This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below. No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

Chapter Five

Demography

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH Population distribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population Age/sex profile HOUSEHOLDS FAMILIES BIRTHS AND DEATHS Births Deaths MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES Registered marital status of the population Marriages Divorces Remarriages

Contents

OVERSEAS MIGRATION118Birthplace of the population118Migration to Australia120Refugees123Permanent departures124INTERNAL MIGRATION124CITIZENSHIP126

Page

91

92

95

96

100

100

102

102

105

108

108

109

114

116

Contents	Page
RELIGION	127
BIBLIOGRAPHY	128

.

,

The principal source of demographic data is the Census of Population and Housing, which in recent times (since 1961) has been conducted at five-yearly intervals. The most recent was in 1991, of which some results are included in this issue of the Year Book. Compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages also provides valuable information, as do the details supplied by incoming and outgoing overseas travellers. In addition, various surveys are conducted from time to time on specific topics. Divorce data are compiled from court records; administrative records provide data on other aspects such as refugees and interstate migration.

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

For an historic perspective of Australia's demographic characteristics see Year Book Australia 1988.

As shown in table 5.1, the estimated resident population at 30 June 1993 was 17.7 million, an increase of one per cent over the previous year. The total increase of 178,900 since 1992 comprised 143,800 from natural increase and 35,100 from overseas migration. The natural increase component was above the peak level of 1990–91, while overseas migration was at the lowest level since 1975–76.

5.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

			Annual rate	of growth (%)
Year ended 30 June	Population ('000)	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Total(a)
1972	13,303.7	1.24	0.58	1.81
1977	14,192.2	0.82	0.41	1.13
1982	15,184.2	0.84	0.86	1.75
1987	16,263.9	0.79	0.74	1.53
1988	16,532.2	0.77	0.92	1.65
1989	16,814.4	0.79	0.95	1.71
1990	17,065.1	0.79	0.74	1.49
1991	17,284.0	0.83	0.51	1.28
1992	17,482.6	0.78	0.37	1.15
1993	17,661.5	0.82	0.20	1.02

(a) The difference between the total and the sum of the component rates is due to distribution of the intercensal discrepancy. Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Net overseas migration gain, moderate for most of the 1970s, increased sharply at the end of that decade following changes in migration intake targets and Australia's acceptance of a large number of Indo-Chinese refugees as settlers. Very high intakes were recorded in 1980–81 and 1981–82, after which they fell back to previous levels. In the latter half of the 1980s there was a strong resurgence, and the overseas migration gains of 1987–88 and 1988–89 were amongst the highest recorded this century. Since 1989 they have fallen back significantly.

From year to year overseas migration gains are continuing to be more volatile than natural increase and, because of their size, are setting the pattern for trends in total population growth. From a peak of 1.8 per cent in 1981-82, the total growth rate slumped to 1.2 per cent in the middle of the 1980s as the migration intake declined. In the latter part of the decade, the sharp rise in net migration resulted in a recovery in total growth to 1.7 per cent in 1989. In the 1990s the total growth rate has fallen back again as the migration intake has eased. The total growth of one per cent in the year ended 30 June 1993, was the lowest since the year ended 30 June 1976, which also recorded a one per cent growth.

The most recent projections of the Australian population show it growing from 17.7 million



in 1993 to 19.0 million in the year 2000, 20.0 million in 2005 and 21.0 million some time between 2009 and 2011. These projections assume that fertility will either remain constant at current levels (1.9 births per woman) or rise to replacement level (2.1 births per woman) and that the annual net gain from overseas migration will rise during the 1990s before levelling off at a constant 70,000 or 100,000 per year. Mortality rates are assumed to continue to fall at all ages.

Population growth in selected countries over the five year period 1986 to 1991 is shown in table 5.2. Australia's average annual rate of population growth, at 1.6 per cent, was greater than the rates of growth in Canada (1.3%), the United States of America (1.0%) and New Zealand (0.8%) but lower than those in Indonesia (2.3%) and Papua New Guinea (2.1%). The average population density of two persons per square kilometre is very low by international standards. The low figure masks the concentration of people along the coast and the high level of urbanisation. Again. there are similarities between Canada and Australia in that both countries are characterised by large areas not conducive to dense settlement.

5.2 POPULATION LEVELS, GROWTH RATES AND DENSITY, SELECTED COUNTRIES 30 JUNE 1991

		Population			
	rate '000	Average annual of growth (%) 1986–91	Area ('000 km ²)	Population density (persons/km ²)	
Australia	17,284	1.6	7,713	2	
Canada	26,992	1.3	9,976	3	
China	1,155,795	1.5	9,597	120	
Indonesia	187,765	2.3	1,905	99	
Japan	123,921	0.4	378	328	
Korea	43,268	1.0	99	437	
New Zealand	3,380	0.8	271	12	
Papua New Guinea	3,772	2.1	463	8	
United Kingdom	57,367	0.2	244	235	
United States of America	252,688	1.0	9,809	26	

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) and United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

Population distribution

Most of the Australian population is concentrated in two widely separated coastal regions. By far the largest of these, in terms of area and population, lies in the south-east and east, stretching in an unbroken crescent from South Australia through Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales to Oueensland. The smaller of the two regions is in the south-west of Western Australia. Neither region ever extends inland by more than two or three hundred kilometres. They are separated by two to three thousand kilometres of sparsely populated country which makes up about three-quarters of the total land area. It comprises the whole of the Northern Territory and parts of all five mainland States.

In both coastal regions the population is further concentrated into urban centres. In June 1992, 71.5 per cent of the Australian population lived in the State/Territory capitals (including the national capital and Darwin) and six other major cities of 100,000 persons or more (capital city statistical divisions and statistical districts).

After New South Wales and Victoria, which had populations of 6.0 million and 4.5 million, respectively at 30 June 1993, the State and Territory populations were, in order of size, Queensland (3.1 million), Western Australia (1.7 million), South Australia (1.5 million), Tasmania (0.5 million), the Australian Capital Territory (0.3 million) and the Northern Territory (0.2 million) (table 5.3). Demographic factors currently acting on the relative size of the States/Territories are above average rates of natural increase in Queensland, Western Australia and the two Territories, above average per capita overseas migration gains in New South Wales and Western Australia and high per capita interstate migration gains in Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. State/Territory population growth rates in the year ended June 1993 were, in order of size, Queensland (2.7%), Australian Capital Territory (1.6%), Western Australia (1.2%), New South Wales (0.8%), Northern Territory (0.7%), Tasmania (0.4%), South Australia (0.4%) and Victoria (0.3%).

5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA

30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1972	4,795,106	3,661,254	1,898,478	1,214,628	1,082,017	400,308	92,081	159,792	13,303,664
1977	5,001,888	3,837,364	2,129,839	1,286,119	1,204,366	415,032	103,938	213,688	14,192,234
1982	5,303,580	3,992,870	2,424,586	1,331,108	1,338,899	429,845	130,314	233,045	15,184,247
1987	5,616,736	4,210,111	2,675,107	1,392,764	1,496,248	449,226	158,205	265,477	16,263,874
1988	5,707,309	4,262,569	2,739,907	1,404,909	1,535,167	451,148	159,026	272,129	16,532,164
1989	5,776,283	4,320,164	2,827,637	1,419,029	1,578,434	455,258	161,179	276,432	16,814,416
1990	5.834.021	4.378.592	2.899.283	1.432.056	1.613.049	462.188	163.728	282.211	17.065.128
1991	5.898.731	4,420,373	2.960.951	1.446.299	1.636.067	466.802	165,493	289,320	17.284.036
1992	5.958.716	4,448,818	3.030.456	1.456.424	1.657.081	469,848	167.091	294,159	17,482,593
1993	6,008,578	4,462,064	3,112,597	1,461,721	1,677,616	471,735	168,266	298,891	17,661,468

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) and Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

With the continuing urban development of the 20th century, capital cities have been the consistent choice for settlement of the majority of overseas immigrants, as well as receiving centres in the general internal movement of population from rural to urban areas which persisted until recent times. This trend towards increasing urbanisation continued until the mid-1970s, after which a slight decline has been recorded.

Table 5.4 shows that at the 1991 Census, 85.3 per cent of the population lived in urban

areas. However, between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, the proportion of the population living in rural areas actually increased from 14.2 per cent to 14.6 per cent, while the proportion of State populations living in the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane declined slightly. Parallel with this has been an emerging trend since the 1970s towards selective rapid growth of smaller coastal towns in Queensland and New South Wales which have favoured the development of retirement, recreation and tourist amenities.

Census	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
				URB	AN				
1921	67.8	62.3	52.1	60.0	59.3	50.5	36.2		62.1
1947	71.9	71.0	59.7	69.4	64.6	58.9	23.4	89.7	68.7
1954	82.6	81.3	73.0	74.5	71.0	65.9	65.9	93.3	78.7
1961	85.1	84.8	75.9	78.8	73.2	70.4	39.6	96.0	81.7
1966	86.4	85.5	76.4	82.4	75.7	70.3	53.4	96.1	82.9
1971	88.6	87.7	79.4	84.6	81.5	74.2	64.1	97.8	85.6
1976	88.7	87.9	80.2	84.9	83.5	74.9	66.4	98.4	86.0
1981	88.2	87.8	79.1	84.9	84.6	75.1	74.2	99.0	85.7
1986	87.9	87.4	78.9	84.6	84.7	74.5	71.7	99.1	85.4
1991	87.7	87.0	79.9	85.1	85.7	72.3	67.6	<u>98.6</u>	85.3
				RUR	AL				
1921	31.6	37.3	47.5	39.4	39.1	49.2	62.1	99.7	37.4
1947	27.9	28.9	40.1	30.3	34.9	40.9	75.4	10.4	31.1
1954	17.2	18.4	26.8	25.2	28.7	33.9	32.7	6.7	21.0
1961	14.6	15.0	24.0	20.8	26.4	29.4	59.9	4.0	18.1
1966	13.4	14.4	23.5	17.5	23.9	29.6	46.1	3.9	16.9
1971	11.3	12.2	20.4	15.3	18.2	25.7	35.4	2.2	14.3
1976	11.1	12.1	19.7	15.0	16.3	24.9	33.0	1.6	13.9
1981	11.8	12.1	20.8	15.1	15.3	24.8	25.3	1.0	14.2
1986	12.0	12.5	21.0	15.3	15.0	25.4	27.7	0.9	14.5
1991	12.3	13.0	20.0	14.8	14.2	27.6	31.6	1.4	14.6

5.4 URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS(a) (per cent(b))

(a) Census counts by place of enumeration, except 1991 where counts on an actual location basis have been used. Excludes full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1961. (b) Urban and rural proportions do not add up to 100 per cent as the proportion of migratory population is not included.

Source: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia (2822.0).

Australia's two dominant population centres — Sydney (3.7 million) and Melbourne (3.2 million) — both in the south-east, accounted for 39.1 per cent of the total population in June 1993 (table 5.5). The next largest city is Brisbane (1.4 million). Sydney and Melbourne have traditionally been the favoured ports of entry for overseas arrivals and are the capitals of the two most populous States — New South Wales and Victoria, respectively. In these and every other State and Territory, the capital city is the largest population centre. Most capitals are many times the size of the next largest town. All capitals, with the exception of the national capital, Canberra, are located on the coast.

	1977	1982	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
			P	OPULATIO	N (PERSON	IS)			
Sydney	3,168.1	3,318.7	3,528.5	3,591.0	3,622.9	3,643.7	3,672.9	3,699.8	3,719.0
Melbourne	2,740.8	2,833.8	3,004.5	3,043.6	3,086.6	3,126.9	3,156.7	3,177.9	3,187.5
Brisbane	1,012.2	1,128.7	1,238.4	1,264.5	1,300.2	1,330.9	1,358.0	1,385.5	1,421.7
Adelaide	933.9	962.5	1,011.9	1.021.1	1.033.5	1,044.6	1,057.2	1,065.8	1.070.2
Perth	851.8	952.4	1,079.6	1,110.5	1,147.4	1,175.4	1,188.5	1,205.3	1,221.3
Hobart	165.8	172.2	183.3	184.2	185.9	189.0	191.0	192.3	193.3
Darwin		61.8	77.0	75.9	76.0	76.5	76.7	77.2	77.4
Canberra	212.6	231.9	263.9	270.1	274.2	279.7	288.2	294.1	298.6
Total	9,085.2	9,662.0	10,387.1	10,560.9	10,726.7	10,866.7	10,989.5	11,098.1	11,189.0
		PRO	PORTION	OF STATE	POPULATI	ON (PER C	ENT)		
Sydney	63.3	62.6	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.5	62.3	62.1	62.0
Melbourne	71.4	71.0	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4
Brisbane	47.5	46.6	46.3	46.2	46.0	45.9	45.9	45.7	45.6
Adelaide	72.6	72.3	72.7	72.7	72.8	72.9	73.1	73.1	73.2
Perth	70.7	71.1	72.2	72.3	72.7	72.9	72.7	72.7	72.9
Hobart	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.0
Darwin		47.4	48.7	47.7	47.2	46.7	46.3	46.1	45.7
Canberra	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.6	99.9	99.9
Total	64.0	63.6	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.5	63.4

5.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES ('000)

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) and unpublished ABS data.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

The repeal in 1967 of the provision in section 127 of the Constitution, requiring the exclusion of full-blood Aboriginals in reckoning the numbers of people in the population, has had a substantial impact on demographic matters generally.

At the 1991 Census, 265,459 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were counted in Australia, representing 1.6 per cent of the total population. The count shows an increase of 37,814 (16.6%) over the 227,645 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people counted in 1986.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were more concentrated in the northern and central parts of Australia and northern New South Wales. However, they comprised only a small proportion of the population in all States and Territories, except the Northern Territory, where more than one in five people were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

		Per cent of Australian indigenous	Per cent of State's	1976		
State/Territory	Number	population	population	Number	Number	
New South Wales	70,019	26.4	1.2	40,450	59,011	
Victoria	16,735	6.3	0.4	14,760	12,611	
Queensland	70,124	26.4	2.4	41,343	61,268	
South Australia	16,232	6.1	1.2	10,714	14,291	
Western Australia	41,779	15.7	2.6	26,126	37,789	
Tasmania	8.885	3.3	0.2	2,942	6,716	
Northern Territory	39,910	15.0	22.7	23,750	34,739	
Australian Capital Territory	1,775	0.7	0.6	828	1,220	
Australia	265,459	100.0	1.6	160,913	227,645	

5.6 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS(a): STATE/TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION

(a) Census counts by place of usual residence.

