

MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 11 FEB 1998

C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Main features	3
SECTIONS	
1 Permanent movement	4
2 Long-term movement	10
3 Category jumping	15
4 Australia's population	17
5 States and Territories	20
SPECIAL ARTICLES	
Mobility of the overseas-born	27
East Asians in Australia	33
TABLES	
List of tables	41
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory notes	80
Appendix—Countries for which population estimates by birthplace are available	84
Glossary	86

I N Q U I R I E S

- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Information Services on Canberra (02) 6252 6627 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

1996 CENSUS BASED ESTIMATES

This publication contains preliminary 1997 estimates of resident populations of States, Territories and Australia based on results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for 1992-96 have been revised to take account of this new information.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	revised
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SMR	standardised mobility rate
*	relative standard error greater than 25% and up to 50%
**	relative standard error over 50%. Figures should be used with caution.
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

T. J. Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

- At 30 June 1997 Australia's population was 18,532,200. It grew by 221,500 (1.2%) from 30 June 1996. Natural increase contributed 125,800 (57%) to this growth, while net overseas migration contributed 95,800 (43%).

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

- In 1996-97 the number of settler arrivals (85,800) declined by 14% on the previous year, while the number of permanent departures increased by 4% to 29,900.
- The largest group of settler arrivals were those born in New Zealand (15% or 13,100), the only major country to increase (7%) in numbers, followed by the United Kingdom (11% or 9,700) and China (9% or 7,800).

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

- In 1996-97 there were 175,200 long-term arrivals, an increase of 7% on 1995-96.
- There were 136,700 long-term departures in 1996-97, a 10% increase on the previous year, resulting in a net long-term migration gain of 38,500.
- In 1996-97, there were 95,100 long-term visitor arrivals to Australia, an increase of 13% on the previous year.
- Of the 73,800 Australian residents leaving Australia long-term in 1996-97, 28% went to the United Kingdom, 11% to the United States and 7% to Hong Kong.

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

- In 1997, Australia had 4.3 million overseas-born residents (23% of the population).
- 56% of overseas-born residents came from Europe, making up 13% of Australia's population, while those born in Southeast Asia form 3% of Australia's population.
- At 30 June 1997 the largest birthplace group was the United Kingdom (1.2 million people or 7% of Australia's population), followed by New Zealand (325,500 or 2%), Italy (256,700 or 1%) and Viet Nam (165,400 or 1%).
- The most rapidly growing birthplace groups during 1996-97 included the Singapore-born (a 14% increase to 35,800), the Indonesia-born (an 11% increase to 52,800) and the China-born (an 8% increase to 130,300).
- At 30 June 1997 the overseas-born population had a higher median age than the Australia-born (45 years compared to 30 years).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

- Every State and Territory except Tasmania experienced population growth during 1996-97, with the Northern Territory at 2.9% and Tasmania at -0.2%.
- Queensland again recorded the largest population gain from total net migration (37,400), with Tasmania, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory experiencing losses of population through net migration.
- At 30 June 1996, New South Wales had the largest number of overseas-born residents (1,519,300) and Western Australia the highest proportion (29%).
- Of the three largest birthplace groups in Australia, those from United Kingdom were the largest group in all States and Territories; over one-third of New Zealanders lived in Queensland; and more than 40% of Italians were in Victoria.

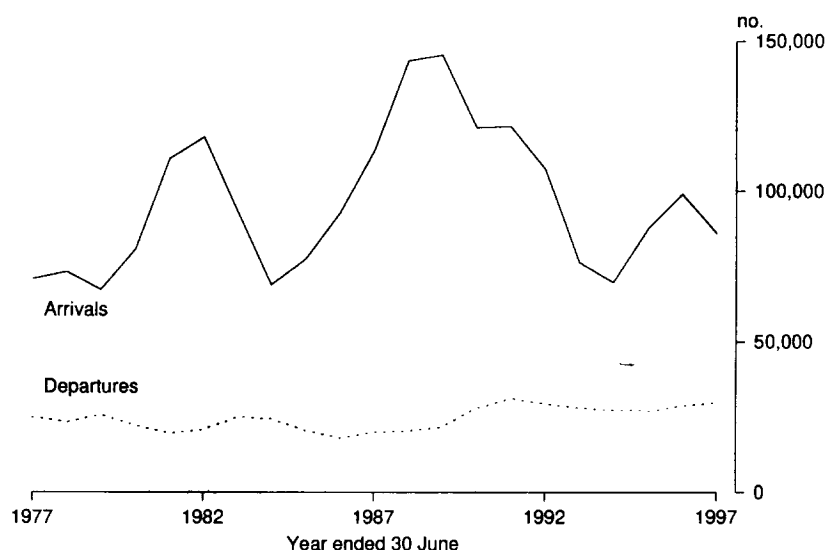
SECTION 1

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT

During 1996-97 net permanent movement was 55,900, consisting of 85,800 settler arrivals, departures of 13,800 former settlers and 16,100 other residents. Compared to the previous year, net permanent movement fell by 21% from 70,500.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



ARRIVALS

The number of settler arrivals (85,800) in 1996-97 declined 14% on the previous year. The fall in arrivals was due to lower planning levels set for the Migration and Humanitarian Programs in 1996-97 (74,000 and 12,000 respectively), despite an increased number of migrants from New Zealand, who entered under the Trans Tasman Travel Arrangement and were not subject to visa restrictions.

It is likely that the number of settler arrivals will continue to fall during 1997-98, given the lower planning levels set for the Migration Program (68,000). The Humanitarian Program remains constant at 12,000.

Eligibility category¹

About 80% of settler arrivals enter Australia under different visa classes of the Migration and Humanitarians Programs, the main ones being family, skill, special eligibility and humanitarian. The family category, comprised mainly of spouses and fiancées, has generally been the largest component of settler arrivals. In 1996-97 it contributed 43% of all settler arrivals. Arrivals under the skills category contributed 23% of settler arrivals.

There were 9,900 arrivals under the Humanitarian Program in 1996-97. This was 2,000 less than the 12,000 planned and a decrease of 28% on the previous year. The largest birthplace groups were Bosnia-Herzegovina (2,000 or 20%), Iraq (1,600 or 16%) and Viet Nam (1,000 or 11%).

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update, June Quarter 1997*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 1997.

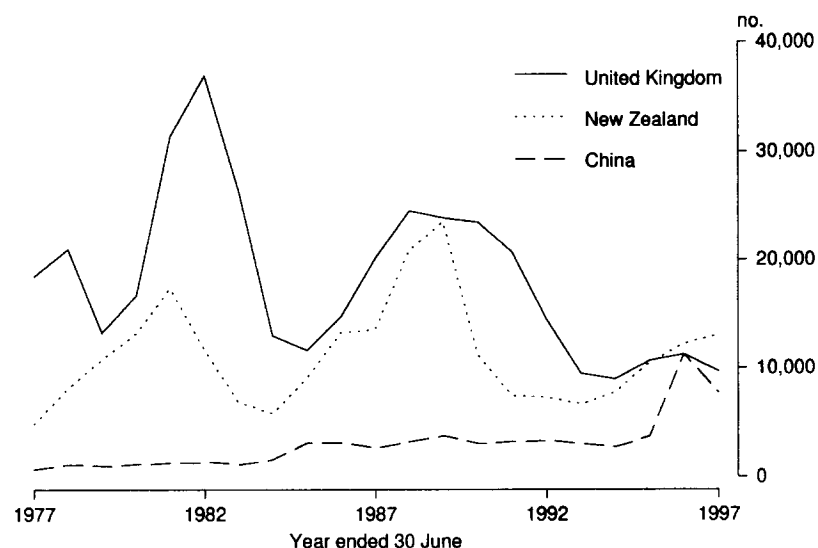
Country of birth

In 1996–97, the largest group of settler arrivals were those born in New Zealand. They contributed 15% (13,100) of all settler arrivals and were the only major group to increase in numbers (7%). This was the highest number of arrivals since the peak of 23,540 in 1988–89. Arrivals from New Zealand tend to fluctuate in response to economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand.

Those born in the United Kingdom contributed 11% (9,700) of settler arrivals, a decline of 14% on the previous year. Traditionally, the United Kingdom has been the main source country for settler arrivals, with annual intakes as high as 37,000 in 1981–82 and over 20,000 between 1986–87 and 1990–91. The lowest intake in the last twenty years was 8,960 in 1993–94. It is only in the last two years that New Zealand has overtaken the United Kingdom as the main source country of settler arrivals.

China-born settler arrivals made up 9% of the migrant stream in 1996–97 and were the third largest group. However numbers declined by 31%, from 11,200 in 1995–96 to 7,800. China has made a significant contribution to settler arrivals only in the last two years, mainly consisting of family reunion of spouses and children with Chinese people given permanent status in the late 1980s. In previous years, annual arrivals have numbered less than 4,000. In contrast, the United Kingdom and New Zealand have been major contributors for at least the last twenty years.

SETTLER ARRIVALS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA

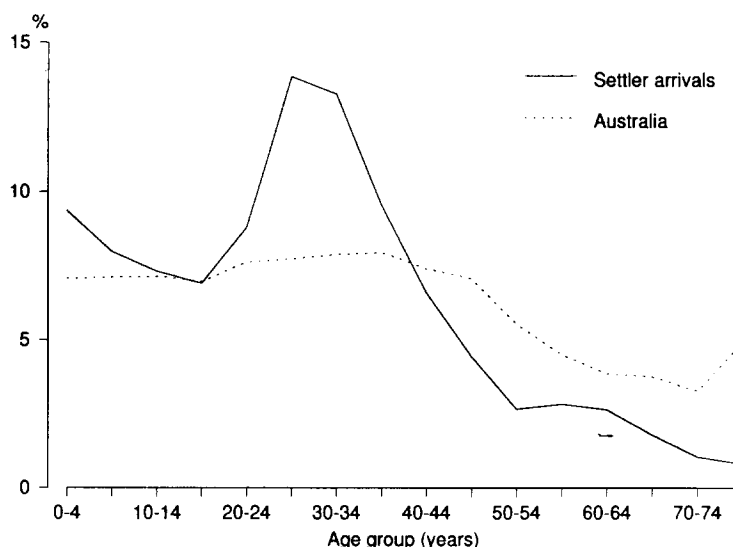


Other countries that contributed more than 2,000 settler arrivals during 1996–97 were the Former Yugoslav Republics (5,300), Hong Kong (3,900), Viet Nam (3,000), the Philippines (2,800) and India (2,700).

Age, sex and marital status

Settler arrivals have a much younger age structure than the Australian population, with the highest proportions in the 0-4, 25-29 and 30-34 year age groups. Of migrants aged 25-34 years, 61% were married, suggesting that most migrants arrive in family groups. A further 30% were never married, so young single adults are also a substantial group. The proportion of arrivals aged 50 years and over (12% in 1996-97) was markedly lower than for the same group in the Australian population (27%).

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATION(a)



(a) Based on estimated resident population for Australia on 30 June 1996.

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF SETTLER ARRIVALS

Age group (years)	Never married %	Married %	Widowed %	Divorced %	Separated %	De facto %	Total no.
0-14	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21 158
15-24	72.6	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.4	13 470
25-34	30.4	61.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	5.3	23 263
35-44	8.9	81.4	1.0	4.3	1.7	2.6	13 860
45-54	4.4	82.0	3.4	6.4	2.2	1.6	6 118
55+	2.4	73.6	18.2	4.3	1.1	0.4	7 883
Total	46.2	46.3	2.2	2.1	0.9	2.4	85 752

Women outnumbered men among settler arrivals in 1996-97, with 91 men to every 100 women. This compares to 99 men to every 100 women in the Australian population. In particular, there were much higher numbers of women than men aged 15-30 years and 55-59 years.

Among the three major source countries for settler arrivals, there were noticeable differences in age and sex structure from the average for all settler arrivals and from each other. Over half of New Zealanders were aged under 25 years (31% aged less than 15 years), compared to 40% of total arrivals. As a result, New Zealanders were under-represented in the older age groups.

Age, sex and marital status *continued*

In contrast, 18% of Chinese settler arrivals were aged 55–64 years compared to the average of 6%. China alone accounted for 29% of total arrivals aged 55–64 years. Most of these people were parents or grandparents of settlers already in Australia. Apart from those aged under 15 years, women outnumbered men in every age group, resulting in a sex ratio of 74 men to every 100 women, much lower than for all settler arrivals.

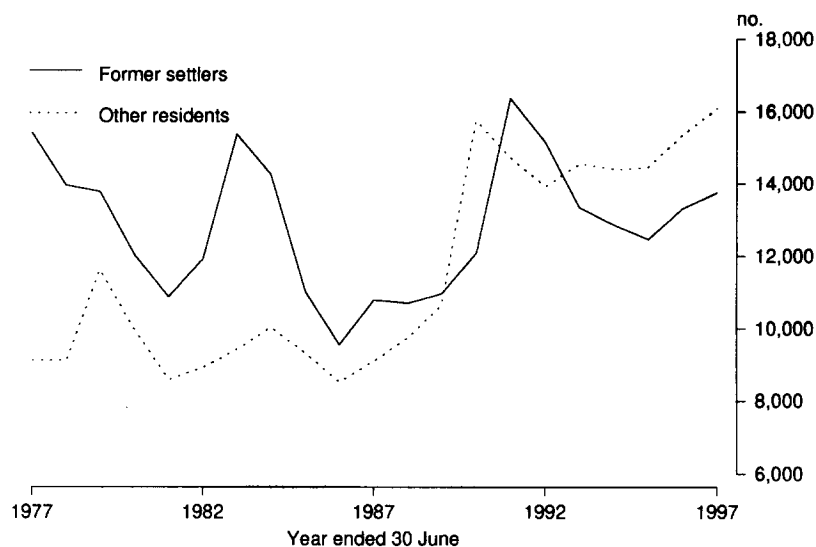
Both China and the United Kingdom had a lower than average proportion of settlers aged 15–24 years (8% and 6% respectively) and a higher than average proportion of settlers aged 25–35 years (29% and 33% respectively). Among arrivals from the United Kingdom, there were 117 men to every 100 women, going against the trend for all settler arrivals.

DEPARTURES

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

In 1996–97 there were 29,900 permanent departures, 46% of whom were former settlers. The number of departures rose by 4% on 1995–96 and was the highest level since 1990–91. Over the last twenty years permanent departures have fluctuated from a low of 18,100 in 1985–86 to a high of 31,100 in 1990–91. The pattern of permanent departures tends to mirror levels of permanent arrivals, although at substantially lower levels and with time lag of about two years. In the last few years this pattern has been less evident because of the higher proportion of Australian residents who have been leaving.

DEPARTURES OF FORMER SETTLERS AND OTHER RESIDENTS



Birthplace

In 1996–97, 39% of permanent departures had been born in Australia, almost the same proportion as the previous year. Since 1985–86, when the number of Australian-born departures reached a minimum of 5,600, the number has been increasing and is now over twice as high at 11,700. However, the proportion of departures who are Australian-born over the same period has remained close to one-third each year.

Birthplace continued

As in all previous years, the majority of permanent departures had been born overseas. The largest group of departures in 1996–97 were born in New Zealand (almost one-fifth of all departures), followed by those born in the United Kingdom (13%). Over the last twenty years, these two groups have consistently been the only groups with over 1,000 emigrants annually, reflecting the large number of migrants from these countries living in Australia.

Over the last twenty years, an average of 80% of former settlers departing returned to their country of birth. Only in the last five years has the proportion declined consistently to the current level of 76%. This fall is mainly attributable to declines in the proportion of former settlers returning to the two largest country groups — New Zealand and the United Kingdom — although the trend is evident among most emigrant groups. Countries from Asian regions have also played an important role in this decline as the number of emigrants has increased. Of the three largest groups of former settlers from Asia, about three-quarters returned to their country of birth on leaving Australia in 1996–97 — 77% to China, 74% to Hong Kong and 79% to Viet Nam.

Departure rates

Over the last twenty years, departure rates have varied markedly between different birthplace groups. While the highest numbers of departures have been Australia-born, their rate of departure is relatively low (82 per 100,000 in 1996–97). New Zealanders have been the most mobile group, leaving at a rate of over 2,000 per 100,000 until 1997, markedly higher than any other group. This level of movement reflects 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 tended to fall over the last twenty years.

PERMANENT DEPARTURE RATES, Selected Countries of Birth

Country of birth	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....			
	1982 per 100 000	1987 per 100 000	1992 per 100 000	1997 per 100 000
New Zealand	2 827	2 408	2 299	1 762
United States of America	1 634	1 214	1 343	1 037
Canada	1 330	1 130	1 159	933
China	225	235	317	612
United Kingdom & Ireland	409	306	425	341
Former Yugoslav Republics	223	201	110	211
Philippines	344	224	242	198
Viet Nam	95	106	149	186
Germany	195	173	273	147
Netherlands	286	205	250	130
Italy	143	97	126	84
Total overseas-born	470	397	495	420
Australia	49	48	68	82
Total	138	123	166	161

Departure rates *continued*

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

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

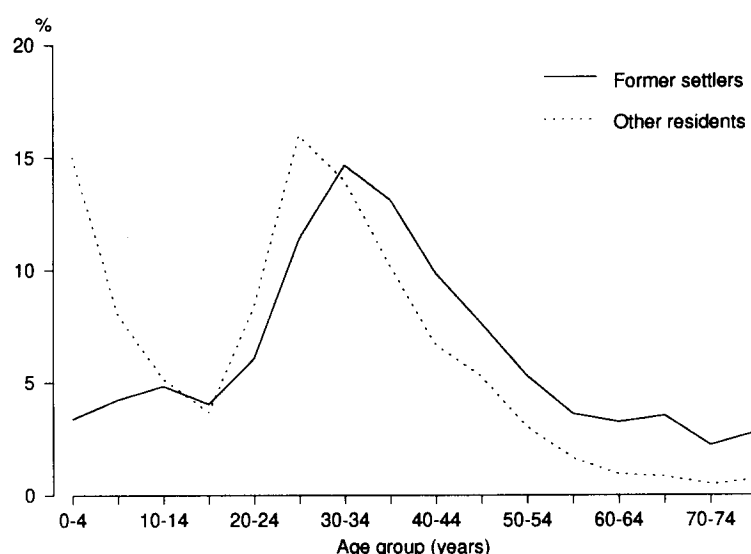
Age and sex

As for settler arrivals, the age structure of permanent departures was younger than the Australian population. The largest age groups were 25–29 years (14%), 30–34 years (14%) and 35–39 years (12%). In contrast, very few departures were children or teenagers (only 15% were aged 5–19 years in 1996–97). Because former settlers have aged since their arrival in Australia, they have a slightly older age structure than settler arrivals.

For the same reason, former settlers also tended to be older than other residents departing, 28% of whom were aged over 45 years compared to less than 13% of other residents. The high proportion of other residents aged under 10 years (23%) is caused by the inclusion of the children of former residents who were born in Australia.

In 1996–97, there were almost equal numbers of male and female former settlers and slightly more females than males among other residents. In both groups males had a slightly older age distribution than females. However, in the 20–29 years age group of other residents there was a clear excess of females.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES



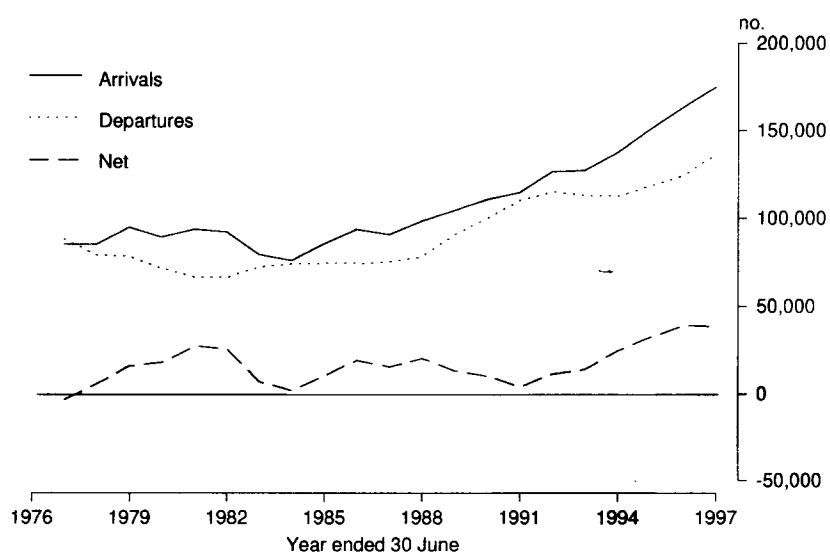
¹ Charles Price, 'Coalition immigration policy', *People and Place*, vol. 4, no. 3, 1996, pp. 4–8.

SECTION 2

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

While the number of permanent arrivals is controlled by the levels set in the Migration and Humanitarian Programs, long-term travellers are free to move in and out of Australia in response to international and Australian conditions with fewer restrictions. In 1996-97 there were 175,200 long-term arrivals, an increase of 7% on the previous year. This continued the trend which has prevailed since 1983-84 when arrivals numbered 76,500. There were 136,700 long-term departures in 1996-97, a 10% increase on the previous year. This resulted in a net long-term migration gain of 38,500.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

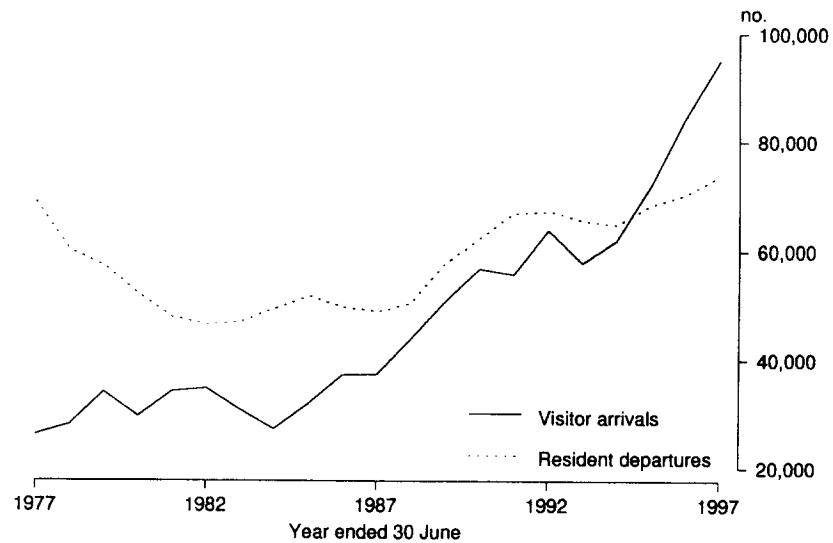


Long-term travellers fall into two distinct categories — overseas visitors staying in Australia 12 months or more and Australian residents staying overseas for 12 months or more. Both groups are represented in the arrivals stream, which consists of overseas visitors entering the country and Australian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

Over the last 20 years, the numbers of long-term overseas visitors has increased more than fourfold from 21,700 to 95,100 in 1996-97. 1994-95 was the first year in which the number of overseas visitors exceeded the number of Australian residents departing.

