1985	35,232	22,117	13,188	6,309	10,938	1,255	1,038	5,168	95,245
1986	35,410	21,825	12,749	5,739	9,443	1,282	1,140	4,874	92,462
1987	36,278	21,950	13,776	5,366	10,648	1,282	1,183	4,838	95,321
1988	37,740	22,813	13,838	5,710	11,398	1,358	1,212	4,955	99,024
1989	42,970	25,083	16,746	6,353	13,515	1,406	1,216	5,349	112,638
1990	48,046	29,220	20,115	6,601	16,077	1,483	1,201	5,313	128,056
1991	54,628	33,543	21,309	7,007	17,040	1,559	1,227	5,329	141,642
1992	58,388	34,311	21,148	6,766	15,489	1,649	1,246	5,287	144,284
1993	58,033	32,978	20,946	6,850	14,304	1,582	1,121	5,281	141,095
1994	57,114	31,560	21,832	6,732	14,905	1,553	1,158	5,133	139,987
1995	57,884	32,335	23,192	7,260	15,868	1,723	1,451	5,768	145,481
1996 p	60,193	33,826	25,398	7,481	17,065	1,785	1,480	5,828	153,056
NET(a)									
Year ended 30 June—									
1976	9,765	7,597	968	50	2,264	96	-18	517	21,239
1977	25,236	17,969	4,012	2,874	6,631	506	408	261	57,897
1978	25,825	18,068	6,857	2,638	7,340	428	1,428	131	62,715
1979	28,086	15,874	6,489	541	3,698	263	442	-256	55,137
1980	33,499	20,932	9,480	3,325	7,309	599	361	436	75,941
1981	47,291	29,052	18,168	6,655	14,866	1,268	1,043	832	119,175
1982	49,393	31,144	17,565	8,520	18,157	930	1,183	1,225	128,117
1983	25,740	19,674	8,621	6,417	11,209	611	482	541	73,295
1984	20,698	14,730	3,267	3,969	4,268	659	832	675	49,098
1985	31,279	20,158	7,665	4,329	7,794	769	1,056	658	73,708
1986	40,922	26,420	11,382	5,084	13,036	890	1,205	1,420	100,359
1987	52,693	32,836	13,171	6,200	17,314	870	1,022	1,624	125,730
1988	61,490	37,252	20,442	5,952	20,845	891	1,027	1,442	149,341
1989	62,636	39,414	21,776	6,665	24,165	756	944	1,080	157,436
1990	52,199	34,013	13,142	5,762	16,838	760	918	1,015	124,647
1991	36,496	23,513	9,743	4,619	10,605	408	621	427	86,432
1992	31,178	18,362	8,250	2,897	7,665	36	580	28	68,996
1993	12,627	7,964	3,719	1,546	4,642	103	460	-603	30,458
1994	21,929	10,698	5,241	1,994	6,718	192	408	-418	46,762
1995	35,952	19,295	10,580	2,883	10,508	310	467	130	80,125
1996 p	52,077	28,149	14,523	4,119	13,522	498	639	645	114,172

(a) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping.' See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

4 NET ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	55,543	42,517	51,860	22,870	28,765	8,063	12,555	15,609	237,782
1977	56,000	42,000	51,000	21,500	25,000	8,000	12,000	14,500	230,000
1978	63,000	42,000	52,000	21,000	24,500	8,000	12,500	14,000	237,000
1979	69,500	43,000	55,000	21,000	22,000	8,500	11,500	14,000	244,500
1980	68,000	45,000	59,000	21,000	22,000	8,500	11,500	14,500	249,500
1981	68,027	47,079	77,332	20,776	23,580	8,547	12,004	14,763	272,108
1982	71,870	50,458	84,229	23,493	27,039	8,841	13,916	14,709	294,555
1983	62,532	46,585	68,755	21,766	22,225	7,687	10,734	13,729	254,013
1984	64,448	45,210	58,824	21,174	21,266	8,334	10,855	14,833	244,944
1985	70,180	47,586	65,469	21,470	23,970	9,185	11,476	17,493	266,829
1986	73,405	50,191	72,014	23,654	31,096	9,664	14,622	19,587	294,233
1987	76,119	52,791	78,464	22,025	28,543	8,776	14,745	18,886	300,349
1988	82,739	58,965	91,835	27,041	30,337	9,715	14,062	19,752	334,446
1989	81,031	61,602	112,568	29,289	33,382	11,846	16,717	19,352	365,787
1990	78,089	59,089	104,860	27,289	29,972	13,259	15,729	19,356	347,643
1991	82,070	51,863	96,359	27,981	25,411	11,696	15,646	19,558	330,584
1992	83,980	51,119	100,701	26,943	25,100	10,590	14,981	19,073	332,487
1993	90,453	55,456	121,698	26,297	29,469	11,089	17,015	19,805	371,282
1994	79,476	45,787	109,478	24,901	28,298	9,490	15,258	16,872	329,560
1995	87,051	53,445	114,873	24,704	31,737	10,142	18,002	19,079	359,033
1996 p	87,856	57,051	113,495	25,885	33,189	10,577	18,858	19,009	365,920
DEPARTURES									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	71,236	56,229	39,209	21,391	19,677	8,681	9,281	12,078	237,782
1977	65,000	52,000	40,000	21,500	20,000	9,000	10,000	12,500	230,000
1978	65,000	53,000	40,000	22,500	23,000	9,000	11,000	13,500	237,000
1979	68,000	54,000	42,000	25,000	21,000	9,000	11,000	14,500	244,500
1980	70,000	56,000	42,000	25,500	20,500	9,500	11,000	15,000	249,500
1981	82,990	62,477	42,278	25,885	21,446	9,561	11,669	15,802	272,108
1982	91,454	64,887	48,776	28,368	23,481	10,863	11,847	14,879	294,555
1983	79,713	51,721	47,924	22,094	20,715	8,901	10,204	12,741	254,013
1984	74,715	48,550	48,865	20,621	20,534	7,639	10,129	13,891	244,944
1985	79,508	53,385	52,549	23,787	22,000	8,408	10,868	16,324	266,829
1986	85,867	63,392	55,514	25,071	21,668	9,802	15,115	17,804	294,233
1987	85,643	65,896	58,746	26,002	21,967	10,284	14,865	16,946	300,349
1988	96,079	73,388	64,115	28,281	26,063	11,639	17,191	17,690	334,446
1989	119,005	74,106	65,506	29,510	28,365	11,643	18,186	19,466	365,787
1990	114,072	66,918	66,758	27,541	26,960	10,469	16,899	18,026	347,643
1991	99,276	66,716	66,650	26,436	27,202	10,880	16,798	16,626	330,584
1992	99,179	72,250	62,531	27,076	26,541	10,933	16,572	17,405	332,487
1993	109,530	83,898	67,887	30,947	29,780	12,642	18,418	18,180	371,282
1994	93,017	77,682	60,412	28,367	24,634	11,652	16,773	17,023	329,560
1995	102,030	78,393	70,099	31,233	26,815	12,857	18,350	19,256	359,033
1996 p	103,538	73,410	75,979	32,123	29,363	13,302	18,734	19,471	365,920
NET									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	-15,693	-13,712	12,651	1,479	9,088	-618	3,274	3,531	..
1977	-9,000	-10,000	11,000	0	5,000	-1,000	2,000	2,000	..
1978	2,000	-11,000	12,000	-1,500	1,500	-1,000	1,500	500	..
1979	1,500	-11,000	13,000	-4,000	1,000	-500	500	-500	..
1980	-2,000	-11,000	17,000	-4,500	1,500	-1,000	500	-500	..
1981	-14,963	-15,398	35,054	-5,109	2,134	-1,014	335	-1,039	..
1982	-19,584	-14,429	35,453	-4,875	3,558	-2,022	2,069	-170	..
1983	-17,181	-5,136	20,831	-328	1,510	1,214	530	988	..
1984	-10,267	-3,340	9,959	553	732	695	726	942	..
1985	-9,328	-5,799	12,920	-2,317	1,970	777	608	1,169	..
1986	-12,462	-13,201	16,500	-1,417	9,428	-138	-493	1,783	..
1987	-9,524	-13,105	19,718	-3,977	6,576	-1,508	-120	1,940	..
1988	13,340	-14,423	27,720	-1,240	4,274	-1,924	-3,129	2,062	..
1989	-37,974	-12,504	47,062	-221	5,017	203	-1,469	-114	..
1990	-35,983	-7,829	38,102	-252	3,012	2,790	-1,170	1,330	..
1991	-17,206	-14,853	29,709	1,545	-1,791	816	-1,152	2,932	..
1992	-15,199	-21,131	38,170	-133	-1,441	-343	-1,591	1,668	..
1993	-19,077	-28,442	53,811	-4,650	-311	-1,553	-1,403	1,625	..
1994	-13,541	-31,895	49,066	-3,466	3,664	-2,162	-1,515	-151	..
1995	-14,979	-24,948	44,774	-6,529	4,922	-2,715	-348	-177	..
1996 p	-15,682	-16,359	37,516	-6,238	3,826	-2,725	124	-462	..

5 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION GAIN(a). STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	107,023	76,847	67,941	32,213	43,936	10,149	13,863	20,478	372,450
1977	117,074	83,157	67,838	32,232	43,101	10,007	13,661	19,172	386,242
1978	123,510	82,642	71,027	31,373	43,249	9,957	15,255	18,513	395,526
1979	135,708	84,100	75,347	30,006	39,161	10,421	13,237	18,723	406,703
1980	136,310	87,951	80,805	31,468	40,055	10,352	13,128	19,728	419,797
1981	146,561	95,899	107,234	33,485	48,303	11,009	14,203	20,194	476,888
1982	151,580	100,334	113,741	37,360	54,851	11,046	16,076	20,218	505,206
1983	125,478	87,959	92,772	34,226	45,229	9,605	12,453	19,030	426,752
1984	119,881	82,058	76,683	31,090	37,264	10,187	12,757	20,306	390,226
1985	134,448	88,457	85,586	31,780	42,070	11,149	13,489	23,105	430,084
1986	147,191	96,836	95,337	34,118	52,827	11,775	16,876	25,669	480,629
1987	158,401	103,454	103,394	32,738	54,408	10,768	16,784	24,864	504,811
1988	179,563	117,479	125,330	38,419	61,795	11,902	16,234	25,940	576,662
1989	178,716	121,295	148,249	41,327	68,248	13,844	18,712	25,275	615,666
1990	170,096	117,111	135,392	38,634	60,184	15,314	17,675	25,159	579,565
1991	176,648	110,944	128,519	40,042	54,055	13,724	17,571	25,480	566,983
1992	182,639	108,967	133,102	37,568	50,555	12,441	16,504	24,883	566,659
1993	174,874	104,047	151,157	36,242	51,945	13,068	18,408	25,307	575,048
1994	167,346	92,756	139,604	34,573	52,384	11,433	16,757	22,075	536,928
1995	186,057	108,295	150,386	35,506	59,655	12,331	19,986	25,340	597,556
1996 p	198,096	118,087	152,712	37,314	63,283	12,832	20,932	25,381	628,637
DEPARTURES									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	112,951	82,962	54,322	30,684	32,584	10,671	10,607	16,430	351,211
1977	106,596	79,073	54,421	30,374	33,185	10,690	11,409	17,355	343,103
1978	102,103	77,280	52,956	30,709	35,210	10,618	12,443	18,070	339,389
1979	104,860	78,400	55,481	33,272	34,125	10,618	12,264	19,379	348,399
1980	104,407	77,773	54,194	32,581	31,144	10,742	12,259	19,759	342,859
1981	114,535	82,411	54,041	31,999	31,259	10,759	12,799	20,427	358,230
1982	123,702	84,836	61,486	34,030	33,846	12,184	12,880	19,284	382,248
1983	116,055	72,911	63,066	27,971	32,277	10,176	11,419	17,427	351,302
1984	110,403	71,282	63,859	26,726	32,558	8,841	11,280	18,739	343,688
1985	114,740	75,502	65,737	30,096	32,938	9,663	11,906	21,492	362,074
1986	121,277	85,217	68,263	30,810	31,111	11,084	16,255	22,678	386,695
1987	121,921	87,846	72,522	31,368	32,615	11,566	16,048	21,784	395,670
1988	133,819	96,201	77,953	33,991	37,461	12,997	18,403	22,645	433,470
1989	161,975	99,189	82,252	35,863	41,880	13,049	19,402	24,815	478,425
1990	162,118	96,138	86,873	34,142	43,037	11,952	18,100	23,339	475,699
1991	153,904	100,259	87,959	33,443	44,242	12,439	18,025	21,955	472,226
1992	157,567	106,561	83,679	33,842	42,030	12,582	17,818	22,692	476,771
1993	167,563	116,876	88,833	37,797	44,084	14,224	19,539	23,461	512,377
1994	150,131	109,242	82,244	35,099	39,539	13,205	17,931	22,156	469,547
1995	159,914	110,728	93,291	38,493	42,683	14,580	19,801	25,024	504,514
1996 p	163,731	107,236	101,377	39,604	46,428	15,087	20,214	25,299	518,976
NET(b)									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
1976	-5,928	-6,115	13,619	1,529	11,352	-522	3,256	4,048	21,239
1977	16,236	7,969	15,012	2,874	11,631	-494	2,408	2,261	57,897
1978	23,825	7,068	18,857	1,138	8,840	-572	2,928	631	62,715
1979	29,586	4,874	19,489	-3,459	4,698	-237	942	-756	55,137
1980	31,499	9,932	26,480	-1,175	8,809	-401	861	-64	75,941
1981	32,328	13,654	53,222	1,546	17,000	254	1,378	-207	119,175
1982	29,809	16,715	53,018	3,645	21,715	1,092	3,252	1,055	128,117
1983	8,559	14,538	29,452	6,089	12,719	-603	1,012	1,529	73,295
1984	10,431	11,390	13,226	4,522	5,000	1,354	1,558	1,617	49,098
1985	21,951	14,359	20,585	2,012	9,764	1,546	1,664	1,827	73,708
1986	28,460	13,219	27,882	3,667	22,464	752	712	3,203	100,359
1987	43,169	19,731	32,889	2,223	23,890	-638	902	3,564	125,730
1988	48,150	22,829	48,162	4,712	25,119	-1,033	-2,102	3,504	149,341
1989	24,662	26,910	68,838	6,444	29,182	959	-525	966	157,436
1990	16,216	26,184	51,244	5,510	19,850	3,550	252	2,345	124,647
1991	19,290	8,660	39,452	6,164	8,814	1,224	-531	3,359	86,432
1992	15,979	-2,769	46,420	2,764	6,224	-307	-1,011	1,696	68,996
1993	-6,450	-20,478	57,530	-3,104	4,331	-1,450	-1,151	1,022	30,074
1994	8,388	-21,197	54,307	1,472	10,382	1,970	-1,107	-569	46,762
1995	20,973	-5,653	55,354	-3,646	15,430	-2,405	119	47	80,125
1996 p	36,395	11,790	52,039	2,119	17,348	2,227	763	183	114,172