Source: 1991 Census - Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (2740.0).

Twenty-eight per cent of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population lived in capital cities and just under 20 per cent in rural and remote areas, with 50 per cent in towns and rural localities. Within some States there were significant variations in the regional distribution of indigenous people. In Victoria, almost half of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was counted in Melbourne, while in Queensland and Western Australia between 75 and 80 per cent were counted in areas outside of the capital city.

In Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, a large proportion of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was counted in localities and communities with a total population between 200 and 999 people. In the Northern Territory over 26 per cent were counted in such localities.

There were marked differences in the age structure of the indigenous and non-indigenous populations. The major differences were in the younger and older ages. Of the total indigenous population, almost 40 per cent were children aged less than 15 years and almost 15 per cent were aged less than 5 years. These figures compare with 22 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively for the non-indigenous population.

In the older age groups, the difference is even greater. Only 6 per cent of indigenous people were aged over 55 years compared with 20 per cent of the non-indigenous population. The age distributions were generally similar in all States and Territories and have changed relatively little since 1986. These differences are illustrated in graph 5.7.

When comparing the age profile of the urban and rural Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations, in those States/Territories with a large remote area population (Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory), there was a slightly higher proportion of people aged 55 years outside the capital cities.

Age/sex profile

The sex ratio of the population is expressed as the number of males per 100 females. This ratio declines with age: it is about 105 at birth, but, leaving aside inward or outward migration, higher male mortality gradually erodes the difference so that the numbers of males and females would tend to be about the same soon after age 60. From then on, due to continuing mortality differentials in favour of females, the female population begins to exceed males and this excess increases towards older ages. The overall sex ratio of the population has been declining since the 1950s as the overseas migration intake has become less male dominated (see Overseas Migration section of this chapter). In 1993 the Australian population had 99.2 males for every 100 females.



5.7 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGE AND SEX PROFILE, 1991



Source: 1991 Census - Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (2740.0).

5.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA 30 JUNE 1983 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY)



Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

The age distribution of the population is shown in graph 5.8 in the form of an age-sex pyramid, comparing the years 1983 and 1993. The low birth rates of the depression years of the 1930s, the increased death rate during World War II, the prolonged 'baby boom' from the end of World War II to the early 1960s, and the declining birth rate over the last twenty years are all reflected in the profile.

The median age of the population at 30 June 1993 was 33.0 years. It has been rising consistently since the beginning of the 1970s as a result of lower birthrates as well as lower mortality rates at most ages. (The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over has risen from 9.9% in 1982 to 11.7% in 1993.) In descending order, the median ages of the State/Territory populations at 30 June 1992 were South Australia (33.9), New South Wales (33.2), Victoria (32.8), Tasmania (32.8), Queensland (32.1), Western Australia (31.9), Australian Capital Territory (29.7) and the Northern Territory (27.2). All States/Territories have been steadily rising.

As a consequence of changes in the age distribution, the aged-dependency ratio (population aged 65 and over per 100 population of working ages 15 to 64) has increased from 15.1 in 1982 to 17.2 in 1992, while the child-dependency ratio (population aged under 15 per 100 population of working ages) has declined sharply from 37.7 to 32.6 during the same period. The combined effect is that the total dependency ratio has declined from 52.8 in 1982 to 49.8 in 1992.

5.9	SEX RATIOS, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE
	POPULATION

				Sex rat	tios(a) at ages
30 June	0–14	15-44	45-64	>64	Total
1972	104.9	105.6	99.8	72.6	101.0
1977	104.9	104.1	100.5	72.3	100.2
1982	104.7	103.4	100.8	72.6	99.7
1987	105.2	102.7	102.7	73.4	99.7
1988	105.3	102.5	102.9	73.7	99.6
1989	105.3	102.3	103.0	74.1	99.5
1990	105.4	102.1	103.1	74.5	99.5
1991	105.5	101.8	103.0	75.0	99.4
1992	105.4	101.7	103.0	75.5	99.3
1993	105.4	101.6	103.0	76.0	99.3
			Per cent of pop	ulation aged	
					Median
	0-14	15-44	4564	>64	ages(b)
1972	28.5	43.1	19.9	8.4	27.6
1977	26.5	44.5	19.9	9.1	28.7
1982	24.7	46.4	19.1	9.9	29.9
1987	22.7	47.6	19.0	10.7	31.3
1988	22.4	47.8	19.0	10.8	31.6
1989	22.2	47.8	19.0	11.0	31.8
1990	22.0	47.8	19.1	11.1	32.1
1991	21.9	47.5	19.3	11.3	32.4
1992	21.8	47.1	19.7	11.5	32.7
1993	21.7	46.7	20.0	11.7	33.0

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) The median age is the age at which half of the population is older and half is younger. Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

Age group (years)	1972	1977	1982	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
0-14	45.19	41.17	37.67	34.02	33.50	33.13	32.89	32.78	32.63
>64	13.32	14.09	15.08	16.05	16.22	16.42	16.58	16.89	17.19
Total	58.52	55.26	52.75	50.07	49.72	49.55	49.47	49.67	49.82

5.10	DEPENDENCY	RATIOS(a) FOR	CHILDREN AND	THE AGED,	AT 30	JUNE
------	------------	---------------	--------------	-----------	-------	------

(a) A dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependant population (aged 0 to 14 and 65 and over) per 100 population of working ages (15 to 64 years).

Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

HOUSEHOLDS

The incidence of household formation in Australia has been exceeding population growth rates, in part due to the average number of persons per household declining from 3.3 in 1971 to 2.7 in 1991. Much of the decline in the number of persons per household can be attributed to reductions in completed family size together with the ageing of the population. With increasing longevity, more elderly people are maintaining separate households. At the same time there have been changing social attitudes to divorce, people living alone, de facto relationships and households formed by groups of unrelated young people. There has been continuing growth in one and two-person households, rising from 47.2 per cent of all households in 1981 to 52.9 per cent at the 1991 Census.

5.11 PERSONS(a) IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Year	Persons in private households	Private households	Persons per private household
1971	12,155,386	3,670,554	3.31
1976	12,942,708	4,140,521	3.12
1981	13,918,445	4,668,909	2.98
1986	14,920,230	5,187,422	2.88
1991	16,259,948	5,825,518	2.79

(a) Census counts, place of enumeration.

Source: 1991 Census – Australia in Profile (2821.0).

FAMILIES

Figures from the 1986 Census indicate that 77 per cent of households contain families. In the 1991 Census this had decreased to 73 per cent. Only a small proportion of households include more than one family, about 2.4 per cent at the 1986 Census, which declined further to 1.5 per cent at the 1991 Census. The 1992 Family Survey indicated that 51.7 per cent of families had dependent children. Among families with dependent children, 36.6 per cent had one child and 63.4 per cent had two or more dependent children. Single parent families comprised 13.0 per cent of total families and were mostly composed of parent and dependent children (61.3%); the balance included an additional adult family member (38.7%).



5.12 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

Source: 1991 Census - Australia in Profile (2821.0).

5.13	FAMILY	TYPE A	D COMPOSITION.	1992
------	--------	--------	----------------	------

Family type	Number	Per cent
Families without dependent children		
Couple	1,619,981	33.9
Couple and adult family member	434,877	9.1
Related adults	255,189	5.3
Families with dependent children		
Couple and 1 dependent child	497,521	10.4
Couple and 2 or more dependent children	1,218,961	25.5
Couple and 1 dependent child and adult family member	193,494	4.1
Couple and 2 or more dependent children and adult family member	121,406	2.5
Single parent and 1 dependent child	185,776	3.9
Single parent and 2 or more dependent children	170,041	3.6
Single parent and 1 dependent child and adult family member	51,258	1.1
Single parent and 2 or more dependent children and adult family member	26,643	0.6
Total families	4,775,147	100.0

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the Survey of Families, Australia, 1992.



BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Registration of births and deaths has been compulsory in Australia since 1856. The total

number of these registrations is available for each year since the 1860s and more detailed information since the 1910s.

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
1972	264,969	109,760	155,209
1977	226,291	108,790	117,501
1982	239,903	114.771	125,132
1987	243,959	117,321	126,638
1988	246,193	119,866	126,327
1989	250,853	124,232	126,621
1990	262.648	120.062	142,586
1991	257,247	119,146	138,101
1992	264,151	123,660	140,491

5.14 BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0) and Deaths, Australia (3301.0).

Births

Recent fertility levels in Australia have been lower than at any time since records began. In 1992 the total fertility rate was 1.9 per woman. Australia's current fertility rates align with those in several other similar 'more developed' countries in Europe, North America and Japan (table 5.15).

5.15 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Total fertility rate(a)				
Country		Latest year			
Australia	1.9	(1992)			
New Zealand	2.1	(1991)			
Canada	1.8	(1991)			
United States of America	2.0	(1991)			
United Kingdom	1.9	(1991)			
China	2.3	(1985-90)			
Japan	1.7	(1991)			
Korea, Republic of	1.7	(1985-90)			
Indonesia	3.2	(1985–90)			
Papua New Guinea	5.0	(1985–90)			

(a) The total fertility rate is the sum of the age-specific birthrates. It represents the number of children that would be born to a female who experienced, throughout her child-bearing life, the age-specific rates for the years shown.

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0) and United Nations Demographic Yearbook. Despite an overall fertility decline, the number of births has been increasing steadily during the 1980s and 1990s because of increasing numbers of women of reproductive age. The number of births registered in 1992 (264,151) has continued this pattern. The record number of births registered in Australia occurred in 1971 (276,361).

In the 1970s, fertility declines became obvious across all age groups, falling rapidly between 1972 and 1980, and marginally since then. This decline has been attributed to demographic, social, economic and attitudinal changes in the 1970s, which individually or collectively influenced fertility behaviour during this period. Between 1972 and 1987, the total fertility rate declined by 32 per cent, but since 1987 the rate has shown little change. Declines in the age-specific fertility rates between 1982 and 1992 occurred in women aged under 30 years, particularly in those in the 20 to 24 years age group. Age-specific fertility rates for women aged 30 to 44 years increased with the 35 to 39 years age group recording the greatest percentage increase at 50 per cent (table 5.16).

In 1982, 73 per cent of all births were to mothers aged under 30 years. By 1992 the corresponding percentage was 60 per cent. The 25 to 29 years age group remains the peak fertility group.

						Age gro	up (years)	Total		
	15–19(a)	20–24	25–29	3034	35–39	40-44	4549(b)	fertility rate (per		
Year	(per '000 women)									
1972	53.2	164.6	180.9	92.0	38.4	10.0	0.7	2.70		
1977	32.1	122.0	145.7	74.1	23.9	5.0	0.3	2.02		
1982	27.4	104.0	145.0	80.6	25.6	4.5	0.2	1.94		
1987(c)	20.6	85.0	139.6	90.6	28.9	4.8	0.3	1.85		
1988(c)	20.3	81.5	136.9	93.3	30.5	4.6	0.2	1.84		
1989(c)	20.6	78.4	135.4	96.1	32.6	5.0	0.2	1.84		
1990(c)	22.1	79.4	137.9	101.7	34.7	5.5	0.2	1.91		
1991(c)	22.1	75.0	132.0	100.2	36.0	5.5	0.2	1.86		
1992	21.9	74.9	132.6	104.6	38.4	6.1	0.3	1.90		

5.16 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTHRATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

(a) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15. (b) Includes births to mothers aged 50 and over. (c) Rates for 1987 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results. *Source: Births, Australia (3301.0).*



5.17 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTHRATES, SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0).

5.18 TOTAL CONFINEMENTS BY NUPTIALITY AND PREVIOUS ISSUE TO THE CURRENT **MARRIAGE OF MOTHER (NUPTIAL BIRTHS)**

	Ex- confir	-nuptial nements		previous riage of						
Year	Number	% of total	0	1	2	3	4	>4	Not stated	Total
1972	25,411	9.7	91,683	74,996	39,092	17,177	7,122	6,885		262,366
1977	23,134	10.3	78,588	70,859	34,596	11,032	3,438	2,612	10	224,269
1982	32,679	13.8	83,300	69,963	34,670	11,631	3,193	2,016	2	237,454
1987	43,418	18.0	80,241	68,730	33,472	10,793	2,873	1,742	2	241,271
1988	46,293	19.0	79,841	68,432	33,419	10,650	2,856	1,699	3	243,193
1989	50,321	20.3	81,357	67,459	33,066	10,856	2,874	1,687	3	247,623
1990	56,850	21.9	84,228	68,301	34,026	11,179	3,089	1,761	1	259,435
1991	58,603	23.1	81,179	67,055	32,231	10,300	2,811	1,680	2	253,861
1992	62,667	24.0	80,821	69,467	32,644	10,522	2,843	1,702	3	260,669

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0).

Concurrent with the downward movement that has occurred in the levels of fertility, family formation patterns have changed. An increasing proportion of total births has been occurring outside registered marriage, and for those occurring within marriage, the number of births per mother is declining.

The proportion of females having three or more children in their marriage is continuing to decline. However, the substantial rate of decline observed between 1972 and 1982 in the proportion of nuptial confinements to women with larger families has since slowed considerably. Of the nuptial confinements registered in 1992, 76 per cent resulted in first or second born children.

The median age of mothers and fathers has risen steadily since 1972.

		of mother	Median ag	ge of father			
Year	First nuptial	All nuptial	Ex- nuptial	Paternity acknow- ledged	Total	All nuptial	Paternity acknow- ledged
1972	24.5	25.8	21.0	n.a.	25.5	28.5	
1977	24.6	26.5	21.5	22.9	26.1	29.1	26.4
1982	25.5	27.3	22.2	23.0	26.8	29.9	26.1
1987	26.8	28.3	23.6	24.1	27.7	30.8	26.8
1988	27.1	28.6	23.7	24.2	27.9	31.0	27.0
1989	27.3	28.8	23.9	24.5	28.2	31.2	27.2
1990	27.6	29.0	24.0	24.5	28.3	31.4	27.3
1991	27.8	29.3	24.1	24.5	28.5	31.6	27.3
1992	28.0	29.5	24.3	24.6	28.7	31.8	27.4

CONFINEMENTS: MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS 5.19

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0).