In contrast, the number of Australian residents departing was high during the late 1970s, fell to lower levels during the 1980s and then rose again during the 1990s. 1996-97 was the first year in which the number of Australian departures was higher than 1974-75 (72,400).

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS AND RESIDENT DEPARTURES

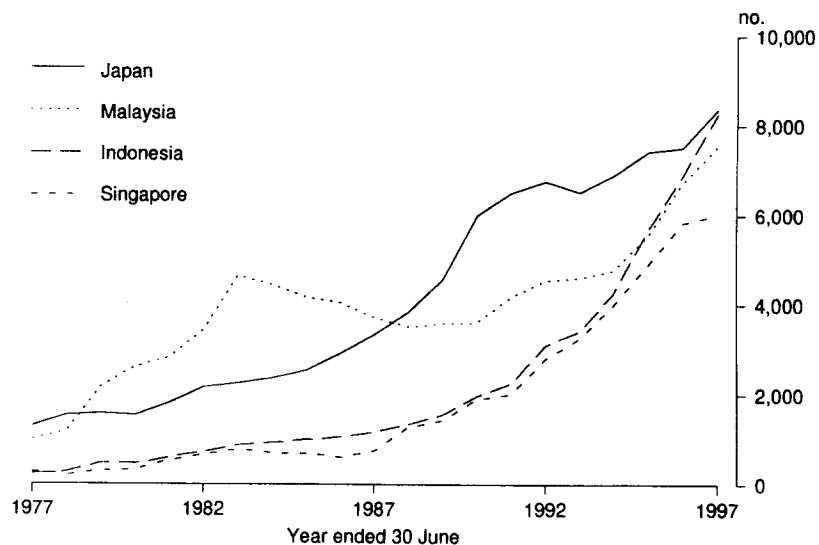


OVERSEAS VISITORS

Country of residence

In 1996–97, nine countries — the United Kingdom, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, the United States of America, Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand and Korea — each contributed 6% to 10% of long-term visitor arrivals. In contrast, 20 years ago, 47% of long-term visitor arrivals were residents of New Zealand and 13% of the United States of America, while countries of the Asian regions contributed very few arrivals. Apart from the growth in total numbers of arrivals, the most marked feature has been the growth in the number of arrivals from Asian regions, particularly over the last 10 years.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM COUNTRIES IN ASIAN REGIONS

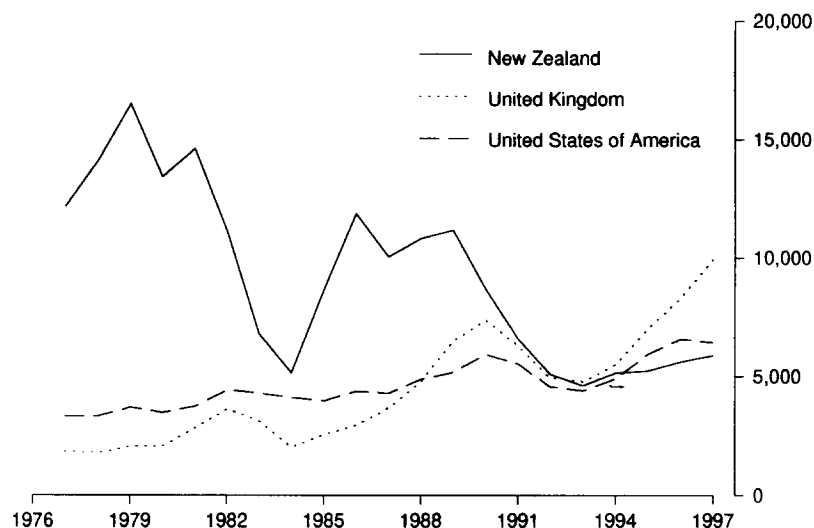


For the second year in succession, the largest group of long-term visitor arrivals in 1996–97 were residents of the United Kingdom. The current level of 9,950 is five times as high as it was in 1976–77. The United States of America has been the steadiest source of long-term visitor arrivals over the last 20 years, with an average of 4,650 arrivals per year.

Country of residence *continued*

Of all the major source countries, New Zealand has shown the greatest fluctuations in the number of long-term visitor arrivals. From peaks in 1978–79 (16,500 or 49% of all long-term visitor arrivals) and 1985–86 (11,900 or 32%), the number of arrivals has fallen to as low as 5,200 (19%) in 1983–84 and 4,600 (8%) in 1992–93. These fluctuations can be explained in part by the fact that many New Zealand long-term visitor arrivals come for employment reasons (39% in 1996–97) and are thus influenced by the relative economic conditions in each country.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM MAJOR SOURCE COUNTRIES



Education

One of the main reasons for the growth in long-term visitor arrivals has been the development of education for international students in Australia. The proportion of long-term arrivals intending to study has grown from 11% in 1976–77 to 53% (50,500) in 1996–97. Students are clustered in the younger age groups with 76% aged less than 25 years and a further 20% aged 25–34 years in 1996–97. More students were male than female with a sex ratio of 111 males per 100 females. Most long-term arrivals from the Asian regions travelled to Australia for education (77%). Further, this group accounted for 87% of the total number of visiting students. Japan was the only Asian country that did not follow this pattern. Of the 8,397 long-term visitor arrivals from Japan, only 29% came for education.

LONG-TERM ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION

Country of residence	Students	% of long-term arrivals
Indonesia	7 469	90
Malaysia	6 988	93
Singapore	5 399	89
Hong Kong	5 719	91
South Korea	4 396	81
India	2 358	81
Taiwan	2 146	87
Thailand	2 127	86
All countries	50 465	53

Other reasons

Those visiting Australia for employment were the second largest group of long-term visitor arrivals, accounting for 13% (12,300) of all arrivals. In this group, males outnumbered females by about 2 to 1. The peak age groups were 25–34 years (42%) and 35–44 years (27%). The largest groups coming for employment were residents of the United Kingdom (3,130), New Zealand (2,290) and the United States of America (1,730).

Holiday-makers formed the third largest group of long-term visitor arrivals (9%). They tended to be young, with 51% being aged 15–24 years, and were evenly divided between male and female. The United Kingdom (2,930) and Japan (1,640) were the two main countries of residence of long-term holiday-makers.

Departures

In 1996–97 there were 63,000 departures of long-term overseas visitors, continuing the trend of increasing numbers of departures over the last 20 years. Most long-term visitors stay in Australia for less than three years, although there are variations depending on the reason for travelling. Students tend to stay between two and three years, about the length of an undergraduate degree, as do those coming for employment or business. In contrast, holiday-makers and those visiting friends or relatives usually stay for a year.

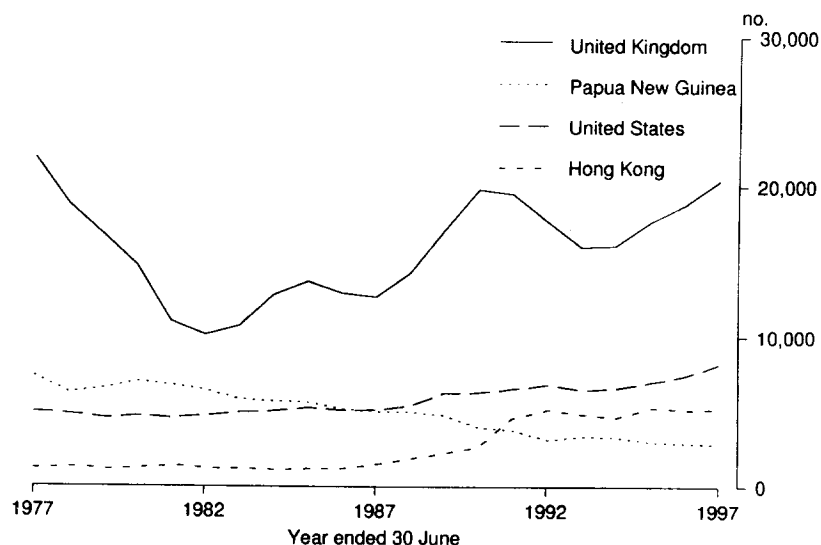
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

Destinations

In the last 10 years, the number of Australian residents departing long-term has increased by 51%, with a 5% increase in the last year. As has been the case for the last 20 years, the United Kingdom was the most popular destination, attracting 20,400 (28%) Australian residents. This represented a 9% increase on the previous year's departures. Over the last 20 years, long-term departures to the United Kingdom have never fallen below 10,000 and have risen as high as 21,900 in 1976–77.

The second most popular destination for Australian residents in 1996–97 was the United States of America, with 8,200 (11%), followed by Hong Kong (5,200 or 7%) and New Zealand (3,300 or 4%). There have been two clear trends in country of destination over the last 20 years. The decline in movement of Australian residents to Papua New Guinea, from 7,400 (11%) in 1976–77 to 2,800 (4%) in 1996–97 has resulted from declining Australian involvement in the administration of the country since independence in 1975. In contrast, movements to Hong Kong have increased, particularly in the early 1990s.

DESTINATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS



Employment

One-third of Australian residents travelling overseas long-term in 1996–97 did so for employment. Overall, 43% of these were aged 25–34 years and a further 27%, 35–44 years. The main destinations for people taking up employment were the United Kingdom (23%), the United States of America (11%) and Hong Kong (10%). The United Kingdom attracted 28% of women travelling for employment. It was the only destination where women outnumbered men, with 93 men per 100 women. Men were more likely to take up employment in all the other main destinations with sex ratios ranging from 277 men per 100 women in Papua New Guinea, to 140 men per 100 women in Hong Kong.

Other reasons

The second most popular reason for long-term travel was for holidays, attracting 19% of men and 23% of women in 1996–97. Those taking long-term holidays tended to be young with 87% aged less than 35 years. The United Kingdom stood out as the main destination for holidays, attracting 54% of long-term holiday makers.

Visiting friends and relatives (12%) and business (9%) were less important reasons for travel overall. However, among those aged over 65 years, visiting friends and relatives was the main reason for travel (55%).

In 1996–97, many children aged under 15 years were included in departures of Australian residents (15%). This suggests that Australians take their children with them on holidays (25%) and visits to family and friends (15%). For half the children in this age group a reason for journey was not stated and it is possible that they were accompanying their parents on overseas employment postings.

Arrivals

In 1996–97 there were 80,170 long-term arrivals of Australian residents, the highest number for over 20 years. The pattern of arrivals mirrors the pattern of departures about three years earlier. Based on people's stated travel intentions on leaving Australia, 71% of Australians planned to return home within three years.

SECTION 3

CATEGORY JUMPING

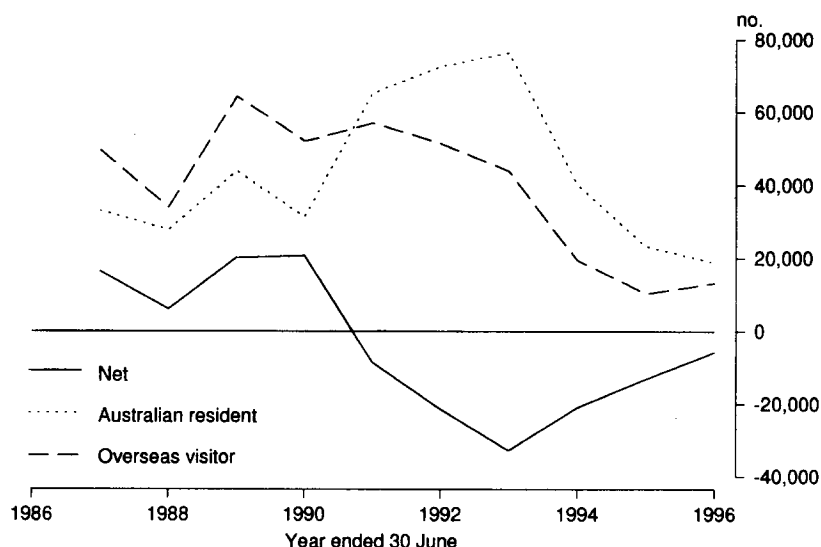
Because population estimates include permanent and long-term movers and exclude short-term movers, adjustments for the net effect of changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa are required. Category jumping is the term used to describe such changes. For example, 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, probably associated with 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



TRENDS *continued*

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 –32,600 to –5,500 in 1995–96. Preliminary estimates of category jumping for 1996–97 are positive for the first time in six years (1,400).

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

In the 20 years to June 1997, category jumping has, in total, added only 15,700 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.

One exception to the virtually random variation has occurred over the last few years among travellers born in Hong Kong. Uncertainty about the impact of the changeover of control of Hong Kong to China has increased the likelihood of travellers changing their travel intentions. Australian residents born in Hong Kong have tended to stay abroad longer than planned (with a net effect of 8,200 in 1995–96), while Hong Kong born visitors to Australia have tended to cut short their visits (with a net effect of 8,800 in 1994–95 and 9,000 in 1995–96).

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. An exception to this has been the negative category jumping by overseas visitors born in Singapore and the United States of America between 1993–94 and 1995–96, 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 does not imply illegality. Category jumping only becomes illegal when it involves a person changing their travel intentions from short-term to long-term without making new arrangements with the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs for a bridging or long-term visa. Any change in travel intention that results in a shorter time than intended being spent in Australia is not illegal, since the time stipulated on the visa would not have expired. Australian and New Zealand citizens are free from visa restrictions; their movements are therefore not subject to immigration controls in Australia, so they are free to change travel intentions without breaking the law.

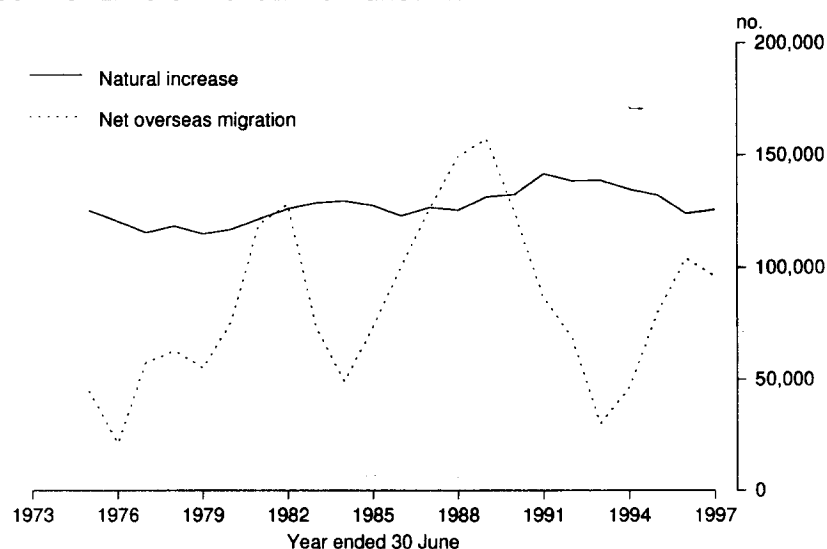
SECTION 4

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION

At 30 June 1997, the estimated resident population of Australia was 18,532,000. This represented a national population growth rate of 1.2% since 30 June 1996, slightly lower than the previous year. In the year ended 30 June 1997, the net population gain from overseas migration was 95,800, representing 43% of Australia's population growth. This compared to 44% during the previous year. Australia's net overseas migration consisted of 85,800 settler arrivals, 29,900 permanent departures, 175,200 long-term arrivals and 136,700 long-term departures, with an adjustment of 1,400 for category jumping.

The year ended 30 June 1997 maintained the trend observed in population growth over the last 20 years of relatively stable natural increase and markedly fluctuating net overseas migration. These fluctuations reflected changes to the levels set in the migration and humanitarian programs.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

The proportion of Australian residents born overseas has remained constant at 23% for the last seven years. Over this time the number of overseas-born residents has increased by 357,300 (9%) to 4.3 million at 30 June 1997.

From a regional point of view, Europe and the former USSR stands out as the birthplace of most overseas-born residents, accounting for 56% of the overseas-born population and 13% of Australia's population. Those born in Southeast Asia make up 12% of the overseas-born population and 3% of Australia's population. The most rapidly growing groups between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1997 were those born in Northeast and Southern Asia.

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION *continued*

Those born in the United Kingdom and Ireland continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 28% of the overseas-born population. This group is more than three times larger than the New Zealand-born group, the second largest. However, in the year to 30 June 1997 the number of residents born in the United Kingdom declined by 0.5%, the sixth successive year of small declines, while the number of New Zealand-born residents increased by 3%.

The most rapidly growing birthplace groups during 1996–97 included those born in Singapore (a 14% increase to 35,800), Indonesia (an 11% increase to 52,800) and China (an 8% increase to 130,300). The high growth rates of some birthplace groups from Asian regions during 1996–97 reflect their relatively small sizes in the Australian population.

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

SELECTED BIRTHPLACES OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN, Population and Growth

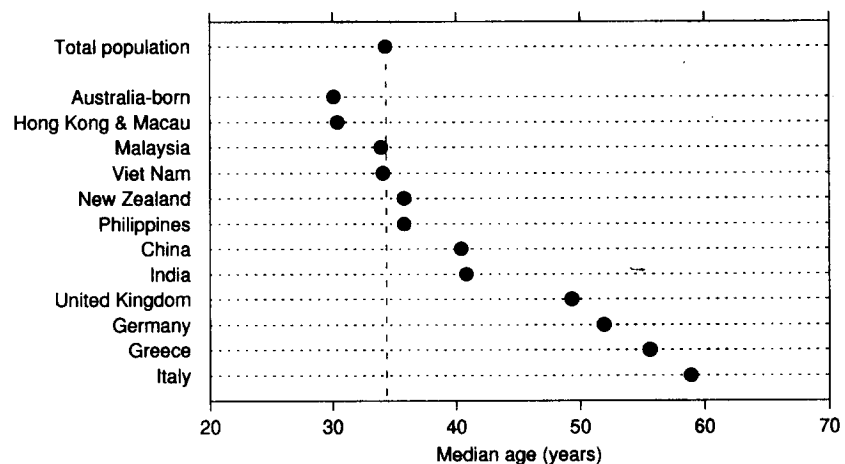
	Estimated resident population, 30 June 1997.....		Change 1996–97
Country of birth	no.	%	%

Regions			
Europe and the Former USSR	2 412 716	55.8	-0.1
Southeast Asia	517 877	12.0	4.0
Oceania and Antarctica	422 992	9.8	3.2
Northeast Asia	294 552	6.8	5.2
Middle East and North Africa	215 057	5.0	1.5
Southern Asia	168 176	3.9	5.3
Africa (excluding North Africa)	122 214	2.8	3.2
Northern America	85 511	2.0	4.1
South America, Central America and the Caribbean	83 516	1.9	0.7
Countries			
United Kingdom and Ireland	1 214 144	28.1	-0.5
New Zealand	325 459	7.5	3.3
Italy	256 663	5.9	-1.0
Viet Nam	165 398	3.8	0.8
Greece	141 741	3.3	0.0
China	130 278	3.0	7.5
Germany	121 499	2.8	0.6
Philippines	104 652	2.4	1.9
Malaysia	90 765	2.1	6.8
India	89 923	2.1	6.1
Other overseas-born	1 682 089	38.9	2.3
Total overseas-born	4 322 611	100.0	1.5

MEDIAN AGE

At 30 June 1997 the overseas-born living in Australia had a higher median age than the Australia-born (45 years compared to 30 years). Residents born in Thailand (26 years), Korea (28 years), Singapore (29 years), Papua New Guinea (29 years) and Central America (30 years) had median ages lower than those born in Australia. Persons from Southeast and Northeast Asia also had relatively low median ages (34 and 35 years respectively). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures often include many long-term students who are in Australia temporarily. The birthplace groups of the USSR and Baltic states (63 years), Hungary (60 years), Italy (59 years), Greece (56 years), the Netherlands (54 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 1997



SECTION 5

STATES AND TERRITORIES

POPULATION GROWTH

The estimated resident population of Australia increased by 221,500 people in the year ended 30 June 1997. New South Wales experienced the largest increase (69,700 people), closely followed by Queensland (62,500), then Victoria (44,900). 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 over the last 20 years. However, the proportion of the population living in Queensland has increased from 15% in 1977 to 18% in 1997. 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.

In 1996-97, the Northern Territory experienced the highest population growth rate (2.9%) of all Australian States and Territories. Queensland (1.9%) and Western Australia (1.9%), were the only other States and Territories that had growth rates above the national level of 1.2%. New South Wales (1.1%) was below the national level, as was Victoria (1%), South Australia (0.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.5%). Tasmania was the only State to record negative growth (-0.2%) in 1996-97.

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

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>Net migration gain</i>	<i>Total population growth</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	0.68	0.66	-0.22	0.44	1.12
Victoria	0.62	0.50	-0.14	0.37	0.99
Queensland	0.75	0.42	0.70	1.12	1.87
South Australia	0.49	0.24	-0.35	-0.12	0.38
Western Australia	0.81	0.75	0.30	1.05	1.86
Tasmania	0.51	0.07	-0.78	-0.71	-0.2
Northern Territory	1.58	0.33	0.99	1.32	2.91
Australian Capital Territory	1.01	0.04	-0.55	-0.51	0.50
Australia	0.69	0.52	..	0.52	1.21

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.

NATURAL INCREASE *continued*

In 1996–97, natural increase was the major component of population growth for all States and Territories, except for Queensland and Western Australia. These two States experienced a greater level of net migration gain, despite having a level of natural increase greater than the national average. In addition to the Northern Territory experiencing the highest level of natural increase, it also experienced the highest level of migration, particularly net interstate migration, ensuring that it exhibited the highest population growth of all the States and Territories.

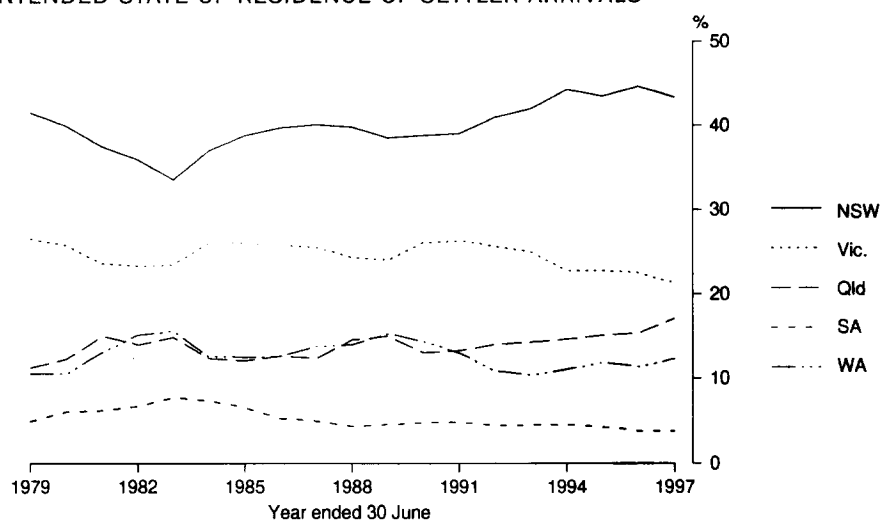
OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Settler arrivals

There were 85,800 settler arrivals in Australia during 1996–97, a decline of 14% on the previous financial year. As a result, the number of arrivals in each State was lower than the previous year. The eastern States continued to be the most popular States of intended residence for settlers, with 43% intending to live in New South Wales, 21% in Victoria and 17% 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 (almost two-thirds of all settlers in 1996–97).

Prior to 1990–91, Queensland and Western Australia attracted a similar proportion of settlers. However, in the early 1990s, Queensland's popularity increased while Western Australia's decreased. In 1996–97 the proportion of settlers intending to live in Queensland (17%) was 5 percentage points higher than for Western Australia. South Australia continued to attract 4% of all settlers in 1996–97 as in 1995–96, 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 (39% of all permanent departures in 1996–97). Queensland had the next largest proportion of permanent departures (21%) followed by Victoria (20%), Western Australia (12%) and South Australia (5%). Between 1990–91 and 1996–97, the proportion of permanent departures from New South Wales increased from 34% to 39% 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 43% of the increase in Australia's estimated resident population in 1996–97. New South Wales received 43% of total net overseas migration to Australia. Victoria received the next highest level (24%) followed by Queensland (15%), Western Australia (14%) and South Australia (4%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The distribution of Australia's population is constantly changing as people move between States and Territories. During 1996–97, 375,225 people moved from one State or Territory to another, 7% more than in the previous financial year. Recent settler arrivals are likely to be part of the interstate flows, changing their location from the initial State of arrival (see Special Article, *The Internal Mobility of the Overseas Born*).

Net interstate migration

For the past two decades Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have generally experienced net interstate migration gains. In 1996–97 only Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory experienced net interstate migration gains.

In 1996–97, Queensland's gain from net interstate migration fell from 32,600 in the previous year to 23,400, continuing a downward trend that began after a record net inflow in 1992–93 of 49,200. In contrast, Western Australia recorded a higher net interstate migration gain than in the previous year (5,300 in 1996–97 compared to 4,100 in 1995–96).

New South Wales recorded the highest net population outflow of 13,600. Victoria's loss of 6,300 was 78% less than the record loss in 1993–94 of 29,200 and half that recorded in 1995–96. South Australia recorded a net population outflow of 5,200 which was 27% less than the record loss of 1994–95 while Tasmania's loss for 1996–97 (3,700) was the largest in twenty years and greater than the loss of the previous year. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded its largest net population loss in 20 years (1,700), continuing a four-year trend of net outflows.

Population flows

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

Overall, Queensland (107,800) received the highest number of interstate arrivals in 1996–97, followed by New South Wales (91,600), Victoria (62,900) and Western Australia (35,100).

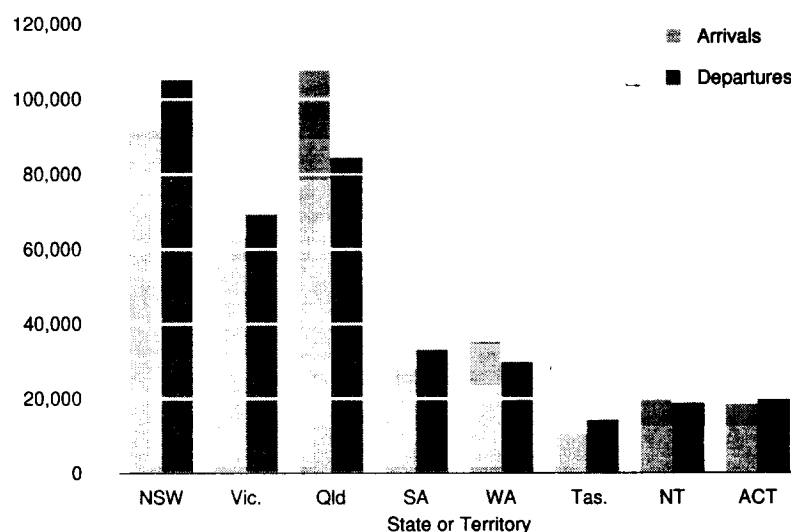
Population flows *continued*

The most popular destination for people moving interstate during 1996–97 was Queensland. Half of those leaving New South Wales (50%) moved to Queensland, 37% from Victoria, 23% from South Australia, 25% from Western Australia, 31% from Tasmania and 33% from the Northern Territory. New South Wales was the most popular destination for people leaving the Australian Capital Territory (55%) and Queensland (46%).

The highest interstate flow (52,100 people) was of people from New South Wales to Queensland. The opposite flow, from Queensland to New South Wales was the second highest interstate movement (39,100 people), resulting in a net flow from New South Wales to Queensland of 13,000 people. The third highest flow was from Victoria to Queensland (25,900 people).

New South Wales experienced the largest number of interstate departures (105,200 people). Queensland was the next highest (84,400) followed by Victoria (69,200) and South Australia (33,100).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION



Compared to the size of their populations, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory tend to experience large population flows. However as inflows and outflows are quite close in size this results in very low net interstate migration levels. In the Northern Territory, with an estimated total population of 187,100 at 30 June 1997, there were 20,600 interstate arrivals with 18,800 interstate departures during 1996–97 resulting in a net migration gain of only 1,800. Similarly, in the Australian Capital Territory, with a population of 309,800 at 30 June 1997, there were 18,600 interstate arrivals and 20,300 interstate departures during 1996–97 resulting in a net migration loss of 1,700.

TOTAL NET MIGRATION

All States and Territories experienced a net migration gain (the combination of interstate and overseas migration) during 1996–97, except Tasmania (net loss of 3,400) South Australia (net loss of 1,700) and the Australian Capital Territory (net loss of 1,600).

TOTAL NET MIGRATION *continued*

Overall, Queensland recorded the highest net migration gain of 37,400 people, 39% of all net migration. Over one-third (37%) of Queensland's gain was attributed to net overseas migration. New South Wales (27,300) experienced the second highest net migration gain. Despite a net interstate migration loss of 13,600 people, New South Wales received the largest gain from net overseas migration (40,900 people). Western Australia recorded the third highest net migration gain (18,600), 13,300 from net overseas migration and 5,300 from net interstate migration. Victoria recorded the fourth highest gain in net migration, consisting of the second largest gain in net overseas migration (23,000) but the highest recorded loss (6,300) in net interstate migration.

COMPONENTS OF NET MIGRATION

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Net interstate</i>	<i>Net overseas</i>	<i>Net migration gain</i>
New South Wales	-13 610	40 911	27 301
Victoria	-6 307	22 989	16 682
Queensland	23 431	14 011	37 442
South Australia	-5 185	3 480	-1 705
Western Australia	5 266	13 327	18 593
Tasmania	-3 713	329	-3 384
Northern Territory	1 800	608	2 408
Australian Capital Territory	-1 682	120	-1 562

Despite small gains in net overseas migration, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory experienced losses in net migration. South Australia's gain of 3,500 from net overseas migration could not offset the loss of 5,200 from net interstate migration. Similarly, Tasmania gained 300 from net overseas migration but lost 3,700 in net interstate migration.

NET MIGRATION, POPULATION FLOWS AND POPULATION TURNOVER

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Net migration.....</i>		<i>Population flow(a)</i>	<i>Population turnover(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%(c)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
New South Wales	27 301	0.4	370 775	5.9
Victoria	16 682	0.4	229 516	5.0
Queensland	37 442	1.1	261 278	7.7
South Australia	-1 705	-0.1	80 010	5.4
Western Australia	18 593	1.0	113 984	6.3
Tasmania	-3 384	-0.7	28 973	6.1
Northern Territory	2 408	1.3	42 794	22.9
Australian Capital Territory	-1 562	-0.5	50 726	16.4

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

(b) Population flow as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 31 December 1996.

(c) Net migration as a proportion of the resident population of the State or Territory at 31 December 1996.

Population turnover

An alternative to using net migration and migration flows to analyse the impact of migration is to use population turnover¹. Population turnover (the sum of interstate arrivals and departures and all permanent and long-term overseas arrivals and departures expressed as a proportion of the resident population) can have important social and economic implications for a State or Territory. The level of net migration and total migration flow reveal much about the interaction between various States and Territories, but may conceal the true impact of migration because the in-migration and out-migration for a State or Territory may be of a similar size, and so produce only a small net result despite large movements of people. Further, the relative size of the population base that is affected by the moves is an important consideration.

In 1996–97, the highest population turnover occurred in the two Territories. The population turnover of the Northern Territory was 23% of its resident population, while for the Australian Capital Territory it was 16%. Such levels suggest relatively low levels of attachment to the communities involved and consequent social and economic disruption with high mobility. Queensland was third largest with a population turnover of 8% of the resident population. This compares to the national average of 6%. Victoria had the lowest population turnover in Australia at 5%.

OVERSEAS-BORN RESIDENT POPULATION

New South Wales had the largest number of overseas-born residents (1,519,300) of all the States and Territories at 30 June 1996, followed by Victoria (1,145,700), Queensland (590,700), Western Australia (517,900), South Australia (328,900), the Australian Capital Territory (72,900), Tasmania (51,500) and the Northern Territory (30,600). The relative importance of the overseas-born population varies in each State and Territory, ranging from 29% in Western Australia, to 11% in Tasmania.

The United Kingdom is the largest birthplace group in all States and Territories, although its relative importance varies considerably. In Western Australia, 13% (191,900) of the population was born in the United Kingdom compared to only 5% (8,400) in the Northern Territory. The importance of other major birthplace groups also varies between the States and Territories.

The second largest birthplace group, those born in New Zealand, comprises 3% (109,400) of Queensland's population. Over one-third of New Zealanders resident in Australia live in Queensland. In contrast New Zealanders are a less significant group in South Australia and Tasmania, making up less than 1% of the population in these States.

The Italian-born are the third largest birthplace group in Australia, making up 2% of Victoria's and South Australia's populations. More than 40% of Italians living in Australia are in Victoria. Other birthplace groups that make up more than 1% of a State's resident population are those born in Former Yugoslav Republics in New South Wales and Victoria, those born in Viet Nam in New South Wales and Victoria, Greece-born in Victoria and South Australia, China-born in New South Wales, German-born in South Australia and Malaysia-born in Western Australia.

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

MAJOR BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Estimated resident population—30 June 1996

	NSW	Vic.	QLD	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
Country of birth	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	5.1	5.2	5.7	9.7	12.7	5.2	4.6	6.5
New Zealand	1.5	1.0	3.3	0.7	2.4	0.8	2.0	1.2
Italy	1.2	2.4	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.9
Former Yugoslav Republics	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.4
Viet Nam	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8
Greece	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
China	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Germany	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
Philippines	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
Netherlands	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Malaysia	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
India	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5
Other overseas-born	9.9	8.4	5.0	4.7	7.2	2.5	5.6	8.8
Total overseas-born	24.5	25.1	17.7	22.3	29.3	10.8	16.8	23.7
Australia-born	75.5	74.9	82.3	77.7	70.7	89.2	83.2	76.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of other birthplace groups varied markedly from the State distribution of all overseas-born. For example, 59% of the China-born, 56% of those born in Hong Kong, 50% of those born in the Philippines and 75% of Lebanese live in New South Wales, compared to 36% of all overseas-born, while 49% of the Greek population, 48% of Maltese, half of Sri Lankans, and 51% of Turkey-born in Australia live in Victoria compared to 27% of all overseas-born.

SPECIAL ARTICLE — THE MOBILITY OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN

This article measures the one-year mobility of the overseas-born in Australia and examines some of the factors that determine this mobility using data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

The one-year mobility rate measures the proportion of usual residents who changed their address between Census night (6 August 1996) and one year earlier (6 August 1995). The one-year mobility rate is particularly useful in measuring the mobility of the overseas-born as it can identify the movements of very recently arrived immigrants. However, the information provided does not allow for identification of multiple moves.

MOBILITY AND REGION OF BIRTH

Overall, between 1995 and 1996, 16% of the overseas-born moved, compared with 19% of the Australia-born, although there were large variations between the mobility of certain birthplace groups. The relatively low mobility of the total overseas-born has been noted by Bell and Cooper¹ who found that the mobility of this group has been declining since the 1960s.

MOBILITY RATES BY REGION OF BIRTH—1995–96(a)(b)

	Movers	Total population	Mobility rate
<i>Birthplace</i>	no.	no.	%
Oceania (excluding Australia)	84 271	324 626	26.0
Europe and the Former USSR	263 869	2 065 335	12.8
The Middle East and North Africa	26 234	170 002	15.4
Southeast Asia	70 817	392 816	18.0
Northeast Asia	36 038	198 402	18.2
Southern Asia	21 612	122 419	17.7
Northern America	12 690	60 705	20.9
South and Central America and the Caribbean	13 949	69 291	20.1
Africa (excluding North Africa)	17 825	95 455	18.7
Total overseas-born	547 305	3 499 081	15.6
Australia-born	2 418 522	12 837 178	18.8

(a) Excludes not stated.

(b) Persons who arrived in Australia before 1995.

Between 1995 and 1996, the highest mobility was experienced by those from Oceania, 26% of whom moved. In contrast, only 13% of immigrants from Europe and the former USSR moved over the same period.

¹ Martin Bell and Jim Cooper, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–91: The Overseas Born*, Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p. 16.

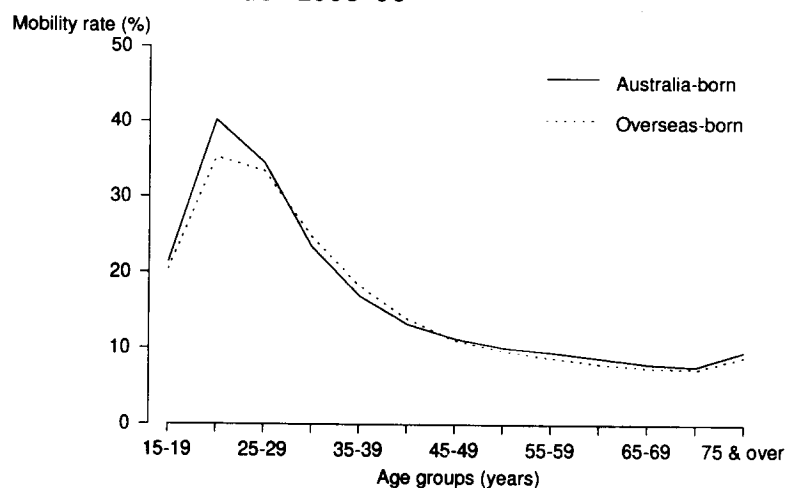
MOBILITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

While mobility varies with birthplace region, this variability is even more pronounced by country of birth. In a comparison of 22 birthplace groups there was a range of 21% in the mobility between the most and least mobile birthplace groups. The most mobile group was the New Zealand-born (27%), whose rate was over four times greater than that of Italians (6%) and Greeks (6%). Only six of the selected birthplace groups, New Zealand (27%), Pakistan (22%), Canada (22%), the United States of America (21%), China (20%) and Singapore (19%) had a higher mobility rate than the Australia-born (19%), further indicating that most birthplace groups are less mobile than the Australia-born population.

MOBILITY AND AGE

Overall, mobility tends to peak among young adults and decline quite rapidly for those aged in their late 20s and early 30s, after which it declines more gradually. Between 1995 and 1996, the overall mobility of the overseas-born was similar to that of the Australia-born although there was a considerable difference in the mobility of those people who were in the 20–24 year age group. This age group experienced the highest mobility rates for both the overseas-born (35%) and for the Australia-born population (40%). Such a high level of mobility within this age group is likely to be associated with young people leaving their parents' home. The lowest mobility for both the overseas and the Australia-born was exhibited by people aged 70–74 years (7% and 8% respectively). Mobility rates for people aged 75 years and over rose slightly for both birthplace groups, possibly associated with movement into nursing homes, aged care or to live with relatives.

MOBILITY RATES BY AGE—1995–96

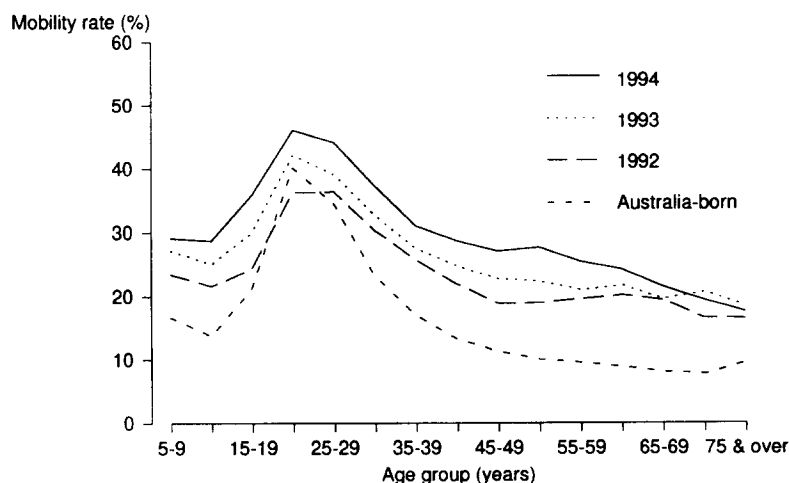


MOBILITY AND LENGTH OF STAY

Mobility also declines with increasing length of residence in Australia. In the early years of residence in Australia the mobility of the overseas-born is generally at its highest. The overseas-born who arrived in Australia between 1992 and 1994, for example, have considerably higher overall mobility than the Australia-born population. According to Bell and Cooper¹, this high mobility is likely to be part of the adaptation process as migrants settle into their new environment.

¹ Martin Bell and Jim Cooper, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–91: The Overseas Born*, Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p. 15.

MOBILITY RATES BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL—1995-96



STANDARDISING FOR AGE AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

As mobility is affected by age and length of residence, it is possible to standardise for these two variables to obtain a measure of the underlying mobility of the different birthplace groups. Standardised mobility rates (SMRs) provide such a measure. These are the overall mobility rates that would have prevailed for each birthplace group, if that birthplace group had the age and length of residence profile of the total overseas-born population who arrived in Australia before 1995.

The standardised rates reveal a much smaller range (11%) in mobility by country of birth although some variations are still apparent. New Zealanders remain the most mobile birthplace group with an SMR of 22%. They are the only birthplace group with higher mobility than the Australia-born.

Variations in the mobility of European birthplace groups, although reduced, remain quite large. After adjusting for the influence of age and length of residence, the mobility of those born in Greece (SMR of 11%) and Italy (SMR of 11%) remains substantially lower than that of the total overseas-born. In contrast, settlers from the Netherlands (SMR of 18%) and from the United Kingdom and Ireland (SMR of 17%) emerge as having relatively high levels of mobility. The most mobile birthplace groups from the Asian regions are those from Pakistan (SMR of 16%) and the Philippines (SMR of 15%).

MOBILITY RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—1995–96(a)(b)

Birthplace	Movers	Mobility rate	SMR
	no.	%	%
Oceania (excluding Australia)	84 271	26.0	20.9
New Zealand	66 745	26.5	21.7
Europe and the Former USSR	263 869	12.8	15.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	163 728	15.6	17.3
Greece	7 314	6.2	11.0
Italy	13 122	5.8	11.2
Germany	12 180	11.7	15.8
Netherlands	10 405	12.4	17.5
Poland	6 836	11.2	13.8
Former Yugoslav Republics	17 755	11.3	12.3
The Middle East and North Africa	26 234	15.4	13.7
Lebanon	9 079	14.2	12.7
Southeast Asia	70 817	18.0	13.7
Malaysia	10 209	15.6	12.9
Philippines	15 089	18.5	15.2
Singapore	4 278	19.0	14.3
Viet Nam	25 109	18.3	13.5
Northeast Asia	36 038	18.2	13.3
China	17 560	19.6	13.7
Hong Kong	8 178	14.2	11.3
Southern Asia	21 612	17.7	14.7
India	10 764	16.2	14.1
Sri Lanka	7 009	17.3	14.7
Pakistan	1 450	22.2	15.8
Northern America	12 690	20.9	18.2
Canada	4 558	21.6	18.2
United States of America	8 060	20.5	18.1
South and Central America and the Caribbean	13 949	20.1	17.4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	17 825	18.7	16.4
South Africa	9 001	18.1	16.3
Total overseas-born	547 305	15.6	15.6
Australia-born	2 418 522	18.8	n.a.

(a) Excludes not stated.

(b) Persons who arrived in Australia before 1995.

THE MOBILITY OF RECENT ARRIVALS

An analysis of the one-year mobility rate of people who arrived in Australia in 1994 from six major source countries illustrates the variability in the mobility of the overseas-born at a time when they are at their most mobile.

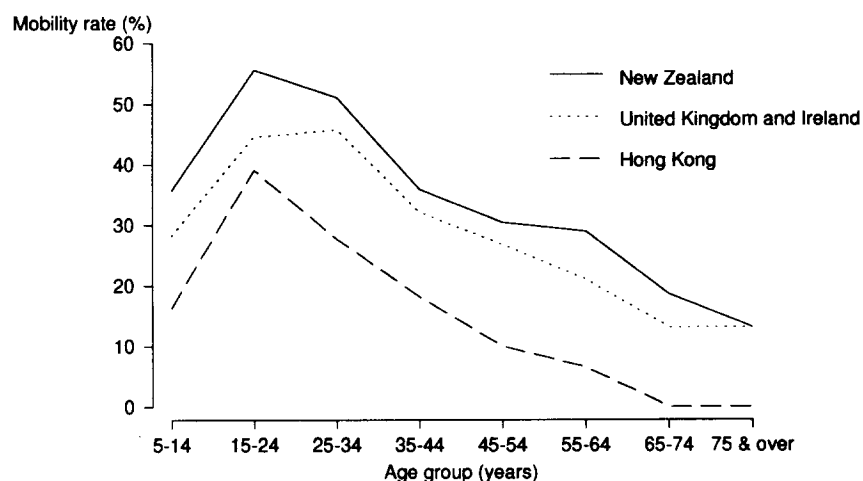
MOBILITY RATES OF 1994 ARRIVALS—1995-96

Selected countries of birth	Movers	Mobility rate(a)
	no.	%
New Zealand	4 349	42.8
United Kingdom and Ireland	3 832	35.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	1 838	33.7
China	1 216	30.6
Philippines	1 166	30.3
Hong Kong	1 245	24.9
Total	32 800	34.6

(a) Excludes not stated.

Overall, more than one-third of the people who arrived in Australia in 1994 changed their usual residence between 1995 and 1996. New Zealanders were much more mobile than all other birthplace groups with their rate of mobility seven percentage points higher (43%) than that of the United Kingdom and Ireland (36%). In contrast, people from Hong Kong (25%), the Philippines (30%) and China (31%) had much lower levels of mobility.

MOBILITY RATES OF 1994 ARRIVALS—1995-96

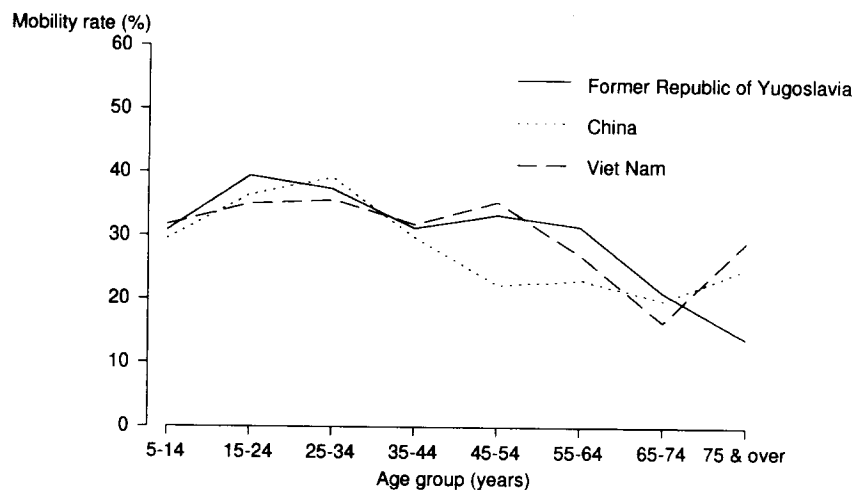


Persons born in New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Ireland and China experienced their peak mobility in the 15-24 year age group which was followed by a steep decline. The range in mobility between these birthplace groups was high.

THE MOBILITY OF RECENT ARRIVALS *continued*

In contrast, the mobility of 1994 arrivals born in Viet Nam, China and the Former Republic of Yugoslavia was much less varied across the age groups. The highest mobility for most of these countries was exhibited by 15–24 and 25–34 year olds after which the trend was a much more gradual decline in mobility.

MOBILITY RATES OF 1994 ARRIVALS—1995–96



SPECIAL ARTICLE — EAST ASIANS IN AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

This article focuses on people born in East Asia and their immediate Australia-born descendants living in and visiting Australia. East Asia consists of the Southeast Asian countries of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, and the Northeast Asian countries of China, Hong Kong (SAR of China), Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macau, Mongolia and Taiwan. This analysis examines movements by East Asians prior to the currency crisis of late 1997.

EAST ASIA



With one-third of the world's population, East Asia has great economic, social and cultural diversity. Although for the purposes of this article the people of East Asia who live in and visit Australia are considered as a group, they are by no means homogenous.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT PATTERNS

Arrivals

Before 1980 the number of settlers from East Asia was small. With the final dismantling of the White Australia Policy in the early 1970s and acceptance of refugees from the Viet Nam war, the number of migrants from East Asia began to increase.

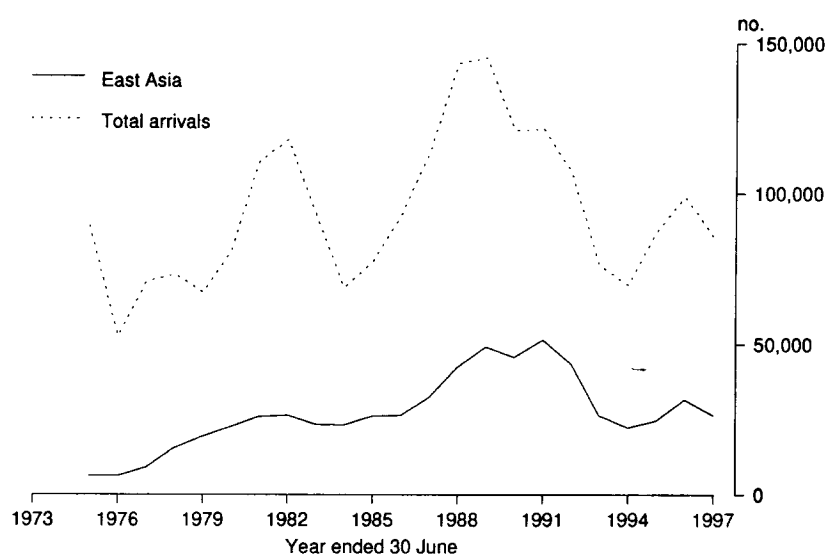
Generally, the level of permanent arrivals from East Asia has followed the patterns of total permanent arrivals, reflecting the constraints of the Migration and Humanitarian Programs. The number of arrivals born in East Asia has fluctuated markedly, peaking

Arrivals continued

between 1988–89 and 1990–91 with an average of 48,800 per year. However, the longer term average for 1974–75 to 1996–97 is 27,300 arrivals per year. Over this period, the proportion of arrivals from East Asia has gradually risen, from 7% in 1974–75 to a peak of 42% in 1990–91, with an annual average of 28% of the total migrant stream. In 1996–97 a total of 26,500 settlers born in East Asia (31% of all settler arrivals) arrived in Australia.

In 1996–97, 6% of East Asian migrants came to Australia as refugees compared with 57% coming as part of the family reunion stream and 31% in the skill category.¹

SETTLER ARRIVALS



Departure rates

For every 100,000 East Asians living in Australia, including long-term visitors temporarily in the country, 409 left permanently in 1996–97. This rate is comparable to that of the total overseas-born population (420 per 100,000). In contrast, during the 1980s, the departure rates of those born in East Asia were about half those of the total overseas-born population. However, the rates increased during the 1990s to the present level. Departure rates for individual countries in the region reinforce the diversity that exists in the region, with declining rates for the Philippines-born and very high departure rates for the Hong Kong-born in 1995–96 and 1996–97.

DEPARTURE RATES

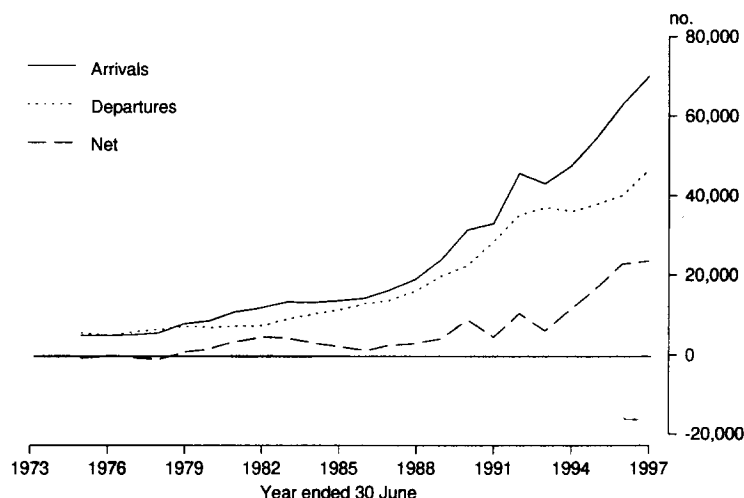
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....				
	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997
	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000	per 100 000
East Asia	248	198	277	391	409
Viet Nam	88	88	150	177	186
Malaysia	157	156	315	202	209
China	190	211	277	628	612
Hong Kong	270	238	429	989	1 213
Philippines	367	254	230	190	198
Total overseas-born	436	368	546	379	420

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, *Immigration Update*, June Quarter 1997, AGPS 1997

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

Levels of long-term movement from East Asia have increased greatly over the last ten years after being very low during the 1970s and early 1980s. Arrivals in 1996–97 were 14 times as high as in 1974–75 and four times as high as in 1986–87. The main reason for this growth has been the increasing number of students travelling to Australia from East Asia for educational purposes. In 1996–97, of the 52,000 long-term visitor arrivals from East Asia 77% came for education.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT OF THE EAST ASIA-BORN



SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT

Although travellers who spend less than 12 months in Australia are not counted in the resident population, there are a significant number visiting Australia at any one time. In 1996–97, more than 2 million people born in East Asia visited Australia, 48% of all short-term overseas visitors. On average, these people stayed for 10 days with, on average, 56,000 short-term visitors from East Asia being in Australia at any point in time.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF EAST ASIA-BORN

At 30 June 1997, 812,500 Australian residents, representing 4.4% of Australia's population, had been born in East Asia. In 1991 the East Asia-born population numbered 601,500, representing 3.5% of Australia's population.

In 1996, 46% of East Asia-born usual residents lived in New South Wales (46%) compared with 36% of the total overseas-born or 34% of the Australian population.

There was considerable variation in the geographical distribution of individual country groups. More than half of China-born, Hong Kong-born and Philippines-born residents lived in New South Wales, compared to much lower proportions of Malaysia-born (27%) and Singapore-born (25%) residents. The Malaysia-born were more widely distributed geographically, with 30% in Victoria, 23% in Western Australia and 10% in Queensland. Similarly, 32% of the Singapore-born lived in Western Australia, 22% in Victoria and 12% in Queensland. The Viet Nam-born were concentrated in New South Wales (41%) and Victoria (37%).

EAST ASIA-BORN AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS—30 June 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Southeast Asia—									
Indonesia	39.9	27.4	10.2	3.0	13.5	0.5	4.0	1.5	47 736
Malaysia	26.6	30.0	9.9	5.5	23.4	0.9	1.0	1.9	85 021
Philippines	51.0	21.6	14.1	4.2	5.1	0.7	1.9	1.3	102 675
Singapore	24.9	22.1	12.4	3.9	32.1	1.1	0.9	2.3	31 393
Viet Nam	40.6	36.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	0.1	0.4	1.5	164 164
Other	41.5	26.2	7.0	6.3	14.3	0.8	1.0	3.0	66 822
Total	39.4	29.2	9.7	5.5	12.5	0.6	1.2	1.8	497 811
Northeast Asia—									
China	59.1	25.3	6.6	2.7	4.1	0.4	0.3	1.5	121 145
Hong Kong & Macau	56.9	22.9	9.8	2.8	5.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	79 224
Other	53.8	13.8	21.3	2.8	5.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	79 682
Total	57.0	21.4	11.7	2.8	4.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	280 051
Total East Asia	45.7	26.4	10.4	4.5	9.7	0.5	0.9	1.7	777 862
Total overseas-born	35.7	26.9	13.9	7.7	12.2	1.2	0.7	1.7	4 258 653
Total Australia	33.9	24.9	18.2	8.1	9.6	2.6	1.0	1.7	18 310 714

FINDINGS OF THE 1996 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

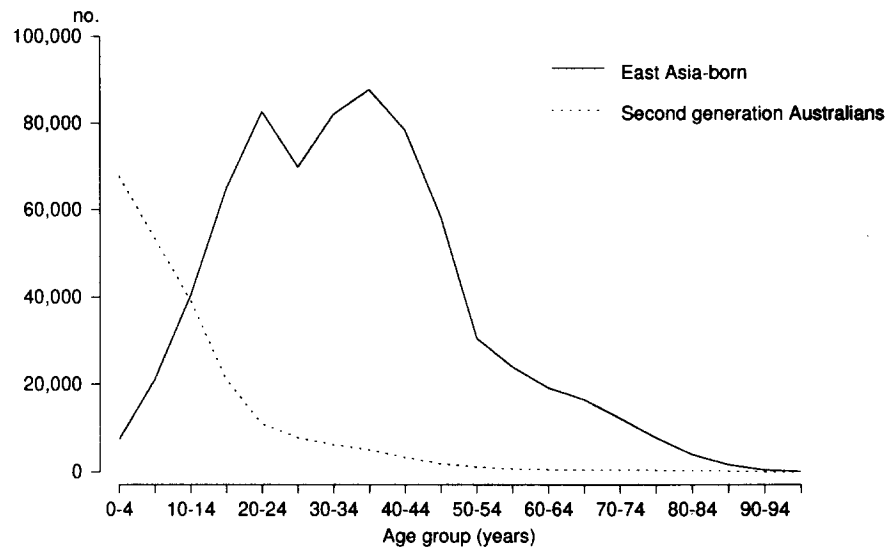
The Census of Population and Housing provides detailed information for small population groups as well as for the population as a whole. Nevertheless, Census data has limitations. For example, some people are missed in the Census count and some people do not answer every question. The data referred to below are based on 1996 Census counts and differ from the estimated resident population (ERP) figures (see Glossary for further explanation).

This section of the paper will examine some of the similarities and differences between the East Asia-born, their immediate descendants, described hereafter as second generation Australians (born in Australia to either one or two parents who were born in East Asia) and the total Australian population.

Age structure

The East Asia-born is a relatively young population with over half (54%) aged 20–44 years. As a consequence almost three-quarters (73%) of people with East Asian parents are aged under 14 years of age with the peak age group, 0–4 years, accounting for almost one-third (31%) of those with East Asian parents.

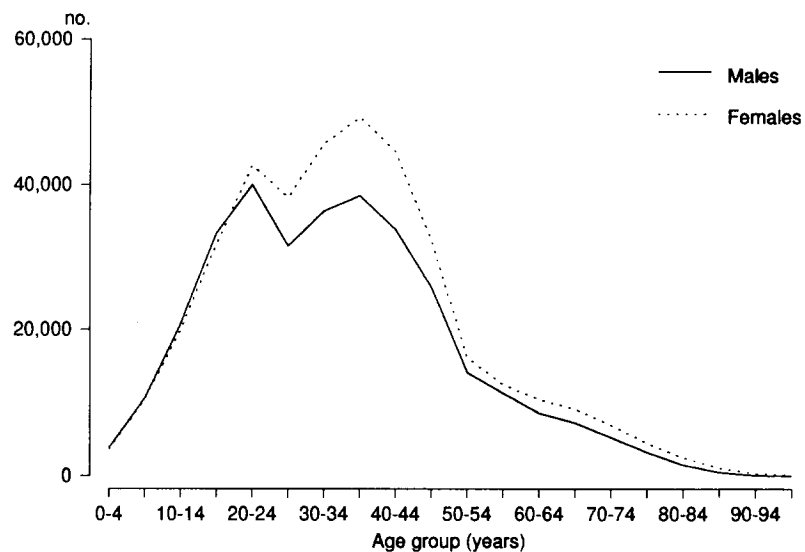
AGE STRUCTURE OF THE EAST ASIA-BORN AND THEIR CHILDREN—1996



Intermarriage

Intermarriage has contributed to almost half of the births of children of the East Asia-born with the Census indicating that 46% of second generation Australians had only one parent born in East Asia. The age-sex structure of the East Asia-born indicates that females outnumber males in all age groups above 20 years of age. For the East Asia-born population aged between 20 and 44 years there were approximately 82 males for every 100 females. This 'excess' of females, as found for example amongst the Philippines-born, is also an indication of intermarriage between East Asia-born women and non-East Asia-born men.

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF THE EAST ASIA-BORN—1996



Distribution across the States and Territories

The East Asia-born and their children are heavily concentrated in New South Wales and Victoria, especially in Sydney and Melbourne. Not surprisingly, second generation Australians who have two East Asian parents tend to have a similar geographical distribution to their parents. In 1996, 72% of the East Asia-born were resident in New South Wales and Victoria as were 76% of those children with two East Asian parents.

In contrast, the distribution of those people with only one East Asian parent more closely resembles that of the total population. In 1996, 55% of those with one East Asian parent resided in New South Wales and Victoria compared to 60% of the total population. A relatively high proportion (15%) of people with only one East Asian parent live in Western Australia compared to 10% of the total population.

STATE DISTRIBUTION—1996

SECOND GENERATION.....

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>East Asia-born</i>	<i>Both parents born in East Asia</i>	<i>One parent born in East Asia</i>	<i>Total population</i>
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	45.6	47.2	34.4	33.8
Victoria	26.4	29.1	20.2	24.9
Queensland	10.4	7.8	18.0	18.3
South Australia	4.6	4.8	5.9	8.1
Western Australia	9.8	8.2	15.0	9.6
Tasmania	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.6
Northern Territory	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.7
Other Territories	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes not stateds and overseas visitors

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1996

Distribution in Sydney and Melbourne

The highest concentrations of the East Asia-born (68%) and the second generation (60%) are found in Sydney and Melbourne. The distribution of East Asians is not uniform across Sydney and Melbourne. Of the ten SLAs containing the highest number of East Asia-born and the second generation Australians, eight were located in Sydney. The top ten SLAs account for approximately one-quarter (24%) of all East Asians in Australia.

In 1996, Fairfield (C) had the highest number of East Asians of all SLAs in Australia. The East Asia-born and their immediate descendants make up approximately 32% of the population of this SLA. The three large Sydney SLAs of Fairfield (C), Canterbury (C) and Blacktown together account for 12% of all East Asia-born residents and their children in Australia. In Victoria the highest concentrations were found in Greater Dandenong (C) Balance (28%) and Maribyrnong (C) (24%).

TOP 10 SLAS—1996

Statistical Local Area (SLA)	EAST ASIANS IN SLA.....		PROPORTION OF TOTAL SLA POPULATION.....	
	<i>East Asia-born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>East Asia-born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>
	no.	no.	%	%
Fairfield (C)	45 845	12 771	25.3	7.0
Canterbury (C)	22 060	5 164	16.7	3.9
Blacktown (C)	18 023	5 130	7.8	2.2
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	15 686	3 830	22.1	5.4
Bankstown (C)	14 922	4 293	9.4	2.7
Parramatta (C)	13 709	3 250	10.0	2.4
Randwick (C)	12 728	2 465	10.9	2.1
Maribyrnong (C)	11 369	2 644	19.3	4.5
Hornsby (A)	11 266	2 923	8.2	2.1
Auburn (A)	10 922	2 484	21.5	4.9
Total	710 646	221 361	4.0	1.2

(a) Excludes not stateds and overseas visitors

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1996

The distribution of the various birthplace groups varies considerably across the top 10 SLAs. Those born in Viet Nam form the largest single birthplace group from the East Asia region in these SLAs, accounting for 14% (24,700) of the total population in Fairfield (C). They form 14% of the total population in Maribyrnong (C), 13% in Gr. Dandenong (C) Balance and 5% in Bankstown (C). The Philippines-born are well represented in Blacktown (C), accounting for 5% of the total population. In the top 10 SLAs the largest group of China-born (7,500) is found in Canterbury (C) where they represent 6% of the total population.

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
OVERVIEW		
1	Estimated resident population and components of population change, 1977 to 1997	43
2	Components of net overseas migration gain, 1977 to 1997	44
3	Overseas migration, States and Territories, 1977 to 1997	45
4	Interstate migration, States and Territories, 1977 to 1997	46
5	Net estimated migration gain, States and Territories, 1977 to 1997	47
6	Estimated resident population, States and Territories, 1977 to 1997	48
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION		
Permanent and long-term movement		
7	Category of movement, 1977 to 1997	49
8	Category of movement by age and sex	50
9	Category of movement and country of residence or main destination	51
Permanent movement — settler arrivals		
10	Selected countries of birth, 1977 to 1997	52
11	State or Territory of intended residence, 1977 to 1997	52
12	Country of birth and State or Territory of intended residence	53
13	Occupation and sex	54
14	Marital status and sex	54
Permanent movement — departures		
15	Selected countries of birth, 1977 to 1997	55
16	State or Territory of last residence, 1977 to 1997	55
17	Departures of former settlers by selected countries of birth and countries of intended future residence, 1977 to 1997	56
18	Occupation and sex	57
19	Marital status and sex	57
United Kingdom — permanent arrivals and departures		
20	State or Territory of intended or last residence, 1977 to 1997	58
21	Age and sex	59
22	Occupation and sex	59
New Zealand — permanent arrivals and departures		
23	State or Territory of intended or last residence, 1977 to 1997	60
24	Age and sex	61
25	Occupation and sex	61
China — permanent arrivals and departures		
26	State or Territory of intended or last residence, 1977 to 1997	62
27	Age and sex	63
28	Occupation and sex	63

		Page
LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		
Arrivals		
29	Visitor arrivals by selected countries of residence, 1977 to 1997	64
30	Visitor arrivals by age, sex and main purpose of journey	64
31	Arrivals of Australian residents and overseas visitors by State or Territory of intended residence, 1977 to 1997	65
32	Arrivals of Australian residents and overseas visitors by occupation and sex	66
Departures		
33	Resident departures by selected main destinations, 1977 to 1997	67
34	Resident departures by age, sex and main purpose of journey	67
35	Departures of Australian residents and overseas visitors by State or Territory of residence or stay, 1977 to 1997	68
36	Departures of Australian residents and overseas visitors by occupation and sex	69
CATEGORY JUMPING		
37	Major countries of birth contributing to category jumping	70
POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH		
38	Estimated resident population by country of birth, 30 June 1991 to 1997	71
39	Estimated resident population by country of birth, percentage rate of population change, 30 June 1981 to 1997	72
40	Components of population change by country of birth of overseas born, 30 June 1994 to 1997	73
41	Estimated resident population by age, sex and country of birth, 30 June 1997	74
42	Estimated resident population, State of usual residence by country of birth, 30 June 1996	78
INTERNAL MIGRATION		
43	Estimated interstate migration by State or Territory of arrival or departure ...	79

1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE ON A USUAL RESIDENCE BASIS(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})	Percent
Year ended 30 June—									
1977	227.0	111.5	115.5	43.1	14.8	57.9	14,192.2	159.2	1.1
1978	226.4	108.1	118.3	56.1	6.6	62.7	14,359.3	167.0	1.2
1979	223.4	108.3	115.1	58.3	-3.2	55.1	14,515.7	156.5	1.1
1980	223.7	106.7	117.0	76.9	-1.0	75.9	14,695.4	179.6	1.2
1981	230.9	109.4	121.5	118.7	0.5	119.2	14,923.3	227.9	1.6
1982	237.1	111.0	126.1	123.0	5.2	128.1	15,184.2	261.0	1.8
1983	241.8	112.9	128.8	75.5	-2.2	73.3	15,393.5	209.2	1.4
1984	240.5	110.9	129.7	46.5	2.6	49.1	15,579.4	185.9	1.2
1985	241.8	114.2	127.6	68.0	5.7	73.7	15,788.3	208.9	1.3
1986	239.1	116.1	123.0	93.9	6.4	100.4	16,018.4	230.0	1.5
1987	242.8	116.1	126.7	109.1	16.6	125.7	16,263.9	245.5	1.5
1988	246.2	120.5	125.7	143.2	6.1	149.3	16,532.2	268.3	1.7
1989	250.2	118.8	131.4	137.2	20.2	157.4	16,814.4	282.3	1.7
1990	257.5	125.1	132.4	103.9	20.8	124.6	17,065.1	250.7	1.5
1991	261.2	119.6	141.6	94.8	-8.3	86.4	17,284.0	218.9	1.3
1992	259.2	120.8	138.4	89.9	-21.3	68.6	17,494.7	210.6	1.2
1993	260.0	121.3	138.6	62.7	-32.6	30.0	17,667.1	172.4	1.0
1994	258.3	123.5	134.8	67.4	-20.8	46.5	17,854.7	187.6	1.1
1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18,071.8	217.0	1.2
1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18,310.7	239.0	1.3
1997p	253.4	127.6	125.8	94.4	1.4	95.8	18,532.2	221.5	1.2

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 16 of Explanatory Notes. (b) For dates prior to June 1996, 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 *Information paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0). (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 6 of the Explanatory Notes at the back of the publication. (e) Sum of the net permanent and long-term movements plus category jumping.

2 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION GAIN

	<i>Permanent</i>			<i>Long-term</i>			<i>Category jumping (a)</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net</i>		
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>								
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	-21,308	68,580
1993	76,330	27,905	48,425	127,436	113,190	14,246	-32,629	30,042
1994	69,768	27,280	42,488	137,600	112,707	24,893	-20,832	46,549
1995	87,428	26,948	60,480	151,095	118,533	32,562	-12,917	80,125
1996	99,139	28,670	70,469	163,578	124,386	39,192	-5,524	104,137
1997 p	85,755	29,857	55,898	175,249	136,748	38,501	1,379	95,775

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

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
Year ended 30 June—									
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	110,240	61,036	39,217	11,429	30,094	2,255	2,074	6,372	262,717
1997p	107,083	60,069	41,433	11,205	31,061	2,163	2,028	5,959	261,001
DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June—									
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	60,193	33,826	25,398	7,481	17,065	1,785	1,480	5,828	153,056
1997p	66,914	37,282	27,592	7,776	17,893	1,845	1,434	5,869	166,605
NET(a)									
Year ended 30 June—									
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	164	28	68,580
1993	12,628	7,965	3,719	1,546	4,640	103	44	-603	30,042
1994	21,929	10,698	5,241	1,994	6,718	192	195	-418	46,549
1995	35,952	19,295	10,580	2,883	10,508	310	467	130	80,125
1996	48,045	25,692	13,051	3,653	12,339	398	569	390	104,137
1997p	40,911	22,989	14,011	3,480	13,327	329	608	120	95,775

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

4 NET ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
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	84,838	52,384	98,378	26,746	25,225	10,643	15,314	18,959	332,487
1993	91,438	56,866	118,967	26,122	29,634	11,151	17,405	19,699	371,282
1994	80,372	46,970	107,060	24,745	28,466	9,547	15,612	16,788	329,560
1995	87,971	54,787	112,261	24,533	31,904	10,196	18,409	18,972	359,033
1996	82,869	56,266	105,861	25,833	32,828	10,531	16,950	18,257	349,395
1997p	91,584	62,929	107,842	27,922	35,148	10,626	20,566	18,608	375,225
DEPARTURES									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
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	98,645	70,811	64,279	27,404	26,539	10,932	16,283	17,594	332,487
1993	108,973	82,254	69,805	31,332	29,786	12,645	18,104	18,383	371,282
1994	92,552	76,165	62,124	28,723	24,641	11,654	16,487	17,214	329,560
1995	101,449	76,807	72,037	31,602	26,803	12,852	18,025	19,458	359,033
1996	97,639	69,066	73,247	32,025	28,762	13,121	16,622	18,913	349,395
1997p	105,194	69,236	84,411	33,107	29,882	14,339	18,766	20,290	375,225
NET									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
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	-13,807	-18,427	34,099	-658	-1,314	-289	-969	1,365	..
1993	-17,535	-25,388	49,162	-5,210	-152	-1,494	-699	1,316	..
1994	-12,180	-29,195	44,936	-3,978	3,825	-2,107	-875	-426	..
1995	-13,478	-22,020	40,224	-7,069	5,101	-2,656	384	-486	..
1996	-14,770	-12,800	32,614	-6,192	4,066	-2,590	328	-656	..
1997p	-13,610	-6,307	23,431	-5,185	5,266	-3,713	1,800	-1,682	..

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
Year ended 30 June—									
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	183,497	110,232	130,779	37,371	50,680	12,494	16,837	24,769	566,659
1993	175,859	105,457	148,426	36,067	52,110	13,130	18,798	25,201	575,048
1994	168,242	93,939	137,186	34,417	52,552	11,490	17,111	21,991	536,928
1995	186,977	109,637	147,774	35,335	59,822	12,385	20,393	25,233	597,556
1996	193,109	117,302	145,078	37,262	62,922	12,786	19,024	24,629	612,112
1997p	198,667	122,998	149,275	39,127	66,209	12,789	22,594	24,567	636,226
DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June—									
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	157,033	105,122	85,427	34,170	42,028	12,581	17,529	22,881	476,771
1993	167,006	115,232	90,751	38,182	44,090	14,227	19,225	23,664	512,377
1994	149,666	107,725	83,956	35,455	39,546	13,207	17,645	22,347	469,547
1995	159,333	109,142	95,229	38,862	42,671	14,575	19,476	25,226	504,514
1996	157,832	102,892	98,645	39,506	45,827	14,906	18,102	24,741	502,451
1997p	172,108	106,518	112,003	40,883	47,775	16,184	20,200	26,159	541,830
NET(b)									
Year ended 30 June—									
1977	16,236	7,969	15,012	2,874	11,631	-494	2,408	2,261	57,897
1978	23,825	7,068	18,857	1,138	8,840	-572	2,928	631	62,715
1979	29,586	4,874	19,489	-3,459	4,698	-237	942	-756	55,137
1980	31,499	9,932	26,480	-1,175	8,809	-401	861	-64	75,941
1981	32,328	13,654	53,222	1,546	17,000	254	1,378	-207	119,175
1982	29,809	16,715	53,018	3,645	21,715	-1,092	3,252	1,055	128,117
1983	8,559	14,538	29,452	6,089	12,719	-603	1,012	1,529	73,295
1984	10,431	11,390	13,226	4,522	5,000	1,354	1,558	1,617	49,098
1985	21,951	14,359	20,585	2,012	9,764	1,546	1,664	1,827	73,708
1986	28,460	13,219	27,882	3,667	22,464	752	712	3,203	100,359
1987	43,169	19,731	32,889	2,223	23,890	-638	902	3,564	125,730
1988	48,150	22,829	48,162	4,712	25,119	-1,033	-2,102	3,504	149,341
1989	24,662	26,910	68,838	6,444	29,182	959	-525	966	157,436
1990	16,216	26,184	51,244	5,510	19,850	3,550	-252	2,345	124,647
1991	19,290	8,660	39,452	6,164	8,814	1,224	-531	3,359	86,432
1992	17,371	-65	42,349	2,239	6,351	-253	-805	1,393	68,580
1993	-4,907	-17,423	52,881	-3,664	4,488	-1,391	-655	713	30,042
1994	9,749	-18,497	50,177	-1,984	10,543	-1,915	-680	-844	46,549
1995	22,474	-2,725	50,804	-4,186	15,609	-2,346	851	-356	80,125
1996	33,275	12,892	45,665	-2,539	16,405	-2,192	897	-266	104,137
1997p	27,301	16,682	37,442	-1,705	18,593	-3,384	2,408	-1,562	95,775

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

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>NSW</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Vic.</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Qld</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>SA</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>WA</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Tas.</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>NT</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>ACT</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Aust.</i> (<i>'000</i>)
ARRIVALS									
<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>									
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	1 369.0	432.8	135.9	239.0	15 393.5
1984	5 402.7	4 076.5	2 523.9	1 360.0	1 391.2	437.8	142.2	245.1	15 579.4
1985	5 464.5	4 120.1	2 571.2	1 371.2	1 418.6	442.8	148.5	251.4	15 788.3
1986	5 531.5	4 160.9	2 624.6	1 382.6	1 459.0	446.5	154.4	258.9	16 018.3
1987	5 616.7	4 210.1	2 675.1	1 392.8	1 496.2	449.2	158.2	265.5	16 263.9
1988	5 707.3	4 262.6	2 739.9	1 404.9	1 535.2	451.1	159.0	272.1	16 532.2
1989	5 776.3	4 320.2	2 827.6	1 419.0	1 578.4	455.3	161.2	276.4	16 814.4
1990	5 834.0	4 378.6	2 899.3	1 432.1	1 613.0	462.2	163.7	282.2	17 065.1
1991	5 898.7	4 420.4	2 961.0	1 446.3	1 636.1	466.8	165.5	289.3	17 284.0
1992	5 962.6	4 455.0	3 030.0	1 456.5	1 658.0	469.8	168.1	294.7	17 494.7
1993	6 004.9	4 472.4	3 109.8	1 460.7	1 677.7	471.7	170.7	299.3	17 667.1
1994	6 060.2	4 487.6	3 187.1	1 466.1	1 703.0	472.9	173.4	301.5	17 854.7
1995(a)	6 127.0	4 517.4	3 265.1	1 469.4	1 733.8	473.7	177.6	304.8	18 071.8
1996(a)	6 204.7	4 560.2	3 338.7	1 474.3	1 765.3	474.4	181.8	308.3	18 310.7
1997p(a)	6 274.4	4 605.1	3 401.2	1 479.8	1 798.1	473.5	187.1	309.8	18 532.2

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

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

	Total permanent arrivals	Long-term movement		Total permanent and long- term arrivals	Permanent movement			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	Total permanent departures	Departures of Australian residents	Departures of overseas visitors	
Year ended 30 June —										
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	63,377	50,156	145,481
1996	99,139	79,206	84,372	262,717	13,313	15,357	28,670	70,253	54,133	153,056
1997	85,752	80,170	95,079	261,001	13,766	16,091	29,857	73,777	62,971	166,605
Year ended 31 December —										
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
1996	92,503	80,004	88,826	261,333	13,152	15,327	28,479	70,964	58,820	158,263

**8 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997**

Age group (years)	Permanent movement Settler arrivals	Long-term movement		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Permanent movement		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	
MALES									
0-4	4,186	1,931	1,695	7,812	250	1,214	2,652	951	5,067
5-9	3,529	2,211	1,452	7,192	279	616	1,777	1,148	3,820
10-14	3,170	1,911	1,671	6,752	363	403	1,236	958	2,960
15-19	2,693	1,437	8,595	12,725	259	267	1,157	2,722	4,405
20-24	2,885	3,128	14,531	20,544	355	573	4,493	7,778	13,199
25-29	5,339	6,491	7,611	19,441	706	1,140	6,653	7,021	15,520
30-34	5,578	5,319	4,809	15,706	963	1,131	4,950	4,222	11,266
35-39	3,996	4,449	3,761	12,206	929	870	4,060	2,829	8,688
40-44	2,807	3,383	2,799	8,989	745	608	3,039	1,741	6,133
45-49	1,972	2,981	1,941	6,894	577	468	2,550	1,100	4,695
50-54	1,065	2,054	1,237	4,356	428	277	1,790	712	3,207
55-59	1,012	1,427	721	3,160	266	166	1,111	513	2,056
60-64	1,127	1,087	335	2,549	216	78	689	356	1,339
65-69	792	798	198	1,788	263	69	504	331	1,167
70-74	445	466	103	1,014	129	31	244	195	599
75 and over	281	374	75	730	174	46	190	148	558
Total	40,877	39,447	51,534	131,858	6,902	7,957	37,095	32,725	84,679
FEMALES									
0-4	3,860	1,712	1,538	7,110	216	1,204	2,450	891	4,761
5-9	3,316	2,195	1,338	6,849	306	676	1,800	1,115	3,897
10-14	3,097	1,841	1,462	6,400	305	429	1,207	914	2,855
15-19	3,240	1,627	8,224	13,091	296	322	1,800	2,426	4,844
20-24	4,652	5,157	13,843	23,652	482	772	6,810	7,455	15,519
25-29	6,543	8,671	6,871	22,085	865	1,432	7,275	6,484	16,056
30-34	5,803	5,382	3,584	14,769	1,055	1,118	4,455	3,578	10,206
35-39	4,206	4,042	2,423	10,671	880	769	3,410	2,251	7,310
40-44	2,851	2,831	1,444	7,126	614	472	2,262	1,373	4,721
45-49	1,843	2,212	968	5,023	473	380	1,768	881	3,502
50-54	1,238	1,579	662	3,479	300	209	1,260	617	2,386
55-59	1,428	1,146	441	3,015	233	99	809	606	1,747
60-64	1,146	808	296	2,250	232	73	553	597	1,455
65-69	760	615	209	1,584	224	61	365	488	1,138
70-74	462	449	122	1,033	174	48	262	302	786
75 and over	430	456	120	1,006	209	70	196	268	743
Total	44,875	40,723	43,545	129,143	6,864	8,134	36,682	30,246	81,926
PERSONS									
0-4	8,046	3,643	3,233	14,922	466	2,418	5,102	1,842	9,828
5-9	6,845	4,406	2,790	14,041	585	1,292	3,577	2,263	7,717
10-14	6,267	3,752	3,133	13,152	668	832	2,443	1,872	5,815
15-19	5,933	3,064	16,819	25,816	555	589	2,957	5,148	9,249
20-24	7,537	8,285	28,374	44,196	837	1,345	11,303	15,233	28,718
25-29	11,882	15,162	14,482	41,526	1,571	2,572	13,928	13,505	31,576
30-34	11,381	10,701	8,393	30,475	2,018	2,249	9,405	7,800	21,472
35-39	8,202	8,491	6,184	22,877	1,809	1,639	7,470	5,080	15,998
40-44	5,658	6,214	4,243	16,115	1,359	1,080	5,301	3,114	10,854
45-49	3,815	5,193	2,909	11,917	1,050	848	4,318	1,981	8,197
50-54	2,303	3,633	1,899	7,835	728	486	3,050	1,329	5,593
55-59	2,440	2,573	1,162	6,175	499	265	1,920	1,119	3,803
60-64	2,273	1,895	631	4,799	448	151	1,242	953	2,794
65-69	1,552	1,413	407	3,372	487	130	869	819	2,305
70-74	907	915	225	2,047	303	79	506	497	1,385
75 and over	711	830	195	1,736	383	116	386	416	1,301
Total	85,752	80,170	95,079	261,001	13,766	16,091	73,777	62,971	166,605

9 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OR MAIN DESTINATION(a), AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997

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		Departures of former settlers		Departures of other residents	Departures of			
		Australian residents	overseas visitors				Australian residents	overseas visitors		
<i>Oceania & Antarctica —</i>										
Fiji	1,488	566	534	2,588	43	45	626	832	1,546	
New Zealand	17,235	3,644	5,911	26,790	4,245	4,929	3,295	3,590	16,059	
Papua New Guinea	241	1,728	1,268	3,237	47	230	2,842	899	4,018	
Other	484	924	819	2,227	123	235	1,122	882	2,362	
Total	19,448	6,862	8,532	34,842	4,458	5,439	7,885	6,203	23,985	
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>										
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,502	26	9	1,537	11	13	33	16	73	
Croatia	676	262	35	973	144	59	205	94	502	
Former USSR & Baltic States	1,669	196	308	2,173	24	23	217	283	547	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	404	354	32	790	65	52	157	58	332	
Former Yugoslavia nfd(b)	1,956	324	65	2,345	58	16	184	80	338	
France	336	794	882	2,012	63	106	558	635	1,362	
Germany	1,146	1,277	1,155	3,578	128	149	993	881	2,151	
Greece	517	2,503	268	3,288	158	212	1,223	212	1,805	
Ireland	683	687	1,555	2,925	331	303	618	1,196	2,448	
Italy	292	1,238	374	1,904	139	163	752	371	1,425	
Netherlands	390	556	779	1,725	88	131	480	349	1,048	
Poland	433	324	77	834	77	29	178	130	414	
Slovenia	28	33	28	89	14	7	35	36	92	
United Kingdom	9,001	21,566	9,950	40,517	2,928	2,843	20,409	6,687	32,867	
Other	2,274	3,783	2,523	8,580	613	571	2,683	1,638	5,505	
Total	21,307	33,923	18,040	73,270	4,841	4,677	28,725	12,666	50,909	
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>										
Egypt	478	217	71	766	23	17	123	85	248	
Iran	600	96	184	880	18	—	60	624	702	
Iraq	978	4	—	983	—	—	7	9	19	
Lebanon	1,011	1,415	52	2,478	165	153	449	272	1,039	
Turkey	971	1,076	129	2,176	49	39	655	202	945	
Other	2,222	2,053	450	4,725	186	373	1,740	453	2,752	
Total	6,260	4,861	887	12,008	443	583	3,034	1,645	5,705	
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>										
Cambodia	335	58	62	455	8	5	118	36	167	
Indonesia	1,699	1,683	8,274	11,656	144	326	2,027	4,615	7,112	
Malaysia	1,167	2,189	7,546	10,902	118	230	2,368	3,521	6,237	
Philippines	2,631	792	683	4,106	125	104	811	1,321	2,361	
Singapore	1,398	2,108	6,041	9,547	174	458	2,960	1,978	5,570	
Thailand	695	1,028	2,481	4,204	84	169	1,212	2,024	3,489	
Viet Nam	2,743	419	1,039	4,201	167	106	485	890	1,648	
Other	357	357	550	1,264	23	84	570	244	921	
Total	11,025	8,634	26,676	46,335	843	1,482	10,551	14,629	27,505	
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>										
China	6,017	1,353	2,587	9,957	350	197	1,347	2,736	4,630	
Hong Kong	5,340	6,537	6,313	18,190	964	817	5,229	3,961	10,971	
Japan	562	1,788	8,397	10,747	111	164	1,959	5,990	8,224	
Korea	493	316	5,447	6,256	71	31	405	4,029	4,536	
Taiwan	1,879	739	2,470	5,088	160	83	414	1,580	2,237	
Other	101	83	217	401	7	11	66	121	205	
Total	14,392	10,816	25,431	50,639	1,663	1,303	9,420	18,417	30,803	
<i>Southern Asia —</i>										
India	2,112	712	2,903	5,727	37	25	694	1,596	2,352	
Pakistan	767	210	557	1,534	8	10	184	331	533	
Sri Lanka	1,100	280	793	2,173	15	17	185	573	790	
Other	594	187	666	1,447	3	4	180	396	583	
Total	4,573	1,389	4,919	10,881	63	56	1,243	2,896	4,258	
<i>The Americas —</i>										
Canada	1,103	2,424	1,652	5,179	310	427	2,206	1,213	4,156	
Chile	152	393	46	591	77	44	273	86	480	
United States of America	1,970	7,969	6,444	16,383	820	1,797	8,174	3,783	14,574	
Other	796	1,005	357	2,158	122	110	684	439	1,355	
Total	4,021	11,791	8,499	24,311	1,329	2,378	11,337	5,521	20,565	
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>										
South Africa	3,402	981	1,318	5,701	66	57	662	423	1,208	
Other	1,243	817	727	2,787	49	97	798	528	1,472	
Total	4,645	1,798	2,045	8,488	115	154	1,460	951	2,680	
Total(c)	85,752	80,170	95,079	261,001	13,766	16,091	73,777	62,971	166,605	

(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

	Country of birth								
	China	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Hong Kong	India	Malaysia	New Zealand	Philippines	United Kingdom	Viet Nam
Year ended 30 June —									Total(b)
1977	744	1,649	1,102	868	1,777	4,842	1,681	18,505	951
1978	1,164	1,777	1,489	1,104	2,118	8,122	1,462	21,011	5,400
1979	1,000	1,269	1,180	856	1,683	10,776	1,256	13,256	10,828
1980	1,219	1,665	799	844	1,585	13,181	2,013	16,738	12,915
1981	1,342	1,557	775	1,009	1,865	17,387	2,792	31,465	12,172
1982	1,385	1,701	1,295	1,475	2,393	11,637	3,251	36,994	11,088
1983	1,167	1,336	1,369	1,673	1,937	6,867	2,735	26,444	8,690
1984	1,613	1,055	2,017	1,586	1,652	5,771	2,874	12,954	9,513
1985	3,144	1,479	3,289	1,948	2,413	9,077	3,162	11,606	8,487
1986	3,138	1,950	3,118	2,135	2,284	13,284	4,128	14,709	7,168
1987	2,693	2,647	3,403	2,540	3,946	13,584	6,409	20,235	6,645
1988	3,281	3,267	5,571	3,041	6,239	20,907	10,429	24,587	5,962
1989	3,819	2,885	7,307	3,109	7,681	23,539	9,204	23,933	7,971
1990	3,069	1,993	8,052	3,016	6,417	11,178	6,080	23,521	11,156
1991	3,256	1,889	13,541	5,081	5,744	7,467	6,388	20,746	13,248
1992	3,388	2,521	12,913	5,608	3,123	7,242	5,917	14,465	9,592
1993	3,046	4,210	6,520	3,553	1,555	6,694	3,731	9,484	5,651
1994	2,740	4,854	3,333	2,643	1,252	7,772	4,179	8,963	5,434
1995	3,708	6,665	4,135	3,908	1,107	10,498	4,116	10,689	5,097
1996	11,247	7,703	4,361	3,700	1,081	12,265	3,232	11,268	3,567
1997	7,761	5,262	3,894	2,681	1,056	13,072	2,808	9,674	2,966

(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

	State/Territory of intended residence							
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
Year ended 30 June —								Australia (a)
1977	29,099	19,769	5,320	4,612	8,685	780	531	775
1978	27,664	19,672	7,158	4,691	9,442	837	1,648	775
1979	27,983	17,856	7,610	3,378	7,112	641	550	715
1980	32,355	20,839	9,925	5,009	8,458	647	617	1,322
1981	40,976	26,225	16,658	7,026	14,501	1,198	1,123	1,237
1982	42,714	27,629	16,537	8,024	17,924	1,042	1,166	1,262
1983	31,363	21,982	13,824	7,254	14,635	805	798	1,236
1984	25,511	18,061	8,512	5,077	8,644	765	732	1,261
1985	30,139	20,135	9,369	5,135	9,695	782	978	1,250
1986	36,825	23,934	11,792	4,922	11,754	949	1,047	1,361
1987	45,697	29,051	14,056	5,725	15,723	937	941	1,407
1988	57,308	35,013	20,974	6,275	20,047	1,015	1,052	1,769
1989	56,065	35,024	21,780	6,867	22,278	846	927	1,523
1990	47,153	31,788	15,922	5,898	17,512	864	733	1,343
1991	47,569	32,071	16,243	5,963	15,819	709	825	1,488
1992	44,066	27,547	15,189	4,796	11,712	617	569	1,178
1993	32,093	19,053	10,939	3,534	7,928	401	426	949
1994	30,886	15,918	10,267	3,201	7,743	465	372	807
1995	38,056	19,968	13,179	3,782	10,379	552	496	1,001
1996	44,327	22,269	15,284	3,842	11,318	556	494	1,021
1997	37,212	18,266	14,640	3,336	10,518	431	490	833

(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 1997

Country of birth	State/Territory of intended residence								Australia (a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
<i>Oceania & Antarctica —</i>									
Fiji	1,039	252	315	14	9	18	3	12	1,662
New Zealand	4,052	1,727	5,287	289	1,519	72	61	64	13,072
Papua New Guinea	19	10	94	—	—	—	8	4	139
Other	888	359	532	22	62	3	6	16	1,888
Total	5,998	2,348	6,228	327	1,591	94	78	96	16,761
<i>Europe & the Former USSR —</i>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	700	574	260	179	263	37	13	30	2,059
Croatia	321	195	39	38	59	3	—	10	667
Former USSR & Baltic States	783	648	91	151	89	6	7	30	1,805
Former Yugoslavia nfd(b)	884	651	161	145	203	7	13	32	2,097
France	148	59	40	14	47	—	—	5	315
Germany	314	168	170	52	94	9	13	17	837
Greece	95	92	21	12	15	—	32	—	270
Ireland	393	125	90	22	159	7	7	5	808
Italy	110	78	25	14	40	—	—	—	272
Netherlands	138	96	80	11	74	14	6	—	420
Poland	167	152	35	68	83	—	—	—	509
United Kingdom	2,871	1,414	1,892	660	2,589	69	68	107	9,674
Other	934	690	277	167	307	24	15	20	2,434
Total	7,858	4,942	3,181	1,533	4,022	181	179	262	22,167
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>									
Egypt	252	94	20	18	27	—	—	3	414
Iran	399	129	52	108	116	8	—	8	822
Iraq	1,144	511	53	58	185	—	9	5	1,966
Lebanon	745	208	14	27	20	—	—	4	1,019
Turkey	327	327	19	15	42	7	—	4	741
Other	727	282	86	34	114	9	—	11	1,263
Total	3,594	1,551	244	260	504	26	11	35	6,225
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>									
Cambodia	356	332	25	64	16	—	4	3	800
Indonesia	624	307	109	17	646	—	40	4	1,750
Malaysia	335	303	111	35	252	—	8	8	1,056
Philippines	1,302	621	448	136	207	13	50	30	2,808
Singapore	205	183	127	34	357	5	7	7	925
Thailand	284	91	48	29	71	9	21	17	571
Viet Nam	1,340	1,084	189	160	168	—	14	9	2,966
Other	231	60	14	5	128	—	—	41	481
Total	4,677	2,981	1,071	480	1,845	32	145	119	11,357
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>									
China	4,882	1,993	410	127	243	6	19	77	7,761
Hong Kong	2,245	633	730	107	150	—	10	17	3,894
Japan	197	66	138	9	63	4	—	6	485
Korea	487	47	131	19	16	—	—	6	707
Taiwan	800	237	1,061	22	49	—	—	10	2,180
Other	46	16	19	7	8	—	—	—	98
Total	8,657	2,992	2,489	291	529	12	33	116	15,125
<i>Southern Asia —</i>									
India	1,406	772	134	100	216	13	4	35	2,681
Pakistan	409	104	50	8	33	4	—	14	623
Sri Lanka	555	629	83	25	84	8	10	20	1,415
Other	579	204	53	7	22	3	—	15	883
Total	2,949	1,709	320	140	355	28	15	84	5,602
<i>The Americas —</i>									
Canada	349	159	158	50	121	9	5	27	878
Chile	104	34	6	—	7	—	—	8	161
United States of America	670	297	259	82	164	6	8	44	1,530
Other	524	141	109	28	53	19	3	11	888
Total	1,647	631	532	162	345	34	16	90	3,457
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa) —</i>									
South Africa	1,284	442	439	66	954	15	5	6	3,211
Other	530	656	133	73	371	9	6	24	1,803
Total	1,814	1,098	572	139	1,325	24	11	30	5,014
Total(c)	37,212	18,266	14,640	3,336	10,518	431	490	833	85,752

(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 1997(a)**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	4,018	2,095	6,113
Professionals	6,827	5,625	12,452
Para-professionals	1,375	1,466	2,841
Tradespersons	4,591	1,309	5,900
Clerks	665	3,130	3,795
Salespersons and personal service workers	1,312	1,968	3,280
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	967	366	1,333
Labourers and related workers	1,759	882	2,641
Other and not stated	3,257	2,912	6,169
Persons not in the workforce	5,221	14,849	20,070
Total	29,992	34,602	64,594
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building professionals and engineers	1,676	402	2,078
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	457	496	953
School teachers	378	1,258	1,636
Business professionals	2,123	1,612	3,735
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	557	71	628
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	684	51	735
Vehicle tradespersons	406	7	413
Food tradespersons	712	261	973

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

**14 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — SETTLER ARRIVALS: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AUSTRALIA,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997**

<i>Registered marital status</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Never married	20,616	19,029	39,645
Married	17,961	21,700	39,661
Widowed	300	1,563	1,863
Divorced	637	1,130	1,767
Separated but not divorced	330	404	734
Other(a)			
Common law/de facto	1,015	1,038	2,053
Not stated	18	11	29
Total	40,877	44,875	85,752

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

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

Year ended 30 June —	Country of birth										Total(c)
	Australia	Canada	Former Yugoslav Republics (a)	Germany (b)	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	
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
1997	11,698	266	416	179	402	215	123	5,734	3,737	587	29,857

(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

Year ended 30 June —	State/Territory of last residence								Australia (a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
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
1997	11,520	5,869	6,314	1,412	3,614	370	268	487	29,857

(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 (a)	Germany (b)	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	
	RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH									
Year ended 30 June —										
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	r109	174	290	241	145	4,067	3,564	413	12,271
1993	147	r106	100	193	161	108	3,637	2,747	383	10,393
1994	178	r153	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
1997	159	287	77	270	124	67	3,435	2,512	356	10,424
TO ALL COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE										
Year ended 30 June —										
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
1997	213	339	142	336	164	102	3,775	3,278	423	13,766

(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.

18 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997(a)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Major groups—</i>			
Managers and administrators	1,896	954	2,850
Professionals	3,054	1,984	5,038
Para-professionals	614	752	1,366
Tradespersons	1,695	353	2,048
Clerks	297	1,462	1,759
Salespersons and personal service workers	710	1,100	1,810
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	492	74	566
Labourers and related workers	937	396	1,333
Other and not stated	376	244	620
Persons not in the workforce	1,663	4,543	6,206
Total	11,734	11,862	23,596
<i>Selected groups—</i>			
Building professionals and engineers	714	49	763
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	197	208	405
School teachers	186	455	641
Business professionals	940	516	1,456
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	193	61	254
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	171	7	178
Vehicle tradespersons	82	—	84
Food tradespersons	299	97	396

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

19 PERMANENT MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997

<i>Registered marital status</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Never married	6,819	6,500	13,319
Married	6,277	6,459	12,736
Widowed	159	542	701
Divorced	757	745	1,502
Separated but not divorced	493	406	899
Other(a)			
Common law/de facto	329	326	655
Not stated	25	20	45
Total	14,859	14,998	29,857

(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 —									
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	1,530	2,329	794	2,779	95	74	122	11,268
1997	2,871	1,414	1,892	660	2,589	69	68	107	9,674
PERMANENT DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997	1,051	614	659	314	963	68	26	42	3,737

(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 1997**

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	1,139	1,011	2,150	257	221	478
15-24	289	338	627	126	123	249
25-34	1,815	1,384	3,199	415	481	896
35-44	966	756	1,722	411	393	804
45-54	432	370	802	315	241	556
55-64	278	276	554	146	143	289
65 and over	288	332	620	213	252	465
Total	5,207	4,467	9,674	1,883	1,854	3,737

**22 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, UNITED KINGDOM, OCCUPATION AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997(a)**

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	420	178	598	237	103	340
Professionals	1,025	568	1,593	344	216	560
Para-professionals	286	265	551	101	136	237
Tradespersons	1,088	122	1,210	296	44	340
Clerks	124	467	591	42	222	264
Salespersons and personal service workers	176	220	396	93	114	207
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	107	16	123	60	8	68
Labourers and related workers	137	80	217	97	38	135
Other and not stated	51	74	125	42	28	70
Persons not in the workforce	654	1,466	2,120	314	724	1,038
Total	4,068	3,456	7,524	1,626	1,633	3,259
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building professionals and engineers	218	22	240	86	5	91
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	78	63	141	22	24	46
School teachers	64	130	194	21	53	74
Business professionals	331	159	490	92	50	142
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	121	3	124	52	5	57
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	202	—	203	36	—	38
Vehicle tradespersons	85	—	86	24	—	24
Food tradespersons	89	38	127	30	8	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 —									
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
1997	4,052	1,727	5,287	289	1,519	72	61	64	13,072
PERMANENT DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997	2,107	785	1,896	134	641	46	52	72	5,734

(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 1997**

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	2,049	2,004	4,053	463	438	901
15-24	1,331	1,443	2,774	500	565	1,065
25-34	1,417	1,341	2,758	855	966	1,821
35-44	855	786	1,641	555	511	1,066
45-54	431	426	857	264	266	530
55-64	187	268	455	98	115	213
65 and over	245	289	534	54	84	138
Total	6,515	6,557	13,072	2,789	2,945	5,734

**25 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, NEW ZEALAND, OCCUPATION AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997(a)**

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	721	358	1,079	344	199	543
Professionals	613	426	1,039	345	262	607
Para-professionals	201	250	451	93	191	284
Tradespersons	748	209	957	456	87	543
Clerks	104	610	714	66	415	481
Salespersons and personal service workers	314	544	858	158	292	450
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	342	53	395	204	33	237
Labourers and related workers	572	230	802	356	136	492
Other and not stated	135	125	260	64	50	114
Persons not in the workforce	716	1,748	2,464	240	842	1,082
Total	4,466	4,553	9,019	2,326	2,507	4,833
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building professionals and engineers	161	16	177	65	4	69
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	32	39	71	37	41	78
School teachers	24	99	123	21	57	78
Business professionals	199	104	303	98	57	155
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	55	28	83	45	14	59
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	53	3	56	45	—	46
Vehicle tradespersons	34	—	34	19	—	21
Food tradespersons	194	77	271	78	34	112

(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 —									
1977	360	184	58	32	68	3	3	21	744
1978	632	266	50	56	102	5	9	23	1,164
1979	551	218	55	32	65	7	24	25	1,000
1980	639	292	82	67	48	8	5	22	1,219
1981	708	292	84	83	71	6	4	26	1,342
1982	776	254	95	85	70	8	30	12	1,385
1983	606	259	122	49	70	8	17	22	1,167
1984	759	447	144	92	92	24	14	38	1,613
1985	1,645	861	191	181	154	30	26	52	3,144
1986	1,593	936	237	160	128	19	30	34	3,138
1987	1,436	664	212	142	160	19	25	34	2,693
1988	1,729	806	300	146	217	15	29	39	3,281
1989	2,096	921	343	173	197	10	22	57	3,819
1990	1,699	715	319	98	162	19	32	25	3,069
1991	1,652	934	335	97	131	9	26	42	3,256
1992	1,697	967	387	85	152	10	15	33	3,388
1993	1,618	785	335	104	130	8	11	29	3,046
1994	1,552	691	233	73	126	4	6	50	2,740
1995	2,144	936	297	87	160	9	15	58	3,708
1996	7,057	2,944	576	181	367	8	10	97	11,247
1997	4,882	1,993	410	127	243	6	19	77	7,761
PERMANENT DEPARTURES									
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997	495	188	58	17	33	—	—	4	798

(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 1997**

Age group (years)	Settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	583	559	1,142	21	19	40
15-24	207	435	642	15	13	28
25-34	780	1,434	2,214	106	110	216
35-44	495	711	1,206	164	121	285
45-54	277	332	609	90	32	122
55-64	621	747	1,368	32	34	66
65 and over	337	243	580	17	24	41
Total	3,300	4,461	7,761	445	353	798

**28 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CHINA, OCCUPATION AND SEX,
AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1997(a)**

Occupation	Permanent settler arrivals			Permanent departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Major groups—</i>						
Managers and administrators	463	307	770	97	45	142
Professionals	794	989	1,783	91	40	131
Para-professionals	122	197	319	6	13	19
Tradespersons	170	79	249	86	21	107
Clerks	56	403	459	11	21	32
Salespersons and personal service workers	69	168	237	14	16	30
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	59	66	125	18	5	23
Labourers and related workers	69	160	229	38	19	57
Other and not stated	133	264	397	16	10	26
Persons not in the workforce	782	1,269	2,051	47	144	191
Total	2,717	3,902	6,619	424	334	758
<i>Selected groups—</i>						
Building professionals and engineers	193	102	295	17	3	20
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	60	103	163	4	6	10
School teachers	50	177	227	—	—	4
Business professionals	224	339	563	49	19	68
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	20	14	34	8	12	20
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	26	15	41	3	—	3
Vehicle tradespersons	4	—	4	—	—	—
Food tradespersons	79	17	96	46	4	50

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

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

	Country of residence										
		Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	New Zealand	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(a)
Year ended 30 June —	China										
1977	29	238	231	1,301	75	1,010	12,212	274	1,838	3,346	26,133
1978	32	264	281	1,545	109	1,193	14,112	213	1,805	3,343	28,043
1979	32	683	482	1,593	107	2,184	16,522	307	2,055	3,729	34,064
1980	74	553	458	1,544	122	2,637	13,446	338	2,062	3,489	29,586
1981	79	698	606	1,824	131	2,838	14,626	529	2,836	3,748	34,220
1982	153	941	737	2,182	143	3,443	11,152	681	3,637	4,416	34,764
1983	135	929	881	2,267	287	4,646	6,828	777	3,155	4,305	30,742
1984	156	903	937	2,378	233	4,447	5,176	687	2,035	4,122	27,282
1985	265	851	1,014	2,550	198	4,166	8,698	696	2,597	3,973	31,975
1986	368	793	1,059	2,923	258	4,050	11,906	607	2,946	4,389	37,249
1987	619	821	1,184	3,351	375	3,721	10,063	746	3,700	4,323	37,325
1988	972	1,604	1,355	3,856	526	3,517	10,852	1,285	4,808	4,893	43,978
1989	2,017	2,273	1,570	4,558	761	3,611	11,193	1,439	6,490	5,206	50,766
1990	3,003	3,619	1,978	6,012	1,205	3,619	8,728	1,920	7,389	5,938	56,728
1991	1,973	4,361	2,262	6,513	1,656	4,183	6,620	2,023	6,306	5,547	55,649
1992	8,641	5,875	3,103	6,769	1,992	4,553	5,118	2,813	4,969	4,587	63,861
1993	3,198	5,194	3,421	6,518	2,154	4,602	4,632	3,271	4,800	4,409	57,842
1994	1,973	4,429	4,261	6,905	2,417	4,784	5,177	4,010	5,533	4,930	62,000
1995	1,695	4,920	5,689	7,439	3,068	5,564	5,248	4,910	7,020	5,966	72,032
1996	2,099	5,637	6,894	7,526	4,147	6,736	5,634	5,842	8,303	6,584	84,372
1997	2,587	6,313	8,274	8,397	5,447	7,546	5,911	6,041	9,950	6,444	95,079

(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 1997

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	3	214	1,681	2,284	1,402	376	22	5,982
Visiting friends/relatives	357	432	314	125	62	130	140	1,560
Holiday	801	2,173	970	85	91	90	69	4,279
Employment	14	1,074	3,235	2,458	1,267	243	11	8,302
Education	1,486	18,154	5,659	1,160	92	23	7	26,581
Other and not stated	2,157	1,079	561	448	264	194	127	4,830
Total	4,818	23,126	12,420	6,560	3,178	1,056	376	51,534
FEMALES								
Business	9	132	812	608	304	59	4	1,928
Visiting friends/relatives	370	505	530	230	165	257	273	2,330
Holiday	759	2,251	1,092	115	93	88	61	4,459
Employment	3	843	1,973	791	323	62	9	4,004
Education	1,236	17,372	4,346	793	106	21	10	23,884
Other and not stated	1,961	964	1,702	1,330	639	250	94	6,940
Total	4,338	22,067	10,455	3,867	1,630	737	451	43,545
PERSONS								
Business	12	346	2,493	2,892	1,706	435	26	7,910
Visiting friends/relatives	727	937	844	355	227	387	413	3,890
Holiday	1,560	4,424	2,062	200	184	178	130	8,738
Employment	17	1,917	5,208	3,249	1,590	305	20	12,306
Education	2,722	35,526	10,005	1,953	198	44	17	50,465
Other and not stated	4,118	2,043	2,263	1,778	903	444	221	11,770
Total	9,156	45,193	22,875	10,427	4,808	1,793	827	95,079

(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 —									
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
1997	31,104	19,136	13,134	4,115	8,881	970	652	2,158	80,170
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997	38,760	22,659	13,649	3,746	11,653	755	879	2,960	95,079

1(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 1997(a)**

Occupation	Sex		Persons
	Males	Females	
ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS			
Major groups—			
Managers and administrators	5,446	2,563	8,009
Professionals	11,412	8,833	20,245
Para-professionals	1,701	2,346	4,047
Tradespersons	3,676	817	4,493
Clerks	828	3,772	4,600
Salespersons and personal service workers	1,824	2,977	4,801
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	667	96	763
Labourers and related workers	1,269	469	1,738
Other and not stated	1,423	988	2,411
Persons not in the workforce	5,148	12,114	17,262
Total	33,394	34,975	68,369
Selected groups—			
Building professionals and engineers	2,528	242	2,770
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	900	1,056	1,956
School teachers	1,257	2,610	3,867
Business professionals	3,199	1,868	5,067
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	278	43	321
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	469	19	488
Vehicle tradespersons	161	4	165
Food tradespersons	737	262	999
ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS			
Major groups—			
Managers and administrators	7,730	1,619	9,349
Professionals	7,162	4,038	11,200
Para-professionals	873	813	1,686
Tradespersons	1,411	289	1,700
Clerks	1,379	2,363	3,742
Salespersons and personal service workers	959	1,338	2,297
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	421	72	493
Labourers and related workers	867	402	1,269
Other and not stated	1,507	1,282	2,789
Persons not in the workforce	24,405	26,991	51,396
Total	46,716	39,207	85,923
Selected groups—			
Building professionals and engineers	1,674	240	1,914
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	709	608	1,317
School teachers	426	823	1,249
Business professionals	2,006	1,008	3,014
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	91	13	104
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	134	13	147
Vehicle tradespersons	56	—	58
Food tradespersons	449	119	568

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

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

Year ended 30 June —	Main destination										Total(a)
	Canada	Greece	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Malaysia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	
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
1997	2,206	1,223	5,229	2,027	2,368	3,295	2,842	2,960	20,409	8,174	73,777

(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 1997

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	—	205	1,659	1,574	1,024	307	34	4,803
Visiting friends/relatives	829	545	788	504	379	412	458	3,915
Holiday	1,455	2,239	2,318	308	250	266	222	7,058
Employment	—	1,234	5,616	4,094	2,340	633	68	13,985
Education	552	988	521	140	47	16	9	2,273
Other and not stated	2,829	439	701	479	300	166	147	5,061
Total	5,665	5,650	11,603	7,099	4,340	1,800	938	37,095
FEMALES								
Business	—	156	952	657	345	80	11	2,201
Visiting friends/relatives	803	883	1,211	676	509	487	503	5,072
Holiday	1,341	3,768	2,438	350	282	273	163	8,615
Employment	—	1,877	4,738	2,364	1,089	232	14	10,314
Education	550	1,202	464	148	61	24	11	2,460
Other and not stated	2,763	724	1,927	1,477	742	266	121	8,020
Total	5,457	8,610	11,730	5,672	3,028	1,362	823	36,682
PERSONS								
Business	—	361	2,611	2,231	1,369	387	45	7,004
Visiting friends/relatives	1,632	1,428	1,999	1,180	888	899	961	8,987
Holiday	2,796	6,007	4,756	658	532	539	385	15,673
Employment	—	3,111	10,354	6,458	3,429	865	82	24,299
Education	1,102	2,190	985	288	108	40	20	4,733
Other and not stated	5,592	1,163	2,628	1,956	1,042	432	268	13,081
Total	11,122	14,260	23,333	12,771	7,368	3,162	1,761	73,777

(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 —									
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
1997	26,914	17,728	12,551	3,841	8,079	933	616	3,103	73,777
DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
Year ended 30 June —									
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	24,216	11,042	7,632	2,316	5,476	508	571	2,254	54,133
1997	28,474	13,681	8,718	2,513	6,178	533	544	2,260	62,971

(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 1997(a)**

Occupation	Sex		Persons
	Males	Females	
DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS			
Major groups—			
Managers and administrators	5,698	2,416	8,114
Professionals	11,947	8,826	20,773
Para-professionals	1,611	2,206	3,817
Tradespersons	2,699	589	3,288
Clerks	892	3,268	4,160
Salespersons and personal service workers	1,750	2,884	4,634
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	461	90	551
Labourers and related workers	1,102	394	1,496
Other and not stated	1,313	959	2,272
Persons not in the workforce	3,957	9,593	13,550
Total	31,430	31,225	62,655
Selected groups—			
Building professionals and engineers	2,805	280	3,085
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	907	1,115	2,022
School teachers	1,343	2,500	3,843
Business professionals	3,319	1,962	5,281
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	218	22	240
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	410	17	427
Vehicle tradespersons	93	3	96
Food tradespersons	604	205	809
DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS			
Major groups—			
Managers and administrators	3,298	1,120	4,418
Professionals	4,811	2,925	7,736
Para-professionals	692	645	1,337
Tradespersons	1,856	428	2,284
Clerks	910	1,783	2,693
Salespersons and personal service workers	933	1,386	2,319
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	484	97	581
Labourers and related workers	1,208	527	1,735
Other and not stated	1,314	883	2,197
Persons not in the workforce	14,160	17,528	31,688
Total	29,668	27,326	56,994
Selected groups—			
Building professionals and engineers	1,035	140	1,175
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	497	447	944
School teachers	329	598	927
Business professionals	1,287	658	1,945
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	112	40	152
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	151	16	167
Vehicle tradespersons	80	—	82
Food tradespersons	556	137	693

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

37 MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH CONTRIBUTING TO CATEGORY JUMPING

Country of birth	Period						
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96p
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS							
Australia	151	18,380	11,014	3,087	12,862	-2,490	-1,652
New Zealand	4,600	9,064	3,172	2,032	3,413	388	874
United Kingdom and Ireland	475	13,835	3,420	14,906	7,356	-1,539	953
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	2,327	-2,890	1,185	-1,167	1,375	-1,557	696
Malaysia and Brunei	2,933	3,804	4,103	3,394	432	1,359	565
Viet Nam	-422	206	303	1,933	-431	3,422	-3,131
China	980	2,603	4,828	625	1,112	2,876	2,957
Hong Kong and Macau	2,237	2,875	9,214	7,041	3,477	3,901	8,233
Japan	3,116	2,973	4,626	4,206	1,059	2,481	-417
India	19	178	1,650	2,446	2,124	-881	1,822
Other	15,005	14,360	29,238	38,095	7,563	15,540	8,032
Total	31,421	65,388	72,753	76,598	40,342	23,500	18,932
OVERSEAS VISITORS							
Australia	2,582	3,572	6,301	3,042	8,559	7,226	4,323
Fiji	820	735	896	763	-1	250	445
New Zealand	6,204	9,995	4,601	7,044	10,613	6,424	7,250
Papua New Guinea	827	2,072	710	660	437	-115	128
United Kingdom and Ireland	1,313	5,267	5,808	4,280	4,023	6,755	6,818
Philippines	1,587	1,890	1,905	1,795	595	-4	1,991
Singapore	-405	427	403	-1,419	-4,703	-2,138	-2,656
China	20,800	2,262	3,592	3,563	4,603	8,910	11,296
Hong Kong and Macau	23	-288	2,673	3,118	-1,519	-8,770	-9,024
United States of America	-1,335	-628	-140	-714	-1,441	-6,113	-1,692
Other	19,786	31,759	24,696	21,837	-1,656	1,842	-5,026
Total	52,202	57,063	51,445	43,969	19,510	10,583	13,408

(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), 30 JUNE 1991 TO 1997p ('000)

Country of birth	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997p
AUSTRALIA	13,318.8	13,466.3	13,613.2	13,761.1	13,907.7	14,052.1	14,209.6
OVERSEAS							
<i>Oceania(b) —</i>							
Fiji	34.3	35.6	36.2	37.2	38.7	40.5	41.9
New Zealand	286.4	288.9	291.4	295.9	304.2	315.1	325.5
Other	50.3	51.1	51.5	51.8	52.7	54.4	55.6
Total	371.0	375.6	379.0	384.8	395.5	409.9	423.0
<i>Europe & The Former USSR —</i>							
Cyprus	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.3
Germany	120.4	120.2	119.9	119.9	120.1	120.8	121.5
Greece	147.4	145.9	144.6	143.4	142.3	141.8	141.7
Hungary	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.5
Italy	272.0	269.3	266.8	264.1	261.6	259.1	256.7
Malta	54.6	54.7	54.9	55.1	55.3	55.6	54.5
Netherlands	100.9	99.6	98.1	97.0	96.1	95.3	94.7
Poland	69.5	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.8	70.9	70.0
United Kingdom & Ireland(c)	1,244.3	1,238.6	1,229.6	1,223.5	1,220.9	1,220.0	1,214.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	44.6	46.3	48.8	50.4	52.5	54.1	54.7
Former Yugoslav Republics	168.0	171.0	174.8	179.4	186.1	193.8	197.6
Other	143.8	145.9	147.0	148.8	151.5	154.7	157.2
Total	2,415.3	2,411.7	2,404.4	2,401.7	2,407.0	2,415.9	2,412.7
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>							
Egypt	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.4
Lebanon	78.5	78.2	77.6	77.2	77.1	77.3	77.7
Turkey	31.7	31.7	31.3	31.3	31.5	31.9	32.0
Other	47.6	51.0	53.9	56.3	60.4	65.0	67.9
Total	195.7	199.0	200.7	202.6	206.8	211.9	215.1
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>							
Indonesia	35.4	36.5	37.8	39.7	43.1	47.7	52.8
Malaysia	79.9	80.9	80.5	81.6	82.8	85.0	90.8
Philippines	79.1	85.2	88.6	93.2	98.3	102.7	104.7
Singapore	26.0	26.2	26.3	27.2	29.0	31.4	35.8
Viet Nam	124.8	135.9	142.9	150.4	157.8	164.2	165.4
Other	53.8	55.4	56.6	59.1	63.0	66.8	68.5
Total	398.9	420.0	432.8	451.2	474.1	497.8	517.9
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>							
China	84.6	95.6	98.8	102.2	107.2	121.1	130.3
Hong Kong & Macao	62.4	71.1	73.8	74.7	76.6	79.2	78.7
Other	55.6	61.3	64.6	68.1	73.0	79.7	85.5
Total	202.6	227.9	237.2	245.1	256.8	280.1	294.6
<i>Southern Asia —</i>							
India	66.2	70.7	73.1	75.6	80.0	84.8	89.9
Sri Lanka	40.4	43.2	44.8	46.6	49.1	52.0	53.3
Other	12.2	14.4	15.8	17.5	19.9	22.9	25.0
Total	118.8	128.3	133.7	139.7	149.0	159.6	168.2
<i>Northern America —</i>							
Canada	25.6	25.8	25.8	26.1	26.5	27.4	28.5
United States of America	49.5	49.8	49.5	50.2	51.9	54.3	56.6
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	75.5	76.1	75.7	76.6	78.8	82.1	85.5
<i>South America, Central America & The Caribbean —</i>							
Chile	27.5	27.3	26.8	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.2
Other	53.7	55.2	55.3	55.4	56.0	56.7	57.4
Total	81.2	82.5	82.1	81.9	82.3	83.0	83.5
<i>Other Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>							
South Africa	55.8	56.0	56.0	57.0	58.8	61.4	64.3
Other	50.4	51.3	52.2	53.2	54.9	57.0	57.9
Total	106.3	107.3	108.3	110.2	113.8	118.4	122.2
Total Overseas	3,965.3	4,028.4	4,053.9	4,093.6	4,164.1	4,258.7	4,322.6
Total	17,284.0	17,494.7	17,667.1	17,854.7	18,071.8	18,310.7	18,532.2

(a) Countries with 25,000 or more residents at the 1991 Census. (b) Excluding Australian-born. (c) UK and Ireland are available separately in Tables 41 and 42.

**39 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a), PERCENTAGE RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE,
30 JUNE 1981 TO 1997p**

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>1981-86(b)</i>	<i>1986-91(b)</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97p</i>
AUSTRALIA	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
OVERSEAS						
<i>Oceania(c) —</i>						
Fiji	10.1	17.5	1.3	4.0	4.7	3.6
New Zealand	4.4	5.6	0.8	2.8	3.6	3.3
Other	6.8	5.0	0.3	1.8	3.2	2.3
Total	5.0	6.3	0.8	2.8	3.6	3.2
<i>Europe & The Former USSR —</i>						
Cyprus	0.2	-2.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	-0.9
Germany	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6
Greece	-0.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	0.0
Hungary	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	1.0
Italy	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0
Malta	-0.1	-1.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	-2.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6
Poland	2.8	-0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	-1.2
United Kingdom & Ireland	0.1	1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Former USSR & Baltic States	-1.9	-1.7	1.6	4.3	3.1	1.1
Former Yugoslav Republics	0.3	1.1	1.3	3.7	4.1	2.0
Other	1.9	-0.1	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.6
Total	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.1
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>						
Egypt	0.3	2.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Lebanon	2.5	5.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.5
Turkey	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.4
Other	37.4	8.2	2.3	7.3	7.6	4.5
Total	5.1	5.4	0.5	2.1	2.5	1.5
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>						
Indonesia	8.7	7.2	2.5	8.6	10.8	10.6
Malaysia	8.7	10.1	0.6	1.6	2.6	6.8
Philippines	17.0	18.0	2.5	5.5	4.5	1.9
Singapore	6.3	9.2	1.6	6.7	8.2	14.1
Viet Nam	15.1	7.3	2.6	4.9	4.0	0.8
Other	-0.1	7.8	2.2	6.6	6.0	2.5
Total	9.7	9.8	2.1	5.1	5.0	4.0
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>						
China	7.7	16.8	1.7	4.9	13.0	7.5
Hong Kong & Macao	12.6	16.2	0.7	2.5	3.4	-0.6
Other	9.8	20.6	2.7	7.2	9.2	7.4
Total	9.7	17.6	1.7	4.8	9.1	5.2
<i>Southern Asia —</i>						
India	2.7	5.8	1.7	5.8	6.0	6.1
Sri Lanka	5.8	11.3	2.0	5.4	5.8	2.6
Other	0.0	13.6	5.2	13.8	14.9	8.9
Total	5.4	8.2	2.2	6.7	7.1	5.3
<i>Northern America —</i>						
Canada	3.6	4.4	0.5	1.8	3.4	4.1
United States of America	5.6	4.3	0.6	3.4	4.7	4.2
Other	0.0	0.0	(d)	-1.5	1.7	-5.6
Total	4.9	4.4	0.6	2.9	4.2	4.1
<i>South America, Central America & The Caribbean —</i>						
Chile	6.4	6.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2
Other	2.2	7.8	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
Total	3.6	7.4	-0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7
<i>Other Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>						
South Africa	6.9	7.4	0.9	3.2	4.3	4.8
Other	2.5	5.6	0.9	3.3	3.8	1.6
Total	4.6	6.5	0.9	3.3	4.1	3.2
<i>Total Overseas</i>	1.8	3.2	0.5	1.7	2.3	1.5
Total	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2

(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 OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a) OF OVERSEAS BORN,
30 JUNE 1994 TO 1997p ('000)**

Country of birth of overseas-born	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96			1996-97p		
	Net migration	Deaths	Net change- (b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change- (b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change- (b)	Net migration	Deaths	Net change- (b)
<i>Oceania(c) —</i>												
Fiji	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.8	1.6	0.1	1.5
New Zealand	2.1	1.3	4.5	5.9	1.3	8.3	8.2	1.3	10.8	11.7	1.3	10.4
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>
<i>Europe & The Former USSR —</i>												
Cyprus	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Germany	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.7
Greece	0.4	1.0	-1.2	0.5	1.0	-1.1	0.9	1.0	-0.6	1.0	1.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
Italy	0.2	2.9	-2.6	0.5	3.2	-2.6	0.4	3.0	-2.5	0.6	3.1	-2.5
Malta	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	-1.1
Netherlands	0.3	1.0	-1.1	0.6	1.1	-0.8	0.7	1.1	-0.8	0.5	1.1	-0.6
Poland	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.3	-0.9
United Kingdom & Ireland	6.1	15.0	-6.2	10.0	15.4	-2.6	11.6	15.5	-0.9	9.7	15.6	-5.9
Former USSR & Baltic												
States	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	4.2	1.2	4.6	6.2	1.1	6.6	7.3	1.2	7.7	5.0	1.2	3.8
Other	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.6	1.2	2.8	3.1	1.3	3.2	3.8	1.3	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>-3.2</i>
<i>Middle East & North Africa —</i>												
Egypt	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.2
Lebanon	1.1	0.2	-0.4	1.4	0.3	-0.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
Turkey	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other	2.5	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.2	4.1	4.6	0.2	4.6	3.1	0.2	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>
<i>Southeast Asia —</i>												
Indonesia	1.7	0.1	1.9	3.3	0.2	3.4	4.5	0.1	4.6	5.2	0.1	5.1
Malaysia	2.5	0.1	1.0	3.5	0.1	1.3	4.4	0.1	2.2	5.9	0.1	5.7
Philippines	3.0	0.1	4.5	3.6	0.1	5.1	2.9	0.1	4.4	2.1	0.1	2.0
Singapore	2.6	0.1	0.9	3.7	0.1	1.8	4.2	0.1	2.4	4.5	0.1	4.4
Viet Nam	4.8	0.2	7.5	4.8	0.3	7.4	3.5	0.2	6.3	1.5	0.2	1.2
Other	1.8	0.2	2.6	3.1	0.1	3.9	2.9	0.2	3.8	1.8	0.2	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>
<i>Northeast Asia —</i>												
China	0.3	0.6	3.4	2.0	0.6	5.0	10.7	0.6	13.9	9.7	0.6	9.1
Hong Kong & Macao	4.7	0.1	1.0	5.6	0.1	1.9	6.3	0.1	2.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.5
Other	2.8	0.1	3.5	4.2	0.1	4.9	6.0	0.1	6.7	6.0	0.1	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>
<i>Southern Asia —</i>												
India	2.7	0.5	2.5	4.6	0.5	4.4	5.0	0.5	4.8	5.6	0.5	5.2
Sri Lanka	1.3	0.2	1.8	2.1	0.2	2.5	2.4	0.2	2.8	1.5	0.2	1.3
Other	1.3	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<i>Northern America —</i>												
Canada	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.1
United States of America	2.6	0.3	0.6	3.6	0.3	1.7	4.2	0.3	2.4	2.6	0.3	2.3
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>3.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<i>South America, Central America & The Caribbean —</i>												
Chile	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa) —</i>												
South Africa	1.8	0.3	1.0	2.7	0.3	1.9	3.3	0.3	2.5	3.2	0.3	2.9
Other	1.3	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.2	1.7	2.4	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Total	59.9	32.8	39.7	92.1	34.1	70.5	114.7	33.7	94.6	98.1	34.2	64.0

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

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1997p

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	647,127	634,740	605,570	568,672	573,579	581,844	521,071	527,308	479,876
	F	613,927	603,438	577,164	541,526	551,352	573,937	519,068	526,196	478,584
	P	1,261,054	1,238,178	1,182,734	1,110,198	1,124,931	1,155,781	1,040,139	1,053,504	958,460
<i>Oceania & Antarctica(a)–</i>										
New Zealand	M	2,845	5,841	7,948	10,192	14,912	17,803	19,664	20,464	18,645
	F	2,653	5,616	7,864	9,681	14,841	17,554	19,175	19,529	17,064
	P	5,498	11,457	15,812	19,873	29,753	35,357	38,839	39,993	35,709
<i>Total Oceania & Antarctica</i>	M	3,409	7,165	10,674	14,332	19,925	23,796	25,534	26,304	23,541
	F	3,183	6,957	10,517	13,839	20,195	24,469	26,068	26,187	22,431
	P	6,592	14,122	21,191	28,171	40,120	48,265	51,602	52,491	45,972
<i>Europe & the Former USSR –</i>										
Germany	M	228	413	574	999	1,164	1,863	2,827	3,121	4,170
	F	233	412	498	1,044	1,226	1,957	3,090	3,259	4,179
	P	461	825	1,072	2,043	2,390	3,820	5,917	6,380	8,349
Greece	M	120	223	300	539	761	1,560	3,093	4,518	5,324
	F	154	192	310	469	662	1,348	2,484	3,875	5,533
	P	274	415	610	1,008	1,423	2,908	5,577	8,393	10,857
Italy	M	105	170	239	432	906	1,931	4,634	6,803	9,419
	F	72	157	243	385	657	1,520	3,913	5,898	8,612
	P	177	327	482	817	1,563	3,451	8,547	12,701	18,031
United Kingdom	M	2 253	5,611	8,863	12,964	16,749	30,216	51,853	58,308	54,960
	F	2,074	5,128	8,173	11,801	15,595	29,203	50,887	56,289	52,660
	P	4,326	10,739	17,036	24,765	32,344	59,419	102,741	114,597	107,620
Ireland	M	96	218	729	964	1,425	2,087	2,797	2,422	2,520
	F	101	211	643	864	1,430	2,084	2,508	2,371	2,421
	P	198	429	1,372	1,828	2,855	4,171	5,304	4,793	4,941
Former Yugoslav Republics	M	604	1,971	2,623	2,627	2,593	5,486	8,376	9,010	9,719
	F	556	1,917	2,513	2,417	2,679	5,513	8,311	9,153	10,207
	P	1,160	3,888	5,136	5,044	5,272	10,999	16,687	18,163	19,926
<i>Total Europe & the Former USSR</i>	M	4,297	10,941	17,386	24,735	30,914	51,872	85,908	100,682	107,701
	F	4,030	10,146	16,157	23,005	29,815	51,219	84,173	97,469	104,970
	P	8,327	21,087	33,543	47,740	60,729	103,091	170,081	198,151	212,671
<i>Middle East & North Africa –</i>										
Lebanon	M	220	467	1,078	1,300	2,526	4,463	5,499	4,878	4,410
	F	212	375	1,040	1,403	2,986	4,339	5,128	5,052	4,567
	P	432	842	2,118	2,703	5,512	8,802	10,627	9,930	8,977
<i>Total Middle East & North Africa</i>	M	1,088	2,732	4,424	4,704	5,996	10,761	14,282	13,139	11,642
	F	1,040	2,532	4,081	4,362	6,775	10,264	12,070	11,761	10,937
	P	2,128	5,264	8,505	9,066	12,771	21,025	26,352	24,900	22,579
<i>Southeast Asia –</i>										
Malaysia	M	291	893	2,410	4,264	8,656	3,870	3,132	3,849	4,314
	F	264	840	2,135	3,983	8,568	3,863	3,952	4,975	5,880
	P	555	1,733	4,545	8,247	17,224	7,733	7,084	8,824	10,194
Philippines	M	633	2,201	3,989	4,417	3,554	2,909	3,534	4,199	4,081
	F	531	2,171	3,831	4,230	4,000	5,261	8,648	10,607	10,249
	P	1,164	4,372	7,820	8,647	7,554	8,170	12,182	14,806	14,330
Viet Nam	M	429	962	2,883	7,129	10,291	10,891	11,102	12,236	9,978
	F	373	925	2,637	6,529	10,662	11,595	10,114	10,838	10,060
	P	802	1,887	5,520	13,658	20,953	22,486	21,216	23,074	20,038
<i>Total Southeast Asia</i>	M	2,311	6,131	13,244	24,158	34,531	27,263	24,810	26,888	25,025
	F	2,085	5,769	12,324	22,552	35,961	29,988	30,932	35,335	34,362
	P	4,396	11,900	25,568	46,710	70,492	57,251	55,742	62,223	59,387

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1997p - 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	424,807	352,058	265,924	219,692	214,733	182,156	127,176	77,456	42,907	7,046,696
	F	422,710	351,786	272,088	235,444	241,948	227,004	182,206	135,559	109,003	7,162,940
	P	847,517	703,844	538,012	455,136	456,681	409,160	309,382	213,015	151,910	14,209,636
<i>Oceania & Antarctica(a)-</i>											
New Zealand	M	15,703	11,351	7,628	4,318	3,410	2,577	1,558	954	738	166,551
	F	13,713	9,835	6,409	3,942	3,269	2,687	2,092	1,504	1,480	158,908
	P	29,416	21,186	14,037	8,260	6,679	5,264	3,650	2,458	2,218	325,459
<i>Total Oceania & Antarctica</i>	M	19,071	13,369	9,271	5,394	4,174	3,082	1,851	1,102	824	212,818
	F	17,395	12,080	8,216	5,169	4,184	3,349	2,510	1,743	1,682	210,174
	P	36,466	25,449	17,487	10,563	8,358	6,431	4,361	2,845	2,506	422,992
<i>Europe & the Former USSR -</i>											
Germany	M	9,289	10,242	7,517	5,251	5,897	2,839	1,714	755	448	59,311
	F	9,199	9,592	5,322	4,797	5,659	5,786	3,302	1,479	1,154	62,188
	P	18,488	19,834	12,839	10,048	11,556	8,625	5,016	2,234	1,602	121,499
Greece	M	7,339	10,096	11,261	11,587	7,849	4,307	1,751	945	744	72,317
	F	8,246	11,391	11,227	9,850	6,038	3,375	1,674	1,270	1,326	69,424
	P	15,585	21,487	22,488	21,437	13,887	7,682	3,425	2,215	2,070	141,741
Italy	M	15,702	15,090	16,586	18,932	19,437	13,754	6,938	3,440	2,357	136,875
	F	14,044	13,003	15,110	16,093	14,387	11,634	6,501	3,963	3,596	119,788
	P	29,746	28,093	31,696	35,025	33,824	25,388	13,439	7,403	5,953	256,663
United Kingdom	M	64,272	66,246	52,340	42,449	36,333	33,963	24,543	12,520	10,342	584,785
	F	58,389	59,074	47,485	39,482	33,746	32,562	30,328	18,893	21,579	573,348
	P	122,661	125,320	99,825	81,930	70,079	66,525	54,871	31,413	31,922	1,158,133
Ireland	M	3,096	2,976	2,338	1,996	1,813	1,728	1,092	483	345	29,125
	F	2,774	2,291	1,963	1,691	1,453	1,335	1,209	782	755	26,886
	P	5,870	5,267	4,301	3,688	3,266	3,063	2,301	1,265	1,099	56,011
Former Yugoslav Republics	M	11,659	11,178	12,594	10,589	6,603	3,673	2,198	796	639	102,938
	F	11,377	8,866	9,499	8,346	5,436	3,905	2,094	989	859	94,637
	P	23,036	20,044	22,093	18,935	12,039	7,578	4,292	1,785	1,498	197,575
<i>Total Europe & the Former USSR</i>	M	140,332	144,956	124,846	110,972	97,557	81,646	52,053	25,831	18,772	1,231,401
	F	130,610	128,931	109,462	97,531	83,991	80,821	59,165	34,770	35,050	1,181,315
	P	270,942	273,887	234,308	208,503	181,548	162,467	111,218	60,601	53,822	2,412,716
<i>Middle East & North Africa -</i>											
Lebanon	M	4,706	3,698	2,680	1,788	1,307	955	392	151	157	40,675
	F	3,505	2,226	1,824	1,428	1,255	849	388	204	203	36,984
	P	8,211	5,924	4,504	3,216	2,562	1,804	780	355	360	77,659
<i>Total Middle East & North Africa</i>	M	11,356	10,436	7,465	5,333	4,188	3,097	1,629	790	580	113,642
	F	9,775	7,123	5,271	4,445	4,087	3,177	1,823	1,052	840	101,415
	P	21,131	17,559	12,736	9,778	8,275	6,274	3,452	1,842	1,420	215,057
<i>Southeast Asia -</i>											
Malaysia	M	4,239	2,801	1,916	1,081	671	397	291	96	51	43,222
	F	5,196	2,965	1,875	1,073	782	571	357	182	82	47,543
	P	9,435	5,766	3,791	2,154	1,453	968	648	278	133	90,765
Philippines	M	3,094	1,638	827	515	441	452	346	172	75	37,077
	F	7,625	3,878	2,066	1,207	1,210	979	656	277	149	67,575
	P	10,719	5,516	2,893	1,722	1,651	1,431	1,002	449	224	104,652
Viet Nam	M	5,927	3,348	2,298	1,773	1,804	1,018	578	238	163	83,048
	F	6,086	3,039	2,339	2,324	2,032	1,342	802	395	258	82,350
	P	12,013	6,387	4,637	4,097	3,836	2,360	1,380	633	421	165,398
<i>Total Southeast Asia</i>	M	18,934	10,961	7,835	5,322	4,482	3,107	2,065	881	446	238,394
	F	25,498	13,527	9,133	6,668	5,807	4,375	2,875	1,428	864	279,483
	P	44,432	24,488	16,968	11,990	10,289	7,482	4,940	2,309	1,310	517,877

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1997p - 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	286	1,498	2,943	2,075	2,143	3,665	8,656	9,143	8,240
	F	244	1,396	2,675	1,976	2,259	5,666	9,597	9,182	7,591
	P	530	2,894	5,618	4,051	4,402	9,331	18,253	18,325	15,831
Hong Kong & Macau	M	603	1,909	3,027	5,476	6,452	2,900	2,949	4,088	4,062
	F	543	1,762	2,791	4,870	5,555	3,062	3,713	4,968	4,923
	P	1,146	3,671	5,818	10,346	12,007	5,962	6,662	9,056	8,985
Total Northeast Asia	M	1,822	4,834	8,579	13,233	14,469	11,796	14,715	16,375	15,268
	F	1,619	4,745	8,572	12,196	15,343	14,902	17,905	18,286	16,500
	P	3,441	9,579	17,151	25,429	29,812	26,698	32,620	34,661	31,768
Southern Asia --										
India	M	454	1,519	1,756	1,808	3,064	4,037	5,085	5,384	5,090
	F	502	1,358	1,623	1,420	1,897	3,728	4,952	4,851	4,254
	P	956	2,877	3,379	3,228	4,961	7,765	10,037	10,235	9,344
Sri Lanka	M	266	841	1,485	1,316	1,721	1,885	2,680	3,433	3,498
	F	278	847	1,464	1,421	1,357	1,938	2,895	3,320	3,077
	P	544	1,688	2,949	2,737	3,078	3,823	5,575	6,753	6,575
Total Southern Asia	M	1,041	3,144	4,122	3,991	6,328	7,578	9,960	10,877	10,164
	F	1,080	3,018	3,980	3,588	4,396	7,075	9,364	9,415	8,249
	P	2,121	6,162	8,102	7,579	10,724	14,653	19,324	20,292	18,413
Northern America --										
United States of America	M	948	1,639	1,745	1,769	1,853	2,284	2,931	3,261	2,910
	F	843	1,516	1,680	1,558	1,671	2,353	2,992	3,018	2,990
	P	1,791	3,155	3,425	3,327	3,524	4,637	5,923	6,279	5,900
Total Northern America	M	1,205	2,157	2,431	2,720	3,082	3,962	4,418	4,880	4,342
	F	1,124	2,007	2,322	2,411	2,966	4,170	4,717	4,873	4,482
	P	2,329	4,164	4,753	5,131	6,048	8,132	9,135	9,753	8,824
Total South America, Central America and the Caribbean	M	244	979	2,229	2,970	3,468	4,234	4,341	4,181	3,924
	F	244	917	2,218	2,833	3,189	4,252	4,520	4,610	4,716
	P	488	1,896	4,447	5,803	6,657	8,486	8,861	8,791	8,640
Africa (excl. North Africa) --										
South Africa	M	455	1,013	2,052	2,731	3,054	2,756	2,438	2,820	3,380
	F	401	1,028	2,063	2,591	2,915	2,777	2,574	3,167	3,613
	P	856	2,041	4,115	5,322	5,969	5,533	5,012	5,987	6,993
Total Africa (excl. North Africa)	M	711	1,683	3,332	4,499	5,250	5,345	5,932	7,143	7,270
	F	643	1,574	3,171	4,225	5,165	5,410	5,925	7,141	7,212
	P	1,354	3,257	6,503	8,724	10,415	10,755	11,857	14,284	14,482
Total Overseas Born	M	16,128	39,766	66,421	95,342	123,963	146,607	189,900	210,469	208,877
	F	15,048	37,665	63,342	89,011	123,805	151,749	195,674	215,077	213,859
	P	31,176	77,431	129,763	184,353	247,768	298,356	385,574	425,546	422,736
Total	M	663,255	674,506	671,991	664,014	697,542	728,451	710,971	737,777	688,753
	F	628,975	641,103	640,506	630,537	675,157	725,686	714,742	741,273	692,443
	P	1 292 230	1 315 609	1 312 497	1 294 551	1 372 699	1 454 137	1 425 713	1 479 050	1 381 196

41 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1997p - 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	5,393	3,855	2,981	3,610	3,287	2,410	1,618	850	594	63,247
	F	4,922	3,557	3,288	4,017	3,322	2,760	2,140	1,336	1,103	67,031
	P	10,315	7,412	6,269	7,627	6,609	5,170	3,758	2,186	1,697	130,278
Hong Kong & Macau	M	3,212	1,217	1,062	742	433	287	216	75	60	38,770
	F	3,742	1,262	905	680	435	322	231	122	72	39,958
	P	6,954	2,479	1,967	1,422	868	609	447	197	132	78,728
Total Northeast Asia	M	11,531	6,987	5,411	5,183	4,222	3,031	2,024	996	706	141,182
	F	12,114	6,694	5,291	5,561	4,457	3,610	2,662	1,607	1,306	153,370
	P	23,645	13,681	10,702	10,744	8,679	6,641	4,686	2,603	2,012	294,552
Southern Asia –											
India	M	4,311	4,147	2,755	2,228	1,882	1,457	935	533	307	46,752
	F	3,759	3,539	2,512	2,288	2,136	1,730	1,294	784	544	43,171
	P	8,070	7,686	5,267	4,516	4,018	3,187	2,229	1,317	851	89,923
Sri Lanka	M	3,034	2,203	1,339	1,014	822	671	455	258	129	27,050
	F	2,477	1,776	1,155	1,091	987	856	692	366	253	26,250
	P	5,511	3,979	2,494	2,105	1,809	1,527	1,147	624	382	53,300
Total Southern Asia	M	8,253	6,883	4,401	3,447	2,870	2,240	1,445	808	456	88,008
	F	6,844	5,656	3,903	3,565	3,271	2,693	2,062	1,186	823	80,168
	P	15,097	12,539	8,304	7,012	6,141	4,933	3,507	1,994	1,279	168,176
Northern America –											
United States of America	M	3,313	2,686	1,531	756	661	563	631	267	115	29,863
	F	3,074	2,016	934	550	444	387	291	219	185	26,721
	P	6,387	4,702	2,465	1,306	1,105	950	922	486	300	56,584
Total Northern America	M	4,513	3,676	2,150	1,128	1,081	835	858	410	203	44,051
	F	4,258	2,887	1,387	905	781	742	627	448	353	41,460
	P	8,771	6,563	3,537	2,033	1,862	1,577	1,485	858	556	85,511
Total South America, Central America and the Caribbean	M	4,284	3,861	2,438	1,479	847	444	275	168	82	40,448
	F	4,869	3,746	2,428	1,428	1,099	786	560	366	287	43,068
	P	9,153	7,607	4,866	2,907	1,946	1,230	835	534	369	83,516
Africa (excl. North Africa) –											
South Africa	M	3,460	2,539	1,652	1,031	847	590	399	251	196	31,664
	F	3,315	2,319	1,511	1,132	929	844	588	418	442	32,627
	P	6,775	4,858	3,163	2,163	1,776	1,434	987	669	638	64,291
Total Africa (excl. North Africa)	M	6,638	4,510	3,032	1,989	1,623	1,112	643	379	285	61,376
	F	6,155	4,101	2,652	2,063	1,674	1,440	1,007	666	614	60,838
	P	12,793	8,611	5,684	4,052	3,297	2,552	1,650	1,045	899	122,214
Total Overseas Born											
	M	224,912	205,639	166,849	140,247	121,044	98,594	62,843	31,365	22,354	2,171,320
	F	217,518	184,745	147,743	127,335	109,351	100,993	73,291	43,266	41,819	2,151,291
	P	442,430	390,384	314,592	267,582	230,395	199,587	136,134	74,631	64,173	4,322,611
Total	M	649,719	557,697	432,773	359,939	335,777	280,750	190,019	108,821	65,261	9,218,016
	F	640,228	536,531	419,831	362,779	351,299	327,997	255,497	178,825	150,822	9,314,231
	P	1,289,947	1,094,228	852,604	722,718	687,076	608,747	445,516	287,646	216,083	18,532,247

42 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1996

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

(a) Excluding Australian-born.

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

State or Territory of arrival	Period	State or Territory of departure								Total arrivals
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	1986-91(a)	..	23,056	30,119	6,298	6,293	2,105	2,750	9,390	80,010
	1992-93	..	26,219	36,369	6,652	7,071	2,756	2,773	9,598	91,438
	1993-94	..	23,262	31,242	6,268	5,649	2,260	2,478	9,213	80,372
	1994-95	..	23,960	35,062	6,542	6,798	2,453	2,511	10,645	87,971
	1995-96	..	20,847	33,754	6,310	7,057	2,630	2,512	9,759	82,869
	1996-97p	..	21,286	39,114	6,918	7,474	2,827	2,825	11,140	91,584
Vic.	1986-91(a)	20,711	..	14,575	7,361	6,239	3,501	2,143	2,331	56,862
	1992-93	20,932	..	14,031	8,227	5,863	3,336	1,966	2,511	56,866
	1993-94	17,254	..	12,080	6,248	4,953	2,846	1,879	1,710	46,970
	1994-95	19,817	..	15,188	6,968	5,279	3,182	2,061	2,292	54,787
	1995-96	19,321	..	16,148	7,851	5,560	3,323	2,050	2,011	56,264
	1996-97p	21,306	..	18,885	8,430	6,520	3,305	2,063	2,420	62,929
Qld	1986-91(a)	49,359	23,314	..	6,277	6,334	2,769	5,379	3,386	96,817
	1992-93	56,956	32,080	..	7,983	8,316	3,741	5,854	4,037	118,967
	1993-94	48,392	30,142	..	8,199	7,318	3,656	5,620	3,733	107,060
	1994-95	52,123	30,005	..	8,818	7,397	4,066	6,001	3,851	112,262
	1995-96	49,190	25,944	..	8,684	7,916	3,971	5,512	4,645	105,863
	1996-97p	52,123	25,858	..	7,503	7,501	4,471	6,220	4,166	107,842
SA	1986-91(a)	7,285	7,200	4,413	..	2,910	759	3,220	938	26,725
	1992-93	6,655	7,530	4,318	..	3,124	838	3,020	637	26,122
	1993-94	5,816	7,331	4,243	..	2,508	878	3,061	908	24,745
	1994-95	5,660	7,297	4,840	..	2,526	752	2,730	727	24,532
	1995-96	5,947	7,015	5,414	..	2,957	848	2,898	754	25,833
	1996-97p	6,386	6,888	6,014	..	3,037	961	3,958	678	27,922
WA	1986-91(a)	8,137	7,731	6,034	2,942	..	1,104	2,549	1,032	29,529
	1992-93	7,724	7,342	5,526	3,415	..	1,298	3,381	948	29,634
	1993-94	7,107	7,035	5,927	3,360	..	1,371	2,661	1,005	28,466
	1994-95	7,712	7,399	6,779	3,813	..	1,632	3,551	1,018	31,904
	1995-96	8,517	7,297	7,610	4,073	..	1,652	2,728	951	32,828
	1996-97p	9,099	7,676	8,397	4,135	..	1,949	2,846	1,046	35,148
Tas.	1986-91(a)	2,862	3,483	2,343	933	930	..	274	234	11,058
	1992-93	2,667	3,390	2,425	915	1,046	..	447	261	11,151
	1993-94	2,307	2,956	2,070	738	935	..	321	220	9,547
	1994-95	2,283	2,670	2,269	1,035	1,175	..	448	316	10,196
	1995-96	2,090	2,828	2,624	967	1,460	..	327	235	10,531
	1996-97p	2,486	2,363	2,952	824	1,349	..	389	263	10,626
NT	1986-91(a)	3,068	2,291	3,876	2,849	2,510	347	..	439	15,380
	1992-93	3,209	2,611	4,341	3,221	3,284	348	..	391	17,405
	1993-94	2,453	3,052	4,253	2,957	2,201	271	..	425	15,612
	1994-95	3,493	2,931	4,986	3,290	2,650	450	..	609	18,409
	1995-96	2,896	2,846	4,546	3,116	2,692	296	..	558	16,950
	1996-97p	3,247	3,127	5,798	4,215	3,142	460	..	577	20,566
ACT	1986-91(a)	11,394	2,331	2,995	894	896	398	473	..	19,381
	1992-93	10,830	3,082	2,795	919	1,082	328	663	..	19,699
	1993-94	9,223	2,387	2,309	953	1,077	372	467	..	16,788
	1994-95	10,361	2,545	2,912	1,136	978	317	723	..	18,972
	1995-96	9,678	2,289	3,150	1,024	1,120	401	595	..	18,257
	1996-97p	10,547	2,038	3,251	1,082	859	366	465	..	18,608
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	108,973	82,254	69,805	31,332	29,786	12,645	18,104	18,383	371,282
	1993-94	92,552	76,165	62,124	28,723	24,641	11,654	16,487	17,214	329,560
	1994-95	101,449	76,807	72,036	31,602	26,803	12,852	18,025	19,458	359,033
	1995-96	97,639	69,066	73,246	32,025	28,762	13,121	16,622	18,913	349,395
	1996-97p	105,194	69,236	84,411	33,107	29,882	14,339	18,766	20,290	375,225

(a) Average annual.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Source of statistics

2 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 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 Natural increase is the difference between the number of births over deaths. For the compilation of population estimates births and deaths by State or Territory of usual residence are used. For preliminary population estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used, but for final estimates year and quarter of occurrence data are used to ensure the accuracy of the single year of age population estimates at ages 0–4.

Net estimated overseas migration

6 Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements (see Overseas Arrivals and Departures section below) with State or Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates

Net estimated overseas migration *continued*

from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of *category jumping*. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) may actually stay more than 12 months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. For further details see *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0).

Net estimated interstate migration

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

- Prior to June 1986, quarterly estimates were derived from records of interstate changes of addresses advised to the Department of Social Security in connection with family allowance payments. Family allowance transfer data related to children only, and interstate migration for all ages was based on the expansion of these family allowance data using ratios of adult to child populations. These ratios, calculated for each interstate flow, were based on results from the latest available census. Data from the Internal Migration Survey were used to constrain total interstate moves to those revealed by the Survey. Data derived from the ratio expansion method were subject to revision in the light of the more accurate census data. For more information on estimates of interstate migration prior to June 1986 see the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) occasional paper *Postcensal Interstate Migration Estimates, 1966–1981* which was published in April 1984.
- 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* (Cat. no. 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

Source of statistics *continued*

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* (Cat. no. 1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the Former USSR and Africa resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revision 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the 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 or Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Data for Other Territories are included in tables where specifically noted.

Corrections and imputations

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

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

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Population by Sex and Age, Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0) — issued annually
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia* (Cat. no. 3221.0) — issued annually to 1994
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0) — irregular, last issued June 1995
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0) — issued monthly

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

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

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

22 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.

23 For more information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Chris Mason on Canberra (02) 6252 6522.

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)	<p>ERP data are quarterly estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration gain. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are provided by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) Census Counts by Place of Usual Residence at the date of the latest Census of Population and Housing, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.</p> <p>The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.</p>
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 (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Return migration	Return migration is the emigration of former settlers to their country of birth.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise 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 or Territory of clearance	State or Territory of clearance refers to the State or Territory in which a passenger is cleared by Customs and Immigration authorities. Embarkation or disembarkation and clearance are usually, but not necessarily, in the same State or Territory.
State or Territory of intended residence	State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by permanent arrivals (settlers), and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which a traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
State or Territory of intended stay	Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the State or Territory in which they will spend the most time.
State or Territory of residence	State or Territory of residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by Australian residents as the one in which they live, or last lived.
State or Territory of stay	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.



FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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.

ABS Products and Services

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.

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

Steadycorn P/L: premium rate 25c/20 secs.

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of important economic statistics including the CPI.

Internet

<http://www.abs.gov.au>

A wide range of ABS information is available via the Internet, with basic statistics available for each State, Territory and Australia. We also have Key National Indicators, ABS product release details and other information of general interest.

Sales and Inquiries

client.services@abs.gov.au

National Mail Order Service
Subscription Service

(02) 6252 5249
1300 366 323

CANBERRA
SYDNEY
MELBOURNE
BRISBANE
PERTH
ADELAIDE
HOBART
DARWIN

Information Inquiries

(02) 6252 6627
(02) 9268 4611
(03) 9615 7755
(07) 3222 6351
(08) 9360 5140
(08) 8237 7100
(03) 6222 5800
(08) 8943 2111

Bookshop Sales

(02) 6207 0326
(02) 9268 4620
(03) 9615 7755
(07) 3222 6350
(08) 9360 5307
(08) 8237 7582
(03) 6222 5800
(08) 8943 2111



Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616



2341200007962
ISSN 1322-8765

RRP \$24.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 1998

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics