Australian Bureau of Statistics

2005–06

3412.0

MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 29 MAR 2007

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together statistics on international migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration within Australia and information on overseas-born residents of Australia. Australia's migration is described in the context of the Government's migration program and in comparison with international migration experienced by other countries.

DATA STATUS

Overseas migration estimates for years up to and including 2000–01 in this publication are final. For the status of overseas migration estimates for later periods, refer to paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Interstate migration estimates in this publication are final for years up to and including 2000–01 and preliminary for later periods.

Estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth is final for 30 June 2001 and earlier periods. ERP for 30 June 2002 to 30 June 2006 will be revised with the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

FEATURE ARTICLES

What If...? Overseas Migration and Australia's Future Population looks at the effect of overseas migration on population projections. The article discusses how altering the levels of NOM affects the size and age structure of the projected population of Australia.

Country of Birth of Australian Residents—Some Recent Trends looks at selected countries of birth within Australia's resident population.

NEW METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

An improved method of estimating NOM has been developed (refer to paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes). *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003), released on 10 February 2006, outlines the proposed changes. Improved estimates of NOM will be implemented in ABS population estimates in June 2007 with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). For further information relating to the improved method for estimating NOM, or the implementation of this method, see *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005), to be released on 26 April 2007, or contact Patrick Corr on Canberra (02) 6252 6411, email <patrick.corr@abs.gov.au>.

CAUTION

Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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OVERSEAS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA (CAT. NO. 3401.0)

CHAPTER 1 MAIN FEATURES

MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

- In 2005–06 Australia's population increased by 134,600 persons due to net overseas migration (NOM). This represented 51% of total population growth for the year.
- Over the past two decades the percentage contribution of NOM to Australia's population growth has fluctuated from a low of 17% in 1992–93 to a high of 56% in 1987–88 and 1988–89.
- Since 1997–98 permanent arrivals through the Skill Stream of the Migration Program have been consistently larger in number than permanent arrivals through the Family Stream as well as permanent arrivals through the Humanitarian Program.
- Skill Stream migrants accounted for 45% of all permanent arrivals to Australia in 2005–06. In comparison, Family Stream migrants accounted for 26% and Humanitarian Program migrants accounted for 9%, while Non-program migration (consisting mostly of New Zealand citizens) comprised 19% of all permanent arrivals in 2005–06.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

- In 2005–06 NOM was 134,600 persons, an increase of 8.7% from the previous year (123,800 persons). Over the twenty years to 2005–06 NOM was highest in 1988–89 (157,400 persons) and lowest in 1992–93 (30,000 persons) (data for 2005–06 is preliminary; refer to the Technical Note in this publication).
- Net long-term movement exceeded net permanent movement from 1999–2000. In 2005–06 net long-term movement and net permanent movement were 70,800 and 63,700 respectively.
- Net permanent movement was the result of 131,600 permanent arrivals and 67,900 permanent departures. Net long-term movement was the result of 326,700 long-term arrivals and 255,900 long-term departures.
- NOM made a positive contribution to the populations of all states and the Northern Territory in 2005–06. The Australian Capital Territory was the only state or territory to experience a negative effect on population due to NOM (–113 persons). New South Wales recorded the greatest gain (42,200 persons) followed by Victoria (38,600 persons).
- Persons aged 15–34 years comprised 56% of all persons added to the Australian population through NOM in 2004–05. In comparison, 28% of Australia's population were aged 15–34 years at 30 June 2005.
- Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 20% of NOM, compared with 19% of Australia's population in this age group. Those aged 65 years and over comprised less than 2% of NOM and 13% of the population.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- In 2005–06 the number of interstate movers (342,500 persons) decreased by 4.6% from the previous year (358,800 persons).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

- Of the states and territories, Queensland recorded the largest net population gain due to net interstate migration (25,800 persons) in 2005–06 while New South Wales recorded the largest net loss (–24,000 persons).
- Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia were the only states or territories to record average net gains due to interstate migration over the ten years to 2005–06 (25,700, 425 and 149 persons per year respectively).
- New South Wales and South Australia recorded the largest average net population losses due to interstate migration over the ten years to 2005–06 (–20,300 and –2,600 persons per year respectively).
- Persons aged 20–34 years accounted for 37% of all interstate moves in 2005–06, compared with 21% of the total population.
- Persons aged 50 years and over accounted for 15% of total interstate moves in 2005–06.
- The median age for interstate movers was 28 years in 2005–06.

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

- At 30 June 2006 almost one quarter (24%) of the Australian population was born overseas.
- People born in the United Kingdom accounted for 23% of all overseas-born persons in Australia's population, followed by New Zealand (10%) and Italy, China and Viet Nam (4% each).
- The proportion of people in Australia's population born in the United Kingdom and Italy declined between 1996 and 2006, while the proportion born in China and New Zealand increased. The Viet Nam-born proportion remained steady.
- The number of Australians born overseas increased by 1.5% per year on average between 1996 and 2006. This was higher than that of the Australia-born population (1.1%) and total population (1.2%).
- Between 1996 and 2006, of the 50 most common countries of birth, persons born in Sudan recorded the largest average increase (27% per year), followed by persons born in Afghanistan (13%) and Iraq (10%). The largest declines in this group were persons born in Poland, Hungary and Italy (down 2% per year each).
- Persons born in Southern and Central Asia as well as Sub-Saharan Africa recorded average increases of 6% per year, the largest growth of all major regions between 1996 and 2006.
- The two regions of North-West Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe together accounted for nearly half of overseas-born residents in Australia at 30 June 2006 (30% and 17% respectively).
- At 30 June 2001 Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%) of all states and territories, while Tasmania had the lowest proportion (11%).

CHAPTER 2 MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

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

There are challenges associated with measuring NOM. Conceptually, the measurement of NOM is based on the *actual* duration of stay of people arriving in and departing from Australia. In reality, preliminary NOM is estimated using *intended* duration of stay for overseas visitors arriving in Australia and Australian residents departing Australia, for whom actual duration of stay is not available at the time of their movement, adjusted for expected change in travel behaviour. Additionally, numbers of movements have increased over the last 20 years due to people travelling more frequently. For further clarification see Chapter 3: *Net Overseas Migration* and the Technical Note *Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

At 30 June 2006, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 20.6 million people. Over the preceding twelve months the population increased by 265,700 persons, representing a growth rate of 1.3%. In 2005–06, the estimate of NOM was 134,600 persons, representing 51% of Australia's population growth for the year. The remainder (49%) of this growth was due to natural increase.

The year ended 30 June 2006 showed a continuation of trends in population growth observed over the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and fluctuating NOM (particularly in the late 1980s and early 1990s). These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Government's immigration targets, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of long-term visitors (see Chapter 3), and prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

2.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

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

States and territories

In the year ended 30 June 2006, all states and the Northern Territory recorded population growth from both NOM and natural increase. The Australian Capital Territory, while recording growth from natural increase, recorded a small loss from NOM. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory all recorded population losses due to net interstate migration while Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded population gains.

The proportion of growth due to each component of population change varied between the states and territories. The Northern Territory recorded the highest growth rate due to natural increase (1.4% or 2,800 persons), while South Australia recorded the lowest growth rate from natural increase (0.4% or 5,900 persons). Western Australia had the highest rate contributed by NOM (1.1%, or 21,500 persons), while the Australian Capital Territory recorded a loss due to NOM of 110 persons. Queensland recorded the highest rate from net interstate migration (0.6%, or 25,800 persons), while New South Wales recorded the highest loss (down 0.4%, or –24,000 persons).

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Numbers and growth rates—2005–06

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Number ('000)									
ERP 30 June 2005	6 768.9	5 023.2	3 977.1	1 542.1	2 011.0	485.7	203.4	325.8	20 339.8
Natural increase	40.5	31.9	29.2	5.9	15.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	131.2
Net overseas migration	42.2	38.6	21.4	9.5	21.5	0.7	0.8	–0.1	134.6
Net interstate migration	–24.0	–1.9	25.8	–2.9	3.1	0.1	–0.4	0.3	. .
Growth	***58.8***	***68.5***	***76.4***	***12.6***	***39.9***	***3.3***	***3.3***	***3.0***	***265.7***
ERP 30 June 2006	6 827.7	5 091.7	4 053.4	1 554.7	2 050.9	488.9	206.7	328.8	20 605.5
Growth rate (%)									
Natural increase	0.60	0.64	0.74	0.38	0.76	0.52	1.39	0.88	0.64
Net overseas migration	0.62	0.77	0.54	0.62	1.07	0.14	0.41	–0.03	0.66
Net interstate migration	–0.35	–0.04	0.65	–0.19	0.15	0.01	–0.19	0.08	. .
Growth	***0.87***	***1.36***	***1.92***	***0.81***	***1.99***	***0.67***	***1.61***	***0.93***	***1.31***

. . not applicable

PROGRAM AND NON-PROGRAM MIGRATION[1]

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

1 Unless otherwise noted, information in this section has been obtained from the DIAC publications *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2001, Immigration Update, 2005–06* and *Settler Arrivals, 1995–96 to 2005–06—Australia, States and Territories*. It has been presented on an unadjusted basis.

PROGRAM AND NON-PROGRAM MIGRATION *continued*

In 2005–06, settlers under the Migration and Humanitarian Programs accounted for 81% (106,500 persons) of all permanent arrivals (131,600 persons). The remainder of permanent arrivals were through non-program migration (25,100 persons or 19% of all permanent arrivals), nearly all of which consisted of arrivals of New Zealand citizens (23,800 persons or 18% of all permanent arrivals). The Skill Stream of the Migration Program was the largest category in the year, with 45% (59,500 persons) of all permanent arrivals, followed by the Family Stream, with 26% (34,800 persons). The Humanitarian Program contributed 9% (12,100 persons) in 2005–06.

Trends in eligibility categories

Over the 20 years to 30 June 2006 the proportion of settler arrivals entering Australia under each eligibility category has varied. Between 1985–86 and 1996–97 the highest proportion of settlers in each year arrived under the Family Stream of the Migration Program, although this varied from a high of 54% of all arrivals during 1985–86 to a low of 41% in both 1988–89 and 1989–90. The Family Stream contributed its lowest proportion to the Migration Program in 2000–01 (19%).

The proportion of settler arrivals in the Skill Stream peaked at 40% in 1990–91 but declined to 18% in 1993–94, before increasing to its highest level in 2003–04 (46%). The Humanitarian Program contributed its highest proportion of settlers in 1993–94 (16%) and its lowest proportion in 1990–91 (6%).

Non-program migration comprised 41% of all settlers in 2000–01, the highest proportion since 1985–86. It fell to 18% in 2003–04 before rising to 19% in 2004–05 and 2005–06. The lowest level of contribution of non-program migration was in 1990–91 (9%).

Most settlers arriving in Australia without a visa are New Zealand citizens, who can travel to Australia and remain indefinitely without applying for a visa, under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement. However, as a result of the introduction of a social security arrangement between Australia and New Zealand in 2001, New Zealand citizens who arrive in Australia must obtain permanent residency if they wish to access certain social security payments.[2]

2.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Eligibility category

Source: DIAC, Immigration Update, various issues, <http://www.immi.gov.au>.

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

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

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

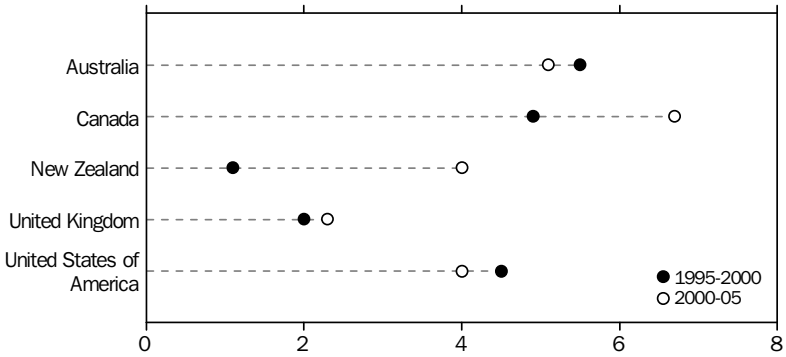
Information in this section is from the Population Division of the United Nations' *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. International migration statistics prepared therein are averaged over five years to improve comparability between countries. Note that NOM produced by the ABS differs from that produced by the United Nations, due to differences in methodology. For 1995–2000, ABS estimates NOM at an average of 94,800 per year and 117,300 for 2000–05. The UN estimates Australia's NOM at an average of 102,000 per year for 1995–2000 and 100,000 for 2000–05.

Of these five countries, the United States of America has recorded the highest net international migration gains, with an average 1.2 million people per year for 2000–05. The United States' net migration rate (net international migration as a proportion of its population) was equal third in 2000–05 (declining to 4.0 per 1,000 population).

In 2000–05 Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom all recorded similar levels of net international migration gains, with Australia's net international migration below that of Canada and the United Kingdom. However, the net migration rate for Australia was the second-highest of the selected countries after Canada in 2000–05 (5.1 for Australia, 6.7 for Canada).

Canada's net international migration was 210,000 per year on average in 2000–05 (a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 population). The United Kingdom's net international migration was higher than that of Australia in 2000–05 (137,000 per year for the United Kingdom), but with a net migration rate below Australia's (2.3 per 1,000 for the United Kingdom). New Zealand's level of net international migration rose over the past ten years, from 4,000 people per year in 1995–2000 to 16,000 people in 2000–05.

2.4 NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION RATE(a)



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

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision

CHAPTER 3 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

Migration into and out of Australia affects the size and structure of Australia's population, as well as issues such as the labour force, social and cultural concerns, the provision for education of overseas students and Australia's international obligations to assist refugees. Overseas migration has both an arrivals and departures component; and the difference between these components is known as net overseas migration (NOM). NOM is in turn a component used in the calculation of Australia's estimated resident population (ERP), as are births and deaths. The measurement of Australia's population is important to electoral distribution, government grant allocation and many other government, community and business decisions and activities.

Overseas movement and net overseas migration

In 2005–06 there were 10.7 million arrivals into Australia and 10.6 million departures, an increase of 3% in total movements on 2004–05. However, not all arrivals and departures are included in the estimation of NOM. Travellers are distinguished by whether they are travelling permanently or on a long-term or short-term basis. Permanent migration is included in NOM. Some travellers moving on a temporary basis are also included in NOM.

Most overseas movements into and out of Australia are short-term (less than 12 months duration). Of the 10.7 million arrivals in 2005–06, 95.7% (10.3 million) were short-term, 3.0% (326,700) were long-term and 1.2% (131,600) were permanent. In the same year, of the 10.6 million departures, 96.9% (10.4 million) were short-term, 2.4% (255,900) were long-term and 0.6% (67,900) were permanent departures.

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

(a) On an adjusted basis from 2001–02 on. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Overseas movement and net overseas migration continued

Movements not classified as permanent may be of long-term or short-term duration. The ABS applies a twelve-month rule to overseas movements in deciding which of these movements are included in NOM:

- Overseas visitors who stay for less than twelve months are not included in estimations of NOM;
- Overseas visitors who stay for twelve months or more are included in estimations of NOM;
- Residents departing Australia for less than twelve months are not included in estimations of NOM;
- Residents departing Australia for twelve months or more are included in estimations of NOM.

Migration adjustments are applied to arrivals and departures to account for differences between travellers' *intended* duration of travel and their *actual* duration. For more information see the Technical Note *Measuring Net Overseas Migration* in this publication. Accordingly, the four components of NOM are permanent arrivals, permanent departures, long-term arrivals and long-term departures.

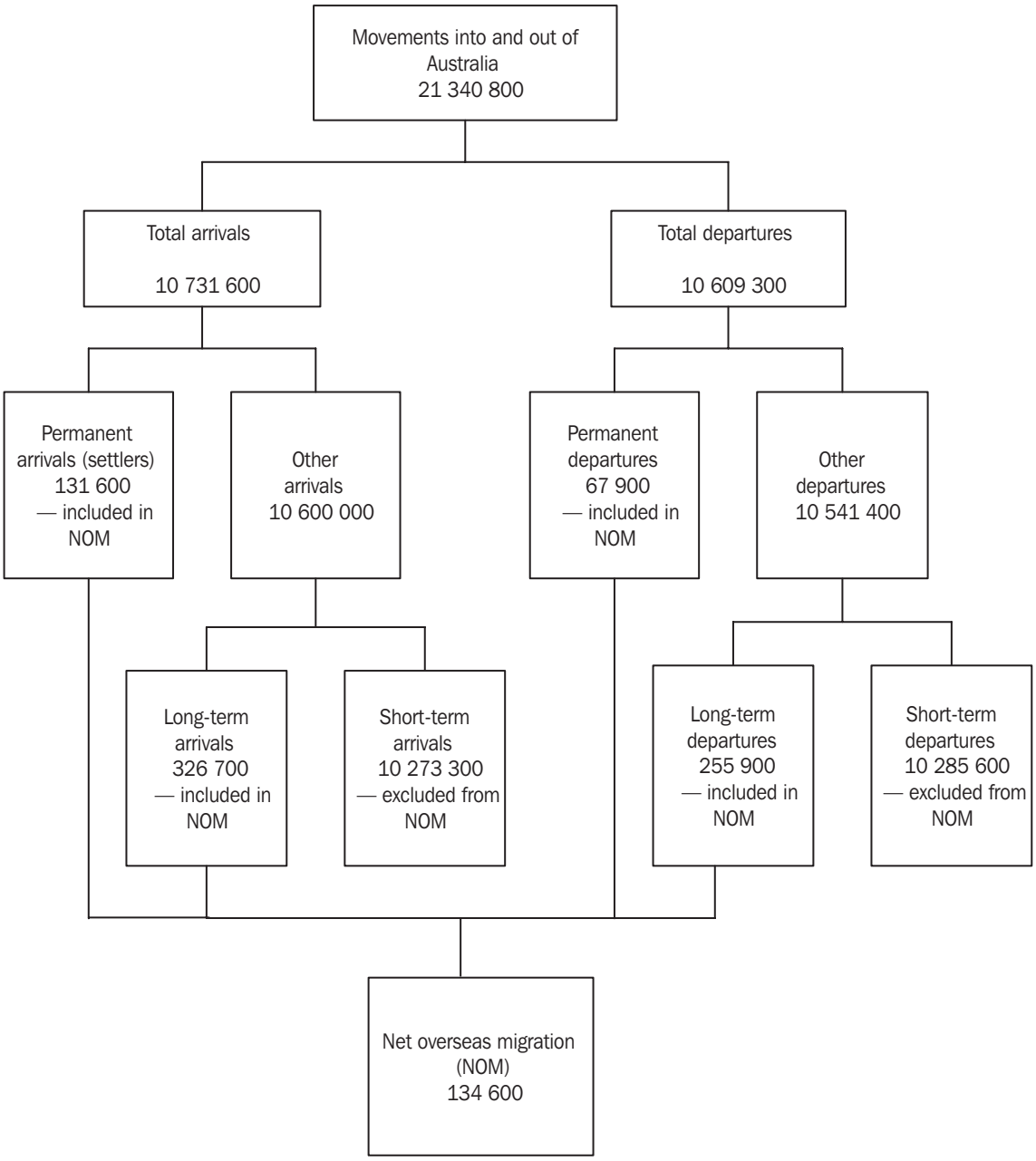
ADJUSTMENT OF COMPONENTS OF NOM

The basis for estimating the components of NOM has changed from 2001–02. Until 1996–97, a category jumping adjustment was included in the estimation of NOM. Category jumping was the net effect on NOM of changes in traveller intention from short-term to long-term or permanent, and vice versa. That is, travellers do not always stay in, or depart from, Australia for the period they initially intend.

In recent years problems were identified in the estimation of category jumping; as a result it was set to zero for the years 1997–98 to 2000–01. A provisional migration adjustment was implemented in NOM estimates from 2001–02 onwards, based on tracking actual movements of travellers over a fixed twelve-month period. An improved method for estimating NOM is expected to be introduced in 2007 (see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

Prior to the introduction of the provisional migration adjustment method, estimates of category jumping could not be disaggregated across movement categories. However, the migration adjustment has enabled long-term and short-term movements to be presented on an adjusted basis from 2001–02 to 2004–05, and permanent movements to be presented on an adjusted basis from 2001–02 to 2003–04. For more information on category jumping and the provisional migration adjustment method, see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 – Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0).

3.2 COMPONENTS OF ALL OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS—2005–06

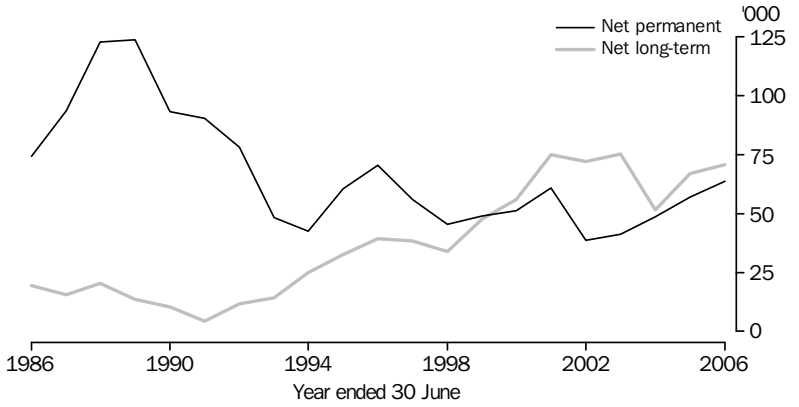


COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2005–06 net permanent movement contributed 63,700 people (or 47%) to NOM, while net long-term movement contributed 70,800 people (or 53%). Net permanent movement exceeded net long-term movement until 1999–2000, when net long-term movement first exceeded net permanent movement.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

3.3 NET PERMANENT AND NET LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)



(a) On an adjusted basis from 2001–02 on. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

The total volume of long-term movements (that is, both arrivals and departures) has exceeded that of permanent movements since 1985–86. In 2005–06 there were nearly three times as many long-term movements as permanent movements: long-term movements comprised 326,700 long-term arrivals and 255,900 long-term departures; permanent movements comprised 131,600 permanent (settler) arrivals and 67,900 permanent departures.

Apart from permanent arrivals all four components of NOM have increased throughout the last two decades. Permanent departures have increased in most years since 1985–86. Between 1985–86 and 2005–06 permanent departures increased by an average of 7% per year, and increased by 15% from 2004–05 to 2005–06.

Long-term arrivals and departures both increased by an average 6% per year between 1985–86 and 2005–06. There were large increases in long-term arrivals and long-term departures from 2000–01 to 2001–02, when the ABS changed the method used to estimate NOM.

Increases in permanent arrivals were smaller and less consistent over the same period. Permanent arrivals increased by an average of 2% per year.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS

The birthplace of people migrating to Australia permanently is one important factor in this country's ethnic diversity. Permanent arrivals presented in this section are not adjusted for difference between initial reported intentions to stay, and actual duration of stay. The country of birth of permanent and long-term arrivals is not available on an adjusted basis. Only permanent arrivals are presented here, as adjustments to permanent arrivals are small relative to permanent arrivals themselves, whereas adjustments to long-term arrivals (which also contribute to the measurement of NOM) are proportionally much larger.

In the year ending 30 June 2006 there were 131,600 permanent arrivals (on an unadjusted basis). This is the highest number of permanent arrivals since 1988–89 (145,300).

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS *continued*

The United Kingdom and New Zealand have contributed the greatest numbers of permanent arrivals to Australia for all but two years since 1985–86. Apart from the top two, there has been considerable variation in the ranking over the last two decades, although Asian countries have dominated.

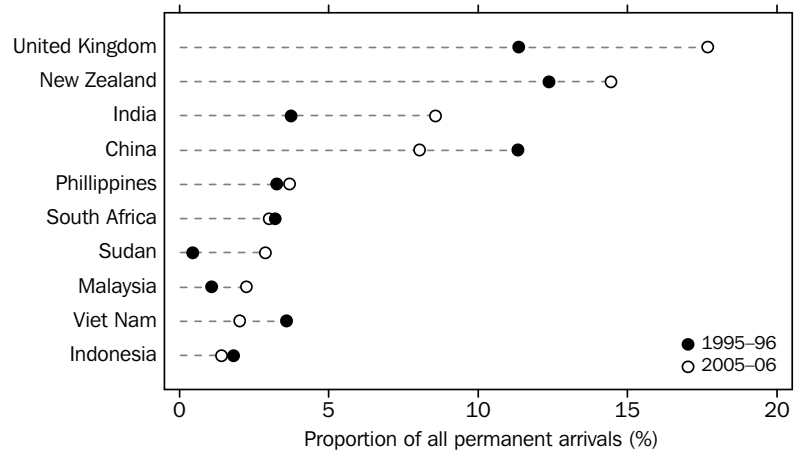
Viet Nam was in the top five countries of birth for permanent arrivals from 1985–86 to 1994–95. It remained in the top ten countries of birth until 1998–99 and returned to tenth place in 2005–06. In 1987–88 and 1988–89 the Philippines was the third ranked country and has remained in the top ten countries since 1985–86.

Since 1985–86 China has remained in the top ten countries of birth for permanent arrivals, being third for the period 1995–96 to 2004–05. Hong Kong remained in the top ten countries of birth for permanent arrivals from 1985–86 until 1998–99. India has remained in the top ten since 1988–89 and South Africa also featured in the top ten countries in sixteen of the last twenty years.

In more recent years the number of Sudan-born and Singapore-born permanent arrivals has increased and both have been in the top ten countries of birth since 2002–03 and 2003–04 respectively. Sudan-born permanent arrivals increased almost every year from 1990–91 (50) to 2004–05 (5650).

After the United Kingdom (first) and New Zealand (second), in 2005–06 the top ten countries of birth of permanent arrivals comprised India (third) and China (fourth) – both large contributors over last decade; South-east Asian countries Philippines (fifth), Malaysia (eighth), Singapore (ninth) and Viet Nam (tenth); South Africa (sixth) and Sudan (seventh).

3.4 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Selected countries of birth

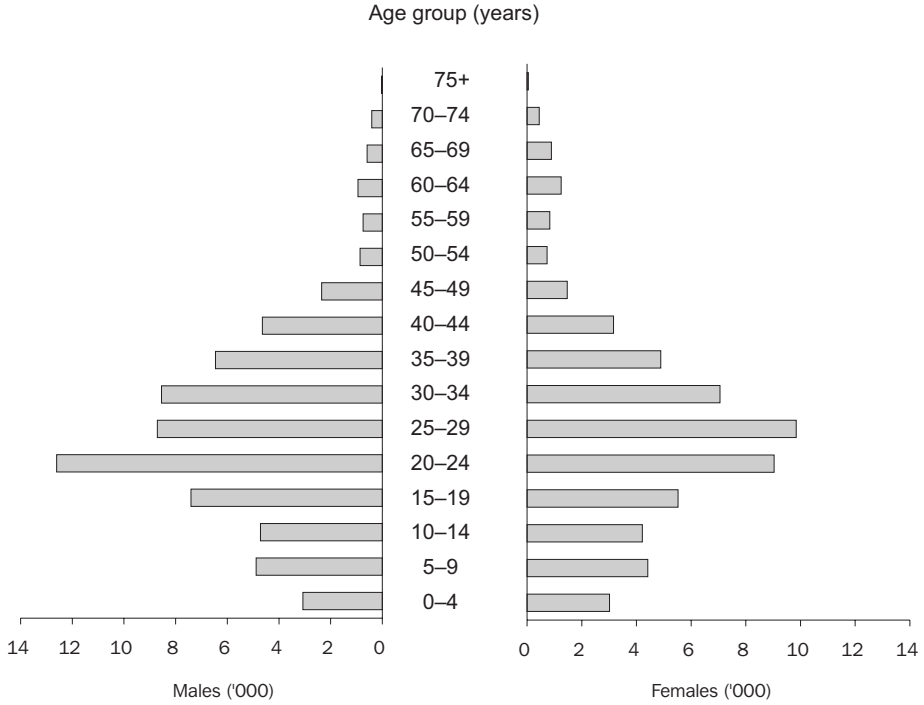


AGE AND SEX

The main effect of NOM on the age structure of Australia's population is to contribute a larger proportion of persons of early working age. Net overseas migration has little effect on the sex ratio or the overall age structure of the population.

In 2004–05, 56% of NOM was comprised of persons aged 15–34 years. In comparison, 28% of Australia's population were aged 15–34 years. Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 20% of NOM and 20% of Australia's population, and persons aged 65 years and over comprised 2% of NOM but 13% of Australia's population.

3.5 NOM, AGE AND SEX PROFILE—2004–05



STATES AND TERRITORIES

NOM has a significant impact on the population of Australia's states and territories. Overseas migration varies between states and territories and over time. This is true both for NOM and for the net overseas migration rate (NOM per 1,000 population).

In numeric terms, the largest levels of NOM went to the most populous states. In 2005–06, New South Wales' NOM was 42,200, followed by Victoria (38,550) and Queensland (21,380). The Australian Capital Territory's NOM was negative (–110) and Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded the next smallest levels of NOM (690 and 840 respectively). In recent years, South Australia's NOM has more than doubled, from 4,310 in 2003–04 to 9,500 in 2005–06.

Over the last 20 years the overseas migration rate for Western Australia has been consistently higher than that for Australia; that is, the effect of NOM on Western Australia's population has been greater than that of NOM on Australia's population as a whole. For the years prior to 2003–04 New South Wales also had a higher overseas migration rate than Australia.

Victoria's overseas migration rate has been similar to that of Australia since 1985–86. Migration rates for the remaining states and territories were generally below the Australian rate for the period, with Queensland's rate higher in 2001–02 to 2004–05 and the Northern Territory's rate higher for some years.

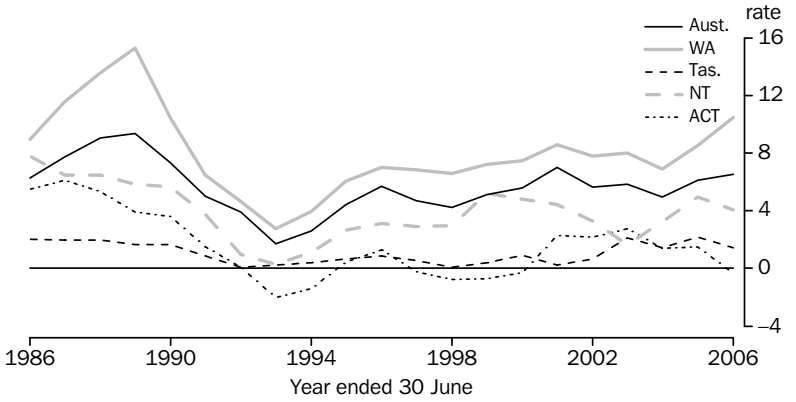
STATES AND TERRITORIES

continued

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

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

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



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

3.8 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION			
	Net overseas migration(a)	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*	*At end of period*	*Growth*(b)	*Growth*	*NOM proportion of total growth*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1985–86	100.4	239.1	116.1	123.0	16 018.4	230.0	1.46	43.6
1986–87	125.7	242.8	116.1	126.7	16 263.9	245.5	1.53	51.2
1987–88	149.3	246.2	120.5	125.7	16 532.2	268.3	1.65	55.7
1988–89	157.4	250.2	118.8	131.4	16 814.4	282.3	1.71	55.8
1989–90	124.6	257.5	125.1	132.4	17 065.1	250.7	1.49	49.7
1990–91	86.4	261.2	119.6	141.6	17 284.0	218.9	1.28	39.5
1991–92	68.6	259.2	120.8	138.4	17 494.7	210.6	1.22	32.6
1992–93	30.0	260.0	121.3	138.6	17 667.1	172.4	0.99	17.4
1993–94	46.5	258.3	123.5	134.8	17 854.7	187.6	1.06	24.8
1994–95	80.1	258.2	126.2	132.0	18 071.8	217.0	1.22	36.9
1995–96	104.1	250.4	126.4	124.0	18 310.7	239.0	1.32	43.6
1996–97	87.1	253.7	127.3	126.4	18 517.6	206.9	1.13	42.1
1997–98	79.2	249.1	129.3	119.9	18 711.3	193.7	1.05	40.9
1998–99	96.5	250.0	128.3	121.7	18 925.9	214.6	1.15	45.0
1999–2000	107.3	249.3	128.4	120.9	19 153.4	227.5	1.20	47.1
2000–01	135.7	247.5	128.9	118.6	19 413.2	259.9	1.36	52.2
2001–02	110.6	247.4	130.3	117.2	19 641.0	227.7	1.17	48.5
2002–03	116.5	247.4	132.2	115.2	19 872.6	231.7	1.18	50.3
2003–04	100.0	252.1	133.2	118.9	20 091.5	218.9	1.10	45.7
2004–05	123.8	255.8	131.4	124.5	20 339.8	248.3	1.24	49.9
2005–06	134.6	264.3	133.1	131.2	20 605.5	265.7	1.31	50.6

(a) Figures for years to 1996–97 include an adjustment for category jumping. From 1997–98 to 2000–01 inclusive, category jumping was set to zero. For 2001–02 on, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple movement. See paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration between census years are due to intercensal discrepancy.

3.9 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT			
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	*Category jumping*(a)	*Net overseas migration*
1985–86	92 590	18 100	93 806	74 363	6 425	100 359
1986–87	113 541	19 928	90 922	75 393	16 589	125 730
1987–88	143 466	20 471	98 750	78 553	6 149	149 341
1988–89	145 316	21 647	104 564	90 991	20 195	157 436
1989–90	121 227	27 857	110 695	100 199	20 781	124 647
1990–91	121 688	31 130	114 711	110 512	–8 325	86 432
1991–92	107 391	29 122	126 781	115 162	–21 308	68 580
1992–93	76 330	27 905	127 436	113 190	–32 629	30 042
1993–94	69 768	27 280	137 600	112 707	–20 832	46 549
1994–95	87 428	26 948	151 095	118 533	–12 917	80 125
1995–96	99 139	28 670	163 578	124 386	–5 524	104 137
1996–97	85 752	29 857	175 249	136 748	–7 317	87 079
1997–98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	—	79 162
1998–99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	—	96 483
1999–2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	—	107 275
2000–01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	—	135 673
2001–02(b)	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	. .	110 556
2002–03(b)	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	. .	116 498
2003–04(b)	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	. .	99 966
2004–05(b)	116 090	59 185	314 980	248 122	. .	123 763
2005–06(b)	131 593	67 853	326 689	255 869	. .	134 560

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures for years to 1996–97 include an adjustment for category jumping. From 1997–98 to 2000–01 inclusive, category jumping was set to zero. See paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) From 2001–02 onwards, migration adjustment has been distributed between the components of permanent and long-term movement. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.10 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES		
	Permanent (settler)	*Long-term residents*	*Long-term visitors*	*Permanent*	*Long-term residents*	*Long-term visitors*
1985–86	92 590	56 557	37 249	18 100	49 694	24 669
1986–87	113 541	53 597	37 325	19 928	48 854	26 540
1987–88	143 466	54 786	43 964	20 471	50 499	28 054
1988–89	145 316	53 798	50 766	21 647	57 733	33 258
1989–90	121 227	53 967	56 728	27 857	62 300	37 899
1990–91	121 688	59 062	55 649	31 130	66 883	43 629
1991–92	107 391	62 920	63 861	29 122	67 191	47 971
1992–93	76 330	69 594	57 842	27 905	65 446	47 744
1993–94	69 768	75 600	62 000	27 280	64 786	47 921
1994–95	87 428	79 063	72 032	26 948	68 377	50 156
1995–96	99 139	79 206	84 372	28 670	70 253	54 133
1996–97	85 752	80 170	95 079	29 857	73 777	62 971
1997–98	77 327	84 358	103 756	31 985	79 422	74 872
1998–99	84 143	67 910	119 892	35 181	82 861	57 420
1999–2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	41 078	84 918	71 850
2000–01	107 366	82 893	158 311	46 521	92 945	73 431
2001–02	88 900	88 598	175 873	48 241	92 071	79 375
2002–03	93 914	95 784	184 095	50 463	86 211	82 894
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 327	59 078	84 336	93 282
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	62 606	91 635	94 707
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	67 853	98 113	92 175

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

3.11 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia*(a)
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM ARRIVALS(b)									
1985–86	73 786	46 645	23 323	10 464	21 731	2 111	2 254	6 082	186 396
1986–87	82 282	50 663	24 930	10 713	25 865	1 992	2 039	5 978	204 462
1987–88	96 824	58 514	33 495	11 378	31 458	2 187	2 172	6 188	242 216
1988–89	97 685	59 693	35 681	12 038	34 866	1 998	1 995	5 923	249 879
1989–90	92 007	58 022	30 532	11 345	30 212	2 055	1 946	5 803	231 922
1990–91	94 578	59 081	32 160	12 061	28 644	2 028	1 925	5 922	236 399
1991–92	98 659	57 848	32 401	10 625	25 455	1 851	1 523	5 810	234 172
1992–93	84 421	48 591	29 459	9 945	22 476	1 979	1 393	5 502	203 766
1993–94	87 870	46 969	30 126	9 672	24 086	1 943	1 499	5 203	207 368
1994–95	99 006	54 850	35 513	10 802	27 918	2 189	1 984	6 261	238 523
1995–96	110 240	61 036	39 217	11 429	30 094	2 255	2 074	6 372	262 717
1996–97	107 076	60 061	41 423	11 197	31 052	2 156	2 021	5 951	261 001
1997–98	108 138	60 664	42 999	11 434	31 952	2 000	2 138	5 955	265 441
1998–99	114 103	63 010	41 815	11 073	31 731	1 959	2 399	5 817	271 945
1999–2000	130 069	69 743	48 766	11 773	34 382	2 205	2 414	5 728	305 121
2000–01	155 501	81 351	55 168	10 795	36 130	1 740	2 406	5 412	348 570
2001–02	144 441	83 181	60 711	13 781	38 645	2 731	2 597	7 256	353 371
2002–03	147 345	91 058	64 447	15 394	42 615	3 108	2 564	7 245	373 793
2003–04	155 162	101 018	67 272	18 025	45 970	3 353	2 755	7 755	401 316
2004–05	165 216	106 093	71 501	20 876	48 592	3 707	2 661	8 265	426 920
2005–06	171 015	113 468	77 391	25 220	54 685	3 849	3 105	8 668	457 414
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM DEPARTURES(c)									
1985–86	35 410	21 825	12 749	5 739	9 443	1 282	1 140	4 874	92 462
1986–87	36 278	21 950	13 776	5 366	10 648	1 282	1 183	4 838	95 321
1987–88	37 740	22 813	13 838	5 710	11 398	1 358	1 212	4 955	99 024
1988–89	42 970	25 083	16 746	6 353	13 515	1 406	1 216	5 349	112 638
1989–90	48 046	29 220	20 115	6 601	16 077	1 483	1 201	5 313	128 056
1990–91	54 628	33 543	21 309	7 007	17 040	1 559	1 227	5 329	141 642
1991–92	58 388	34 311	21 148	6 766	15 489	1 649	1 246	5 287	144 284
1992–93	58 033	32 978	20 946	6 850	14 304	1 582	1 121	5 281	141 095
1993–94	57 114	31 560	21 832	6 732	14 905	1 553	1 158	5 133	139 987
1994–95	57 884	32 335	23 192	7 260	15 868	1 723	1 451	5 768	145 481
1995–96	60 193	33 826	25 398	7 481	17 065	1 785	1 480	5 828	153 056
1996–97	66 908	37 278	27 583	7 766	17 871	1 836	1 428	5 850	166 605
1997–98	76 295	41 351	30 509	8 274	19 959	1 961	1 578	6 197	186 279
1998–99	73 015	38 319	28 105	8 391	18 350	1 788	1 393	6 042	175 462
1999–2000	86 380	42 761	31 252	7 944	20 389	1 770	1 472	5 827	197 846
2000–01	96 882	46 015	34 165	8 030	19 867	1 639	1 528	4 693	212 897
2001–02	93 101	48 932	35 845	9 300	21 338	2 249	2 453	6 419	219 687
2002–03	91 539	49 720	36 686	9 462	21 413	2 213	2 130	6 363	219 568
2003–04	98 048	54 285	39 754	10 368	23 433	2 326	1 844	6 614	236 696
2004–05	102 567	56 546	43 131	10 757	24 440	2 457	1 847	7 190	248 947
2005–06	104 845	58 525	45 103	12 107	25 545	2 620	1 829	7 542	258 141

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

(b) Unadjusted. Comprises permanent arrivals, Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more and long-term visitor arrivals who reported an intention to stay in Australia for 12 months or more. See paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Unadjusted. Comprises permanent departures, Australian residents who reported an intended absence of 12 months or more and departures of overseas visitors who resided in Australia for 12 months or more. See paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.11 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia* (a)
					CATEGORY JUMPING (b)				
1985–86	2 546	1 600	808	359	748	61	91	212	6 425
1986–87	6 689	4 123	2 017	853	2 097	160	166	484	16 589
1987–88	2 406	1 551	785	284	785	62	67	209	6 149
1988–89	7 921	4 804	2 841	980	2 814	164	165	506	20 195
1989–90	8 238	5 211	2 725	1 018	2 703	188	173	525	20 781
1990–91	–3 454	–2 025	–1 108	–435	–999	–61	–77	–166	–8 325
1991–92	–9 093	–5 175	–3 003	–962	–2 301	–166	–113	–495	–21 308
1992–93	–13 760	–7 648	–4 794	–1 549	–3 532	–294	–228	–824	–32 629
1993–94	–8 827	–4 711	–3 053	–946	–2 463	–198	–146	–488	–20 832
1994–95	–5 170	–3 220	–1 741	–659	–1 542	–156	–66	–363	–12 917
1995–96	–2 002	–1 518	–768	–295	–690	–72	–25	–154	–5 524
1996–97	–2 877	–1 705	–1 220	–325	–901	–66	–52	–171	–7 317
1997–98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998–99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999–2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000–01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001–02	–6 929	–13 997	1 622	–1 683	–2 337	–175	511	–139	–23 128
2002–03	–14 887	–14 561	–639	–2 028	–5 627	119	–109	3	–37 727
2003–04	–27 294	–21 713	–2 119	–3 352	–8 903	–327	–263	–685	–64 654
2004–05	–27 444	–17 255	1 185	–3 099	–6 992	–205	190	–589	–54 210
2005–06	–23 939	–16 392	–10 908	–3 618	–7 647	–537	–433	–1 239	–64 713
					NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION				
1985–86	40 922	26 420	11 382	5 084	13 036	890	1 205	1 420	100 359
1986–87	52 693	32 836	13 171	6 200	17 314	870	1 022	1 624	125 730
1987–88	61 490	37 252	20 442	5 952	20 845	891	1 027	1 442	149 341
1988–89	62 636	39 414	21 776	6 665	24 165	756	944	1 080	157 436
1989–90	52 199	34 013	13 142	5 762	16 838	760	918	1 015	124 647
1990–91	36 496	23 513	9 743	4 619	10 605	408	621	427	86 432
1991–92	31 178	18 362	8 250	2 897	7 665	36	164	28	68 580
1992–93	12 628	7 965	3 719	1 546	4 640	103	44	–603	30 042
1993–94	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	–418	46 549
1994–95	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1995–96	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1996–97	37 291	21 078	12 620	3 106	12 280	254	541	–70	87 079
1997–98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	–242	79 162
1998–99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	–225	96 483
1999–2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	–99	107 275
2000–01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001–02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003–04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
2004–05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2005–06	42 231	38 551	21 380	9 495	21 493	692	843	–113	134 560

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Figures for years to 1996–97 include an adjustment for category jumping. From 1997–98 to 2000–01 inclusive, category jumping was set to zero. For 2001–02 on, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple movement. See paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.12 PERMANENT ARRIVALS(a), Country of birth

	China(b)	*India*	*Indonesia*	*Malaysia*	*New Zealand*	*Philippines*	*South Africa*	*Sudan*	*United Kingdom*	*Viet Nam*	*Total*
1985–86	3 138	2 135	1 083	2 284	13 284	4 128	3 132	74	14 709	7 168	92 590
1986–87	2 693	2 540	1 385	3 946	13 584	6 409	4 671	61	20 235	6 645	113 541
1987–88	3 281	3 041	1 243	6 239	20 907	10 429	3 791	77	24 587	5 962	143 466
1988–89	3 819	3 109	1 422	7 681	23 539	9 204	3 024	112	23 933	7 971	145 316
1989–90	3 069	3 016	1 252	6 417	11 178	6 080	2 424	64	23 521	11 156	121 227
1990–91	3 256	5 081	1 071	5 744	7 467	6 388	2 084	52	20 746	13 248	121 688
1991–92	3 388	5 608	1 145	3 123	7 242	5 917	1 274	92	14 465	9 592	107 391
1992–93	3 046	3 553	1 184	1 555	6 694	3 731	1 021	112	9 484	5 651	76 330
1993–94	2 740	2 643	622	1 252	7 772	4 179	1 654	340	8 963	5 434	69 768
1994–95	3 708	3 908	1 013	1 107	10 498	4 116	2 792	361	10 689	5 097	87 428
1995–96	11 247	3 700	1 793	1 081	12 265	3 232	3 190	452	11 268	3 567	99 139
1996–97	7 761	2 681	1 750	1 056	13 072	2 808	3 211	365	9 674	2 966	85 752
1997–98	4 338	2 786	1 917	931	14 723	2 769	4 281	430	9 193	2 311	77 327
1998–99	6 133	2 557	2 491	1 296	18 677	3 318	5 024	566	8 785	2 137	84 143
1999–2000	6 809	4 631	2 943	1 771	21 889	3 186	5 691	594	9 201	1 502	92 272
2000–01	8 762	6 336	3 921	2 222	25 165	3 123	5 754	1 145	9 037	1 639	107 366
2001–02	6 708	5 091	4 221	1 939	15 663	2 837	5 714	1 078	8 749	1 919	88 900
2002–03	6 664	5 783	3 026	2 686	12 368	3 190	4 603	2 775	12 508	2 568	93 914
2003–04	8 784	8 135	2 584	3 718	14 418	4 111	5 849	4 591	18 272	2 212	111 590
2004–05	11 095	9 414	1 930	2 936	17 345	4 239	4 594	5 654	18 220	2 203	123 424
2005–06	10 581	11 286	1 853	2 967	19 033	4 871	3 953	3 783	23 290	2 661	131 593

(a) Unadjusted. See paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

CHAPTER 4

WHAT IF...? OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Net overseas migration (NOM) makes an important contribution to Australia's population size and growth. It has been estimated that, of the growth in Australia's population of 11.5 million people between 1947 and the end of the 20th century, around 7 million was due to the net gain of immigrants and their descendants.[3]

This article examines the effect of different levels of NOM on the future populations of Australia and the states and territories, when the other components of population change (fertility, mortality and net interstate migration) are held constant.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections illustrate growth and change in the population if certain assumptions of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration were to prevail in the future. They are not intended to be predictions or forecasts but illustrate a range of possible future outcomes, although there can be no certainty that any particular outcome will be realised.

Assumptions of future fertility, mortality and net interstate migration used in this article were taken from *Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0) published in November 2005. These were:

- a total fertility rate for Australia declining to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018, and remaining constant thereafter (the 'medium' fertility scenario);
- life expectancy at birth for Australia increasing to 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females by 2050–51, and remaining constant thereafter (the 'medium' mortality scenario); and
- 'medium' levels of net interstate migration.

A range of levels of net overseas migration have been chosen to illustrate its effect on Australia's future population. These levels include the 'high' (140,000 people per year), 'medium' (110,000) and 'low' (80,000) assumptions from *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0), as well as a wider range, from 50,000 to 150,000 people per year. A zero NOM assumption has also been included to illustrate the overall effect of NOM.

The age distribution of assumed NOM is the same for all assumed levels. It is based on the age distribution of components of NOM in 2003 and 2004 and is held constant throughout the projected period.

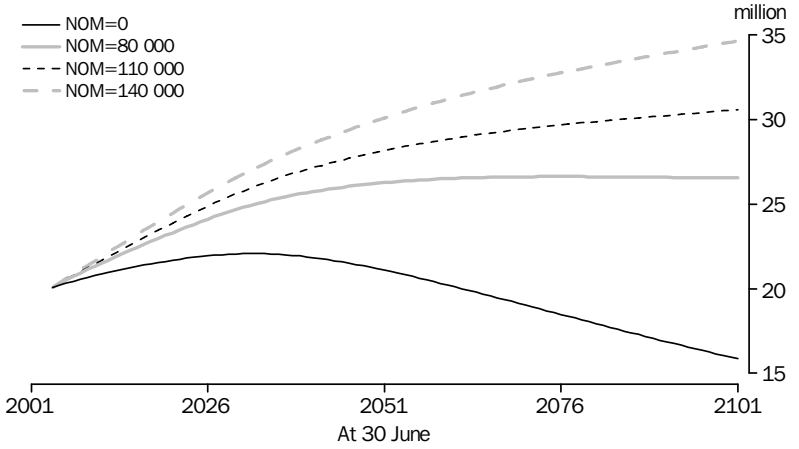
For more information on how ABS produces population projections see *Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

3 ABS 2001, *Year Book, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 1301.0) ABS, Canberra.

FUTURE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA

Under the high (140,000) and low (80,000) NOM assumptions, and assuming fertility and mortality remain at the levels specified above, Australia's population could vary by 3.8 million in 2051, and by 8.1 million in 2101. If NOM were to continue at 140,000 people per year, Australia's population would reach 30.1 million by 2051 and 34.7 million by 2101 (graph 4.1). The medium NOM assumption of 110,000 people per year would result in a population of 28.2 million in 2051 and 30.6 million by 2101. The low NOM assumption of 80,000 people per year would result in Australia's population increasing gradually to reach a plateau of around 26.5 million mid-century.

4.1 PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia—Varying NOM assumptions

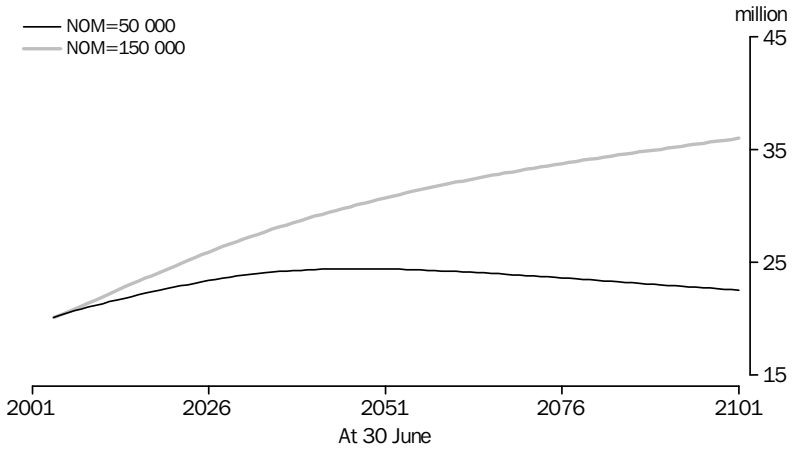


A scenario of zero NOM allows an assessment of the total effect of different levels of net overseas migration on Australia's population. If there was zero NOM, Australia's population would peak at 22.1 million in 2032, before declining to 21.1 million in 2051 and 15.9 million in 2101. Net overseas migration of 110,000 people per year would result in a population of 28.2 million in 2051, around 7.1 million more than if NOM was zero over the period. By 2101 there would be 14.7 million more people in Australia under the same assumption.

If NOM was 50,000 people per year, considerably lower than current levels of around 120,000 people per year, Australia's population would peak at 24.4 million in 2047 before declining to 22.6 million by 2101 (graph 4.2). In contrast, if NOM were to increase to 150,000 people per year, the population would reach 30.7 million in 2051 and 36.0 million in 2101. A difference of 100,000 people per year could therefore result in a difference of 6.3 million people by 2051, and 13.4 million by 2101.

FUTURE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA *continued*

4.2 PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia—Varying NOM assumptions



4.3 PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia—Varying NOM assumptions(a)

	PROJECTED POPULATION					GROWTH RATE(c)		POPULATION AT 2051			PEAK POPULATION	
	2004	*2011*	*2021*	*2051*	*2101*	*2004–2011*	*2041–2051*	*Median age*	*Under 15 years*	*65 years and over*		
NOM(b)	mill.	mill.	mill.	mill.	mill.	%	%	years	%	%	year	mill.
0	20.1	20.9	21.7	21.1	15.9	0.5	–0.4	48.8	13.9	30.1	2 032	22.1
50 000	20.1	21.4	22.8	24.4	22.6	0.9	—	46.8	14.5	27.9	2 049	24.4
75 000	20.1	21.5	23.2	26.0	25.9	1.0	0.2	46.1	14.7	27.0	2 068	26.2
80 000	20.1	21.5	23.3	26.3	26.6	1.0	0.2	46.0	14.8	26.8	2 077	26.6
100 000	20.1	21.6	23.7	27.6	29.3	1.1	0.3	45.5	15.0	26.2	(d). .	(d). .
110 000	20.1	21.7	23.9	28.2	30.6	1.1	0.4	45.2	15.1	25.8	(d). .	(d). .
125 000	20.1	21.8	24.1	29.1	32.6	1.2	0.5	44.9	15.2	25.4	(d). .	(d). .
140 000	20.1	21.9	24.5	30.1	34.7	1.2	0.6	44.6	15.3	25.0	(d). .	(d). .
150 000	20.1	22.0	24.6	30.7	36.0	1.3	0.6	44.4	15.4	24.7	(d). .	(d). .

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Assuming a total fertility rate of 1.7 babies per woman from 2018 and life expectancy at birth increasing to 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females by 2050–51.
(b) Assumed level of net overseas migration per year.
(c) Average annual growth rate.
(d) Population does not peak during the 2004–2101 period.

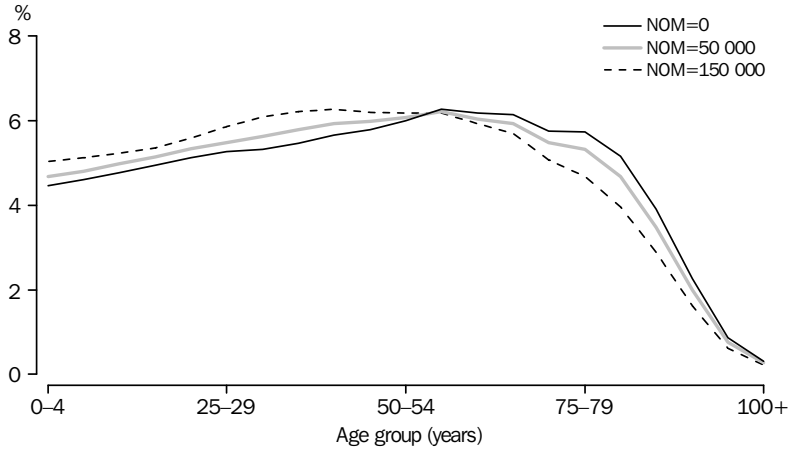
FUTURE AGE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIA

Net overseas migration affects the size of the population more than its age structure. Upon entry to Australia migrants have a slightly younger age structure than the Australian population overall, however, they age along with the rest of the population. Even large differences in NOM have a relatively small effect on the future age distribution of the population. This is demonstrated by both the median age of the population and proportions of the population in different age groups.

If NOM was 50,000 people per year the median age of Australia's population in 2051 would be 46.8 years, while a level of 150,000 people per year would result in a median age only 2.4 years lower, of 44.4 years. In 2101 the difference in median age would be even less (1.9 years).

Similarly, a level of 50,000 NOM per year would result in 14% of Australia's population in 2051 being aged under 15 years, while 150,000 NOM per year would result in only a slightly higher proportion (15%). The proportion of older people would also show little variation by 2051, with 28% of Australia's population aged 65 years and over under a 50,000 NOM scenario and 25% aged 65 years and over under the 150,000 NOM scenario.

4.4 PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia—Age structure in 2051



FUTURE POPULATIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

The effect of different levels of NOM on the future populations of the states and territories varies considerably. The following analysis examines the differences in projected population size in 2051 resulting from the high and low NOM assumptions for each state and territory, compared with the zero NOM assumption.

Each state and territory's share of Australia's NOM is assumed to remain constant from 2008 onwards, at recently observed levels (table 4.5). New South Wales receives the highest proportion of NOM of the states and territories, followed by Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia. Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory receive only small proportions of NOM.

4.5 PROJECTED POPULATION, Varying NOM Assumptions—States and territories—2051

	NOM ASSUMPTIONS				POPULATON 2004	PROJECTED POPULATION 2051 WITH VARYING NOM			
	Proportion(a)	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*		*Zero*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*
	%	no.	no.	no.	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	35.6	28 500	39 200	49 800	6 720.8	6 158.8	8 042.8	8 742.7	9 451.2
Victoria	25.5	20 400	28 100	35 700	4 963.0	4 765.0	6 090.7	6 574.1	7 066.6
Queensland	20.0	16 000	22 000	28 000	3 888.1	5 531.5	6 529.5	6 899.0	7 274.0
South Australia	3.5	2 800	3 900	4 900	1 532.7	1 331.0	1 514.3	1 580.7	1 647.8
Western Australia	13.8	11 000	15 200	19 300	1 978.1	2 239.2	2 915.2	3 164.5	3 419.0
Tasmania	0.5	400	550	700	482.2	415.9	443.1	453.0	463.1
Northern Territory	0.6	480	660	840	199.8	298.5	336.0	350.0	363.9
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	400	550	700	324.1	359.4	390.6	401.6	412.5
Australia(b)	**100.0**	**80 000**	**110 000**	**140 000**	**20 091.5**	**21 103.2**	**26 271.2**	**28 169.7**	**30 102.1**

(a) Assumed proportion of Australia's NOM from 2008.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

As the three most populous states (New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland) receive the largest proportions of NOM, they are projected to continue to record the largest population gains from NOM.

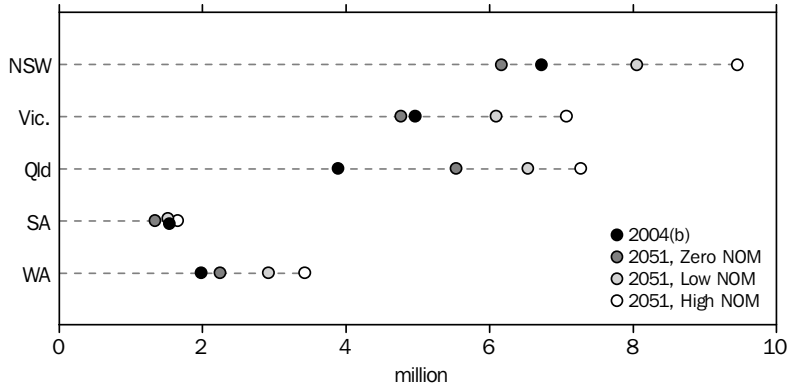
For New South Wales, the low and high NOM scenarios would contribute 1.9 and 3.3 million people respectively to the population in 2051, compared to the zero NOM assumption (graph 4.6). Similarly, Victoria's population would have 1.3 and 2.3 million more people respectively, compared to the zero NOM assumption. Queensland's population could increase between 1.0 and 1.7 million people due to NOM, compared to the zero NOM assumption, depending on the low or high assumption.

For Western Australia the low and high NOM scenarios would contribute 0.7 and 1.2 million people respectively to the population in 2051, compared to the zero NOM assumption.

FUTURE POPULATIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

For South Australia, the low and high levels of NOM would contribute 183,200 and 316,700 people respectively by 2051 compared to the zero NOM assumption. However, the level of NOM under both assumptions is insufficient to offset losses due to a decrease in the other components of population change from around 2030–2036 onwards. Under the low NOM assumption (2,800 people per year) South Australia's population is projected to peak at 1.62 million in 2029 and to decrease to 1.51 million in 2051, while under the high assumption (4,900 people per year) the population would peak at 1.69 million in 2035 before decreasing to 1.65 million in 2051. Note however that South Australia's NOM has increased since these projections were produced, from 4,300 in 2003–04 to 9,500 in 2005–06.

4.6 PROJECTED POPULATION, With and without NOM(a)—2004 and 2051



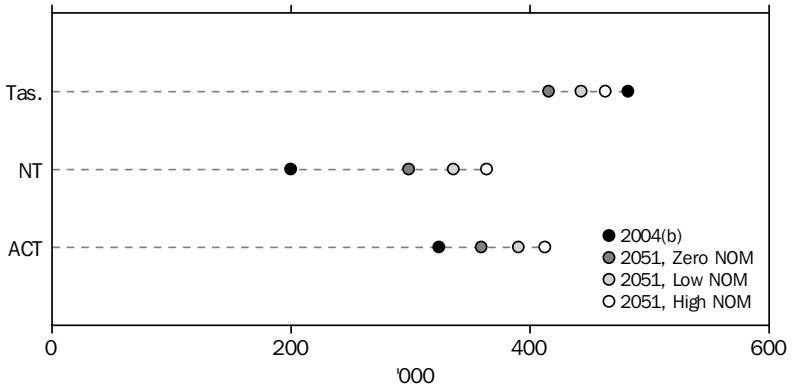
(a) See table 4.5 for assumed levels of net overseas migration.
(b) Estimated resident population.

Lower levels of net overseas migration are assumed for the smaller states and territories. Along with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania is assumed to receive the smallest proportion of Australia's total net overseas migration (table 4.5). Compared to the zero NOM assumption, the low assumption would add 27,000 people to Tasmania's population by 2051 while the high assumption would add 47,200 people (graph 4.7). Despite this, Tasmania's population could begin to decrease from around 2023–2026, as it moves from a state of natural increase (where births exceed deaths) to natural decrease (where deaths exceed births). Under the low NOM assumption (400 people per year) Tasmania's population is projected to peak at 501,200 in 2022 and decrease to 443,100 in 2051, while under the high NOM assumption (700 people per year) the population would peak at 508,200 in 2025 before decreasing to 463,100 in 2051.

Under the low assumption, NOM would add 37,600 people to the Northern Territory's population by 2051 compared to the zero NOM assumption, while the high assumption would add 65,500 people. For the Australian Capital Territory, the low and high NOM scenarios would contribute 31,200 and 53,100 people respectively to the population in 2051, compared to the zero NOM assumption.

FUTURE POPULATIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

4.7 PROJECTED POPULATION, With and without NOM(a)—2004 and 2051



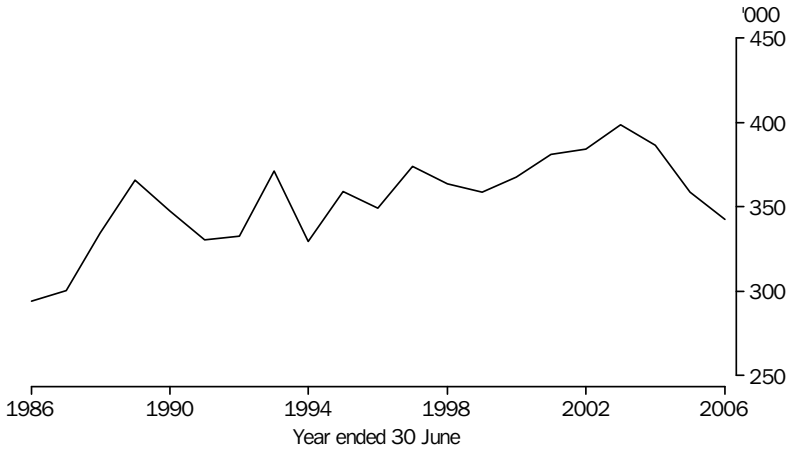
(a) See table 4.5 for assumed levels of net overseas migration.
(b) Estimated resident population.

CHAPTER 5 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

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

5.1 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION



TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

There were an average of 371,500 interstate moves per year over the ten years to June 2006, with the pattern of movement being mainly northward to Queensland. Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia were the only states to record average net gains over this period (25,660, 430 and 150 persons per year respectively).

Queensland recorded net gains from the rest of the country over the decade, with yearly net gains ranging from 16,700 persons (in 1998–99) to 39,200 persons (in 2002–03).

Victoria's net interstate migration fluctuated throughout the decade. Starting with a large net interstate loss in 1996–97 (–6,200), there were gains in excess of 4,000 each year from 1999–2000 to 2001–02. Since 2003–04 Victoria has recorded net losses of 1,900 or more.

Western Australia recorded net interstate migration losses for some years in the decade, with net interstate migration ranging from –4,400 persons (in 2001–02) to 4,700 persons (in 1996–97). However, the state recorded an overall average gain in this period due to gains in the earlier part of the decade and a turn-around to gains in 2003–04, 2004–05 and 2005–06 after four consecutive years of losses.

TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

The remaining states and territories recorded average net losses for the ten years to June 2006. New South Wales and South Australia recorded losses for each year of the period, while Tasmania recorded net gains over the past four years after losses during the previous six. Net interstate migration for both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory fluctuated considerably, but declined overall.

5.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1996–97 to 2005–06

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*
1996–97	–10 661	–6 195	19 605	–3 318	4 660	–3 325	1 754	–2 470
1997–98	–12 249	–270	17 424	–1 996	3 227	–3 633	–472	–1 982
1998–99	–13 050	2 527	16 682	–1 631	296	–3 317	–953	–506
1999–2000	–14 274	5 219	18 453	–3 531	–2 187	–2 632	–907	–91
2000–01	–16 315	5 163	20 024	–2 418	–3 110	–2 136	–1 592	407
2001–02	–24 430	4 368	31 201	–1 602	–4 385	–1 512	–2 596	–1 044
2002–03	–31 790	28	39 207	–1 497	–2 810	1 895	–3 389	–1 644
2003–04	–30 445	–2 291	36 686	–3 197	1 272	2 475	–2 108	–2 392
2004–05	–25 695	–2 354	31 494	–3 483	1 466	187	5	–1 620
2005–06	–23 970	–1 948	25 774	–2 860	3 058	60	–386	272
Annual average 1996–97 to 2005–06	**–20 288**	**425**	**25 655**	**–2 553**	**149**	**–1 194**	**–1 064**	**–1 107**

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 2005–06

During 2005–06, 342,500 people moved interstate, 4.6% less than in the previous year. Queensland continued to record a large net gain (25,800 persons) and New South Wales a large net loss (–24,000 persons).

Western Australia's net gain of 3,100 persons was the highest since 1997–98 while the Australian Capital Territory experienced a net gain after four years of net losses. Tasmania's net gain of 60 persons in 2005–06 was smaller than the previous three years.

South Australia (–2,900 persons) and Victoria (–1,900 persons) continued to experience net losses. The Northern Territory's net interstate migration was also negative (–390) after a negligible gain in 2004–05, which in turn had followed net losses each year from 1997–98.

5.3 INTERSTATE MOVERS—2005–06

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Total arrivals*(a)
State or territory of arrival									
NSW	. .	21 314	33 203	5 361	6 470	2 239	2 559	9 960	81 106
Vic.	23 257	. .	16 938	7 046	6 945	3 553	2 357	2 376	62 472
Qld	51 040	20 939	. .	6 168	7 319	3 603	5 672	3 579	98 320
SA	5 603	6 267	4 542	. .	2 552	789	2 354	741	22 848
WA	8 602	7 566	6 933	3 027	. .	1 355	2 509	904	30 896
Tas.	2 997	3 101	3 345	864	1 297	. .	329	311	12 244
NT	2 900	2 800	4 839	2 413	2 304	283	. .	442	15 981
ACT	10 677	2 433	2 746	829	951	362	587	. .	18 585
Total departures(a)	105 076	64 420	72 546	25 708	27 838	12 184	16 367	18 313	342 452
Net gain/loss	**–23 970**	**–1 948**	**25 774**	**–2 860**	**3 058**	**60**	**–386**	**272**	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories.

POPULATION FLOWS, 2005–06

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for Australians moving interstate, receiving the largest number of arrivals during 2005–06 (98,300 persons). New South Wales and Victoria followed with 81,100 and 62,500 arrivals respectively.

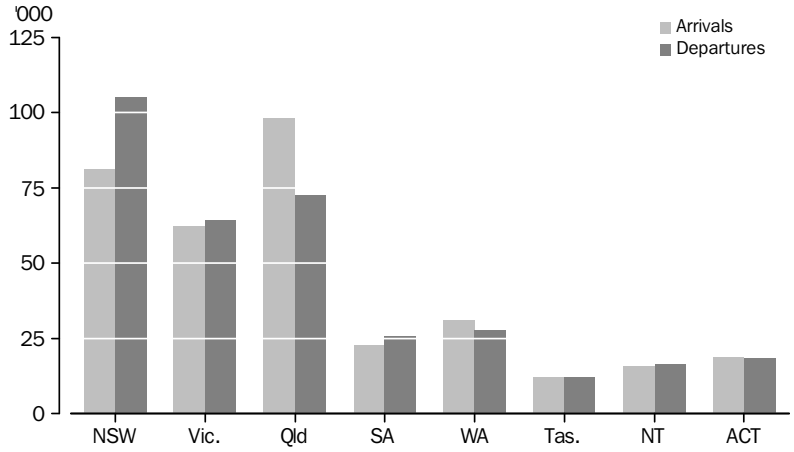
The most common moves were between the three most populous states: New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The largest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (51,000 persons), while the counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales was the second largest (33,200 persons). The third largest flow was from New South Wales to Victoria (23,300 persons), followed by the flow from Victoria to New South Wales (21,300).

There were also significant movements between bordering states and territories. This is especially apparent between the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding New South Wales, with 10,700 arrivals to the Australian Capital Territory from New South Wales and 10,000 departing from the Australian Capital Territory to New South Wales in 2005–06.

The largest net flow in 2005–06 was between New South Wales and Queensland with Queensland gaining a net 17,800 from New South Wales, and the second largest net movement was between Victoria and Queensland, with Queensland gaining a net 4,000 people from Victoria.

POPULATION FLOWS, 2005–06 *continued*

5.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2005–06



AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS

The age structure of interstate migrants was younger than that of Australia's overall population, with young adults being the most mobile.

Young adults

In 2005–06 persons aged 20–34 years made up 37% of all interstate movers (compared with 21% of the total population). Of the total Australian population of this age, 3% made an interstate move during the year.

Queensland was the major beneficiary of interstate migration of this age group, with a net gain of 7,800 persons. Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory also recorded net gains of this age group.

The remaining states recorded net losses in this age group, with New South Wales' net loss largest of the states and territories (7,220 persons), followed by South Australia (1,610 persons) and Victoria (640 persons).

Older persons

Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move interstate than younger persons, accounting for 15% of the total number of interstate migrants in 2005–06 (compared with 31% of the total population). Of the total Australian population in this age group, just 1% made an interstate move during the year.

In 2005–06 Queensland recorded the highest net gain of movers aged 50 years and over with 3,400 persons, 13% of the state's total population gain from net interstate migration. Victoria (560 persons) and Tasmania (440 persons) were the only other states or territories to record net interstate migration gains in this age group.

New South Wales recorded the largest net interstate migration loss of people aged 50 years and over in 2005–06, of 3,100 persons. The Australian Capital Territory also had a relatively high loss of 660 persons.

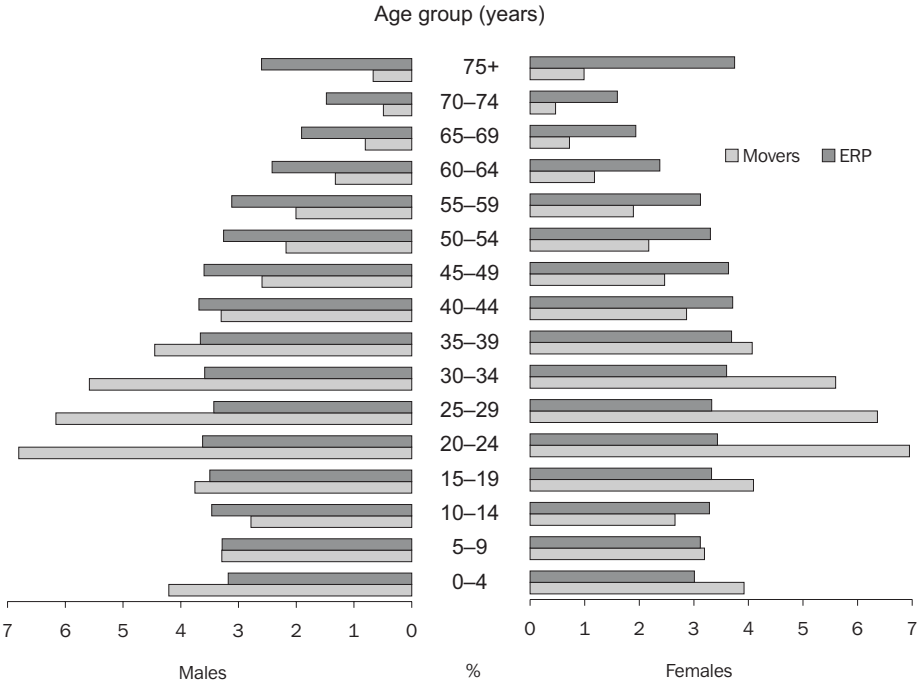
Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 4% of all interstate movements in 2005–06. Queensland and Victoria had the largest net gain from interstate movers in this age group (650 and 400 persons respectively). New South Wales experienced a net interstate loss of 900 movers aged 65 years and over, and Western Australia, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory also experienced net losses in this age group.

Median age of interstate migrants

In 2005–06 the median age of all interstate movers was 28 years. Interstate arrivals under the age of 35 years made up over 70% of all arrivals to both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. This high level of younger movers resulted in these territories recording the lowest median ages of all interstate arrivals (26 years for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). Tasmania recorded the highest median age (31 years) for interstate arrivals. Those arriving in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia recorded a median age of 28 years, while South Australia's arrivals had a median age of 29 years.

Interstate departures from Western Australia had the highest median age of all states and territories (29 years) whereas interstate departures from the Northern Territory had the lowest median age (27 years). The remaining states and territories had a median age of 28 years. The largest difference between the median ages of interstate arrivals and departures was for Tasmania, where the median age of arrivals was three years older than that of departures.

5.5 INTERSTATE MOVERS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age and sex—2005–06



5.6 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, State or territory of arrival and departure

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Total arrivals*(a)
State or territory of arrival									
New South Wales									
1995–96	. .	20 847	33 754	6 310	7 057	2 630	2 512	9 759	82 869
2000–01	. .	24 358	39 316	7 362	8 865	2 893	2 878	11 446	97 189
2003–04	. .	24 081	36 544	6 444	7 263	2 446	2 486	11 006	90 270
2004–05	. .	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
2005–06	. .	21 314	33 203	5 361	6 470	2 239	2 559	9 960	81 106
Victoria									
1995–96	19 321	. .	16 149	7 851	5 560	3 323	2 050	2 011	56 265
2000–01	26 541	. .	19 315	9 483	8 453	4 544	2 610	2 574	73 537
2003–04	26 961	. .	18 641	8 743	7 934	4 176	2 518	2 682	71 655
2004–05	24 878	. .	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
2005–06	23 257	. .	16 938	7 046	6 945	3 553	2 357	2 376	62 472
Queensland									
1995–96	49 190	25 944	. .	8 684	7 916	3 971	5 512	4 645	105 862
2000–01	53 423	20 839	. .	6 674	7 597	3 885	5 371	3 528	101 345
2003–04	61 132	24 961	. .	7 281	8 191	3 995	5 976	4 099	115 635
2004–05	54 669	23 013	. .	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
2005–06	51 040	20 939	. .	6 168	7 319	3 603	5 672	3 579	98 320
South Australia									
1995–96	5 947	7 015	5 414	. .	2 957	848	2 898	754	25 833
2000–01	7 080	7 979	5 422	. .	3 381	1 082	3 288	766	29 003
2003–04	6 468	7 989	5 321	. .	2 761	894	2 876	723	27 032
2004–05	5 960	7 014	4 763	. .	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
2005–06	5 603	6 267	4 542	. .	2 552	789	2 354	741	22 848
Western Australia									
1995–96	8 517	7 297	7 610	4 073	. .	1 652	2 728	951	32 828
2000–01	8 451	6 849	6 649	3 323	. .	1 657	2 666	778	30 514
2003–04	8 941	7 665	7 152	3 358	. .	1 530	2 713	938	32 297
2004–05	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	. .	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
2005–06	8 602	7 566	6 933	3 027	. .	1 355	2 509	904	30 896
Tasmania									
1995–96	2 090	2 828	2 624	967	1 460	. .	327	235	10 531
2000–01	3 030	3 373	2 954	954	1 714	. .	371	332	12 729
2003–04	4 345	4 388	3 980	1 104	1 577	. .	410	400	16 204
2004–05	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	. .	369	389	13 065
2005–06	2 997	3 101	3 345	864	1 297	. .	329	311	12 244
Northern Territory									
1995–96	2 896	2 846	4 546	3 116	2 692	296	. .	558	16 950
2000–01	3 047	2 568	4 694	2 613	2 448	378	. .	362	16 123
2003–04	2 671	2 548	4 593	2 442	2 349	347	. .	433	15 383
2004–05	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	. .	377	16 137
2005–06	2 900	2 800	4 839	2 413	2 304	283	. .	442	15 981
Australian Capital Territory									
1995–96	9 678	2 289	3 150	1 024	1 120	401	595	. .	18 257
2000–01	11 854	2 386	2 951	1 005	1 044	418	515	. .	20 210
2003–04	10 197	2 314	2 718	857	950	341	512	. .	17 889
2004–05	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	. .	17 695
2005–06	10 677	2 433	2 746	829	951	362	587	. .	18 585
Australia(a)									
1995–96	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
2000–01	113 504	68 374	81 321	31 421	33 624	14 865	17 715	19 803	380 940
2003–04	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
2004–05	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
2005–06	105 076	64 420	72 546	25 708	27 838	12 184	16 367	18 313	342 452

. . not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories.

5.7 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(a)
					ARRIVALS				
1986–87	76 119	52 789	78 466	22 025	28 543	8 776	14 745	18 886	300 349
1987–88	82 739	58 965	91 835	27 041	30 337	9 715	14 062	19 752	334 446
1988–89	81 031	61 601	112 569	29 289	33 382	11 846	16 717	19 352	365 787
1989–90	78 089	59 089	104 859	27 289	29 972	13 259	15 729	19 356	347 642
1990–91	82 070	51 863	96 359	27 981	25 411	11 696	15 646	19 558	330 584
1991–92	84 838	52 384	98 378	26 746	25 225	10 643	15 314	18 959	332 487
1992–93	91 438	56 866	118 967	26 122	29 634	11 151	17 405	19 699	371 282
1993–94	80 372	46 970	107 060	24 745	28 466	9 547	15 612	16 788	329 560
1994–95	87 971	54 787	112 261	24 532	31 904	10 196	18 409	18 972	359 032
1995–96	82 869	56 265	105 862	25 833	32 828	10 531	16 950	18 257	349 395
1996–97	95 193	65 822	100 236	29 331	34 784	11 400	18 888	18 291	374 024
1997–98	92 050	67 739	95 574	28 696	33 463	11 039	17 267	17 909	363 815
1998–99	90 677	67 372	93 716	28 520	31 414	11 993	16 235	18 519	358 524
1999–2000	93 670	70 946	96 503	27 600	30 742	11 954	16 265	19 735	367 494
2000–01	97 189	73 537	101 345	29 003	30 514	12 729	16 123	20 210	380 940
2001–02	94 489	74 393	110 266	28 904	28 956	12 913	14 594	19 584	384 099
2002–03	93 405	74 204	120 246	29 856	30 898	16 006	14 757	19 082	398 454
2003–04	90 270	71 655	115 635	27 032	32 297	16 204	15 383	17 889	386 365
2004–05	84 903	65 799	105 631	24 678	30 899	13 065	16 137	17 695	358 807
2005–06	81 106	62 472	98 320	22 848	30 896	12 244	15 981	18 585	342 452
					DEPARTURES				
1986–87	85 643	65 896	58 746	26 002	21 967	10 284	14 865	16 946	300 349
1987–88	96 079	73 388	64 115	28 281	26 063	11 639	17 191	17 690	334 446
1988–89	119 005	74 106	65 506	29 510	28 365	11 643	18 186	19 466	365 787
1989–90	114 072	66 918	66 757	27 541	26 960	10 469	16 899	18 026	347 642
1990–91	99 276	66 716	66 650	26 436	27 202	10 880	16 798	16 626	330 584
1991–92	98 645	70 811	64 279	27 404	26 539	10 932	16 283	17 594	332 487
1992–93	108 973	82 254	69 805	31 332	29 786	12 645	18 104	18 383	371 282
1993–94	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
1994–95	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 032
1995–96	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
1996–97	105 854	72 017	80 631	32 649	30 124	14 725	17 134	20 761	374 024
1997–98	104 299	68 009	78 150	30 692	30 236	14 672	17 739	19 891	363 815
1998–99	103 727	64 845	77 034	30 151	31 118	15 310	17 188	19 025	358 524
1999–2000	107 944	65 727	78 050	31 131	32 929	14 586	17 172	19 826	367 494
2000–01	113 504	68 374	81 321	31 421	33 624	14 865	17 715	19 803	380 940
2001–02	118 919	70 025	79 065	30 506	33 341	14 425	17 190	20 628	384 099
2002–03	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
2003–04	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
2004–05	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
2005–06	105 076	64 420	72 546	25 708	27 838	12 184	16 367	18 313	342 452

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

5.7 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(a)
					NET				
1986–87	–9 524	–13 107	19 720	–3 977	6 576	–1 508	–120	1 940	. .
1987–88	–13 340	–14 423	27 720	–1 240	4 274	–1 924	–3 129	2 062	. .
1988–89	–37 974	–12 505	47 063	–221	5 017	203	–1 469	–114	. .
1989–90	–35 983	–7 829	38 102	–252	3 012	2 790	–1 170	1 330	. .
1990–91	–17 206	–14 853	29 709	1 545	–1 791	816	–1 152	2 932	. .
1991–92	–13 807	–18 427	34 099	–658	–1 314	–289	–969	1 365	. .
1992–93	–17 535	–25 388	49 162	–5 210	–152	–1 494	–699	1 316	. .
1993–94	–12 180	–29 195	44 936	–3 978	3 825	–2 107	–875	–426	. .
1994–95	–13 478	–22 020	40 225	–7 070	5 101	–2 656	384	–486	. .
1995–96	–14 770	–12 801	32 615	–6 192	4 066	–2 590	328	–656	. .
1996–97	–10 661	–6 195	19 605	–3 318	4 660	–3 325	1 754	–2 470	. .
1997–98	–12 249	–270	17 424	–1 996	3 227	–3 633	–472	–1 982	. .
1998–99	–13 050	2 527	16 682	–1 631	296	–3 317	–953	–506	. .
1999–2000	–14 274	5 219	18 453	–3 531	–2 187	–2 632	–907	–91	. .
2000–01	–16 315	5 163	20 024	–2 418	–3 110	–2 136	–1 592	407	. .
2001–02	–24 430	4 368	31 201	–1 602	–4 385	–1 512	–2 596	–1 044	. .
2002–03	–31 790	28	39 207	–1 497	–2 810	1 895	–3 389	–1 644	. .
2003–04	–30 445	–2 291	36 686	–3 197	1 272	2 475	–2 108	–2 392	. .
2004–05	–25 695	–2 354	31 494	–3 483	1 466	187	5	–1 620	. .
2005–06	–23 970	–1 948	25 774	–2 860	3 058	60	–386	272	. .

. . not applicable

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

5.8 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, States and territories

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Arrivals									
0–4	6 562	4 973	8 138	1 953	2 575	949	1 253	1 427	27 830
5–9	5 061	3 751	6 927	1 508	2 159	776	1 000	1 028	22 210
10–14	4 172	3 186	5 843	1 394	1 751	677	830	771	18 624
15–19	6 254	4 851	7 951	1 718	1 874	789	1 349	2 083	26 869
20–24	11 484	8 691	12 705	2 735	4 107	1 277	2 908	3 200	47 107
25–29	10 684	8 380	11 089	2 516	4 055	1 286	2 318	2 568	42 896
30–34	9 102	7 295	10 587	2 506	3 778	1 217	1 680	2 125	38 290
35–39	6 598	5 442	8 326	1 892	3 017	1 024	1 296	1 586	29 181
40–44	4 768	3 579	6 259	1 503	2 049	868	981	1 110	21 117
45–49	3 892	2 860	5 263	1 297	1 707	747	757	796	17 319
50–54	3 408	2 637	4 352	1 207	1 292	761	648	596	14 901
55–59	3 193	2 368	3 983	1 001	1 063	725	529	489	13 351
60–64	2 201	1 554	2 652	611	578	486	219	273	8 574
65–69	1 355	1 001	1 622	384	342	277	105	142	5 228
70–74	913	669	946	218	208	174	44	108	3 280
75 and over	1 459	1 235	1 677	405	341	211	64	283	5 675
All ages	**81 106**	**62 472**	**98 320**	**22 848**	**30 896**	**12 244**	**15 981**	**18 585**	**342 452**
Departures									
0–4	8 967	5 071	5 964	2 016	2 140	886	1 454	1 332	27 830
5–9	6 897	4 144	4 784	1 686	1 775	712	1 131	1 081	22 210
10–14	5 498	3 378	4 041	1 531	1 595	713	1 042	826	18 624
15–19	9 124	4 581	5 635	1 940	1 949	1 129	1 246	1 265	26 869
20–24	14 221	8 898	10 094	3 302	3 731	1 755	2 105	3 001	47 107
25–29	12 551	8 390	8 863	3 183	3 576	1 408	2 248	2 677	42 896
30–34	11 715	7 719	7 669	2 878	3 260	1 141	1 798	2 110	38 290
35–39	8 868	5 915	5 853	2 175	2 491	875	1 439	1 565	29 181
40–44	6 445	4 106	4 261	1 682	1 811	698	1 045	1 069	21 117
45–49	5 172	3 312	3 533	1 440	1 483	670	874	835	17 319
50–54	4 341	2 680	3 203	1 218	1 263	640	729	827	14 901
55–59	3 972	2 302	3 024	1 050	1 097	549	615	742	13 351
60–64	2 678	1 422	2 027	600	705	357	362	423	8 574
65–69	1 614	857	1 324	361	413	285	158	216	5 228
70–74	1 018	615	874	215	232	149	61	116	3 280
75 and over	1 995	1 030	1 397	431	317	217	60	228	5 675
All ages	**105 076**	**64 420**	**72 546**	**25 708**	**27 838**	**12 184**	**16 367**	**18 313**	**342 452**
Net									
0–4	–2 405	–98	2 174	–63	435	63	–201	95	. .
5–9	–1 836	–393	2 143	–178	384	64	–131	–53	. .
10–14	–1 326	–192	1 802	–137	156	–36	–212	–55	. .
15–19	–2 870	270	2 316	–222	–75	–340	103	818	. .
20–24	–2 737	–207	2 611	–567	376	–478	803	199	. .
25–29	–1 867	–10	2 226	–667	479	–122	70	–109	. .
30–34	–2 613	–424	2 918	–372	518	76	–118	15	. .
35–39	–2 270	–473	2 473	–283	526	149	–143	21	. .
40–44	–1 677	–527	1 998	–179	238	170	–64	41	. .
45–49	–1 280	–452	1 730	–143	224	77	–117	–39	. .
50–54	–933	–43	1 149	–11	29	121	–81	–231	. .
55–59	–779	66	959	–49	–34	176	–86	–253	. .
60–64	–477	132	625	11	–127	129	–143	–150	. .
65–69	–259	144	298	23	–71	–8	–53	–74	. .
70–74	–105	54	72	3	–24	25	–17	–8	. .
75 and over	–536	205	280	–26	24	–6	4	55	. .
All ages	**–23 970**	**–1 948**	**25 774**	**–2 860**	**3 058**	**60**	**–386**	**272**	. .

. . not applicable

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

CHAPTER 6 AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Migration to Australia has an important effect on the diversity of Australia's population. At 30 June 2006, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 20.6 million people, with almost one-quarter (5.0 million people, or 24%) born overseas. This continues the historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population. People born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born Australian residents (1.2 million persons at 30 June 2006), followed by those born in New Zealand (476,700 persons), Italy (220,500 persons), China (203,100 persons) and Viet Nam (180,400 persons).

HISTORY OF OVERSEAS-BORN IN AUSTRALIA

High levels of immigration to Australia in the years before 1891 resulted in 32% of the population enumerated in the 1891 census as overseas-born. By 1901 this proportion had fallen to 23%, similar to the current level. The proportion fell to a low of 10% in 1947, and then rose rapidly as a result of high levels of post-war migration.

From the beginning of the 1970s until the late 1980s the proportion of the population born overseas remained steady at about 20%, and following an increase in immigration levels at the end of the 1980s, rose to 23% in 1990.

Further arrivals of migrants in the 1990s contributed to the increase in the overseas-born population, with their proportion of the overall resident population rising to 24% by 30 June 2005.

6.1 POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS(a)

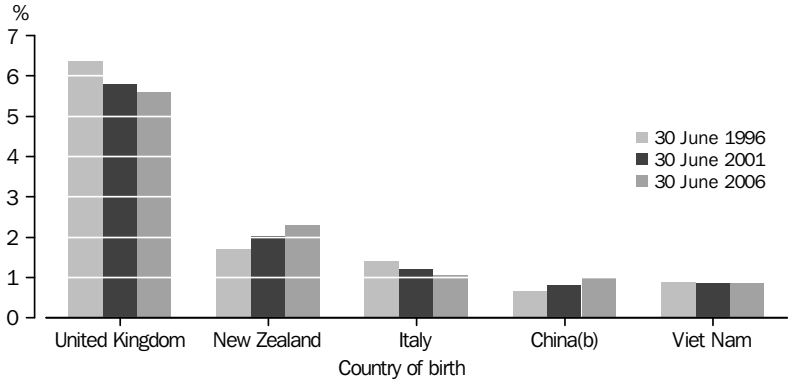
(a) Census years only until 1981. For 1982 on wards, estimated resident population at 30 June.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

At 30 June 2006, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.6% of Australia's total population. Persons born in New Zealand accounted for 2.3% of Australia's total population, followed by persons born in Italy (1.1%), China (1.0%) and Viet Nam (0.9%).

Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of people born in the United Kingdom experienced a steady decline. This was also apparent for persons born in Italy. Conversely, the proportions of people born in New Zealand and China experienced steady increases while people born in Viet Nam remained the same.

6.2 COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a), Proportion of Australia's population



(a) Leading birthplaces (excluding Australia).
(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

Between 1996 and 2006, persons born in Sudan had the highest rate of increase in Australia's population (of the top 50 origin countries) with an average annual growth rate of 27%. However, this growth began from a small base. The next fastest increases over this period were of persons born in Afghanistan (up 13% per year on average), Iraq (10%), and Pakistan and Zimbabwe (8% each). Of the top 50 origin countries, persons born in Poland, Hungary and Italy decreased the most with average annual decreases of 2% each. The next largest decreases were of persons born in Malta, Greece and Austria (down 1% each on average). These European countries had high levels of post-war migration to Australia but have had little recent migration.

For the year ended 30 June 2006, the number of Australian residents born in the United Kingdom increased by 1.2%. Several other countries in the top 50 birthplaces also recorded greater growth in 2005–06, than the ten years to 30 June 2006. These birthplaces included Afghanistan, India, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the Philippines and Egypt. Conversely, several countries, such as Sudan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Taiwan and South Africa recorded a slowing in growth in 2005–06 compared to the previous ten years.

REGIONS OF BIRTH

During the ten years ended 30 June 2006 there was little change in the ranking of regions of birth in terms of each region's proportion of Australia's population. The only change in ranking of birthplace regions since 1996 was that the Americas declined from third-last place to last.

6.3 REGIONS OF BIRTH—30 June 1996 to 2006

	1996	*2001*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
	%	%	%	%	%
Oceania and Antarctica	79.0	79.5	79.2	79.0	78.9
North-West Europe	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0
North Africa and the Middle East	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
South-East Asia	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
North-East Asia	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Southern and Central Asia	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Americas	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1

AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN

Between 1996 and 2006 the number of Australia-born residents of Australia increased at an average rate of 1.1% per year, while the number of overseas-born residents increased at 1.5% per year. The age and sex structures of the two groups are distinctive, as the following two population pyramids (graphs 6.4 and 6.5) show. The first pyramid (graph 6.4) contains the age and sex structure of the two populations as proportions of Australia's total population. The second pyramid (graph 6.5) shows each group's age and sex structure as a proportion of their respective populations.

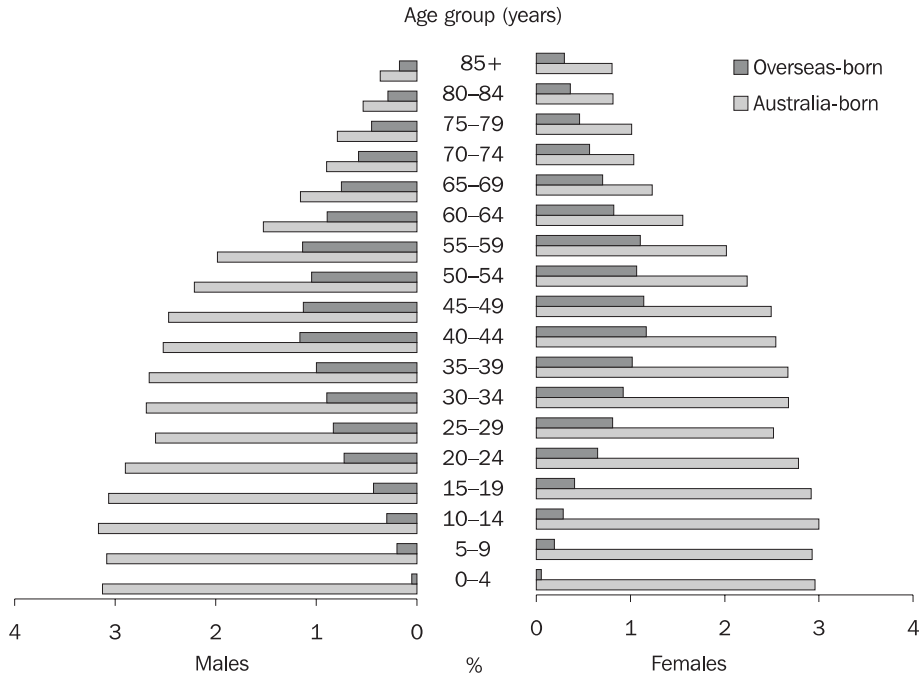
Age and sex of total ERP

Differences in age structure of people born in Australia and people born overseas are significant. As shown in graph 6.4 persons born in Australia dominate the population in the younger age groups, while overseas-born persons increase, relative to the Australia-born population, as the age groups become older.

At 30 June 2006, the 40–44 years age group had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons, as a percentage of Australia's total population, for both males and females. The highest proportion, as a percentage of Australia's population, in the Australia-born population was the 10–14 years age group, for both males and females.

As expected, the 0–4 years age group had the lowest proportion of overseas-born persons of Australia's total population. This is due to the very low numbers of persons in this age group migrating from overseas. The lowest proportions for the Australia-born population were in the older age groups (65 years and older). The Australia-born proportion of total population declined slightly within the 25–29 years age group, creating a small depression in the age and sex structure of the Australia-born population.

6.4 TOTAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, Age and sex—30 June 2006(a)



(a) Australia-born and overseas-born persons as a proportion of Australia's total population.

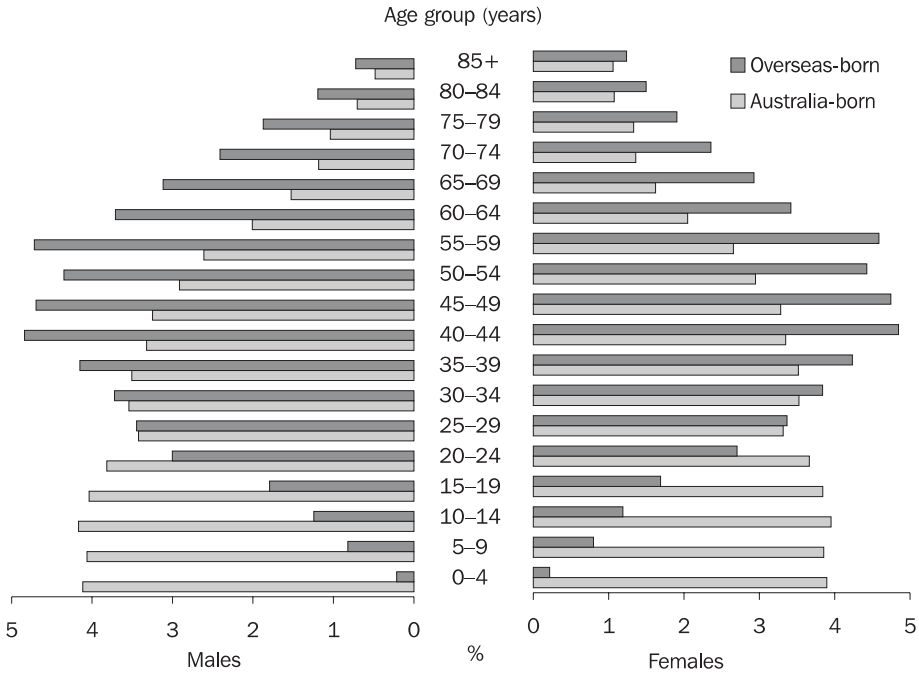
Age and sex structures of people born in Australia and overseas

The respective age structure of the two populations are very different (see graph 6.5). The age groups with the highest proportions of the male overseas-born population were 40–44 years and 55–59 years, with 4.8% and 4.7% respectively of the total overseas-born population. For females born overseas, the age groups 40–44 years and 45–49 years were the largest proportions of the population: 4.8% and 4.7% of the overseas-born population respectively.

The lowest proportions of male overseas-born were those aged 0–4 years (0.2%), 5–9 years (0.8%) and those aged 85 years and over (0.7%). For females the same age groups represented the lowest proportions within the overseas-born population (0.2% and 0.8% and 1.2% respectively).

For Australia-born persons, the largest proportions for males were those aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years (both 4.1%), 10–14 years (4.2%) and 15–19 years (4.0%). For females, the largest proportions were for the same age groups (3.9% for all four age groups except 15–19 years, at 3.8%). The lowest proportions were those aged 80–84 years (0.7% for males, 1.1% for females) and 85 years and over (0.5% for males, 1.1% for females).

6.5 PERSONS BORN IN AUSTRALIA AND OVERSEAS(a), Age and sex—30 June 2006



(a) Age and sex of Australia-born persons as a proportion of all Australia-born persons. Age and sex of overseas-born persons as a proportion of all overseas-born persons.

Median age of persons born overseas

The median age of all persons born overseas resident in Australia at 30 June 2006 was 47 years, compared to 33 years for those born in Australia. Migrants from the United Kingdom (54 years), Italy (66), Greece (63) and Germany (59) had older populations which were part of the major post-second world war migration streams in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

Larger birthplaces of Australian residents with lower median ages include New Zealand (39 years), China (43) and Viet Nam (41), with the youngest median ages for persons based in Sudan (24 years), Afghanistan (27) and Taiwan and Thailand (each 31). These have contributed either recent permanent migration or long-term (temporary) students to the Australian population.

At 30 June 2006 the proportion of males to females among the overseas-born population was slightly higher than the proportion for the Australia-born population. The sex ratio for persons born overseas was 100 males for every 100 females, compared with 99 males per 100 females for persons born in Australia. The sex ratio varied for different countries of birth, with Sudan (137 males per 100 females), Pakistan (128), Afghanistan (123), Iraq (118), and Iran and Austria (each 115) having the highest ratios of males to females. Lower sex ratios were recorded for persons born in Thailand (51 males per 100 females), the Philippines (55), Japan (56), the Russian Federation (65), and Poland and Papua New Guinea (each 84).

Median age of persons born overseas continued

6.6 MEDIAN AGE, SEX RATIO AND ERP, Country of birth—30 June 2006

	Median age	*Sex ratio*(a)	*ERP*
Sudan	23.6	136.8	29 282
Afghanistan	27.2	122.9	21 140
Taiwan (Province of China)	30.9	91.2	31 258
Thailand	31.5	51.5	32 747
Indonesia	32.6	89.8	67 952
Pakistan	32.9	127.8	19 768
Iraq	34.5	118.0	40 400
Korea, Republic of (South)	34.6	91.1	49 141
Singapore	35.1	92.8	49 819
Japan	36.5	55.8	29 469
Papua New Guinea	37.4	83.8	26 302
India	37.7	114.0	153 579
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	38.0	98.6	76 303
South Africa	38.2	102.9	118 816
Fiji	38.5	91.4	58 815
New Zealand	38.6	108.5	476 719
Zimbabwe	38.7	109.5	21 142
Cambodia	40.1	89.9	28 175
Philippines	40.2	55.3	135 619
Iran	40.6	115.2	25 659
Canada	40.9	96.3	33 198
Malaysia	41.1	90.3	103 947
Viet Nam	41.2	91.4	180 352
Samoa	41.4	98.6	17 822
United States of America	41.7	109.2	64 832
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.8	102.5	27 328
Turkey	41.9	107.5	37 556
Russian Federation	42.3	64.5	21 436
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	42.5	89.7	203 143
Sri Lanka	43.4	104.5	70 908
Lebanon	44.4	112.3	86 599
Chile	45.4	93.9	26 204
France	45.7	104.1	20 054
Mauritius	49.1	95.1	19 375
Portugal	49.7	108.9	17 382
Ireland	50.4	110.8	57 338
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	51.7	105.0	48 577
Serbia and Montenegro	51.9	105.6	68 879
United Kingdom	53.5	104.2	1 153 264
Egypt	54.9	107.1	38 782
Cyprus	56.3	100.3	21 149
Poland	56.3	83.8	59 221
Croatia	57.6	108.3	56 540
Germany	59.2	95.0	114 921
Malta	59.8	107.1	48 978
Netherlands	60.6	107.4	86 950
Austria	61.0	114.9	20 214
Greece	63.5	101.3	125 849
Hungary	65.1	106.7	23 065
Italy	65.6	109.0	220 469
Total overseas-born	47.0	100.1	4 956 863
Total Australia-born	32.8	98.8	15 648 625
Total	**36.9**	**99.1**	**20 605 488**

(a) Males per 100 females.

State distribution

At 30 June 2001 over half of the overseas-born population in Australia lived in New South Wales (36%) or Victoria (26%).[4]

Western Australia recorded the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%) in their population. Tasmania (11%) and Northern Territory (16%) had the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents, well below the Australian level of 23%.

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

In Victoria, there were higher proportions of residents born in Italy (2%) and Greece and Viet Nam (1% each) than any other state or territory. New South Wales had the highest proportion of people born in China (1%), while the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people born in the Philippines (1%). Germany, India and Netherlands were fairly evenly spread across all states and territories.

6.7 ERP, State and territory distribution, Selected countries of birth(a)—30 June 2001

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Country of birth is distributed at the state and territory level in census years only.

(b) Includes Other Territories. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

4 Estimated resident population by country of birth at the state and territory level is only available for census years.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—30 June

						% CHANGE	
	1996	*2001*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*1996–2006*(a)	*2005–06*
Oceania and Antarctica							
Australia	14 052 077	14 931 179	15 355 191	15 499 085	15 648 625	1.1	1.0
Fiji	40 489	48 659	54 740	56 700	58 815	3.8	3.7
New Zealand	315 054	394 105	439 902	456 969	476 719	4.2	4.3
Papua New Guinea	26 376	25 959	26 172	26 222	26 302	—	0.3
Samoa	10 924	14 333	16 539	17 287	17 822	5.0	3.1
Tonga	7 907	8 543	9 235	9 439	9 641	2.0	2.1
Total	*14 461 967*	*15 434 470*	*15 914 118*	*16 078 228*	*16 250 581*	*1.2*	*1.1*
North-West Europe							
Austria	22 664	21 353	20 716	20 464	20 214	–1.1	–1.2
Denmark	9 693	10 002	10 096	10 109	10 100	0.4	–0.1
Finland	9 276	9 236	9 034	8 975	8 938	–0.4	–0.4
France	17 037	19 048	19 732	19 916	20 054	1.6	0.7
Germany	120 755	117 512	115 945	115 348	114 921	–0.5	–0.4
Ireland	55 982	55 910	56 526	56 846	57 338	0.2	0.9
Netherlands	95 339	91 153	88 639	87 760	86 950	–0.9	–0.9
Sweden	6 527	7 481	7 939	8 076	8 170	2.3	1.2
Switzerland	10 945	12 159	12 534	12 640	12 792	1.6	1.2
United Kingdom	1 164 136	1 126 877	1 131 852	1 139 212	1 153 264	–0.1	1.2
Total	*1 520 841*	*1 481 076*	*1 483 499*	*1 489 850*	*1 503 280*	*–0.1*	*0.9*
Southern and Eastern Europe							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 174	26 901	27 426	27 370	27 328	3.6	–0.2
Croatia	56 839	58 016	57 658	57 096	56 540	–0.1	–1.0
Cyprus	22 545	22 029	21 533	21 335	21 149	–0.6	–0.9
Czech Republic	13 816	13 216	12 850	12 669	12 613	–0.9	–0.4
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47 593	47 787	48 437	48 507	48 577	0.2	0.1
Greece	141 754	132 451	128 616	127 239	125 849	–1.2	–1.1
Hungary	27 251	25 242	23 946	23 506	23 065	–1.7	–1.9
Italy	259 126	238 490	227 997	224 376	220 469	–1.6	–1.7
Latvia	9 721	7 423	6 712	6 494	6 261	–4.3	–3.6
Malta	55 630	51 613	50 060	49 561	48 978	–1.3	–1.2
Poland	70 897	64 308	61 201	60 228	59 221	–1.8	–1.7
Portugal	18 533	17 704	17 493	17 461	17 382	–0.6	–0.5
Romania	13 295	14 590	15 324	15 523	15 755	1.7	1.5
Russian Federation	16 936	16 503	19 181	20 284	21 436	2.4	5.7
Serbia and Montenegro	61 919	63 981	68 758	68 887	68 879	1.1	—
Slovenia	8 256	7 382	7 013	6 873	6 776	–2.0	–1.4
Spain	14 689	14 130	13 980	13 923	13 884	–0.6	–0.3
Ukraine	16 161	15 373	14 625	14 485	14 334	–1.2	–1.0
Total	*893 365*	*856 112*	*842 236*	*835 349*	*828 074*	*–0.8*	*–0.9*
North Africa and the Middle East							
Egypt	37 875	36 799	37 596	38 220	38 782	0.2	1.5
Iran	17 909	20 745	23 506	24 633	25 659	3.7	4.2
Iraq	15 459	26 921	35 203	37 461	40 400	10.1	7.8
Israel	6 887	7 284	8 089	8 499	8 820	2.5	3.8
Lebanon	77 579	79 964	84 158	85 495	86 599	1.1	1.3
Sudan	2 637	5 232	16 622	24 196	29 282	27.2	21.0
Syria	6 555	7 557	8 245	8 486	8 723	2.9	2.8
Turkey	32 022	34 240	36 506	37 086	37 556	1.6	1.3
Total	*211 824*	*237 604*	*271 101*	*286 111*	*298 754*	*3.5*	*4.4*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

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

						% CHANGE	
	1996	*2001*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*1996–2006*(a)	*2005–06*
South-East Asia							
Burma (Myanmar)	11 272	11 908	12 466	12 894	13 693	2.0	6.2
Cambodia	23 851	24 925	26 864	27 532	28 175	1.7	2.3
East Timor	. .	10 187	10 155	10 128	10 140	. .	0.1
Indonesia	47 736	51 829	64 224	66 071	67 952	3.6	2.8
Laos	11 079	10 425	10 437	10 525	10 554	–0.5	0.3
Malaysia	83 044	87 153	97 267	100 530	103 947	2.3	3.4
Philippines	102 675	112 205	124 642	129 703	135 619	2.8	4.6
Singapore	31 393	35 919	42 774	46 543	49 819	4.7	7.0
Thailand	20 620	25 388	29 579	30 965	32 747	4.7	5.8
Viet Nam	164 164	169 500	176 230	177 942	180 352	0.9	1.4
Total	*497 811*	*541 681*	*597 066*	*615 322*	*635 540*	*2.5*	*3.3*
North-East Asia							
China(b)	121 145	156 996	180 800	192 214	203 143	5.3	5.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	77 063	75 180	76 191	76 457	76 303	–0.1	–0.2
Japan	25 656	26 145	28 107	28 772	29 469	1.4	2.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	32 602	41 814	44 773	46 707	49 141	4.2	5.2
Taiwan (Province of China)	21 244	26 534	30 517	30 898	31 258	3.9	1.2
Total	*280 051*	*329 131*	*362 895*	*377 584*	*391 868*	*3.4*	*3.8*
Southern and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	6 351	12 309	15 944	17 755	21 140	12.8	19.1
Bangladesh	5 550	9 634	11 629	12 639	13 751	9.5	8.8
India	84 784	103 579	127 744	139 412	153 579	6.1	10.2
Pakistan	9 162	12 955	16 475	18 188	19 768	8.0	8.7
Sri Lanka	51 969	58 634	65 457	68 143	70 908	3.2	4.1
Total	*161 361*	*202 759*	*244 033*	*263 461*	*287 113*	*5.9*	*9.0*
Americas							
Argentina	11 909	11 837	12 380	12 724	12 950	0.8	1.8
Canada	27 432	30 496	32 049	32 527	33 198	1.9	2.1
Chile	26 567	25 706	26 040	26 128	26 204	–0.1	0.3
El Salvador	10 870	10 519	10 538	10 553	10 563	–0.3	0.1
Peru	5 457	6 117	6 636	6 852	7 217	2.8	5.3
United States of America	54 308	59 041	62 355	63 549	64 832	1.8	2.0
Uruguay	10 834	10 378	10 410	10 431	10 459	–0.4	0.3
Total	*165 089*	*176 137*	*184 637*	*188 029*	*192 027*	*1.5*	*2.1*
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Ethiopia	2 662	3 887	6 214	6 965	7 516	10.9	7.9
Kenya	5 924	7 478	9 613	10 639	11 433	6.8	7.5
Mauritius	18 949	18 562	19 003	19 181	19 375	0.2	1.0
South Africa	61 749	86 948	108 552	114 130	118 816	6.8	4.1
Zimbabwe	9 960	12 778	18 131	19 742	21 142	7.8	7.1
Total	*118 405*	*154 270*	*191 919*	*205 825*	*218 251*	*6.3*	*6.0*
Total overseas-born	4 258 637	4 482 061	4 736 313	4 840 674	4 956 863	1.5	2.4
Total Australia-born	14 052 077	14 931 179	15 355 191	15 499 085	15 648 625	1.1	1.0
Total	**18 310 714**	**19 413 240**	**20 091 504**	**20 339 759**	**20 605 488**	**1.2**	**1.3**

. . not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

6.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2006 . . .

	0–4	*5–9*	*10–14*	*15–19*	*20–24*	*25–29*	*30–34*
Oceania and Antarctica							
Australia	1 253 790	1 238 964	1 270 406	1 232 804	1 170 601	1 054 161	1 105 977
Fiji	173	996	1 662	2 622	5 947	7 061	6 411
New Zealand	3 334	14 601	21 552	28 242	44 984	43 702	47 728
Papua New Guinea	43	363	712	1 180	1 786	2 494	4 291
Samoa	17	181	468	711	1 685	1 306	1 664
Tonga	32	102	184	295	707	785	983
Total	*1 257 426*	*1 255 595*	*1 295 686*	*1 266 602*	*1 226 793*	*1 110 547*	*1 168 399*
North-West Europe							
Austria	13	79	166	164	352	424	587
Denmark	18	106	180	152	215	397	684
Finland	12	40	60	52	94	149	259
France	24	330	517	459	530	1 196	1 804
Germany	108	817	1 489	1 212	1 756	2 809	3 863
Ireland	113	421	546	798	1 733	3 628	5 935
Netherlands	70	341	563	524	640	1 549	2 301
Sweden	25	150	280	270	277	765	941
Switzerland	40	235	409	433	469	635	828
United Kingdom	3 813	13 443	17 917	21 894	24 173	33 744	55 503
Total	*4 269*	*16 148*	*22 393*	*26 207*	*30 552*	*46 568*	*73 773*
Southern and Eastern Europe							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	207	1 045	2 554	2 591	1 991	1 773
Croatia	13	117	620	1 275	1 667	1 282	1 320
Cyprus	10	45	90	95	210	385	927
Czech Republic	7	36	51	103	249	867	962
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	26	180	499	911	2 023	2 192	2 309
Greece	25	269	518	524	805	1 048	1 497
Hungary	8	49	107	135	329	595	728
Italy	22	207	472	473	748	1 072	2 053
Latvia	1	8	18	42	102	102	80
Malta	10	70	125	99	217	442	642
Poland	24	119	262	803	1 962	3 566	2 987
Portugal	6	40	98	310	803	1 207	935
Romania	19	161	276	631	1 123	1 415	1 284
Russian Federation	81	264	663	1 433	1 830	1 827	1 908
Serbia and Montenegro	41	610	1 472	2 254	3 356	3 056	3 040
Slovenia	2	17	22	46	66	72	104
Spain	19	42	77	102	162	495	895
Ukraine	16	88	245	543	646	694	863
Total	*378*	*2 674*	*6 972*	*12 920*	*19 891*	*23 660*	*25 854*
North Africa and the Middle East							
Egypt	875	566	560	908	1 479	1 524	1 262
Iran	89	542	911	1 428	2 859	2 244	1 945
Iraq	163	1 007	2 449	4 059	4 941	4 064	3 942
Israel	76	257	312	332	541	886	1 142
Lebanon	144	607	833	1 572	5 719	6 470	8 284
Sudan	544	2 510	2 844	3 931	6 426	3 799	2 703
Syria	53	127	193	224	599	678	792
Turkey	43	369	706	960	2 039	2 839	3 776
Total	*2 405*	*7 132*	*10 539*	*15 156*	*27 128*	*24 861*	*25 702*

6.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2006

continued

	0–4	*5–9*	*10–14*	*15–19*	*20–24*	*25–29*	*30–34*
South-East Asia							
Burma (Myanmar)	30	118	281	524	860	821	1 046
Cambodia	35	160	500	934	2 650	2 878	3 329
East Timor	6	27	128	297	453	667	1 340
Indonesia	292	1 451	2 227	3 008	9 031	13 287	8 229
Laos	10	57	53	81	375	978	1 464
Malaysia	449	1 768	2 477	3 946	9 053	14 703	9 681
Philippines	809	2 831	4 626	8 126	12 552	12 466	12 423
Singapore	549	1 991	2 727	2 719	3 652	6 864	6 295
Thailand	177	914	1 440	2 374	4 886	5 108	4 568
Viet Nam	198	1 156	1 637	3 708	11 253	19 586	24 240
Total	*2 574*	*10 566*	*16 209*	*25 932*	*55 166*	*77 823*	*72 865*
North-East Asia							
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	1 116	2 843	3 789	10 674	17 393	14 023	18 300
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	29	803	1 975	4 541	8 947	12 464	6 508
Japan	69	827	1 079	974	1 880	3 459	5 083
Korea, Republic of (South)	495	1 507	2 386	3 860	5 130	5 018	6 725
Taiwan (Province of China)	83	390	957	1 957	4 994	6 311	3 520
Total	*1 803*	*6 393*	*10 246*	*22 117*	*38 628*	*41 563*	*40 284*
Southern and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	96	1 041	1 652	2 774	3 703	2 658	2 039
Bangladesh	137	381	585	849	1 394	1 913	2 049
India	1 930	4 446	4 893	5 450	10 294	20 138	20 452
Pakistan	347	913	1 127	1 242	1 935	2 646	2 714
Sri Lanka	479	1 401	1 988	3 001	4 312	5 396	6 457
Total	*3 074*	*8 400*	*10 580*	*13 805*	*22 416*	*34 167*	*35 115*
Americas							
Argentina	47	139	196	308	639	989	1 524
Canada	94	648	1 208	1 337	2 052	2 857	3 813
Chile	24	177	276	641	1 681	1 710	2 558
El Salvador	9	41	135	708	1 319	1 531	1 075
Peru	26	97	140	333	576	608	722
United States of America	341	2 218	3 432	3 758	4 310	4 942	4 921
Uruguay	11	44	47	104	212	340	861
Total	*717*	*3 918*	*6 298*	*8 230*	*12 830*	*15 786*	*18 810*
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Ethiopia	118	376	405	673	953	768	1 118
Kenya	462	950	879	407	732	1 013	859
Mauritius	40	119	169	310	846	1 491	969
South Africa	882	4 398	7 295	8 409	10 687	8 665	11 318
Zimbabwe	171	816	1 113	1 266	1 970	1 533	2 042
Total	*2 519*	*8 424*	*11 987*	*14 450*	*20 025*	*16 989*	*19 974*
Total overseas-born	21 375	80 286	120 504	172 615	282 828	337 803	374 799
Total Australia-born	1 253 790	1 238 964	1 270 406	1 232 804	1 170 601	1 054 161	1 105 977
Total	**1 275 165**	**1 319 250**	**1 390 910**	**1 405 419**	**1 453 429**	**1 391 964**	**1 480 776**

6.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2006

continued

	35–39	*40–44*	*45–49*	*50–54*	*55–59*	*60–64*
Oceania and Antarctica						
Australia	1 098 870	1 044 050	1 022 228	917 361	824 203	634 805
Fiji	6 412	6 687	6 204	4 814	3 273	2 417
New Zealand	47 637	48 503	45 986	39 400	32 908	21 382
Papua New Guinea	4 314	3 236	2 653	2 010	1 222	451
Samoa	2 201	2 453	2 262	1 726	1 218	773
Tonga	1 389	1 359	988	932	702	409
Total	*1 162 329*	*1 107 834*	*1 081 552*	*967 076*	*864 140*	*660 643*
North-West Europe						
Austria	775	907	1 119	1 585	3 280	2 633
Denmark	885	1 153	880	813	1 114	1 240
Finland	514	816	921	1 190	1 337	1 011
France	2 391	2 480	1 996	1 537	2 142	1 370
Germany	5 815	6 953	6 919	8 646	21 727	14 899
Ireland	4 832	5 612	4 707	4 936	5 784	4 909
Netherlands	2 886	3 429	4 880	9 063	15 432	12 455
Sweden	918	1 055	709	542	620	646
Switzerland	1 191	1 431	1 314	1 143	1 429	1 169
United Kingdom	88 589	124 163	118 721	105 900	131 014	112 359
Total	*109 589*	*148 879*	*143 046*	*136 134*	*184 839*	*153 377*
Southern and Eastern Europe						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 361	3 304	3 248	2 464	1 729	1 289
Croatia	3 093	4 627	4 949	5 730	7 161	6 699
Cyprus	1 451	1 887	2 248	2 404	3 199	2 135
Czech Republic	663	743	771	932	1 671	1 505
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 170	4 727	5 365	6 449	6 791	4 292
Greece	3 247	5 762	8 213	10 979	16 159	19 582
Hungary	626	758	1 009	2 253	2 473	2 395
Italy	4 549	9 384	12 983	18 601	30 876	25 108
Latvia	58	61	57	53	84	776
Malta	934	2 000	3 932	6 586	9 750	7 909
Poland	2 283	3 035	5 529	7 269	6 317	3 498
Portugal	1 322	1 924	2 160	1 996	1 988	1 758
Romania	1 676	1 373	1 722	1 443	1 089	699
Russian Federation	1 840	1 898	1 557	1 181	1 013	932
Serbia and Montenegro	5 115	6 391	6 529	6 897	6 975	5 890
Slovenia	190	275	268	358	627	816
Spain	1 102	1 112	1 521	1 267	1 444	1 460
Ukraine	883	846	785	629	702	560
Total	*36 733*	*51 280*	*63 975*	*78 563*	*101 203*	*88 790*
North Africa and the Middle East						
Egypt	1 869	2 840	3 390	4 211	4 517	4 076
Iran	2 458	2 938	2 738	2 156	1 713	1 198
Iraq	4 693	4 286	3 128	2 280	1 635	1 230
Israel	881	787	682	764	801	457
Lebanon	10 163	10 766	9 748	8 547	7 931	5 301
Sudan	1 913	1 652	1 020	607	409	325
Syria	1 079	1 154	999	745	642	493
Turkey	5 685	5 457	3 909	2 782	2 889	2 527
Total	*30 628*	*31 870*	*27 217*	*23 304*	*21 666*	*16 571*

6.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2006

continued

	35–39	*40–44*	*45–49*	*50–54*	*55–59*	*60–64*
South-East Asia						
Burma (Myanmar)	1 374	1 477	1 407	1 327	1 205	627
Cambodia	3 552	3 219	3 140	2 618	1 821	1 110
East Timor	1 412	1 456	1 200	892	676	436
Indonesia	5 538	4 524	4 291	4 830	4 268	2 022
Laos	1 428	1 450	1 430	1 131	762	430
Malaysia	8 112	9 127	11 005	11 143	9 205	5 245
Philippines	13 432	16 142	16 376	13 894	9 817	4 517
Singapore	4 242	4 097	4 737	4 134	3 398	1 443
Thailand	3 548	3 085	2 503	1 817	1 157	470
Viet Nam	22 979	22 531	23 222	18 278	10 630	6 007
Total	*65 779*	*67 232*	*69 533*	*60 251*	*43 084*	*22 386*
North-East Asia						
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	20 814	28 255	21 300	15 480	11 111	7 992
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4 743	6 498	8 503	8 384	6 112	1 933
Japan	4 372	3 534	2 216	1 731	1 671	769
Korea, Republic of (South)	5 524	4 600	4 634	3 165	1 924	1 517
Taiwan (Province of China)	1 675	1 725	2 302	3 176	2 259	941
Total	*37 254*	*44 803*	*39 188*	*32 241*	*23 327*	*13 308*
Southern and Central Asia						
Afghanistan	1 675	1 558	1 210	886	639	449
Bangladesh	1 800	1 759	1 346	835	302	156
India	16 763	15 158	12 337	9 792	8 289	7 144
Pakistan	2 330	2 097	1 468	1 039	705	400
Sri Lanka	6 905	8 280	7 954	6 762	5 633	3 787
Total	*30 351*	*29 547*	*24 820*	*19 639*	*15 747*	*12 081*
Americas						
Argentina	1 474	1 286	1 152	1 241	1 364	1 027
Canada	3 940	3 708	3 727	2 834	2 372	1 624
Chile	2 964	2 844	2 531	2 535	3 088	2 443
El Salvador	943	950	1 132	1 027	647	387
Peru	716	780	808	736	675	345
United States of America	6 328	6 813	6 330	5 939	6 403	3 702
Uruguay	1 241	1 107	892	1 029	1 238	1 166
Total	*20 552*	*20 304*	*19 051*	*17 358*	*17 562*	*12 006*
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Ethiopia	1 094	844	444	204	138	114
Kenya	815	1 017	1 310	1 076	711	401
Mauritius	1 336	2 349	2 499	2 379	2 088	1 457
South Africa	11 850	11 713	11 073	9 413	7 914	5 232
Zimbabwe	2 284	2 586	2 772	1 887	1 175	630
Total	*21 364*	*22 420*	*21 738*	*17 647*	*13 753*	*8 904*
Total overseas-born	415 709	480 119	467 892	434 852	461 118	353 261
Total Australia-born	1 098 870	1 044 050	1 022 228	917 361	824 203	634 805
Total	**1 514 579**	**1 524 169**	**1 490 120**	**1 352 213**	**1 285 321**	**988 066**

6.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2006

continued

	65–69	*70–74*	*75–79*	*80–84*	*85 and over*	*All ages*
Oceania and Antarctica						
Australia	492 128	398 154	371 036	278 194	240 893	15 648 625
Fiji	1 705	1 118	666	369	278	58 815
New Zealand	14 330	8 592	6 501	3 990	3 347	476 719
Papua New Guinea	667	357	226	182	115	26 302
Samoa	515	284	189	113	56	17 822
Tonga	257	171	169	102	75	9 641
Total	*509 964*	*408 916*	*378 965*	*283 105*	*245 009*	*16 250 581*
North-West Europe						
Austria	2 295	2 106	1 776	1 136	817	20 214
Denmark	827	607	415	233	181	10 100
Finland	753	733	516	286	195	8 938
France	980	826	673	510	289	20 054
Germany	11 680	8 447	9 123	5 574	3 084	114 921
Ireland	3 912	3 285	2 688	1 907	1 592	57 338
Netherlands	9 255	7 832	7 239	4 841	3 650	86 950
Sweden	383	272	144	94	79	8 170
Switzerland	655	496	421	265	229	12 792
United Kingdom	92 512	70 339	55 788	44 678	38 714	1 153 264
Total	*123 839*	*95 501*	*79 219*	*59 822*	*49 125*	*1 503 280*
Southern and Eastern Europe						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 299	872	375	141	75	27 328
Croatia	7 873	5 334	2 755	1 349	676	56 540
Cyprus	1 781	1 561	1 579	756	386	21 149
Czech Republic	669	662	1 253	989	480	12 613
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 394	2 668	1 417	789	375	48 577
Greece	21 299	17 751	10 680	4 753	2 738	125 849
Hungary	3 230	2 746	2 273	1 970	1 381	23 065
Italy	30 816	31 295	26 488	16 341	8 981	220 469
Latvia	1 022	700	925	1 309	863	6 261
Malta	5 838	4 594	3 073	1 720	1 037	48 978
Poland	3 324	3 174	4 399	7 093	3 577	59 221
Portugal	1 229	769	443	242	152	17 382
Romania	650	593	677	639	285	15 755
Russian Federation	1 152	813	828	1 104	1 112	21 436
Serbia and Montenegro	6 475	4 754	2 972	1 931	1 121	68 879
Slovenia	1 316	1 267	787	359	184	6 776
Spain	1 256	1 417	879	456	178	13 884
Ukraine	1 213	780	1 139	2 757	945	14 334
Total	*95 230*	*82 965*	*64 605*	*46 622*	*25 759*	*828 074*
North Africa and the Middle East						
Egypt	3 088	2 655	2 412	1 610	940	38 782
Iran	853	659	428	309	191	25 659
Iraq	1 058	651	461	228	125	40 400
Israel	308	217	160	122	95	8 820
Lebanon	4 054	2 682	2 066	1 110	602	86 599
Sudan	215	152	126	67	39	29 282
Syria	362	246	152	105	80	8 723
Turkey	1 685	899	527	253	211	37 556
Total	*12 381*	*8 786*	*6 713*	*4 128*	*2 567*	*298 754*

6.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2006

continued

	65–69	*70–74*	*75–79*	*80–84*	*85 and over*	*All ages*
South-East Asia						
Burma (Myanmar)	811	627	498	356	304	13 693
Cambodia	809	539	395	275	211	28 175
East Timor	398	290	217	133	112	10 140
Indonesia	1 650	1 109	953	763	479	67 952
Laos	341	198	148	113	105	10 554
Malaysia	3 548	1 966	1 299	717	503	103 947
Philippines	2 616	1 653	1 426	1 066	847	135 619
Singapore	1 305	706	480	253	227	49 819
Thailand	250	150	132	81	87	32 747
Viet Nam	4 516	3 824	3 379	1 762	1 446	180 352
Total	*16 278*	*11 071*	*8 932*	*5 523*	*4 336*	*635 540*
North-East Asia						
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	8 202	8 800	6 226	3 724	3 101	203 143
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 941	1 203	752	503	464	76 303
Japan	542	515	411	192	145	29 469
Korea, Republic of (South)	1 118	690	456	212	180	49 141
Taiwan (Province of China)	465	180	148	95	80	31 258
Total	*12 376*	*11 474*	*8 061*	*4 776*	*4 026*	*391 868*
Southern and Central Asia						
Afghanistan	277	223	127	70	63	21 140
Bangladesh	87	68	37	22	31	13 751
India	5 048	4 271	3 433	2 214	1 527	153 579
Pakistan	271	223	150	104	57	19 768
Sri Lanka	2 588	2 178	1 681	1 194	912	70 908
Total	*8 379*	*7 046*	*5 505*	*3 678*	*2 763*	*287 113*
Americas						
Argentina	710	371	244	136	103	12 950
Canada	952	635	570	406	421	33 198
Chile	1 274	615	389	215	239	26 204
El Salvador	257	153	102	71	76	10 563
Peru	218	144	113	88	92	7 217
United States of America	1 986	1 171	956	659	623	64 832
Uruguay	920	641	335	154	117	10 459
Total	*7 094*	*4 235*	*3 076*	*1 983*	*2 217*	*192 027*
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Ethiopia	89	53	43	30	52	7 516
Kenya	296	228	179	59	39	11 433
Mauritius	1 038	847	625	468	345	19 375
South Africa	3 665	2 415	1 802	1 142	943	118 816
Zimbabwe	363	247	136	101	50	21 142
Total	*6 229*	*4 377*	*3 171*	*2 089*	*2 191*	*218 251*
Total overseas-born	299 642	236 217	187 211	133 532	97 100	4 956 863
Total Australia-born	492 128	398 154	371 036	278 194	240 893	15 648 625
Total	**791 770**	**634 371**	**558 247**	**411 726**	**337 993**	**20 605 488**

6.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth, State or territory of usual residence—30 June 2001

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(a)
Oceania and Antarctica									
Australia	4 947 054	3 625 138	2 975 008	1 191 528	1 358 391	420 960	165 926	246 232	14 931 179
Fiji	29 989	7 756	8 274	873	680	286	194	605	48 659
New Zealand	119 118	61 297	139 651	11 880	49 731	4 007	4 040	4 361	394 105
Samoa	6 997	2 554	4 333	65	180	27	17	154	14 333
Papua New Guinea	6 137	2 391	13 390	913	1 280	275	750	823	25 959
Total	*5 119 761*	*3 702 820*	*3 145 317*	*1 205 536*	*1 410 710*	*425 664*	*171 118*	*252 454*	*15 434 470*
North-West Europe									
Austria	7 416	5 886	3 169	1 914	1 698	424	188	652	21 353
France	7 181	4 354	3 540	1 241	1 828	188	234	480	19 048
Germany	34 766	31 579	20 591	13 645	10 879	2 176	1 144	2 731	117 512
Ireland	19 917	12 860	7 544	3 618	10 050	716	417	782	55 910
Netherlands	22 383	26 432	16 572	9 056	11 603	2 889	674	1 540	91 153
United Kingdom	303 408	226 283	191 970	134 114	221 048	23 659	7 787	18 538	1 126 877
Total	*410 868*	*316 272*	*255 697*	*166 720*	*262 973*	*30 882*	*11 197*	*26 328*	*1 481 076*
Southern and Eastern Europe									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 070	9 535	3 259	2 416	2 934	182	57	444	26 901
Croatia	20 933	20 888	4 015	3 980	5 857	330	78	1 931	58 016
Cyprus	8 326	9 948	1 284	1 622	447	54	199	143	22 029
Czech Republic	5 159	3 395	1 916	1 123	1 000	252	100	270	13 216
FYROM(b)	21 155	21 193	893	476	3 619	26	16	404	47 787
Greece	43 237	64 922	4 440	12 832	3 512	688	1 373	1 445	132 451
Italy	67 079	98 406	16 429	26 778	25 321	1 261	634	2 581	238 490
Hungary	9 744	7 652	3 309	2 114	1 441	307	126	547	25 242
Malta	20 441	24 477	3 057	1 970	1 121	111	56	376	51 613
Poland	18 865	22 433	5 715	7 597	7 144	1 001	135	1 413	64 308
Portugal	9 982	3 019	899	542	2 785	18	210	244	17 704
Romania	4 138	5 616	1 883	1 184	1 498	73	30	162	14 590
Serbia and Montenegro	23 284	22 426	6 181	4 830	5 353	371	128	1 405	63 981
Spain	6 054	3 253	2 015	769	1 203	84	101	651	14 130
Russian Federation	6 416	6 422	1 406	1 062	768	113	11	300	16 503
Ukraine	5 533	6 284	960	1 604	686	121	9	173	15 373
Total	*289 645*	*341 421*	*60 931*	*74 953*	*66 942*	*5 463*	*3 386*	*13 223*	*856 112*
North Africa and the Middle East									
Egypt	19 182	12 650	1 663	1 198	1 718	82	57	242	36 799
Iraq	17 081	6 560	678	820	1 639	40	15	85	26 921
Iran	11 536	3 500	1 288	1 805	2 156	117	42	299	20 745
Lebanon	59 892	15 732	1 250	1 649	952	55	20	410	79 964
Turkey	14 140	17 326	1 039	652	845	43	28	165	34 240
Total	*141 469*	*66 871*	*8 548*	*7 386*	*10 470*	*665*	*376*	*1 700*	*237 604*
South East Asia									
Cambodia	10 621	9 686	1 008	2 501	731	12	121	243	24 925
Indonesia	23 100	11 744	5 007	1 369	8 886	191	882	640	51 829
Malaysia	23 668	27 249	8 696	4 524	19 416	754	721	1 741	87 153
Philippines	56 775	24 051	16 413	4 787	5 805	841	2 010	1 520	112 205
Singapore	9 265	8 054	4 705	1 482	11 078	278	271	726	35 919
Thailand	10 579	5 823	3 228	1 392	2 781	288	537	759	25 388
Viet Nam	69 535	61 756	12 624	11 272	11 077	170	669	2 395	169 500
Total	*215 791*	*157 660*	*53 971*	*28 096*	*67 313*	*2 684*	*6 593*	*9 101*	*541 681*

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

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

6.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth, State or territory of usual residence—30 June 2001 *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(a)
North East Asia									
China(b)	94 593	39 840	9 762	3 894	5 777	505	411	2 206	156 996
Japan	10 565	4 691	6 718	887	2 342	258	159	523	26 145
Korea, Republic of (South)	30 167	3 744	4 339	949	1 499	323	90	699	41 814
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	42 605	17 569	7 392	1 966	3 959	296	297	1 092	75 180
Taiwan (Province of China)	9 476	4 987	10 073	580	1 048	61	66	242	26 534
Total	*188 798*	*71 413*	*38 508*	*8 329*	*14 754*	*1 455*	*1 032*	*4 805*	*329 131*
Southern and Central Asia									
India	41 505	32 974	7 741	3 960	14 192	593	604	2 007	103 579
Sri Lanka	18 782	28 896	4 359	1 227	3 260	203	336	1 571	58 634
Total	*82 217*	*71 286*	*14 265*	*7 238*	*21 005*	*925*	*1 103*	*4 629*	*202 759*
Americas									
Canada	10 488	5 877	6 672	1 752	3 892	605	322	881	30 496
Chile	13 939	7 225	1 427	727	1 365	161	74	783	25 706
United States of America	21 420	12 312	10 857	3 262	6 642	1 070	1 408	2 070	59 041
Total	*77 031*	*38 483*	*26 978*	*7 916*	*16 169*	*2 362*	*2 035*	*4 893*	*176 137*
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Mauritius	5 832	8 970	1 076	124	2 367	34	29	129	18 562
South Africa	31 673	17 023	15 535	3 363	16 869	1 085	392	1 005	86 948
Total	*49 637*	*38 500*	*24 731*	*5 554*	*30 823*	*1 695*	*928*	*2 184*	*154 270*
Total overseas-born	1 628 163	1 179 588	653 938	320 200	542 768	50 835	31 842	73 085	4 482 061
Total Australia-born	4 947 054	3 625 138	2 975 008	1 191 528	1 358 391	420 960	165 926	246 232	14 931 179
Total	**6 575 217**	**4 804 726**	**3 628 946**	**1 511 728**	**1 901 159**	**471 795**	**197 768**	**319 317**	**19 413 240**

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

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

CHAPTER 7 COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS—SOME RECENT TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

The makeup of Australia's overseas-born population has been greatly affected by successive waves of migration to Australia since the Second World War. At first, most of these immigrants were those born in countries in North-West Europe, including the United Kingdom and Germany. These were followed by large numbers of migrants born in Southern and Eastern Europe, including Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia. In the 1970s, many migrants arrived in Australia from South-East Asia, including Viet Nam, the Philippines and Cambodia.

Since then Australia has seen an increasing diversification of countries of birth, as earlier migrants remained and were joined by people from many other countries.

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

This article identifies those countries of birth for which the population of Australian residents has experienced significant growth, in both absolute and proportional terms, since 1996. Seven countries of birth have been selected for this article; each recorded an increase of more than 20,000 people between 1996 and 2006 and an average annual growth rate of 3% or more. None of the selected countries of birth were European, despite Europe figuring prominently in Australia's post-war migration waves.

New Zealand has long been a source of migrants to Australia and continues to contribute large numbers of migrants. The population of Australian residents who were born in New Zealand increased by 161,700 people since 1996, at an average rate of 4.2% per year.

China, India and Indonesia, the first, second and fourth most populous countries in the world, have also made large contributions to Australia's population at high rates of growth since 1996. The number of Australian residents born in China increased by 82,000 people between 1996 and 2006 (5.3% on average per year), the number born in India increased by 68,800 (6.1% per year) and the number born in Indonesia increased by 20,200 (3.6% per year).

Three other countries of birth increased by more than 20,000 people, and by more than 3% per year on average, between 1996 and 2006. These were Iraq (which added 24,900 people and grew by 10.1% per year on average), Sudan (26,600 people and 27.2% per year) and South Africa (57,100 people and 6.8% per year).

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH *continued*

7.1 SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, Ranked by population size

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)		INCREASE		RANK	
	1996	*2006*	*1996–2006*	*1996–2006*(b)	*1996*	*2006*
	'000	'000	'000	%	no.	no.
New Zealand	315.1	476.7	161.7	4.2	3	3
China(c)	121.1	203.1	82.0	5.3	7	5
India	84.8	153.6	68.8	6.1	11	7
South Africa	61.7	118.8	57.1	6.8	17	10
Indonesia	47.7	68.0	20.2	3.6	23	18
Iraq	15.5	40.4	24.9	10.1	47	28
Sudan	2.6	29.3	26.6	27.2	85	35

(a) At 30 June.
(b) Average annual growth rate.
(c) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

Apart from New Zealand, all of the selected countries of birth were from Asian and African regions. Despite this, over the ten years from 1996 there was little change in the proportions of Australian residents born in each of the major regions of the world, with North-West Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe remaining the two most common non-Australian regions of birth.

A number of other countries of birth of Australian residents had similarly high rates of growth over the ten years to 2006, but increased by less than 20,000 people. These included Australian residents born in Singapore, Fiji and South Korea. Similarly, some countries of birth increased by more than 20,000 people but recorded lower rates of growth. These included Australian residents born in the Philippines and Malaysia.

Australian residents born in New Zealand

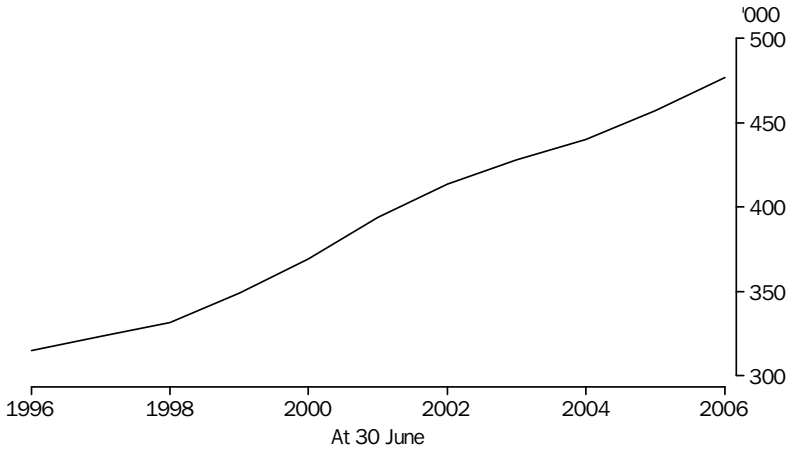
Under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement, New Zealand citizens are free to travel to Australia and remain indefinitely without applying for a visa.

The number of Australian residents born in New Zealand increased from 315,100 people in 1996 to 476,700 in 2006, at an average rate of 4.2% per year. Annual growth fluctuated over the decade, ranging from 2.4% in 1997–98 to 6.8% in 2000–01.

New Zealand remained the third-largest birthplace of Australian residents throughout the period, but grew faster than the number of people born in the United Kingdom (which decreased by 0.1% per year on average) as well as those born in Australia (which increased by 1.1% per year on average). As a result, the New Zealand share of Australia's population increased from 1.7% in 1996 to 2.3% in 2006.

Australian residents born in New Zealand continued

7.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in New Zealand



In 2006, New Zealand-born residents were older than people born in Australia but younger than overseas-born residents overall. The proportion of New Zealand-born males to females (108 males per 100 females) was also higher compared to the proportion for all overseas-born residents (100) and residents born in Australia (99).

7.3 SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, Age and sex—30 June 2006

Country of birth	*Estimated resident population* '000	*0–14 years* %	*15–64 years* %	*65 years and over* %	*Median age* years	*Sex ratio*(a) rate
New Zealand	476.7	8.3	84.0	7.7	38.6	108.5
China(b)	203.1	3.8	81.4	14.8	42.5	89.7
India	153.6	7.3	81.9	10.7	37.7	114.0
South Africa	118.8	10.6	81.0	8.4	38.2	102.9
Indonesia	68.0	5.8	86.9	7.3	32.6	89.8
Iraq	40.4	9.0	84.8	6.2	34.5	118.0
Sudan	29.3	20.1	77.8	2.0	23.6	136.8
Overseas-born	*4 956.9*	*4.5*	*76.3*	*19.2*	*47.0*	*100.1*
Australia	15 648.6	24.0	64.6	11.4	32.8	98.8
Total	**20 605.5**	**19.3**	**67.4**	**13.3**	**36.9**	**99.1**

(a) Males per 100 females.
(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

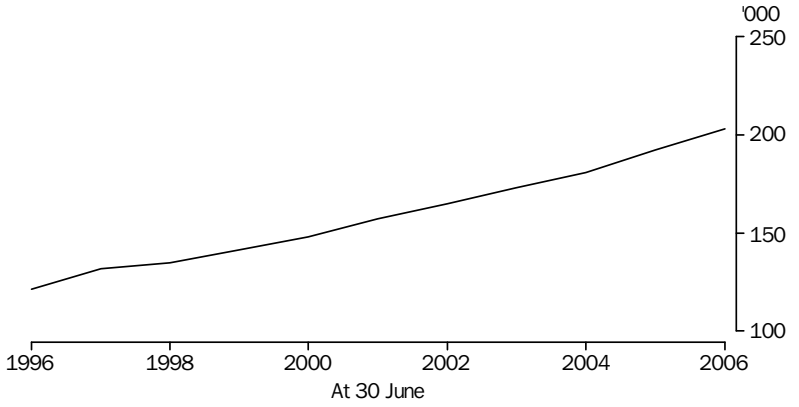
Australian residents born in China

The population of Australian residents born in China grew from 121,100 in 1996 to 203,100 in 2006, at an average rate of 5.3% per year. The high growth rate resulted in Australian residents born in China becoming the fifth-largest country of birth group in 2006, up from seventh in 1996, taking the place of people born in Greece and Viet Nam.

Australian residents born in China continued

Australian residents born in China were both older (a median age of 43 years) and had a much lower sex ratio (90 males for every 100 females) than Australian-born people (table 7.3). Australian residents born in other countries in North-East Asia (such as Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea) were younger overall than people born in China, but similarly had low or very low sex ratios, apart from Hong Kong. As with most countries of birth, the median age of China-born residents increased between 1996 and 2006.

7.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in China(a)

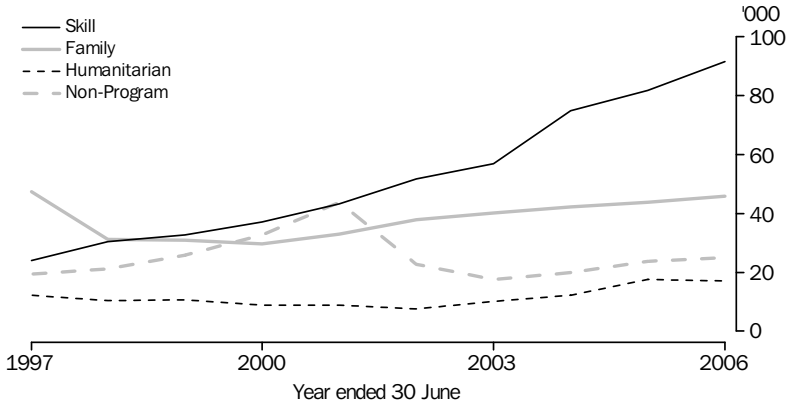


(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

The type of visas under which people from different countries of birth migrate to Australia differ markedly. Information presented on visa categories in this article is from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship's counts of 'permanent additions'. These are people arriving permanently in Australia plus people already in Australia who gain permanent residency while here on temporary visas.

Between 1996 and 2006 the makeup of eligibility categories of permanent additions has changed. In particular, the proportion of people gaining permanent residency through the Skill stream has increased.

7.5 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Visa category

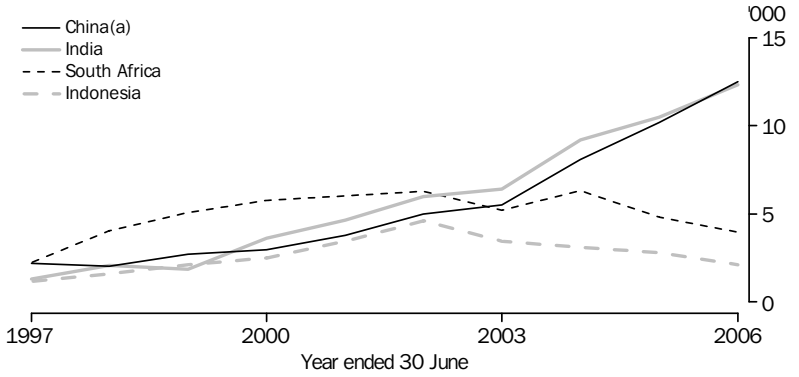


Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Australian residents born in China continued

Most permanent additions of people born in China held Skill visas in 2005–06 (12,500 people, or 69% of all permanent additions of people born in China), as did permanent additions born in India, South Africa and Indonesia. The number of permanent additions born in China with Skill visas increased more than five-fold between 1997 and 2006.

7.6 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Skill migration

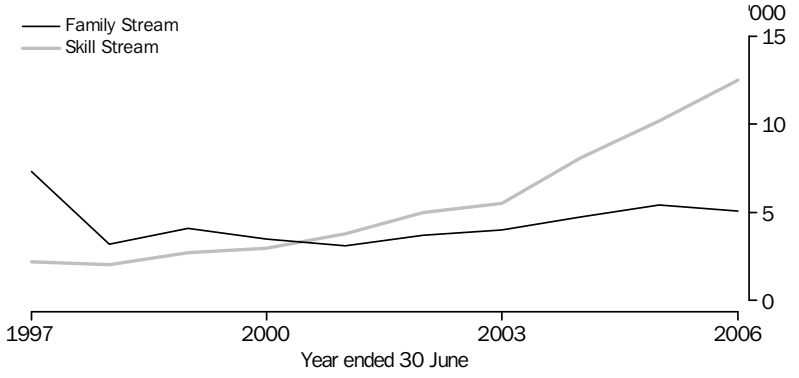


(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Family visas are those under which a potential migrant can be sponsored by a relative who is an Australian citizen or permanent resident. In 2005–06, Family visas accounted for 28% of all permanent additions of people born in China.

7.7 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Visa category—Persons born in China(a)



(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

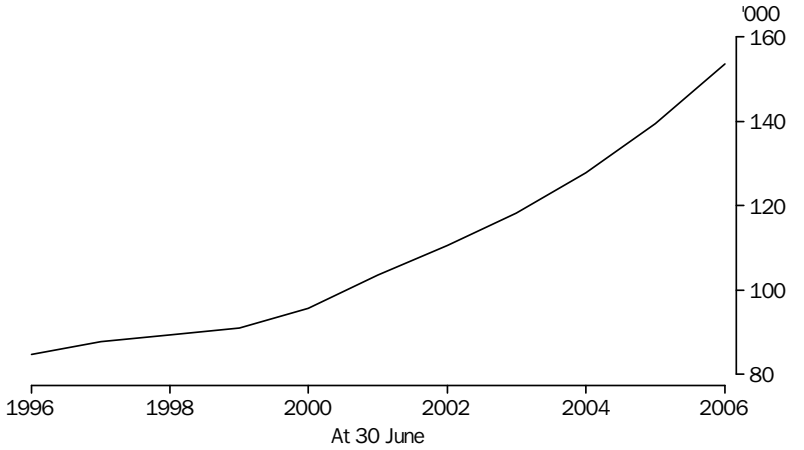
Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Australian residents born in India

India moved into the top ten countries of birth of Australian residents in 2000. From 1996 to 2006 the population of Australian residents born in India increased from 84,800 to 153,600, an increase of 68,800 and an average rate of 6.1% per year, becoming the seventh-largest country of birth of Australian residents in 2005. The annual growth of the number of India-born residents accelerated over the ten years, from a low of 1.8% in 1997–98 to a high of 10.2% in 2005–06.

Australian residents born in India continued

7.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in India

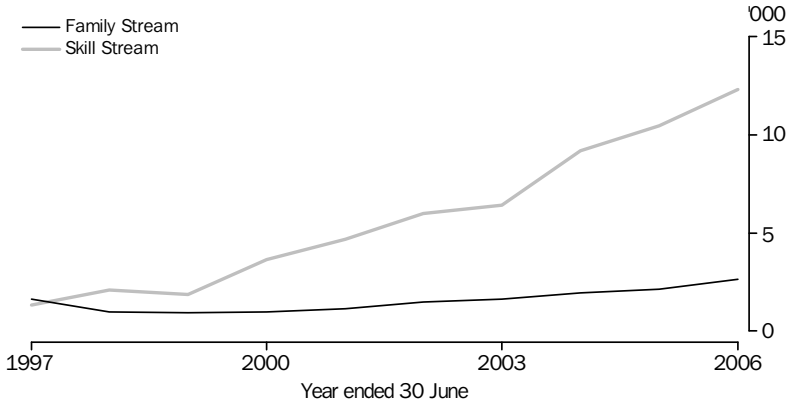


In 2006, Australian residents born in India were older overall (with a median age of 38 years) than those born in Australia but younger than all overseas-born residents. The balance of males and females was weighted toward males to a greater extent than Australian-born residents, with 114 males for every 100 females born in India, compared with 99 for Australia-born and 100 for all overseas-born.

Unlike most other countries of birth, the median age of Australian residents born in India declined between 1996 and 2006, by 3.0 years, due to large increases of younger migrants born in India. By comparison, the median age of all overseas-born residents and Australian-born residents *increased* over the period.

Like Australian residents born in China, South Africa and Indonesia, the majority of permanent additions born in India gained permanent residency with Skill visas. In 2005–06, 81% of all India-born permanent additions held Skill visas and a further 17% held Family visas. The number of permanent additions born in India with Skill visas increased almost tenfold between 1997 and 2006.

7.9 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Visa category—Persons born in India

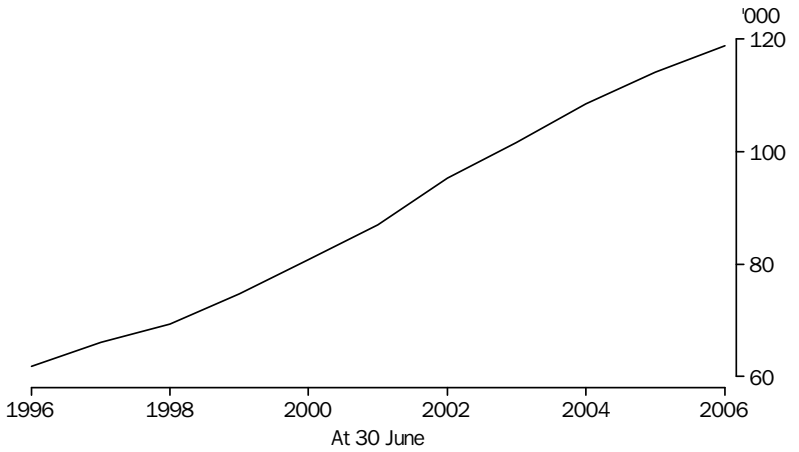


Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Australian residents born in South Africa

South Africa became the tenth-largest country of birth of Australian residents in 2006, with 118,800 people. This was an increase of 57,100 people since 1996, with an average growth rate of 6.8% per year.

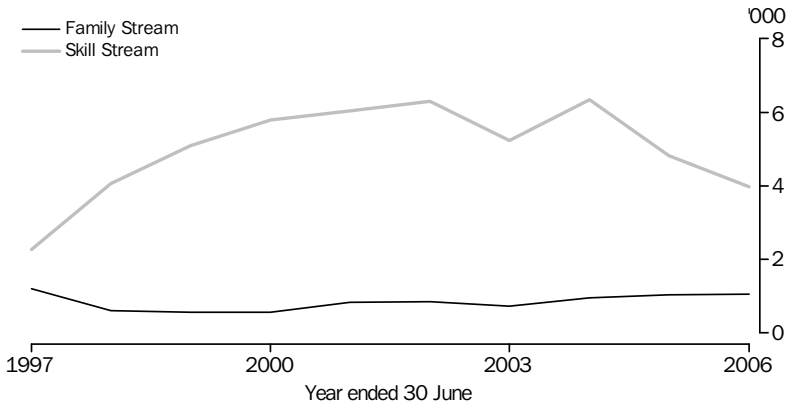
7.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in South Africa



The median age of Australian residents born in South Africa (38 years) was older than that of people born in Australia but younger than overseas-born people generally. Around 11% of residents born in South Africa were aged under 15 years in 2006, compared to only 4% of all overseas-born people. South Africa's sex ratio was similar to the overseas-born level.

In 2005–06, most permanent additions born in South Africa held Skill or Family visas (72% and 19% respectively), a similar pattern to that of China, India and Indonesia. The number of Skill visas held by South Africa-born residents peaked in 2003–04.

7.11 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Visa category—Persons born in South Africa

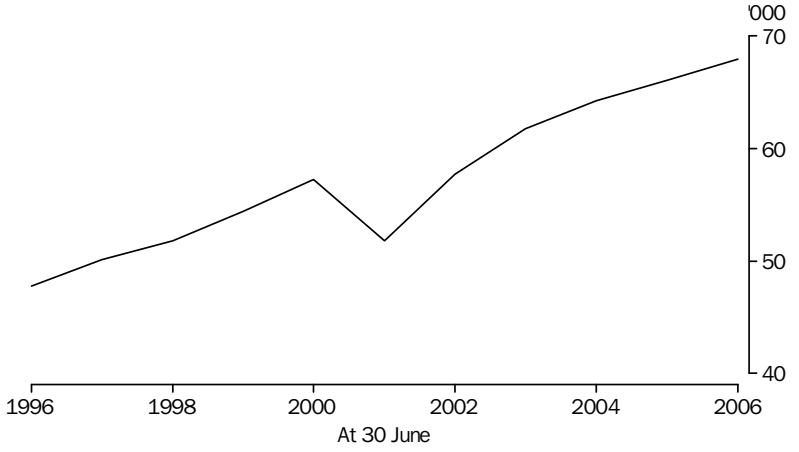


Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Australian residents born in Indonesia

The number of Australian residents born in Indonesia increased from 47,700 to 68,000 people over the ten years to 2006, at an average of 3.6% per year. The decrease in Australia's Indonesia-born population in 2000–01 was due to the estimation of the population of Australian residents born in East Timor separately from June 2001 onwards. Prior to this date, this population was not separately identified.

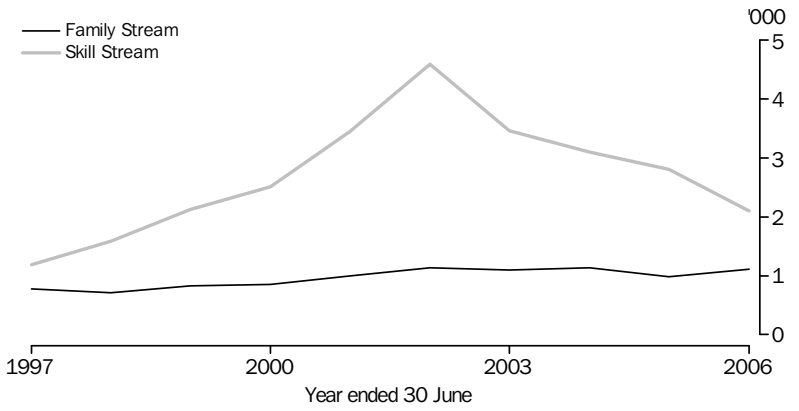
7.12 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in Indonesia



The median age of people born in Indonesia was lower than that of Australian-born residents. There was also a predominance of females over males, with a sex ratio of 90 males born in Indonesia per 100 females in 2006.

The number of Skill Stream permanent additions born in Indonesia increased between 1996–97 and 2001–02 and declined in the following years, while Family Stream permanent additions generally increased at a lower rate overall. In 2005–06 these two streams comprised 63% and 33% of all permanent additions born in Indonesia. As with permanent additions born in China, India and South Africa, few Humanitarian Program visas were held by permanent additions born in Indonesia.

7.13 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Visa category—Persons born in Indonesia

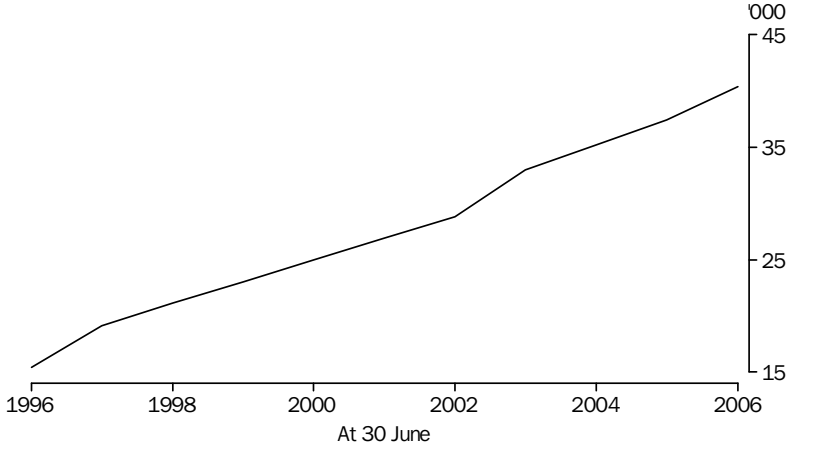


Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Australian residents born in Iraq

The number of Australian residents born in Iraq increased at a very high rate (10.1% per year on average) between 1996 and 2006. In 2006 there were 40,400 Australian residents born in Iraq, more than double the number in 1996 (15,500 people).

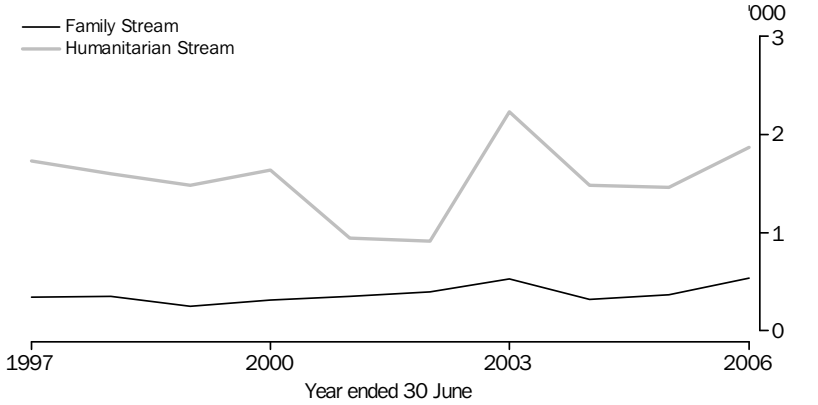
7.14 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in Iraq



In 2006 the median age of Australian residents born in Iraq (34 years) was younger than overseas-born people generally but older than people born in Australia (table 7.3). The ratio of males and females was one of the highest of all countries of birth (118 males born in Iraq per 100 females).

Most permanent additions in 2005–06 who were born in Iraq held Humanitarian visas (75%) while the remainder were mainly Family Stream permanent additions.

7.15 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Visa category—Persons born in Iraq



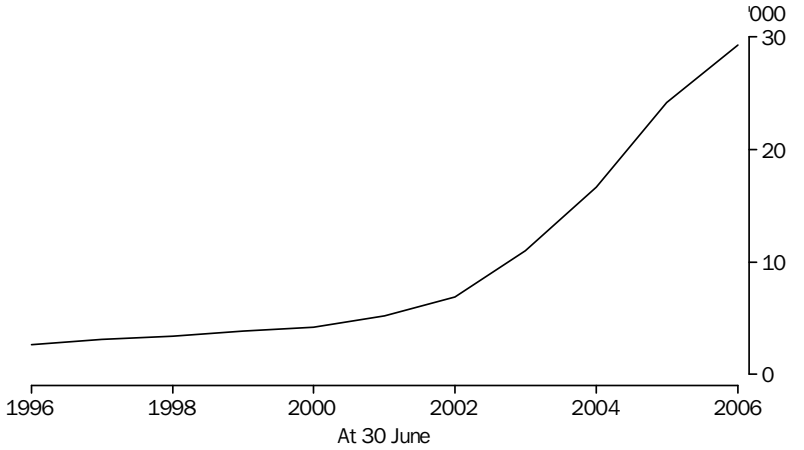
Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Australian residents born in Sudan

The number of Australian residents born in Sudan increased by more than tenfold over the past decade to 29,300 people in 2006. The average growth of the number of Sudan-born residents of 27% per year was the highest of any birthplace with a population of more than 3,000 people in Australia in 2006, although this was in part due to its relatively small population in 1996 (2,600).

Australian residents born in Sudan continued

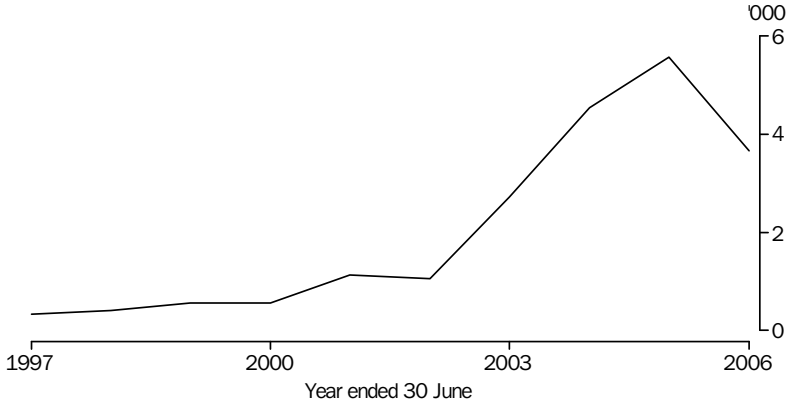
7.16 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons born in Sudan



A high proportion of migrants who were born in Sudan were young males. As a result, the age-sex profile of Australian residents born in Sudan is significantly different from other birthplaces, including Australia. In 2006 the sex ratio was very high, with 137 males for every 100 females. The median age of people born in Sudan was 24 years, with 20% aged less than 15 years and only 2% aged 65 years and over. In comparison, the median age of Australia's overseas-born population overall was 47 years, with 4% aged less than 15 years and 19% aged 65 and over. Due to the large number of young migrants born in Sudan, the median age of all Australian residents born in Sudan decreased between 1996 and 2006.

Nearly all permanent additions in 2005–06 who were born in Sudan held Humanitarian visas (97%). More than 90% of all Sudan-born permanent additions were on Humanitarian visas for each year from 1997–98.

7.17 PERMANENT ADDITIONS, Humanitarian visas—Persons born in Sudan



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

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

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

Category jumping

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

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

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

Matching traveller movements

7 Despite this improvement in the quality of actual duration of stay or absence data, the above estimation method appeared incapable of producing acceptable estimates of category jumping. Given that category jumping constituted only a small fraction of ERP and that estimates produced by the above method seemed highly volatile, the ABS

Matching traveller movements continued

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

8 Through the provision of additional data from DIAC, the ABS now has the ability to match traveller movements over time. This enables a movement history to be constructed for those arriving and departing and thus calculate an actual duration of stay.

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

Adjustment and revision status of components of NOM – summary

10 For more information on category jumping and the interim method of adjusting NOM, see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 – Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0). This paper is available on the ABS web site, <www.abs.gov.au>. For further details on revisions to NOM, see the Technical Note in this publication and an expanded note in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

- *1996–97 and before:* Category jumping for NOM only available; not available for components of NOM;
- *1997–98 to 2000–01:* Category jumping set to zero;
- *2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04 and 2004–05:* Components have been adjusted on a revised basis. Data is presented in this publication on this basis except where indicated;
- *2005–06, long-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures:* Have been adjusted. Data is presented in this publication on this basis except where indicated;
- *2005–06, permanent movement:* Has not yet been adjusted, as permanent movement is not adjusted on a preliminary basis, and components have not yet been adjusted on a revised basis for 2005–06.

Review of method for adjusting overseas migration

11 The method for estimating NOM has been reviewed in response to problems with estimation of category jumping. The review also addressed the changing patterns of travel into and out of Australia, in particular the increased propensity for travellers to interrupt longer periods of stay or absence. For further information see *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005), to be released on 26 April 2007.

12 The improved method for estimating NOM will be implemented in ABS population estimates in June 2007 with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). For further information relating to the improved method for estimating NOM, or the implementation of this method, please contact Patrick Corr on Canberra (02) 6252 6411, email <patrick.corr@abs.gov.au>.

Permanent residency grants

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

14 For more information on permanent additions to the population see the DIAC publication *Immigration Update*, available on the DIAC web site, <http://www.immi.gov.au>.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

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

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

16 For more information on the method of estimating net interstate migration, see *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1, Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001). These papers are available on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Source of statistics

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

18 Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992 (Cwlth)* by DIAC required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. A redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994 with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995.

19 In July 1998 DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. As a result of these changes, some questions on the passenger cards are not compulsory and answers to these questions are not checked by Customs officers. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998 there have been additional minor changes to both passenger cards.

Scope and coverage

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

21 The statistics exclude the movements of operational air crew and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia, and unauthorised arrivals.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Source of statistics

22 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0), available on the ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

Method of estimation

23 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

24 After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two 30 June dates in the respective census years.

Natural increase

25 Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. For the compilation of population estimates, births and deaths by state or territory of usual residence are used. For preliminary population estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence, but for revised and final estimates, year and quarter of occurrence data are used to ensure the accuracy of single year of age population estimates.

Birthplace

26 Estimated resident population by age and sex is calculated by country of birth for 30 June of each year by taking into account births, deaths and NOM over the preceding twelve months. All births in this period are added to the Australia-born population. Deaths during the period are subtracted from the population of the preceding year on the basis of financial year of birth, sex and country of birth. NOM is added to that population on the same basis.

27 For 2002–03 to 2005–06 NOM was disaggregated on the basis of the countries of birth of permanent arrivals and departures data, instead of using country of birth of all movements. This was done because the inclusion of long-term movements in the calculation of NOM by birthplace yielded anomalous results in country of birth disaggregation.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

28 The classification of countries used throughout this publication is the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998* (cat. no. 1269.0). This replaced the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS) used in earlier issues of this publication.

29 Statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to accurately identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. The United States of America includes 'America (undefined)'.

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

30 Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory classification was created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory and Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Where information is presented by state and territory, information for Other Territories is not presented separately but is included in Australia totals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) — issued quarterly;
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) — issued monthly;
- Demography Working Papers, ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>;
- *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0), ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>;
- *Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile – A Regional Analysis, 2001* (cat. no. 2032.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, 2001* (cat. no. 2035.0).

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

- *Immigration Update*;
- *Population Flows – Immigration Aspects*;
- *Settler Arrivals.*

34 In July 2005, publication data released on the ABS web site were made available free. Users can now access the full range of electronic ABS data free of charge on <www.abs.gov.au>. Improving the availability of official statistics to all Australians means everyone can now download all ABS data on this web site without charge.

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

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

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

37 The ABS can make available information that is not published. Generally, a charge is made for providing this information. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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

- Country of citizenship (nationality)
- Country of birth
- Age
- Sex
- Marital status (not available for Australian and New Zealand citizens)
- Category of travel

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

continued

- Country of embarkation/disembarkation
- Airport/port of arrival/departure
- Arrival/departure date
- Permanent migrants:
  - Previous/future country of residence
  - State or territory of intended address/lived
- Overseas visitors:
  - Intended/actual length of stay
  - Main reason for journey
  - Country of residence
  - State or territory of intended address/in which most time was spent
- Australian residents:
  - Intended/actual time away from Australia
  - Main reason for journey
  - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
  - State or territory of intended address/state or territory of residence
- Intention to live in Australia for next twelve months

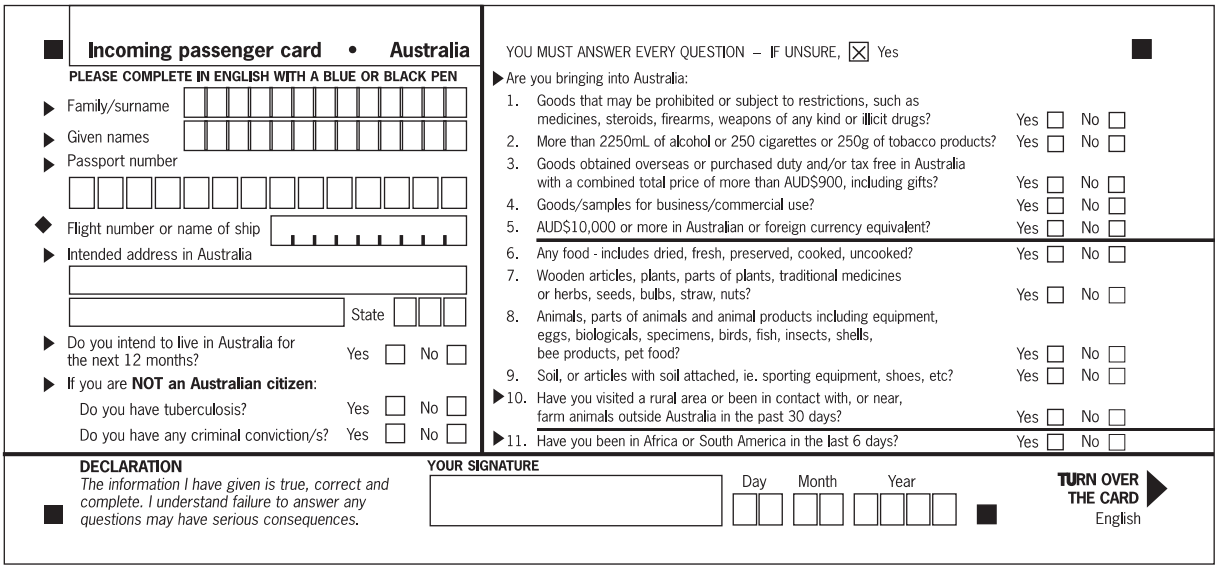
39 The following variables are available for ERP by country of birth:

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

INCOMING CARD – FRONT



Incoming passenger card • Australia

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN

- Family/surname
- Given names
- Passport number
- Flight number or name of ship
- Intended address in Australia
- State
- Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes No
- If you are **NOT an Australian citizen**:
  - Do you have tuberculosis? Yes No
  - Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes No

YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, ☒ Yes

Are you bringing into Australia:

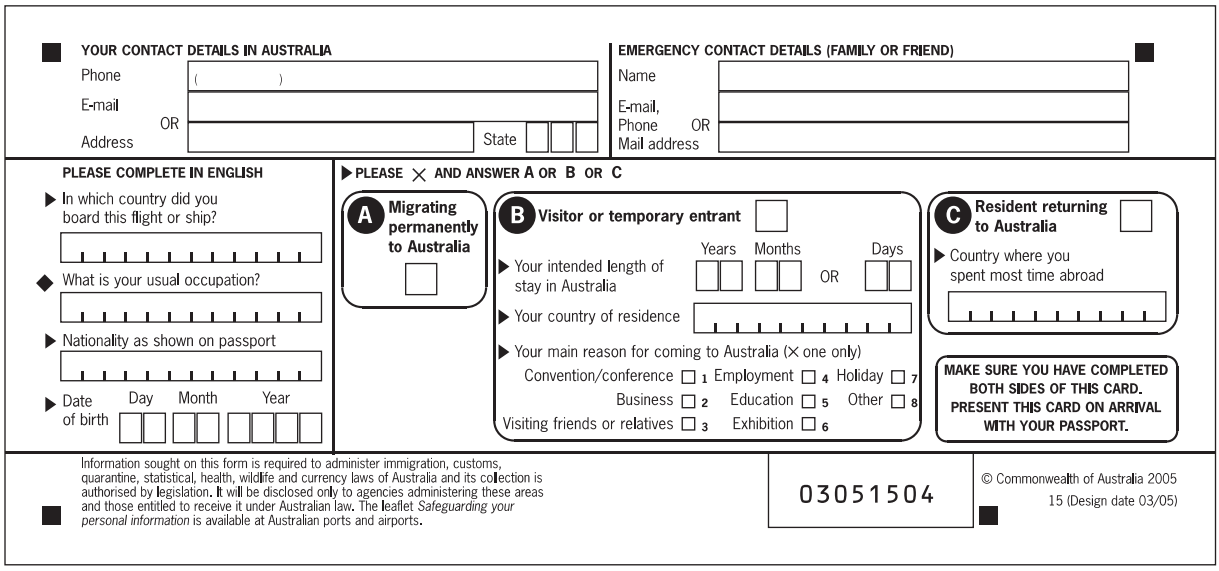
1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes No
2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes No
3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD$900, including gifts? Yes No
4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes No
5. AUD$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes No
6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes No
7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes No
8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? Yes No
9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes No
10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes No
11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes No

DECLARATION
The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.

YOUR SIGNATURE Day Month Year

TURN OVER THE CARD English

INCOMING CARD - BACK



YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA

Phone ( )
E-mail
OR
Address State

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)

Name
E-mail, Phone OR Mail address

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

- In which country did you board this flight or ship?
- What is your usual occupation?
- Nationality as shown on passport
- Date of birth Day Month Year

PLEASE ✕ AND ANSWER A OR B OR C

A Migrating permanently to Australia

B Visitor or temporary entrant

- Your intended length of stay in Australia Years Months OR Days
- Your country of residence
- Your main reason for coming to Australia (✕ one only)
  - Convention/conference 1 Employment 4 Holiday 7
  - Business 2 Education 5 Other 8
  - Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 6

C Resident returning to Australia

- Country where you spent most time abroad

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.

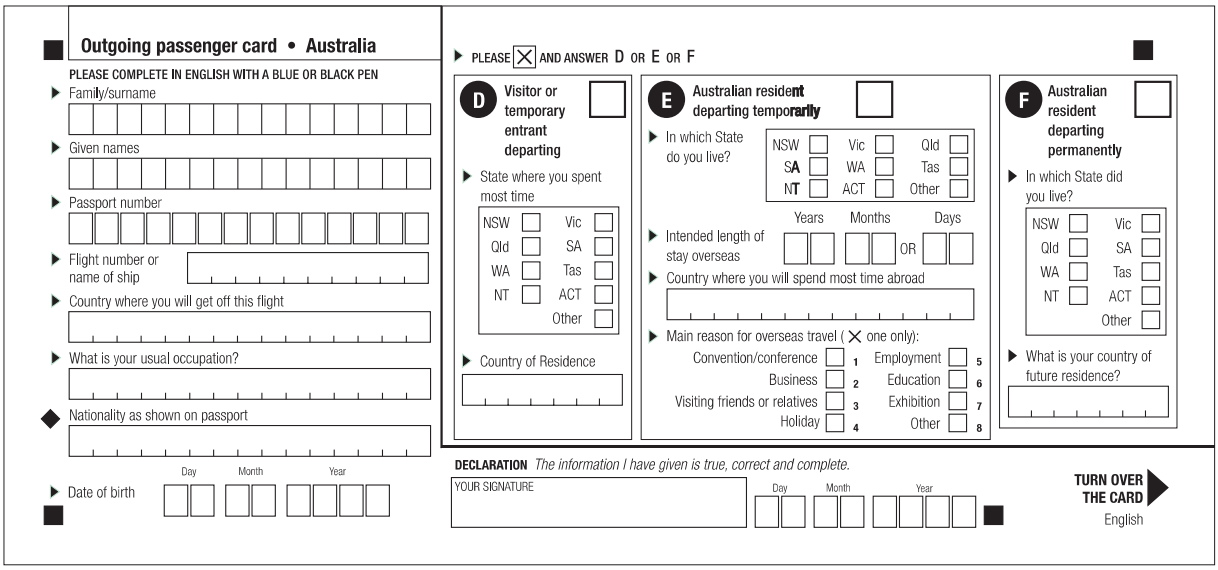
Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet *Safeguarding your personal information* is available at Australian ports and airports.

03051504

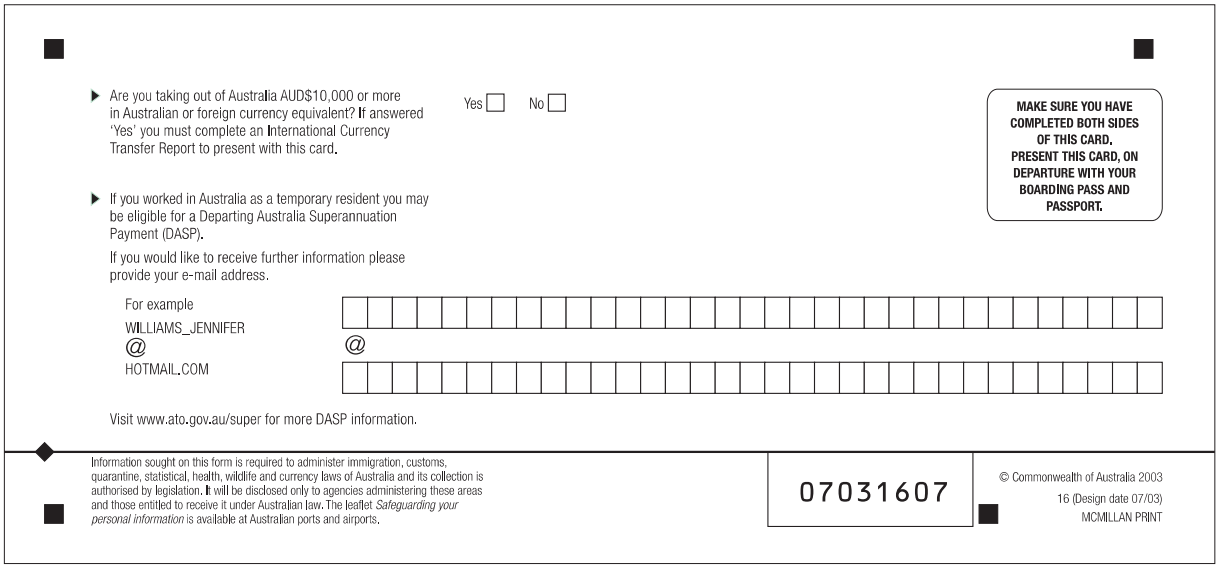
15 (Design date 03/05)

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

OUTGOING CARD - FRONT



OUTGOING CARD - BACK



Outgoing passenger card used from July 2003.

APPENDIX 2 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

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

The following edits were applied to correct over counting of NZ migrants:

July 2001 to June 2002

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

July 2002 onwards

From July 2002 DIAC has introduced a new edit system to ensure accurate statistics on permanent arrivals of NZ citizens. Where the person ticks Box A on his/her passenger card (first arrival as a migrant) the record is verified by checking previous entries and related passenger card records and if the person is previously recorded as a migrant or

July 2002 onwards continued

resident then they will be counted as returning residents. This will result in more accurate recording of NZ citizens who are migrating to Australia as against those who are residents returning.

NON-RESPONSE

A2.1 NON–RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION(a)—January 2006

	Incoming	*Outgoing*
OAD Variables	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	—
Country of birth	1.0	0.9
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	—	—
Marital status(b)	33.8	52.4
Category of travel	1.5	1.0
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	(c)58.6	7.9
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	5.9	1.4
Main reason for journey	5.2	. .
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	0.8	2.5
Main reason for journey	. .	3.9
Occupation(d)	5.8	4.8
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	2.9	2.6
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	34.2	. .

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.
(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens.
(c) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.
(d) Not available for short-term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY/TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

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

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

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

DATA IMPUTATION

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

DATA IMPUTATION *continued*

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

Category of traveller	*January 2006* %
Permanent arrivals – settlers	4.4
Long-term residents returning	1.2
Long-term visitors arriving	2.6
Residents departing permanently	3.5
Long-term residents departing	2.7
Long-term visitors departing	3.3

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

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

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

Country of stay

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

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

Passenger card box type	*January 2006* %
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	58.6
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	6.0
C: Resident returning to Australia	8.3
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	4.2
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.4
F: Australian resident departing permanently	7.9

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIAC.
(b) See DATA IMPUTATION, Country of previous residence, in this Appendix.

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

Country of stay continued

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

Category of traveller	*January 2006* %
Permanent arrivals–settlers(c)	3.4
Long-term residents returning	0.8
Long-term visitors arriving	0.4
Residents departing permanently	0.5
Long-term residents departing	—
Long-term visitors departing	0.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.
(b) Non-response rates are weighted.
(c) See DATA IMPUTATION, Country of previous residence, in this Appendix.

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

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

PERMANENT ARRIVALS DURING 1999

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

SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING

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

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The tables shown in this appendix are published on a monthly basis in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

TECHNICAL NOTE

MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

BACKGROUND

1 This technical note summarises the current method of estimating net overseas migration (NOM). The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is currently developing improved methods for estimating NOM. For more information, see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

2 Estimates of the Australian population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and NOM occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

$P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + NOM$, where:

$P(t)$ = the estimated resident population at time t

$P(t+1)$ = the estimated resident population at time t+1

B = the number of births occurring between t and t+1

D = the number of deaths occurring between t and t+1

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and t+1.

3 For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and t+1.

4 NOM accounts for around half of population growth at the national level. This note outlines how the ABS calculates NOM estimates by state and territory, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.

5 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia or overseas:

- permanent movement;
- long-term (one year or more) movement;
- short-term (less than one year) movement.

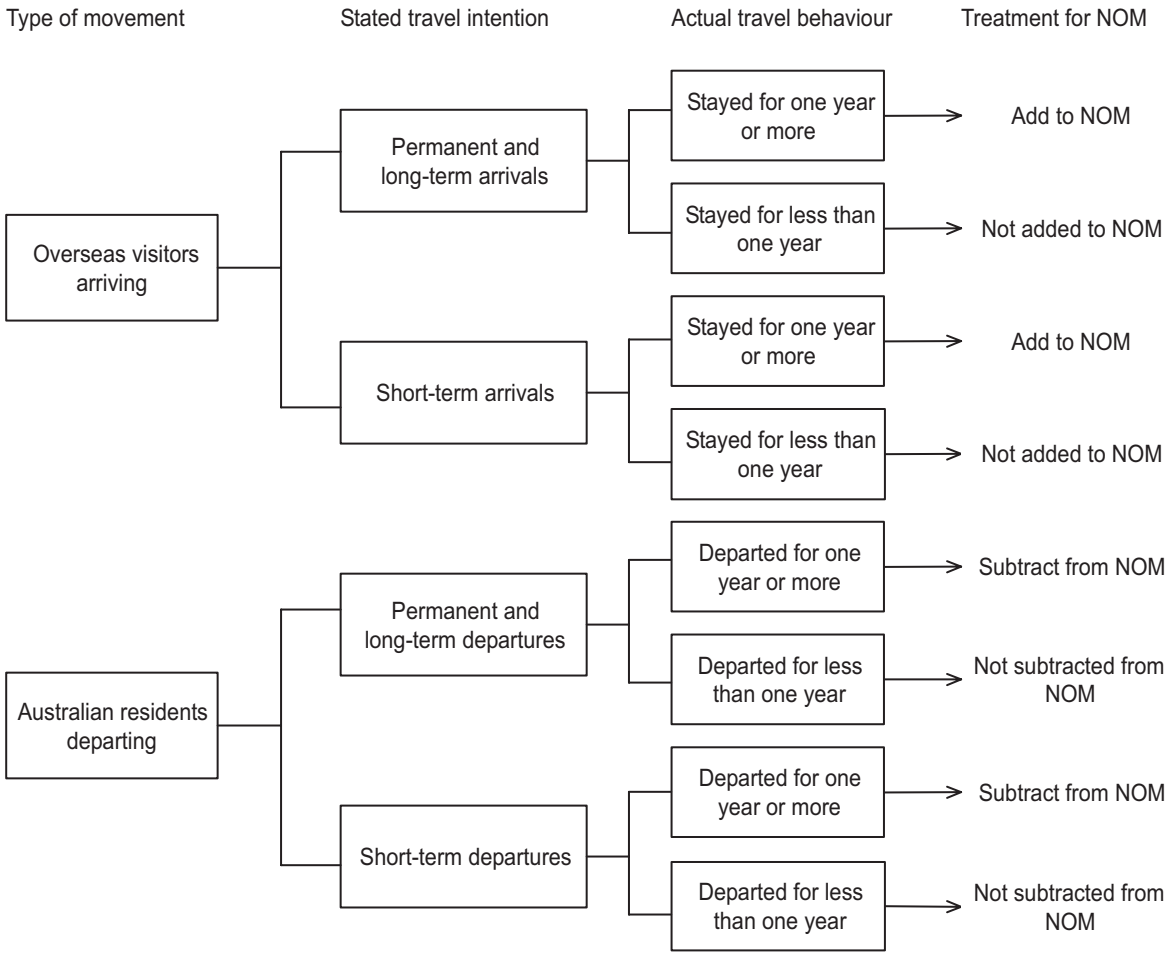
6 Conceptually, NOM is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. However, at the time a person crosses the Australian border, it is not empirically known how long they will actually spend in Australia or overseas. For example, overseas visitors might change their travel plans and extend their stay in Australia (perhaps utilising on-shore visa grants), or depart earlier than they first intended. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas may change their plans while abroad (e.g. some might state that they are departing the country permanently, but return less than a year later, while others might stay overseas longer than they initially intended).

7 Some of these differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour may also reflect short interruptions to longer periods of stay or absence. For example, overseas students arriving in Australia might state that they intend to stay for three years, but return home for brief periods during this time. Similarly, Australians working or studying overseas might state that they intend to be away for more than a year but return for brief holidays.

BACKGROUND *continued*

8 The following diagram summarises the contributions of different types of overseas movements to NOM. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.

ADJUSTMENT OF MOVEMENT CATEGORIES, CONTRIBUTION TO NOM



Migration adjustments

9 The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have also been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

Migration adjustments continued

10 The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence (cat.no.3137.0).* In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series.

11 The ABS has developed an improved method for estimating NOM. Preliminary estimates for September and December quarters 2006 based on the new method will be available in the next issue of this publication. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the new method and implementation plans, see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration (cat.no.3107.0.55.003)* released on 10 February 2006, and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2001 to 2006 (cat.no.3107.0.55.005)* to be released on 26 April 2007.

12 Table 1 describes the impact that various types of migration adjustments have on NOM estimates. The adjustments applied to preliminary and revised NOM estimates are described in more detail elsewhere in this document.

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

Migration Adjustment	*Treatment in adjusted estimates*
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(a)	
Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)	
Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)

(a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour.
(b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour.
(c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other identifying personal details.

State and territory distribution of NOM

13 The state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. Incoming passenger cards provide information on the state or territory of a traveller's intended address within Australia, while outgoing passenger cards provide information on the state or territory in which a traveller lives or spent most time. However, the way in which this distribution is calculated differs between preliminary and revised estimates of NOM due to the amount of data available.

14 The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and revised estimates of NOM are created and distributed between states and territories. Estimates of NOM are finalised after the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

15 The ABS produces quarterly estimates of Australia's resident population (known as the ERP) five to six months after the end of the reference quarter, and is required under legislation to provide population estimates as at 31 December by 6 June of the following year. Since estimates of NOM (adjusted for actual travel behaviour) require 15 months of data, preliminary estimates of NOM are calculated to meet more immediate ERP requirements.

Migration adjustments

16 There are four main groups of travellers who provide an intended duration of stay on their passenger cards who have the potential to change their duration of stay or absence:

- long-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term visitors who stayed in Australia short-term);
- short-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term visitors who stayed in Australia long-term);
- Australian residents departing long-term who stayed overseas for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term departures who stayed overseas short-term); and
- Australian residents departing short-term who stayed overseas for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term departures who stayed overseas long-term).

17 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2004–05 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005

	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*
	%	%	%	%
2004				
September	67.5	49.8	2.5	2.2
December	65.4	48.7	2.5	2.2
2005				
March	69.9	53.8	3.4	2.9
June	66.4	51.0	2.6	2.2
Average	67.3	50.8	2.7	2.4

(a) Proportion of travellers whose actual duration of stay or absence differed from their stated intensions.
(b) Based on stated intentions.

Migration adjustments continued

18 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the June quarter 2006 assumed that, based on the 2004–05 evidence, 67.3% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 50.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.

19 Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for 2005–06 was calculated.

3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2005–06

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
Initial category of movement	no.	no.	%	no.
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	131 593	. .	. .	131 593
Permanent departures	–67 853	. .	. .	–67 853
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	221 923	–149 341	67.3	72 582
Resident arrivals	103 898	. .	. .	103 898
Visitor departures	–92 175	. .	. .	–92 175
Residents departures	–98 113	49 874	50.8	–48 239
Short-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	5 484 051	150 209	2.7	150 209
Resident arrivals	4 790 101	. .	. .	. .
Visitor departures	5 516 223	. .	. .	. .
Resident departures	4 834 910	–115 455	2.4	–115 455
Net overseas migration	**199 273**	**–64 713**	. .	**134 560**

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

20 As noted in paragraph 13, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.

21 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 24.0% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the June quarter 2006 intended to live in Victoria, 24.0% of the total migration adjustment (–3,165) is also applied to this state. Table 3.11 in the Net Overseas Migration chapter shows components of net overseas migration for 2005–06 by state and territory.

State and territory distribution continued

22 The current method of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary category jumping estimates (see paragraph A3.24 of *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0)*.

23 However, the ABS plans to review this method, with the prospect of applying a distribution method which allows for positive as well as negative adjustments for individual states and territories. In the interim, the preliminary estimates of NOM are subject to revision when more complete data are available.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

24 Preliminary estimates of NOM for a financial year are usually revised in the following March issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)*. These revised NOM estimates use matched passenger records to calculate the actual duration of stay relating to overseas movements. Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates are based on these matched data and include, in addition to the four major movement categories previously identified, a subset of movements relating to permanent arrivals and permanent departures:

- permanent (settler) arrivals who arrived in and left Australia in the same quarter, and did not return at any point during the 12 months following this arrival; and
- permanent departures who left and returned to Australia in the same quarter, and did not depart at any point during the 12 months following this departure.

25 Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates also adjust for multiple movements of travellers (i.e. converting numbers of movements into numbers of persons).

26 The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005. Table 4 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2004–05.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2004–05

Initial category of movement	*Original estimate* no.	*Migration adjustment*(a) no.	*Adjusted estimate for revised NOM* no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	123 424	–7 334	116 090
Permanent departures	–62 605	3 420	–59 185
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	202 195	–137 287	64 908
Resident arrivals	101 301	. .	101 301
Visitor departures	–94 707	. .	–94 707
Resident departures	–91 635	46 850	–44 785
Short-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	5 408 339	148 771	148 771
Resident arrivals	4 541 569	. .	4 541 569
Visitor departures	5 457 870	. .	5 457 870
Resident departures	4 591 198	–108 630	–108 630
Net overseas migration	**177 972**	**–54 210**	**123 763**

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

27 As is the case for preliminary NOM estimates, the state and territory distribution of revised NOM estimates is determined based on information reported on incoming and outgoing passenger cards (i.e. state or territory of intended address for arrivals and state or territory of residence/spent most time for departures).

State and territory distribution continued

28 The state and territory distributions of the migration adjustment are calculated based on the initial passenger card that identifies the movement of the traveller. For example, a long-term resident departure who returned to Australia within twelve months is added back to the state of residence they reported on departure (as identified on their outgoing passenger card). A long-term visitor arrival who actually stayed in Australia for less than twelve months is taken away from the state or territory they intended to live in (as identified on their incoming passenger card).

29 This method may be considered to be reasonable for people who, on arrival, intend to settle or stay in Australia for more than twelve months. However, there is less certainty about the reliability of the state or territory of intended stay for those persons who originally stated that they intended to stay for less than twelve months, but actually stayed longer, and this component of the migration adjustment is treated differently.

30 In the absence of direct information from outgoing passenger cards for this group, the ABS has applied the state and territory distribution for short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia for between six and twelve months. The state and territory distributions used for revised NOM estimates (shown in table 3.11 in the Net Overseas Migration chapter) are still subject to revision. The ABS expects that these estimates will improve as investigations proceed, and as actual data on state or territory of stay becomes available for this segment of the overseas visitor population (i.e. as outgoing passenger cards become available).

CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

31 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 5 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1996 (i.e. since the last intercensal period). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia, 2002–03 (cat.no.3412.0).*

5. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS—September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2006

Period	*Adjustment method*
September 1996 – June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2005	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2005 – June 2006	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

(a) For further information, refer to Appendix 3 in Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

32 For further information on the measurement of NOM, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639.

GLOSSARY

Australian resident

For migration statistics, Australian resident is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing an Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Card.

For ERP purposes, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or are expected to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. The estimated resident population numbers therefore include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas residents who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Category jumping

Category jumping was the name given to the adjustment made to the components of net overseas migration, when these were applied, up until the year ending 30 June 1996. Category jumping was set to zero for the years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001. With the interim method of adjusting these components, this adjustment is now known as 'migration adjustment'.

Category jumping was the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. For more information see Chapter 6 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates' from *Migration, Australia, 2002–03,* (cat. no. 3412.0).

Category of movement

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

- permanent movements
- long-term movements (one year or more)
- short-term movements (less than one year).

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

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

Estimated resident population (ERP) *continued*

$P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + NOM$, where:

$P(t)$ = the estimated resident population at time t

$P(t+1)$ = the estimated resident population at time t+1

B = the number of births occurring between t and t+1

D = the number of deaths occurring between t and t+1

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and t+1.

For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and t+1, represented by the following equation:

$P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + NOM + NIM$.

Intercensal discrepancy

Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

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

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:

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

Median age

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

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments. See paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration intention and multiple movements.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals

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
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIAC.

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

Rate of population growth

Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

Short-term arrivals

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

Short-term departures

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

State or territory of usual residence

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

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

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