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

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA		NT	ACT	Australia
<i>As at 30 June - -</i>									
1976	4,959.6	3,810.4	2,092.4	1,274.1	1,178.3	412.3	98.2	207.7	14,033.1
1977	5,001.9	3,837.4	2,129.8	1,286.1	1,204.4	415.0	103.9	213.7	14,192.2
1978	5,053.8	3,863.8	2,172.0	1,296.2	1,227.9	417.6	110.0	218.0	14,359.3
1979	5,111.1	3,886.4	2,214.8	1,301.1	1,246.6	420.8	114.1	220.8	14,515.7
1980	5,171.5	3,914.3	2,265.9	1,308.4	1,269.1	423.6	118.2	224.3	14,695.4
1981	5,234.9	3,946.9	2,345.2	1,318.8	1,300.1	427.2	122.6	227.6	14,923.3
1982	5,303.6	3,992.9	2,424.6	1,331.1	1,338.9	429.8	130.3	233.0	15,184.2
1983	5,353.0	4,035.7	2,482.3	1,345.8	1,369.1	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	5,958.7	4,451.0	3,032.8	1,457.6	1,657.4	469.7	167.4	294.5	17,489.1
1993	5,997.4	4,464.2	3,116.0	1,462.9	1,676.3	471.4	169.3	298.9	17,656.4
1994	6,049.2	4,475.5	3,196.1	1,469.4	1,701.1	472.5	171.1	300.9	17,838.4
1995 (a)	6,112.2	4,501.1	3,277.1	1,473.6	1,731.2	473.0	174.1	304.1	18,049.0
1996 p (a)	6,190.2	4,541.0	3,354.7	1,479.2	1,762.7	473.4	177.7	307.5	18,289.1

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from ACT and includes "Other Territories" in Australia. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

7 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, AUSTRALIA

	Total permanent arrivals	Long-term movement		Total permanent and long- term arrivals	Permanent movement		Total permanent departures	Long-term movement		Total permanent and long- term departures
		Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors		Departures of former settlers	Departures of other residents		Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	
Year ended 30 June —										
1976	52,752	60,233	21,687	134,671	17,150	10,277	27,427	64,473	21,529	113,429
1977	70,916	59,194	26,133	156,242	15,447	9,140	24,587	68,792	19,724	113,104
1978	73,171	57,312	28,043	158,527	13,972	9,124	23,096	60,099	19,194	102,390
1979	67,192	60,946	34,064	162,201	13,797	11,632	25,429	57,255	21,216	103,900
1980	80,748	59,963	29,586	170,297	12,044	9,973	22,017	52,114	19,228	93,359
1981	110,689	59,871	34,220	204,780	10,888	8,608	19,496	47,848	18,778	86,122
1982	118,031	57,856	34,764	210,651	11,941	8,944	20,885	46,496	20,312	87,693
1983	93,011	48,986	30,742	172,739	15,386	9,444	24,830	47,020	25,438	97,289
1984	68,813	49,188	27,282	145,283	14,267	10,037	24,304	49,490	24,951	98,745
1985	77,508	53,773	31,975	163,256	11,038	9,340	20,378	51,706	23,163	95,247
1986	92,590	56,557	37,249	186,396	9,559	8,541	18,100	49,694	24,669	92,464
1987	113,541	53,597	37,325	204,463	10,799	9,128	19,928	48,854	26,540	95,321
1988	143,466	54,804	43,978	242,248	10,716	9,755	20,471	50,499	28,054	99,024
1989	145,316	53,798	50,766	249,880	10,984	10,663	21,647	57,733	33,258	112,638
1990	121,227	53,967	56,728	231,922	12,102	15,755	27,857	62,300	37,899	128,056
1991	121,688	59,062	55,649	236,399	16,389	14,741	31,130	66,883	43,629	141,642
1992	107,391	62,920	63,861	234,172	15,179	13,943	29,122	67,191	47,971	144,284
1993	76,330	69,594	57,842	203,766	13,347	14,558	27,905	65,446	47,744	141,095
1994	69,768	75,600	62,000	207,368	12,869	14,411	27,280	64,786	47,921	139,987
1995	87,428	79,063	72,032	238,523	12,472	14,476	26,948	68,377	50,156	145,481
1996	99,139	79,206	84,372	262,717	13,313	15,357	28,670	70,253	54,133	153,056
Year ended 31 December —										
1975	54,117	58,352	19,858	132,329	18,315	10,769	29,084	66,405	23,327	118,816
1976	58,321	59,880	23,312	141,513	16,815	9,917	26,732	68,527	20,631	115,890
1977	75,640	57,700	27,472	160,812	14,171	8,591	22,762	64,091	19,182	106,035
1978	68,419	57,938	28,389	154,745	14,027	10,933	24,960	58,519	19,643	103,122
1979	72,236	61,441	33,450	167,128	12,670	10,750	23,420	54,266	20,422	98,107
1980	94,502	58,760	31,025	184,288	11,450	9,393	20,843	50,713	19,306	90,862
1981	118,735	59,402	34,552	212,689	11,280	8,576	19,856	46,738	19,018	85,612
1982	107,171	53,766	34,265	195,202	13,352	9,141	22,493	46,892	22,956	92,342
1983	78,392	47,805	27,377	153,574	15,846	10,024	25,870	48,183	26,455	100,508
1984	73,109	51,555	28,868	153,532	12,550	9,761	22,311	50,780	23,265	96,356
1985	82,000	55,669	34,883	172,552	10,024	8,596	18,620	51,027	23,793	93,440
1986	103,326	55,307	38,048	196,682	9,956	8,861	18,817	48,358	25,269	92,444
1987	128,287	53,590	39,737	221,616	11,011	9,404	20,415	49,977	27,376	97,769
1988	151,549	54,987	47,327	253,863	10,480	9,839	20,319	54,118	30,327	104,765
1989	131,064	53,442	53,543	238,049	11,940	12,889	24,829	59,218	35,993	120,040
1990	121,563	56,365	56,120	234,048	14,215	16,150	30,365	66,296	40,807	137,468
1991	116,647	61,259	59,326	237,232	15,866	14,032	29,898	66,127	47,684	143,709
1992	94,246	66,155	60,052	220,453	14,044	14,091	28,135	66,984	48,540	143,659
1993	65,675	73,428	58,829	197,932	13,278	14,796	28,074	64,301	48,051	140,426
1994	77,937	78,064	65,912	221,913	12,744	14,276	27,020	66,365	48,291	141,676
1995	96,969	78,794	78,172	253,935	12,833	15,040	27,873	69,083	52,406	149,362

**8 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996**

Age group (years)	<u>Permanent movement</u>	<u>Long-term movement</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Permanent movement</u>		<u>Long-term movement</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Settler arrivals</u>	<u>Arrivals of Australian residents</u>	<u>Arrivals of overseas visitors</u>	<u>permanent and long-term arrivals</u>	<u>Departures of former settlers</u>	<u>Departures of other residents</u>	<u>Departures of Australian residents</u>	<u>Departures of overseas visitors</u>	<u>permanent and long-term departures</u>
MALES									
0-4	4,473	1,788	1,611	7,872	191	1,159	2,342	818	4,510
5-9	4,148	2,208	1,260	7,616	299	624	1,680	961	3,564
10-14	3,507	1,789	1,410	6,706	314	382	1,206	841	2,743
15-19	2,835	1,545	7,251	11,631	267	283	1,126	2,185	3,861
20-24	3,473	3,133	12,060	18,666	365	539	4,413	6,186	11,503
25-29	5,812	5,960	6,206	17,978	666	975	5,651	5,707	12,999
30-34	5,876	5,295	4,379	15,550	994	1,076	4,657	3,710	10,437
35-39	4,343	4,315	3,417	12,075	903	808	3,790	2,485	7,986
40-44	3,070	3,278	2,554	8,902	667	575	2,925	1,508	5,675
45-49	1,869	2,782	1,955	6,606	598	405	2,386	1,055	4,444
50-54	1,178	1,848	1,112	4,138	310	272	1,569	620	2,771
55-59	1,132	1,414	658	3,204	235	141	1,030	416	1,822
60-64	1,308	1,026	296	2,630	162	72	580	291	1,105
65-69	932	713	199	1,844	226	69	495	231	1,021
70-74	504	419	92	1,015	137	47	210	139	533
75 and over	371	312	81	764	129	37	190	123	479
Total	44,831	37,825	44,541	127,197	6,463	7,464	34,250	27,276	75,453
FEMALES									
0-4	4,453	1,714	1,577	7,744	232	1,229	2,530	927	4,918
5-9	4,289	2,245	1,357	7,891	293	632	1,943	1,027	3,895
10-14	3,643	1,857	1,392	6,892	311	417	1,247	864	2,839
15-19	3,540	1,724	7,540	12,804	300	317	1,634	2,215	4,466
20-24	5,973	5,513	11,967	23,453	538	785	6,977	6,708	15,008
25-29	7,944	8,608	5,865	22,417	903	1,353	6,672	5,703	14,631
30-34	7,197	5,582	3,519	16,298	1,139	1,084	4,439	3,128	9,790
35-39	5,326	4,055	2,289	11,670	843	712	3,247	1,966	6,768
40-44	3,275	2,895	1,425	7,595	609	451	2,266	1,209	4,535
45-49	1,958	2,219	1,028	5,205	434	339	1,776	838	3,387
50-54	1,503	1,534	679	3,716	276	210	1,213	571	2,270
55-59	1,713	1,096	436	3,245	222	117	769	484	1,592
60-64	1,445	824	336	2,605	196	77	506	441	1,220
65-69	958	648	197	1,803	193	59	348	328	928
70-74	559	476	131	1,166	156	38	252	233	679
75 and over	532	391	93	1,016	205	73	184	215	677
Total	54,308	41,381	39,831	135,520	6,850	7,893	36,003	26,857	77,603
PERSONS									
0-4	8,926	3,502	3,188	15,616	423	2,388	4,872	1,745	9,428
5-9	8,437	4,453	2,617	15,507	592	1,256	3,623	1,988	7,459
10-14	7,150	3,646	2,802	13,598	625	799	2,453	1,705	5,582
15-19	6,375	3,269	14,791	24,435	567	600	2,760	4,400	8,327
20-24	9,446	8,646	24,027	42,119	903	1,324	11,390	12,894	26,511
25-29	13,756	14,568	12,071	40,395	1,569	2,328	12,323	11,410	27,630
30-34	13,073	10,877	7,898	31,848	2,133	2,160	9,096	6,838	20,227
35-39	9,669	8,370	5,706	23,745	1,746	1,520	7,037	4,451	14,754
40-44	6,345	6,173	3,979	16,497	1,276	1,026	5,191	2,717	10,210
45-49	3,827	5,001	2,983	11,811	1,032	744	4,162	1,893	7,831
50-54	2,681	3,382	1,791	7,854	586	482	2,782	1,191	5,041
55-59	2,845	2,510	1,094	6,449	457	258	1,799	900	3,414
60-64	2,753	1,850	632	5,235	358	149	1,086	732	2,325
65-69	1,890	1,361	396	3,647	419	128	843	559	1,949
70-74	1,063	895	223	2,181	293	85	462	372	1,212
75 and over	903	703	174	1,780	334	110	374	338	1,156
Total	99,139	79,206	84,372	262,717	13,313	15,357	70,253	54,133	153,056

9 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OR MAIN DESTINATION(a). AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996

Country of residence or main destination(a)	Long-term movement			Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Permanent movement		Long-term movement		Total permanent and long-term departures
	Permanent movement, Settler arrivals	Arrivals of Australian residents	Arrivals of overseas visitors		Departures of former settlers	Departures of other residents	Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	
<i>Oceania & Antarctica —</i>									
Fiji	1,584	727	625	2,936	24	63	601	806	1,494
New Zealand	15,956	3,459	5,634	25,049	4,462	5,352	3,259	3,377	16,450
Papua New Guinea	394	1,774	1,204	3,372	37	176	2,917	828	3,958
Other	496	1,018	885	2,399	107	207	1,119	833	2,266
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,430</i>	<i>6,978</i>	<i>8,348</i>	<i>33,756</i>	<i>4,630</i>	<i>5,798</i>	<i>7,896</i>	<i>5,844</i>	<i>24,168</i>
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,500	31	5	2,536	8	53	23	6	90
Croatia	1,005	231	66	1,302	145	55	191	101	492
Former USSR & Baltic States	1,507	156	263	1,926	23	19	149	209	400
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	534	322	15	871	72	31	162	56	321
Former Yugoslavia nfd(b)	2,722	352	39	3,113	54	16	150	117	337
France	361	819	980	2,160	78	118	536	553	1,285
Germany	1,318	1,327	1,123	3,768	103	151	968	730	1,952
Greece	662	2,651	194	3,507	158	206	1,298	224	1,886
Ireland	672	622	977	2,271	272	211	513	781	1,777
Italy	382	1,202	383	1,967	132	139	754	344	1,369
Netherlands	402	628	617	1,647	78	110	494	290	972
Poland	540	250	53	843	58	18	179	161	416
Slovenia	37	37	32	106	7	—	34	36	79
United Kingdom	10,520	20,692	8,303	39,515	2,802	2,426	18,773	5,543	29,544
Other	3,177	4,253	2,079	9,509	709	575	3,029	1,487	5,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>25,768</i>	<i>33,214</i>	<i>15,082</i>	<i>74,064</i>	<i>4,620</i>	<i>4,097</i>	<i>27,057</i>	<i>10,546</i>	<i>46,320</i>
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>									
Egypt	565	217	90	872	28	10	118	73	229
Iran	660	108	236	1,004	8	5	23	666	702
Iraq	1,259	12	—	1,273	—	—	—	3	7
Lebanon	1,292	1,514	67	2,873	144	173	463	187	967
Turkey	1,177	1,036	112	2,325	43	41	682	153	919
Other	2,487	2,082	463	5,032	157	362	1,948	430	2,897
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,440</i>	<i>4,969</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>13,379</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>3,236</i>	<i>1,512</i>	<i>5,721</i>
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>									
Cambodia	663	59	30	752	3	5	80	22	110
Indonesia	1,650	1,435	6,894	9,979	118	257	2,056	3,877	6,308
Malaysia	1,299	2,204	6,736	10,239	119	201	2,254	3,063	5,637
Philippines	3,051	853	665	4,569	104	101	691	992	1,888
Singapore	1,391	2,293	5,842	9,526	159	396	2,607	1,701	4,863
Thailand	948	1,016	2,133	4,097	105	151	1,116	1,675	3,047
Viet Nam	3,001	407	844	4,252	129	101	444	634	1,308
Other	489	307	497	1,293	56	68	501	243	868
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,492</i>	<i>8,574</i>	<i>23,641</i>	<i>44,707</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>9,749</i>	<i>12,207</i>	<i>24,029</i>
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>									
China	9,445	1,051	2,099	12,595	325	141	1,314	2,128	3,908
Hong Kong	6,187	6,756	5,637	18,580	888	687	5,160	3,554	10,289
Japan	676	1,863	7,526	10,065	87	134	1,715	5,941	7,877
Korea	641	315	4,147	5,103	82	37	350	3,107	3,576
Taiwan	1,444	889	2,300	4,633	145	105	353	1,341	1,944
Other	137	72	206	415	3	5	65	94	167
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,530</i>	<i>10,946</i>	<i>21,915</i>	<i>51,391</i>	<i>1,530</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>8,957</i>	<i>16,165</i>	<i>27,761</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	3,253	696	2,441	6,390	26	25	626	1,006	1,683
Pakistan	959	203	376	1,538	6	8	135	262	411
Sri Lanka	1,641	330	760	2,731	5	3	246	355	609
Other	1,021	192	713	1,926	—	—	195	297	493
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,874</i>	<i>1,421</i>	<i>4,290</i>	<i>12,585</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>1,202</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>3,196</i>
<i>The Americas</i>									
Canada	1,143	2,268	1,632	5,043	298	480	2,274	928	3,980
Chile	274	406	61	741	75	52	248	65	440
United States of America	2,083	7,848	6,584	16,515	717	1,631	7,402	3,461	13,211
Other	957	942	314	2,213	112	104	662	396	1,274
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,457</i>	<i>11,464</i>	<i>8,591</i>	<i>24,512</i>	<i>1,202</i>	<i>2,267</i>	<i>10,586</i>	<i>4,850</i>	<i>18,905</i>
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>									
South Africa	3,511	781	789	5,081	59	67	713	370	1,209
Other	1,534	775	708	3,017	51	87	727	552	1,417
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,045</i>	<i>1,556</i>	<i>1,497</i>	<i>8,098</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>2,626</i>
Total(c)	99,139	79,206	84,372	262,717	13,313	15,357	70,253	54,133	153,056

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

10 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, AUSTRALIA

Year ended 30 June —	Country of birth									Total(b)
	China	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Hong Kong	India	Malaysia	New Zealand	Philippines	United Kingdom	Viet Nam	
1976	639	1,804	897	907	1,201	2,921	1,111	16,687	539	52,752
1977	744	1,649	1,102	868	1,777	4,842	1,681	18,505	951	70,916
1978	1,164	1,777	1,489	1,104	2,118	8,122	1,462	21,011	5,400	73,171
1979	1,000	1,269	1,180	856	1,683	10,776	1,256	13,256	10,828	67,192
1980	1,219	1,665	799	844	1,585	13,181	2,013	16,738	12,915	80,748
1981	1,342	1,557	775	1,009	1,865	17,387	2,792	31,465	12,172	110,689
1982	1,385	1,701	1,295	1,475	2,393	11,637	3,251	36,994	11,088	118,031
1983	1,167	1,336	1,369	1,673	1,937	6,867	2,735	26,444	8,690	93,011
1984	1,613	1,055	2,017	1,586	1,652	5,771	2,874	12,954	9,513	68,813
1985	3,144	1,479	3,289	1,948	2,413	9,077	3,162	11,606	8,487	77,508
1986	3,138	1,950	3,118	2,135	2,284	13,284	4,128	14,709	7,168	92,590
1987	2,693	2,647	3,403	2,540	3,946	13,584	6,409	20,235	6,645	113,541
1988	3,281	3,267	5,571	3,041	6,239	20,907	10,429	24,587	5,962	143,466
1989	3,819	2,885	7,307	3,109	7,681	23,539	9,204	23,933	7,971	145,316
1990	3,069	1,993	8,052	3,016	6,417	11,178	6,080	23,521	11,156	121,227
1991	3,256	1,889	13,541	5,081	5,744	7,467	6,388	20,746	13,248	121,688
1992	3,388	2,521	12,913	5,608	3,123	7,242	5,917	14,465	9,592	107,391
1993	3,046	4,210	6,520	3,553	1,555	6,694	3,731	9,484	5,651	76,330
1994	2,740	4,854	3,333	2,643	1,252	7,772	4,179	8,963	5,434	69,768
1995	3,708	6,665	4,135	3,908	1,107	10,498	4,116	10,689	5,097	87,428
1996	11,247	7,703	4,361	3,700	1,081	12,265	3,232	11,268	3,567	99,139

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

11 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: STATE/TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA

Year ended 30 June —	State/Territory of intended residence								Australia (a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
1976	20,229	13,867	4,867	3,745	7,360	819	376	876	52,752
1977	29,099	19,769	5,320	4,612	8,685	780	531	775	70,916
1978	27,664	19,672	7,158	4,691	9,442	837	1,648	775	73,171
1979	27,983	17,856	7,610	3,378	7,112	641	550	715	67,192
1980	32,355	20,839	9,925	5,009	8,458	647	617	1,322	80,748
1981	40,976	26,225	16,658	7,026	14,501	1,198	1,123	1,237	110,689
1982	42,714	27,629	16,537	8,024	17,924	1,042	1,166	1,262	118,031
1983	31,363	21,982	13,824	7,254	14,635	805	798	1,236	93,011
1984	25,511	18,061	8,512	5,077	8,644	765	732	1,261	68,813
1985	30,139	20,135	9,369	5,135	9,695	782	978	1,250	77,508
1986	36,825	23,934	11,792	4,922	11,754	949	1,047	1,361	92,590
1987	45,697	29,051	14,056	5,725	15,723	937	941	1,407	113,541
1988	57,308	35,013	20,974	6,275	20,047	1,015	1,052	1,769	143,466
1989	56,065	35,024	21,780	6,867	22,278	846	927	1,523	145,316
1990	47,153	31,788	15,922	5,898	17,512	864	733	1,343	121,227
1991	47,569	32,071	16,243	5,963	15,819	709	825	1,488	121,688
1992	44,066	27,547	15,189	4,796	11,712	617	569	1,178	107,391
1993	32,093	19,053	10,939	3,534	7,928	401	426	949	76,330
1994	30,886	15,918	10,267	3,201	7,743	465	372	807	69,768
1995	38,056	19,968	13,179	3,782	10,379	552	496	1,001	87,428
1996	44,327	22,269	15,284	3,842	11,318	556	494	1,021	99,139

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

12 PERMANENT MOVEMENT - SETTLER ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND STATE/TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996

Country of birth	State/Territory of intended residence								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia (a)
<i>Oceania & Antarctica —</i>									
Fiji	1,101	246	301	25	16	10	4	11	1,714
New Zealand	4,113	1,682	4,714	244	1,242	133	62	73	12,265
Papua New Guinea	25	7	165	6	5	—	6	—	217
Other	1,069	318	523	19	61	7	9	23	2,029
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,308</i>	<i>2,253</i>	<i>5,703</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>1,324</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>16,225</i>
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,019	1,094	424	331	468	30	6	33	3,405
Croatia	294	213	61	26	99	7	3	7	710
Former USSR & Baltic States	717	647	97	112	78	5	—	24	1,681
Former Yugoslavia nld(h)	1,315	999	196	209	289	8	3	30	3,049
France	128	66	46	24	34	—	—	9	309
Germany	335	190	187	64	101	14	9	35	935
Greece	102	111	23	12	9	—	18	6	281
Ireland	429	102	84	31	153	—	4	8	813
Italy	105	103	21	17	52	—	3	—	304
Netherlands	110	104	98	19	62	6	4	5	408
Poland	184	161	46	133	77	3	—	11	617
United Kingdom	3,521	1,555	2,329	794	2,779	93	74	122	11,268
Other	1,017	793	318	139	335	16	33	32	2,683
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,276</i>	<i>6,138</i>	<i>3,930</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>4,536</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>26,463</i>
<i>Middle East & North Africa</i>									
Egypt	346	123	12	9	12	—	—	—	504
Iran	527	176	56	114	130	—	7	7	1,018
Iraq	1,571	719	43	37	241	—	—	4	2,617
Lebanon	985	268	32	12	23	—	—	3	1,326
Turkey	350	397	19	11	26	—	—	—	803
Other	800	293	87	29	115	—	—	12	1,340
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,579</i>	<i>1,976</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>7,608</i>
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>									
Cambodia	572	555	35	150	26	—	6	11	1,357
Indonesia	725	304	99	17	570	3	57	10	1,793
Malaysia	321	322	106	54	251	6	12	8	1,081
Philippines	1,632	670	516	98	186	20	50	60	3,232
Singapore	187	135	126	20	361	8	—	3	841
Thailand	318	123	103	40	110	13	15	12	736
Viet Nam	1,393	1,475	173	244	225	—	10	47	3,567
Other	176	56	21	7	249	9	—	22	540
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,324</i>	<i>3,640</i>	<i>1,179</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>1,978</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>13,147</i>
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>									
China	7,057	2,944	576	181	367	8	10	97	11,247
Hong Kong	2,408	722	942	91	164	5	9	15	4,361
Japan	240	70	189	14	65	6	—	7	593
Korea	506	53	93	20	21	—	—	8	704
Taiwan	670	209	704	8	40	—	—	4	1,638
Other	63	31	23	—	6	—	—	—	125
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,944</i>	<i>4,029</i>	<i>2,527</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>18,668</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	1,901	1,034	202	160	336	14	16	37	3,700
Pakistan	429	98	26	7	35	—	—	7	603
Sri Lanka	783	858	133	27	107	5	8	30	1,951
Other	990	297	59	37	42	—	—	28	1,455
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,103</i>	<i>2,287</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>7,709</i>
<i>The Americas —</i>									
Canada	329	153	185	30	134	10	7	18	866
Chile	171	51	13	6	17	—	—	5	263
United States of America	671	295	326	72	160	34	16	51	1,625
Other	581	193	144	24	61	33	—	32	1,069
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,752</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>3,823</i>
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa)</i>									
South Africa	1,395	386	408	62	896	22	11	9	3,190
Other	625	849	194	55	479	8	5	39	2,254
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>1,235</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>5,444</i>
Total(c)	44,327	22,269	15,284	3,842	11,318	556	494	1,021	99,139

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

**13 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	3,826	2,092	5,918
Professionals	6,942	6,980	13,922
Para-professionals	1,542	1,715	3,257
Tradespersons	4,962	1,834	6,796
Clerks	786	3,683	4,469
Salespersons and personal service workers	1,382	2,443	3,825
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	944	547	1,491
Labourers and related workers	1,780	1,124	2,904
Other and not stated	4,810	4,114	8,924
Persons not in the workforce	5,729	17,391	23,120
Total	32,703	41,923	74,626
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building professionals and engineers	1,709	653	2,362
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	463	684	1,147
School teachers	388	1,516	1,904
Business professionals	1,966	1,851	3,817
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	684	140	824
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	753	108	861
Vehicle tradespersons	505	26	531
Food tradespersons	694	265	959

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

**14 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AUSTRALIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996**

<i>Registered Marital status</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Never married	22,740	22,864	45,604
Married	19,624	26,608	46,232
Widowed	362	1,895	2,257
Divorced	732	1,355	2,087
Separated but not divorced	329	443	772
Other(a)			
Common law/de facto	1,007	1,116	2,123
Not stated	37	27	64
Total	44,831	54,308	99,139

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

15 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, AUSTRALIA

	Country of birth										Total(c)
	Australia	Canada	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Germany (b)	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	
Year ended 30 June —											
1976	9,146	351	419	389	386	481	407	1,419	10,711	712	27,427
1977	8,140	302	398	423	336	396	410	1,296	9,576	711	24,587
1978	7,413	261	386	328	376	347	373	1,503	8,686	828	23,096
1979	7,785	345	425	409	381	474	413	2,773	8,616	916	25,429
1980	6,986	251	338	272	281	450	326	3,512	6,235	596	22,017
1981	5,942	232	373	241	218	403	280	4,170	4,598	492	19,496
1982	5,809	246	351	229	249	407	293	5,312	4,653	544	20,885
1983	5,984	199	385	382	248	378	300	6,723	6,756	559	24,830
1984	6,492	247	321	365	207	373	330	6,193	6,249	554	24,304
1985	6,051	277	357	235	180	334	239	4,861	4,669	438	20,378
1986	5,600	236	366	175	170	279	143	4,750	3,401	519	18,100
1987	6,099	244	323	210	187	263	205	5,550	3,439	517	19,928
1988	6,762	279	266	191	174	273	186	5,235	3,721	515	20,471
1989	6,560	265	216	218	243	276	238	5,248	4,382	501	21,647
1990	8,399	365	283	264	379	294	246	7,846	4,943	643	27,857
1991	9,490	371	343	224	415	272	264	9,023	5,138	720	31,130
1992	9,178	299	188	328	442	338	249	6,641	4,820	669	29,122
1993	9,803	292	204	202	332	249	196	5,978	4,130	694	27,905
1994	9,927	293	237	173	302	208	174	6,120	3,676	584	27,280
1995	10,092	259	283	181	303	162	153	6,003	3,423	481	26,948
1996	11,005	297	421	183	349	175	124	6,077	3,616	531	28,670

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

16 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: STATE/TERRITORY OF LAST RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA

	State/Territory of last residence								Australia (a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
Year ended 30 June									
1976	9,241	6,258	3,476	3,169	3,437	583	228	430	27,427
1977	8,290	5,610	2,893	2,625	3,453	412	155	435	24,587
1978	7,461	5,190	2,901	2,411	3,296	462	193	464	23,096
1979	8,567	5,438	3,245	2,541	3,664	348	266	585	25,429
1980	7,955	4,516	2,907	2,133	2,833	305	228	504	22,017
1981	7,174	3,902	2,928	1,588	2,456	235	207	447	19,496
1982	7,451	3,999	3,675	1,334	2,890	261	198	460	20,885
1983	8,718	4,466	4,917	1,624	3,622	286	250	430	24,830
1984	8,142	4,858	4,925	1,569	3,456	230	230	403	24,304
1985	7,257	4,099	3,620	1,482	2,646	280	222	381	20,378
1986	6,847	3,727	3,358	1,174	2,028	228	207	301	18,100
1987	7,604	4,012	3,795	1,091	2,487	240	202	356	19,928
1988	7,516	4,159	3,901	1,212	2,734	286	211	343	20,471
1989	7,422	4,292	4,315	1,290	3,156	232	199	360	21,647
1990	9,337	5,604	5,948	1,484	4,121	302	236	410	27,857
1991	10,480	7,019	6,175	1,670	4,560	334	217	574	31,130
1992	10,565	6,494	5,390	1,432	3,977	340	270	501	29,122
1993	10,470	6,303	5,105	1,539	3,409	291	224	491	27,905
1994	10,599	5,688	5,251	1,340	3,428	311	239	418	27,280
1995	10,123	5,598	5,246	1,328	3,585	368	270	424	26,948
1996	10,650	5,773	5,875	1,444	3,890	324	261	435	28,670

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

17 PERMANENT MOVEMENT -- DEPARTURES OF FORMER SETTLERS: SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA

Period	Country of birth									Total(c)
	Canada	Former Yugoslav Republics	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	
		(a)	(b)							
RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH										
Year ended 30 June —										
1976	248	262	199	201	346	288	1,147	8,907	582	13,662
1977	219	232	225	173	283	263	1,062	8,193	582	12,459
1978	148	240	159	202	233	253	1,110	7,309	499	11,383
1979	168	275	191	150	312	281	1,540	6,761	394	11,277
1980	147	225	124	136	340	225	2,199	4,697	292	9,634
1981	135	232	134	117	324	197	2,696	3,438	301	8,746
1982	138	278	123	151	325	196	3,446	3,454	307	9,821
1983	128	295	236	153	276	206	4,450	5,505	344	13,046
1984	136	232	206	112	292	218	4,045	4,954	346	11,969
1985	163	251	115	82	265	161	3,076	3,481	258	9,028
1986	125	259	69	106	208	91	3,084	2,423	262	7,631
1987	152	243	96	101	193	127	3,719	2,445	267	8,562
1988	176	182	84	79	192	109	3,339	2,785	331	8,556
1989	168	139	97	135	177	164	2,962	3,269	305	8,925
1990	196	151	101	240	160	155	3,631	3,271	355	9,863
1991	206	236	112	268	190	157	5,505	3,717	421	13,211
1992	174	1109	174	290	241	145	4,067	3,564	413	12,271
1993	147	1106	100	193	161	108	3,637	2,747	383	10,393
1994	178	1153	58	186	136	94	3,667	2,381	327	9,923
1995	138	194	73	205	97	82	3,502	2,265	294	9,562
1996	161	280	72	219	114	61	3,663	2,436	313	10,209
TO ALL COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE										
Year ended 30 June —										
1976	320	369	361	365	419	389	1,260	10,426	646	17,150
1977	267	341	390	316	345	374	1,178	9,324	635	15,447
1978	196	337	281	348	300	340	1,223	8,226	542	13,972
1979	215	354	323	275	386	363	1,715	7,593	430	13,797
1980	179	277	227	227	389	298	2,372	5,577	326	12,044
1981	170	316	214	181	368	249	2,821	4,206	323	10,888
1982	168	315	196	218	368	261	3,589	4,226	332	11,941
1983	152	346	332	224	330	258	4,601	6,331	383	15,386
1984	181	269	322	184	337	294	4,184	5,720	385	14,267
1985	198	281	194	150	292	217	3,218	4,098	291	11,038
1986	151	309	140	151	247	128	3,252	2,968	294	9,559
1987	197	287	173	167	233	176	3,919	3,032	308	10,799
1988	217	220	142	145	231	164	3,538	3,358	371	10,716
1989	192	165	171	194	212	201	3,155	3,810	337	10,984
1990	241	181	175	301	188	205	3,862	3,883	391	12,102
1991	257	287	183	357	222	224	5,944	4,584	470	16,389
1992	207	156	253	370	286	193	4,383	4,248	453	15,179
1993	189	171	164	266	204	155	3,896	3,515	427	13,347
1994	224	206	127	246	168	151	3,932	3,144	382	12,869
1995	192	244	146	264	129	126	3,772	2,942	353	12,472
1996	233	325	133	288	149	104	3,979	3,162	370	13,313

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

TABLES

18 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	1,739	869	2,608
Professionals	2,636	1,903	4,539
Para-professionals	548	714	1,262
Tradespersons	1,644	373	2,017
Clerks	258	1,376	1,634
Salespersons and personal service workers	579	978	1,557
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	432	78	510
Labourers and related workers	833	333	1,166
Other and not stated	779	591	1,370
Persons not in the workforce	1,510	4,414	5,924
Total	10,958	11,629	22,587
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building professionals and engineers	627	77	704
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	192	201	393
School teachers	145	455	600
Business professionals	790	446	1,236
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	157	52	209
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	158	14	172
Vehicle tradespersons	92	6	98
Food tradespersons	294	94	388

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

19 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996

<i>Registered Marital status</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Never married	6,429	6,481	12,910
Married	5,894	6,226	12,120
Widowed	141	496	637
Divorced	684	721	1,405
Separated but not divorced	445	470	915
Other(a)			
Common law/de facto	302	324	626
Not stated	32	25	57
Total	13,927	14,743	28,670

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

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

	State/Territory of intended or last residence(a)								Australia (b)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
	PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS								
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	4,847	4,194	1,763	2,194	4,699	411	76	223	18,505
1978	5,880	5,439	2,187	2,522	4,237	369	67	212	21,011
1979	4,668	3,088	1,513	1,065	2,347	235	40	188	13,256
1980	5,640	3,773	2,082	1,373	3,113	264	96	244	16,738
1981	9,870	6,570	4,337	2,637	6,916	377	150	323	31,465
1982	10,974	7,243	4,943	3,083	9,374	365	173	428	36,994
1983	6,555	5,585	4,438	2,047	6,866	270	105	362	26,444
1984	3,642	2,788	2,023	1,099	2,794	209	91	275	12,954
1985	3,419	2,266	1,819	1,095	2,530	176	92	209	11,606
1986	4,468	3,143	1,926	1,244	3,357	233	112	225	14,709
1987	5,820	4,183	2,699	1,687	5,298	207	100	240	20,235
1988	7,091	4,584	3,599	1,758	6,914	248	96	295	24,587
1989	6,226	4,255	3,614	1,849	7,473	177	102	233	23,933
1990	5,930	4,372	3,461	1,936	7,260	208	90	262	23,521
1991	4,911	3,311	3,117	2,014	6,803	188	106	197	20,746
1992	3,942	2,056	2,396	1,243	4,362	98	79	180	14,465
1993	2,656	1,344	1,590	812	2,756	76	46	156	9,484
1994	2,767	1,282	1,755	709	2,198	67	57	120	8,963
1995	3,340	1,530	1,999	787	2,785	97	56	95	10,689
1996	3,521	1,555	2,329	794	2,779	95	74	122	11,268
	PERMANENT DEPARTURES								
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	2,436	2,035	972	1,532	2,020	180	43	111	9,576
1978	2,096	1,820	949	1,350	1,888	186	29	106	8,686
1979	2,145	1,632	947	1,373	1,972	130	53	151	8,616
1980	1,650	1,173	723	966	1,298	122	49	92	6,235
1981	1,315	803	593	682	941	50	33	67	4,598
1982	1,202	793	707	484	1,202	54	15	70	4,653
1983	1,787	1,167	1,147	704	1,676	67	23	81	6,756
1984	1,507	1,258	1,047	626	1,539	61	31	77	6,249
1985	1,255	937	608	567	1,067	79	19	72	4,669
1986	872	747	484	401	740	39	22	64	3,401
1987	979	742	511	336	710	61	22	53	3,439
1988	1,061	758	597	337	858	46	12	49	3,721
1989	1,189	844	682	433	1,086	48	18	73	4,382
1990	1,389	952	735	406	1,264	71	34	63	4,943
1991	1,257	1,036	776	490	1,407	76	22	64	5,138
1992	1,309	1,025	743	388	1,190	59	27	63	4,820
1993	1,122	820	625	443	947	59	39	68	4,130
1994	1,045	642	618	318	928	57	21	47	3,676
1995	944	572	586	298	892	53	31	47	3,423
1996	1,004	577	610	320	966	64	27	47	3,616

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

**21 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, UNITED KINGDOM, AGE AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Settler arrivals</i>			<i>Permanent departures</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0-14	1,214	1,233	2,447	220	208	428
15-24	362	381	743	118	120	238
25-34	1,993	1,743	3,736	413	514	927
35-44	1,108	839	1,947	413	313	726
45-54	424	404	828	280	225	505
55-64	299	368	667	159	162	321
65 and over	404	496	900	214	257	471
Total	5,804	5,464	11,268	1,817	1,799	3,616

22 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, UNITED KINGDOM, OCCUPATION AND SEX.
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)

Occupation	<i>Permanent settler arrivals</i>			<i>Permanent departures</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	466	176	642	205	79	284
Professionals	1,101	647	1,748	326	213	539
Para-professionals	298	359	657	92	131	223
Tradespersons	1,243	175	1,418	312	44	356
Clerks	146	544	690	48	222	270
Salespersons and personal service workers	179	323	502	77	95	172
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	116	30	146	54	6	60
Labourers and related workers	173	86	259	68	31	99
Other and not stated	112	98	210	107	71	178
Persons not in the workforce	756	1,793	2,549	308	699	1,007
Total	4,590	4,231	8,821	1,597	1,591	3,188
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building professionals and engineers	264	26	290	79	8	87
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	80	80	160	19	25	44
School teachers	69	145	214	25	45	70
Business professionals	341	138	479	90	41	131
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	133	5	138	40	—	42
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	215	11	226	38	—	40
Vehicle tradespersons	109	5	114	19	—	20
Food tradespersons	111	35	146	31	7	38

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

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

	State/Territory of intended or last residence(a)								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia (b)
PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS									
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	1,574	847	1,215	278	510	71	44	68	4,842
1978	2,880	1,321	2,130	338	903	116	66	56	8,122
1979	4,151	1,842	2,850	357	869	127	52	81	10,776
1980	4,545	2,111	4,070	512	1,163	103	80	107	13,181
1981	5,624	2,414	6,654	503	1,333	183	111	74	17,387
1982	3,807	1,524	4,634	305	928	64	68	75	11,637
1983	2,210	1,109	2,469	228	602	62	57	54	6,867
1984	1,977	999	1,767	224	577	95	49	55	5,771
1985	3,396	1,440	2,621	288	1,013	113	84	116	9,077
1986	4,418	2,064	4,065	483	1,859	146	104	145	13,284
1987	4,366	2,006	4,566	420	1,989	100	72	64	13,584
1988	5,436	2,756	9,006	574	2,777	137	90	130	20,907
1989	6,362	3,718	9,086	631	3,422	128	71	121	23,539
1990	3,384	2,104	3,605	337	1,479	140	50	79	11,178
1991	2,490	1,253	2,460	223	815	67	32	81	7,467
1992	2,563	1,057	2,474	218	702	53	27	64	7,242
1993	2,098	852	2,623	176	721	62	29	75	6,694
1994	2,561	936	2,959	177	923	121	35	58	7,772
1995	3,390	1,364	3,903	238	1,354	123	51	73	10,498
1996	4,113	1,682	4,714	244	1,242	133	62	73	12,265
PERMANENT DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	572	235	211	70	102	22	10	29	1,296
1978	591	272	293	72	137	29	23	22	1,503
1979	1,079	530	536	109	273	29	63	36	2,773
1980	1,498	542	713	152	348	22	51	43	3,512
1981	1,621	679	980	133	414	42	50	53	4,170
1982	2,089	789	1,444	153	477	41	82	50	5,312
1983	2,562	896	2,036	202	665	61	72	51	6,723
1984	2,290	924	1,945	181	574	38	57	47	6,193
1985	1,730	756	1,475	166	469	52	75	53	4,861
1986	1,868	740	1,352	177	428	36	76	28	4,750
1987	2,223	832	1,538	152	601	46	70	58	5,550
1988	1,883	850	1,457	172	641	54	79	73	5,235
1989	1,779	753	1,669	166	724	39	47	44	5,248
1990	2,391	1,149	2,650	242	1,212	46	53	67	7,846
1991	2,830	1,610	2,716	259	1,336	64	74	108	9,023
1992	2,211	1,130	1,927	206	917	73	86	66	6,641
1993	2,067	1,027	1,769	168	766	55	50	65	5,978
1994	2,121	990	1,867	180	748	54	79	81	6,120
1995	2,038	922	1,768	209	816	74	87	87	6,003
1996	1,997	876	2,026	160	827	47	80	64	6,077

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

**24 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, NEW ZEALAND, AGE AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996**

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	1,925	1,950	3,875	414	479	893
15-24	1,307	1,414	2,721	534	641	1,175
25-34	1,232	1,304	2,536	960	1,112	2,072
35-44	717	716	1,433	573	582	1,155
45-54	336	390	726	247	217	464
55-64	200	271	471	87	93	180
65 and over	234	269	503	54	84	138
Total	5,951	6,314	12,265	2,869	3,208	6,077

**25 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, NEW ZEALAND, OCCUPATION AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)**

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	612	310	922	312	186	498
Professionals	493	397	890	341	291	632
Para-professionals	136	208	344	105	182	287
Tradespersons	670	227	897	514	112	626
Clerks	79	525	604	49	419	468
Salespersons and personal service workers	272	508	780	170	313	483
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	247	55	302	188	26	214
Labourers and related workers	494	184	678	355	132	487
Other and not stated	363	304	667	197	152	349
Persons not in the workforce	660	1,646	2,306	224	916	1,140
Total	4,026	4,364	8,390	2,455	2,729	5,184
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building professionals and engineers	129	17	146	85	10	95
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	38	48	86	37	47	84
School teachers	21	77	98	13	48	61
Business professionals	125	110	235	80	79	159
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	59	46	105	52	16	68
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	64	5	69	39	4	43
Vehicle tradespersons	34	3	37	31	-	32
Food tradespersons	139	61	200	75	39	114

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

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

	State/Territory of intended or last residence(a)								Australia (b)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS									
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	360	184	58	32	68	3	3	21	744
1978	632	266	50	56	102	5	9	23	1,164
1979	551	199	55	32	65	7	24	25	981
1980	639	273	82	67	48	8	5	22	1,200
1981	708	292	84	83	71	6	4	26	1,342
1982	776	254	95	85	70	8	30	12	1,385
1983	606	259	122	49	70	8	17	22	1,167
1984	759	447	144	92	92	24	14	38	1,613
1985	1,645	861	191	181	154	30	26	52	3,144
1986	1,592	935	237	160	128	19	30	34	3,136
1987	1,436	664	212	142	160	19	25	34	2,693
1988	1,729	806	300	146	217	15	29	39	3,281
1989	2,096	921	343	173	197	10	22	57	3,819
1990	1,699	715	319	98	162	19	32	25	3,069
1991	1,652	934	335	97	131	9	26	42	3,256
1992	1,697	967	387	85	152	10	15	33	3,388
1993	1,618	785	335	104	130	8	11	29	3,046
1994	1,552	691	233	73	126	4	6	50	2,740
1995	2,144	936	297	87	160	9	15	58	3,708
1996	7,057	2,944	576	181	367	8	10	97	11,247
PERMANENT DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	26	17	4	9	3	—	—	—	63
1978	24	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	47
1979	26	18	—	5	3	—	—	8	66
1980	18	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	39
1981	25	15	4	—	4	—	—	—	51
1982	32	10	3	—	6	3	—	—	64
1983	22	12	3	3	4	—	—	4	52
1984	23	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	47
1985	40	13	9	3	3	—	—	3	78
1986	44	18	6	5	—	—	—	3	82
1987	59	20	7	3	—	—	—	3	98
1988	58	18	7	3	4	—	—	—	92
1989	72	34	6	6	10	3	—	—	133
1990	84	37	19	3	8	—	—	—	163
1991	128	62	11	14	12	—	—	4	234
1992	162	82	26	7	13	—	3	8	303
1993	233	76	31	15	23	—	—	7	388
1994	199	74	35	13	18	—	—	8	351
1995	415	200	41	13	24	4	—	4	703
1996	430	220	56	12	33	—	—	6	760

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

**27 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CHINA, AGE AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Settler arrivals</i>			<i>Permanent departures</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0-14	1,123	1,247	2,370	29	25	54
15-24	222	654	876	16	18	34
25-34	667	2,295	2,962	110	116	226
35-44	548	1,475	2,023	135	105	240
45-54	278	403	681	73	42	115
55-64	743	909	1,652	24	27	51
65 and over	389	294	683	21	19	40
Total	3,970	7,277	11,247	408	352	760

**28 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CHINA, OCCUPATION AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)**

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	477	444	921	76	28	104
Professionals	735	1,793	2,528	76	36	112
Para-professionals	119	315	434	7	6	13
Tradespersons	207	184	391	61	26	87
Clerks	95	522	617	10	18	28
Salespersons and personal service workers	97	378	475	12	19	31
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	60	158	218	23	12	35
Labourers and related workers	72	302	374	26	16	42
Other and not stated	142	333	475	39	32	71
Persons not in the workforce	843	1,601	2,444	49	134	183
Total	2,847	6,030	8,877	379	327	706
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building professionals and engineers	180	286	466	8	4	12
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	54	187	241	5	3	8
School teachers	54	315	369	3	5	8
Business professionals	171	582	753	40	12	52
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	13	22	35	6	11	17
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	35	43	78	—	—	4
Vehicle tradespersons	8	—	8	—	—	—
Food tradespersons	92	27	119	30	5	35

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

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

Year ended 30 June	Country of residence									
	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	New Zealand	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America
1976	26	188	260	1,289	47	1,090	7,683	309	1,555	4,418
1977	29	238	231	1,301	75	1,010	12,212	274	1,838	3,346
1978	32	264	281	1,545	109	1,193	14,112	213	1,805	3,343
1979	32	683	482	1,593	107	2,184	16,522	307	2,055	3,729
1980	74	553	458	1,544	122	2,637	13,446	338	2,062	3,489
1981	79	698	606	1,824	131	2,838	14,626	529	2,836	3,748
1982	153	941	737	2,182	143	3,443	11,152	681	3,637	4,416
1983	135	929	881	2,267	287	4,646	6,828	777	3,155	4,305
1984	156	903	937	2,378	233	4,447	5,176	687	2,035	4,122
1985	265	851	1,014	2,550	198	4,166	8,698	696	2,597	3,973
1986	368	793	1,059	2,923	258	4,050	11,906	607	2,946	4,389
1987	619	821	1,184	3,351	375	3,721	10,063	746	3,700	4,323
1988	972	1,604	1,355	3,856	526	3,517	10,852	1,285	4,808	4,893
1989	2,017	2,273	1,570	4,558	761	3,611	11,193	1,439	6,490	5,206
1990	3,003	3,619	1,978	6,012	1,205	3,619	8,728	1,920	7,389	5,938
1991	1,973	4,361	2,262	6,513	1,656	4,183	6,620	2,023	6,306	5,547
1992	8,641	5,875	3,103	6,769	1,992	4,553	5,118	2,813	4,969	4,587
1993	3,198	5,194	3,421	6,518	2,154	4,602	4,632	3,271	4,800	4,409
1994	1,973	4,429	4,261	6,905	2,417	4,784	5,177	4,010	5,533	4,930
1995	1,695	4,920	5,689	7,439	3,068	5,564	5,248	4,910	7,020	5,966
1996	2,099	5,637	6,894	7,526	4,147	6,736	5,634	5,842	8,303	6,584

(a) Includes other and not stated

30 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT - VISITOR ARRIVALS: AGE, SEX AND MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(a).
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996

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	10	329	1,723	2,157	1,430	333	22	6,004
Visiting friends/relatives	337	402	233	99	54	84	157	1,366
Holiday	759	1,565	583	96	85	73	47	3,208
Employment	5	895	2,786	2,095	1,119	241	22	7,163
Education	1,137	15,181	4,768	1,080	105	22	14	22,307
Other and not stated	2,033	939	492	444	274	201	110	4,493
Total	4,281	19,311	10,585	5,971	3,067	954	372	44,541
FEMALES								
Business	9	226	810	660	328	75	6	2,114
Visiting friends/relatives	356	492	512	200	164	254	261	2,239
Holiday	799	1,621	722	117	99	92	51	3,501
Employment	6	747	1,803	755	367	70	6	3,754
Education	1,130	15,605	3,911	749	84	22	7	21,508
Other and not stated	2,026	816	1,626	1,233	665	259	90	6,715
Total	4,326	19,507	9,384	3,714	1,707	772	421	39,831
PERSONS								
Business	19	555	2,533	2,817	1,758	408	28	8,118
Visiting friends/relatives	693	894	745	299	218	338	418	3,605
Holiday	1,558	3,186	1,305	213	184	165	98	6,709
Employment	11	1,642	4,589	2,850	1,486	311	28	10,917
Education	2,267	30,786	8,679	1,829	189	44	21	43,815
Other and not stated	4,059	1,755	2,118	1,677	939	460	200	11,208
Total	8,607	38,818	19,969	9,685	4,774	1,726	793	84,372

(a) See Glossary for more detail.

31 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS.
STATE/TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA

	State/Territory of intended residence								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia (a)
ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS									
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	22,693	14,870	8,362	4,367	5,604	961	402	2,540	60,233
1977	21,195	14,970	7,808	4,519	6,338	971	393	2,599	59,194
1978	21,153	14,312	7,612	4,387	5,972	878	337	2,249	57,312
1979	23,122	15,217	7,992	4,146	6,157	996	454	2,516	60,946
1980	22,766	14,653	7,735	4,091	6,298	880	419	2,422	59,963
1981	22,043	14,631	7,886	4,230	6,362	893	479	2,492	59,871
1982	21,796	14,065	7,689	3,995	5,915	851	455	2,475	57,856
1983	18,570	11,915	6,586	3,466	4,724	723	353	2,282	48,986
1984	18,470	12,101	6,514	3,313	4,771	776	655	2,327	49,188
1985	20,375	13,050	7,135	3,585	5,420	760	465	2,409	53,773
1986	21,142	13,865	7,177	3,626	6,220	769	471	2,543	56,557
1987	20,414	13,344	6,865	3,365	5,981	711	471	2,320	53,597
1988	21,063	13,863	7,688	3,174	5,680	757	340	2,199	54,804
1989	20,230	13,080	7,824	3,150	6,080	764	352	2,205	53,798
1990	20,198	13,114	8,105	3,178	6,108	737	370	2,031	53,967
1991	22,844	13,763	8,986	3,516	6,513	799	363	2,029	59,062
1992	24,118	14,503	9,579	3,307	7,523	697	365	2,171	62,920
1993	26,831	16,011	10,944	3,853	8,257	928	457	2,074	69,594
1994	30,286	17,686	11,521	3,890	8,897	795	483	2,018	75,600
1995	30,778	18,890	12,267	4,090	9,069	921	705	2,332	79,063
1996	30,976	19,299	12,471	4,048	8,597	915	679	2,203	79,206
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	7,761	5,063	2,602	1,089	1,971	273	508	1,379	21,687
1977	9,524	5,577	3,368	1,382	2,707	216	701	1,201	26,133
1978	10,620	5,940	3,922	1,114	3,005	207	720	1,410	28,044
1979	13,910	7,295	4,376	1,323	3,584	252	701	1,410	34,064
1980	11,778	6,573	3,694	1,154	2,927	287	559	1,375	29,586
1981	14,000	7,024	4,774	1,210	3,377	323	554	1,599	34,220
1982	13,972	7,414	4,830	1,635	3,545	278	505	1,687	34,764
1983	12,297	7,012	3,331	1,600	3,380	370	550	1,724	30,742
1984	11,164	6,494	2,739	1,474	2,496	304	503	1,858	27,282
1985	13,353	7,432	3,487	1,526	2,872	409	556	1,918	31,975
1986	15,308	8,522	4,192	1,844	3,607	378	721	2,136	37,249
1987	16,075	8,209	3,980	1,609	4,131	343	625	2,243	37,325
1988	18,420	9,652	4,822	1,925	5,720	415	780	2,218	43,978
1989	21,297	11,533	6,044	2,010	6,474	388	716	2,188	50,766
1990	24,511	13,030	6,457	2,251	6,544	451	842	2,420	56,728
1991	23,456	12,807	6,690	2,493	6,098	505	722	2,361	55,649
1992	29,044	14,958	7,165	2,369	5,851	511	568	2,377	63,861
1993	24,735	13,085	7,313	2,470	6,089	633	499	2,429	57,842
1994	26,619	13,324	8,311	2,572	7,426	681	643	2,372	62,000
1995	30,170	15,987	10,064	2,925	8,467	714	781	2,922	72,032
1996	34,932	19,460	11,455	3,534	10,173	778	896	3,139	84,372

! (a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

**32 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT -- ARRIVALS: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS.
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS			
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	4,908	2,512	7,420
Professionals	10,838	8,984	19,822
Para-professionals	1,560	2,203	3,763
Tradespersons	3,514	966	4,480
Clerks	677	3,510	4,187
Salespersons and personal service workers	1,713	2,864	4,577
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	585	128	713
Labourers and related workers	1,045	406	1,451
Other and not stated	2,224	1,883	4,107
Persons not in the workforce	4,976	12,109	17,085
Total	32,040	35,565	67,605
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building professionals and engineers	2,453	291	2,744
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	960	1,112	2,072
School teachers	1,301	2,788	4,089
Business professionals	2,819	1,729	4,548
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	324	68	392
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	437	41	478
Vehicle tradespersons	155	10	165
Food tradespersons	690	274	964
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS			
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	7,343	1,706	9,049
Professionals	5,785	3,555	9,340
Para-professionals	928	688	1,616
Tradespersons	1,141	307	1,448
Clerks	1,430	2,199	3,629
Salespersons and personal service workers	781	954	1,735
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	303	64	367
Labourers and related workers	644	305	949
Other and not stated	1,541	1,400	2,941
Persons not in the workforce	20,361	24,327	44,688
Total	40,260	35,505	75,765
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building professionals and engineers	1,313	212	1,525
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	555	510	1,065
School teachers	353	770	1,123
Business professionals	1,610	842	2,452
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	71	23	94
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	109	20	129
Vehicle tradespersons	34	4	38
Food tradespersons	429	107	536

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

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

	Main destination										Total(a)
	Canada	Greece	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Malaysia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	
Year ended 30 June —											
1976	1,439	2,437	1,059	1,433	2,036	4,139	7,224	1,304	20,507	4,124	64,473
1977	1,595	2,836	1,221	1,335	3,173	3,629	7,358	1,161	21,892	4,990	68,792
1978	1,195	2,431	1,285	1,304	2,806	3,058	6,319	1,053	18,762	4,849	60,099
1979	1,091	1,952	1,196	958	3,306	2,508	6,566	1,161	16,797	4,585	57,255
1980	1,066	2,025	1,259	1,037	3,073	2,153	7,047	1,153	14,715	4,723	52,114
1981	1,019	1,730	1,379	1,083	2,969	2,036	6,784	1,405	11,063	4,575	47,848
1982	1,183	1,759	1,222	1,138	3,134	1,802	6,418	1,180	10,164	4,754	46,496
1983	1,047	2,060	1,233	988	2,675	2,152	5,826	1,167	10,744	4,967	47,020
1984	1,066	2,183	1,138	957	2,329	2,210	5,713	1,047	12,815	5,082	49,490
1985	1,157	2,553	1,228	983	2,566	2,160	5,609	1,164	13,696	5,289	51,706
1986	1,323	2,451	1,203	887	2,055	2,374	5,192	1,029	12,910	5,096	49,694
1987	1,499	1,987	1,526	900	1,950	2,615	5,041	941	12,665	5,156	48,854
1988	1,659	1,778	1,916	736	995	2,781	4,962	995	14,250	5,417	50,499
1989	1,792	1,904	2,231	869	1,141	2,757	4,765	1,162	17,059	6,240	57,733
1990	1,952	1,979	2,669	973	1,524	3,304	3,983	1,320	19,801	6,285	62,300
1991	1,885	1,692	4,591	1,311	2,153	3,300	3,766	1,864	19,527	6,569	66,883
1992	1,839	1,757	5,154	1,308	2,186	2,681	3,189	2,265	17,732	6,812	67,191
1993	1,848	1,592	4,838	1,440	2,152	2,658	3,407	2,492	16,022	6,476	65,446
1994	1,832	1,594	4,647	1,530	2,160	2,806	3,320	2,818	16,074	6,595	64,786
1995	1,964	1,457	5,293	1,715	2,210	2,925	3,018	2,758	17,656	6,988	68,377
1996	2,274	1,298	5,160	2,056	2,254	3,259	2,917	2,607	18,773	7,402	70,253

(a) Includes other and not stated.

34 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — RESIDENT DEPARTURES: AGE, SEX AND MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(a), AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996

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	—	185	1,541	1,455	901	256	45	4,383
Visiting friends/relatives	801	596	806	487	344	380	450	3,864
Holiday	1,406	2,192	1,993	327	232	228	237	6,615
Employment	—	1,204	4,890	3,872	2,171	557	50	12,744
Education	507	983	508	148	51	13	5	2,215
Other and not stated	2,514	379	570	426	256	176	108	4,429
Total	5,228	5,539	10,308	6,715	3,955	1,610	895	34,250
FEMALES								
Business	—	164	957	623	336	74	12	2,166
Visiting friends/relatives	913	1,001	1,209	690	518	481	492	5,304
Holiday	1,504	3,836	2,281	319	276	207	145	8,568
Employment	—	1,774	4,458	2,382	1,139	231	28	10,012
Education	562	1,166	460	126	50	17	5	2,386
Other and not stated	2,741	670	1,746	1,373	670	265	102	7,567
Total	5,720	8,611	11,111	5,513	2,989	1,275	784	36,003
PERSONS								
Business	—	349	2,498	2,078	1,237	330	57	6,549
Visiting friends/relatives	1,714	1,597	2,015	1,177	862	861	942	9,168
Holiday	2,910	6,028	4,274	646	508	435	382	15,183
Employment	—	2,978	9,348	6,254	3,310	788	78	22,756
Education	1,069	2,149	968	274	101	30	10	4,601
Other and not stated	5,255	1,049	2,316	1,799	926	441	210	11,996
Total	10,948	14,150	21,419	12,228	6,944	2,885	1,679	70,253

(a) See Glossary for more detail.

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

	State/Territory of residence or stay								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia (b)
	DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS								
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	23,505	15,600	8,892	4,614	6,993	1,127	504	2,748	64,473
1977	25,392	16,636	9,061	4,978	7,419	1,081	713	3,033	68,792
1978	22,186	14,226	8,005	4,542	6,484	924	582	2,815	60,099
1979	19,937	13,762	7,784	4,357	6,595	1,058	453	2,960	57,255
1980	18,740	12,268	7,221	3,884	5,315	754	478	3,046	52,114
1981	16,696	11,569	6,799	3,563	4,838	759	425	2,892	47,848
1982	16,409	11,192	6,537	3,337	4,827	840	356	2,640	46,496
1983	16,615	11,436	6,612	3,046	5,015	771	422	2,839	47,020
1984	17,109	12,196	7,073	3,265	5,508	768	430	2,865	49,490
1985	18,311	12,317	7,156	3,645	5,842	697	395	2,983	51,706
1986	17,931	12,332	7,024	3,229	5,059	760	411	2,788	49,694
1987	17,494	11,814	7,306	2,922	5,297	776	413	2,677	48,854
1988	17,942	12,170	7,262	3,145	5,752	789	496	2,848	50,499
1989	20,504	13,672	8,860	3,337	6,770	850	474	3,088	57,733
1990	21,792	14,784	9,858	3,544	7,624	883	459	2,995	62,300
1991	23,751	16,371	10,266	3,685	8,188	930	483	3,025	66,883
1992	24,218	16,767	10,177	3,644	7,672	933	560	2,979	67,191
1993	23,694	16,065	10,297	3,582	7,178	876	510	3,099	65,446
1994	23,664	15,725	10,526	3,448	7,336	854	474	2,756	64,786
1995	24,988	16,563	10,922	3,693	7,561	877	583	3,173	68,377
1996	25,258	17,006	11,880	3,706	7,678	943	640	3,124	70,253
	DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS								
Year ended 30 June —									
1976	8,351	4,477	2,523	1,374	2,285	251	575	1,109	21,529
1977	7,203	4,366	2,220	1,120	2,088	168	518	1,304	19,724
1978	6,822	4,448	1,829	1,116	2,220	204	645	1,212	19,194
1979	7,722	4,778	2,221	1,231	2,639	186	523	1,249	21,216
1980	7,115	4,616	1,855	943	2,312	162	532	1,126	19,228
1981	7,189	4,156	1,854	870	2,366	186	482	1,214	18,778
1982	7,827	4,411	2,278	891	2,469	197	462	1,227	20,312
1983	10,501	4,994	3,403	1,126	2,763	200	526	1,353	25,438
1984	9,965	5,380	2,797	1,190	2,903	189	476	1,515	24,951
1985	9,193	5,406	2,234	1,097	2,304	260	407	1,733	23,163
1986	10,341	5,588	2,263	1,290	2,280	285	513	1,748	24,669
1987	10,875	5,938	2,558	1,309	2,772	254	557	1,766	26,540
1988	12,191	6,428	2,641	1,340	2,883	279	502	1,754	28,054
1989	14,808	6,978	3,480	1,690	3,514	318	537	1,872	33,258
1990	16,566	8,620	4,163	1,525	4,215	289	496	1,867	37,899
1991	20,213	10,040	4,797	1,630	4,234	289	522	1,711	43,629
1992	23,359	10,907	5,492	1,661	3,776	368	411	1,785	47,971
1993	23,702	10,516	5,485	1,710	3,675	410	383	1,676	47,744
1994	22,841	10,141	6,051	1,944	4,137	388	445	1,959	47,921
1995	22,767	10,170	7,018	2,234	4,711	472	594	2,163	50,156
1996	24,276	11,042	7,632	2,316	5,476	508	571	2,254	54,133

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

**36 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS AND OVERSEAS VISITORS,
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996(a)**

Occupation	Sex		Persons
	Males	Females	
DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS			
Major groups			
Managers and administrators	5,106	2,287	7,393
Professionals	10,376	8,389	18,765
Para-professionals	1,514	2,056	3,570
Tradespersons	2,804	718	3,522
Clerks	671	3,087	3,758
Salespersons and personal service workers	1,594	2,855	4,449
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	424	95	519
Labourers and related workers	942	359	1,301
Other and not stated	1,846	1,542	3,388
Persons not in the workforce	3,745	8,895	12,640
Total	29,022	30,283	59,305
Selected groups—			
Building professionals and engineers	2,559	331	2,890
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	865	1,154	2,019
School teachers	1,226	2,479	3,705
Business professionals	2,594	1,606	4,200
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	220	37	257
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	384	28	412
Vehicle tradespersons	119	7	126
Food tradespersons	609	228	837
DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS			
Major groups			
Managers and administrators	2,801	900	3,701
Professionals	4,018	2,481	6,499
Para-professionals	735	577	1,312
Tradespersons	1,496	389	1,885
Clerks	726	1,465	2,191
Salespersons and personal service workers	777	1,183	1,960
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	372	75	447
Labourers and related workers	860	439	1,299
Other and not stated	1,656	1,535	3,191
Persons not in the workforce	11,212	14,992	26,204
Total	24,656	24,039	48,695
Selected groups—			
Building professionals and engineers	715	123	838
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	462	380	842
School teachers	302	477	779
Business professionals	989	559	1,548
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	97	29	126
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	109	13	122
Vehicle tradespersons	54	4	58
Food tradespersons	419	138	557

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

37 MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH CONTRIBUTING TO CATEGORY JUMPING, 1988-89 TO 1994-95

Country of birth	Period						
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 ^p
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS							
Australia	6 291	151	18 380	11 014	3 087	12 862	-2 490
New Zealand	8 419	4 600	9 064	3 172	2 032	3 413	388
United Kingdom and Ireland	9 601	475	13 835	3 420	14 906	7 356	-1 539
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	412	2 327	-2 890	1 185	-1 167	1 375	-1 557
Malaysia and Brunei	-256	2 933	3 804	4 103	3 394	432	1 359
Vietnam	-37	-422	206	303	1 933	-431	3 422
China	759	980	2 603	4 828	625	1 112	2 876
Hong Kong and Macau	-550	2 237	2 875	9 214	7 041	3 477	3 901
Japan	1 785	3 116	2 973	4 626	4 206	1 059	2 481
India	1 040	19	178	1 650	2 446	2 124	-881
Other	16 590	15 005	14 360	29 238	38 095	7 563	15 540
Total	44 054	31 421	65 388	72 753	76 598	40 342	23 500
OVERSEAS VISITORS							
Australia	-544	2 582	3 572	6 301	3 042	8 559	7 226
Fiji	3 092	820	735	896	763	-1	250
New Zealand	11 449	6 204	9 995	4 601	7 044	10 613	6 424
Papua New Guinea	499	827	2,072	710	660	437	-115
United Kingdom and Ireland	11 687	1 313	5 267	5 808	4 280	4 023	6 755
Philippines	1 588	1 587	1 890	1 905	1 795	595	-4
Singapore	-1 325	-405	427	403	-1 419	-4 703	-2 138
China	10 531	20 800	2 262	3 592	3 563	4 603	8 910
Hong Kong and Macau	1 274	23	-288	2 673	3 118	-1 519	-8 770
United States of America	3 199	-1 335	-628	-140	-714	-1 441	-6 113
Other	22 799	19 786	31 759	25 112	22,253	-1 443	1 258
Total	64 249	52 202	57 063	51 861	44 385	19 723	13 683

(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 the data refers to the former country of Yugoslavia.

38 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a). AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1990 TO 1996p ('000)

Country of birth	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996p
AUSTRALIA	13,179.5	13,318.8	13,470.9	13,623.4	13,777.2	13,929.8	14,080.2
OVERSEAS							
<i>Oceania(b)</i>							
Fiji	30.4	31.3	35.3	35.6	36.3	37.4	39.0
New Zealand	287.2	286.4	285.5	284.4	285.3	289.9	297.5
Other	47.9	50.4	50.7	50.9	51.0	51.7	53.4
<i>Total</i>	365.5	371.0	371.5	370.9	372.6	379.0	389.9
<i>Europe & The Former USSR —</i>							
Cyprus	24.3	22.4	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.6
Germany	121.2	120.4	119.9	119.2	118.8	118.6	118.9
Greece	147.9	147.4	146.5	145.7	145.2	144.6	144.6
Hungary	28.4	27.5	27.0	26.6	26.2	25.8	25.4
Italy	271.7	272.0	269.3	266.6	263.9	261.3	258.8
Malta	56.3	54.6	54.0	53.3	52.8	52.3	51.8
Netherlands	100.4	100.9	100.0	98.9	98.2	97.7	97.3
Poland	71.0	69.5	69.5	68.5	67.7	67.0	66.2
UK & Ireland	1,238.6	1,244.3	1,236.2	1,224.7	1,215.9	1,210.6	1,207.6
Former USSR & Baltic States	46.4	44.6	45.1	46.5	46.9	47.8	48.3
Former Yugoslav Republics	167.3	168.0	169.4	171.7	174.8	179.8	186.1
Other	153.0	143.9	144.7	144.5	145.0	146.3	148.4
<i>Total</i>	2,426.5	2,415.3	2,403.7	2,388.2	2,376.9	2,373.4	2,375.0
<i>Middle East & North Africa</i>							
Egypt	36.7	37.8	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.7	38.9
Lebanon	75.3	78.5	79.4	80.1	80.9	82.0	83.4
Turkey	30.4	31.7	32.1	32.1	32.5	33.1	33.9
Other	43.7	47.6	51.0	53.8	56.1	60.1	64.7
<i>Total</i>	186.0	195.7	200.8	204.4	208.0	213.9	221.0
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>							
Indonesia	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.3	38.9	42.0	46.9
Malaysia	75.7	79.9	83.0	84.7	87.8	91.2	96.1
Philippines	71.5	79.1	83.6	85.5	88.4	91.8	94.7
Singapore	25.0	26.0	27.9	29.9	32.5	36.1	40.7
Viet Nam	114.3	124.8	133.1	137.3	141.9	146.5	149.9
Other	51.1	53.8	54.6	54.9	56.6	59.5	62.5
<i>Total</i>	371.4	398.9	418.5	429.6	446.1	467.1	490.8
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>							
China	76.1	84.6	91.9	91.5	91.2	92.6	103.4
Hong Kong & Macao	51.5	62.4	74.7	81.0	85.6	91.1	98.0
Other	47.7	55.6	60.7	63.2	66.0	70.0	76.8
<i>Total</i>	175.3	202.6	227.2	235.7	242.8	253.7	278.1
<i>Southern Asia —</i>							
India	61.5	66.2	70.5	72.6	74.8	78.9	83.7
Sri Lanka	36.3	40.4	42.6	43.6	44.7	46.6	48.9
Other	11.4	12.2	14.0	15.0	16.3	18.2	20.9
<i>Total</i>	109.2	118.8	127.1	131.2	135.8	143.8	153.5
<i>Northern America —</i>							
Canada	24.9	25.6	26.2	26.5	27.0	27.8	29.1
USA	48.8	49.5	51.6	53.0	55.4	58.6	62.9
Other	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	73.7	75.5	78.2	80.0	82.9	86.9	92.4
<i>South America, Central America & The Caribbean —</i>							
Chile	26.4	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.8
Other	49.2	53.7	55.5	55.9	56.3	57.2	58.3
<i>Total</i>	75.6	81.2	83.2	83.4	83.7	84.8	86.1
<i>Other Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>							
South Africa	53.5	55.8	56.5	57.1	58.6	60.9	64.1
Other	48.8	50.4	51.6	52.7	53.8	55.7	58.1
<i>Total</i>	102.3	106.3	108.0	109.7	112.3	116.6	122.2
Total Overseas	3,885.6	3,965.3	4,018.2	4,033.0	4,061.2	4,119.2	4,209.0
Total	17,065.1	17,284.0	17,489.1	17,656.4	17,838.4	18,049.0	18,289.1

(a) Countries with 25,000 or more residents at the 1991 Census. (b) Excluding Australian-born.

39 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a), PERCENTAGE RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1981 TO 1991 AND 1992 TO 1996p

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>1981-86(b)</i>	<i>1986-91(b)</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
AUSTRALIA	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
OVERSEAS						
<i>Oceania(c) —</i>						
Fiji	10.1	17.5	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.3
New Zealand	4.4	5.6	-0.4	0.3	1.6	2.6
Other	6.8	5.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	3.2
Total	5.0	6.3	-0.2	0.4	1.7	2.9
<i>Europe & The Former USSR —</i>						
Cyprus	0.2	-2.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Germany	0.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.2
Greece	0.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
Hungary	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	1.7	-1.5	-1.6
Italy	-0.9	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	1.0	-1.0
Malta	0.1	-1.8	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9
Netherlands	0.0	0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.4
Poland	2.8	-0.5	1.4	-1.3	-1.0	-1.2
UK & Ireland	0.1	1.1	-0.9	0.7	-0.4	0.2
Former USSR & Baltic States	-1.9	-1.7	3.0	0.8	2.0	1.0
Former Yugoslav Republics	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.9	3.5
Other	1.9	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.9	1.4
Total	0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>						
Egypt	0.3	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
Lebanon	2.5	5.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7
Turkey	0.2	4.1	0.0	1.2	1.8	2.5
Other	37.4	8.2	5.5	4.4	7.1	7.7
Total	5.1	5.4	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.3
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>						
Indonesia	8.7	7.2	2.7	4.4	8.0	11.5
Malaysia	8.7	10.1	2.1	3.6	3.8	5.4
Philippines	17.0	18.0	2.3	3.4	3.9	3.1
Singapore	6.3	9.2	7.0	8.8	11.1	12.7
Viet Nam	15.1	7.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.4
Other	0.1	7.8	0.6	3.1	5.2	5.1
Total	9.7	9.8	2.7	3.9	4.7	5.1
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>						
China	7.7	16.8	-0.5	-0.2	1.5	11.6
Hong Kong & Macao	12.6	16.2	8.5	5.7	6.4	7.5
Other	9.8	20.6	4.3	4.3	6.2	9.6
Total	9.7	17.6	3.7	3.0	4.5	9.6
<i>Southern Asia —</i>						
India	2.7	5.8	3.0	3.1	5.5	6.1
Sri Lanka	5.8	11.3	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.9
Other	0.0	13.6	7.2	8.4	12.1	14.6
Total	5.4	8.2	3.2	3.6	5.8	6.8
<i>Northern America —</i>						
Canada	3.6	4.4	1.1	2.2	2.9	4.5
USA	5.6	4.3	2.8	4.4	5.9	7.2
Other	0.0	0.0	(d)	1.5	0.4	1.3
Total	4.9	4.4	2.2	3.6	4.9	6.3
<i>South America, Central America & The Caribbean —</i>						
Chile	6.4	6.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.9
Other	2.2	7.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.9
Total	3.6	7.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.6
<i>Other Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>						
South Africa	6.9	7.4	1.0	2.6	4.0	5.3
Other	2.5	5.6	2.1	2.2	3.5	4.3
Total	4.6	6.5	1.6	2.4	3.8	4.8
<i>Total Overseas</i>	1.8	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.2
Total	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3

(a) Countries of birth with 25,000 or more residents at the 1991 Census. (b) Calculated as a compound rate of growth using unrounded estimates. (c) Excluding Australian-born. (d) Not calculated due to small population base.

40 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a) OF OVERSEAS BORN, 30 JUNE 1992 TO 30 JUNE 1996 (000)

Country of birth of overseas-born	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96p		
	Net migration	Deaths	Net change-(c)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change-(c)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change-(c)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change-(c)
<i>Oceania(b) —</i>												
Fiji	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.6
New Zealand	0.2	1.2	-1.1	2.1	1.3	0.9	5.9	1.3	4.6	8.9	1.3	7.6
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.2	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>
<i>Europe & The Former USSR —</i>												
Cyprus	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Germany	0.4	1.1	-0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.4	1.0	1.2	-0.2	1.5	1.2	0.3
Greece	0.2	0.9	-0.8	0.4	1.0	-0.6	0.5	1.0	-0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.4
Italy	0.2	2.9	-2.7	0.2	2.9	-2.7	0.5	3.2	-2.7	0.5	3.0	-2.5
Malta	0.2	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.5	-0.5
Netherlands	0.0	1.1	-1.0	0.3	1.0	-0.7	0.6	1.1	-0.5	0.7	1.1	-0.4
Poland	0.4	1.3	-0.9	0.4	1.3	-0.9	0.6	1.3	-0.7	0.5	1.3	-0.8
UK & Ireland	3.4	14.9	-11.5	6.2	15.0	-8.8	10.0	15.4	-5.3	12.5	15.5	-3.0
Former USSR & Baltic States	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.5
Former Yugoslav Republics	3.5	1.2	2.3	4.2	1.2	3.1	6.2	1.1	5.1	7.6	1.2	6.4
Other	1.0	1.2	-0.2	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.3	1.3	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>-15.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>-11.3</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>Middle East & North Africa</i>												
Egypt	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Lebanon	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.4
Turkey	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.8
Other	3.0	0.2	2.8	2.5	0.2	2.3	4.2	0.2	4.0	4.8	0.2	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>												
Indonesia	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.1	1.6	3.3	0.2	3.1	5.0	0.1	4.8
Malaysia	1.9	0.1	1.8	2.5	0.1	3.1	3.5	0.1	3.3	5.1	0.1	4.9
Philippines	2.0	0.1	1.9	3.0	0.1	2.9	3.6	0.1	3.5	3.0	0.1	2.9
Singapore	2.0	0.0	1.9	2.6	0.1	2.6	3.7	0.1	3.6	4.6	0.1	4.6
Viet Nam	4.4	0.2	4.2	4.8	0.2	4.6	4.8	0.3	4.5	3.7	0.2	3.5
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.7	3.1	0.1	2.9	3.2	0.2	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>23.7</i>
<i>Northeast Asia</i>												
China	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.2	2.0	0.6	1.3	11.4	0.6	10.8
Hong Kong & Macao	6.4	0.1	6.3	4.7	0.1	4.6	5.6	0.1	5.5	7.0	0.1	6.9
Other	2.7	0.1	2.6	2.8	0.1	2.7	4.2	0.1	4.1	6.8	0.1	6.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>24.4</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>												
India	2.5	0.5	2.1	2.7	0.5	2.3	4.6	0.5	4.1	5.3	0.5	4.8
Sri Lanka	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.2	2.3
Other	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<i>Northern America —</i>												
Canada	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.1	1.3
USA	1.7	0.2	1.5	2.6	0.3	2.3	3.6	0.3	3.3	4.5	0.3	4.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<i>South America, Central America & The Caribbean</i>												
Chile	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>												
South Africa	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.5	2.7	0.3	2.4	3.5	0.3	3.2
Other	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.2	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Total	47.2	32.4	14.8	60.1	32.8	28.2	92.1	34.1	58.0	123.5	33.7	89.8

(a) Countries of birth with 25,000 or more residents at the 1991 Census. (b) Excluding Australian-born. (c) Includes an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy.

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1996p

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	646 335	625 606	600 844	565 592	600 155	569 252	525 491	516 406	463 857
	F	612 814	594 222	570 827	535 613	571 350	557 514	522 890	516 943	465 032
	P	1 259 149	1 219 828	1 171 671	1 101 205	1 171 505	1 126 766	1 048 381	1 033 349	928 889
Oceania & Antarctica(a)										
New Zealand	M	1 940	4 464	7 220	10 307	14 103	15 879	18 703	18 992	17 433
	F	1 876	4 280	7 155	9 581	13 388	15 935	18 114	18 356	15 586
	P	3 816	8 744	14 375	19 888	27 491	31 814	36 817	37 348	33 019
Other	M	338	1 357	2 620	4 042	5 901	5 569	5 587	5 452	4 592
	F	393	1 269	2 574	4 039	5 899	6 617	6 451	6 170	4 955
	P	731	2 626	5 194	8 081	11 800	12 186	12 038	11 622	9 547
Total Oceania & Antarctica	M	2 278	5 821	9 840	14 349	20 004	21 448	24 290	24 444	22 025
	F	2 269	5 549	9 729	13 620	19 287	22 552	24 565	24 526	20 541
	P	4 547	11 370	19 569	27 969	39 291	44 000	48 855	48 970	42 566
Europe & the Former USSR –										
Germany	M	144	407	614	994	1 201	1 942	2 741	3 333	4 407
	F	173	403	590	972	1 155	2 052	2 960	3 297	4 420
	P	317	810	1 204	1 966	2 356	3 994	5 701	6 630	8 827
Greece	M	84	260	351	522	699	1 812	3 452	4 584	5 636
	F	70	218	328	414	717	1 604	2 692	4 120	6 011
	P	154	478	679	936	1 416	3 416	6 144	8 704	11 647
Italy	M	59	213	290	428	806	2 243	4 907	7 065	9 977
	F	33	211	259	346	676	1 889	4 457	6 340	9 299
	P	92	424	549	774	1 482	4 132	9 364	13 405	19 276
United Kingdom & Ireland	M	1 613	6 286	10 013	14 042	18 838	33 959	56 471	58 928	56 457
	F	1 562	5 824	9 349	13 077	17 576	33 335	56 399	57 717	53 816
	P	3 175	12 110	19 362	27 119	36 414	67 294	112 870	116 645	110 273
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	M	602	1 697	2 224	2 126	2 358	5 762	7 773	8 353	9 411
	F	644	1 712	2 057	1 965	2 442	5 790	7 881	8 531	9 967
	P	1 246	3 409	4 281	4 091	4 800	11 552	15 654	16 884	19 378
Other Europe & the Former USSR	M	658	2 466	4 016	6 018	6 813	8 703	12 350	16 862	21 796
	F	621	2 102	3 771	5 779	6 924	9 289	12 629	16 337	21 045
	P	1 279	4 568	7 787	11 797	13 737	17 992	24 979	33 199	42 841
Total Europe & the Former USSR	M	3 160	11 329	17 508	24 130	30 715	54 421	87 694	99 125	107 684
	F	3 103	10 470	16 354	22 553	29 490	53 959	87 018	96 342	104 558
	P	6 263	21 799	33 862	46 683	60 205	108 380	174 712	195 467	212 242
Middle East & North Africa										
Lebanon	M	125	584	1 363	1 467	2 858	4 947	5 772	5 318	4 718
	F	98	564	1 308	1 509	3 411	4 891	5 550	5 460	4 581
	P	223	1 148	2 671	2 976	6 269	9 838	11 322	10 778	9 299
Other	M	772	2 205	3 223	3 119	3 381	6 323	8 859	8 172	7 403
	F	707	2 085	2 870	2 822	3 692	6 284	7 148	6 884	6 573
	P	1 479	4 290	6 093	5 941	7 073	12 607	16 007	15 056	13 976
Total Middle East & North Africa	M	897	2 789	4 586	4 586	6 239	11 270	14 631	13 490	12 121
	F	805	2 649	4 178	4 331	7 103	11 175	12 698	12 344	11 154
	P	1 702	5 438	8 764	8 917	13 342	22 445	27 329	25 834	23 275
Southeast Asia –										
Malaysia	M	223	1 153	2 530	4 365	9 431	5 599	3 442	4 090	4 575
	F	199	1 153	2 236	4 118	9 168	5 563	4 357	5 285	5 910
	P	422	2 306	4 766	8 483	18 599	11 162	7 799	9 375	10 485
Philippines	M	539	2 242	3 843	4 145	3 111	2 470	3 380	3 770	3 623
	F	506	2 317	3 660	3 910	3 654	4 904	8 437	9 906	9 100
	P	1 045	4 559	7 503	8 055	6 765	7 374	11 817	13 676	12 723
Viet Nam	M	228	1 159	3 157	7 172	9 538	9 729	10 554	11 153	8 298
	F	257	1 077	2 950	6 813	10 569	9 957	9 216	10 147	8 605
	P	485	2 236	6 107	13 985	20 107	19 686	19 770	21 300	16 903
Other	M	1 235	4 207	7 755	11 329	14 875	12 510	10 344	10 643	9 946
	F	1 159	4 130	7 231	11 082	17 041	14 453	16 639	18 457	16 646
	P	2 394	8 337	14 986	22 411	31 916	26 963	26 983	29 100	26 592
Total Southeast Asia	M	1 686	6 519	13 442	22 866	33 844	27 838	24 340	25 886	22 819
	F	1 615	6 360	12 417	22 013	36 778	29 973	30 212	33 889	31 161
	P	3 301	12 879	25 859	44 879	70 622	57 811	54 552	59 775	53 980

**41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH,
AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1996p - 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	419 906	329 125	258 991	216 386	219 326	183 971	125 673	76 904	40 512	6 984 332
	F	419 439	331 495	265 928	232 428	249 835	229 348	182 717	134 697	102 726	7 095 818
	P	839 345	660 620	524 919	448 814	469 161	413 319	308 390	211 601	143 238	14 080 150
<i>Oceania & Antarctica(a)-</i>											
New Zealand	M	14 896	10 110	6 674	3 901	3 115	2 212	1 354	787	605	152 695
	F	12 988	8 556	5 580	3 467	3 042	2 393	1 887	1 332	1 281	144 797
	P	27 884	18 666	12 254	7 368	6 157	4 605	3 241	2 119	1 886	297 492
Other	M	2 962	1 751	1 507	883	637	405	253	121	28	44 005
	F	3 278	2 035	1 637	1 054	766	614	292	218	148	48 409
	P	6 240	3 786	3 144	1 937	1 403	1 019	545	339	176	92 414
<i>Total Oceania & Antarctica</i>	M	17 858	11 861	8 181	4 784	3 752	2 617	1 607	908	633	196 700
	F	16 266	10 591	7 217	4 521	3 808	3 007	2 179	1 550	1 429	193 206
	P	34 124	22 452	15 398	9 305	7 560	5 624	3 786	2 458	2 062	389 906
<i>Europe & the Former USSR -</i>											
Germany	M	11 296	8 411	7 363	5 041	5 466	2 574	1 365	733	401	58 433
	F	11 219	7 226	5 226	4 562	5 950	5 270	2 617	1 342	986	60 420
	P	22 515	15 637	12 589	9 603	11 416	7 844	3 982	2 075	1 387	118 853
Greece	M	7 984	10 252	11 901	11 287	8 003	3 691	1 657	991	680	73 846
	F	9 363	11 389	11 730	9 101	5 739	3 086	1 593	1 410	1 218	70 803
	P	17 347	21 641	23 631	20 388	13 742	6 777	3 250	2 401	1 898	144 649
Italy	M	16 842	14 213	17 465	19 674	18 937	12 615	5 647	3 603	2 188	137 172
	F	15 258	12 615	15 920	16 229	13 954	11 173	5 367	4 170	3 399	121 595
	P	32 100	26 828	33 385	35 903	32 891	23 788	11 014	7 773	5 587	258 767
United Kingdom & Ireland	M	72 485	64 368	53 086	42 341	38 012	34 967	23 245	12 859	10 357	608 327
	F	65 293	57 224	48 184	39 380	34 655	34 604	29 468	20 125	21 682	599 270
	P	137 778	121 592	101 270	81 721	72 667	69 571	52 713	32 984	32 039	1 207 597
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	M	11 560	10 963	12 517	9 639	5 804	3 479	1 780	816	481	97 345
	F	10 843	8 496	9 287	7 429	4 892	3 611	1 551	1 039	700	88 837
	P	22 403	19 459	21 804	17 068	10 696	7 090	3 331	1 855	1 181	186 182
Other Europe & the Former USSR	M	30 109	25 924	21 999	18 933	19 340	20 545	11 319	6 502	3 285	237 638
	F	26 734	21 786	17 626	15 971	16 854	20 485	11 519	6 930	4 884	221 286
	P	56 843	47 710	39 625	34 904	36 194	41 030	22 838	13 432	8 169	458 924
<i>Total Europe & the Former USSR</i>	M	150 276	134 131	124 331	106 915	95 562	77 871	45 013	25 504	17 392	1 212 761
	F	138 710	118 736	107 973	92 672	82 044	78 229	52 115	35 016	32 869	1 162 211
	P	288 986	252 867	232 304	199 587	177 606	156 100	97 128	60 520	50 261	2 374 972
<i>Middle East & North Africa-</i>											
Lebanon	M	5 215	3 800	2 760	1 815	1 440	993	345	172	144	43 836
	F	3 527	2 333	1 849	1 460	1 338	957	367	200	182	39 585
	P	8 742	6 133	4 609	3 275	2 778	1 950	712	372	326	83 421
Other	M	7 151	6 820	4 946	3 606	2 832	2 088	1 017	601	392	72 910
	F	6 494	4 804	3 551	2 932	2 841	2 240	1 293	859	579	64 658
	P	13 645	11 624	8 497	6 538	5 673	4 328	2 310	1 460	971	137 568
<i>Total Middle East & North Africa</i>	M	12 366	10 620	7 706	5 421	4 272	3 081	1 362	773	536	116 746
	F	10 021	7 137	5 400	4 392	4 179	3 197	1 660	1 059	761	104 243
	P	22 387	17 757	13 106	9 813	8 451	6 278	3 022	1 832	1 297	220 989
<i>Southeast Asia-</i>											
Malaysia	M	4 129	2 687	1 775	977	549	373	202	14	4	46 118
	F	4 916	2 721	1 720	1 009	787	487	292	50	17	49 988
	P	9 045	5 408	3 495	1 986	1 336	860	494	64	21	96 106
Philippines	M	2 755	1 287	722	415	382	403	284	173	48	33 592
	F	6 602	3 093	1 501	887	923	858	534	229	87	61 108
	P	9 357	4 380	2 223	1 302	1 305	1 261	818	402	135	94 700
Viet Nam	M	4 805	2 758	1 917	1 575	1 611	796	463	175	59	75 147
	F	4 820	2 527	2 148	1 998	1 691	1 065	599	241	118	74 798
	P	9 625	5 285	4 065	3 573	3 302	1 861	1 062	416	177	149 945
Other	M	8 256	4 225	3 367	2 183	1 758	1 428	931	384	147	105 523
	F	12 552	6 171	4 076	2 716	2 521	2 139	1 350	571	323	139 257
	P	20 808	10 396	7 443	4 899	4 279	3 567	2 281	955	470	244 780
<i>Total Southeast Asia</i>	M	17 190	9 670	7 059	4 735	3 918	2 597	1 596	573	210	226 788
	F	22 288	11 419	7 944	5 723	4 999	3 691	2 241	862	458	264 043
	P	39 478	21 089	15 003	10 458	8 917	6 288	3 837	1 435	668	490 831

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH.
AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1996p -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
Northeast Asia-										
China	M	131	1 478	1 843	1 445	2 058	2 950	6 728	6 367	5 480
	F	143	1 469	1 825	1 351	2 312	4 701	7 901	6 612	5 165
	P	274	2 947	3 668	2 796	4 370	7 651	14 629	12 979	10 645
Hong Kong & Macao	M	861	2 583	3 472	5 251	6 854	4 732	5 358	6 392	5 256
	F	750	2 462	3 263	4 764	6 552	5 230	6 388	6 999	5 704
	P	1 611	5 045	6 735	10 015	13 406	9 962	11 746	13 391	10 960
Other	M	652	1 422	2 410	4 776	4 538	3 682	3 065	3 543	3 661
	F	677	1 762	2 928	4 483	5 523	4 086	4 018	3 731	3 912
	P	1 329	3 184	5 338	9 259	10 061	7 768	7 083	7 274	7 573
Total Northeast Asia	M	1 644	5 483	7 725	11 472	13 450	11 364	15 151	16 302	14 397
	F	1 570	5 693	8 016	10 598	14 387	14 017	18 307	17 342	14 781
	P	3 214	11 176	15 741	22 070	27 837	25 381	33 458	33 644	29 178
Southern Asia-										
India	M	481	1 543	1 578	1 556	2 721	3 681	4 778	5 077	4 696
	F	531	1 354	1 523	1 272	1 912	3 521	4 772	4 551	3 895
	P	1 012	2 897	3 101	2 828	4 633	7 202	9 550	9 628	8 591
Sri Lanka	M	255	920	1 345	1 174	1 511	1 652	2 732	3 117	3 202
	F	242	861	1 430	1 192	1 302	1 860	2 764	3 152	2 776
	P	497	1 781	2 775	2 366	2 813	3 512	5 496	6 269	5 978
Other	M	276	750	715	767	1 066	1 145	1 738	1 747	1 289
	F	272	722	748	688	1 027	1 207	1 373	1 061	810
	P	548	1 472	1 463	1 455	2 093	2 352	3 111	2 808	2 099
Total Southern Asia	M	1 012	3 213	3 638	3 497	5 298	6 478	9 248	9 941	9 187
	F	1 045	2 937	3 701	3 152	4 241	6 588	8 909	8 764	7 481
	P	2 057	6 150	7 339	6 649	9 539	13 066	18 157	18 705	16 668
Northern America										
United States of America	M	626	1 797	1 984	1 806	1 975	2 488	3 247	4 089	3 922
	F	639	1 602	1 813	1 686	1 582	2 605	3 317	3 462	3 680
	P	1 265	3 399	3 797	3 492	3 557	5 093	6 564	7 551	7 602
Other	M	158	445	807	984	1 361	1 589	1 536	1 729	1 541
	F	191	493	761	933	1 319	1 728	1 817	1 915	1 512
	P	349	938	1 568	1 917	2 680	3 317	3 353	3 644	3 053
Total Northern America	M	784	2 242	2 791	2 790	3 336	4 077	4 783	5 818	5 463
	F	830	2 095	2 574	2 619	2 901	4 333	5 134	5 377	5 192
	P	1 614	4 337	5 365	5 409	6 237	8 410	9 917	11 195	10 655
Total South America, Central America & the Caribbean										
M	204	1 198	2 532	3 075	3 780	4 319	4 390	4 289	4 144	
	F	219	1 137	2 527	2 850	3 448	4 357	4 602	4 664	4 973
	P	423	2 335	5 059	5 925	7 228	8 676	8 992	8 953	9 117
Africa (excl. North Africa)										
South Africa	M	374	995	2 176	2 792	3 135	2 598	2 384	2 950	3 492
	F	341	983	2 172	2 624	3 055	2 646	2 485	3 316	3 680
	P	715	1 978	4 348	5 416	6 190	5 244	4 869	6 266	7 172
Other	M	209	701	1 304	1 655	2 125	2 671	3 740	4 472	4 013
	F	198	567	1 226	1 569	2 233	2 632	3 633	4 048	3 629
	P	407	1 268	2 530	3 224	4 358	5 303	7 373	8 520	7 642
Total Africa (excl. North Africa)	M	583	1 696	3 480	4 447	5 260	5 269	6 124	7 422	7 505
	F	539	1 550	3 398	4 193	5 288	5 278	6 118	7 364	7 309
	P	1 122	3 246	6 878	8 640	10 548	10 547	12 242	14 786	14 814
Total Overseas Born										
M	12 248	40 290	65 542	91 212	121 926	146 484	190 651	206 717	205 345	
	F	11 995	38 440	62 894	85 929	122 923	152 232	197 563	210 612	207 150
	P	24 243	78 730	128 436	177 141	244 849	298 716	388 214	417 329	412 495
Total	M	658 583	665 896	666 386	656 804	722 081	715 736	716 142	723 123	669 202
	F	624 809	632 662	633 721	621 542	694 273	709 746	720 453	727 555	672 182
	P	1 283 392	1 298 558	1 300 107	1 278 346	1 416 354	1 425 482	1 436 595	1 450 678	1 341 384

**41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH,
AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1996p - 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+	
Northeast Asia—											
China	M	5 076	3 463	2 967	2 946	2 698	2 016	1 305	730	448	50 129
	F	4 376	3 040	2 793	2 862	2 591	2 304	1 841	1 124	821	53 231
	P	9 452	6 503	5 760	5 808	5 289	4 320	3 146	1 854	1 269	103 360
Hong Kong & Macao	M	3 465	1 257	1 232	772	384	228	147	14	1	48 259
	F	3 830	1 107	1 026	680	430	263	192	53	24	49 717
	P	7 295	2 364	2 258	1 452	814	491	339	67	25	97 976
Other	M	4 085	2 482	1 594	864	364	178	77	17	12	37 422
	F	3 505	1 652	1 094	803	641	347	110	36	28	39 336
	P	7 590	4 134	2 688	1 667	1 005	525	187	53	40	76 758
Total Northeast Asia	M	12 626	7 202	5 793	4 582	3 446	2 422	1 529	761	461	135 810
	F	11 711	5 799	4 913	4 345	3 662	2 914	2 143	1 213	873	142 284
	P	24 337	13 001	10 706	8 927	7 108	5 336	3 672	1 974	1 334	278 094
Southern Asia											
India	M	4 221	3 846	2 528	2 064	1 764	1 297	783	438	226	43 278
	F	3 739	3 116	2 349	2 071	1 903	1 608	1 168	681	466	40 432
	P	7 960	6 962	4 877	4 135	3 667	2 905	1 951	1 119	692	83 710
Sri Lanka	M	2 798	1 996	1 163	907	749	583	417	202	107	24 830
	F	2 275	1 491	1 048	943	901	726	589	332	203	24 087
	P	5 073	3 487	2 211	1 850	1 650	1 309	1 006	534	310	48 917
Other	M	778	473	251	201	142	91	28	3	14	11 474
	F	516	314	212	180	145	87	27	9	14	9 412
	P	1 294	787	463	381	287	178	55	12	28	20 886
Total Southern Asia	M	7 797	6 315	3 942	3 172	2 655	1 971	1 228	643	347	79 582
	F	6 530	4 921	3 609	3 194	2 949	2 421	1 784	1 022	683	73 931
	P	14 327	11 236	7 551	6 366	5 604	4 392	3 012	1 665	1 030	153 513
Northern America—											
United States of America	M	4 418	2 923	1 754	893	672	537	614	218	34	33 997
	F	3 559	1 993	945	567	475	342	268	177	149	28 861
	P	7 977	4 916	2 699	1 460	1 147	879	882	395	183	62 858
Other	M	1 334	951	622	410	400	250	202	153	90	14 562
	F	1 276	852	435	356	357	387	258	239	161	14 990
	P	2 610	1 803	1 057	766	757	637	460	392	251	29 552
Total Northern America	M	5 752	3 874	2 376	1 303	1 072	787	816	371	124	48 559
	F	4 835	2 845	1 380	923	832	729	526	416	310	43 851
	P	10 587	6 719	3 756	2 226	1 904	1 516	1 342	787	434	92 410
Total South America, Central America & the Caribbean											
	M	4 688	3 903	2 450	1 389	796	394	227	135	81	41 994
	F	5 059	3 695	2 299	1 333	1 043	758	532	326	271	44 093
	P	9 747	7 598	4 749	2 722	1 839	1 152	759	461	352	86 087
Africa (excl. North Africa)											
South Africa	M	3 528	2 384	1 618	978	824	576	405	220	174	31 603
	F	3 428	2 189	1 490	1 045	892	828	553	427	379	32 533
	P	6 956	4 573	3 108	2 023	1 716	1 404	958	647	553	64 136
Other	M	3 089	1 883	1 332	973	732	486	206	111	59	29 761
	F	2 698	1 672	1 155	949	752	560	365	248	159	28 293
	P	5 787	3 555	2 487	1 922	1 484	1 046	571	359	218	58 054
Total Africa (excl. North Africa)	M	6 617	4 267	2 950	1 951	1 556	1 062	611	331	233	61 364
	F	6 126	3 861	2 645	1 994	1 644	1 388	918	675	538	60 826
	P	12 743	8 128	5 595	3 945	3 200	2 450	1 529	1 006	771	122 190
Total Overseas Born											
	M	235 170	191 843	164 788	134 252	117 029	92 802	53 989	29 999	20 017	2 120 304
	F	221 546	169 004	143 380	119 097	105 160	96 334	64 098	42 139	38 192	2 088 688
	P	456 716	360 847	308 168	253 349	222 189	189 136	118 087	72 138	58 209	4 208 992
Total	M	655 076	520 968	423 779	350 638	336 355	276 773	179 662	106 903	60 529	9 104 636
	F	640 985	500 499	409 308	351 525	354 995	325 682	246 815	176 836	140 918	9 184 506
	P	1 296 061	1 021 467	833 087	702 163	691 350	602 455	426 477	283 739	201 447	18 289 142

ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION BY STATE/TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE,
1986-91 AND 1992-93 TO 1995-96

State/Territory of arrival	Period	State/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
	1992-93	..	26 442	35 436	6 552	7 037	2 741	2 793	9 452	90 453
	1993-94	..	23 455	30 432	6 165	5 617	2 243	2 496	9 068	79 476
	1994-95	..	24 182	34 184	6 445	6 770	2 442	2 532	10 496	87 051
	1995-96	..	22 510	35 777	6 441	7 324	2 733	2 922	10 149	87 856
Vic.	1986-91(a)	20 711	..	14 575	7 361	6 239	3 501	2 143	2 331	56 862
	1992-93	20 512	..	13 504	8 005	5 758	3 279	1 956	2 442	55 456
	1993-94	16 906	..	11 625	6 068	4 862	2 794	1 870	1 662	45 787
	1994-95	19 442	..	14 628	6 776	5 191	3 125	2 052	2 231	53 445
	1995-96	20 002	..	16 334	7 642	5 504	3 294	2 276	1 999	57 051
Qld	1986-91(a)	49 359	23 314	..	6 277	6 334	2 769	5 379	3 386	96 817
	1992-93	57 995	33 203	..	8 067	8 485	3 815	6 053	4 080	121 698
	1993-94	49 255	31 192	..	8 275	7 457	3 725	5 804	3 770	109 478
	1994-95	53 110	31 069	..	8 900	7 548	4 147	6 205	3 894	114 873
	1995-96	53 222	27 939	..	8 829	8 187	4 111	6 388	4 819	113 495
SA	1986-91(a)	7 285	7 200	4 413	..	2 910	759	3 220	938	26 725
	1992-93	6 673	7 675	4 251	..	3 143	843	3 077	635	26 297
	1993-94	5 830	7 470	4 179	..	2 519	882	3 120	901	24 901
	1994-95	5 682	7 446	4 772	..	2 542	755	2 783	724	24 704
	1995-96	5 991	7 033	5 331	..	2 852	818	3 130	730	25,885
WA	1986-91(a)	8 137	7 731	6 034	2 942	..	1 104	2 549	1 032	29 529
	1992-93	7 669	7 406	5 389	3 367	..	1 292	3 411	935	29 469
	1993-94	7 062	7 103	5 783	3 309	..	1 365	2 685	991	28 298
	1994-95	7 669	7 472	6 618	3 759	..	1 626	3 587	1 006	31 737
	1995-96	8 708	7 421	7 603	3 919	..	1 617	2 990	931	33 189
Tas.	1986-91(a)	2 862	3 483	2 343	933	930	..	274	234	11,058
	1992-93	2 649	3 424	2 366	901	1 041	..	452	256	11 089
	1993-94	2 288	2 985	2 019	727	930	..	324	217	9 490
	1994-95	2 272	2 699	2 216	1 019	1 173	..	452	311	10 142
	1995-96	2 135	2 877	2 620	928	1 427	..	360	230	10,577
NT	1986-91(a)	3 068	2 291	3 876	2 849	2 510	347	..	439	15 380
	1992-93	3 147	2 599	4 182	3 139	3 226	342	..	380	17 015
	1993-94	2 406	3 038	4 095	2 873	2 165	267	..	414	15 258
	1994-95	3 430	2 922	4 805	3 202	2 606	443	..	594	18 002
	1995-96	3 310	3 234	5 080	3 352	2 944	325	..	613	18,858
ACT	1986-91(a)	11 394	2 331	2 995	894	896	398	473	..	19 381
	1992-93	10 885	3 149	2 759	916	1 090	330	676	..	19 805
	1993-94	9 270	2 439	2 279	950	1 084	376	474	..	16 872
	1994-95	10 425	2 603	2 876	1 132	985	319	739	..	19 079
	1995-96	10 170	2 396	3 234	1 012	1 125	404	668	..	19 009
Total departures	1986-91(a)	102 815	69 405	64 355	27 554	26 111	10 983	16 788	17 751	335 762
	1992-93	109 530	83 898	67 887	30 947	29 780	12 642	18 418	18 180	371 282
	1993-94	93 017	77 682	60 412	28 367	24 634	11 652	16 773	17 023	329 560
	1994-95	102 030	78 393	70 099	31 233	26 815	12 857	18 350	19 256	359 033
	1995-96	103 538	73 410	75 979	32 123	29 363	13 302	18 734	19 471	365 920

(a) Average annual

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Source of statistics

2 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (3228.0), last issued June 1995.

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 Excess of births over deaths by State of usual residence. For the compilation of population estimates births and deaths by State/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 zero to four.

Net estimated overseas migration

6 Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements (see Overseas Arrivals and Departures section below) 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 *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (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 ABS occasional paper *Postcensal Interstate Migration Estimates, 1966–1981* which was published in April 1984.
- Because of difficulties in obtaining adequate coverage of all movements from family allowance transfers, estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. Only Medicare transfers aged 0–14 are used, as most other ages suffer from under-registration of transfers of varying amounts. The method used to expand the 0–14 movers is 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 0–14 for each interstate flow. However, an allowance was introduced for underenumeration of interstate movers in the census, and for the ageing of the population (which has resulted in increasing adult to child ratios for interstate movers between recent censuses).

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. A copy of these cards is included in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (3401.0). 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*, 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* by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994 with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

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

Scope and coverage

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

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

Country classifications

13 The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (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 ASCCSS.

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

State and Territory classifications

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

Corrections and imputations

16 Some errors may arise from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through

careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age, sex and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items.

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0) — issued annually
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia* (3221.0) — issued annually to 1994
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (3228.0) — irregular, last issued June 1995
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0) — issued monthly
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0) — issued quarterly to December quarter 1994
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0) — issued annually to 1993

19 Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and the Department of Transport and Communications.

20 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

21 In some cases, the ABS can make available information that is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, floppy disk, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulations. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. A full list of unpublished Overseas Arrival and Departure tabulations is available on request.

APPENDIX

COUNTRIES FOR WHICH POPULATION ESTIMATES BY BIRTHPLACE ARE AVAILABLE

OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA

Australia
Fiji
Papua New Guinea
New Zealand
Other Oceania

EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR

United Kingdom and Ireland
Greece
Italy
Malta
Portugal
Spain
Former Yugoslav Republics
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Ukraine
Former USSR
Former Czechoslovakia n.f.d.
Hungary
Poland
Romania
Austria
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Netherlands
Switzerland
Cyprus
Other Europe

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Iran
Israel
Lebanon
Turkey
Other Middle East
Egypt
Other North Africa

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Myanmar
Indonesia
Cambodia
Laos

	Malaysia and Brunei
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Viet Nam
	Thailand
NORTHEAST ASIA	
	China
	Hong Kong and Macau
	Japan
	Korea
	Other Northeast Asia
SOUTHERN ASIA	
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Other Southern Asia
NORTHERN AMERICA	
	Canada
	United States of America
	Other Northern America
SOUTHERN AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
	Argentina
	Chile
	Uruguay
	Other South America
	Central America
	The Caribbean
AFRICA (EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)	
	Mauritius
	South Africa
	Other Africa

GLOSSARY

Australian resident Depending on the source for the data, statistics in this publication are based on two different definitions of Australian resident:

- For estimated resident population statistics, the 1991 Census definition is used whereby an Australian resident is defined as any person who has lived in Australia, or who intends to live in Australia, for a total of six months or more.
- For overseas arrival and departure statistics, Australian residence is a self-defined term reported by travellers themselves when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.

Category jumping Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing with the number of these residents who return in the following 12 months to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving is compared with the number of these visitors who depart in the following 12 months to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.

Category of movement Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements;
- long-term movements; and
- short-term movements.

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Country of residence Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

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

increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.

Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) Census Counts by Place of Usual Residence at the date of the latest Census of Population and Housing, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

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

Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Main destination	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
Marital status	On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their marital status. In addition to the four <i>Registered Marital Status</i> categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', after September 1994 both passenger cards included 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'.
Median age	The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Natural increase	The excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory. This difference may be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term overseas arrivals by State or Territory of intended residence and the number of permanent and long-term departures of Australian residents (including former settlers) by State or Territory of actual residence. Figures are based on movements with State or Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This difference may be either positive or negative.
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	On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their usual occupation. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) has been used to code occupation since July 1990.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)	OAD refers to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).</p> <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 ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.
Population turnover	Population turnover is derived by summing the interstate moves to a State and the interstate moves from that State. Population turnover is useful in indicating a State or Territory's contribution to total interstate migration in Australia.
Purpose of journey	On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>Purpose of journey</i> have been published using the following categories: 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Holiday', 'Employment', 'Education' and 'Other'. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit', and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (%) 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 overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months and Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	Short-term departures comprise Australian residents whose intended period of stay abroad is less than 12 months and overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.
State/Territory of clearance	State/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/Territory of intended residence	State/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/Territory of intended stay	Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the State or Territory in which they will spend the most time.
State/Territory of residence	State/Territory of residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by Australian residents as the one in which they live, or last lived.
State/Territory of stay	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

For more information . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

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Many standard products are available from ABS bookshops located in each State and Territory. In addition to these products, information tailored to the needs of clients can be obtained on a wide range of media by contacting your nearest ABS Office. The ABS also provides a Subscription Service for standard products and some tailored information services.

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