The long established upward trend in the proportion of births that are ex-nuptial is continuing. In 1992, 24 per cent of all births registered were ex-nuptial. This compares with 14 per cent in 1982. While the percentage of births that are ex-nuptial is increasing, the

percentage of these births where paternity has been acknowledged has also increased

substantially, from 62 per cent in 1982 to 81 per cent in 1992 (table 5.20).

			Paternity acknowledged		
Year	Ex-nuptial	Number	% of ex-nuptial births		
1972	25,659	n.a.	n.a.		
1977	23,314	11,119	47.7		
1982	32,958	20,435	62.0		
1987	43,806	31,972	73.0		
1988	46,768	34,773	74.4		
1989	50,788	38,572	75.9		
1990	57,407	44,257	77.1		
1991	59,223	47,064	79.5		
1992	63,368	51,349	81.0		

5.20 EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0).



5.21 EX-NUPTIALITY OF BIRTHS (percentage of total births)

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0).

Deaths

In comparison with other countries, Australia ranks amongst those with the lowest mortality levels and the highest expectations of life.

The number of deaths registered in 1992 was 123,660, an increase of 3.8 per cent from the

previous year which, in terms of the crude death rate, resulted in a slight increase from 6.9 to 7.1 per thousand population. Generally, there has been a levelling of the crude death rate following two decades of consistent falls. United States of America

United Kingdom

Papua New Guinea

China

Japan

Korea

Indonesia

COULTRIES, RECENT TEARS											
	Inj	fant mortality		Life expe	ctancy at birth						
	Rate	Year	Males	Females	Year						
Australia	7.0	1992	74.5	80.4	1992						
New Zealand	8.3	1991	71.9	78.0	1988-90						
Canada	6.8	1990	73.0	79.8	1985-87						

71.8

72.4

68.0

75.9

66.9

58.5

53.2

1991

1991

1991

1985-90

1985-90

1985-90

1985-90

5.22 INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, SELECTED COUNTRIES, RECENT YEARS

Source: Deaths, Australia (3302.0) and United Nations Demographic Year Book.

8.9

7.4

32.0

25.0

75.0

59.0

4.4



5.23 INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY AGE

Mortality trends, as measured by the crude death rate, are distorted by changes in the age structure of the population over time. Australian crude death rates standardised for age show a continuing decline in mortality levels since the early 1970s. Using the age structure of the estimated resident population of persons as at 30 June 1986 as the standard, the adjusted death rate fell from 12.7 per thousand in 1972 to 10.7 per thousand in 1982 and to 8.4 per thousand in 1992 for males; and from 7.7 in 1972 to 6.1 in 1982 and to 5.1 in 1992 per thousand for females during the same period.

78.6

78.0

70.9

81.8

75.0

62.0

54.7

1989

1990

1989

1987-89

1985-90

1985-90

1985-90

The decline in death rates is a result of continuing improvements to community health care, public awareness of health issues and advances in medical science and technology. In Australia, as in most other countries, females have lower death rates than males. Age-specific rates show this difference occurring across all age groups. In 1992, for example, the female death rate in many age groups was about half that of males. The relative difference between death rates for males and females was greatest in the age range 25 to 29 years where in 1992 the female rate was less than one-third that of males. The overall effect of these differences in death rates has been to increase the proportion of females in the older age groups of the population.

																	Age	group	(years)
Period	0	1-4	5_9	10- 14	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75- 79	80- 84	>84
									М	ALE	S								
1972	18.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.5	6.1	9.7	16.4	27.1	41.1	64.9	100.3	147.1	238.6
1977	14.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.1	5.6	8.8	14.0	22.7	36.1	55.2	83.9	129.5	208.7
1982	11.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.5	4.5	7.5	12.7	20.0	33.1	52.0	82.8	124.8	217.1
1987	9.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.5	6.1	10.9	17.2	27.9	45.3	71.4	111.4	192.0
1988	9.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.4	6.0	10.1	17.2	27.2	45.0	72.4	110.9	189.0
1989	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.3	5.7	9.9	16.6	27.3	45.2	72.6	114.0	200.0
1990	9.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	3.1	5.4	9.5	16.0	26.2	41.2	67.5	104.8	183.9
1991	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.1	5.2	8.9	15.4	24.9	39.3	65.5	105.5	175.
1992	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	3.0	5.1	8.7	15.2	25.0	39.8	66.4	104.4	180.5
									FEI	MAL	ES								
1972	14.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.2	3.6	5.5	8.4	12.7	20.3	34.6	59.6	102.3	188.8
1977	10.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.9	3.0	4.8	7.0	11.2	17.2	28.6	50.3	86.9	166.4
1982	9.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.5	4.2	6.3	10.1	16.0	25.7	45.3	79.7	171.2
1987	7.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.1	3.5	5.5	8.6	13.9	24.0	41.0	72.2	152.2
1988	7.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.1	3.4	5.5	8.7	13.9	23.5	41.1	71.7	149.5
1989	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.1	3.3	5.3	8.7	13.8	24.2	40.8	72.9	159.9
1990	7.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.9	3.3	5.0	8.1	13.4	22.8	39.2	67.2	149.6
1991	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.9	3.1	4.8	8.0	13.0	21.9	38.0	64.9	143.5
1992	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.9	7.8	12.7	21.7	38.0	67.3	148.9

5.24 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a)

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mid-year population. Source: Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Concurrent with the decline in death rates over the last two decades there has been a rise in life expectancy at birth, increasing for males from 71.3 years to 74.1 years between the periods 1982 and 1992, and correspondingly for females from 78.2 years to 80.4 years. Female life expectancy at birth has exceeded that of males throughout the period, with the difference varying from six to seven years. Contributing to the increase in life expectancy at birth is the reduction in the age-specific death rate for those under one year, falling from 11.8 per thousand and 9.2 per thousand for males and females, respectively in 1982 to 7.9 and 6.0, respectively in 1992.

										At age
Year			1	25			45	65		
	Males Fer	nales	Males F	emales						
1972	68.6	75.4	68.9	75.5	46.2	52.2	27.6	33.2	12.6	16.4
1977	70.0	76.9	70.0	76.8	47.3	53.4	28.7	34.3	13.4	17.4
1982	71.3	78.2	71.1	78.0	48.2	54.5	29.5	35.2	13.7	18.0
1987	73.1	79.5	72.8	79.1	49.8	55.6	31.0	36.3	14.7	18.7
1988	73.1	79.5	72.8	79.1	49.9	55.6	31.2	36.3	14.8	18.8
1989	73.3	79.6	73.0	79.2	49.9	55.7	31.2	36.3	14.7	18.7
1990	73.9	80.1	73.6	79.7	50.5	56.1	31.8	36.8	15.2	19.0
1991	74.4	80.4	74.0	79.9	50.8	56.3	32.1	37.0	15.5	19.3
1992	74.5	80.4	74.1	79.9	50.9	56.3	32.1	37.0	15.4	19.2

5.25 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT VARIOUS AGES (years)

Source: Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Changes in levels of mortality and age-specific death rates reflect trends in the incidence of specific causes of death. The three most prevalent causes of death at the present time are cancer, ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease or stroke which in 1992 collectively accounted for 61.1 per cent of deaths registered.

Detailed information on causes of death is contained in the chapter, Health.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Registered marital status of the population

Marital status details in this chapter relates to registered marital status only, which refers to formally registered marriages for which the partners hold (or held) a marriage certificate.

Between 1983 and 1993 the total population aged 15 and over increased by 18.8 per cent. Of these, the numbers of persons never married, married, widowed and divorced increased by 29.6, 11.7, 10.8 and 63.4 per cent, respectively.

The disproportionate increase in the population of divorced persons is a reflection of the increase in divorce following introduction of the Family Law Act in 1975. However, since the beginning of the 1980s there has been a steady decline in the rate of growth of the divorced population.

	Never				
_	married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
		MALE	s		
1983	1,832.5	3,572.4	141.0	220.3	5,766.2
1987	2,069.9	3,735.8	148.1	274.0	6,227.8
1988	2,126.4	3,787.1	152.2	286.2	6,352.0
1989	2,175.7	3,848.1	156.4	297.1	6,477.2
1990	2,216.7	3,898.6	160.0	309.4	6,584.7
1991	2,243.0	3,940.2	165.2	323.9	6,672.4
1992p	2,280.3	3,967.6	167.3	341.8	6,757.0
1993p	2,313.4	3,988.8	169.2	360.1	6,831.6
		FEMAL	ES		
1983	1,386.3	3,582.2	636.5	271.3	5,876.3
1987	1,601.6	3,748.4	660.9	337.8	6,348.8
1988	1,659.2	3,800.5	667.8	353.7	6,481.2
1989	1,708.3	3,862.5	673.7	367.8	6,612.3
1990	1,751.6	3,912.5	677.9	383.4	6,725.4
1991	1,791.4	3,953.0	681.3	400.5	6,826.2
1992р	1,826.7	3,982.8	686.8	421.5	6,917.8
1993p	1,857.7	4,005.8	692.0	443.2	6,998.8

5.26 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX AT 30 JUNE ('000)

Source: Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Australia (3220.0).

The number of females exceed males in all categories except the never married. This arises principally from mortality differences in the higher age groups. The effect is particularly noticeable in the widowed category where females far outnumber males.

In the 'never married' category, males exceed females because of higher sex ratios (number of males per 100 females) of the population at younger ages and also because of the customary difference in age between bride and groom at first marriage.

Marriages

The number of marriages occurring in Australia reached a peak of 117,637 in 1971 which, despite a growing population, has not yet been surpassed. The 1971 peak was followed by a rapid decline in numbers which coincided with increasing incidence of de facto relationships. Although this decline levelled off in the latter half of the 1970s and numbers have recovered since then (there were 114,752 marriages in 1992), the crude marriage rate has continued to drop. In 1992 it was 6.6 per thousand mean population, a fall from 8.7 in 1972 and 7.7 in 1982.

The passing of the Family Law Act in 1976 had a significant effect on the composition of marriages. Prior to the Act approximately 80-85 per cent of marriages were first marriages for both partners, but after 1976 this proportion fell to 65-70 per cent. In 1992 the figure was 67.2 per cent (table 5.28).



5.27 PROPORTION OF PERSONS NEVER MARRIED BY AGE GROUP, AT 30 JUNE Males



Source: Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Australia (3220.0).

Year	n	Both partners never married	One or previo	both partners ously married	A 11	Crude
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	All marriages	marriage rate
1972	96,925	85.0	17,104	15.0	114,029	8.7
1977	72,133	68.8	32,785	31.2	104,918	7.4
1982	79,633	67.9	37,642	32.1	117,275	7.7
1987	76,706	67.2	37,407	32.8	114,113	7.0
1988	78,400	67.1	38,416	32.9	116,816	7.1
1989	78,850	67.3	38,326	32.7	117,176	7.0
1990	78,782	67.4	38,177	32.6	116,959	6.9
1991	76,811	67.5	37,058	32.5	113,869	6.6
1992	77,092	67.2	37,660	32.8	114,752	6.6

5.28 MARRIAGES REGISTERED: RELATIVE PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE

Source: Marriages, Australia (3306.0).

Since 1971 there has been a reversal in the postwar trend towards younger marriages. The median age at first marriage for both males and females is now rising, having increased from 23.3 years in 1972 to 26.9 years in

1992 for males and from 21.0 to 24.7 years for females. The median age for second and subsequent marriages is also rising (table 5.29).

		Mee	dian age of bri	Median age of bride					
Year	Never married	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Never married	Widows	Divorced	Total	
1972	23.3	57.8	38.1	23.8	21.0	51.1	33.9	· 21.4	
1977	23.8	58.4	35.9	25.2	21.4	50.9	32.2	22.5	
1982	24.6	59.4	36.1	26.1	22.4	51.5	33.1	23.6	
1987	25.9	60.6	38.6	27.6	23.8	52.4	35.1	25.2	
1988	26.1	60.9	38.9	27.8	24.0	52.4	35.3	25.4	
1989	26.3	61.0	39.3	28.0	24.2	52.6	35.6	25.7	
1990	26.5	61.4	39.6	28.2	24.3	52.3	36.0	25.9	
1991	26.7	61.9	39.7	28.4	24.5	53.6	36.1	26.0	
1992	26.9	61.6	40.1	28.7	24.7	53.2	36.5	26.3	

5.29 MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

Source: Marriages, Australia (3306.0).

The first marriage ratio enables a comparison of the proportion of each age group of the population of either sex marrying for the first time. The first marriage ratios for both sexes are declining up to age 24, reflecting the increasing median age at first marriage. The index of total first marriages, which is the cumulative total of first marriage ratios at each age, has been declining throughout the last two decades. It shows that the falling crude marriage rate cannot be attributed to changes in the age structure of the population. There has been a real reduction in the propensity to marry in the Australian community (table 5.30).

The decline in first marriage ratios under the age of 25 and the increase in the median age at first marriage over the last decade reflects the increasing incidence of couples living together before getting married. Analysis of current trends in marriage is qualified by the absence of any time series data on the formation of de facto relationships. However, there is evidence, based on data available from the ABS' Family Surveys in 1982 and 1992,

that the number of de facto relationships is growing. In 1982 there were 168,600 de facto couples, representing five per cent of all couples. In 1992, the number of de facto couples had increased to 344,400 (8% of total couples).

				Cumulati	ve ratios of age	groups(b)	Index of total first
Period	To 19	20–24	25–29	30-34	35-39	>39	(c)
		<u> </u>	BRIDEGR	DOMS			
1972	75.6	528.3	209.9	61.1	23.2	31.6	929.6
1977	41.3	377.1	175.6	52.9	19.8	29.2	695.9
1982	24.1	336.3	220.6	68.5	22.8	25.7	698.0
1987	11.4	247.3	241.6	90.6	27.4	25.3	643.6
1988	12.4	240.1	248.8	96.7	30.8	23.1	651.9
1989	10.7	233.9	248.2	100.8	32.0	26.0	651.5
1990	9.8	221.0	254.3	101.4	33.2	25.8	645.5
1991	8.5	206.3	250.2	102.5	34.4	24.9	626.8
1992	7.2	193.8	255.1	109.0	35.1	25.2	625.3
			BRIDE	ES			
1972	308.0	480.2	96.4	27.4	11.0	15.5	938.6
1977	199.8	355.3	89.3	26.6	11.3	16.5	698.8
1982	131.0	389.1	129.6	34.3	11.7	10.9	706.6
1987	68.5	349.1	173.2	50.8	15.8	12.5	669.9
1988	64.3	345.4	184.0	55.2	16.3	11.2	676.3
1989	57.5	335.0	189.1	60.0	18.3	12.5	672.3
1990	50.3	324.7	194.6	61.9	18.1	12.3	661.9
1991	43.4	306.6	196.5	61.8	18.7	12.1	639.1
1992	37.1	296.1	205.3	65.9	19.7	12.7	636.8

5.30 FIRST MARRIAGE RATIOS(a)

(a) Per 1,000 mid-year population of males and females of each age, except for age group to 19, where only males and females aged 15 to 19 years have been included in the calculations. (b) Ratios for each age group are calculated by summing the ratios for single years. (c) The sum of all single year ratios.

Source: Marriages, Australia (3306.0).



5.31 FIRST MARRIAGE RATES(a): SELECTED AGE GROUPS, CENSUS YEARS



Divorces

Divorce in Australia comes under the jurisdiction of the Family Law Act 1975. This Act, which came into operation on 5 January 1976, provides for a single ground for divorce, namely irretrievable breakdown of marriage, which is established by a minimum one-year separation of the husband and wife. Passing of the Act provided easier and faster access to divorce for either party by its removal of the need to prove fault, together with a reduction of the separation period from five years to one year. In 1976 the number of divorces granted peaked at 63,230. Since then the numbers granted have varied, declining to a post-1976 low of 39,417 in 1986 but since then have slowly increased. In 1992 the number of divorces granted was 45,665.

The median duration of marriage of divorcing couples decreased from 12.1 years in 1972 to 10.5 years in 1992.

5.32 DIVORCES

Year	Number
1972	15,584
1977	45,150
1982	44,088
1987	39,725
1988	41.007
1989	41,383
1990	42,635
1991	45,630
1992	45,665

Source: Divorces, Australia (3307.0).

There is currently a tendency for divorce to occur in the early years of marriage and at an early age. The proportion of divorces taking place within the first five years of marriage was 21 per cent in 1992 and within the first 10 years it was 48 per cent (table 5.33).

	Duration of marriage (years)									
Years	<5	5-9	10–14	15–19	>19	Total	(years)			
		AT DA	TE DECREE M	IADE ABSOLU	TE					
1972	10.0	30.8	19.2	14.2	25.8	100.0	12.1			
1977	17.3	28.7	18.6	12.5	23.0	100.0	10.9			
1982	20.3	28.0	20.0	13.0	18.8	100.0	10.4			
1987	22.1	26.9	17.3	14.4	19.3	100.0	10.2			
1988	21.4	28.1	17.3	14.2	19.1	100.0	10.1			
1989	20.9	28.3	17.1	13.9	19.8	100.0	10.2			
1990	20.9	28.5	17.3	13.1	20.2	100.0	10.1			
1991	21.3	27.4	17.6	13.1	20.6	100.0	10.3			
1992	21.0	26.8	18.4	12.9	20.9	100.0	10.5			
		AT D	ATE OF FINA	L SEPARATIO	NN					
1972				— not availab	le —					
1977	36.9	24.2	14.9	10.7	13.4	100.0	7.4			
1982	36.2	24.3	16.3	10.9	12.3	100.0	7.6			
1987	38.3	21.7	15.4	11.8	12.8	100.0	7.3			
1988	38.5	22.1	15.1	11.8	12.6	100.0	7.3			
1989	37.9	22.3	14.9	12.0	12.7	100.0	7.3			
1990	38.2	22.4	14.4	11.7	13.0	100.0	7.3			
1991	37.7	22.5	14.4	12.0	13.4	100.0	7.4			
1992	37.8	22.5	14.4	11.7	13.6	100.0	7.4			

5.33 DIVORCES: DURATION OF MARRIAGE (per cent)

Source: Divorces, Australia (3307.0).

The highest divorce rates for males occurred in the 25 to 29 year age group (21.0 per thousand married men), while for females they occurred in the under 25 year age group (22.3 per thousand married women). The incidence of divorce in 1992 was 11.5 per thousand married population. After a period between 1982 and 1987 in which a significant decline occurred (from 12.5 to 10.6 per thousand married population), the rate seems to be achieving some stability (table 5.34).

5.34 AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES PER 1,000 MARRIED POPULATION

								Age group	(years)	
Year	<25	25–29	3034	35–39	40-44	45-49	5054	55-59	>59	Total
				Н	USBAND					
1982	13.5	22.9	20.6	17.1	14.9	11.6	8.3	5.8	2.3	12.5
1987	12.3	18.7	17.8	15.1	13.1	10.8	7.9	5.1	2.2	10.6
1988	12.6	19.3	18.3	15.6	13.3	11.0	8.0	5.2	2.1	10.8
1989	13.2	19.1	17.9	15.3	13.4	11.1	8.1	5.5	2.1	10.8
1990	13.6	19.7	18.2	15.8	13.6	11.5	8.5	5.6	2.0	10.9
1991	16.7	21.1	19.4	16.8	14.4	12.3	8.9	5.8	2.2	11.6
1992	16.2	21.0	19.3	17.1	14.6	12.1	9.2	5.9	2.2	11.5
					WIFE					
1982	17.7	23.0	18.4	15.7	12.9	9.7	6.4	4.0	1.8	12.5
1987	16.6	18.9	16.1	13.8	11.8	9.2	5.7	3.5	1.5	10.6
1988	17.0	19.6	16.6	14.1	12.0	9.5	5.7	3.6	1.4	10.8
1989	17.5	19.5	16.2	14.1	12.3	9.3	6.1	3.6	1.4	10.8
1990	19.7	20.2	16.4	14.2	12.5	9.6	6.3	3.6	1.3	10.9
1991	22.9	21.5	17.6	15.2	13.2	10.5	6.5	3.8	1.4	11.6
1992	22.3	22.1	17.4	15.4	13.2	10.5	6.8	3.7	1.4	11.5

Source: Divorces, Australia (3307.0).

The current low median duration between marriage and final separation combined with the increasing average interval between marriage and first birth (see Births section above) is having the effect of reducing the proportion of divorcing couples with children. The proportion of divorces in which children were involved declined from 61.6 per cent in 1982 to 52.9 per cent in 1992. The average number of children per divorce fell from 2.0 in 1982 to 1.9 in 1992 (table 5.35).

Average number of chil- dren(a)			of children					
	Total children	Total divorces	4 or or more	3	2	1	0	Year
no.	no.	no.		nt —	- per ce			
2.1	22.061	15.584	7.7	12.1	23.4	23.6	33.2	1972
2.0	57,878	45,150	5.3	10.8	24.4	23.2	36.3	1977
2.0	53.010	44.088	3.5	10.3	26.2	21.6	38.4	1982
1.9	44.050	39,725	2.8	9.0	25.1	21.7	41.4	1987
1.9	44 395	41.007	2.7	8.7	24.7	21.5	42.5	1988
1.9	43,317	41,383	2.6	8.7	23.7	20.4	44.7	1989
1.9	44.913	42.635	2.8	8.6	23.8	20.5	44.4	1990
1.9	46.697	45,630	2.5	8.4	23.2	20.1	45.8	1991
1.9	45.704	45.665	2.6	8.2	22.2	19.9	47.1	1992

5.35 DIVORCES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF THE MARRIAGE

(a) Divorces involving one or more children.

Source: Divorces, Australia (3307.0).

Remarriages

In the decade to 1992, the number of remarriages (that is, marriages involving one or more previously married parties) remained steady but on a higher plateau than in the 1970s. The 1992 total of 37,660 remarriages, which represented 32.8 per cent of all marriages, is similar to the number of remarriages in 1982 which was 37,642 or 32.1 per cent of all marriages (table 5.36).

The reason for the sudden rise in remarriages at the beginning of the 1980s was brought about by growth in the numbers of marriages in which one or both parties were divorced at the time of marriage and was an after-effect of the Family Law Act 1975 (see Divorces section above).

Set against rising population numbers, the current plateau in the number of remarriages is resulting in declining remarriage rates. The remarriage rate for males was 54.3 per thousand widowed and divorced male population in 1992, down from 79.6 in 1982. The female rate has fallen from 30.0 in 1982 to 23.9 in 1992. Again (see Marriages section above) the absence of data on de facto unions of people previously married impedes analysis of current trends. The discrepancy between male and female remarriage rates is caused by longer female survival and therefore greater numbers of females at older ages.

5.36 MARRIAGES IN WHICH ONE OR BOTH PARTNERS HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY MARRIED

Year	Both partn	ers divorced	One parts	ner divorced			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Total number
1972	2,961	17.3	10,450	61.1	3,693	21.6	17,104
1977	9,809	29.9	19,968	60.9	3,008	9.2	32,785
1982	12,208	32.4	22,865	60.7	2,569	6.8	37,642
1987	12,401	33.2	22,583	60.4	2,423	6.5	37,407
1988	12,709	33.1	23,359	60.8	2,348	6.1	38,416
1989	12,471	32.5	23,496	61.3	2,359	6.2	38,326
1990	12,802	33.5	23,239	60.9	2,136	5.6	38,177
1991	12,298	33.2	22,649	61.1	2,111	5.7	37,058
1992	12,940	34.4	22,706	60.3	2,014	5.3	37,660

(a) Includes 'not stated' previous marital status.

Source: Marriages, Australia (3306.0).









(a) The number of remarriages per 1,000 population of divorced and widowed persons, of the appropriate ages, as at 30 June. Source: Marriages, Australia (3306.0). 118 Year Book Australia

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from passenger cards which are collected from all incoming and outgoing travellers under the *Migration Act 1958*. Earlier statistics were obtained from shipping and plane manifests required under various Acts.

Until the 1960s, total net gains (that is, the excess of total arrivals over total departures) provided a satisfactory measure of the population gain from international migration. In

recent years, however, because of the large increase in short-term movements (9.2 million in 1992), distortions arising from seasonality of these movements have become very large. For the purpose of estimating the population of Australia and the States and Territories, therefore, the migration component of population growth has been measured since 1 July 1971 by reference to permanent and long-term movements only. Net overseas migration is estimated to have directly contributed 44.5 per cent of the total population increase between 1982 and 1992.

	1982	<i>19</i> 87	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Arrivals							
Permanent	107,170	128,290	151,550	131,060	121,560	116,650	94,250
Long-term	88,040	93,330	102,320	106,980	112,490	120,590	126,210
Total	195,200	221,620	253,860	238,050	234,050	237,230	220,450
Departures							
Permanent	22,490	20,420	20,320	24,830	30,370	29,900	28,140
Long-term	69,850	77,360	84,450	95,210	107,110	113,810	115,520
Total	92,340	97,770	104,760	120,040	137,470	143,710	143,660
Net permanent and							
long-term migration	102,860	123,850	149,100	118,010	96,580	93,520	76,790
Category jumping(a)	- 150	12,200	23,700	11,500	600	- 11,900	- 32,300
Net overseas migration gain	102,710	136,050	172,800	129,510	97,180	81,620	44,490

5.38 OVERSEAS MIGRATION: NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

(a) Adjustment for changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent or long-term or vice versa. Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) and Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0).

Birthplace of the population

At the 1947 Census, the proportion of the population (excluding full-blood Aboriginals) born in Australia had risen to its highest level (90.2%) since the beginning of European settlement and 97.9 per cent of the Australian population were either born in Australia or the United Kingdom, Ireland or New Zealand. In that Census, the largest non-British overseas-born group, the Italians, comprised only 0.4 per cent of the population (33,600).

Since 1947, not only has the decline of the overseas-born population been reversed, but significant changes have taken place in the composition of that group. The progressive removal of immigration restrictions based on country of origin, race or colour between 1949

and 1973, together with the extension of assisted migration schemes to non-British groups and refugees, have ensured a greater diversity of ethnic origin among the Australian population. Overseas-born persons from the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand combined, increased only slightly as a proportion of the total population between 1947 and 1992, from 7.7 per cent to 8.7 per cent. However, overseas-born persons from other countries increased from 2.1 per cent to 14.3 per cent during the same period. Overseas countries of birth contributing 0.1 per cent or more of the total population - apart from the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand — increased in number from 4 in 1947 to 39 in 1992.

The largest overseas-born group at the present time remains those born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, comprising 1,235,400 or 7.1 per cent of the population in 1992. By comparison, the second largest overseas-born group, New Zealanders, comprised only 1.6 per cent of the Australian population in 1992 (285,100). Six of the first eleven largest overseas-born groups are European, the exceptions being New Zealand, Viet Nam, Philippines, Malaysia and Lebanon. Although Europe remains the region of origin of the majority of the overseas-born population, the number of European-born persons has declined as a proportion of the total Australian population from 15.5 per cent in 1982 to 13.7 per cent in 1992, while persons born in other regions have increased their share.

Country of birth	1982	<i>19</i> 87	<i>1988</i>	1989	1990	1991	1992
Australia	11,976.2	12,762.8	12,900.3	13,041.2	13,179.5	13,318.8	13,468.4
Overseas							
UK and Ireland	1,198.4	1,192.3	1,208.0	1,225.8	1,238.6	1,244.3	1,235.4
New Zealand	187.9	232.0	253.4	280.2	287.2	286.4	285.1
Italy	283.8	273.2	272.9	272.5	271.7	272.0	269.4
Former Yugoslav Republics	157.2	160.9	163.7	166.1	167.3	168.0	169.4
Greece	152.9	147.6	148.2	148.2	147.9	147.4	146.5
Viet Nam	54.6	93.1	97.5	103.9	114.3	124.8	132.9
Germany	117.7	120.9	121.2	121.3	121.2	120.4	119.9
Netherlands	102.3	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.9	99.9
Philippines	19.5	42.2	53.6	64.2	71.5	79.1	83.5
Malaysia	36.3	54.2	60.7	69.2	75.7	79.9	82.8
Lebanon	53.5	63.6	68.8	72.3	75.3	78.5	79.4
Other	843.9	1,020.6	1,083.2	1,149.0	1,214.5	1,263.6	1,310.0
Total overseas	3,208.0	3,501.1	3,631.8	3,773.3	3,885.6	3,965.3	4,014.2
Total	15,184.2	16,263.9	16,532.2	16,814.4	17,065.1	17,284.0	17,482.6

MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF THE POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 5.39 ('000)

Source: Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia (3221.0).

Of the three Asian regions (north-east, South East and southern) it is the people born in South East Asia who comprise the greatest numbers in the Australian population. In 1992 there were 417,700 South East Asian people, an increase of 237,200 or 131 per cent since 1982. However, the group with the highest percentage increase over the same period is north-east Asia, which has risen by 267 per cent from 61,600 in 1982 to 226,200 in 1992. This increase has mainly comprised people from China and Hong Kong. The numbers of people from southern Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, etc.) have increased by 97 per cent from 64,400 in 1982 to 126,700 in 1992. Predominant countries of birth of Australia's Asian populations are Viet Nam (132,900), China (91,700), Philippines (83,400), Malaysia (82,800), Hong Kong (74,300) and India (70,300).

In June 1992, the median age of the overseas-born population was 42.5 years. almost 10 years older than the median (32.7 years) for the population as a whole. The median age of the Australian-born population was 29.1 years. Overseas-born population groups from recent source countries, for example, Lebanon, South Africa, and those in South East Asia and South America are noticeably younger than those from European sources.

At the 1991 Census, 75.6 per cent of persons had been born in Australia. Of these, 74.1 per cent reported Australia as the birthplace of both their parents. This implies that 56.0 per cent of the total population of Australia are at least second generation Australians. A further 14.6 per cent of the Australian-born population (11.0% of the total population) had one parent born in Australia.

Birthplace of parents	Numbers	Per cent
Both parents born in Australia	9,419,384	74.1
One parent born in Australia, the other		
Born overseas	1,754,519	13.8
Not stated	98,013	0.8
One parent born overseas, the other		
Not stated	19,573	0.2
Both parents born overseas	1,359,014	10.7
Not stated	63,768	0.5
Total	12,714,271	100.0

5.40 BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS OF AUSTRALIA-BORN PERSONS, 1991(a)

(a) Census counts, place of usual residence.

Source: 1991 Census, unpublished ABS data.

Migration to Australia

Migration to Australia is regulated by the *Migration Act 1958* which came into force on 1 June 1959. Any person entering Australia after the introduction of the Act without having been granted an entry permit or who is not within an exempted class is a prohibited non-citizen. Exempted persons include New Zealand citizens, overseas-born children of Australian citizens, diplomatic and consular representatives of other countries, and seamen and air crew who enter Australian ports while on leave.

During the last decade, migrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland have remained the most numerous group of settlers, although they have declined in absolute numbers and as a proportion of total settler arrivals. In 1982 they comprised 32.5 per cent of settler arrivals, however, by 1992 this contribution had fallen to 13.0 per cent. At the same time the number of settlers from other European sources, such as Poland, Germany, and the Netherlands have also declined, although the numbers from the former Yugoslav Republics and the former USSR and Baltic States have increased. Settlers from Europe and the former USSR in total accounted for 26 per cent of all settler arrivals in 1992. Despite a fall in settlers from these more traditional sources, the overall number of settler arrivals in Australia increased markedly during the early 1980s, before beginning to decline from 1988. There have, however, been peaks and troughs during the past decade, coinciding with economic boom and recession years. These have occurred most notably in 1984 when the number of settlers arriving in Australia totalled only 73,110, contrasting with 1988 when 151,550 settlers arrived.

During the 1980s through to the early 1990s, settlers from South East, north-east and southern Asia have increased substantially. In 1982, European-born settlers accounted for 54.5 per cent of arrivals in Australia, compared with only 3.3 per cent from north-east Asia. By 1992, north-east Asia alone accounted for 18.3 per cent of total settler arrivals compared with 26.3 per cent from Europe. Hong Kong sourced settlers have contributed most to the overall increase from the three Asian regions. In 1991, Hong Kong born settlers numbered 14,490 and accounted for 61.7 per cent of north-east Asian arrivals. The level of Vietnamese-born settlers arriving in Australia has been consistently high since 1982 when the intake was 8,380 compared to 7,390 in 1992, accounting for 42.3 per cent of South East Asian arrivals. Indian-born settlers have increased from 1,620 in 1982 to 5,110 in 1992 accounting for 54.4 per cent of arrivals from southern Asia. Other notable countries belonging to the three Asian regions from where settler arrivals have increased between 1982 and 1992 were China, the Philippines, Taiwan and Malaysia.

Birthplace	1972	1977	1982	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
United Kingdom and									
Ireland	50,200	21,750	34,800	24,030	29,030	26,490	23,530	18,940	12,290
Hong Kong	350	1.400	1.350	4.260	7.010	7,400	10.520	14,490	9.820
Viet Nam		2.410	8.380	6.270	5,780	10.050	13,730	10.670	7.390
New Zealand	3.270	6.580	9.810	15,360	24.870	17.340	8,970	6.730	7.310
India		970	1.620	2,870	3,210	2,990	3,760	5,790	5,110
Philippines		1.900	3.090	8,960	10,480	6,940	6,150	6.480	4,930
China	350	1,020	1,070	3,090	3 540	3 440	3,270	3,390	3,360
Former USSR and	550	*,020	1,070	5,070	5,510	5,710	0,210	0,000	5,500
Baltic States	150	670	240	260	660	1 530	1 200	1.550	3 320
Former Yugoslav		010		200	000	1,000	1,200	-,	0,010
Republics	7 220	1 860	1 520	3 290	3 330	2 180	1 830	2,300	3 000
Sri Lanka	.,	600	540	2 970	3 380	2,100	3 120	2,800	2 490
Taiwan	_	30	140	970	1 390	2,010	3 140	3 710	2,720
Malaysia		2 040	2 120	5 070	7 670	6 920	6 210	4 380	2,220
Fiii	_	2,040	2,120	2,660	2 770	2 510	2 510	2,460	1 040
Poland	610	420	£ 100	1,060	1,000	1,500	1,570	1,920	1,540
Forand States of America	4 710	200	0,190	1,900	1,000	1,390	1,370	1,820	1,540
United States of America	4,710	1,090	1,960	1,890	2,040	1,960	1,980	1,710	1,530
South Africa	1,300	2,230	3,060	4,140	3,660	2,680	2,150	1,700	1,240
Lebanon	2,260	8,870	830	3,870	3,500	2,270	2,610	2,420	1,120
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2,100	960	4,040	1,470	1,430	1,150	970	860	730
Italy	4,400	1,590	830	580	500	340	340	310	290
Greece	4,160	1,390	660	940	740	520	350	300	230
Other	31,390	17,600	24,200	33,380	34,680	27,840	23,650	23,840	22,220
Total	112,470	75,640	107,170	128,290	151,550	131,060	121,560	116,650	94,250
			PERC	CENTAGE	;				
United Kingdom and									
Ireland	44.6	28.8	32.5	18.7	19.2	20.2	19.4	16.2	13.0
Hong Kong	0.3	19	1.3	3.3	4.6	5.6	8.7	12.4	10.4
Viet Nam		32	7.8	49	3.8	77	113	91	7.8
New Zealand	29	87	9.2	12.0	16.4	13.2	74	5.8	7.8
India	2.7	13	1.5	22	21	23	31	5.0	5.4
Philippines	_	2.5	20	7.0	6.0	53	5.1	5.6	5.7
China	0.3	13	1.0	7.0	23	2.5	2.1	20	3.6
Chilla Former USSD and	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.9	5.0
Deltie States	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	10	12	25
Ballic States	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	3.5
Pormer fugoslav	~	25	1.4	26		17	1.5	2.0	2.2
Republics	0.4	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	3.2
Sri Lanka	—	0.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.0
Taiwan	—		0.1	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.4
Malaysia	_	2.7	2.0	4.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.8	2.3
Fiji	_	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Poland	0.5	0.3	5.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6
United States of America	4.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
South Africa	1.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3
Lebanon	2.0	11.7	0.8	3.0	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.9	1.3	3.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Italy	3.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Greece	3.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	27.9	23.3	22.6	26.0	22.9	21.2	19.5	20.4	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.41 BIRTHPLACE OF SETTLER ARRIVALS(a)

(a) Permanent arrivals only. Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0) and unpublished ABS data.



Since 1979, family immigration has increased in importance, with migration of family members now amounting to over 40 per cent of settler arrivals. Non-visaed migrants continue to be a major contributor to Australian settlement. These are primarily New Zealand citizens migrating under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement under which Australian and New Zealand citizens may enter each country without the need to obtain visas or entry permits. Other non-visaed migrants include children born to Australian citizens overseas, persons who have acquired Australian citizenship overseas and residents of the external Australian Territory of Norfolk Island. Settlers from New Zealand accounted for 9.2 per cent of total permanent settlement in 1982, peaking at 24,870 in 1988 (16.4 per cent) and falling to 7.8 per cent in 1992.

The age composition of settlers has been younger than that of Australia's population for some time and reflects the predominance of young families arriving in Australia. Persons aged 65 years and over represented 3.9 per cent of migrants arriving in 1987, which contrasts with the proportion of this age group of Australia's total population in the same year, which was 10.7 per cent. In 1992, only 2.6 per cent of settlers were aged 65 years and over, whereas the proportion of the total population had risen to 11.5 per cent.

5.42	PERMANENT	ARRIVALS,	DISTRIBUTION	BY	AGE	AND	SEX	
(per cent)								

						Age group	(years)	
Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>64	I otal number
			MALES					
1972	29.6	24.7	24.5	11.4	4.7	2.7	2.4	57,820
1977	33.0	21.3	22.0	10.9	5.1	4.1	3.6	37,650
1982	32.4	18.1	25.4	14.1	4.3	2.6	3.2	55,370
1987	29.2	16.6	26.9	14.9	4.9	3.8	3.7	63,800
1988	29.3	15.6	26.6	16.4	5.4	3.5	3.1	75,720
1989	28.7	16.7	25.8	16.2	5.8	3.8	3.1	64,490
1990	28.4	15.5	28.7	16.2	5.2	3.4	2.6	60,570
1991	27.9	13.2	30.7	17.6	4.9	3.4	2.2	57,640
1992	27.7	13.5	31.6	16.3	5.2	3.3	2.4	46,040
			FEMALE	S				
1972	29.3	26.3	22.2	9.5	5.0	4.4	3.3	54,650
1977	30.1	21.2	22.5	9.4	6.2	5.9	4.8	37,990
1982	30.5	18.9	26.2	12.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	51,800
1987	27.0	18.0	27.6	13.1	4.8	5.2	4.2	64,490
1988	27.8	17.4	27.5	14.4	4.9	4.6	3.5	75,830
1989	26.6	18.5	26.9	14.6	5.4	4.5	3.6	66,570
1990	26.3	18.1	28.8	14.5	5.0	4.2	3.1	61,000
1991	25.7	16.8	31.8	14.5	4.8	3.8	2.7	59,010
1992	24.7	17.5	32.3	13.9	4.9	3.9	2.8	48,210

Source: Unpublished ABS data.

Despite the comparative youthfulness of the settlers, their median age has been rising. Since 1982, when the numbers of migrants under the 'family reunion' category began to increase, the median age of settlers has risen from 23.2 years to 27.7 years in 1992. At the younger ages, declines have taken place in the proportion of settlers in the 15 to 24 year age group while there has been an increase in the proportion of settlers in the 25 to 44 year age

group. This trend appears to have continued into the early 1990s. In 1992, settlers in the 15 to 24 year age group decreased by 14 per cent and those in the 25 to 44 year age group increased by 2.9 per cent compared to 1991.

The sex ratio (number of male settlers per 100 female settlers) tends to be high in years

of large intake, and falls as intake declines. There was a rise in the sex ratio in the first half of the 1980s as settler arrivals increased, but in the last five years the sex ratio has remained below 100.0. In 1992 the sex ratio was 95.5 males per 100 females. In 1992, males predominated in the 0 to 14 year age group and the 35 to 44 year age group.

	(years)	Age group						
Total	>64	55-64	45-54	35-44	25-34	15–24	0-14	Year
105.8	74.9	65.6	101.0	126.8	117.1	99.1	106.9	1972
99.1	74.5	68.9	81.5	115.7	97.0	99.2	108.8	1977
106.9	86.4	66.0	115.1	122.4	103.5	102.0	113.5	1982
98.9	85.7	72.2	101.6	112.3	96.3	91.6	106.8	1987
99.9	89.1	75.6	111.1	113.8	96.7	89.9	105.3	1988
96.9	84.4	80.1	104.2	107.8	92.8	87.2	104.7	1989
99.3	83.2	80.5	102.3	111.2	98.7	85.0	107.4	1990
97.7	79.5	87.1	101.4	119.2	94.5	76.9	106.0	1991
95.5	81.8	81.3	100.0	112.0	93.6	73.8	107.0	1992

5.43 PERMANENT ARRIVALS: SEX RATIOS(a) BY AGE

(a) The number of males per 100 females.

Source: Unpublished ABS data.

Refugees

Since 1945, Australia has accepted more than 470,000 refugees or displaced persons. including 170,000 from Europe who were displaced by World War II and its aftermath. Australia presently accepts refugees from about 40 countries. The high profile Indo-Chinese refugee program which has been a feature of recent years is continuing into the 1990s. Australia's intake of refugees in 1992-93 was 10,939 persons, an increase of 53 per cent on the previous financial year. This was a reflection of the large increase in numbers from the former Yugoslav Republics (3,133) and the former USSR and Baltic States (1,605), which together made up 43 per cent of Australia's total refugee intake for 1992-93. Refugees from Asian regions were in similar numbers to the previous year, although their proportion of total refugee arrivals was down from 76 per cent in 1982-83, to 44 per cent in 1991-92 and 29 per cent in 1992-93.

Australia is one of 97 countries which have become party to an international convention and protocol on the status of refugees and, in so doing, have taken on certain international legal obligations to assist refugees. The final determination of a refugee's status and the decision to accept refugees for resettlement in Australia rests with the Australian Government. Australia is also a member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Australia's response to refugee situations is twofold. Through aid programs directed principally through UNHCR, refugees are offered protection and assistance in countries of first refuge. Those refugees for whom other durable solutions are not feasible may be offered resettlement (in Australia) if they have relatives in Australia, other close ties with Australia or the potential for successful settlement in their own right. Such refugees must also be presented to Australia by the UNHCR as being registered or otherwise eligible for resettlement.

Birthplace	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Romania	455	280	311	38	82	9
Former USSR and Baltic States	187	475	1.065	97	18	1.605
Former Yugoslav Republics	9	4	5		337	3,133
Iran	471	521	321	338	318	97
Iraq	12	33	58	98	1,231	1,333
Lebanon	392	91	484	1,147	230	8
Indonesia	44	36	17	15	130	446
Cambodia	898	1,217	172	35	14	5
Laos	602	352	241	301	197	23
Viet Nam	3.753	3.851	5.679	3.136	1,561	1,902
Chile	613	361	109	2	2	í <u>–</u>
El Salvador	1.001	1,492	1,848	1,460	1,194	343
Ethiopia	97	62	111	111	210	493
Other	2,542	2,093	1,527	967	1,633	1,542
Total	11,076	10,868	11,948	7,745	7,157	10,939

5.44 BIRTHPLACE OF REFUGEE ARRIVALS(a), YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE

(a) Includes arrivals under the Special Humanitarian Program instituted late in 1981. Source: Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs.

Permanent departures

An important component constraining population growth is the level of population loss due to emigration. Between 1982 and 1992, total permanent departures numbered 262,090 persons or an average of 23,826 per year, a level which is 22.1 per cent of the total permanent arrivals over this period. The ratio of permanent departures to permanent arrivals in 1992 was 29.9 per cent, the highest ratio since 1984.

Permanent departures Ratio of departures to Other Former Permanent permanent arrivals Year settlers residents Total arrivals 112,470 1972 33,170 12,710 45,880 0.41 1977 14,170 8,590 22,760 75,640 0.30 1982 13,350 9.140 22.490 107,170 0.21 1987 11,010 9.400 20.410 128,290 0.16 10,480 1988 9,840 20,320 151,550 0.13 1989 11,940 12,890 24,830 131,060 0.19 1990 14,220 30,370 121,560 0.25 16,150 1991 15,870 14,030 29,900 116,650 0.26 1992 14,090 28,140 94,250 14,040 0.30

5.45 PERMANENT DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0).

Of the two categories of permanent departures, that is, 'former settlers' and 'other residents', it has been under the first category that there has been the greatest outflow of persons. Between 1982 and 1992, 'former settlers' represented 53.1 per cent of all permanent departures. The departure of 'other residents' has fluctuated from a low of 8,860 in 1986

to a record high level of 16,150 persons in 1990 falling to 14,090 in 1992.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Information on internal migration (migration from one part of Australia to another) has

been available from the population censuses since 1971. During the census, people are asked to state their place of usual residence on census night and also on the same date one year ago and five years ago. Comparison of these addresses has provided data on interstate migration and also (for the 1986 and 1991 Censuses only) intrastate movement. Movers are classified by age, sex, birthplace and other selected characteristics. The census also provides data on where people recently arrived from overseas are now living.

Between censuses, data on interstate migration are estimated, at quarterly intervals, from information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. (No comprehensive data are compiled on intrastate migration between censuses.) Prior to 1986, postcensal interstate migration estimates were based on changes of address advised to the Department of Social Security by recipients of the Family Allowance.

Interstate migration has had an important influence on the distribution of Australia's population amongst the States and Territories. Historically, it has been much more important than fertility or mortality and in many periods more important than overseas migration. Net interstate migration tends to be volatile in nature and large gains and losses have been recorded by all States. The table below presents estimates of net interstate migration for the financial years 1981-82 and 1986-87 to 1991-92. There has been a trend over the past decade in most States for net interstate levels to follow a cyclical pattern. From a peak in 1981-82, they contracted towards the middle of the decade before rising to another peak in 1988-89. Levels for subsequent years have been below this peak for most States with the exception of Victoria.

5.46	NET	INTERSTATE	MIGRATION
		('000)	

Year ended								
30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
1982	- 19,584	- 14,429	35,453	- 4,875	3,558	- 2,022	2,069	- 170
1987	- 9,524	- 13,105	19,718	- 3,977	6,576	- 1,508	- 120	1,940
1988	- 13,340	- 14,423	27,720	- 1,240	4,274	- 1,924	- 3,129	2,062
1989	- 37,974	- 12,504	47,062	- 221	5,017	203	- 1,469	- 114
1990	- 35,983	- 7,829	38,102	- 252	3,012	2,790	- 1,170	1,330
1991	- 17,206	- 14,853	29,709	1,545	- 1,791	816	- 1,152	2,932
1992	- 11,961	- 22,537	36,455	- 817	- 1,303	- 132	- 1,286	1,581
1993	- 15,002	- 30,081	51,626	- 4,975	174	- 1,370	- 1,981	1,609

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

New South Wales has experienced substantial net losses, particularly to Queensland, but also to Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. The loss of 37,974 in the year ended June 1989 was the largest ever recorded by any State or Territory over a 12 month period.

Victoria has experienced net losses throughout the period. The most popular destinations are Queensland and New South Wales.

Queensland has made major net gains, consistently ranking as the favourite destination for Australians moving interstate. Its net gain of 51,626 in the year ended June 1993 was the highest ever recorded by any State or Territory over a 12 month period.

South Australia has experienced small net gains and losses. It is frequently the State with the smallest net interstate movement perhead of population.

Western Australia recorded considerable net gains in the second half of the 1980s when it ranked as the second most popular destination for Australians moving interstate. Since 1990 the number of interstate arrivals has fallen. The small net loss in 1990–91 was the State's first loss since the 1960s. Tasmania has experienced small net gains and losses following the regular cyclical pattern mentioned above.

The Northern Territory made consistent net gains in the first half of the 1980s but has experienced small losses in more recent years. The Australian Capital Territory has made small net gains throughout the period. For both Territories, the levels of net interstate movement per head of population are high.

During the fifteen years from 1971 to 1991, the flow of persons interstate increased. Census data indicate that for the four five-year periods, 1971–76, 1976–81, 1981–86 and 1986–91, the number of interstate movers was 569,500, 651,200, 716,555 and 779,966, respectively.

Proportional to total population (mobility rate), the number of interstate movers numbered 46 per thousand in the 1971–76 intercensal period, rising to 49 per thousand during 1976-81 and 50 per thousand in the 1981-86 period, before falling to 47 per thousand during 1986-91.

Interstate mobility rates by age have revealed a clear and consistent life cycle pattern in the propensity of persons to move interstate. Data for 1971-76, 1976-81, 1981-86 and 1986-91 show that there was, initially, an above average rate for the five to nine year age group (because of the high mobility of their parents). This was followed by a period of below average mobility in the early teenage years. Mobility was highest at ages 20 to 39 years, after which it steadily declined with age. The highest mobility rates occurred at ages 25 to 29 years and the lowest at ages 65 and over. Females were generally less likely to move interstate than males, with differences being most pronounced during the child-rearing ages from 25 to 45 years.

Age group (years)		Number of interstate movers				Mobility rates			
	1971-76	1976-81	198186	1986-91	1971–76	1976–81	1981–86	1986–91	
1-4									
5-9	69.810	75.603	69.830	76,555	56	61	60	61	
10-14	49,979	59.096	62.803	61,143	40	46	49	50	
15-19	49,899	53,025	59,331	62,130	41	42	45	47	
20-24	83,239	89,139	92,223	91,554	75	72	72	69	
25-29	99,102	100,337	110,169	108,725	88	85	85	82	
30-34	64,271	85,729	89,571	100,377	68	72	73	73	
35-39	42,174	55,606	73,719	78,440	52	57	60	61	
40-44	27,380	34,104	44,539	61,355	38	42	45	49	
45-49	22,328	21,948	27,629	37,223	29	30	34	37	
50-54	17.993	19,155	19,134	25,420	24	25	27	31	
55-59	12,933	16,929	18,700	19,730	21	23	26	28	
60-64	11,008	14,769	18,214	19,683	20	25	26	28	
>64	19,402	25,745	30,693	37,631	16	18	19	20	
Total	569,518	651,185	716,555	779,966	46	49	50	47	
Sex ratios									
Interstate m	overs 106	107	107	104					
Total popula	ation 100	100	100	99					

5.47 INTERSTATE MOVERS BY AGE, MOBILITY RATES(a) AND SEX RATIOS(b)

(a) Interstate movers per 1,000 population of Australian residents enumerated in the Census at the end of the period. (b) The number of males per 100 females.

Source: 1991 Census - unpublished ABS data.

CITIZENSHIP

The granting of citizenship is controlled by the Australian Citizenship Act 1948. Prior to 26 January 1949, persons who were naturalised became British subjects but with the introduction of the Act, all such persons automatically became Australian citizens.

Citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia provided that at the time of birth one of the parents is an Australian citizen or legal resident of Australia, by birth abroad to an Australian parent, or by grant of citizenship to a person resident in Australia under conditions prescribed in the Act. All persons are now eligible for Australian citizenship provided that they have resided in Australia for at least two years, are of good character, have an adequate knowledge of English and of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and intend to reside permanently in Australia. At the 1981 Census, 88.7 per cent of the population were Australian citizens, with 11.9 per cent of these being born overseas. At the 1991 Census the proportion of the population who were Australian citizens had fallen to 87.7 per cent, but the share of those born overseas who have Australian citizenship increased to 12.2 per cent.

5.48 COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP(a)

	1981			1986		1991
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Australia						_
Born in Australia	11.393.861	78.2	11.917.624	76.4	12.725.164	75.5
Born overseas	1,537,212	10.5	1.919.474	12.3	2.051.589	12.2
Other	1,645,257	11.3	1,765,058	11.3	2,073,787	12.3
Total	14,576,330	100.0	15,602,156	100.0	16,850,540	100.0

(a) Census counts, place of enumeration.

Source: Census 91 — unpublished ABS data.

RELIGION

Details on religious affiliation have been collected in all Australian censuses. However, since the 1933 Census, it has been clearly stated on the census form that answering the question on religion is not obligatory. By 1991, 23.4 per cent of persons were reported

as either having 'no religion' or did not answer the question.

Census data show that the Australian population is predominantly Christian with the majority associating themselves with the two major groups, Catholic and Anglican (27.3% and 23.8%, respectively at the 1991 Census).

5.49 MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS(a) (per cent of population)

Year	Catholic	Anglican	Other Christian	Total Christian	Non- Christian	No religion	Not stated	Total	
1971	27.0	31.0	28.2	86.2	0.8	6.7	· 6.4	100.0	
1976	25.7	27.7	25.2	78.6	0.9	8.3	12.1	100.0	
1981	26.0	26.1	24.3	76.4	1.4	10.8	11.4	100.0	
1986	26.1	23.9	23.0	73.0	2.0	12.7	12.3	100.0	
1991	27.3	23.8	22.8	74.0	2.6	12.9	10.5	100.0	

(a) Census counts, place of enumeration.

Source: Census 1991 — Australia in Profile (2821.0).

The remainder of the Christian population, amounting to 23 per cent of the total population at the 1991 Census, is dispersed between several other groups, with only three denominations comprising more than 2.0 per cent of the population: the Uniting Church (8.2%), Presbyterian (4.3%) and Orthodox (2.8%). There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of persons of non-Christian religions since 1981, from 1.4 per cent to 2.6 per cent in 1991. At the 1991 Census, Muslims comprised 33 per cent of the non-Christian religions, Buddhists 31 per cent and Jews 17 per cent.

128 Year Book Australia

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS Publications

Australia in Profile (1991 Census) (2821.0) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (1991 Census) (2740.0) Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) Australia's Families — Selected Findings from the Survey of Families, Australia, 1992 (4418.0) Births, Australia (3301.0) Deaths, Australia (3302.0) Divorces, Australia (3307.0) Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia (3221.0) Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Australia (3220.0) Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) Marriages, Australia (3306.0) Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0, 3402.0, 3404.0) Population Growth and Distribution, Australia (2822.0)

Other Publications

United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1991

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The ABS has a far wider range of information on Australia than that contained in the *Year Book*. Information is available in the form of regular publications, electronic data services, special tables and from investigations of published and unpublished data.

For further information contact ABS Information Services at one of the addresses listed on the page facing the Introduction to the *Year Book*.

Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Australia

(This article has been contributed by Dr James Jupp, Director, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, Australian National University.)

As 1995 has been designated as the UN International Year of Tolerance it is appropriate to reflect on the multiculturalism of Australia and the fact that its ethnic and cultural diversity has evolved largely without the major problems encountered in some other countries.

Various measures can be used to indicate the extent and characteristics of Australia's ethnic and cultural diversity. However, they are far from straightforward or uncontroversial.

This article presents some of these measures as well as discussing their difficulties and limitations.

At various times different countries seek, through population censuses, to measure ethnic and cultural diversity in terms of birthplace, language, religion and the like. The Indian Census, based on the most multicultural major society in the world, measures language, religion and caste. All are the basis for official policies aimed at equitable distribution of power and resources. The United Kingdom Census, in contrast, measures language use only for Welsh and Scottish Gaelic and religion only for Northern Ireland. British attempts to measure ethnicity based on recent immigration have been frustrated by political objections. A substitute measure of 'households headed by those born in the New Commonwealth with Pakistan' has been substituted. Birthplace data has also been used in the United Kingdom over many years. In Canada and the United States at various times measures of race, language use or ethnic origin have all been incorporated into census data.

In Australia, as elsewhere, what is measured by the census is determined by political and sometimes administrative imperatives, rather than by the intrinsic or long-term interest of the data in isolation. During the operation of the White Australia Policy between 1901 and 1966, the census recorded in great detail all those of non-European or partly non-European race. Such information is no longer recorded. In 1933, after a small influx of southern Europeans, a census question was inserted on knowledge of English. So few spoke any other language that the question was dropped until 1976. As immigrant settlement and much welfare and educational policy is now based on language needs, this information has become much more important for official purposes than it was in 1933. It is probable that in response to user demand a language question will become a permanent feature of the Australian Census as about 15 per cent of the population now normally uses a language other than English in the home.

Because of rather different priorities, a voluntary religious question has been in most Australian censuses since colonial times. Immigration policy was generally based on balancing the English, Scots and Irish, and Protestants and Catholics, in the proportions in which they occurred in the British Isles. Most nineteenth century Australians subscribed to one denomination or another and most social welfare and much education was delivered through these denominations. Australia thus has the best recorded history of religious variety of any English-speaking society. In the United States an interpretation of the Constitution has prohibited any questioning of religion in the census. As a bizarre result most American Jews appear as of 'Russian'

ethnicity, which is rather ironic as their ancestors were usually fleeing from Russian persecution. In Great Britain only one religious census has been held, in 1851. Perhaps because it showed a crisis in attendance and church capacity for the established Church of England in the new urban areas, it was never repeated.

In recent Australian censuses, compulsory questions have been asked on birthplace and language, while the question on religion has always been optional. In 1986 a question on 'ancestry' was also asked, bringing out the interesting fact that almost 40 per cent of Australians described themselves as 'English' while only half that proportion saw themselves as 'Australians'. This question was similar to one previously asked in Canada and the United States. It was useful for locating ethnic groups which are not tied to a single birthplace, such as Chinese, or those forming a minority within a particular birthplace, such as Maoris. It was less useful in locating those of Celtic origin, such as Scots and Irish, many of whom preferred to call themselves 'Australian'.

Because of a clause in the Constitution (section 127), data on full-blood Aborigines was not collected until after the deletion of this section by referendum in 1967, as opposed to people of mixed Aboriginal origin, who were included in the census. This amendment is often wrongly credited with giving Aborigines citizenship or the vote, which it did not. It did allow a much more sophisticated analysis of the Aboriginal population than hitherto, laying the basis for further public policy over a range of functions.

Difficulties in locating ethnicity

The traditional questions in Australian censuses on religion and birthplace present only limited problems of interpretation. Many states have changed their boundaries over time, most recently those previously making up the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Thus most of those categorised as 'Austrians' in pre-1914 censuses were of Croatian ethnicity and came from the Austrian-ruled Dalmatian coast. Other subject areas, such as Poland or Ukraine, appear as birthplaces because respondents have declared them as such. Birthplace data is not a substitute for ethnicity data. Most Italians in Australia were born in Italy, but many Greeks were born outside Greece, for example. The majority of Chinese Australians were not born in China but in Hong Kong or other South East Asian states.

In the past most Australians declared adherence to a denomination, usually Protestant or Catholic. Religious data was of great interest to the churches and also to educational and welfare agencies. More recently there has been an expansion of non-Christian denominations where the notion of denominational exclusiveness may not be so rigid. Many Chinese, for example, may not state a religion because they do not adhere to a particular temple but worship within the home. More importantly, the numbers declaring 'no religion' or not answering, have increased to a quarter of all respondents. Religious data can be used, with care, in tracing remote ancestry (such as German Lutherans) or ethnicities which are coterminous with religions, such as Sikhs or Jews. The most important change in recent years has been the replacement of Anglicans by Catholics as the largest single denomination. Such data has never indicated active adherence, nor does it now.

Birthplace and religious data is useful in measuring likely ethnic strength and concentration, especially in the first generation of immigrants. There is a tendency in Australia, as elsewhere, for organisations representing groups to exaggerate their numerical followings in order to gain political significance or to impress funding agencies. Hard census data counters this and provides a base for rational measurement of services and entitlements. This does not prevent interested parties from questioning the census process itself. Claims that respondents are 'afraid' to call themselves, for example, Muslims or Macedonians may well be true in limited cases. But the overall picture is reasonably sound, and certainly as much so as in any other census system.

Birthplace data in itself does not tell us much about the ethnic background of those who were born in Australia. As a normal immigration pattern is for arrivals to be in their mid-twenties and to produce most of their children after arrival, this presents problems in assessing the dimensions of ethnic groups. The Australian Census also asks

details of parental birthplaces and this can be used to measure the size of the second generation. In 1991 there were 1,107,119 born in the United Kingdom, but a further 1,417,164 with one or both parents born in the United Kingdom. The longer resident a migration 'wave' has been, the larger the second generation proportion of the total ethnic group. The second generation outnumbers the first for Italian and Greek birthplaces but is outnumbered by the first for Yugoslav and Viet Nam birthplaces. As assimilation and language loss is more marked in the Australian-born, such information is relevant in assessing the likely needs of an ethnic group.

Birthplace data must always be modified by other information if a meaningful analysis of ethnicity is being attempted. Of major birthplace groups, New Zealand is at least 12 per cent Maori and Polynesian, Yugoslavia has fallen into its component ethnicities, Viet Nam has sent a large Chinese migrant contingent as have Malaysia and Singapore. Arrivals from the Lebanon (68,787 first and 67,453 second generation in 1991) may be Catholics, Orthodox, Shi'a Muslims, Sunni Muslims, Druze or Armenians, each with differing loyalties and orientations. Those from India have, until recently, been mostly English-speaking Christian Anglo-Indians, with many of those speaking Hindi coming from Fiji. There are very few sources of Australian immigrants which are not ethnically mixed. Moreover, it is common for minorities to emigrate, often to escape persecution. Only a handful from Iraq are Arab Muslims while the great majority are Christians.

Changes in the classification procedures for the 1991 Census led to the widest range of birthplaces and religions yet recorded. The major (over 20,000) birthplaces of those born overseas, and their second generation, are set out in the following table.

Country	First generation	Second generation		
	MAIN ENGLISH SPEAKING ORIGINS			
United Kingdom	1,107,119	1,417,164		
New Zealand	264,094	167,249		
Ireland	51,642	95,168		
South Africa	49,009	23,034		
United States of America	43,783	31,945		
Papua New Guinea(c)	23,576	10,886		
Canada	22,502	17,029		
	NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING ORIGINS			
Italy	253,332	326,989		
Yugoslavia	160,479	120,671		
Greece	136,028	150,913		
Viet Nam	121,813	25,105		
Germany	111,975	137,621		
Netherlands	94,692	139,567		
China	77,799	28,580		
Philippines(c)	73,144	22,587		
Malaysia	71,665	23,103		
Lebanon	68,787	67,453		
Poland	68,496	53,161		
India(c)	60,598	36,801		
Hong Kong	57,510	14,330		
Malta	53,858	76,588		
Sri Lanka(c)	37,263	12,262		
Egypt	33,140	29,017		
Indonesia	32,688	14,966		
Fiji	30,100	11,678		

 TABLE 1
 BIRTHPLACES AND SECOND GENERATION(a) OF PEOPLE WITH MAIN

 ENGLISH-SPEAKING(b) AND NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING ORIGINS, 1991

For footnotes see end of table.

Country	First generation	Second generation
	NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING ORIGINS	
Turkey	27,770	14,659
Hungary	27,046	24,273
Chile	24,042	7,137
Singapore(c)	24,021	9,537
Cyprus	22,031	20,157
Austria	21,586	25,642
Korea	20,383	2,514

TABLE 1 BIRTHPLACES AND SECOND GENERATION(a) OF PEOPLE WITH MAIN ENGLISH-SPEAKING(b) AND NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING ORIGINS — continued

(a) Second generation includes those with one or both parents born in that country. (b) Limited to countries of first generation over 20,000. (c) A majority of settlers from these countries use English as their home language. In the case of Papua New Guinea the majority are of Australian or European origin.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

The above table indicates that those arriving in Australia from the 'older' migration countries have already produced a considerable second generation. Such groups include those from the United Kingdom, Italy, Greece, Germany, the Netherlands, Malta, Ireland and Austria. In all of these the second generation outnumbers the first. This reflects the fact that under the restrictive immigration policy in place before 1975 admissions were largely restricted to Europeans. It also reflects the decline in such admissions caused by rising living standards in Europe and the replacement of such intakes by those from Asia once this became possible. Among smaller groups where the second generation outnumbers the first, are those coming as refugees after World War II, including Latvians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Estonians.

Birthplaces on a regional basis is another way of illustrating shifts in the origins of the population since 1975. Table 2 shows birthplaces on a regional basis by percentage of the total population.

TABLE 2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN EACH REGION IN 1971, 1986 AND 1991

			1986	1991		
Region	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Australia	10.026.244	78.6	12,110,457	77.6	12,725,162	75.5
Oceania	97,927	0.8	264,421	1.7	351,464	2.1
United Kingdom & Ireland	1.088,210	8.5	1,127,196	7.2	1,174,860	7.0
Southern Europe	669,450	5.2	670,002	4.3	662,331	3.9
USSR/Rest of Europe	453,085	3.6	448,247	2.9	462,454	2.7
North America	42,873	0.3	62,819	0.4	75,067	0.4
Latin America	12,879	0.1	53,640	0.3	71,955	0.4
Africa(a)	33,709	0.3	77,914	0.5	99,058	0.6
Southern Asia	39,960	0.3	84,305	0.5	110,494	0.7
East Asia	28,113	0.2	88,293	0.6	199,515	1.2
South East Asia	38,440	0.3	240,560	1.5	377,844	2.2
Middle East(a)	44,352	0.3	129,984	0.8	167,587	1.0
Total(b)	12,755,638	100.0	15,602,279	100.0	16,850,334	100.0

(a) Africa excludes Egypt; Middle East includes Egypt. (b) Includes unstated birthplaces.

Source: Bureau of Immigration Research Statistics Section (1993), (author's calculations).

Cultural diversity and ethnic groups

Birthplace has been collected in Australian censuses since 1871 and was produced for

British and a few other birthplaces well before that. Indicators of ethnic origin were also provided for non-Europeans until 1966 and have been published for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders since 1971. There is a wealth of information about non-Europeans although much of it is based on racial categories which many social scientists would now regard as very dubious. Because of the historic obsession with race those of mixed descent were also classified as such although they may have been culturally quite assimilated to the Anglo-Australian mainstream. Indigenous people choosing to identify themselves as having Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin are so classified in recent census enumerations. Perhaps partly because they are based on self-identification, Aboriginal (and particularly Torres Strait Islander) counts have been volatile in recent censuses, although this is much less apparent in the latest census. New Zealand has followed the same path in enumerating Maoris under the Maori Affairs (Amendment) Act of 1974. The definition of indigenous peoples becomes very important when a special legal or constitutional status is extended to them. In New Zealand, Maoris have been entitled to four members of parliament since 1867. In Australia, Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders form the constituency for elections to the regional level of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

No other ethnic minorities in Australia now have the special status of indigenous people nor do they suffer under the legal discrimination which non-Europeans experienced in the past. Their definition is thus mostly of concern to themselves and has no legal implications.

Netherlands

Arabian States

Turkey

n.a.

Dutch

Turkish

Arabic

Jewish(a)

However, many services are now delivered on an 'ethnic-specific' basis under the Commonwealth Access and Equity approach which seeks to equalise opportunities to enjoy public provision. In this delivery, language is usually taken as the most important 'barrier' to equity. However, 'cultural barriers' are often mentioned in official formulations, though rarely spelled out very specifically. As already argued, birthplace is often an inadequate measure of ethnicity. Most societies are multicultural and those emigrating to Australia are frequently drawn from ethnic minorities in their own birthplace. Moreover, many ethnic groups have large diasporas, of which the most extensive are those of British, Irish or Chinese origin.

The size of an ethnic group can never be definitively determined because the concept of an ethnic group is elastic. There is an element of choice in immigrant situations where the only division is between citizens and non-citizens. Once Australia abandoned racial classification of immigrants, which it finally did in 1973, there was no official reason for delimiting ethnic groups.

Birthplace became an unsatisfactory surrogate for ethnicity, to be joined by religion in many cases and, from 1976, by language. To illustrate varying definitions of an ethnic group, some 1991 figures of birthplace, religion and language are given in the following table.

Dutch

Turkish

Yiddish

Arabic

147

73

147

47

42

10

163

(~000)						
Ethnicity	Birthplace		Religion		Language	
Italian	Italy	253	n.a.		Italian	419
Greek	Greece	136	Greek Orthodox	357	Greek	286
Chinese	China & Hong Kong	135	n.a.		Chinese	262
Vietnamese	Viet Nam	122	Buddhist	137	Viet	110
Polish	Poland	69	n.a.		Polish	67
Indian	India	61	Hindu	43	Indian languages	39
German	Germany	112	n.a.		German	113
Maltese	Malta	54	n.a.		Maltese	53

n.a.

lews

Muslim

Muslim

TABLE 3 MEASURES OF SELECTED ETHNICITIES IN 1991: BIRTHPLACE, RELIGION AND LANGUAGE ('000)

(a) The largest number of Jews were born in Australia and the largest number spoke English as their mother tongue. NOTE: n.a. indicates that a characteristic is shared with too many others to be useful, for example, Catholicism. Source: Census of Population and Housing.

95

28

120

134 Year Book Australia

Clearly there are many different dimensions to ethnicity. Even an attempt at tabulation of measures, as above, raises many difficulties. Nor does the 1991 Census ask for self-identification, other than for Aborigines. However, in a single departure, the 1986 Census followed American and Canadian

precedent in asking respondents to nominate their ancestry, allowing for dual ethnicities such as Anglo-Indian or Greek-Australian. Results were tabulated on the basis of the first ethnicity in a dual definition. This resulted in various major proportions as shown in the following table.

TABLE 4 MOST COMMONLY REPOR	RTED ANCESTRIES IN 1986
-----------------------------	-------------------------

Ancestry	Number	Per cent
English(a)	5,561,563	35.6
Australian	2,905,824	18.6
Italian	507,186	3.3
Irish(a)	377,590	2.4
Scottish(a)	339,795	2.2
Greek	293,020	1.9
'British'(a)	285,119	1.8
English-Irish(a)	258,857	1.7
German	233,320	1.5
Australian-English(a)	194,288	1.2
English-Scottish(a)	183,008	1.2
Chinese	172,483	1.1
Aboriginal	153,012	1.0
Dutch	149,687	1.0
All others(b)	3,987,404	25.4

(a) 'Anglo-Celtic'. (b) Includes 'Not stated' (6.8%).

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

This attempt to get Australians to nominate their ancestry showed that over 46 per cent classed themselves as 'Anglo-Celtic', including a considerable number of English, Irish and Scottish mix. To these might be added most who called themselves simply 'Australian'. This gives an 'Anglo-Australian' total of about two-thirds of the population. One mystery in the figures is the low percentage prepared to call themselves Irish or Scottish. It is probable that many of these preferred to be Australian, as calculations by Dr Charles Price, the leading expert in ethnic composition, estimated that 17 per cent of the population were of Irish and 12 per cent of Scottish descent in 1988. The figures for other ancestries, including small groups, were much closer to Dr Price's estimates. It seems from the 1986 figures that Australians of British or Irish descent, who make up by far the largest component of the population, do not attach much significance to their ancestry, while those from non-British minorities are more precise. This, at least, is what common sense would suggest. It is also clear that those who decry the term 'Anglo-Celtic' are overlooking

a large part of the population which does descend from mixtures of the English, Scottish and Irish settlers of the past.

Ethnic concentrations

In all societies there is a tendency for immigrant and ethnic minority groups to concentrate in particular areas. These are often wrongly termed 'ghettos', suggesting isolation from the majority, poor and even criminal characteristics and undesirability. However, there are few recent instances of such deprived concentrations in Australia, compared, for example, with the situation in the United States or the United Kingdom. Immigrants to Australia have been carefully selected although social deprivation can be found amongst many refugees and some relatives of previous settlers. There are few slum areas in Australian cities comparable to those found in Europe and North America, and none comparable to those found in the rest of the world. The worst housing and living conditions are those of Aborigines in rural and outback areas, which are often far worse than for any other identifiable group in Australian society. This low incidence of slum ghettos reflects the

relative affluence of Australia since the 1880s and the newness of much housing. There are, undeniably, suburbs of relative deprivation on the outskirts of the major cities. These are not necessarily inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

Australians have a long history of opposition to 'ghettos' which can be traced back for over a century. Certainly, on the goldfields the large Chinese populations had often been confined to certain areas by official decree. But when a group of destitute Italians arrived in New South Wales in 1881, they were told by the New South Wales Government that there could be no public assistance for them if they sought to settle together: 'the customs of the country and other circumstances render it undesirable, indeed almost impossible, for them to settle down altogether in one locality. Even if this were practicable it would not be for their own good to do so'. (Address to the Italian Immigrants, Sydney, 21st April 1881).

The Irish were believed to concentrate in urban ghettos, as they had done so in the United States and Britain, However, inspection of nineteenth century census data suggests that most Irish lived in rural areas until the 1890s. There were only a small number of metropolitan concentrations in areas such as Surry Hills and Paddington in Sydney or North Melbourne or Richmond in Melbourne. Even in those areas there was always a considerable mixing of British immigrant origins. The only areas with a Catholic majority were small rural settlements such as Boorowa (New South Wales) and Koroit (Victoria). A stronger ethnic concentration in rural areas was of Germans in South Australia. Until the implementation of the White Australia Policy in 1901, there were strong concentrations of Chinese and Pacific Islanders in parts of North Queensland.

The German Lutheran villages of South Australia represent almost the only survival of these nineteenth century concentrations, along with the Chinatowns of Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. More recent rural settlements began to develop from the early twentieth century, although they were always limited by the itinerant character of many immigrant workers. Italians have been the most numerous non-British settlers, shaping the character of several sugar towns in North Queensland (such as Ingham), in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Griffith) and along the Murray (Cobram). Other small groups concentrating before World War II included Albanians around Shepparton (Victoria) and Croatians in the Swan Valley (Western Australia). These small settlements were strengthened after the War, with the beginning of the immigration program in 1947. Subsequent settlements were also mainly of southern Europeans, though there was some Dutch settlement in areas such as northern Tasmania, King Island and in Gippsland.

It was in the cities that very large concentrations began to build up after 1947, reviving once again dormant fears of 'ghettos'. Earlier concentrations of Jews had existed for many years, especially in St Kilda, Carlton and Caulfield in Melbourne and in Bondi in Sydney. Because of the impact of White Australia, the Chinatowns were dying out though there has been a continuous Chinese presence in Little Bourke Street, Melbourne for 140 years. A small Lebanese community had its centre in Redfern, Sydney, but many of its members were hawkers and shopkeepers in rural areas, as were many Chinese and Jews. Otherwise, Australian cities were very monocultural apart from the divide between Catholics and Protestants. Even that division was not very clear cut, although Protestants tended to be concentrated by the 1940s in middle class areas such as Camberwell in Melbourne or the North Shore in Sydney, while Catholics were more commonly found in working class areas.

These settlements were usually very small but aroused hostile comment because of their visibility. The displaced person arrivals from 1947 did not form such visible communities. They were initially housed in rural camps such as Bonegilla, Bathurst or Greta (New South Wales) or in construction camps for public works such as the hydro-electric schemes of Tasmania or the Snowy Mountains. Although they eventually tended to settle in particular suburbs, they did not do so in large enough numbers to attract attention. Nor did they develop visible commercial centres comparable to the Chinatowns or the small Italian shopping centres in Carlton (Melbourne) or Leichhardt (Sydney).

Most of these small settlements provided a nucleus for much larger concentration as the post-1947 immigration program got under way.

But this proved to be a temporary phase. While Italians initially settled in Leichhardt and Carlton, they soon spread outwards, with much larger populations eventually to be found in the Drummoyne area of Sydney and the Coburg area of Melbourne. New areas opened up, including those close to migrant hostels in the big cities, though not in most rural areas. This became particularly important as these hostels were increasingly limited to refugees from countries which had no previous major presence in Australia. The location of hostels was very important in establishing the Vietnamese communities in Cabramatta (Sydney), Springvale and Footscray (Melbourne), Darra (Brisbane) and Woodville (Adelaide).

Most postwar non-British immigrants have gone initially into industrial employment and many have stayed there. Consequently, the largest communities are based on industrial suburbs. These often develop a multicultural character, rather than being dominated by one or even a few ethnic groups. Most important in this development have been the so-called 'green field' industrial sites to the west of Melbourne and Sydney. Similar sites to the north and south of Adelaide attracted mainly British migrants, who were given special concession in the allocation of public housing in the 1950s and 1960s. More typically, British migrants, like the Dutch and Germans, gravitated to the new outer residential suburbs on the opposite fringe from industrial development, especially in eastern and bayside Melbourne, the Sydney North Shore and the south-eastern suburbs of Perth.

The stages of settlement vary in the major cities. As the metropolitan city with the lowest proportion of non-British migrants, Brisbane showed an older pattern of concentration in the inner suburbs of West End (Greek), Fortitude Valley (Chinese) and Newstead (Italian). This was broken by Vietnamese settlement around the Wacol migrant camp and by Aboriginal concentration in the public housing of Inala. Newcastle, another major city with a small migrant population, shows a similar pattern with concentrations in the older areas such as Hamilton. Elsewhere there is a very wide spread in working class suburbs, with a developing settlement in some important middle-class areas as well. The Jewish population of Australia is very heavily concentrated in middle-class areas such as Caulfield and St Kilda in Melbourne and Waverley and Ku-ring-gai in Sydney. The larger Muslim population, in contrast, lives overwhelmingly in industrial areas such as Canterbury and Auburn in Sydney or Brunswick and Coburg in Melbourne.

Bearing these variations in mind, the normal settlement patterns for non-British migrants follow three stages: firstly, settlement in inner-city areas or near migrant hostels; secondly, movement outwards along public transport routes; and thirdly, dispersal into more middle-class areas particularly for the younger generation. Some ethnic groups, most notably the Maltese, have settled in and remain in, outer industrial suburbs with little movement. Some, like the Dutch and Germans rarely passed through the first stage but went directly to outer residential suburbs. Many Chinese students settle near universities while middle-class Hong Kong and Japanese migrants go directly to middle-class suburbs. But the bulk of immigrants from southern Europe, Indochina, the Middle East and Latin America, follow the stages outlined above. Institutions and shopping centres tend to lag behind residential movement, so that the main Italian shopping centres are still Lygon Street, Carlton or Norton Street, Leichhardt. More recently arrived groups such as the Vietnamese still live close to their commercial and institutional centres in suburbs such as Cabramatta or Bankstown in Sydney or Richmond, Springvale and Footscray in Melbourne.

The concentration of various groups can be gauged by figures for local government areas in the major cities (and by Statistical Local Areas in the unified City of Brisbane). Some of the largest concentrations are of British migrants in suburbs such as Elizabeth, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully and Noarlunga in Adelaide or Armadale, Kalamunda, Gosnells and Wanneroo in Perth. But these attract little attention and they are not included in the following table which is based on language use. The Dutch, Germans, Chinese, Filipinos, Indians and Sri Lankans are widely distributed in residential suburbs. The most concentrated Chinese groups are those from Viet Nam who often settle in the same areas as Vietnamese, which other Chinese do not. Aborigines in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth tend to be found on the outskirts, particularly in areas with public housing. Like many other ethnic groups they often have social centres in the inner-city but do not necessarily live close to these.

	%	Main		Second	
LGA/CD	LOTE	LOTE	%	main LOTE	%
Sydney					
Fairfield	63.2	Vietnamese	9.8	Chinese	8.7
Canterbury	60.4	Arabic	14.2	Greek	13.0
Marrickville	55.5	Greek	11.3	Chinese	6.1
Ashfield	52.5	Italian	11.9	Chinese	11.5
Botany	51.9	Greek	10.5	Spanish	6.3
Burwood	51.2	Chinese	10.7	Arabic	7.0
Rockdale	45.0	Greek	10.2	Arabic	6.3
Sydney(a)	46.1	Chinese	10.0	Japanese	2.6
Auburn	59.4	Arabic	12.0	Chinese	10.2
Melbourne					
Sunshine	58.7	Maltese	8.3	Italian	5.8
Keilor	50.1	Italian	12.6	Maltese	5.6
Footscray	51.6	Vietnamese	10.4	Italian	5.8
Whittlesea	51.0	Italian	15.5	Macedonian	11.2
Coburg	49.8	Italian	20.4	Arabic	6.4
Brunswick	54.1	Italian	15.8	Greek	11.7
Preston	46.8	Italian	18.6	Greek	8.1
Northcote	46.2	Greek	15.4	Italian	11.5
Richmond	47.6	Greek	10.8	Chinese	10.5
Oakleigh	50.4	Greek	15.0	Italian	7.9
Adelaide					
Thebarton	45.6	Greek	22.2	Italian	11.6
Brisbane					
Darra-Sumner	53.5	Vietnamese	28.0	Polish	4.9

TABLE 5LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OR CENSUS DISTRICTS (BRISBANE) WITH OVER45PER CENT USING A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH (LOTE) AT HOME IN 1991

(a) Sydney has a very high 'Not stated' group.

Note: Percentages are for the population five years and older. Total LOTE includes 'Not stated'.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

The potential political impact of such heavy migrant concentrations has yet to show much result at the national level, although it is apparent in some State Parliaments. A ranking of federal electorates with over one-quarter of Non-English Speaking Background (NESB 1) people, the southern European-born and South East Asian-born percentage is given in the following table.

TABLE 6 SELECTED FEDERAL ELECTORATES SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUND, SOUTHERN EUROPEAN-BORN AND SOUTH EAST ASIAN-BORN IN 1991 (per cent)

Flastorata		Southern European horn	South East
	IVESB1	European-born	Asian-oorn
Fowler	44.5	8.4	19.6
Grayndler	39.0	13.4	7.2
Watson	38.6	13.1	5.2
Prospect	37.7	11.4	10.0
Maribyrnong	35.9	20.5	5.6
Hotham	35.7	11.2	10.2
Blaxland	34.6	8.0	7.8
Reid	34.2	5.4	6.7
Gellibrand	33.8	14.5	9.4

For footnotes see end of table.

		Southern	South Fast	
Electorate	NESB	European-born	Asian-born	
Lowe	31.0	12.1	3.0	
Kingsford-Smith	30.6	8.0	6.3	
Melbourne	30.5	9.2	10.0	
Holt	30.4	8.1	4.9	
Calwell	30.2	14.5	3.0	
Wills	29.0	17.0	1.7	
Batman	28.8	18.2	2.7	
Scullin	28.3	20.5	2.2	
Barton	27.5	11.7	2.6	

TABLE 6 SELECTED FEDERAL ELECTORATES SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUND, SOUTHERN EUROPEAN-BORN AND SOUTH EAST ASIAN-BORN IN 1991 — continued (per cent)

Note: Percentages are of total population, not electors.

Source: Kopras (1993); Tables 20, 21 and 22.

These electorates were all won by the Australian Labor Party in 1993, except for Wills, which was held by an Independent having previously been represented by Prime Minister Bob Hawke. Lowe was won from the Liberals. All these electorates are in Sydney (9) or Melbourne (9). Despite their ethnic composition, only one (Calwell) is represented by an MP born in a non-English-speaking country.

Managing diversity

The ethnic diversification of Australia over the past 50 years has caused few serious social problems. The serious social disadvantages of Aboriginal people have had more political impact and attracted more programs and funding than those of immigrants, where the largest public expenditures have been on teaching English. The main problem has been encountered in recent years by those unable to speak English and finding it difficult to gain employment in a high unemployment economy. This problem was not faced in the same way by arrivals before 1975 except in short-lived depressions. Another problem has been the persistence of xenophobic attitudes often traceable to Australia's past, and particularly opposition to Asian immigration. A further issue has been public scepticism about multiculturalism and especially about periodic disputes between a small number of organised ethnic groups.

To deal with such issues all Australian governments, national, State and Territory, have adopted multicultural policies and set up relevant institutions. Among the most important of these have been the Office of Multicultural Affairs, created within the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet in 1987. State Governments have set up ethnic affairs commissions in most cases or allocated resources for equivalent sub-departments. The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs retains a responsibility for funding ethnic-specific welfare agencies and migrant resource centres. A major institution has been the Special Broadcasting Service, whose multilingual television coverage has recently been expanded outside the capital cities. All these provisions are designed to maintain social harmony and to integrate ethnic groups within Australian society on the basis of tolerance and citizenship. The absence of serious social conflict suggests that this strategy has been a success, although the control and planning of immigration is an important factor, as is the absence of other major social tensions in Australian society.

REFERENCES

- AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (1984), The measurement of ethnicity in the Australian census of population and housing, Canberra, ABS
- BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION RESEARCH (1993), Statistical Focus: Birthplace and Related Data from the 1991 Census, Canberra, BIPR Statistics Section
- BURNLEY, I., ENCEL, S. AND McCALL, G. (eds.) (1985), Immigration and Ethnicity in the 1980s, Melbourne, Longman Cheshire
- CENSUS APPLICATIONS (1991), Birthplace, Language, Religion 1971–1986, Canberra, AGPS for Bureau of Immigration Research
- JUPP, J. (ed), (1988), The Australian People, Sydney, Angus and Robertson
- JUPP, J. (ed), (1991), 'Managing Ethnic Diversity: How does Australia compare?' in Castles, F.G. (ed) Australia Compared, Sydney, Allen & Unwin, pp 38-54
- JUPP, J. and McROBBIE, A. (1989), Australian Languages: an Introductory Atlas, Canberra, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies
- JUPP, J. and YORK, B. (1994), Birthplaces of the Australian People: Commonwealth Censuses, 1911–1991, Canberra, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies
- JUPP, J., YORK, B. and McROBBIE, A. (1990), Metropolitan Ghettos and Ethnic Concentrations Wollongong, Centre for Multicultural Studies
- KOPRAS, A. (1993), Comparisons of 1991 Census Characteristics: Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, Canberra, Department of the Parliamentary Library
- PRICE, C.A. (ed), (1991), Australian National Identity, Canberra, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia