

MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

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I N Q U I R I E S

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Ian Appleby on Canberra (02) 6252 6141.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together statistics on international migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration within Australia, and overseas-born residents in Australia. This publication uses estimated resident population (ERP) and overseas arrivals and departures data except where indicated.

The overseas migration estimates for years up to and including 2000–01 are final. For the status of overseas migration estimates for later periods, see table 6.1 in Chapter 6: 'Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

Interstate migration estimates in this publication are preliminary for 2001–02 and 2002–03 and final for earlier periods.

ERP is final for 30 June 2001 and earlier periods. ERP is preliminary for 30 June 2002 because of revisions to be made using the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. ERP for 30 June 2003 is preliminary because of revisions to be made on results of the next census, and also because of the preliminary status of net overseas migration for 2002–03.



NEW METHOD OF ADJUSTING OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS

A new method of adjusting long-term and permanent movements in the estimation of net overseas migration has been developed. Previously, these movements were adjusted for change in traveller duration intention (this adjustment was known as category jumping).

The new method of adjustment takes into account problems in the enumeration of long-term and permanent arrivals and departures which arise as a result of short trips overseas made by long-term visitors to Australia and short trips to Australia made by Australian residents who have departed Australia on a long-term basis. It also takes into account changes in traveller intention, as did the earlier method. For the first time in this publication, this issue presents these movements on an adjusted basis, except where indicated.

For more information on changes to presentation, see Chapter 6: 'Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'. For more information on the new method of adjustment, see the Technical Note in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3401.0), September quarter 2003. This technical note is available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site: go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> and access Themes, then Demography.



ON-SHORE GRANTS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCY

A number of temporary arrivals are subsequently granted permanent residency. However, they are not included in unadjusted permanent arrivals in this publication. For information on availability of this information, see Explanatory Notes 24 and 25.



Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician



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CONTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION TO POPULATION GROWTH

- In 2002–03, 52% of Australia's population growth was from net overseas migration. The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration was 125,300, while natural increase was 115,200 and total growth was 240,500.
- In 2002–03, net permanent movement contributed 43,500 people (35%) to net overseas migration, while net long-term movement contributed 81,800 people (65%). For the first time, components of overseas migration are presented as adjusted figures—see Chapter 6, 'Special Article: Adjustments to Overseas Migration Estimates'.
- The method of preliminary distribution of net overseas migration among the states and territories is under review, and for 2002–03, net overseas migration for each state and territory is only available on a preliminary basis.
- New South Wales received the largest share of net overseas migration (40%), which exceeded the share of population of Australia living there (34%). Queensland had the second largest share of net overseas migration (24%), followed by Victoria (18%), Western Australia (14%) and South Australia (3%). The Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and Tasmania (less than 1% each) had the smallest shares.
- The contribution of net overseas migration to total population growth ranged from 85% in New South Wales to 15% in Tasmania. The Northern Territory's population declined by 310 despite a positive contribution from net overseas migration of 240.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

- Preliminary net permanent movement comprised 43,500 people in 2002–03, 4,900 more than in 2001–02.
- There were 93,900 permanent (settler) arrivals in 2002–03, an increase of 11% on the previous year. This number does not include those who arrived on a temporary basis and were subsequently granted permanent residency.
- In 2002–03, 13% of all permanent arrivals had been born in the United Kingdom and another 13% in New Zealand. New Zealand was the most common source country of permanent arrivals in 2001–02, but declined by 21% to 12,400 in 2002–03.
- There were 50,500 permanent departures in 2002–03, an increase of 10% on 2001–02, continuing the pattern of annual increase which occurred in most years since 1986–87 and the highest level recorded over the past two decades.
- Of all permanent departures, people born in Australia comprised 51% in 2002–03, slightly higher than in 2001–02 (50%).

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

- In 2002–03, net long-term movement contributed 81,800 people, an increase of 14% from 2001–02.
- Due to a new method of adjusting net overseas migration, long-term movement for 2001–02 on is not comparable with earlier published figures — for more information, see Chapter 6, 'Special Article: Adjustments to Overseas Migration Estimates'.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT *continued*

- Overseas visitors comprised 71% of all long-term arrivals in 2002–03, down slightly from 72% in 2001–02, whereas they comprised 34% of long-term departures in 2002–03 and 32% in 2001–02.
- In 2001–02, the United Kingdom was the most common country of citizenship of all long-term visitor arrivals.
- The median age of long-term visitor arrivals in 2001–02 was 30.0, with slightly more females than males (a sex ratio of 118 males per 100 females).

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

- At 30 June 2002, Australia's overseas-born residents comprised 4.6 million people, 23% of the total estimated resident population (19.6 million).
- From 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2002, the number of overseas-born residents increased by 1.9%. This is slightly higher than the rate of growth in the total population, which was 1.2% over the same period.
- At 30 June 2002, 7.5% of the Australian population had been born in North-West Europe. Most of these people (5.7% of the Australian population) were born in the United Kingdom. People born in the three Asian regions (South-East Asia, North-East Asia and South and Central Asia) together comprised 5.7% of Australia's population.
- Although 63% of the overseas-born population at 30 June 2001 lived in either New South Wales or Victoria, Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents in its population (29%). Tasmania had the lowest proportion (11%), and the Northern Territory the second lowest (16%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- The number of interstate moves increased by 3.7%, from 384,100 in 2001–02 to 398,500 in 2002–03.
- Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria experienced a net gain from interstate migration during 2002–03. Queensland's gain of 39,200 persons was an increase of 26% over the preceding year. Net interstate migration for Tasmania was the first net gain in that state for over ten years.
- New South Wales had the largest net interstate migration outflow in 2002–03 (–31,800 people). The second highest net outflow was from Northern Territory (–3,400).
- In 2002–03, the median age of interstate migrants was 29 years. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory received the youngest interstate migrants (both with a median age of 27 years). Tasmania received the oldest interstate migrants (median age 32 years).

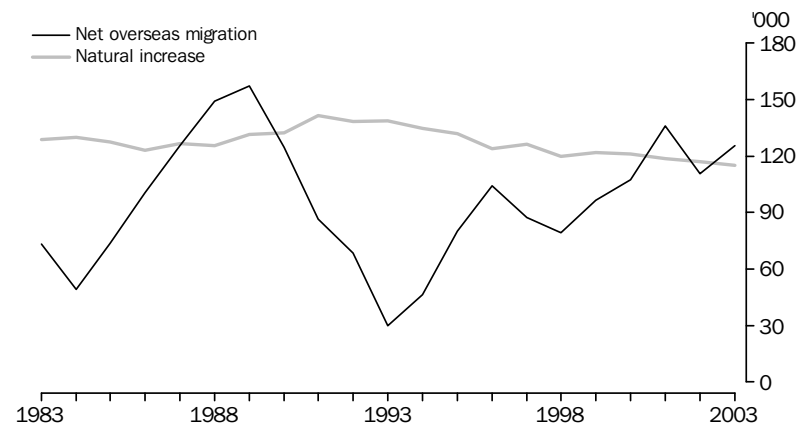
MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

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

At 30 June 2003, the preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 19.9 million. Over the preceding twelve months the population increased by 240,500 persons, representing a national population growth rate of 1.2% since 30 June 2002. In 2002–03, the estimate of NOM was 125,300, representing 52% of Australia's population growth for the year. The remainder (48%) of this growth was due to natural increase (the net effect of births and deaths).

The year ended 30 June 2003 continued the trend in population growth of the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and markedly fluctuating NOM. These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Government's migrant visa targets over the period, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of long-term visitors (see Chapter 5) and the prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

2.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



Over the past two decades, Australia's level of NOM has fluctuated substantially. The peak of 157,400 people in 1988–89 resulted in NOM being the main contributor to Australia's population growth in that year (56%), while the trough of 30,000 people in 1992–93 contributed only 17% to population growth. NOM has fluctuated since then but has been above 100,000 since 1999–2000 and has contributed around half of population growth each year since 2000–01.

The impact of net overseas migration varies among the populations of the states and territories. As well as NOM and natural increase contributing to population change, net interstate migration also has an impact (see Chapter 7).

MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

The contribution of net overseas migration to total population growth ranged from 85% in New South Wales and 65% in Western Australia to 15% in Tasmania and 21% in the Australian Capital Territory. The Northern Territory's population declined by 310 despite a positive contribution from net overseas migration of 240.

The ABS produces estimates of the population for each state and territory at the end of every quarter ending March, June, September and December. These are produced by taking the population at the start of the quarter, adding births, subtracting deaths and adding net overseas and interstate migration. To meet the conflicting demands for accuracy and timeliness, preliminary estimates are produced six months after the end of the reference period, revised estimates are produced fifteen months after a financial year and final estimates are produced after the following census.

The ABS also produces estimates of the population by country of birth for 30 June for Australia, using census, deaths and overseas arrival and departure information (see Chapter 8).

PROGRAM AND NON-PROGRAM MIGRATION¹

Permanent migration to Australia is largely regulated by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs administered by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). These programs control the inflow of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia, with the exception of New Zealand citizens (who travel under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement and therefore do not require a visa to travel to Australia), Australian citizens who had previously left Australia permanently but decide to return, residents of external territories such as Norfolk Island and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas. Long-term movement is not regulated by the Migration and Humanitarian Programs.

In 2002–03, settlers under the Migration and Humanitarian programs accounted for 81% (76,300) of all permanent arrivals (93,900). The remainder of settler arrivals in that year were due to non-program migration (17,600, or 19%), nearly all of which consisted of arrivals of New Zealand citizens (16,400, or 17%). The Skill category of the Migration program was the largest eligibility category in that year, with 41% (38,500) of all permanent arrivals, followed by the Family category of that program, with 30% (28,100). The Humanitarian program contributed 10% (9,600) of all settlers in 2002–03.

Trends in eligibility categories

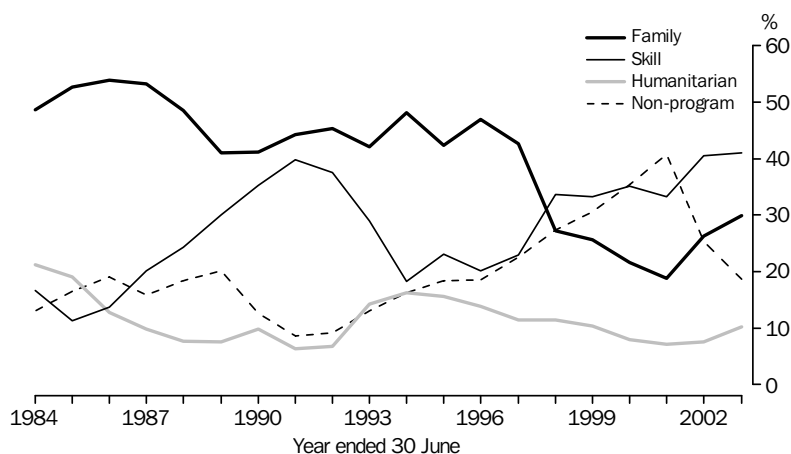
Over the 19 years to 30 June 2003, there was a considerable degree of variability in the proportion of settler arrivals entering Australia under each category. Between 1983–84 and 1996–97, the highest proportion of settlers in each year arrived under the Family stream of the Migration Program, although this varied from a high of 54% of all visaed arrivals during 1985–86 to a low of 41% in 1988–89 and 1989–90. The proportion of visaed arrivals in the Skill migration stream peaked at 40% in 1990–91 but declined to 18% in 1993–94, before increasing to its highest level in 2001–02 and 2002–03 (41% in both years).

¹ Unless otherwise noted, information in this section has been obtained from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs publications *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2001* and *Immigration Update, 2002–03*. It has been presented on an unadjusted basis.

Trends in eligibility categories *continued*

Non-visaed migration declined considerably since 2001–02, from 22,600 in that year to 17,600 in 2002–03. Most settler arrivals arriving in Australia without a visa are New Zealand citizens, who are free to travel to Australia and remain indefinitely without applying for a visa, under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement. However, following the introduction of a new bilateral social security arrangement between Australia and New Zealand on 26 February 2001, New Zealand citizens who arrive in Australia must first obtain permanent residency if they wish to access certain social security payments.¹

2.2 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY ELIGIBILITY CATEGORY



Source: BIMPR, *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics Number 18, 1993–94*, Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, *Immigration Update*, various issues.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Like Australia, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand have made a conscious effort to regulate immigration.

Of the selected English-speaking countries, the United States of America has had the highest net international migration gains during the 1990s, which is not surprising given that it also has the largest population base, and therefore the infrastructure to support numerically large population increases. Canada has had the second largest net international migration gains, with recent annual gains steadily increasing.

New Zealand's level of net overseas migration increased steadily throughout the early 1990s, however it has declined rapidly in recent years, from a net gain of 29,500 in 1995–96 to a net loss of 9,300 in 2000–01. This was the third year in a row that New Zealand experienced negative net migration. Since then, New Zealand's net overseas migration has again become positive.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, *Fact Sheet 17, New Zealanders in Australia*, <<http://www.immi.gov.au/facts/17nz.htm>>.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON *continued***2.3 NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION(a), Selected countries—Year ended 30 June**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	46.5	80.1	104.1	87.1	79.2	96.5	107.3	135.7	110.6	125.3
New Zealand	16.8	22.7	29.5	16.8	0.5	-11.4	-9.8	-9.3	32.8	42.5
United States of America	764.2	784.7	864.3	939.5	853.8	851.1	n.a.	1 288.0	1 289.7	1 286.1
United Kingdom(a)	77	75	54	47	139	163	163	172	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	189.4	181.5	188.6	175.2	133.8	140.2	163.4	217.2	207.5	n.a.

(a) UK figures are for calendar years and are available to the nearest thousand only.

Source:

Statistics Canada web site, <<http://www.statcan.ca>>.

Office of National Statistics web site, <<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>>.

Statistics New Zealand web site, <<http://www.stats.govt.nz>>.

US Census Bureau web site, <<http://www.census.gov>>.

CHAPTER 3 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

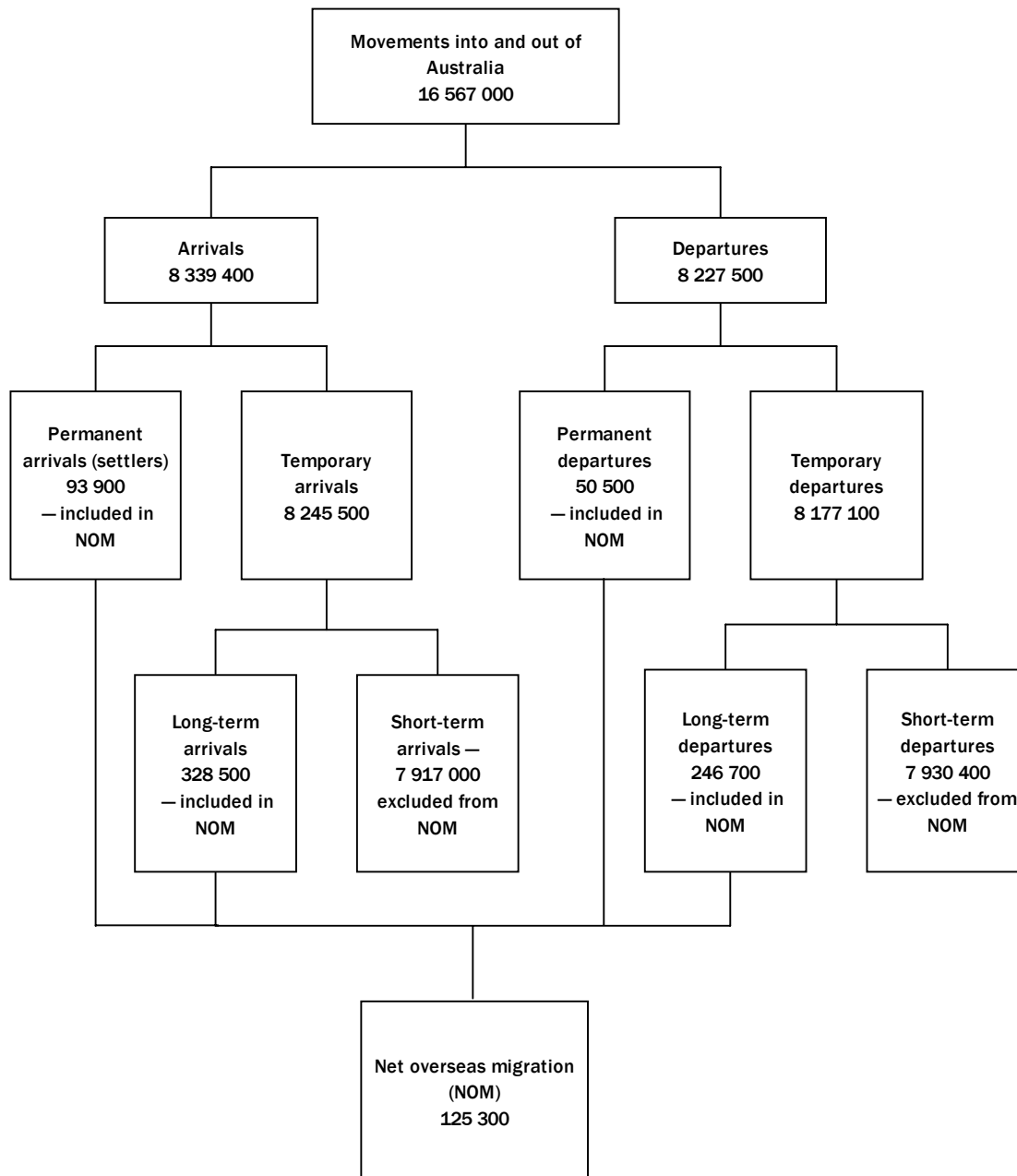
The measurement of overseas migration into and out of Australia is important because of its impact on Australia's resident population size, as well as because of the impact of immigration and emigration on issues such as the labour force, Australia's obligations for taking refugees, social and cultural concerns, and the provision of education to visitors. Overseas migration has both an arrivals and departures component, and the difference between these components is called net overseas migration (NOM). NOM is in turn a component used in the calculation of Australia's estimated resident population (ERP), along with births and deaths. The measurement and publication of ERP is crucial to electoral distribution, government grant allocation and many other government, community and business decisions and activities.

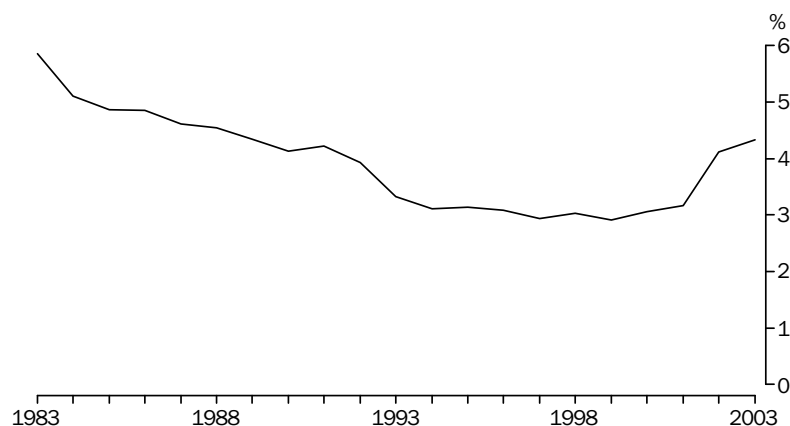
Overseas movement and net overseas migration

In 2002–03 there were 8.3 million arrivals into Australia and 8.2 million departures. However, not all arrivals and departures are included in the estimation of NOM. Travellers are distinguished by whether they are travelling permanently (settlers and permanent departures), or for a given period of time (temporary travellers). Permanent migration is included in NOM. Some travellers moving on a temporary basis are also included in NOM, as follows.

Many temporary movements are of short-term duration; often these are holiday makers, either visitors to Australia or Australian residents travelling overseas. The ABS applies a twelve-month rule to overseas movements in deciding which of these movements are included in NOM: overseas visitor arrivals of less than twelve months are designated short-term and are not included in NOM (and hence, not included in ERP); overseas visitor arrivals of twelve months or more are designated long-term, and are included in NOM. Likewise, residents departing for less than twelve months (short-term resident departures) are not subtracted from NOM, whereas those departing for twelve months or more are subtracted (long-term resident departures).

Most overseas movements into and out of Australia are short-term. In 2002–03 there were 8.3 million arrivals, of which 7.9 million (95%) were short-term, 328,500 (4%) were long-term and 93,900 (1%) were permanent (settler) arrivals. In the same year, there were 8.2 million departures, of which 246,700 (3%) were long-term and 50,500 (1%) were permanent departures. Of all movements, the proportion which have been long-term or permanent (and have therefore contributed to NOM and ERP) has been under 6% each year from 1982–83 to 2002–03.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH *continued***3.1 COMPONENTS OF ALL OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS—2002–03p**

OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH *continued***3.2 PROPORTION OF ALL MOVEMENTS WHICH WERE LONG-TERM OR PERMANENT(a)**

(a) From 2001–02, the method of measuring the number of long-term and permanent movements was changed to take account of multiple movers. The value for 2002–03 is preliminary and no adjustment to permanent movement has yet been made. Category jumping has been set to 0 for financial years 1997–98 to 2000–01. See Chapter 6, 'Special article: adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

With this issue of *Migration, Australia*, the method of calculating NOM has changed. In the past the ABS has included a separate component of NOM called 'category jumping', which is the net effect of changes in traveller intention from short-term to long-term or permanent, and vice versa. In accordance with the new method, in this publication the components of NOM themselves have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention, except where specified. They have also been adjusted for problems in the enumeration of long-term and permanent arrivals and departures which arise as a result of short trips overseas made by long-term visitors to Australia and short trips to Australia made by Australian residents who have departed Australia on a long-term basis. For more information on this new method of adjustment, see Chapter 6, 'Special article: adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2002–03, net permanent movement contributed 43,500 people (or 35%) to NOM. In comparison, net long-term movement contributed 81,800 (65%). Since 2001–2002, net long-term movement has exceeded net permanent movement (see Chapter 5, 'Long-term movement'). There were four times as many long-term movements as permanent movements in 2002–03: Australia's net permanent movement was comprised of 93,900 permanent (settler) arrivals and 50,500 permanent departures, and net long-term movement consisted of 328,500 long-term arrivals and 246,700 long-term departures.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued***3.3 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)**

Year ended 30 June	PERMANENT.....		LONG-TERM.....		Net overseas migration no.
	Settler arrivals %	Permanent departures %	Long-term arrivals %	Long-term departures %	
1983	126.9	33.9	108.8	98.9	73 296
1988	96.1	13.7	66.1	52.6	149 373
1993	254.1	92.9	424.2	376.8	30 042
1998	97.7	40.4	237.6	194.9	79 162
1999	87.2	36.5	194.7	145.4	96 483
2000	86.0	38.3	198.4	146.1	107 275
2001	79.1	34.3	177.8	122.6	135 673
2002	76.3	41.5	288.5	223.3	110 556
2003p	75.0	40.3	262.2	196.9	125 295

(a) Components of NOM are unadjusted for 1982–83 to 2000–01, whereas they have been adjusted for 2001–02 and 2002–03. Component percentages for 1982–83 to 2000–01 do not add to 100% because overseas migration adjustments (then known as category jumping) has not been included.

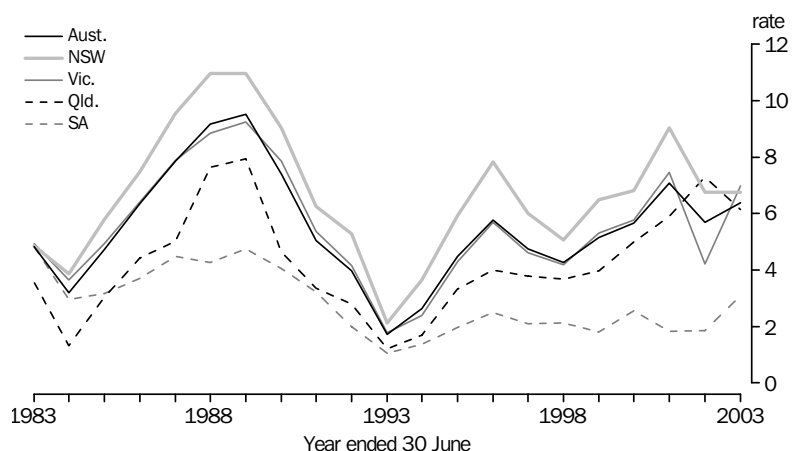
STATES AND TERRITORIES

As with Australia, NOM has a significant impact on the ERP of Australia's states and territories. While the distribution of NOM among the states and territories has been similar to the distribution of ERP, some states and territories have differed from this pattern over time. A method for comparing the share of NOM among states and territories is to compare the rates of NOM per 1,000 ERP (the overseas migration rate).

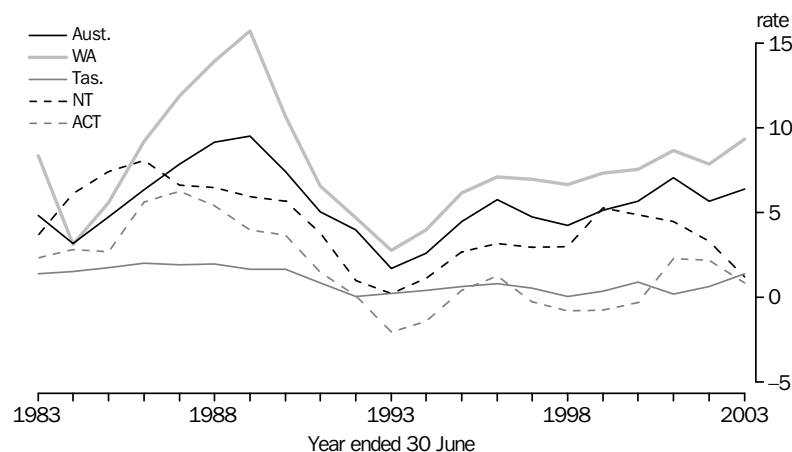
The overseas migration rate for Australia has followed the pattern of NOM over the last twenty years, due to the steady growth of ERP (between 1.0% and 1.7% per annum). However, over that period, the overseas migration rates for New South Wales and Western Australia were consistently higher than that for Australia, that is, the impact of NOM on their populations was larger than for Australia as a whole. Victoria's overseas migration rate was very similar to that for Australia throughout the twenty years from 1982–83. The rates for the remaining states and territories were below the rate for Australia for most of the period, although Queensland's rate increased above that of Australia for 2001–02.

STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

3.4 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE, Aust., NSW, Vic., Qld and SA



3.5 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE, Aust., WA, Tas., NT and the ACT

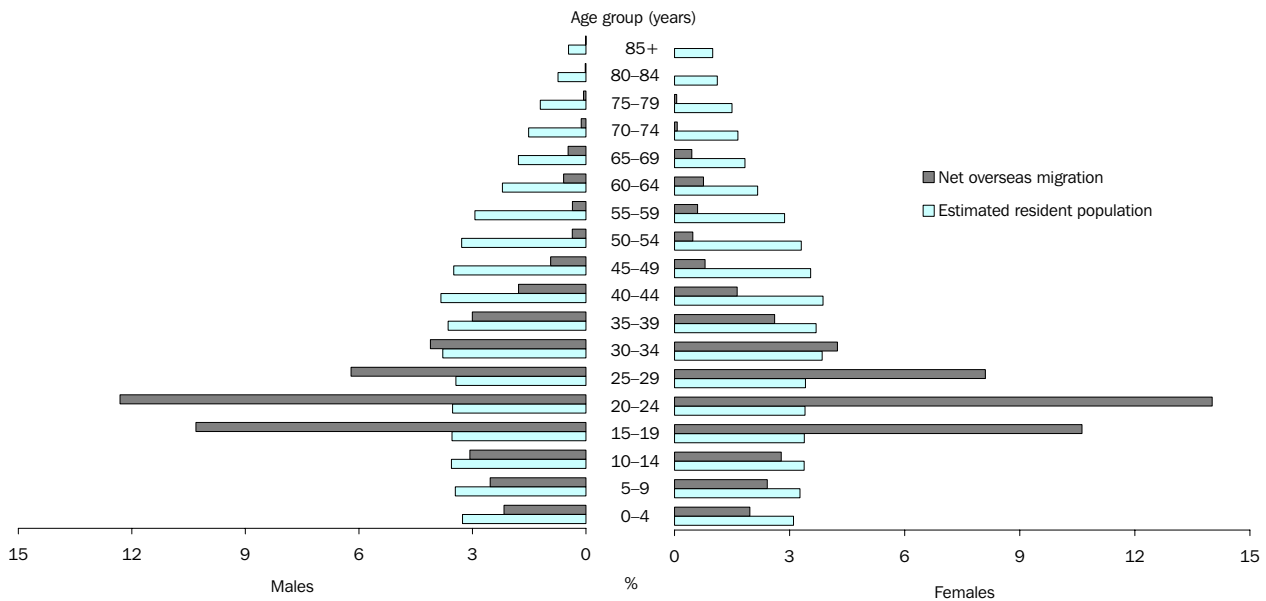


AGE AND SEX

The impact of NOM on the age structure of the resident population in Australia is to contribute a larger proportion of 15–29 year olds, although there is little impact on the proportion of males and females. In 2002–03, the proportion of NOM in the 15–29 year group was 62%, compared with 21% of ERP. Those travellers aged 0–14 years comprised 15% of NOM compared with 20% of ERP, and those aged 30 years and over comprised 24% of NOM and 59% of ERP. The sex ratio for NOM was 94 males per 100 females, lower than that for ERP in 2002–03 (99 males per 100 females).

AGE AND SEX

3.6 AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF NOM AND ERP—2002–03p



The median age for NOM in 2002–03 was 22 years, compared with 36 years for ERP on 30 June 2003. However, NOM has relatively little impact on the ageing of the Australian population, because of the relatively small year on year numbers compared with ERP, and because of the fact that migrants in Australia age along with the rest of the population.

It is projected that, if NOM were 100,000 per annum, and at medium levels of fertility and mortality¹, the median age of the population at 2051 would be 47 years, compared to 50 years if NOM were zero per annum. On the other hand, if NOM were 200,000 per annum, median age would be 46 years. This is because immigrants age along with the rest of the population, and emigrants have a similarly young age profile to that of immigrants. McDonald and Kippen write that "Levels of annual net migration above 80,000 become increasingly ineffective and inefficient in the retardation of ageing."²

However, NOM has a large impact on the size of the population: it is projected that, with an annual NOM of 100,000, and at medium levels of fertility and mortality, the population in Australia would be 26.4 million by the year 2051, compared to 19.8 million if NOM were 0 annually. With NOM at 200,000 per annum, the population would be 32.5 million.

¹ *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0), pp. 69–73. Information in this and the next paragraph is based on series B, which assumes NOM of 100,000, a total fertility rate of 1.6 from 2011 and life expectancy at birth of 84.2 years for males and 87.7 years for females, compared with the same assumptions except for NOM at zero.

² Kippen, R. and McDonald, P. *The Impact of Immigration on the Ageing of Australia's Population*, Canberra: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

3.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

POPULATION(a).....

Year ended 30 June	Live births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net overseas migration(b) '000	At end of period '000	Increase(c)..... '000	%
1983	241.8	112.9	128.8	73.3	15 393.5	209.2	1.38
1984	240.5	110.9	129.7	49.1	15 579.4	185.9	1.21
1985	241.8	114.2	127.6	73.7	15 788.3	208.9	1.34
1986	239.1	116.1	123.0	100.4	16 018.4	230.0	1.46
1987	242.8	116.1	126.7	125.7	16 263.9	245.5	1.53
1988	246.2	120.5	125.7	149.3	16 532.2	268.3	1.65
1989	250.2	118.8	131.4	157.4	16 814.4	282.3	1.71
1990	257.5	125.1	132.4	124.6	17 065.1	250.7	1.49
1991	261.2	119.6	141.6	86.4	17 284.0	218.9	1.28
1992	259.2	120.8	138.4	68.6	17 494.7	210.6	1.22
1993	260.0	121.3	138.6	30.0	17 667.1	172.4	0.99
1994	258.3	123.5	134.8	46.5	17 854.7	187.6	1.06
1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	80.1	18 071.8	217.0	1.22
1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	104.1	18 310.7	239.0	1.32
1997	253.7	127.3	126.4	87.1	18 517.6	206.8	1.13
1998	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	18 711.3	193.7	1.05
1999	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2001	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2002	247.4	130.3	117.2	r110.6	r19 641.0	r227.7	r1.17
2003p	248.0	132.8	115.2	125.3	19 881.5	240.5	1.22

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 20 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Figures for years ending 30 June 1983 to 1996 include an adjustment for category jumping. For years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001, category jumping was set to zero. For years ending 30 June 2002 and 2003, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple mover error. See Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration are due to intercensal discrepancy — see Glossary for further information.

3.8 COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year ended 30 June	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping(a)	Net overseas migration(a)
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
1983	93 011	24 830	68 181	79 728	72 458	7 270	-2 155	73 295
1984	68 813	24 304	44 509	76 470	74 441	2 029	2 560	49 098
1985	77 508	20 378	57 130	85 748	74 869	10 879	5 698	73 708
1986	92 590	18 100	74 489	93 806	74 363	19 443	6 425	100 359
1987	113 541	19 928	93 614	90 922	75 393	15 528	16 589	125 730
1988	143 466	20 471	122 995	98 750	78 553	20 197	6 149	149 341
1989	145 316	21 648	123 669	104 564	90 991	13 573	20 195	157 436
1990	121 227	27 857	93 370	110 695	100 199	10 496	20 781	124 647
1991	121 688	31 130	90 558	114 711	110 512	4 199	-8 325	86 432
1992	107 391	29 122	78 269	126 781	115 162	11 619	-21 308	68 580
1993	76 330	27 905	48 425	127 436	113 190	14 246	-32 629	30 042
1994	69 768	27 280	42 488	137 600	112 707	24 893	-20 832	46 549
1995	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	-12 917	80 125
1996	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	104 137
1997	85 752	29 857	55 895	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
1998	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	—	79 162
1999	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	—	96 483
2000	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	—	107 275
2001	107 366	46 521	60 845	241 204	166 376	74 828	—	135 673
2002r	84 413	45 859	38 554	318 906	246 904	72 002	..	110 556
2003p	93 914	50 463	43 451	328 532	246 688	81 844	..	125 295

(a) Figures for years ending 30 June 1983 to 1996 include an adjustment for category jumping. For years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001, category jumping was set to zero. For years ending 30 June 2002 and 2003, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple mover error. See Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

3.9 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM ARRIVALS(a)									
1983	62 946	41 374	24 017	12 460	23 004	1 918	1 719	5 301	172 739
1984	55 433	36 848	17 859	9 916	15 998	1 853	1 902	5 473	145 282
1985	64 268	40 871	20 117	10 310	18 100	1 964	2 013	5 612	163 255
1986	73 786	46 645	23 323	10 464	21 731	2 111	2 254	6 082	186 396
1987	82 282	50 663	24 930	10 713	25 865	1 992	2 039	5 978	204 462
1988	96 824	58 514	33 495	11 378	31 458	2 187	2 172	6 188	242 216
1989	97 685	59 693	35 681	12 038	34 866	1 998	1 995	5 923	249 879
1990	92 007	58 022	30 532	11 345	30 212	2 055	1 946	5 803	231 922
1991	94 578	59 081	32 160	12 061	28 644	2 028	1 925	5 922	236 399
1992	98 659	57 848	32 401	10 625	25 455	1 851	1 523	5 810	234 172
1993	84 421	48 591	29 459	9 945	22 476	1 979	1 393	5 502	203 766
1994	87 870	46 969	30 126	9 672	24 086	1 943	1 499	5 203	207 368
1995	99 006	54 850	35 513	10 802	27 918	2 189	1 984	6 261	238 523
1996	110 240	61 036	39 217	11 429	30 094	2 255	2 074	6 372	262 717
1997	107 076	60 061	41 423	11 197	31 052	2 156	2 021	5 951	261 001
1998	108 138	60 664	42 999	11 434	31 952	2 000	2 138	5 955	265 441
1999	114 103	63 010	41 815	11 073	31 731	1 959	2 399	5 817	271 945
2000	130 069	69 743	48 766	11 773	34 382	2 205	2 414	5 728	305 121
2001	155 501	81 351	55 168	10 795	36 130	1 740	2 406	5 412	348 570
2002	168 644	86 963	72 916	15 218	45 088	3 305	4 101	7 056	403 319
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM DEPARTURES(a)									
1983	36 342	21 190	15 142	5 877	11 562	1 275	1 215	4 686	97 289
1984	35 688	22 732	14 994	6 105	12 024	1 202	1 151	4 848	98 744
1985	35 232	22 117	13 188	6 309	10 938	1 255	1 038	5 168	95 245
1986	35 410	21 825	12 749	5 739	9 443	1 282	1 140	4 874	92 462
1987	36 278	21 950	13 776	5 366	10 648	1 282	1 183	4 838	95 321
1988	37 740	22 813	13 838	5 710	11 398	1 358	1 212	4 955	99 024
1989	42 970	25 083	16 746	6 353	13 515	1 406	1 216	5 349	112 638
1990	48 046	29 220	20 115	6 601	16 077	1 483	1 201	5 313	128 056
1991	54 628	33 543	21 309	7 007	17 040	1 559	1 227	5 329	141 642
1992	58 388	34 311	21 148	6 766	15 489	1 649	1 246	5 287	144 284
1993	58 033	32 978	20 946	6 850	14 304	1 582	1 121	5 281	141 095
1994	57 114	31 560	21 832	6 732	14 905	1 553	1 158	5 133	139 987
1995	57 884	32 335	23 192	7 260	15 868	1 723	1 451	5 768	145 481
1996	60 193	33 826	25 398	7 481	17 065	1 785	1 480	5 828	153 056
1997	66 908	37 278	27 583	7 766	17 871	1 836	1 428	5 850	166 605
1998	76 295	41 351	30 509	8 274	19 959	1 961	1 578	6 197	186 279
1999	73 015	38 319	28 105	8 391	18 350	1 788	1 393	6 042	175 462
2000	86 380	42 761	31 252	7 944	20 389	1 770	1 472	5 827	197 846
2001	96 882	46 015	34 165	8 030	19 867	1 639	1 528	4 693	212 897
2002	124 233	66 711	46 428	12 420	30 118	2 998	3 446	6 358	292 762

(a) Figures for years ending 30 June 1983 to 2001 are unadjusted. Figures for the year ending 30 June 2002 are adjusted. Adjusted components of net overseas migration for the year ending 30 June 2003 are not yet available by state and territory.

3.9 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NET(a)									
1983	25 740	19 674	8 621	6 417	11 209	611	482	541	73 295
1984	20 698	14 730	3 267	3 969	4 268	659	832	675	49 098
1985	31 279	20 158	7 665	4 329	7 794	769	1 056	658	73 708
1986	40 922	26 420	11 382	5 084	13 036	890	1 205	1 420	100 359
1987	52 693	32 836	13 171	6 200	17 314	870	1 022	1 624	125 730
1988	61 490	37 252	20 442	5 952	20 845	891	1 027	1 442	149 341
1989	62 636	39 414	21 776	6 665	24 165	756	944	1 080	157 436
1990	52 199	34 013	13 142	5 762	16 838	760	918	1 015	124 647
1991	36 496	23 513	9 743	4 619	10 605	408	621	427	86 432
1992	31 178	18 362	8 250	2 897	7 665	36	164	28	68 580
1993	12 628	7 965	3 719	1 546	4 640	103	44	-603	30 042
1994	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	-418	46 549
1995	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1996	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1997	37 291	21 078	12 620	3 106	12 280	254	541	-70	87 079
1998	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1999	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2001	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2002	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2003p	44 873	33 809	22 813	4 679	17 964	655	242	285	125 295

(a) Figures for years ending 30 June 1983 to 1996 include an adjustment for category jumping. For years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001, category jumping was set to zero. For years ending 30 June 2002 and 2003, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple mover error. See Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

3.10 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION(a), States and territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
ARRIVALS(b)									
1983	125 478	87 959	92 772	34 226	45 229	9 605	12 453	19 030	426 752
1984	119 881	82 058	76 683	31 090	37 264	10 187	12 757	20 306	390 226
1985	134 448	88 457	85 586	31 780	42 070	11 149	13 489	23 105	430 084
1986	147 191	96 836	95 337	34 118	52 827	11 775	16 876	25 669	480 629
1987	158 401	103 452	103 396	32 738	54 408	10 768	16 784	24 864	504 811
1988	179 563	117 479	125 330	38 419	61 795	11 902	16 234	25 940	576 662
1989	178 716	121 294	148 250	41 327	68 248	13 844	18 712	25 275	615 666
1990	170 096	117 111	135 391	38 634	60 184	15 314	17 675	25 159	579 564
1991	176 648	110 944	128 519	40 042	54 055	13 724	17 571	25 480	566 983
1992	183 497	110 232	130 779	37 371	50 680	12 494	16 837	24 769	566 659
1993	175 859	105 457	148 426	36 067	52 110	13 130	18 798	25 201	575 048
1994	168 242	93 939	137 186	34 417	52 552	11 490	17 111	21 991	536 928
1995	186 977	109 637	147 774	35 334	59 822	12 385	20 393	25 233	597 555
1996	193 109	117 301	145 079	37 262	62 922	12 786	19 024	24 629	612 112
1997	202 269	125 883	141 659	40 528	65 836	13 556	20 909	24 242	634 961
1998	200 188	128 403	138 573	40 130	65 415	13 039	19 405	23 864	629 095
1999	204 780	130 382	135 531	39 593	63 145	13 952	18 634	24 336	630 431
2000	223 739	140 689	145 269	39 373	65 124	14 159	18 679	25 463	672 574
2001	252 690	154 888	156 513	39 798	66 644	14 469	18 529	25 622	729 443
2002r	263 133	161 356	183 182	44 122	74 044	16 218	18 695	26 640	787 390
DEPARTURES(b)									
1983	116 055.0	72 911	63 066	27 971	32 277	10 176	11 419	17 427	351 302
1984	110 403	71 282	63 859	26 726	32 558	8 841	11 280	18 739	343 688
1985	114 740	75 502	65 737	30 096	32 938	9 663	11 906	21 492	362 074
1986	121 277	85 217	68 263	30 810	31 111	11 084	16 255	22 678	386 695
1987	121 921	87 846	72 522	31 368	32 615	11 566	16 048	21 784	395 670
1988	133 819	96 201	77 953	33 991	37 461	12 997	18 403	22 645	433 470
1989	161 975	99 189	82 252	35 863	41 880	13 049	19 402	24 815	478 425
1990	162 118	96 138	86 872	34 142	43 037	11 952	18 100	23 339	475 698
1991	153 904	100 259	87 959	33 443	44 242	12 439	18 025	21 955	472 226
1992	157 033	105 122	85 427	34 170	42 028	12 581	17 529	22 881	476 771
1993	167 006	115 232	90 751	38 182	44 090	14 227	19 225	23 664	512 377
1994	149 666	107 725	83 956	35 455	39 546	13 207	17 645	22 347	469 547
1995	159 333	109 142	95 228	38 862	42 671	14 575	19 476	25 226	504 513
1996	157 832	102 892	98 645	39 506	45 827	14 906	18 102	24 741	502 451
1997	172 762	109 295	108 214	40 415	47 995	16 561	18 562	26 611	540 544
1998	180 594	109 360	108 659	38 966	50 195	16 633	19 317	26 088	549 939
1999	176 742	103 164	105 139	38 542	49 468	17 098	18 581	25 067	533 927
2000	194 324	108 488	109 302	39 075	53 318	16 356	18 644	25 653	565 289
2001	210 386	114 389	115 486	39 451	53 491	16 504	19 243	24 496	593 759
2002	243 152	136 736	125 493	42 926	63 459	17 423	20 636	26 986	676 811

(a) The sum of overseas migration as shown in table 3.9 and interstate migration as shown in table 7.9. Includes Other Territories.

(b) Figures for years ending 30 June 1983 to 1996 include an adjustment for category jumping. For years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001, category jumping was set to zero. For years ending 30 June 2002 and 2003, overseas migration figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple mover error. See Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

3.10 NET ESTIMATED MIGRATION(a), States and territories continued

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
NET(b)									
1983	8 559	14 538	29 452	6 089	12 719	-603	1 012	1 529	73 295
1984	10 431	11 390	13 226	4 522	5 000	1 354	1 558	1 617	49 098
1985	21 951	14 359	20 585	2 012	9 764	1 546	1 664	1 827	73 708
1986	28 460	13 219	27 882	3 667	22 464	752	712	3 203	100 359
1987	43 169	19 729	32 891	2 223	23 890	-638	902	3 564	125 730
1988	48 150	22 829	48 162	4 712	25 119	-1 033	-2 102	3 504	149 341
1989	24 662	26 909	68 839	6 444	29 182	959	-525	966	157 436
1990	16 216	26 184	51 244	5 510	19 850	3 550	-252	2 345	124 647
1991	19 290	8 660	39 452	6 164	8 814	1 224	-531	3 359	86 432
1992	17 371	-65	42 349	2 239	6 351	-253	-805	1 393	68 580
1993	-4 907	-17 423	52 881	-3 664	4 488	-1 391	-655	713	30 042
1994	9 749	-18 497	50 177	-1 984	10 543	-1 915	-680	-844	46 549
1995	22 474	-2 725	50 805	-4 187	15 609	-2 346	851	-356	80 125
1996	33 275	12 891	45 666	-2 539	16 405	-2 192	897	-266	104 137
1997	26 630	14 883	32 225	-212	16 940	-3 071	2 295	-2 540	87 100
1998	19 594	19 043	29 914	1 164	15 220	-3 594	88	-2 224	79 156
1999	28 038	27 218	30 392	1 051	13 677	-3 146	53	-731	96 504
2000	29 415	32 201	35 967	298	11 806	-2 197	35	-190	107 285
2001	42 304	40 499	41 027	347	13 153	-2 035	-714	1 126	135 684
2002	19 981	24 620	57 689	1 196	10 585	-1 205	-1 941	-346	110 579
2003p	13 083	33 837	62 020	3 182	15 154	2 550	-3 147	-1 359	125 320

(a) The sum of overseas migration as shown in table 3.9 and interstate migration as shown in table 7.9. Includes Other Territories.

(b) Figures for years ending 30 June 1983 to 1996 include an adjustment for category jumping. For years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001, category jumping was set to zero. For years ending 30 June 2002 and 2003, figures have been adjusted for changes in traveller intention and multiple mover error. See Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

3.11 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW '000	Vic. '000	Qld '000	SA '000	WA '000	Tas. '000	NT '000	ACT '000	Aust.(a) '000
1983	5 353.0	4 035.7	2 482.3	1 345.8	1 369.1	432.8	135.9	239.0	15 393.5
1984	5 402.7	4 076.5	2 523.9	1 360.0	1 391.2	437.8	142.2	245.1	15 579.4
1985	5 464.5	4 120.1	2 571.2	1 371.2	1 418.6	442.8	148.5	251.4	15 788.3
1986	5 531.5	4 160.9	2 624.6	1 382.6	1 459.0	446.5	154.4	258.9	16 018.4
1987	5 616.7	4 210.1	2 675.1	1 392.8	1 496.2	449.2	158.2	265.5	16 263.9
1988	5 707.3	4 262.6	2 739.9	1 404.9	1 535.2	451.1	159.0	272.1	16 532.2
1989	5 776.3	4 320.2	2 827.6	1 419.0	1 578.4	455.3	161.2	276.4	16 814.4
1990	5 834.0	4 378.6	2 899.3	1 432.1	1 613.0	462.2	163.7	282.2	17 065.1
1991	5 898.7	4 420.4	2 961.0	1 446.3	1 636.1	466.8	165.5	289.3	17 284.0
1992	5 962.6	4 455.0	3 030.0	1 456.5	1 658.0	469.8	168.1	294.7	17 494.7
1993	6 004.9	4 472.4	3 109.8	1 460.7	1 677.7	471.7	170.7	299.3	17 667.1
1994	6 060.2	4 487.6	3 187.1	1 466.1	1 703.0	472.9	173.4	301.5	17 854.7
1995	6 127.0	4 517.4	3 265.1	1 469.4	1 733.8	473.7	177.6	304.8	18 071.8
1996	6 204.7	4 560.2	3 338.7	1 474.3	1 765.3	474.4	181.8	308.3	18 310.7
1997	6 277.0	4 597.2	3 394.7	1 481.4	1 795.0	473.6	186.9	309.0	18 517.6
1998	6 339.1	4 637.8	3 447.7	1 489.6	1 822.7	472.0	189.9	309.9	18 711.3
1999	6 411.4	4 686.4	3 501.4	1 497.8	1 849.7	471.4	192.7	312.3	18 925.9
2000	6 486.2	4 741.3	3 561.5	1 505.0	1 874.5	471.4	195.6	315.2	19 153.4
2001	6 575.2	4 804.7	3 628.9	1 511.7	1 901.2	471.8	197.8	319.3	19 413.2
2002	6 634.1	4 857.2	3 711.0	1 518.7	1 924.6	472.6	198.7	321.5	19 641.0
2003p	6 686.6	4 917.4	3 796.8	1 527.4	1 952.3	477.1	198.4	322.9	19 881.5

(a) Includes Other Territories.

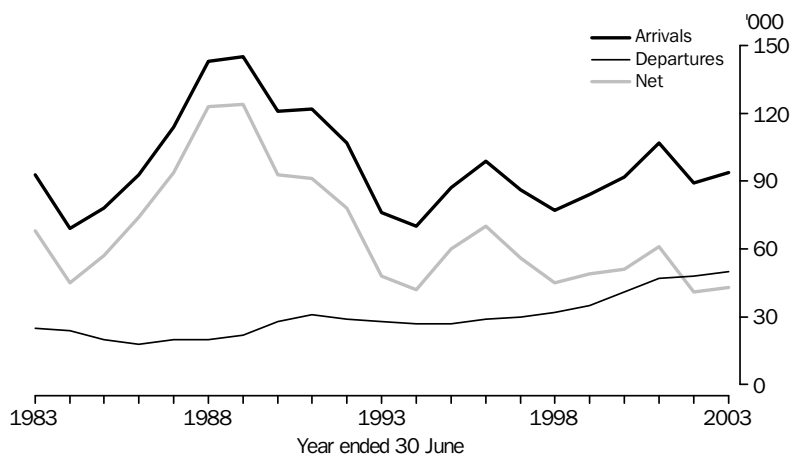
Permanent movement refers to arrivals and departures on a permanent basis. The difference between the number of permanent (settler) arrivals and permanent departures is referred to as net permanent movement, a component of net overseas migration along with net long-term movement. In future years, the contribution of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) to Australia's population is projected to decline, with deaths expected to exceed births somewhere between 2030 and 2071.¹ As this decline occurs, net overseas migration (particularly net permanent movement) will become increasingly important to Australia's population growth.

TRENDS

Statistics in this chapter are presented on an unadjusted basis, as adjustments to permanent movements are relatively small, and many characteristics of permanent movers cannot be determined from adjusted data — for more information see Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.

During 2002–03 there were 93,900 permanent arrivals (settlers) to Australia and 50,500 permanent departures, resulting in a net permanent movement of 43,500 people. Compared to 2001–02, settler arrivals increased by 6% (5,000), permanent departures increased by 5% (2,200), and net permanent movement increased by 7% (2,800).

4.1 PERMANENT MOVEMENT



Throughout Australia's history net permanent movement has been an important component of net overseas migration. Over the past 20 years however, its contribution to net overseas migration has declined, from 93% in 1982–83 to 35% in 2002–03.

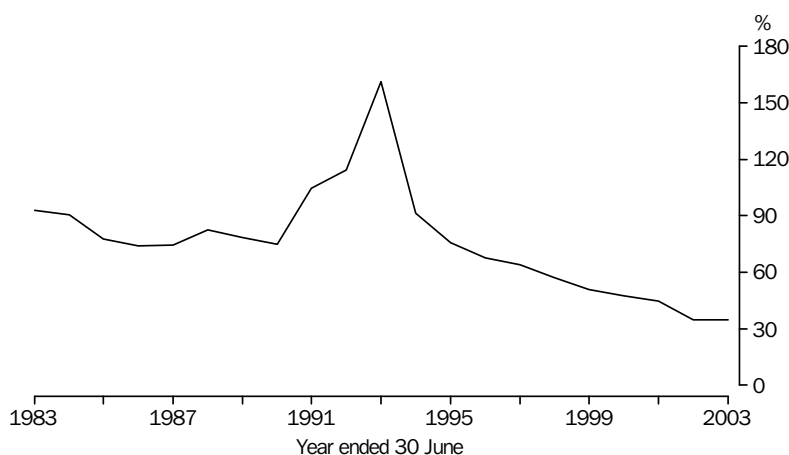
¹ ABS, *Population Projections, Australia, 2002–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

SETTLER ARRIVALS

The number of settler arrivals largely depends on the migration program levels set by the Government for each year. The peaks in settler arrivals in the past 20 years were influenced by the increase in the number of permanent arrivals from New Zealand.

New Zealand citizens arriving as settlers predominantly travel under the Trans-Tasman Agreement which does not require them to seek a visa before travelling. *New Zealanders in Australia*, a Fact Sheet produced by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, states, "The 1973 Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement has allowed Australian and New Zealand citizens to enter each others' country to visit, live and work, without the need to apply for authority to enter the other country". Movement of New Zealanders to and from Australia does not depend on migration program levels so much as on the prevailing economic conditions in both countries.¹

4.2 PROPORTION OF NOM ATTRIBUTED TO NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT(a)



(a) For years ending 30 June 1983 to 2001, net permanent movement does not include an adjustment for category jumping. Net permanent movement for years ending 30 June 2002 and 2003 has been adjusted for change in traveller intention and multiple movement error.

Country of birth

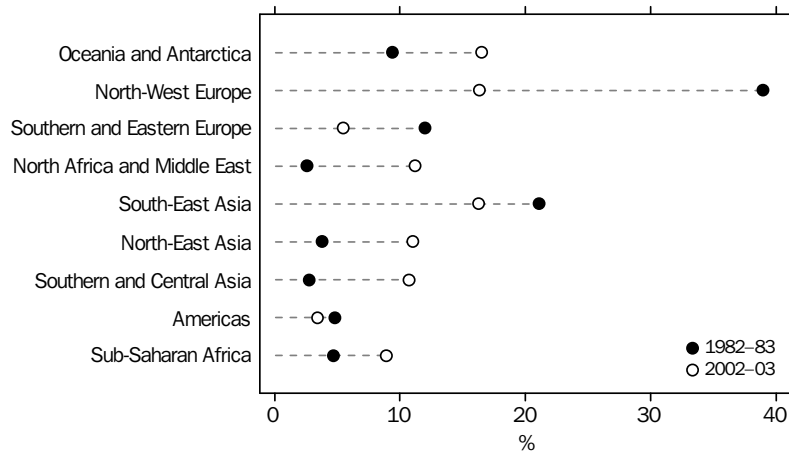
Nearly one half (49%) of the settlers who arrived during 2002–03 were born in either Oceania (15,500), North-West Europe (15,400) or South-East Asia (15,300). Settlers born in North Africa and the Middle East had the highest proportional increase (76%) from 2001–02, followed by North-West Europe (36%) and the Americas (23%). Settlers born in Oceania had the highest proportional decrease (19%). Settlers born in Southern and Eastern Europe decreased by 15%, and those born in Sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 10%.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, *Fact Sheet 17, New Zealanders in Australia*, 2003.

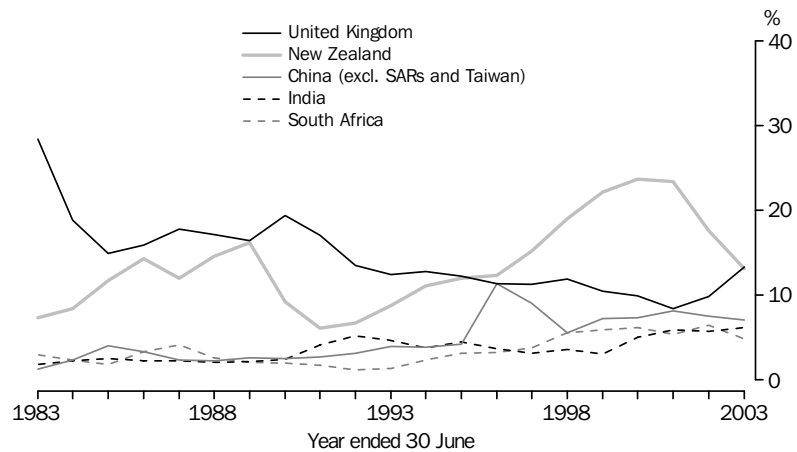
Country of birth *continued*

From 1982–83 the contribution of migrants from North Africa and the Middle East increased more than four times, from nearly 3% to over 11% in 2002–03. The proportion of arrivals from Southern and Central Asia increased almost four times, from 3% of arrivals in 1982–83 to 11% of arrivals in 2002–03. During the same period, the proportion of arrivals from North-West Europe decreased from 39% of all arrivals in 1982–83 to 16% in 2002–03. The proportion of settler arrivals from Southern and Eastern Europe more than halved, from 12% of arrivals in 1982–83 to less than 6% of arrivals in 2002–03.

4.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Region of birth—1982–83 and 2002–03



4.4 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Top five countries of birth



Oceania

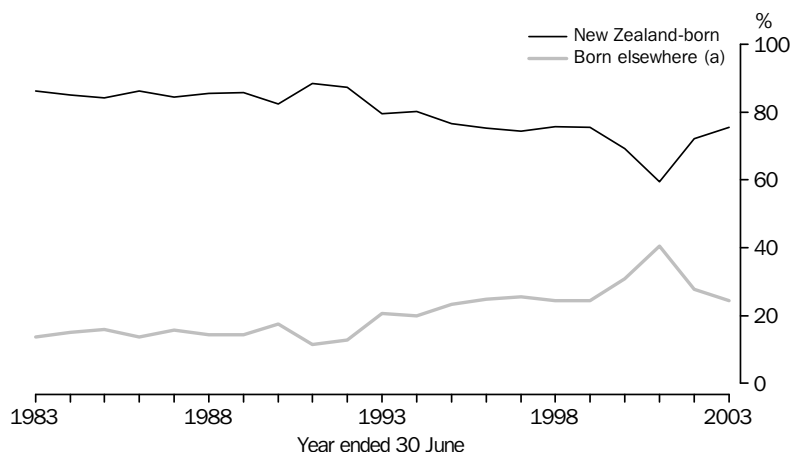
Arrivals from Oceania constituted the highest proportion of permanent arrivals (17%) in 2002–03. New Zealand remained the main source country from Oceania in the same year, contributing 13% of all permanent arrivals. From 1995–96 to 2001–02 New Zealand was the main source country of all countries for settler arrivals.

However, in 2002–03 the proportion of settler arrivals from New Zealand declined, making it the second largest source country in that year, after the United Kingdom. This decline continued a trend from 2000–01, when New Zealanders constituted 23% of settler arrivals. This decline may be a result of changes to the bilateral social security arrangements between Australia and New Zealand that came into place in 26 February 2001, requiring New Zealand citizens who arrive in Australia to apply for and be granted permanent residence if they wish to access certain social security payments.¹

Non-New Zealand-born New Zealand citizens

In 2002–03, the proportion of non-New Zealand-born New Zealand citizens migrating permanently to Australia declined to 25% of all New Zealand immigrants from a 20 year high of 41% in 2000–01. In 2002–03, most permanent arrivals from New Zealand who were not born in New Zealand were born in the United Kingdom (5%), Samoa (3%), and South Africa (2%). Those born in China and India also constituted over 1% each of settler arrivals from New Zealand.

4.5 PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS



(a) Includes a small number of New Zealand citizens born in Australia.

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, *Fact Sheet 17, New Zealanders in Australia, 2003*.

Non-New Zealand-born New Zealand citizens *continued***4.6 PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS, Country of birth**

Country of birth	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE.....					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand	75.7	75.5	69.2	59.5	72.2	75.5
Non-New Zealand country						
United Kingdom	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.0
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	0.7	1.7	4.0	7.4	2.3	1.1
Samoa	5.0	4.5	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.9
Taiwan	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.9	0.7
India	0.4	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.2
South Africa	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0
Fiji	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
Korea Republic of (South)	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.4
Australia (including External Territories)	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4
Other	8.2	8.6	11.9	15.7	9.9	8.9
Total	24.3	24.5	30.8	40.5	27.8	24.5
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	19 397	24 686	31 615	42 254	21 644	16 364

North-West Europe

The number of settler arrivals born in North-West Europe increased between 2001–02 and 2002–03 by 36% to 15,400. The share of Australian arrivals born in North-West Europe also increased, from 13% in 2001–02 to 16% in 2002–03.

In 1982–83, North-West Europe was the most common source region of settler arrivals to Australia. Up until 1994–95, the United Kingdom was the most popular source country of settler arrivals. Between 1995–96 and 2001–02 it was overtaken by New Zealand, but in 2002–03 the United Kingdom again became the most popular source country for settler arrivals, constituting 13% of settler arrivals in 2002–03 (3 percentage points higher than the previous year's share).

Southern and Eastern Europe

Southern and Eastern Europe accounted for 4,300 (4.6%) of Australia's settler arrivals in 2002–03. This region continued to experience a decline in both number and proportion (by 900 or 15%) of settler arrivals compared to the previous year. The decline during the past year was mainly due to the decline in settler arrivals born in Serbia and Montenegro, down 450 (–22%) and Croatia, down 290 (–48%).

North-East Asia

Settler arrivals who were born in North-East Asia comprised 11% (10,300) of all settler arrivals to Australia in 2002–03. Most arrivals from this region were born in China (7.1% of settler arrivals). The number of settlers from this region has increased nearly three times over the past 20 years, from 3,500 in 1982–83 to 10,300 in 2002–03.

China was the third highest source country of settler arrivals in 2002–03. Over the last 20 years, the number of settler arrivals born in China has increased more than five times, from 1,200 in 1982–83 to 6,700 in 2002–03, an average annual increase of 9%.

4.7 PERMANENT ARRIVALS—2002–03

Birthplace	Arrivals.....		Sex ratio(a)	Median age years
	no.	%		
Regions				
Oceania and Antarctica	15 517	16.5	99.3	25.3
North-West Europe	15 360	16.4	118.3	31.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	5 169	5.5	76.1	28.3
North Africa and the Middle East	10 550	11.2	110.7	23.2
South-East Asia	15 276	16.3	64.8	26.5
North-East Asia	10 348	11.0	71.8	29.6
Southern and Central Asia	10 058	10.7	90.7	27.7
Americas	3 242	3.5	86.2	29.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8 370	8.9	105.0	27.3
Total	93 914	100.0	91.0	27.8
Countries				
United Kingdom	12 508	13.3	120.9	31.6
New Zealand	12 368	13.2	101.5	25.2
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	6 664	7.1	69.1	30.1
India	5 783	6.2	94.5	27.9
South Africa	4 603	4.9	104.0	28.7
Philippines	3 190	3.4	56.0	27.5
Indonesia	3 026	3.2	74.8	26.6
Iraq	2 819	3.0	96.3	24.3
Sudan	2 775	3.0	126.3	20.0
Malaysia	2 686	2.9	89.6	26.8

(a) Males per 100 females.

South-East Asia

South-East Asia was the third largest source region of settler arrivals, with 16% of Australia's settler arrivals during 2002–03 born in this region. Most settlers from this region came from the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia (each with 3% of all permanent arrivals). Over the past 20 years, both the number and proportion of settler arrivals from South-East Asia has decreased, from 19,600 or 21% in 1982–83 to 15,300 or 16% in 2002–03.

Age and sex

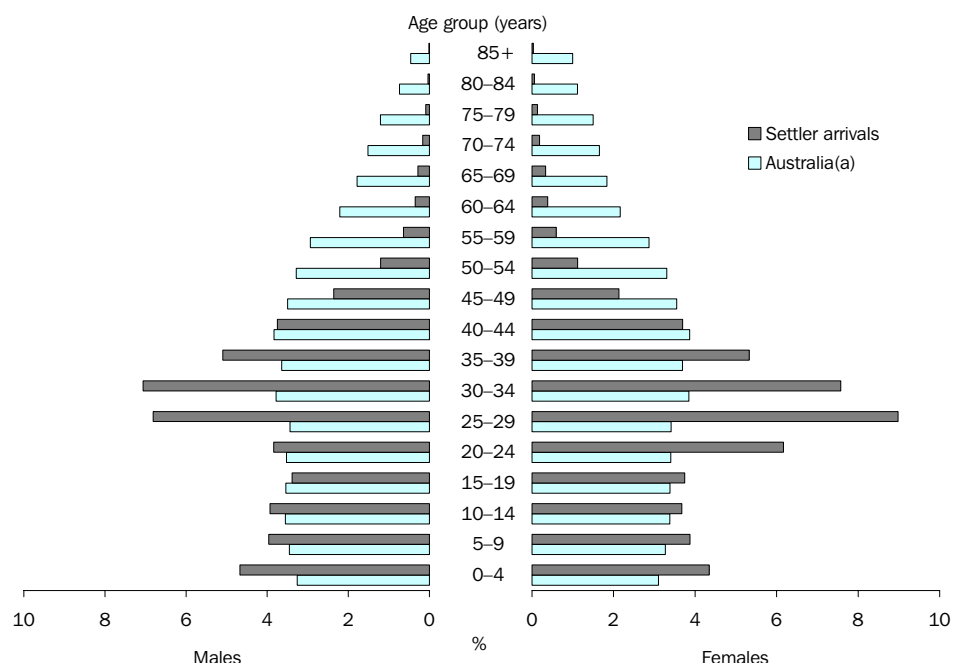
Settler arrivals had a younger age structure than the Australian population. The median age of settlers who arrived in 2002–03 was 28 years, compared with 36 years for the Australian population at 30 June 2003. The proportion of settler arrivals aged 55 years and over in 2002–03 (3%) was markedly lower than the corresponding proportion in the Australian population (23%) at 30 June 2003.

Age and sex *continued*

In 2002–03, there were more female than male settler arrivals, with a sex ratio of 91 males to every 100 females. During the past 20 years, the sex ratio has decreased from 107 males per 100 females in 1982–83.

The sex ratio varied between different age groups. In 2002–03, there were more males in the age groups 0–14 years and 40–59 years, and more females in the 15–40 years and 60 years and over age groups.

4.8 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS—2002–03 AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—30 June 2003



(a) Based on preliminary estimated resident population for Australia at 30 June 2003.

Category of entry¹

In 2002–03, the most common categories under which permanent migrants entered Australia were Skill migration (41%) and Family migration (30%), which together comprise almost all of Australia's Migration Program. In the same year, migration resulting from the Humanitarian Program comprised 10%.

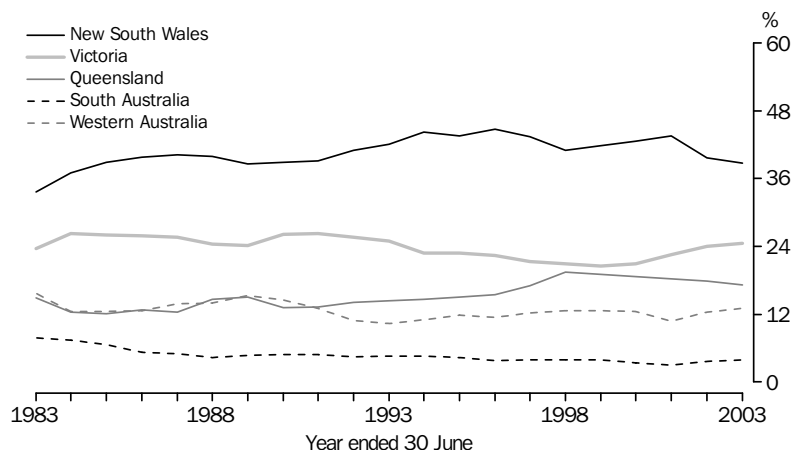
As well as immigrants arriving in Australia as a result of the Migration and Humanitarian Programs, many people arrive in Australia who are not part of these programs — part of so-called 'non-program migration'. Almost all migrants coming to Australia apart from these programs are New Zealand citizens, who predominantly travel under the Trans-Tasman Agreement. In 2002–03, non-program migration comprised 19% (including New Zealand citizens, who comprised 17% of all settler arrivals). Compared to the previous year, Humanitarian migration and Family migration increased by 42% and 20% respectively. Skill migration increased by 7%, while a decrease was incurred for non-program migration (down by 22%).

¹ Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, *Immigration Update, 2002–03*.

State of intended address

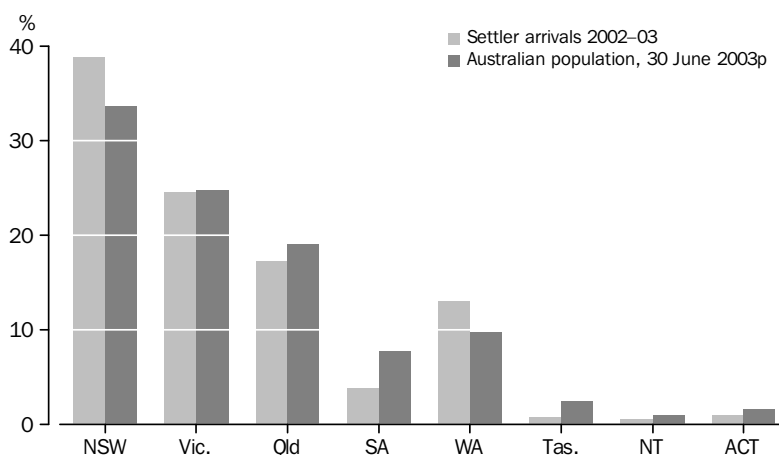
In 2002–03, the most popular states of intended address were New South Wales (39%), Victoria (25%) and Queensland (17%). The distribution of settlers by state and territory has changed little over the past two decades, with New South Wales and Victoria consistently attracting the majority of settlers (almost two-thirds of all settlers in 2001–02 and in 2002–03).

4.9 STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS, Settler arrivals



The proportion of settler arrivals in all states and territories varied from the proportion of the Australian population living in each state or territory in 2002–03. The proportion of settlers whose intended state of address was New South Wales (39% in 2002–03) or Western Australia (13% in 2002–03) was greater than the proportion of the Australian population living in each of these two states (New South Wales, 34%; Western Australia, 10%). For both Queensland and South Australia, the proportion of the Australian population (Queensland, 19%; South Australia, 8%) was greater than the proportion of settlers who intended to stay in each of these states (Queensland, 17%; South Australia, 4%).

4.10 STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS OF SETTLERS AND STATE OF USUAL ADDRESS OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION



DEPARTURES

The number of permanent departures has been increasing rapidly since 1994–95, by 8.2% per annum. In 2002–03, there were 50,500 permanent departures, an increase of 4.6% on 2001–02 and the highest level recorded over the past two decades. Over the last 20 years, permanent departures have fluctuated from a low of 18,100 in 1985–86 to the high recorded for 2002–03. The pattern of permanent departures tends to rise and fall with levels of permanent arrivals, although at substantially lower levels. In the last few years this pattern has been less evident because of the higher proportion of Australian-born people who have been leaving.

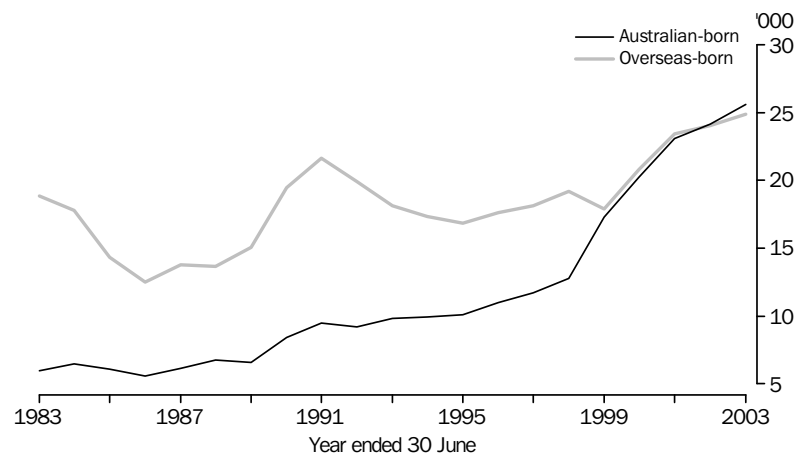
Country of intended residence

Among people departing Australia permanently in 2002–03, the main countries of intended residence were New Zealand (22%), the United Kingdom (17%), the United States of America (12%), Hong Kong (8%) and Singapore (5%). In comparison, the top six destinations for people leaving Australia in 1982–83 were New Zealand (40%), United Kingdom (29%), the United States of America (7%), Canada, Italy and the former Yugoslavian republics (2% each).

Country of birth

Over the past two decades the number of overseas-born permanent departures has generally greatly exceeded the number of Australian-born permanent departures. From 1982–83 to 1991–92, the proportion of departures who were Australian-born (some of whom were the Australian-born children of former settlers departing permanently) ranged between one-quarter and one-third of all permanent departures. From 1989–90 to 2002–03, this proportion steadily increased, from 30% to 51%.

4.11 PERMANENT DEPARTURES



Country of birth *continued*

After Australian-born permanent departures, the largest group of people departing permanently in 2002–03 were those born in New Zealand (12% of all departures), followed by those born in the United Kingdom (8%) and China (4%). While the number of emigrants born in the United Kingdom has declined considerably in the last two decades, the number of emigrants born in China and Hong Kong has increased since 1982–83.

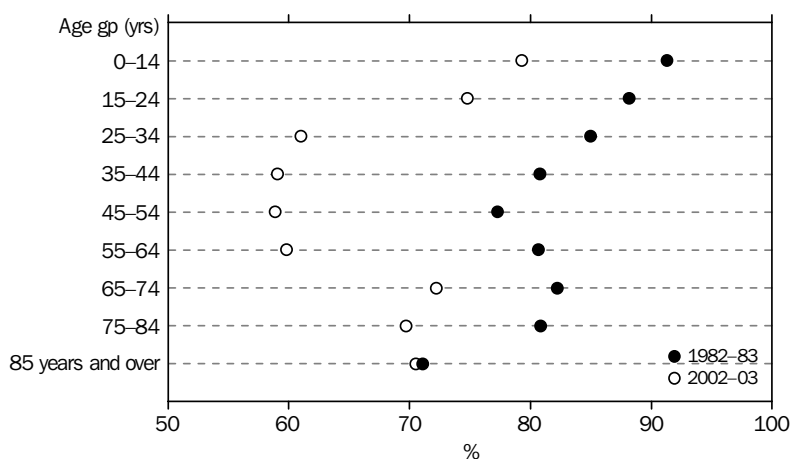
Returning settler departures

Traditionally, the majority of overseas-born people departing permanently have returned to their country of birth. In each year between 1982–83 and 1991–92, such departures accounted for at least 80% of all permanent departures of the overseas-born. Since then, however, the proportion of overseas-born departures returning to their country of birth has declined to a low of 63% in 2000–01, increasing to 65% in 2002–03.

In 1982–83, those most commonly returning to their country of birth were people born in New Zealand (97% of New Zealand-born departures), the United States of America (91% of the departures of those born in the United States of America) and the United Kingdom (86% of United Kingdom-born departures). In 2002–03 they were most likely to be from New Zealand (86% of New Zealand-born departures), Hong Kong (85% of Hong Kong-born departures) or the United States of America (74% of the United States-born departures).

Generally, those most likely to be returning to their country of birth were in the younger age groups (79% of departures aged 0–14 years and 75% of those aged 15–24 years, in 2002–03). Those of prime working age (25–64 years) were least likely to be returning to their country of birth, probably reflecting broader overseas employment opportunities as a result of increasing globalisation. Since 1992–93, the greatest decline in the proportion returning to their country of birth has occurred among those aged 25–34 years (17%), and those aged 35–44 years and 55–64 years (both 15%).

4.12 PERMANENT DEPARTURES RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, By age(a)



(a) Excludes departures of persons born in Australia (including External Territories).

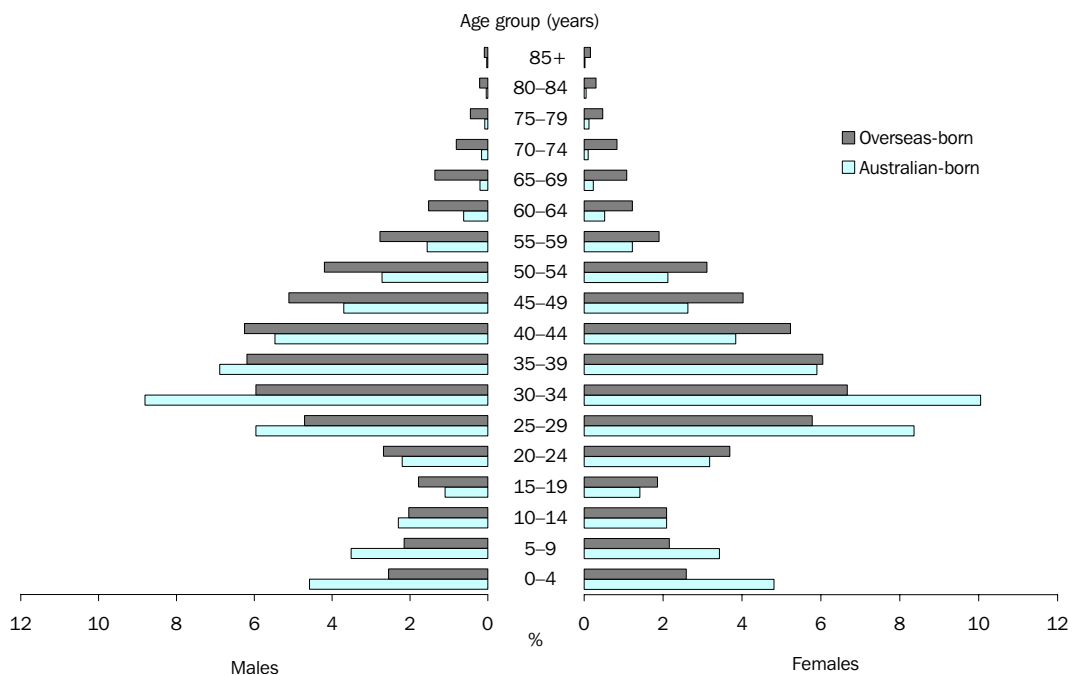
Age and sex

Similar to settler arrivals, those departing permanently had a younger age structure than the total Australian population. Among total permanent departures in 2002–03, the largest age groups were 30–34 years (16%), 35–39 years (13%) and 25–29 years (12%). Since 1973, Australians who meet the requirements for a pension have been able to receive this pension despite not residing in Australia. Although this has allowed large numbers of former immigrants to return to their country of birth with the support of the pension¹, older people were still under-represented among permanent departures: 35% of permanent departures were aged 65 years and over, compared with 13% of the Australian population.

People born in overseas countries have a slightly older age structure than the Australian-born population departing permanently, with 20% being aged 50 years and over compared to 10% for the Australian-born population. The children of overseas-born residents have an increasing likelihood of being born in Australia with the length of stay in Australia of their parents. This results in a higher proportion of Australian-born residents aged under 10 years (16%).

There were slightly more male than female total departures during 2002–03, with a sex ratio of 101 males per 100 females. Australian-born departures were equal for males and females, while overseas-born departures were slightly more likely to be male (a sex ratio of 103). A greater proportion of female than male departures occurred at the younger end of the age spectrum; 59% of females departing were aged under 35 years, compared with 50% of male departures. Conversely, a greater proportion of male than female departures occurred in the older age groups, although the difference was less pronounced: 17% of male departures were aged 50 years and over, compared with 14% of female departures.

4.13 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES—2002–03



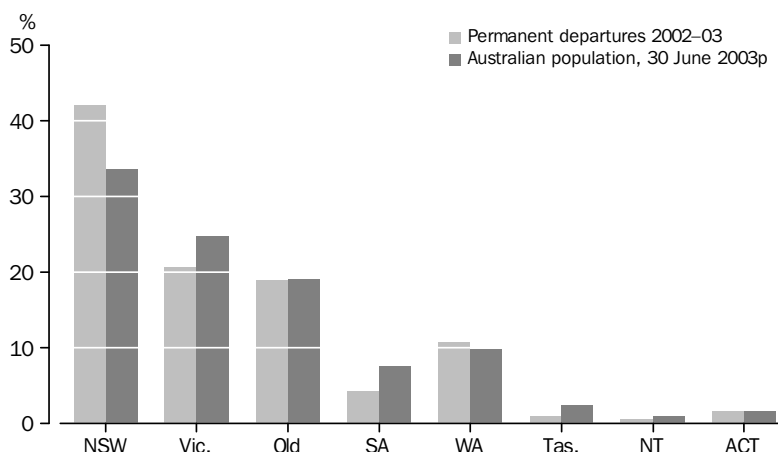
¹ Graeme Hugo, *The economic implications of emigration from Australia*, Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, 1994.

State or territory of former residence

The greatest proportion of permanent departures in 2002–03 had lived in New South Wales prior to departure (42%), another 21% lived in Victoria and 19% lived in Queensland. Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the greatest increase in permanent departures was from Western Australia (9.2%), while permanent departures from Queensland increased by 8.3%.

The state of last residence of permanent departures varied from the current distribution of the Australian population. In 2002–03, the proportion of permanent departures leaving from New South Wales was greater than the proportion of the Australian population currently living in that state. In the Northern Territory, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory the proportion of permanent departures was virtually equal to their share of the Australian population. In Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the proportion of departures was lower than the corresponding proportion of the population.

4.14 PERMANENT DEPARTURES AND ERP, States and territories



4.15 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Selected country of birth

Year ended 30 June	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	Former Yugoslav republics(a)	India	Indonesia	Malaysia	New Zealand	Philippines	South Africa	United Kingdom	Viet Nam	Total(b)
1983	1 167	1 336	1 673	869	1 937	6 867	2 735	2 758	26 444	8 690	93 011
1984	1 613	1 055	1 586	979	1 652	5 771	2 874	1 637	12 954	9 513	68 813
1985	3 144	1 479	1 948	1 304	2 413	9 077	3 162	1 435	11 606	8 487	77 508
1986	3 138	1 950	2 135	1 083	2 284	13 284	4 128	3 132	14 709	7 168	92 590
1987	2 693	2 647	2 540	1 385	3 946	13 584	6 409	4 671	20 235	6 645	113 541
1988	3 281	3 267	3 041	1 243	6 239	20 907	10 429	3 791	24 587	5 962	143 466
1989	3 819	2 885	3 109	1 422	7 681	23 539	9 204	3 024	23 933	7 971	145 316
1990	3 069	1 993	3 016	1 252	6 417	11 178	6 080	2 424	23 521	11 156	121 227
1991	3 256	1 889	5 081	1 071	5 744	7 467	6 388	2 084	20 746	13 248	121 688
1992	3 388	2 521	5 608	1 145	3 123	7 242	5 917	1 274	14 465	9 592	107 391
1993	3 046	4 210	3 553	1 184	1 555	6 694	3 731	1 021	9 484	5 651	76 330
1994	2 740	4 854	2 643	622	1 252	7 772	4 179	1 654	8 963	5 434	69 768
1995	3 708	6 665	3 908	1 013	1 107	10 498	4 116	2 792	10 689	5 097	87 428
1996	11 247	7 703	3 700	1 793	1 081	12 265	3 232	3 190	11 268	3 567	99 139
1997	7 761	5 262	2 681	1 750	1 056	13 072	2 808	3 211	9 674	2 966	85 752
1998	4 338	5 184	2 786	1 917	931	14 723	2 769	4 281	9 193	2 311	77 327
1999	6 133	5 830	2 557	2 491	1 296	18 677	3 318	5 024	8 785	2 137	84 143
2000	6 809	4 362	4 631	2 943	1 771	21 889	3 186	5 691	9 201	1 502	92 272
2001	8 762	4 892	6 336	3 921	2 222	25 165	3 123	5 754	9 037	1 639	107 366
2002	6 708	3 494	5 091	4 221	1 939	15 663	2 837	5 714	8 749	1 919	88 900
2003	6 664	2 513	5 783	3 026	2 686	12 368	3 190	4 603	12 508	2 568	93 914

(a) Consists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Serbia and Montenegro.

(b) Includes other and not stated.

4.16 SETTLER ARRIVALS, States and territories of intended address

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1983	31 363	21 982	13 824	7 254	14 635	805	798	1 236	93 011
1984	25 511	18 061	8 512	5 077	8 644	765	732	1 261	68 813
1985	30 139	20 135	9 369	5 135	9 695	782	978	1 250	77 508
1986	36 825	23 934	11 792	4 922	11 754	949	1 047	1 361	92 590
1987	45 697	29 051	14 056	5 725	15 723	937	941	1 407	113 541
1988	57 308	35 013	20 974	6 275	20 047	1 015	1 052	1 769	143 466
1989	56 065	35 024	21 780	6 867	22 278	846	927	1 523	145 316
1990	47 153	31 788	15 922	5 898	17 512	864	733	1 343	121 227
1991	47 569	32 071	16 243	5 963	15 819	709	825	1 488	121 688
1992	44 066	27 547	15 189	4 796	11 712	617	569	1 178	107 391
1993	32 093	19 053	10 939	3 534	7 928	401	426	949	76 330
1994	30 886	15 918	10 267	3 201	7 743	465	372	807	69 768
1995	38 056	19 968	13 179	3 782	10 379	552	496	1 001	87 428
1996	44 327	22 269	15 284	3 842	11 318	556	494	1 021	99 139
1997	37 212	18 266	14 640	3 336	10 518	431	490	833	85 752
1998	31 694	16 233	15 095	3 069	9 741	369	435	657	77 327
1999	35 141	17 291	16 028	3 320	10 672	442	474	763	84 143
2000	39 311	19 319	17 286	3 105	11 512	444	471	809	92 272
2001	46 745	24 159	19 535	3 183	11 565	564	472	1 115	107 366
2002	35 301	21 374	15 825	3 316	10 954	589	459	1 075	88 900
2003	36 431	23 109	16 182	3 657	12 279	811	483	957	93 914

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

4.17 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Country of birth and states and territories of intended address

Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Oceania and Antarctica									
Australia (includes External Territories)	166	81	102	12	38	3	3	4	407
New Zealand	3 810	2 242	5 037	232	833	93	34	87	12 368
Fiji	1 022	279	253	22	6	3	4	22	1 609
Samoa	238	97	154	—	4	3	—	8	506
Tonga	131	39	29	—	5	—	—	3	211
Other	90	54	243	7	6	3	6	8	416
<i>Total</i>	5 457	2 792	5 818	276	892	102	48	132	15 517
North-West Europe									
France	131	65	50	24	34	—	—	6	313
Germany	263	190	153	28	101	9	7	8	759
Ireland	320	114	77	18	106	3	6	6	649
Netherlands	125	104	91	22	39	12	3	3	397
Switzerland	76	33	48	10	47	—	3	—	216
United Kingdom	3 443	2 020	2 676	785	3 319	108	52	105	12 508
Other	179	93	110	34	77	4	6	15	518
<i>Total</i>	4 537	2 619	3 205	921	3 723	136	77	142	15 360
Southern and Eastern Europe									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47	72	15	14	11	—	—	—	160
Croatia	119	83	31	16	62	6	—	4	321
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	173	154	8	3	39	—	—	16	393
Italy	51	39	22	3	20	—	—	4	139
Poland	95	72	30	33	32	4	—	5	271
Romania	77	120	49	19	32	—	3	—	300
Serbia and Montenegro	525	562	139	161	204	24	5	13	1 633
Other	684	691	231	141	139	9	9	48	1 952
<i>Total</i>	1 771	1 793	525	390	539	43	16	92	5 169
North Africa and the Middle East									
Egypt	227	199	55	29	30	9	—	—	551
Iran	411	164	50	71	103	—	—	16	819
Iraq	1 449	768	170	115	255	13	12	37	2 819
Lebanon	1 136	375	32	29	27	—	3	10	1 613
Syria	131	65	6	10	10	4	—	—	227
Sudan	771	919	440	188	239	147	56	15	2 775
Turkey	296	338	30	12	44	3	—	6	729
Other	467	310	91	38	105	—	3	4	1 017
<i>Total</i>	4 888	3 138	874	492	813	180	75	90	10 550
South-East Asia									
Burma (Myanmar)	92	25	7	12	40	—	3	9	188
Cambodia	240	279	22	49	19	—	5	3	617
Indonesia	1 300	709	199	53	705	8	39	12	3 026
Malaysia	503	1 008	226	91	825	16	9	6	2 686
Philippines	1 490	824	493	134	156	28	46	19	3 190
Singapore	307	500	249	68	605	10	3	9	1 751
Thailand	434	257	168	50	167	13	22	22	1 133
Viet Nam	928	1 016	267	130	174	7	12	34	2 568
Other	32	29	4	—	30	3	14	4	117
<i>Total</i>	5 326	4 647	1 635	588	2 721	85	152	118	15 276
North-East Asia									
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	4 221	1 611	402	113	224	27	8	58	6 664
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	496	298	136	18	69	3	—	8	1 029
Japan	221	101	170	29	65	5	5	11	607
Korea Republic of (South)	581	130	104	34	30	5	—	16	902
Taiwan	364	166	517	16	35	3	—	9	1 109
Other	14	12	—	3	4	3	—	—	37
<i>Total</i>	5 897	2 318	1 330	212	427	45	15	103	10 348

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated state/territory.

4.17 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Country of birth and states and territories of intended address *continued*

Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Southern and Central Asia									
Afghanistan	443	265	50	57	136	4	3	8	964
Bangladesh	302	76	22	3	13	4	3	16	437
India	2 759	2 068	324	138	390	23	14	67	5 783
Pakistan	444	197	39	12	58	—	8	11	770
Sri Lanka	618	977	103	23	94	5	10	15	1 845
Other	161	52	13	10	14	—	—	8	259
<i>Total</i>	4 727	3 635	551	241	705	38	36	125	10 058
Americas									
Canada	226	119	154	46	73	10	—	14	643
United States of America	523	292	251	78	125	20	6	29	1 324
Other	657	288	167	42	74	7	5	35	1 275
<i>Total</i>	1 406	699	572	166	272	37	12	78	3 242
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Ethiopia	134	254	36	22	63	46	9	6	570
Kenya	153	126	66	21	186	10	7	5	574
Somalia	45	116	12	3	23	3	—	3	203
South Africa	1 454	644	1 064	209	1 144	27	17	44	4 603
Zimbabwe	205	86	346	24	526	3	—	8	1 197
Other	427	236	141	93	239	58	18	11	1 223
<i>Total</i>	2 418	1 462	1 665	370	2 181	145	52	77	8 370
Other	4	6	7	—	6	—	—	—	24
Total	36 431	23 109	16 182	3 657	12 279	811	483	957	93 914

(a) Includes not stated state/territory.

4.18 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Country of birth

Year ended 30 June	Australia (incl. external territories)	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Indonesia	Malaysia	New Zealand	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States of America	Viet Nam	Total(a)
1983	5 998	52	45	68	65	6 723	4	6 756	559	40	24 830
1984	6 499	47	48	92	115	6 193	7	6 249	554	49	24 304
1985	6 058	78	97	70	143	4 861	3	4 669	438	45	20 378
1986	5 611	82	70	60	77	4 750	14	3 401	519	77	18 100
1987	6 122	98	71	66	70	5 550	17	3 439	517	100	19 928
1988	6 770	92	130	58	54	5 235	28	3 721	515	101	20 471
1989	6 567	133	181	98	79	5 248	33	4 382	501	100	21 647
1990	8 404	163	171	122	135	7 846	54	4 943	643	147	27 857
1991	9 491	234	211	139	209	9 023	99	5 138	720	187	31 130
1992	9 181	303	294	172	255	6 641	178	4 820	669	202	29 122
1993	9 803	388	340	210	269	5 978	162	4 130	694	247	27 905
1994	9 933	351	574	140	193	6 120	183	3 676	584	240	27 280
1995	10 094	703	671	122	192	6 003	170	3 423	481	268	26 948
1996	11 013	760	783	122	195	6 077	219	3 616	531	265	28 670
1997	11 703	798	955	151	190	5 734	261	3 737	587	308	29 857
1998	12 789	1 054	1 023	219	190	5 722	261	3 971	623	374	31 985
1999	17 264	1 427	1 375	336	291	3 788	516	3 487	590	455	35 181
2000	20 265	1 802	1 585	445	315	4 526	663	3 959	604	458	41 078
2001	23 117	2 430	1 725	568	463	5 157	704	3 835	760	652	46 521
2002	24 170	2 424	1 743	690	438	5 714	749	3 783	718	667	48 241
2003	25 612	2 129	1 735	634	459	6 251	763	3 928	791	643	50 463

(a) Includes other and not stated.

4.19 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, States and territories of last residence

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
1983	8 718	4 466	4 917	1 624	3 622	286	250	430	24 830
1984	8 142	4 858	4 925	1 569	3 456	230	230	403	24 304
1985	7 257	4 099	3 620	1 482	2 646	280	222	381	20 378
1986	6 847	3 727	3 358	1 174	2 028	228	207	301	18 100
1987	7 604	4 012	3 795	1 091	2 487	240	202	356	19 928
1988	7 516	4 159	3 901	1 212	2 734	286	211	343	20 471
1989	7 422	4 292	4 315	1 290	3 156	232	199	360	21 647
1990	9 337	5 604	5 948	1 484	4 121	302	236	410	27 857
1991	10 480	7 019	6 175	1 670	4 560	334	217	574	31 130
1992	10 565	6 494	5 390	1 432	3 977	340	270	501	29 122
1993	10 470	6 303	5 105	1 539	3 409	291	224	491	27 905
1994	10 599	5 688	5 251	1 340	3 428	311	239	418	27 280
1995	10 123	5 598	5 246	1 328	3 585	368	270	424	26 948
1996	10 650	5 773	5 875	1 444	3 890	324	261	435	28 670
1997	11 520	5 869	6 314	1 412	3 614	370	268	487	29 857
1998	12 661	6 265	6 367	1 339	4 006	385	317	623	31 985
1999	15 111	6 873	6 312	1 636	3 973	405	258	606	35 181
2000	18 217	7 841	7 460	1 666	4 533	391	272	686	41 078
2001	20 552	9 292	8 436	1 961	4 761	439	314	749	46 521
2002	20 728	10 035	8 828	2 032	4 972	503	355	771	48 241
2003	21 199	10 459	9 565	2 124	5 430	519	339	813	50 463

(a) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

4.20 RETURNING SETTLERS, By country of birth(a)

Year ended 30 June	Canada	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(b)
RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH (no.)										
1983	161	3	23	169	320	236	6 504	5 797	509	16 064
1984	191	5	22	122	322	240	5 965	5 363	496	14 977
1985	217	8	51	104	301	171	4 624	3 914	393	11 748
1986	192	6	34	121	239	99	4 497	2 754	462	10 073
1987	193	8	42	116	217	149	5 256	2 730	454	11 081
1988	224	6	86	99	229	124	4 929	3 037	460	11 028
1989	223	14	124	176	230	185	4 902	3 678	453	12 197
1990	296	17	127	292	250	178	7 313	3 957	563	15 712
1991	289	37	161	316	226	182	8 387	4 113	650	17 690
1992	251	47	259	339	287	184	6 131	3 976	602	16 159
1993	214	95	303	240	198	132	5 564	3 190	612	14 192
1994	232	101	512	223	166	108	5 728	2 735	500	13 567
1995	184	302	616	231	123	100	5 581	2 563	409	13 024
1996	213	366	687	263	136	71	5 611	2 718	453	13 624
1997	197	401	854	322	163	82	5 209	2 802	499	13 794
1998	238	658	903	360	140	78	5 146	2 983	523	14 593
1999	183	720	1 205	195	152	90	3 171	2 291	478	12 038
2000	198	950	1 353	236	165	90	3 763	2 525	472	13 763
2001	187	1 253	1 476	219	152	92	4 256	2 260	610	14 705
2002	234	1 285	1 473	213	133	83	4 757	2 179	532	15 243
2003	242	1 185	1 467	179	131	82	5 354	2 227	584	16 046
PROPORTION OF ALL DEPARTURES (%) (c)										
1983	80.9	5.8	51.1	68.1	84.7	78.7	96.7	85.8	91.1	85.3
1984	77.3	10.6	45.8	58.9	86.3	72.7	96.3	85.8	89.5	84.1
1985	78.3	10.3	52.6	57.8	90.1	71.5	95.1	83.8	89.7	82.0
1986	81.4	7.3	48.6	71.2	85.7	69.2	94.7	81.0	89.0	80.6
1987	79.1	8.2	59.2	62.0	82.5	72.7	94.7	79.4	87.8	80.2
1988	80.3	6.5	66.2	56.9	83.9	66.7	94.2	81.6	89.3	80.5
1989	84.2	10.5	68.5	72.4	83.3	77.7	93.4	83.9	90.4	80.9
1990	81.1	10.4	74.3	77.0	85.0	72.4	93.2	80.1	87.6	80.8
1991	77.9	15.8	76.3	76.1	83.1	68.9	93.0	80.1	90.3	81.8
1992	83.9	15.5	88.1	76.7	84.9	73.9	92.3	82.5	90.0	81.0
1993	73.3	24.5	89.1	72.3	79.5	67.3	93.1	77.2	88.2	78.4
1994	79.2	28.8	89.2	73.8	79.8	62.1	93.6	74.4	85.6	78.2
1995	71.0	43.0	91.8	76.2	75.9	65.4	93.0	74.9	85.0	77.3
1996	71.7	48.2	87.7	75.4	77.7	57.3	92.3	75.2	85.3	77.2
1997	74.1	50.3	89.4	80.1	75.8	66.7	90.8	75.0	85.0	76.0
1998	76.5	62.4	88.3	86.1	83.3	60.5	89.9	75.1	83.9	76.0
1999	65.8	50.5	87.6	69.6	69.7	60.4	83.7	65.7	81.0	67.2
2000	64.5	52.7	85.4	70.0	67.9	55.2	83.1	63.8	78.1	66.1
2001	60.3	51.6	85.6	68.4	65.8	53.5	82.5	58.9	80.3	62.8
2002	70.7	53.0	84.5	65.9	65.5	45.4	83.3	57.6	74.1	63.3
2003	67.8	55.7	84.6	62.4	64.2	44.8	85.7	56.7	73.8	64.6

(a) Excludes departures of persons born in Australia (including External Territories).

(b) Includes other and not stated.

(c) Proportion of persons departing permanently to a country who were born in that country.

CHAPTER 5 LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS TO MIGRATION

Long-term movement is an important element of net overseas migration. Long-term movement is temporary movement (as opposed to permanent movement) where the traveller's stay is for twelve months or more.

All travellers arriving in and departing from Australia must complete passenger cards, the main source of overseas arrival and departure data. The passenger card includes a question on intended length of stay or absence. Up until the previous issue of this publication, this chapter has presented data based on responses recorded on the passenger card. That is, information on long-term movement has up until recently been based on movers' intended length of stay or absence rather than their actual length of stay or absence.

Since 1976, the propensity for movers to change their length of stay from short-term to long-term and permanent, and long-term and permanent to short-term, has been estimated. This estimation was called category jumping, and reported by the ABS with the components of net overseas migration. However, the numbers of long-term movers were not directly adjusted.

The ABS has become aware of another problem with information collected from passenger cards. As international travel has become more common, long-term travellers are increasingly making short overseas trips before returning home. That is, long-term visitors are more likely to leave Australia temporarily during a long-term visit to Australia, and to a lesser extent, Australian residents departing long-term are more likely to visit Australia temporarily during long-term trips overseas.

In recent years, the proportion of net overseas migration attributed to category jumping has increased substantially, indicating that (apart from measurement problems — see below), actual long-term movement was diverging from long-term movement based on traveller intention, particularly for arrivals.

For return legs of these temporary trips, problems with the design of the passenger card have meant that travellers often incorrectly record their duration of stay or absence as long-term rather than short-term. These errors have affected the measurement of category jumping.

It has become increasingly difficult to detect that the return legs of these short trips constitute a continuation of the original stay. This has made it necessary to change the method of adjusting counts of long-term and permanent movements.

Presentation of information on an adjusted basis

The ABS has developed a new method for adjusting long-term visitor arrivals and long-term resident departures which takes into account this multiple-movement error. These adjustments were first reported in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), June quarter 2003, released on 11 December 2003. For more information on the impact of adjustment on overseas movements, see the special article in this publication, 'Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'. For more information on the ABS' new method for adjusting movements to estimate net overseas migration, see the Technical Note in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3401.0), September quarter 2003.

Commentary in this chapter and tables 5.9 to 5.13 are based on long-term movement data which has been adjusted for change in traveller duration intention and multiple movement. It is thus a better estimation of actual long-term movement in and out of Australia than was previously presented. Information on long-term movement is now gleaned partly from responses from travellers who indicated that they would travel short-term, so less characteristics are available for adjusted long-term movement than for unadjusted long-term movement.

Information is adjusted on a preliminary basis three months after the reference period, and again on a revised basis fifteen months after the end of the financial year. Characteristics such as age, sex and country of citizenship and state of stay or absence of long-term movers are not available on a preliminary adjusted basis, so these characteristics are not yet available for 2002–03. Also, there are no plans to adjust data from before July 2001, so these characteristics are only available for 2001–02. For long-term movement components for each of the quarters which have been adjusted, see table 5.1.

Tables 5.14 to 5.19 are based on traveller intention, as in the past. These have been included for the purposes of comparison with earlier tables. However, care should be taken with data in these tables, as the relationship between adjusted and unadjusted long-term movement is complex. For instance, it has not been determined whether the pattern of countries of birth of travellers who change their intended duration is the same as those who actually travel long-term.

COMPONENTS OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

In 2002–03, long-term movement contributed a net 81,800 to net overseas migration, and therefore to estimated resident population, an increase of 14% on 2001–02 (72,000). Long-term arrivals contributed 328,500 of the 2002–03 figure. These were offset by 246,700 long-term departures.

Visitors predominated over residents among long-term arrivals, with long-term visitor arrivals contributing 232,700 (71%) and long-term residents returning contributing 95,800 (29%). In contrast, there were many more residents departing on a long term basis in 2002–03 (163,800, or 66% of all long-term departures) than long-term visitors departing (82,900 or 34%).

COMPONENTS OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT *continued*

5.1 COMPONENTS OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT (ADJUSTED)

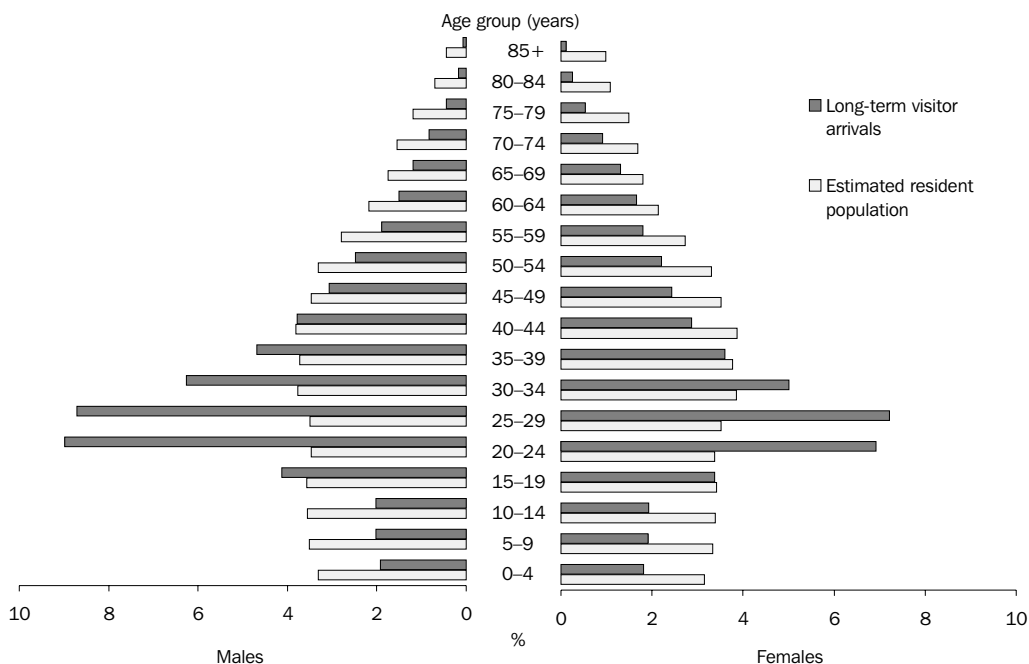
Period	LONG-TERM ARRIVALS.....			LONG-TERM DEPARTURES.....			Net long-term movement
	Visitors	Residents	Total	Visitors	Residents	Total	
2001–02	230 308	88 598	318 906	79 375	167 529	246 904	72 002
2002–03p	232 748	95 784	328 532	82 894	163 794	246 688	81 844
Quarters							
2001							
September	61 775	19 475	81 250	18 089	45 973	64 062	17 188
December	54 789	29 168	83 957	23 515	38 748	62 263	21 694
2002							
March	69 761	22 484	92 245	19 443	43 859	63 302	28 943
June	43 983	17 471	61 454	18 328	38 949	57 277	4 177
September	58 316	21 772	80 088	19 756	45 784	65 540	14 548
December	63 066	30 669	93 735	26 340	41 284	67 624	26 111
2003							
March	68 907	23 296	92 203	19 423	39 665	59 088	33 115
June	42 459	20 047	62 506	17 375	37 061	54 436	8 070
September	59 318	23 125	82 443	20 278	44 717	64 995	17 448

CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

Age and sex

There were more male long-term visitor arrivals for 2001–02 than females (124,700 males, 105,600 females, or a sex ratio of 118 males per 100 females). The sex ratio was lower for travellers aged 55 years and over (93 males per 100 females), but highest for 35–44 year olds (131 males per 100 females). The median age of both male and female long-term visitor arrivals was 30 years.

5.2 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS—2001–02



Age and sex *continued*

The most common countries of citizenship of long-term visitor arrivals were similar to the most common countries of birth of permanent arrivals in recent years, and to a lesser extent countries of birth of overseas-born Australian residents (country of birth of long-term visitor arrivals is not yet available). The age distribution differed for different countries of citizenship. Indonesia, China, India and New Zealand countries of citizenship all had forty per cent or more of their long-term visitor arrivals aged under 25 years (53%, 48%, 42% and 40% respectively), whereas the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Australia countries of citizenship all had proportions of long-term visitor arrivals of ten per cent or more aged 65 and over (12%, 10% and 10% respectively).

5.3 TOP TEN COUNTRIES, Long-term and permanent arrivals and Resident population(a)

<i>Top ten long-term visitor arrival countries of citizenship, 2001–02</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Top ten permanent arrival countries of birth, 2001–02</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Top ten overseas-born estimated resident population countries of birth, 30 June 2002</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	%		%		%
United Kingdom	13.7	New Zealand	17.6	United Kingdom	5.7
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	6.7	United Kingdom	9.8	New Zealand	2.1
New Zealand	6.4	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	7.5	Italy	1.2
United States of America	5.8	South Africa	6.4	Viet Nam	0.9
Australia	5.5	India	5.7	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	0.8
Japan	5.5	Indonesia	4.7	Greece	0.7
Singapore	5.0	Philippines	3.2	Germany	0.6
South Korea	4.6	Serbia and Montenegro	2.3	Philippines	0.6
Indonesia	3.5	Malaysia	2.3	India	0.6
India	3.4	Vietnam	2.2	South Africa	0.5

(a) Long-term visitor arrivals are adjusted, whereas permanent arrivals are unadjusted.

States and territories

New South Wales was the most common state or territory of intended address recorded by long-term visitors arriving in Australia in 2001–02 (96,800), followed by Queensland and Victoria (each 45,000). A greater proportion of long-term visitor arrivals went to New South Wales than the share of Australia's population in New South Wales, whereas the reverse was true for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

States and territories *continued*

5.4 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS AND ERP BY STATE AND TERRITORY

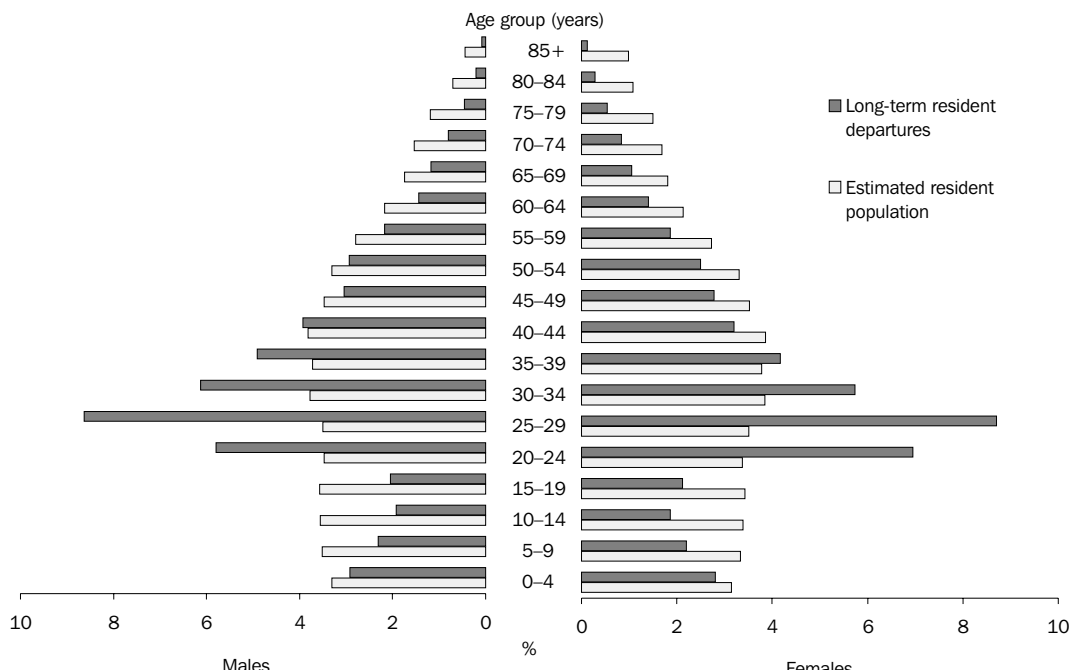
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Long-term visitor arrivals, 2001–02	42.0	19.5	19.5	3.2	11.1	0.7	2.2	1.7	100.0
ERP 31 Dec 2001	33.8	24.7	18.8	7.8	9.8	2.4	1.0	1.6	100.0

LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

Age and sex

Like long-term visitor arrivals, in 2001–02 there were more male long-term resident departures than females (85,300 males and 82,300 females, that is, a sex ratio of 104 males per 100 females). Of residents departing on a long-term basis aged under 25 years, there was a lower proportion of males than females (29% and 32% respectively), but the same proportion aged 55 years and over (12% each). Of all long-term resident departures, more than half (51%) were aged 20–39 years, compared with 29% of the estimated resident population at 30 June 2002. The median age of long-term resident departures was 31 years for males and 30 years for females, compared with 36 years for the estimated resident population at 30 June 2002.

5.5 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES—2001–02



States and territories

New South Wales was the most common state or territory of residence from which residents departed on a long-term basis in 2001–02 (39% of all long-term resident departures), followed by Victoria (25%) and Queensland (19%). The distribution of long-term resident departures among the states and territories was similar to the distribution of residents at 31 December 2001, with the exception of New South Wales, with 34% of Australia's residents, five percentage points less than the proportion of all long-term resident departures.

States and territories *continued***5.6 LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES AND ERP BY STATE AND TERRITORY**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Long-term resident departures, 2001–02	39.0	23.9	16.7	4.9	11.2	1.2	0.9	2.3	100.0
ERP 31 Dec 2001	33.8	24.7	18.8	7.8	9.8	2.4	1.0	1.6	100.0

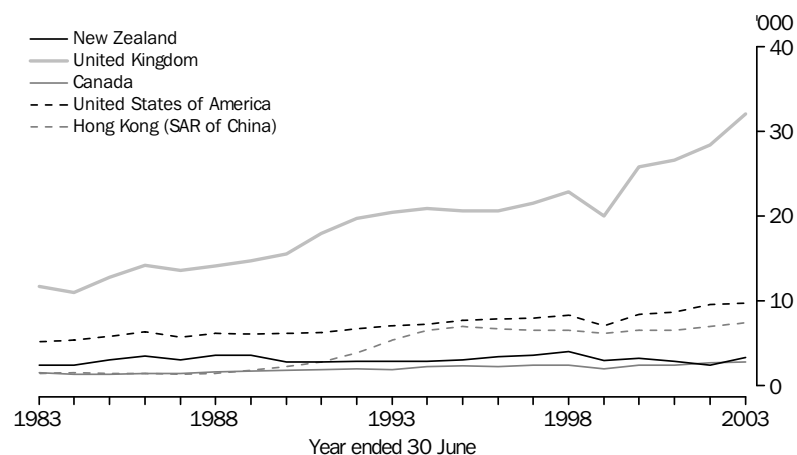
LONG-TERM RESIDENT ARRIVALS AND LONG-TERM VISITOR DEPARTURES

Unlike visitor arrivals and resident departures, the duration of stay of visitor departures and resident arrivals is a representation of what has already occurred, rather than reflecting traveller intention. There is therefore no need to adjust these components of long-term travel. This makes possible a comparison of long-term residents returning and long-term visitors departing over the last twenty years, as there has not been the change in the method of estimating these components that has occurred for long-term visitor arrivals and long-term resident departures (apart from a change in the design of the passenger card that occurred in 1998).

Arrivals of Australian residents

Estimates of arrivals of Australian residents are affected by the change in the passenger card design and processing systems and which occurred in 1998.

The number of long-term arrivals of Australian residents reached its highest level in 2002–03, at 95,800. The majority (82%) of Australian residents returned home within two years in 2002–03. The number of Australian residents returning from overseas countries increased for most of the top ten countries between 2001–02 and 2002–03. Residents returning from having spent most time in New Zealand increased by 850 (35%). Increases were also recorded for Ireland (280 or 15%) and the United Kingdom (3,700 or 13%). Australian residents returning from Malaysia decreased by 130 (–6%).

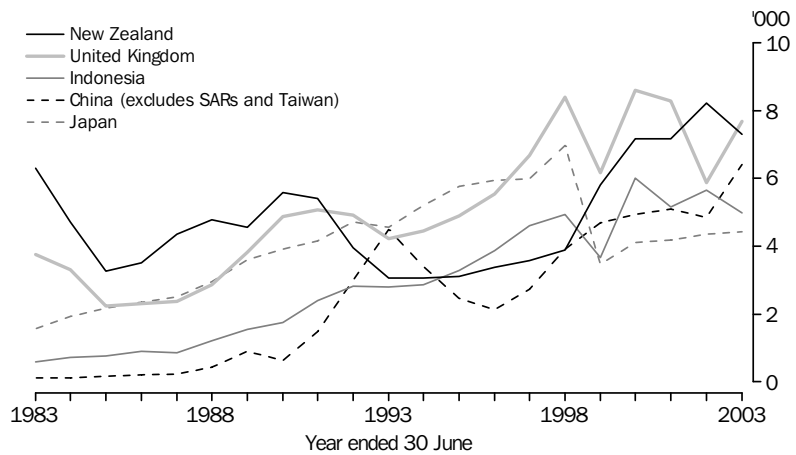
5.7 LONG-TERM RESIDENT ARRIVALS, Country of stay

Departures of overseas visitors

Estimates of departures of overseas visitors are affected by the change in the passenger card design and processing systems which occurred in 1998.

In 2002–03, long-term visitor departures numbered 82,900, an increase of 57,500 over their numbers in 1982–83. The number of long-term overseas visitor departures to the top ten countries has been increasing since 1998–99. Visitor departures to China and the United Kingdom increased by 32% and 31%, respectively, while visitor departures to Singapore and Indonesia decreased by 42% and 12% respectively.

5.8 LONG-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR DEPARTURES, Country of intended destination



5.9 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (ADJUSTED), Country of citizenship, age and sex, top ten countries—2001–02

Age group (years)	Australia (incl. External Territories)	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	India	Indonesia	Japan	New Zealand	Singapore	South Korea	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total
MALES											
0–14	952	378	318	553	652	1 249	1 041	851	1 874	873	13 729
15–24	1 232	3 588	2 243	1 649	1 127	2 000	1 599	874	3 277	1 257	30 176
25–34	1 714	1 781	1 904	981	1 609	2 306	1 544	1 544	4 728	1 449	34 480
35–44	1 119	1 262	674	414	673	1 227	981	899	2 239	1 448	19 505
45–54	853	735	370	303	543	744	668	466	1 491	1 098	12 749
55–64	651	253	136	100	425	443	279	284	1 318	715	7 834
65 and over	565	244	108	43	396	351	175	87	1 593	795	6 236
Total	7 086	8 243	5 753	4 042	5 425	8 320	6 286	5 005	16 520	7 636	124 709
Median	32.4	25.6	25.9	23.8	29.9	28.1	27.7	29.5	30.6	36.7	29.6
FEMALES											
0–14	958	347	240	457	628	1 307	1 075	788	1 764	850	13 005
15–24	698	2 973	477	1 584	1 801	1 384	776	1 077	2 689	839	23 736
25–34	964	1 838	682	1 014	2 537	1 302	1 146	1 900	4 019	891	28 125
35–44	829	900	205	488	760	855	970	891	2 098	862	14 908
45–54	922	464	132	290	549	685	693	466	1 428	720	10 686
55–64	649	276	136	92	471	458	347	296	1 456	662	7 974
65 and over	676	278	135	49	412	432	246	109	1 592	870	7 165
Total	5 696	7 075	2 007	3 974	7 157	6 424	5 253	5 526	15 047	5 693	105 599
Median	38.0	25.8	28.0	24.7	28.4	28.2	31.5	29.0	31.8	37.9	29.8
PERSONS											
0–14	1 910	725	558	1 009	1 280	2 557	2 115	1 638	3 638	1 723	26 734
15–24	1 929	6 562	2 720	3 233	2 927	3 384	2 375	1 951	5 966	2 096	53 912
25–34	2 678	3 619	2 586	1 995	4 146	3 609	2 690	3 444	8 747	2 340	62 605
35–44	1 949	2 162	879	902	1 433	2 082	1 951	1 790	4 337	2 310	34 413
45–54	1 775	1 199	502	593	1 092	1 429	1 361	932	2 919	1 818	23 435
55–64	1 299	529	272	192	896	901	626	580	2 773	1 377	15 809
65 and over	1 241	522	243	92	808	783	421	196	3 186	1 665	13 401
Total	12 782	15 318	7 760	8 016	12 582	14 744	11 539	10 531	31 567	13 330	230 308
Median	34.4	25.7	26.3	24.2	29.0	28.2	29.1	29.2	31.1	37.2	29.7

(a) Where information is not stated, responses have been distributed on a pro rata basis. Because of this proportional distribution, and because of rounding, in some cases figures do not sum to totals.

5.10 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (ADJUSTED), State of residence, age and sex—2001–02

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
0–14	5 232	2 446	3 121	465	1 846	93	200	325	13 729
15–24	12 361	7 424	5 686	941	2 569	210	546	440	30 176
25–34	15 617	6 528	6 479	950	2 994	226	1 117	570	34 480
35–44	7 902	3 324	3 869	643	2 287	180	891	410	19 505
45–54	5 063	2 206	2 546	451	1 690	105	421	266	12 749
55–64	3 019	1 427	1 618	303	1 083	63	195	127	7 834
65 and over	2 387	1 110	1 293	250	882	60	184	70	6 236
Total	51 619	24 563	24 597	3 990	13 275	933	3 526	2 207	124 709
Median	29.4	27.7	29.7	30.7	32.0	32.9	34.1	30.8	29.6
FEMALES									
0–14	4 864	2 167	3 131	468	1 853	80	166	275	13 005
15–24	10 472	5 477	4 146	732	2 208	169	189	343	23 736
25–34	13 140	5 353	5 159	777	2 673	153	425	445	28 125
35–44	6 248	2 673	2 936	484	1 906	95	276	289	14 908
45–54	4 316	1 975	2 108	349	1 517	77	188	157	10 686
55–64	3 210	1 432	1 595	288	1 123	63	166	97	7 974
65 and over	2 812	1 301	1 370	299	1 090	64	144	85	7 165
Total	45 131	20 421	20 429	3 385	12 296	699	1 542	1 696	105 599
Median	29.5	28.9	29.8	30.7	32.4	31.6	34.9	30.3	29.8
PERSONS									
0–14	10 096	4 613	6 252	933	3 698	173	366	600	26 734
15–24	22 837	12 899	9 831	1 673	4 777	378	734	783	53 912
25–34	28 762	11 881	11 636	1 727	5 670	378	1 536	1 015	62 605
35–44	14 155	6 000	6 805	1 127	4 197	275	1 157	698	34 413
45–54	9 380	4 183	4 654	799	3 209	182	606	422	23 435
55–64	6 230	2 859	3 212	591	2 206	126	361	224	15 809
65 and over	5 200	2 411	2 662	549	1 972	124	328	156	13 401
Total	96 762	44 981	45 023	7 375	25 579	1 630	5 055	3 902	230 308
Median	29.5	28.3	29.7	30.7	32.2	32.3	34.3	30.6	29.7

(a) Where information is not stated, responses have been distributed on a pro rata basis. Because of this proportional distribution, and because of rounding, in some cases figures do not sum to totals.

5.11 LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES (ADJUSTED), Country of citizenship, age and sex—2001–02

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP.....

Age group (years)	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Other	Total overseas born	Total
MALES						
0–14	8 746	1 092	323	1 800	3 215	11 961
15–24	10 605	1 159	255	1 120	2 534	13 139
25–34	19 610	1 649	788	2 672	5 108	24 718
35–44	10 273	1 201	961	2 380	4 541	14 815
45–54	6 806	823	753	1 632	3 208	10 013
55–64	4 261	445	467	872	1 785	6 046
65 and over	3 305	333	273	652	1 258	4 563
<i>Total</i>	63 605	6 702	3 820	11 127	21 649	85 255
<i>Median</i>	30.3	31.0	40.2	34.9	34.9	31.3
FEMALES						
0–14	8 479	1 111	280	1 644	3 035	11 514
15–24	12 640	1 060	284	1 208	2 551	15 191
25–34	18 732	1 442	718	3 291	5 452	24 183
35–44	8 245	905	790	2 392	4 087	12 332
45–54	6 031	748	585	1 485	2 818	8 849
55–64	3 874	500	350	746	1 596	5 470
65 and over	3 145	500	314	776	1 589	4 735
<i>Total</i>	61 146	6 266	3 322	11 541	21 129	82 274
<i>Median</i>	28.8	31.1	39.3	33.8	34.1	29.9
PERSONS						
0–14	17 226	2 203	603	3 444	6 250	23 475
15–24	23 245	2 219	539	2 328	5 085	28 330
25–34	38 341	3 091	1 506	5 964	10 560	48 902
35–44	18 518	2 106	1 750	4 772	8 628	27 146
45–54	12 836	1 571	1 339	3 116	6 026	18 862
55–64	8 135	945	818	1 619	3 381	11 516
65 and over	6 450	833	587	1 427	2 847	9 297
<i>Total</i>	124 751	12 967	7 142	22 669	42 778	167 529
<i>Median</i>	29.5	31.0	39.8	34.3	34.5	30.6

(a) Where information is not stated, responses have been distributed on a pro rata basis. Because of this proportional distribution, and because of rounding, in some cases figures do not sum to totals.

5.12 LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES (ADJUSTED), State of residence, age and sex—2001–02(a)

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
0–14	4 973	2 889	1 684	534	1 332	108	135	307	11 961
15–24	4 780	2 862	2 772	614	1 534	145	135	297	13 139
25–34	9 175	5 993	4 690	1 209	2 543	305	285	517	24 718
35–44	6 261	3 250	2 253	659	1 683	171	182	354	14 815
45–54	3 802	2 319	1 584	496	1 273	150	125	265	10 013
55–64	2 295	1 439	1 008	316	730	87	68	103	6 046
65 and over	1 945	1 182	553	251	473	63	26	70	4 563
<i>Total</i>	33 230	19 934	14 545	4 079	9 567	1 029	957	1 914	85 255
<i>Median</i>	31.8	31.2	29.8	31.7	31.9	33.0	32.4	31.5	31.3
FEMALES									
0–14	4 865	2 730	1 622	428	1 338	98	125	308	11 514
15–24	5 449	3 512	2 974	841	1 836	185	118	277	15 191
25–34	9 221	6 063	4 294	1 162	2 442	303	154	544	24 183
35–44	5 102	2 910	1 791	595	1 345	140	105	344	12 332
45–54	3 383	2 110	1 367	458	1 090	130	81	231	8 849
55–64	2 096	1 457	795	305	603	75	31	109	5 470
65 and over	1 970	1 305	565	273	486	59	13	64	4 735
<i>Total</i>	32 085	20 087	13 408	4 061	9 139	989	628	1 877	82 274
<i>Median</i>	30.4	30.2	28.5	30.4	29.8	30.1	29.1	30.8	29.9
PERSONS									
0–14	9 837	5 618	3 307	962	2 670	206	261	614	23 475
15–24	10 229	6 374	5 745	1 455	3 370	330	252	574	28 330
25–34	18 395	12 056	8 985	2 371	4 986	608	439	1 061	48 902
35–44	11 363	6 160	4 044	1 254	3 028	311	287	699	27 146
45–54	7 184	4 429	2 951	953	2 362	280	207	496	18 862
55–64	4 391	2 896	1 803	620	1 333	162	99	212	11 516
65 and over	3 915	2 487	1 118	524	958	121	40	134	9 297
Total	65 315	40 022	27 953	8 140	18 707	2 018	1 585	3 791	167 529
Median	31.0	30.7	29.2	31.0	30.9	31.6	31.5	31.1	30.6

(a) Where information is not stated, responses have been distributed on a pro rata basis. Because of this proportional distribution, and because of rounding, in some cases figures do not sum to totals.

5.13 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS AND LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES (ADJUSTED), State(a)—2001–02

<i>Period</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS									
2001–02	96 762	44 981	45 023	7 375	25 579	1 630	5 055	3 902	230 308
Quarters									
2001									
September	25 716	11 237	12 870	1 898	6 957	362	1 625	1 111	61 775
December	23 935	9 776	10 982	1 816	5 977	435	1 109	760	54 789
2002									
March	29 019	15 960	11 628	2 380	7 579	545	1 428	1 223	69 761
June	18 091	8 048	9 506	1 285	5 062	289	894	808	43 983
LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES									
2001–02	65 207	39 997	28 109	8 141	18 686	2 018	1 585	3 787	167 529
Quarters									
2001									
September	18 069	11 348	7 307	2 114	5 020	517	486	1 111	45 973
December	14 866	9 040	7 110	1 719	4 447	345	353	868	38 748
2002									
March	17 065	10 331	7 358	2 494	4 580	635	360	1 036	43 859
June	15 211	9 289	6 324	1 799	4 650	518	389	770	38 949

(a) For long-term visitor arrivals this represents state of intended address. For long-term resident departures, this represents state of former residence.

5.14 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (UNADJUSTED), Country of residence

Year ended 30 June	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	New Zealand	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(a)
1983	135	929	881	2 267	287	4 646	6 828	777	3 155	4 305	30 742
1984	156	903	937	2 378	233	4 447	5 176	687	2 035	4 122	27 282
1985	265	851	1 014	2 550	198	4 166	8 698	696	2 597	3 973	31 975
1986	368	793	1 059	2 923	258	4 050	11 906	607	2 946	4 389	37 249
1987	619	821	1 184	3 351	375	3 721	10 063	746	3 700	4 323	37 325
1988	972	1 604	1 355	3 856	526	3 517	10 852	1 285	4 808	4 893	43 978
1989	2 017	2 273	1 570	4 558	761	3 611	11 193	1 439	6 490	5 206	50 766
1990	3 003	3 619	1 978	6 012	1 205	3 619	8 728	1 920	7 389	5 938	56 728
1991	1 973	4 361	2 262	6 513	1 656	4 183	6 620	2 023	6 306	5 547	55 649
1992	8 641	5 875	3 103	6 769	1 992	4 553	5 118	2 813	4 969	4 587	63 861
1993	3 198	5 194	3 421	6 518	2 154	4 602	4 632	3 271	4 800	4 409	57 842
1994	1 973	4 429	4 261	6 905	2 415	4 784	5 177	4 010	5 533	4 930	62 000
1995	1 695	4 920	5 689	7 439	3 068	5 564	5 248	4 910	7 020	5 966	72 032
1996	2 099	5 637	6 894	7 526	4 147	6 736	5 634	5 842	8 303	6 584	84 372
1997	2 587	6 313	8 274	8 397	5 447	7 546	5 911	6 041	9 950	6 444	95 079
1998	3 529	6 408	8 523	8 277	5 222	6 811	5 952	6 091	12 420	7 570	103 756
1999	5 614	6 623	8 855	7 651	4 282	5 667	9 406	6 776	15 360	9 839	119 892
2000	8 049	7 291	9 384	7 982	4 358	6 546	9 865	7 476	18 040	8 623	133 198
2001	12 748	8 936	9 521	13 529	5 769	7 761	9 177	8 301	19 114	8 266	158 311
2002	18 785	11 073	8 847	20 842	6 816	9 507	8 178	10 157	18 194	7 918	175 873
2003	22 183	11 452	8 995	20 400	7 737	10 716	7 818	9 610	18 534	7 234	184 095

(a) Includes Other and Not stated.

5.15 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (UNADJUSTED), Main purpose of journey—2002–03

AGE GROUP (YEARS).....

Main purpose of journey	0–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total	Median age
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
MALES									
Business	3	281	2 391	2 724	1 674	548	40	7 660	39.0
Visiting friends/relatives	456	517	521	311	281	417	533	3 036	31.2
Holiday	1 349	2 705	3 374	871	842	843	470	10 454	25.4
Employment	36	1 479	6 956	3 809	1 499	394	20	14 193	32.4
Education	1 760	36 170	10 648	1 603	268	57	8	50 514	22.0
Other and not stated	2 981	1 885	1 697	1 143	753	708	524	9 691	22.5
Total	6 584	43 037	25 587	10 461	5 317	2 967	1 595	95 548	25.5
FEMALES									
Business	—	208	1 270	983	492	114	15	3 083	35.1
Visiting friends/relatives	413	714	850	465	563	895	709	4 609	35.9
Holiday	1 359	3 461	4 107	936	1 190	1 108	479	12 640	25.5
Employment	34	1 402	4 928	1 713	648	124	16	8 865	29.6
Education	1 563	34 488	9 140	1 486	222	41	8	46 948	21.5
Other and not stated	2 887	1 973	3 103	1 970	1 129	882	458	12 402	28.4
Total	6 257	42 246	23 398	7 553	4 244	3 164	1 685	88 547	24.3
PERSONS									
Business	3	489	3 661	3 707	2 166	662	55	10 743	37.8
Visiting friends/relatives	869	1 231	1 371	776	844	1 312	1 242	7 645	34.0
Holiday	2 708	6 166	7 481	1 807	2 032	1 951	949	23 094	25.5
Employment	70	2 881	11 884	5 522	2 147	518	36	23 058	31.3
Education	3 323	70 658	19 788	3 089	490	98	16	97 462	21.8
Other and not stated	5 868	3 858	4 800	3 113	1 882	1 590	982	22 093	26.2
Total	12 841	85 283	48 985	18 014	9 561	6 131	3 280	184 095	24.9

5.16 LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES (UNADJUSTED), Selected main destinations

Year ended 30 June	Canada	Greece	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Japan	Malaysia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States of America	Total(a)
1983	1 047	2 060	1 233	579	2 675	2 152	5 826	1 167	10 744	4 967	47 020
1984	1 066	2 183	1 138	701	2 329	2 210	5 713	1 047	12 815	5 082	49 490
1985	1 157	2 553	1 228	759	2 566	2 160	5 609	1 164	13 696	5 289	51 706
1986	1 323	2 451	1 203	883	2 055	2 374	5 192	1 029	12 910	5 096	49 694
1987	1 499	1 987	1 526	833	1 950	2 615	5 041	941	12 665	5 156	48 854
1988	1 659	1 778	1 916	877	995	2 781	4 962	995	14 250	5 417	50 499
1989	1 792	1 904	2 231	1 193	1 141	2 757	4 765	1 162	17 059	6 240	57 733
1990	1 952	1 979	2 669	1 260	1 524	3 304	3 983	1 320	19 801	6 285	62 300
1991	1 885	1 692	4 591	1 676	2 153	3 300	3 766	1 864	19 527	6 569	66 883
1992	1 839	1 757	5 154	1 964	2 186	2 681	3 189	2 265	17 732	6 812	67 191
1993	1 848	1 592	4 838	2 177	2 152	2 658	3 407	2 492	16 022	6 476	65 446
1994	1 832	1 594	4 647	1 866	2 160	2 806	3 320	2 818	16 074	6 595	64 786
1995	1 964	1 457	5 293	1 822	2 210	2 925	3 018	2 758	17 656	6 988	68 377
1996	2 274	1 298	5 160	1 715	2 254	3 259	2 917	2 607	18 773	7 402	70 253
1997	2 206	1 223	5 229	1 959	2 368	3 295	2 842	2 960	20 409	8 174	73 777
1998	2 031	1 252	4 939	2 272	2 132	3 249	2 541	3 424	24 188	8 992	79 422
1999	2 170	1 157	5 027	2 497	1 750	3 302	2 493	3 316	27 353	9 529	82 861
2000	2 006	1 143	4 868	2 793	1 674	3 550	2 378	3 374	28 256	9 936	84 918
2001	2 610	963	5 492	3 240	1 532	3 611	2 110	4 044	31 931	10 813	92 945
2002	2 484	850	5 037	3 331	1 666	3 740	1 815	4 158	32 532	9 606	92 071
2003	2 615	829	4 651	3 124	1 497	3 406	1 491	3 881	30 131	8 495	86 211

(a) Includes Other and Not stated.

5.17 LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES (UNADJUSTED), Main purpose of journey—2002–03

AGE GROUP (YEARS).....

	0–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total	Median age
<i>Main purpose of journey</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
MALES									
Business	—	266	2 078	1 903	1 088	443	55	5 833	37.7
Visiting friends/relatives	679	463	875	531	336	333	350	3 567	31.8
Holiday	1 320	2 919	3 313	281	206	217	188	8 444	25.0
Employment	—	1 599	7 051	4 260	2 796	1 052	75	16 833	34.6
Education	568	929	577	126	53	24	6	2 283	21.6
Other and not stated	2 442	830	1 387	744	458	279	179	6 319	24.1
Total	5 009	7 006	15 281	7 845	4 937	2 348	853	43 279	30.4
FEMALES									
Business	—	160	1 320	822	368	123	14	2 807	34.5
Visiting friends/relatives	681	709	1 214	752	558	405	389	4 708	32.5
Holiday	1 455	4 251	3 267	303	222	150	117	9 765	24.2
Employment	—	2 346	7 200	2 821	1 574	459	17	14 417	30.8
Education	513	1 112	466	111	67	30	4	2 303	20.8
Other and not stated	2 374	1 113	2 564	1 527	877	348	129	8 932	28.7
Total	5 023	9 691	16 031	6 336	3 666	1 515	670	42 932	28.1
PERSONS									
Business	—	426	3 398	2 725	1 456	566	69	8 640	36.5
Visiting friends/relatives	1 360	1 172	2 089	1 283	894	738	739	8 275	32.2
Holiday	2 775	7 170	6 580	584	428	367	305	18 209	24.6
Employment	—	3 945	14 251	7 081	4 370	1 511	92	31 250	32.6
Education	1 081	2 041	1 043	237	120	54	10	4 586	21.2
Other and not stated	4 816	1 943	3 951	2 271	1 335	627	308	15 251	27.0
Total	10 032	16 697	31 312	14 181	8 603	3 863	1 523	86 211	29.2

5.18 LONG-TERM RESIDENT ARRIVALS AND LONG-TERM VISITOR DEPARTURES (UNADJUSTED), State or territory

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS									
1983	18 570	11 915	6 586	3 466	4 724	723	353	2 282	48 986
1984	18 470	12 101	6 514	3 313	4 771	776	655	2 327	49 188
1985	20 375	13 050	7 135	3 585	5 420	760	465	2 409	53 773
1986	21 142	13 865	7 177	3 626	6 220	769	471	2 543	56 557
1987	20 414	13 344	6 865	3 365	5 981	711	471	2 320	53 597
1988	21 063	13 863	7 688	3 174	5 680	757	340	2 199	54 804
1989	20 230	13 080	7 824	3 150	6 080	764	352	2 205	53 798
1990	20 198	13 114	8 105	3 178	6 108	737	370	2 031	53 967
1991	22 844	13 763	8 986	3 516	6 513	799	363	2 029	59 062
1992	24 118	14 503	9 579	3 307	7 523	697	365	2 171	62 920
1993	26 831	16 011	10 944	3 853	8 257	928	457	2 074	69 594
1994	30 286	17 686	11 521	3 890	8 897	795	483	2 018	75 600
1995	30 778	18 890	12 267	4 090	9 069	921	705	2 332	79 063
1996	30 976	19 299	12 471	4 048	8 597	915	679	2 203	79 206
1997	31 104	19 136	13 134	4 115	8 881	970	652	2 158	80 170
1998	32 936	19 918	13 784	4 486	9 335	953	608	2 289	84 358
1999	26 105	17 019	10 132	3 636	7 666	822	662	1 868	67 910
2000	31 540	17 479	14 397	4 190	9 096	886	665	1 394	79 651
2001	39 311	18 754	12 789	2 170	8 938	106	576	230	82 893
2002	35 105	20 828	15 103	4 249	9 886	992	530	1 891	88 598
2003	37 592	22 224	17 027	4 485	10 900	1 041	504	2 004	95 784
DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS									
1983	10 501	4 994	3 403	1 126	2 763	200	526	1 353	25 438
1984	9 965	5 380	2 797	1 190	2 903	189	476	1 515	24 951
1985	9 193	5 406	2 234	1 097	2 304	260	407	1 733	23 163
1986	10 341	5 588	2 263	1 290	2 280	285	513	1 748	24 669
1987	10 875	5 938	2 558	1 309	2 772	254	557	1 766	26 540
1988	12 191	6 428	2 641	1 340	2 883	279	502	1 754	28 054
1989	14 808	6 978	3 480	1 690	3 514	318	537	1 872	33 258
1990	16 566	8 620	4 163	1 525	4 215	289	496	1 867	37 899
1991	20 213	10 040	4 797	1 630	4 234	289	522	1 711	43 629
1992	23 359	10 907	5 492	1 661	3 776	368	411	1 785	47 971
1993	23 702	10 516	5 485	1 710	3 675	410	383	1 676	47 744
1994	22 841	10 141	6 051	1 944	4 137	388	445	1 959	47 921
1995	22 767	10 170	7 018	2 234	4 711	472	594	2 163	50 156
1996	24 276	11 042	7 632	2 316	5 476	508	571	2 254	54 133
1997	28 474	13 681	8 718	2 513	6 178	533	544	2 260	62 971
1998	34 636	16 143	10 374	2 757	7 450	540	609	2 295	74 872
1999	27 860	11 308	7 481	2 396	5 491	310	492	2 082	57 420
2000	37 375	14 712	8 709	1 805	6 738	348	514	1 644	71 850
2001	41 998	14 674	9 042	1 213	5 502	79	645	273	73 431
2002	39 353	17 087	10 082	2 447	6 451	520	1 469	1 958	79 375
2003	39 914	18 427	11 300	2 807	6 730	551	1 162	1 987	82 894

(a) Includes Other Territories and Not stated.

WHY OVERSEAS MIGRATION ESTIMATES ARE ADJUSTED

Commencing with this issue, a new method of adjusting overseas migration estimates is being applied to the information in this publication. The introduction of the new method affects both the value of the adjustments (and therefore the value of net overseas migration (NOM)) and also the way that information is presented in this publication, and other dissemination methods.

Net overseas migration (NOM) has been adjusted since 1981. Prior to the publication of adjustments for September quarter 2001, these adjustments were referred to as category jumping.

All authorised travellers complete a passenger card when they are leaving or entering Australia. Estimates of the components of NOM (long-term/permanent, arrivals/departures, residents/visitors) are based on information on passenger cards (see Appendix 1). However, when the traveller first crosses the Australian border, these cards only record the traveller's intended duration of their journey. As well, there are problems in the enumeration of long-term and permanent arrivals and departures which arise as a result of short trips overseas made by long-term visitors to Australia and short trips to Australia made by Australian residents who have departed Australia on a long-term basis.

Changes in traveller duration intention and multiple movement errors

Overseas movement is only included in NOM when travellers are travelling permanently or on a long-term basis. 'Long-term' is defined as twelve months or more; thus, only visitors who are in Australia for twelve months or more before leaving are included in long-term visitor arrivals, and only residents who leave Australia for twelve months or more are included in long-term resident departures. However, to a significant extent, travellers do not always stay or leave for the duration they record on their passenger cards. Travellers who record their journey as short-term on their initial leg may therefore end up travelling long-term, whereas those recorded as travelling long-term may end up travelling short-term.

These changes in duration of travel from that stated on passenger cards mean that the numbers of actual long-term arrivals and long-term departures in a given period are quite different from the numbers derived solely from the stated intention of travellers. It is therefore important to make adjustments to the counts of these long-term movements from the numbers stated on passenger cards when estimating NOM.

Changes in traveller duration intention and multiple movement errors *continued*

Further, many short-term movements have been recorded as long-term movements due to problems which arise as a result of short trips overseas made by long-term visitors to Australia. In many instances, these visitors record their return to Australia at the end of their short-term trip as another long-term arrival, which results in double-counting of long-term visitor arrivals. A similar (but less frequent) error occurs for Australian residents who travel overseas on a long-term basis and return to Australia briefly before completing their long-term absence overseas.

Using the previous method, the ABS measured changes in traveller duration from long-term to short-term and from short-term to long-term (formerly known as category jumping). However, with increasing awareness of problems arising from multiple counting of long-term movements, a new method of adjustment of the components of overseas migration has been developed. For more information on this method, see the Technical Note in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3401.0), September quarter 2003.

PRESENTATION OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION COMPONENTS

Up until this issue of *Migration, Australia*, the components of overseas migration were presented on the basis of traveller duration intention. That is, long-term and permanent movements were presented without adjustment ('category jumping', as it was then called). Category jumping was presented as a separate component of NOM (although due to concerns about multiple movement error, category jumping was set to zero from September quarter 1997, that is, NOM was not adjusted).

With the new method of adjustment, NOM is adjusted on a preliminary basis three months after the end of the reference period, and again fifteen months after the reference period. The preliminary adjustment does not include a component for permanent movement, whereas the revised adjustment does include this component.

6.1 ADJUSTMENT AND REVISION STATUS OF COMPONENTS OF NOM

CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT.....

Year	Long-term	Permanent
1996-97 and before	Category jumping for NOM only available.	Category jumping for NOM only available.
1997-98 to 2000-01	Category jumping has been set to zero.	Category jumping has been set to zero.
2001-02	Has been adjusted on revised basis. Data is presented in this publication on this basis except where indicated in this chapter, and in tables 5.14 to 5.18.	Has been adjusted on a revised basis. Data is presented on a revised basis in Chapter 3, Net Overseas Migration, but on an original basis in Chapter 4, 'Permanent Movement'.
2002-03	Has been adjusted on a preliminary basis. Data is presented in this publication on this basis except where indicated in this chapter.	Has not yet been adjusted, as permanent movement is not adjusted on a preliminary basis, and overseas migration has not yet been adjusted on a revised basis for 2002-03.

COMPONENTS OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS

Differences between original and adjusted components of NOM vary over time, and for each component. The total net adjustment for 2001–02 was –23,100, and the preliminary total net adjustment for 2002–03 was –28,900. These figures represented a reduction of 17% and 19% respectively from unadjusted figures.

6.2 ORIGINAL NET LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT AND NOM

Period	Net unadjusted long-term and permanent movement	Adjustment.....		Net overseas migration
		no.	%	
2001–02	133 684	–23 128	–17.3	110 556
2002–03	154 225	p–28 930	p–18.8	p125 295
Quarters				
2001				
September	35 650	–7 938	–22.3	27 712
December	27 452	3 737	13.6	31 189
2002				
March	50 588	–14 233	–28.1	36 355
June	19 994	–4 694	–23.5	15 300
September	39 941	–14 164	–35.5	25 777
December	28 525	7 292	25.6	35 817
2003				
March	60 374	–18 725	–31.0	41 649
June	25 385	–3 333	–13.1	22 052
September	47 378	–15 253	–32.2	32 124

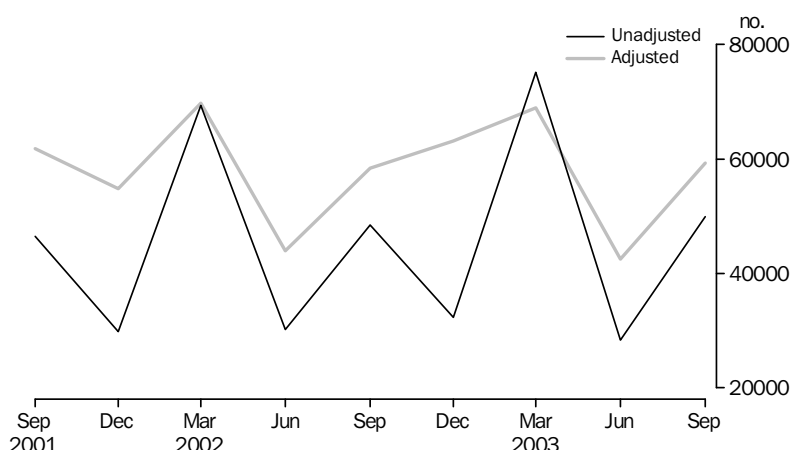
The new method of adjusting NOM is based on measuring adjustments of the components of NOM and aggregating these adjustments to a net value, which means that it is now possible to report on the adjustments to each component of NOM. However, the new adjustment method makes it impossible to get reliable data on certain long-term movement data items which are available on the basis of traveller intention. Data items which have been reported in this publication for long-term movement but which are not currently available are: country of residence of arrivals; country of destination of departures; country of birth; and purpose of journey. Investigations will be carried out on whether reliable estimates on country of birth can be produced.

These data items are sampled for movements which are originally recorded as short-term. There is a high proportion of adjusted long-term records which have been adjusted from short-term, and these have a very low proportion of records where these data items have been captured. For this reason, and because adjustments to permanent movements are relatively small, the analysis of permanent migration in Chapter 4 is on the basis of original movement intention rather than on an adjusted basis.

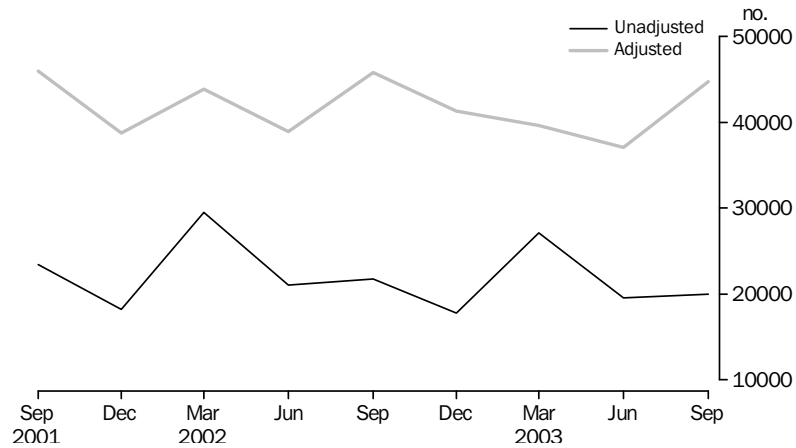
COMPONENTS OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS *continued*

For some components, adjustments were of a much larger magnitude than the net migration adjustment. Long-term visitor arrivals were adjusted up by 31% for 2001–02 and 26% for 2002–03, whereas long-term visitor departures were increased from unadjusted figures by 82% in 2001–02 and 90% in 2002–03. Both permanent arrivals and permanent departures were adjusted much less, by 5% each in 2001–02 (adjustments are preliminary for 2002–03, and permanent movement is not adjusted on a preliminary basis). The distribution of adjustments to components from original to adjusted estimates is presented in figure 6.5 below.

Net adjustments to long-term movements often mask the impact of adjustments from short-term to long-term, and from long-term to short-term. In 2001–02, the largest adjustment to NOM was short-term visitor arrivals changed to long-term visitor arrivals (182,500), followed by short-term visitor arrivals changed to long-term visitor arrivals (128,100). The largest adjustments to NOM in 2002–03 were also short-term to long-term visitor arrivals (177,600) and long-term to short-term visitor arrivals (128,900). Many more movements of long-term visitors contributed to error associated with multiple counting than movements of long-term residents.

6.3 LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED(a)

(a) Adjusted data is preliminary from September quarter 2002.

COMPONENTS OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS *continued***6.4 LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED(a)**

(a) Adjusted data is preliminary from September quarter 2002.

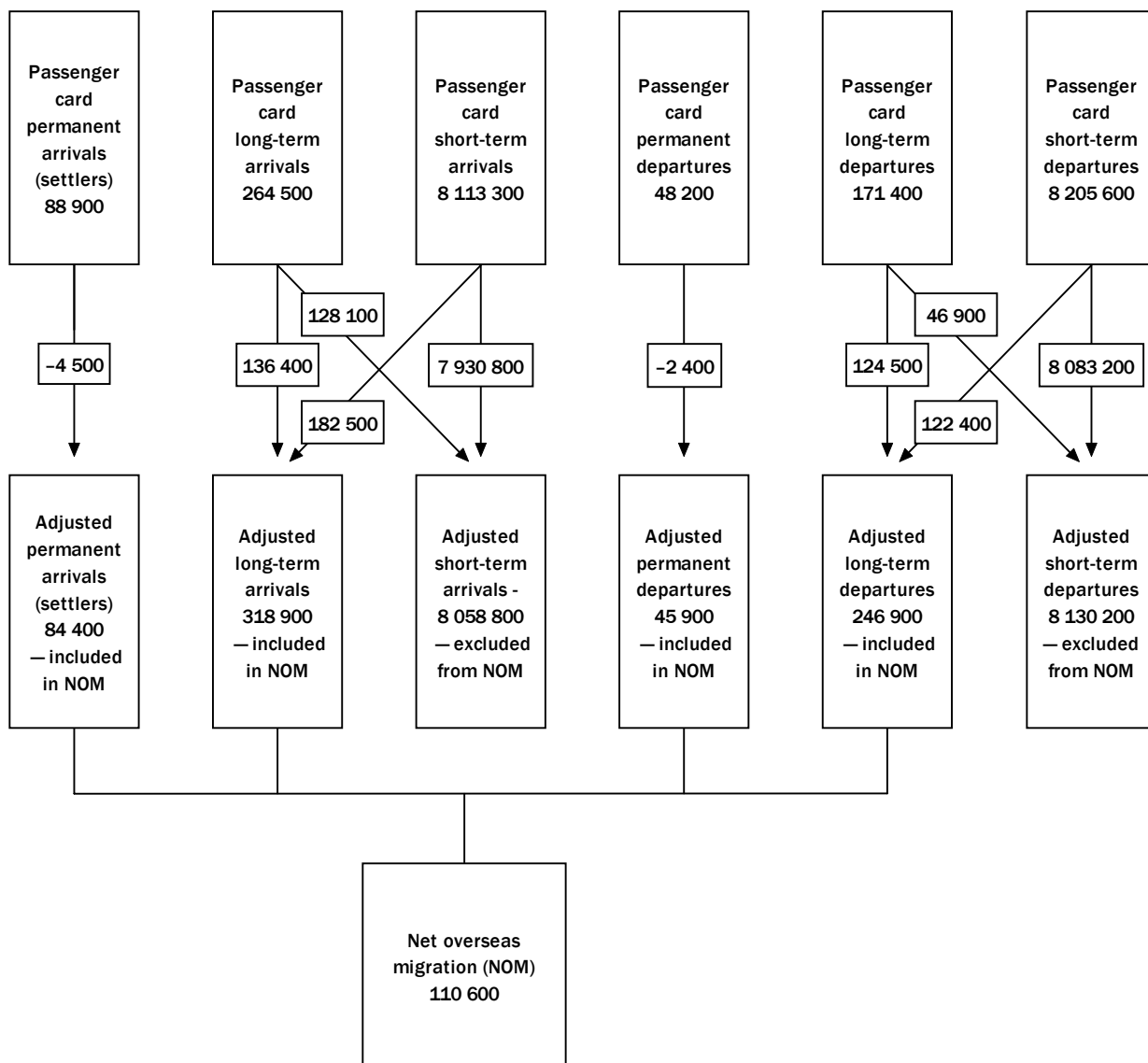
ADJUSTMENTS TO STATE AND TERRITORY MIGRATION COMPONENTS

State and territory migration adjustments are not available for preliminary adjustments, as traveller behaviour is not known, so only state and territory adjustments for 2001–02 are presented here as revised migration adjustments for the year 2002–03 are not yet available.

In 2001–02, migration adjustments to Victoria's overseas migration had the largest impact on net overseas migration in Australia, with 61% of the net migration adjustment for Australia. The second largest impact came from adjustments to New South Wales' overseas migration, with 30% of net adjustment, followed by Western Australia, with 10%.

As at the national level, for all states and territories the adjustments to long-term arrivals were substantially larger than adjustments to long-term departures, which in turn were much larger than adjustments to permanent movement.

6.5 ADJUSTMENTS TO MOVEMENTS—2001-02



6.6 ORIGINAL AND ADJUSTED CATEGORIES OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS

ADJUSTMENTS.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>Original estimate</i>	<i>Changed to short-term</i>	<i>Changed from short-term</i>	<i>Net adjustment</i>	<i>Net adjustment</i>	<i>Adjusted estimate</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

2001-02	175 873	128 059	182 494	54 435	31.0	230 308
2002-03	184 095	p128 942	p177 595	p48 653	p26.4	p232 748
Quarters						
2001						
September	46 451	34 040	49 364	15 324	33.0	61 775
December	29 853	21 403	46 339	24 936	83.5	54 789
2002						
March	69 299	50 747	51 209	462	0.7	69 761
June	30 270	21 869	35 582	13 713	45.3	43 983
September	48 401	33 901	43 816	9 915	20.5	58 316
December	32 274	22 605	53 397	30 792	95.4	63 066
2003						
March	75 101	52 601	46 407	-6 194	-8.2	68 907
June	28 319	19 835	33 975	14 140	49.9	42 459
September	49 876	34 934	44 376	9 442	18.9	59 318

LONG-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

2001-02	92 071	46 942	122 400	75 458	82.0	167 529
2002-03	86 211	p42 664	p120 247	p77 583	p90.0	p163 794
Quarters						
2001						
September	23 388	11 791	34 376	22 585	96.6	45 973
December	18 180	8 889	29 457	20 568	113.1	38 748
2002						
March	29 466	15 755	30 148	14 393	48.8	43 859
June	21 037	10 507	28 419	17 912	85.1	38 949
September	21 705	10 741	34 820	24 079	110.9	45 784
December	17 784	8 801	32 301	23 500	132.1	41 284
2003						
March	27 134	13 428	25 959	12 531	46.2	39 665
June	19 588	9 694	27 167	17 473	89.2	37 061
September	20 022	9 908	34 603	24 695	123.3	44 717

LONG-TERM ARRIVALS

2001-02	264 471	128 059	182 494	54 435	20.6	318 906
2002-03	279 879	p128 942	p177 595	p48 653	p17.4	p328 532
Quarters						
2001						
September	65 926	34 040	49 364	15 324	23.2	81 250
December	59 021	21 403	46 339	24 936	42.2	83 957
2002						
March	91 783	50 747	51 209	462	0.5	92 245
June	47 741	21 869	35 582	13 713	28.7	61 454
September	70 173	33 901	43 816	9 915	14.1	80 088
December	62 943	22 605	53 397	30 792	48.9	93 735
2003						
March	98 397	52 601	46 407	-6194	-6.3	92 203
June	48 366	19 835	33 975	14 140	29.2	62 506
September	73 001	34 934	44 376	9 442	12.9	82 443

6.6 ORIGINAL AND ADJUSTED CATEGORIES OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS *continued*

ADJUSTMENTS.....

Period	Original estimate	Changed to short-term	Changed from short-term	Net adjustment.....		Adjusted estimate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.
LONG-TERM DEPARTURES						
2001-02	171 446	46 942	122 400	75 458	44.0	246 904
2002-03	169 105	p42 664	p120 247	p77 583	p45.9	p246 688
Quarters						
2001						
September	41 477	11 791	34 376	22 585	54.5	64 062
December	41 695	8 889	29 457	20 568	49.3	62 263
2002						
March	48 909	15 755	30 148	14 393	29.4	63 302
June	39 365	10 507	28 419	17 912	45.5	57 277
September	41 461	10 741	34 820	24 079	58.1	65 540
December	44 124	8 801	32 301	23 500	53.3	67 624
2003						
March	46 557	13 428	25 959	12 531	26.9	59 088
June	36 963	9 694	27 167	17 473	47.3	54 436
September	40 300	9 908	34 603	24 695	61.3	64 995
NET LONG-TERM MOVEMENT						
2001-02	93 025	81 117	60 094	-21 023	-22.6	72 002
2002-03	110 774	p86 278	p57 348	p-28 930	p-26.1	p81 844
Quarters						
2001						
September	24 449	22 249	14 988	-7 261	-29.7	17 188
December	17 326	12 514	16 882	4 368	25.2	21 694
2002						
March	42 874	34 992	21 061	-13 931	-32.5	28 943
June	8 376	11 362	7 163	-4 199	-50.1	4 177
September	28 712	23 160	8 996	-14 164	-49.3	14 548
December	18 819	13 804	21 096	7 292	38.7	26 111
2003						
March	51 840	39 173	20 448	-18 725	-36.1	33 115
June	11 403	10 141	6 808	3 333	29.2	8 070
September	32 701	25 026	9 773	15 253	46.6	17 448

6.7 ORIGINAL AND ADJUSTED CATEGORIES OF PERMANENT MOVEMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS—2001–02(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Original estimate</i>	<i>Adjustment(b).....</i>	<i>Adjusted estimate</i>
	no.	no. %	no.
PERMANENT ARRIVALS			
2001–02	88 900	-4 487 -5.0	84 413
Quarters			
2001			
September	22 833	-1 273 -5.6	21 560
December	21 348	-1 152 -5.4	20 196
2002			
March	22 163	-1 015 -4.6	21 148
June	22 556	-1 047 -4.6	21 509
PERMANENT DEPARTURES			
2001–02	48 241	-2 382 -4.9	45 859
Quarters			
2001			
September	11 632	-596 -5.1	11 036
December	11 222	-521 -4.6	10 701
2002			
March	14 449	-713 -4.9	13 736
June	10 938	-552 -5.0	10 386
NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT(b)			
2001–02	40 659	-2 105 -5.2	38 554
Quarters			
2001			
September	11 201	-677 -6.0	10 524
December	10 126	-631 -6.2	9 495
2002			
March	7 714	-302 -3.9	7 412
June	11 618	-495 -4.3	11 123

(a) Adjustments to permanent movement are not calculated for preliminary adjustments. Revised adjustments have not yet been calculated for 2002–03.

(b) Adjustments are calculated for permanent arrivals and permanent departures without distinguishing between movements to and from other categories of movement.

6.8 MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS, Components, States and territories—2001–02(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
PERMANENT ARRIVALS ADJUSTMENT (b)									
2001–02	-1 597	-911	-932	-105	-887	-14	-24	-17	-4 487
Quarters									
2001									
September	-470	-240	-238	-29	-271	-5	-13	-7	-1 273
December	-390	-210	-286	-23	-227	-5	-4	-7	-1 152
2002									
March	-360	-235	-213	-21	-178	-4	-3	-1	-1 015
June	-377	-226	-195	-32	-211	—	-4	-2	-1 047
PERMANENT DEPARTURES ADJUSTMENT (b)									
2001–02	-1 403	-401	-311	-56	-165	-8	-10	-28	-2 382
Quarters									
2001									
September	-351	-103	-81	-12	-42	-1	-1	-5	-596
December	-293	-97	-70	-9	-46	-2	-1	-3	-521
2002									
March	-416	-123	-93	-19	-42	-3	-4	-13	-713
June	-343	-78	-67	-16	-35	-2	-4	-7	-552
ADJUSTMENT FROM LONG-TERM ARRIVALS TO SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS									
2001–02	53 934	29 462	23 140	4 290	12 591	856	976	2 810	128 059
Quarters									
2001									
September	14 286	7 840	6 231	1 158	3 151	162	317	895	34 040
December	10 346	4 048	3 718	514	2 124	122	166	365	21 403
2002									
March	19 374	13 554	8 724	2 063	5 185	440	295	1 112	50 747
June	9 928	4 020	4 467	555	2 131	132	198	438	21 869
ADJUSTMENT FROM SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS TO LONG-TERM ARRIVALS									
2001–02	79 734	34 155	36 277	5 832	19 921	1 444	2 504	2 627	182 494
Quarters									
2001									
September	21 445	8 659	10 430	1 514	5 497	318	750	751	49 364
December	20 655	8 263	9 310	1 597	4 938	407	597	572	46 339
2002									
March	22 401	10 769	8 924	1 680	5 512	463	706	754	51 209
June	15 233	6 464	7 613	1 041	3 974	256	451	550	35 582

(a) State and territory adjustments to overseas migration are produced on a revised basis only. Revised adjustments are not yet available for 2002–03.

(b) Adjustments are calculated for permanent arrivals and permanent departures without distinguishing between movements to and from other categories of movement.

6.8 MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS, Components, States and territories—2001–02(a) *continued*

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ADJUSTMENT FROM LONG-TERM DEPARTURES TO SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES									
2001–02	16 777	11 259	8 570	2 361	4 894	586	333	2 162	46 942
Quarters									
2001									
September	4 180	2 877	2 249	575	1 156	131	94	529	11 791
December	3 264	2 006	1 730	402	908	96	70	413	8 889
2002									
March	5 606	3 859	2 736	849	1 598	242	93	772	15 755
June	3 727	2 517	1 855	535	1 232	117	76	448	10 507
ADJUSTMENT FROM SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES TO LONG-TERM DEPARTURES									
2001–02	49 312	29 439	19 464	5 537	13 839	1 343	1 336	2 129	122 400
Quarters									
2001									
September	13 921	8 695	5 052	1 524	3 769	387	407	621	34 376
December	11 489	6 889	5 340	1 188	3 530	230	300	491	29 457
2002									
March	12 392	7 029	4 844	1 630	3 065	362	299	526	30 148
June	11 510	6 826	4 228	1 195	3 475	364	330	491	28 419
NET ADJUSTMENT									
2001–02	-6 929	-13 997	1 622	-1 683	-2 337	-175	511	-139	-23 128
Quarters									
2001									
September	-2 701	-5 136	1 239	-610	-496	-104	108	-238	-7 938
December	1 987	-781	1 766	283	11	148	198	125	3 737
2002									
March	-3 703	-6 067	-2 028	-1 166	-1 276	-98	206	-100	-14 233
June	-2 512	-2 013	645	-190	-576	-121	-1	74	-4 694

(a) State and territory adjustments to overseas migration are produced on a revised basis only. Revised adjustments are not yet available for 2002–03.

CHAPTER 7

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The movement of people across states and territories is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It has an impact on population growth at the state or territory level, along with international migration and natural increase. During 2002–03, 398,500 people were estimated to have moved interstate, 4% more than in the previous financial year. This chapter examines interstate migration estimates as used in resident population estimates.

7.1 TOTAL INTERSTATE MIGRATION



RECENT TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

There were an average 366,500 interstate moves per year over the ten years to June 2003. The pattern of movement since June 1993 has been mainly northward and westward, with Queensland and Western Australia the only states to record average net gains over this period (28,000 and 870 persons per year respectively).

Queensland has recorded consistent gains from all other states and territories, with the state's net gains increasing over the last five years from a low of 16,700 in 1998–99 to 39,200 in 2002–03. An October 2000 survey on the mobility of the population of Queensland found that the main reason for moving was most commonly employment, closely followed by accessibility.¹

Although Western Australia has recorded net interstate migration losses since 2000, the state recorded an average gain over the ten years to June 2003 due to gains in the earlier part of the decade. Over this period, Western Australia has recorded average gains from all states and territories, except Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory.

¹ Includes 'education', 'be close to family or friends', and 'better lifestyle' responses. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Mobility, Queensland, October 2000* (cat. no. 3237.3).

RECENT TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

The other states and territories recorded average net losses in the ten years to June 2003. Annual losses were consistently recorded by New South Wales, mostly through large movements to Queensland, and also to Victoria in recent years. However New South Wales recorded average annual gains from South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. South Australia recorded average annual losses to all states and territories except Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and Tasmania recorded consistent losses to all other states and territories except New South Wales. Victoria recorded large net losses in the early 1990s, but since 1998 has moved to a situation of net interstate migration gain. Net interstate migration to the territories has fluctuated considerably.

The largest interstate flows in the decade to June 2003 were between the three most populous states: New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The most common move was from New South Wales to Queensland (an average 52,200 or 14% of all moves per year). This flow was much greater than the next largest flows, from Queensland to New South Wales (an average 36,600 or 10% of all moves per year). Moves from Victoria to Queensland, from Victoria to New South Wales, and from New South Wales to Victoria all averaged 6% of moves per year.

There was also a high level of movement between the most populous states and the other states and territories. Migrants from South Australia and Tasmania were most likely to move to Victoria. Similarly migrants to South Australia and Tasmania were most likely to come from neighbouring Victoria, and migrants to the Northern Territory from neighbouring Queensland. There was a high degree of movement between the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding New South Wales. Queensland was the most popular destination for people moving from the Northern Territory, but also from Western Australia. Migrants to Western Australia were most likely to come from New South Wales.

7.2 INTERSTATE MOVERS, Average per year—1993–94 to 2002–03

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....									
<i>State or territory of arrival</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	<i>Total arrivals(a)</i>
NSW	..	23 448	36 610	6 785	7 578	2 723	2 677	10 954	90 789
Vic.	23 521	..	17 435	8 448	7 089	3 972	2 314	2 421	65 204
Qld	52 203	23 812	..	7 336	7 683	3 942	5 550	3 773	104 307
SA	6 675	7 689	5 307	..	3 156	953	3 143	779	27 702
WA	8 214	7 356	6 811	3 589	..	1 681	2 762	940	31 397
Tas.	2 766	3 184	2 781	944	1 509	..	354	293	11 831
NT	2 949	2 653	4 566	2 973	2 528	373	..	463	16 510
ACT	10 764	2 374	2 754	950	959	387	540	..	18 735
Total departures(b)	107 108	70 521	76 270	31 025	30 529	14 032	17 342	19 625	366 534
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-16 320	62 830	28 037	-3 323	868	-2 201	-832	-890	..

(a) Includes Other Territories.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION 2002–03

During 2002–03, 398,500 people are estimated to have moved interstate. Only three states, Queensland (39,200 persons), Tasmania (1,900) and Victoria (30) recorded net gains through interstate migration in the 2002–03 period. All other states and territories experienced net interstate migration losses of varying magnitude, with the largest loss recorded by New South Wales (31,800 persons).

Queensland's net interstate migration gain in 2002–03 was 26% larger than the state's gain in the previous financial year, 2001–02 (31,200), which in turn was 56% larger than the gain in 2000–01 (20,000). Queensland interstate migration gain in 2002–03 was 20% lower than the state's record net gain one decade ago in 1992–93 (49,200).

For the fifth consecutive year, Victoria recorded a net interstate gain in 2002–03. However this gain was only marginal (28 persons), and was 99% lower than the gain experienced in the previous financial year. However, nearly a decade ago the state experienced a record loss (–29,200 in 1993–94).

In 2002–03, New South Wales, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory experienced an increased net interstate migration loss compared to the previous financial year. South Australia and Western Australia experienced smaller losses than in 2001–02. Tasmania moved from a situation of net interstate migration loss in 2001–02 to a gain of 1,900 persons in 2002–03.

7.3 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1993–94 to 2002–03

	STATE OR TERRITORY.....							
Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
1993–94	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	-875	-426
1994–95	-13 478	-22 020	40 225	-7 070	5 101	-2 656	384	-486
1995–96	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656
1996–97	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470
1997–98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982
1998–99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506
1999–2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91
2000–01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407
2001–02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044
2002–03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644
Average 1994–2003	-16 320	-5 318	28 037	-3 323	868	-2 201	-832	-890

POPULATION FLOWS 2002–03

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for Australians moving interstate, receiving the largest number of arrivals during 2002–03 (120,200). New South Wales and Victoria followed with 93,400 and 74,200 arrivals respectively.

POPULATION FLOWS 2002–03 *continued*

Over half of Queensland arrivals during 2002–03 came from New South Wales (53%), followed by Victoria (21%), Western Australia (7%) and South Australia (6%). New South Wales arrivals most commonly came from Queensland (41%), Victoria (26%) and the Australian Capital Territory (12%). Migrants to Victoria came mostly from New South Wales (37%), Queensland (27%), South Australia (12%) and Western Australia (11%), while Western Australia's arrivals were from New South Wales (27%), Victoria (24%), Queensland (22%) and South Australia (11%).

The most popular moves were between the three largest states: Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The highest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (63,900 persons). The counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales was the second highest flow (38,000 persons), and the third largest flow was from New South Wales to Victoria (27,600 persons). The largest net flow of 26,000 persons was from New South Wales to Queensland, and the second largest net movement (5,600 persons) was from Victoria to Queensland.

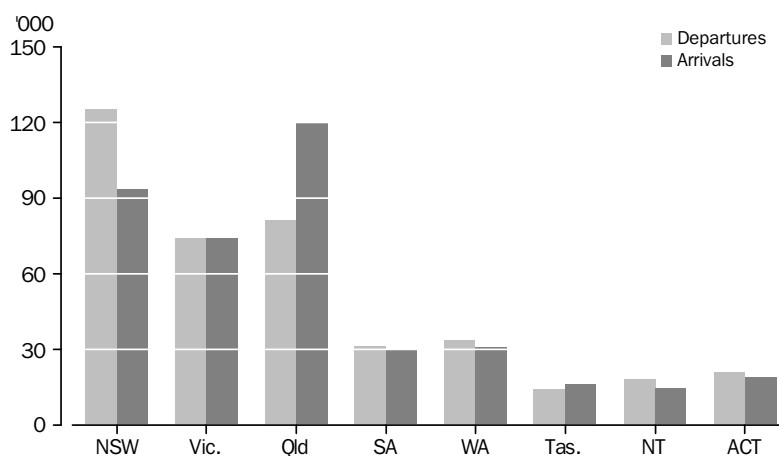
The less populous states and territories most commonly experienced movements to and from the more populous states in 2002–03, and between adjacent states and territories. Migrants to South Australia and Tasmania were most likely to come from neighbouring Victoria. Western Australians were more likely to move to Queensland than any other state or territory and Western Australia was most likely to receive interstate migrants from New South Wales. The Northern Territory's highest number of interstate migrants were from Queensland, which was also the most popular destination for people from the Northern Territory. There was a high degree of movement between the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding New South Wales.

7.4 INTERSTATE MOVERS—2002–03

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....								
<i>State or territory of arrival</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total arrivals</i>
NSW	..	24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	93 405
Vic.	27 570	..	19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	74 204
Qld	63 921	25 272	..	7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	120 246
SA	7 557	8 332	5 719	..	3 436	949	3 028	835	29 856
WA	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373	..	1 419	2 623	851	30 898
Tas.	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737	..	406	413	16 006
NT	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371	..	413	14 757
ACT	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562	..	19 082
Total departures	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
<i>Net</i>	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..

POPULATION FLOWS 2002–03 *continued*

Relative to their population size, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory experienced large population flows. However, since arrivals and departures largely balanced each other out, the territories' net interstate migration remained small. Queensland was the most popular destination for migrants from the Northern Territory (35%), and conversely, Queensland supplied the highest proportion of the Northern Territory's interstate arrivals (29%). More than half of those moving from the Australian Capital Territory went to New South Wales (55%), and a similarly high proportion of arrivals to the Australian Capital Territory came from New South Wales (58%).

7.5 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2002–03

TOTAL NET MIGRATION 2002–03

Net interstate migration and net overseas migration are added together in order to give total net migration to each state and territory. Queensland and Victoria experienced the largest gains from total net migration in 2002–03 (62,000 and 33,800 respectively), having gained through both interstate and overseas migration. Tasmania also experienced gains in both interstate and overseas migration, but to a smaller extent with a total net migration of 2,600 people. Gains through overseas migration to New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia more than offset these states' losses through interstate migration, also resulting in total net migration gains. In the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, where overseas migration was insufficient to offset net interstate migration losses, total net migration losses were recorded.

Adding net interstate migration and net overseas migration allows an assessment of the contribution of total net migration to the population of each state and territory. Total net migration contributed more than half the total population growth in Queensland (72%), Tasmania (57%), Victoria (56%), and Western Australia (55%), while natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was the main contributor to population growth in New South Wales and South Australia (75% and 64% respectively). Natural increase offset total net migration losses in the Australian Capital Territory, while in the Northern Territory total net migration losses were not offset by natural increase, causing a negative population change in 2002–03.

TOTAL NET MIGRATION 2002–03 *continued***7.6 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE—2002–03(a)**

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Total net migration</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Population change</i>
New South Wales	-31 790	44 873	13 083	39 451	52 534
Victoria	28	33 809	33 837	26 329	60 166
Queensland	39 207	22 813	62 020	23 783	85 803
South Australia	-1 497	4 679	3 182	5 543	8 725
Western Australia	-2 810	17 964	15 154	12 573	27 727
Tasmania	1 895	655	2 550	1 932	4 482
Northern Territory	-3 389	242	-3 147	2 833	-314
Australian Capital Territory	-1 644	285	-1 359	2 697	1 338

(a) Net overseas migration, total net migration and population change are preliminary for 2002–03.

POPULATION TURNOVER 2002–03

An alternative to using net migration and migration flows to analyse the impact of migration is to use population turnover (the sum of interstate arrivals and departures and all permanent and long-term overseas arrivals and departures expressed as a proportion of the resident population). The levels of net migration and total migration flows reveal much about the interaction between various states and territories, but may conceal the true impact of migration where in-migration and out-migration offset each other, and may produce only a small net result despite large movements of people. Further, the relative size of the population base that is affected by the moves is an important consideration.

In 2002–03, the largest population turnover occurred in the two territories. The population turnover of the Northern Territory was 19% of its resident population. This high level of mobility may reflect a high level of temporary and fixed-term employment. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded high population turnover (17%), probably due to the movement of Commonwealth employees and students from interstate and overseas studying in Canberra. Among the states, Queensland experienced the highest population turnover (8%), followed by Tasmania (7%). The population of South Australia was least mobile, with the lowest population turnover (5.7%).

POPULATION TURNOVER 2002–03 *continued***7.7 NET MIGRATION, POPULATION FLOW AND POPULATION TURNOVER—2001–02(a)**

State or territory	Net migration.....		Population	Population
	no.(b)	%(c)	flow	turnover
			no.(d)	%(e)
New South Wales	19 981	0.3	506 285	7.6
Victoria	24 620	0.5	298 092	6.1
Queensland	57 689	1.6	308 675	8.3
South Australia	1 196	0.1	87 048	5.7
Western Australia	10 585	0.5	137 503	7.1
Tasmania	-1 205	-0.3	33 641	7.1
Northern Territory	-1 941	-1.0	39 331	19.8
Australian Capital Territory	-346	-0.1	53 626	16.7

(a) Components of net overseas migration are not available by state and territory for 2002–03.

(b) Net interstate and overseas migration.

(c) Net migration as a proportion of the resident population of the state or territory at 31 December 2002.

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

(e) Population flow as a proportion of the resident population of the state or territory at 31 December 2002.

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS 2002–03

Young adults

The most mobile people in the population are young adults. Of people who moved in 2002–03, 36% were aged 20–34 years. Thereafter, the proportion of people moving interstate decreased with age.

In 2002–03, Queensland and Victoria were the only states to gain from net interstate movers aged 20–34 years, gaining 8,500 and 1,600 respectively. New South Wales recorded the largest net loss of people aged 20–34 years (6,000), followed by Western Australia (1,500), South Australia (1,000), the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (each 600) and Tasmania (300).

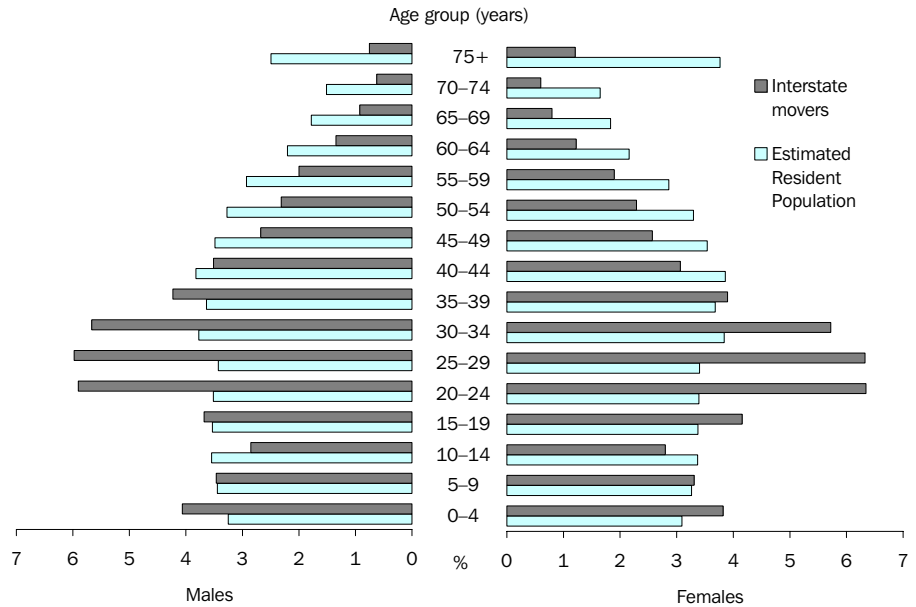
Older persons

Persons aged 65 years and over were less likely to move residence than other age groups, accounting for only 4.9% of total movers in 2002–03. Of the total Australian population in this age group, 0.8% made an interstate move during this year.

Queensland recorded the largest net gain of older persons through net interstate migration (2,700), reflecting its appeal as a retirement destination. Movers aged 65 years and over constituted 6.9% of Queensland's total net migration gain. The only other states to gain population from the migration of older persons were Tasmania (250) and Western Australia (70). The largest net loss of people in this age group was recorded by New South Wales (2,700).

Older persons *continued*

7.8 MOVERS AND ERP BY AGE AND SEX—2002–03



Median age of interstate migrants

In 2002–03 the median age of all interstate movers was 29 years. Interstate arrivals to the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory were the youngest, with median ages of 27 years each. Interstate arrivals under the age of 35 years comprised 70% of all arrivals to both the Northern Territory and to the Australian Capital Territory.

Tasmania (32 years) and Queensland (30 years) had the highest median ages of interstate arrivals, with 23% and 18% respectively being over 50 years of age. In these states, and in Western Australia, the median age of arrivals was higher than the median age of departures.

Those departing the Northern Territory, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest median age (28 years each), while those departing the other five states, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia had the highest median age (29 years each). Interstate departures aged over 50 years comprised 17% of all departures in New South Wales, and 16% each in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania. Of those departing the Northern Territory 67% were aged under 35 years, and 66% of interstate departures from Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory were aged under 35 years.

7.9 ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
ARRIVALS									
1983	62 532	46 585	68 755	21 766	22 225	7 687	10 734	13 729	254 013
1984	64 448	45 210	58 824	21 174	21 266	8 334	10 855	14 833	244 944
1985	70 180	47 586	65 469	21 470	23 970	9 185	11 476	17 493	266 829
1986	73 405	50 191	72 014	23 654	31 096	9 664	14 622	19 587	294 233
1987	76 119	52 789	78 466	22 025	28 543	8 776	14 745	18 886	300 349
1988	82 739	58 965	91 835	27 041	30 337	9 715	14 062	19 752	334 446
1989	81 031	61 601	112 569	29 289	33 382	11 846	16 717	19 352	365 787
1990	78 089	59 089	104 859	27 289	29 972	13 259	15 729	19 356	347 642
1991	82 070	51 863	96 359	27 981	25 411	11 696	15 646	19 558	330 584
1992	84 838	52 384	98 378	26 746	25 225	10 643	15 314	18 959	332 487
1993	91 438	56 866	118 967	26 122	29 634	11 151	17 405	19 699	371 282
1994	80 372	46 970	107 060	24 745	28 466	9 547	15 612	16 788	329 560
1995	87 971	54 787	112 261	24 532	31 904	10 196	18 409	18 972	359 032
1996	82 869	56 265	105 862	25 833	32 828	10 531	16 950	18 257	349 395
1997	95 193	65 822	100 236	29 331	34 784	11 400	18 888	18 291	374 024
1998	92 050	67 739	95 574	28 696	33 463	11 039	17 267	17 909	363 815
1999	90 677	67 372	93 716	28 520	31 414	11 993	16 235	18 519	358 524
2000	93 670	70 946	96 503	27 600	30 742	11 954	16 265	19 735	367 494
2001	97 189	73 537	101 345	29 003	30 514	12 729	16 123	20 210	380 940
2002r	94 489	74 393	110 266	28 904	28 956	12 913	14 594	19 584	384 099
2003	93 405	74 204	120 246	29 856	30 898	16 006	14 757	19 082	398 454
DEPARTURES									
1983	79 713	51 721	47 924	22 094	20 715	8 901	10 204	12 741	254 013
1984	74 715	48 550	48 865	20 621	20 534	7 639	10 129	13 891	244 944
1985	79 508	53 385	52 549	23 787	22 000	8 408	10 868	16 324	266 829
1986	85 867	63 392	55 514	25 071	21 668	9 802	15 115	17 804	294 233
1987	85 643	65 896	58 746	26 002	21 967	10 284	14 865	16 946	300 349
1988	96 079	73 388	64 115	28 281	26 063	11 639	17 191	17 690	334 446
1989	119 005	74 106	65 506	29 510	28 365	11 643	18 186	19 466	365 787
1990	114 072	66 918	66 757	27 541	26 960	10 469	16 899	18 026	347 642
1991	99 276	66 716	66 650	26 436	27 202	10 880	16 798	16 626	330 584
1992	98 645	70 811	64 279	27 404	26 539	10 932	16 283	17 594	332 487
1993	108 973	82 254	69 805	31 332	29 786	12 645	18 104	18 383	371 282
1994	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
1995	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 032
1996	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
1997	105 854	72 017	80 631	32 649	30 124	14 725	17 134	20 761	374 024
1998	104 299	68 009	78 150	30 692	30 236	14 672	17 739	19 891	363 815
1999	103 727	64 845	77 034	30 151	31 118	15 310	17 188	19 025	358 524
2000	107 944	65 727	78 050	31 131	32 929	14 586	17 172	19 826	367 494
2001	113 504	68 374	81 321	31 421	33 624	14 865	17 715	19 803	380 940
2002r	118 919	70 025	79 065	30 506	33 341	14 425	17 190	20 628	384 099
2003	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) The method of estimating interstate migration for 2001–02 has been revised based on a comparison between 1996 and 2001 Census data.

7.9 ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NET									
1983	-17 181	-5 136	20 831	-328	1 510	-1 214	530	988	..
1984	-10 267	-3 340	9 959	553	732	695	726	942	..
1985	-9 328	-5 799	12 920	-2 317	1 970	777	608	1 169	..
1986	-12 462	-13 201	16 500	-1 417	9 428	-138	-493	1 783	..
1987	-9 524	-13 107	19 720	-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	-12 505	47 063	-221	5 017	203	-1 469	-114	..
1990	-35 983	-7 829	38 102	-252	3 012	2 790	-1 170	1 330	..
1991	-17 206	-14 853	29 709	1 545	-1 791	816	-1 152	2 932	..
1992	-13 807	-18 427	34 099	-658	-1 314	-289	-969	1 365	..
1993	-17 535	-25 388	49 162	-5 210	-152	-1 494	-699	1 316	..
1994	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	-875	-426	..
1995	-13 478	-22 020	40 225	-7 070	5 101	-2 656	384	-486	..
1996	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656	..
1997	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470	..
1998	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982	..
1999	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	..
2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
2001	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
2002r	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
2003	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..

7.10 ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, By state or territory of arrival and departure

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

State or territory of arrival	Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total arrivals(a)
NSW	1993	..	26 219	36 369	6 652	7 071	2 756	2 773	9 598	91 438
	1998	..	23 288	37 504	6 842	7 438	2 791	2 898	11 274	92 050
	2001	..	24 358	39 316	7 362	8 865	2 893	2 878	11 446	97 189
	2002	..	24 222	37 943	6 795	8 238	2 697	2 761	11 833	94 489
	2003	..	24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	93 405
Vic.	1993	20 932	..	14 031	8 227	5 863	3 336	1 966	2 511	56 866
	1998	24 174	..	18 186	8 983	7 225	4 157	2 367	2 641	67 739
	2001	26 541	..	19 315	9 483	8 453	4 544	2 610	2 574	73 537
	2002	27 620	..	19 428	9 073	8 431	4 667	2 530	2 644	74 393
	2003	27 570	..	19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	74 204
Qld	1993	56 956	32 080	..	7 983	8 316	3 741	5 854	4 037	118 967
	1998	48 271	21 192	..	6 223	7 063	3 996	5 358	3 459	95 574
	2001	53 423	20 839	..	6 674	7 597	3 885	5 371	3 528	101 345
	2002	58 722	22 571	..	7 160	8 444	3 887	5 635	3 847	110 266
	2003	63 921	25 272	..	7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	120 246
SA	1993	6 655	7 530	4 318	..	3 124	838	3 020	637	26 122
	1998	6 782	7 826	5 525	..	3 300	1 077	3 417	769	28 696
	2001	7 080	7 979	5 422	..	3 381	1 082	3 288	766	29 003
	2002	7 521	7 790	5 573	..	3 426	886	2 934	774	28 904
	2003	7 557	8 332	5 719	..	3 436	949	3 028	835	29 856
WA	1993	7 724	7 342	5 526	3 415	..	1 298	3 381	948	29 634
	1998	8 888	7 769	7 255	3 747	..	1 858	2 893	979	33 463
	2001	8 451	6 849	6 649	3 323	..	1 657	2 666	778	30 514
	2002	7 910	7 073	6 061	3 123	..	1 550	2 396	843	28 956
	2003	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373	..	1 419	2 623	851	30 898
Tas.	1993	2 667	3 390	2 425	915	1 046	..	447	261	11 151
	1998	2 406	2 970	2 600	862	1 577	..	355	269	11 039
	2001	3 030	3 373	2 954	954	1 714	..	371	332	12 729
	2002	3 129	3 522	3 064	1 000	1 573	..	336	289	12 913
	2003	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737	..	406	413	16 006
NT	1993	3 209	2 611	4 341	3 221	3 284	348	..	391	17 405
	1998	3 069	2 737	4 556	3 184	2 795	418	..	500	17 267
	2001	3 047	2 568	4 694	2 613	2 448	378	..	362	16 123
	2002	2 635	2 410	4 061	2 479	2 302	309	..	398	14 594
	2003	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371	..	413	14 757
ACT	1993	10 830	3 082	2 795	919	1 082	328	663	..	19 699
	1998	10 693	2 220	2 514	851	796	375	448	..	17 909
	2001	11 854	2 386	2 951	1 005	1 044	418	515	..	20 210
	2002	11 382	2 437	2 935	876	927	429	598	..	19 584
	2003	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562	..	19 082
Total departures(a)	1993	108 973	82 254	69 805	31 332	29 786	12 645	18 104	18 383	371 282
	1998	104 299	68 009	78 150	30 692	30 236	14 672	17 739	19 891	363 815
	2001	113 504	68 374	81 321	31 421	33 624	14 865	17 715	19 803	380 940
	2002	118 919	70 025	79 065	30 506	33 341	14 425	17 190	20 628	384 099
	2003	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454

(a) Includes Other Territories.

7.11 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, By state or territory—2002–03

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
0–4	7 176	5 594	9 812	2 438	2 528	1 215	1 164	1 482	31 409
5–9	6 012	4 673	8 933	2 033	2 234	1 044	1 001	1 044	26 974
10–14	4 920	4 001	7 533	1 683	1 742	924	803	903	22 509
15–19	7 037	6 006	9 129	2 440	2 031	1 068	1 199	2 306	31 216
20–24	12 387	9 833	12 621	3 446	3 623	1 547	2 331	3 007	48 795
25–29	12 526	9 913	12 592	3 575	4 095	1 651	2 126	2 548	49 026
30–34	10 984	9 008	12 839	3 297	3 863	1 588	1 699	2 103	45 381
35–39	7 285	6 097	9 879	2 452	2 801	1 204	1 160	1 517	32 395
40–44	5 777	4 668	8 288	2 092	2 141	1 142	927	1 168	26 203
45–49	4 737	3 625	6 498	1 721	1 667	1 008	796	846	20 898
50–54	4 164	3 080	5 923	1 466	1 334	1 041	632	704	18 344
55–59	3 513	2 469	5 407	1 234	1 012	954	453	479	15 521
60–64	2 331	1 592	3 769	706	702	663	214	267	10 244
65–69	1 577	1 128	2 640	438	404	401	87	180	6 855
70–74	1 126	932	1 723	316	289	255	69	162	4 872
75 and over	1 853	1 585	2 660	519	432	301	96	366	7 812
Total	93 405	74 204	120 246	29 856	30 898	16 006	14 757	19 082	398 454
Median age	28.7	28.5	29.8	29.0	29.0	31.7	27.1	26.6	28.9
DEPARTURES									
0–4	10 295	5 776	6 491	2 232	2 565	976	1 574	1 500	31 409
5–9	8 598	5 020	5 481	2 020	2 323	968	1 312	1 252	26 974
10–14	7 080	4 085	4 584	1 842	1 906	782	1 102	1 128	22 509
15–19	10 510	5 262	6 394	2 452	2 354	1 355	1 438	1 451	31 216
20–24	14 080	9 044	10 376	3 767	4 190	2 033	2 188	3 117	48 795
25–29	14 115	9 193	10 098	3 949	4 705	1 733	2 477	2 756	49 026
30–34	13 717	8 868	9 105	3 647	4 215	1 349	2 104	2 376	45 381
35–39	10 217	6 369	6 167	2 532	2 960	1 000	1 507	1 643	32 395
40–44	8 352	4 858	5 090	2 181	2 320	881	1 227	1 294	26 203
45–49	6 530	3 861	4 044	1 804	1 798	775	1 020	1 066	20 898
50–54	5 725	3 337	3 745	1 539	1 483	604	870	1 041	18 344
55–59	5 065	2 903	3 080	1 221	1 147	543	629	933	15 521
60–64	3 621	1 888	2 066	735	684	408	395	447	10 244
65–69	2 506	1 312	1 445	513	420	276	141	242	6 855
70–74	1 823	868	1 133	339	263	183	93	170	4 872
75 and over	2 961	1 532	1 740	580	375	245	69	310	7 812
Total	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
Median age	29.3	29.3	28.6	29.3	28.7	27.7	28.0	28.5	28.9

7.11 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, By state or territory—2002–03 *continued*

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NET									
0–4	-3 119	-182	3 321	206	-37	239	-410	-18	..
5–9	-2 586	-347	3 452	13	-89	76	-311	-208	..
10–14	-2 160	-84	2 949	-159	-164	142	-299	-225	..
15–19	-3 473	744	2 735	-12	-323	-287	-239	855	..
20–24	-1 693	789	2 245	-321	-567	-486	143	-110	..
25–29	-1 589	720	2 494	-374	-610	-82	-351	-208	..
30–34	-2 733	140	3 734	-350	-352	239	-405	-273	..
35–39	-2 932	-272	3 712	-80	-159	204	-347	-126	..
40–44	-2 575	-190	3 198	-89	-179	261	-300	-126	..
45–49	-1 793	-236	2 454	-83	-131	233	-224	-220	..
50–54	-1 561	-257	2 178	-73	-149	437	-238	-337	..
55–59	-1 552	-434	2 327	13	-135	411	-176	-454	..
60–64	-1 290	-296	1 703	-29	18	255	-181	-180	..
65–69	-929	-184	1 195	-75	-16	125	-54	-62	..
70–74	-697	64	590	-23	26	72	-24	-8	..
75 and over	-1 108	53	920	-61	57	56	27	56	..
Total	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..

INTRODUCTION

An important effect of migration into Australia is the impact on ethnic diversity caused by residents born overseas. At 30 June 2002, the estimated resident population of Australia was 19.6 million, an increase of 1.2% since 30 June 2001 and an average annual increase of 1.2% since 30 June 1997. An estimated 23% of Australia's resident population was born overseas, the same as at 30 June 2001 and continuing the historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population. Those born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born, followed by New Zealand, Italy, Viet Nam and China.

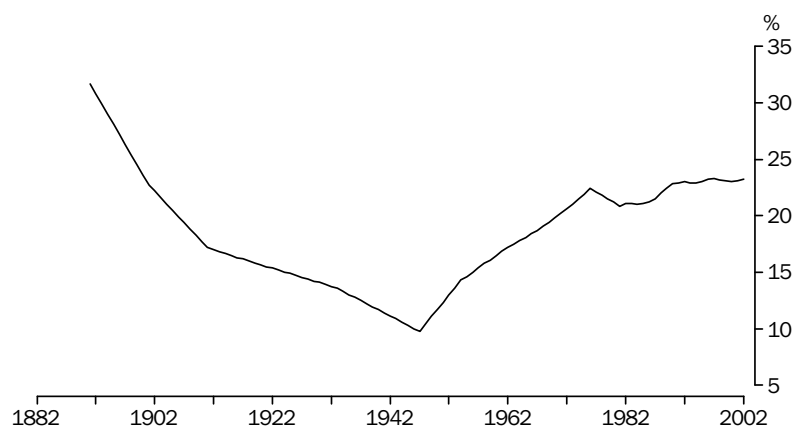
HISTORY

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

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

Further arrivals of migrants in the 1990s contributed to the increase in overseas-born population (4.6 million at 30 June 2002), but its proportion to total Australian population remained steady.

8.1 POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS(a)



(a) Census years only until 1981. Annual population estimates as at 30 June by country of birth from 1981 onwards.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

The proportion of Australia's population born overseas (23% at 30 June 2002) was the same or greater than in comparable countries that operate migration programs. The overseas-born population comprised 23% of the New Zealand population (2001 Census),¹ 18% of the Canadian population (2001 Census)² and 12% of the United States population (March 2002 Current Population Survey).³

Three separate countries each contributing over 1% to Australia's estimated resident population in 30 June 2002, were the United Kingdom (5.7%), New Zealand (2.1%), and Italy (1.2%). In the population of New Zealand in 2001 (3.7 million people), people born in the United Kingdom accounted for 6.1% of the total population. The other individual countries to provide more than 1% of New Zealand's population in 2001 were Australia (1.6%) and Samoa (1.3%). In Canada at the 2001 Census, the United Kingdom, China, Italy and India were the only countries of birth to comprise 1% or more each of Canada's population.

8.2 BIRTHPLACE OF IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS, SELECTED COUNTRIES

Birthplace	Australia(a).....		Canada(b).....		New Zealand(b).....		USA(c).....	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Europe and the Former USSR	2 339.8	12.1	2 296.3	7.7	295.9	7.9	4 548.0	1.6
United Kingdom	1 126.9	5.7	606.0	2.0	227.0	6.1	n.a.	n.a.
South-East Asia and North-East Asia	870.8	4.6	1 199.7	4.0	140.1	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
Total foreign-born	4 482.1	23.1	5 448.5	18.2	846.4	22.6	32 453.0	11.5

(a) 2002 ERP.

(b) 2001 Census.

(c) Estimates derived from the March 2002 Current Population Survey.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

At 30 June 2002, those born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.7% of the resident population. This group was more than double the New Zealand-born group (2.1%), which was the second largest. However, since 30 June 1982 the proportion of residents born in the United Kingdom has declined by an annual average of 0.6% from 30 June 1996, while the proportion of New Zealand-born residents has increased (by an annual average of 5.0% between 30 June 1997 and 30 June 2002).

¹ Statistics New Zealand web site, <<http://www.stats.govt.nz>>.² Statistics Canada web site, <<http://www.statcan.ca>>.³ US Census Bureau web site, <<http://www.census.gov>>.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN *continued*

The most rapidly growing groups from 1997 to 2002 were those born in Iraq (with an average annual increase of 8.3%) and South Africa (8.0%), followed by Samoa (5.7%), India (5.4%) and New Zealand (5.2%). The groups which grew by the largest number over those five years were those born in New Zealand (47,600), South Africa (15,200), China (14,700), India (13,600) and Iraq (5,300).

Well-established migrant groups from European countries recorded population declines over the five years from 1997 to 2002. Ukraine-born residents declined by an average annual rate of 3.2%, followed by Poland (-2.6%), Hungary (-2.0%), Italy (-1.9%) and Greece and Malta (both -1.5%).

AGE AND SEX

At 30 June 2002, the overseas-born living in Australia had a higher median age (46 years) than the Australian-born (32 years), that is, half the overseas-born were younger than 46 years and half were 46 years or older.

Only four birthplace groups, all in South-East Asia or North-East Asia, had median ages the same as or lower than those born in Australia. These were those born in Taiwan (28 years), Thailand (29 years) Indonesia (31 years) and South Korea (both 32 years). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures often include many long-term students who are in Australia temporarily.

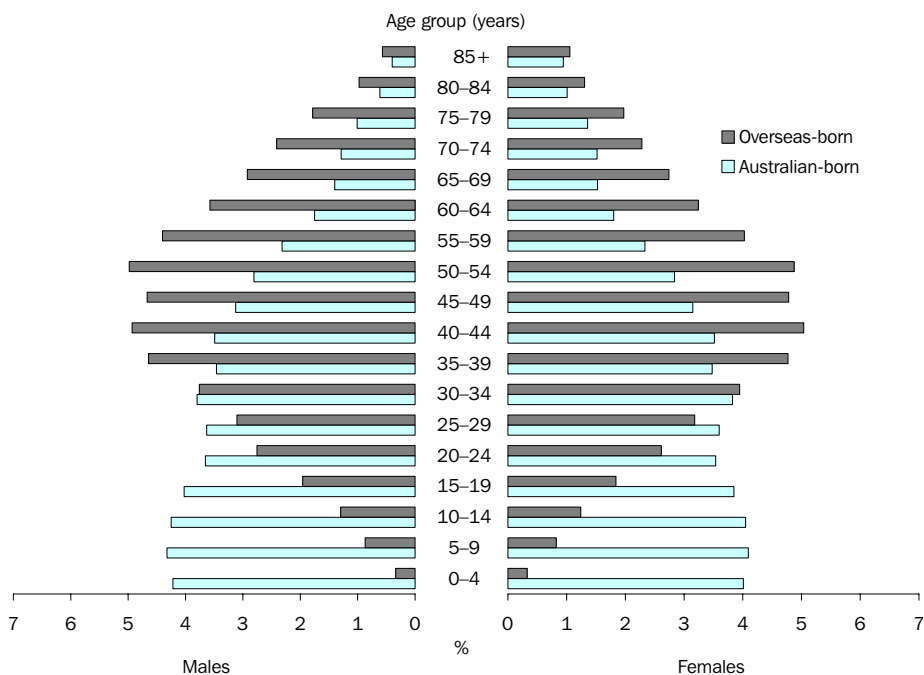
Some of the highest median ages are for birthplace groups from the early post-war migration streams to Australia, including Italy (63 years), Greece (60 years), Austria, the Netherlands (both 58 years) and Malta (56 years).

At 30 June 2002, there was a slightly higher proportion of males among the overseas-born than the Australian-born. Among the overseas-born the sex ratio was 100 males for every 100 females, while the sex ratio among Australian-born was 98 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio varied for different birthplace groups. Iraq (127), Iran (117), Austria (115), India (114) and Italy (111) had the highest ratio of males to females, while the Philippines (53), Thailand (56), Japan (58), the Russian Federation (67) and Papua New Guinea (85) had the lowest.

The age distribution of overseas-born Australians is considerably different from that of Australian-born residents. There were proportionally more Australian-born residents than overseas-born in the age groups from 0–4 years to 25–29 years, while the older age groups were all more highly represented by overseas-born residents. At 30 June 2002, 5% of overseas-born residents were aged 14 years or under, compared with 25% of Australian-born residents. Conversely, 18% of overseas-born residents were aged 65 years and over, compared with 11% of Australian-born residents.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

8.3 AGE AND SEX, Australian-born and overseas-born populations—30 June 2002



STATE DISTRIBUTION

At 30 June 2001¹, over half of the overseas-born population in Australia lived in New South Wales (36%) and Victoria (25%), although Western Australia's population had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%). The Tasmanian (11%) and Northern Territory (16%) populations had the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents of any state or territory.

In 2001, Western Australia had the highest proportion of people born in the United Kingdom (11.6%), whereas the highest proportion of New Zealand-born residents was in Queensland (3.8%).

In Victoria, there were higher proportions of residents born in Italy (2.0%), Greece (1.4%) and Viet Nam (1.3%) than any other state or territory. New South Wales had the highest proportion of Chinese-born (1.4%), whereas 1.0% of Northern Territory residents were Philippines-born.

¹ Post-censal country of birth estimates by state are not available as there is no reliable data on interstate migration by country of birth.

8.4 AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION AND OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION—30 June 2002

Country of birth	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES								
Australia	94.4	84.3	78.1	70.6	67.0	62.7	64.2	76.6
Born Overseas								
United Kingdom	0.7	1.7	3.8	7.8	8.9	11.8	11.6	5.8
New Zealand	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.1	2.2
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.1	4.9	1.3
Viet Nam	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan)	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8
Total Overseas	5.6	15.7	21.9	29.4	33.0	37.3	35.8	23.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	2 042 968	1 372 770	1 433 165	1 485 222	1 335 374	977 738	1 105 896	9 753 133
FEMALES								
Australia	94.4	84.6	77.5	70.2	67.2	65.3	69.1	76.9
Born Overseas								
United Kingdom	0.7	1.6	3.5	7.3	8.3	11.0	10.5	5.6
New Zealand	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.0
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.9	3.5	1.1
Viet Nam	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan)	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total Overseas	5.6	15.4	22.5	29.8	32.8	34.7	30.9	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	1 941 210	1 316 527	1 444 148	1 502 229	1 343 296	955 385	1 385 051	9 887 846
PERSONS								
Australia	94.4	84.4	77.8	70.4	67.1	64.0	67.0	76.8
Born Overseas								
United Kingdom	0.7	1.6	3.6	7.6	8.6	11.4	11.0	5.7
New Zealand	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	2.1
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	3.0	4.1	1.2
Viet Nam	0.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan)	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total Overseas	5.6	15.6	22.2	29.6	32.9	36.0	33.0	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	3 984 178	2 689 297	2 877 313	2 987 451	2 678 670	1 933 123	2 490 947	19 640 979

8.5 MEDIAN AGE, SEX RATIO AND POPULATION, Country of birth—30 June 2002

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>Sex ratio(a)</i>	<i>ERP</i>
Taiwan	28.3	90.0	28 754
Thailand	29.0	55.9	27 020
Indonesia	31.0	91.4	57 745
Korea, Republic of (South)	31.7	88.2	42 679
Australia	31.7	98.3	15 075 165
Japan	33.5	57.6	26 785
Papua New Guinea	33.9	84.8	25 988
Iraq	33.9	126.7	28 809
Singapore	34.6	88.7	37 916
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	35.9	97.4	75 638
Fiji	36.9	90.2	50 849
South Africa	37.4	99.7	95 295
New Zealand	37.5	106.0	413 734
Cambodia	37.9	91.8	25 533
Viet Nam	38.3	95.1	171 574
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38.4	103.7	27 364
Canada	38.6	94.4	31 050
Philippines	38.8	53.4	115 792
United States of America	39.2	106.9	60 155
Iran	39.5	117.3	21 498
Turkey	39.7	106.3	34 923
Malaysia	40.0	88.5	89 626
India	40.3	114.2	110 563
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	41.5	90.3	164 939
Sri Lanka	42.0	104.2	61 367
Lebanon	42.3	110.0	81 193
Chile	42.3	93.6	25 798
France	43.7	102.5	19 257
Russian Federation	45.5	66.8	17 491
Portugal	46.2	108.9	17 625
Mauritius	46.5	94.2	18 698
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	48.7	106.7	48 061
Ireland	49.5	108.6	55 934
Serbia and Montenegro	49.9	107.4	66 459
United Kingdom	52.4	102.3	1 123 901
Cyprus	52.9	101.7	21 878
Egypt	53.8	104.7	36 847
Croatia	54.5	110.4	58 330
Poland	54.7	88.5	63 260
Germany	55.9	95.2	117 051
Malta	56.3	108.5	51 090
Netherlands	57.7	108.4	90 400
Austria	58.2	115.1	21 138
Greece	60.1	102.4	131 236
Italy	62.7	111.1	235 168
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	46.4	99.8	4 565 814
Total	36.0	98.6	19 640 979

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

Where do overseas-born residents live?

The proportions of residents born in different countries varies markedly within states and territories in Australia. Although 21% of all people in Australia lived in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) at the 2001 Census, 74% of the Lebanon-born lived in Sydney SD, as did 70% of the Korea-born and 63% of Iraq-born. Melbourne SD, with 18% of all people in Australia, had 49% of all Sri Lanka-born people, as well as 48% of the Greece-born and 47% of the Turkey-born. Brisbane SD had 8.6% of the population but 32% of all Taiwan-born residents and 28% of all Papua New Guinea-born residents, while Perth SD, with 7.1% of Australia's population, was home to 29% of Singapore-born and 21% of Malaysia-born population.

8.6 STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS—30 June 2001

Country of birth	STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE.....								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Australia</i>	75.2	75.5	82.0	78.8	71.5	89.2	83.9	77.1	76.9
Born overseas									
United Kingdom	4.6	4.7	5.3	8.9	11.6	5.0	3.9	5.8	5.8
New Zealand	1.8	1.3	3.9	0.8	2.6	0.9	2.0	1.4	2.0
Italy	1.0	2.1	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2
Viet Nam	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.9
China (exc SARs & Taiwan)	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8
Greece	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7
Germany	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
Philippines	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
India	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5
Netherlands	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	24.8	24.6	18.0	21.2	28.6	10.8	16.1	22.9	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Statistical subdivisions (SSDs) with the highest representation of people from each of the five largest overseas-born birthplace groups at the 2001 Census are shown in the following table. SSDs with the highest proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom and New Zealand, the two largest birthplace groups, were located in quite different parts of the country.

All the top ten SSDs with the highest proportion of United Kingdom-born residents were in South Australia or Western Australia, and most of these were in Adelaide SD or Perth SD, whereas the highest concentrations of residents born in New Zealand were all in South-Eastern Queensland or regional Western Australia.

Where do overseas-born residents live? *continued*

In contrast, Italian-born and Viet Nam-born residents were more widely distributed, with Italian-born residents most highly represented in Melbourne SD, Sydney SD, Adelaide SD and regional New South Wales and Victoria, while high proportions of Viet Nam-born residents were found in Sydney SD, Melbourne SD, Adelaide SD and Canberra SD. China-born residents were the most highly concentrated of all the top five birthplace groups, with seven of the top ten SSDs in Sydney SD and the other three in Melbourne SD.

8.7 TOP FIVE BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Top ten Statistical Subdivisions(a)—2001 Census

<i>Rank, Country of birth</i>	<i>Statistical Subdivision</i>	<i>Statistical Division (SD), state/territory</i>	<i>Proportion of statistical subdivision born in this country %</i>
1 United Kingdom	Whyalla	Northern SD, SA	14.8
	North Metropolitan Perth	Perth SD, WA	13.3
	South West Metropolitan Perth	Perth SD, WA	13.1
	South East Metropolitan Perth	Perth SD, WA	12.8
	Northern Adelaide	Adelaide SD, SA	12.7
	Mandurah	South West SD, WA	12.3
	Fleurieu	Outer Adelaide SD, SA	11.6
	East Metropolitan Perth	Perth SD, WA	11.3
	Southern Adelaide	Adelaide SD, SA	10.8
	King	Lower Great Southern SD, WA	10.4
<i>Australia</i>	. .	5.8	
2 New Zealand	Gold Coast City Part B	Moreton SD, Qld	7.3
	Logan City	Brisbane SD, Qld	6.9
	Gold Coast City Part A	Brisbane SD, Qld	5.8
	Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	South Eastern SD, WA	5.4
	De Gray	Pilbara SD, WA	4.8
	Redland Shire	Brisbane SD, Qld	4.8
	Sunshine Coast	Moreton SD, Qld	4.7
	Redcliffe City	Brisbane SD, Qld	4.6
	Beaudesert Shire Part A	Brisbane SD, Qld	4.5
	Fortescue	Pilbara SD, WA	3.7
<i>Australia</i>	. .	1.9	

(a) Ranked according to proportion born in each country of each Statistical Subdivision's usual resident census count. Not including Statistical Subdivisions with 10,000 or less usual residents at the 2001 Census.

8.7 TOP FIVE BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Top ten Statistical Subdivisions(a)—2001 Census *continued*

Rank, Country of birth	Statistical Subdivision	Statistical Division (SD), State/territory	Proportion of statistical subdivision born in this country %
3 Italy	Moreland City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	8.7
	Inner Western Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	5.5
	Northern Middle Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	5.0
	Northern Outer Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	4.4
	Lower Murrumbidgee	Murrumbidgee SD, NSW	4.4
	Eastern Adelaide	Adelaide SD, SA	4.4
	Western Adelaide	Adelaide SD, SA	3.5
	Western Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	3.5
	Hume City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	2.8
	East Ovens-Murray	Ovens-Murray SD, Vic.	2.8
	Australia	. .	1.2
4 Viet Nam	Fairfield-Liverpool	Sydney SD, NSW	8.7
	Greater Dandenong City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	8.4
	Western Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	5.9
	Canterbury-Bankstown	Sydney SD, NSW	4.9
	Western Adelaide	Adelaide SD, SA	2.3
	Central Western Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	2.0
	Inner Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	1.8
	Inner Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	1.7
	Gungahlin-Hall	Canberra SD, ACT	1.7
	Northern Adelaide	Adelaide SD, SA	1.3
	Australia	. .	0.8
5 China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	Inner Western Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	5.3
	Central Western Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	4.4
	Canterbury-Bankstown	Sydney SD, NSW	4.1
	St George-Sutherland	Sydney SD, NSW	3.2
	Eastern Middle Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	2.8
	Lower Northern Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	2.7
	Inner Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	2.1
	Greater Dandenong City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	1.9
	Central Northern Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	1.8
	Boroondara City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	1.7
	Australia	. .	0.8
Total overseas-born	Greater Dandenong City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	54.3
	Fairfield-Liverpool	Sydney SD, NSW	48.7
	Canterbury-Bankstown	Sydney SD, NSW	43.8
	Inner Western Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	42.7
	Central Western Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	42.7
	Inner Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	41.8
	Eastern Suburbs	Sydney SD, NSW	39.0
	Western Melbourne	Melbourne SD, Vic.	38.4
	Lower Northern Sydney	Sydney SD, NSW	35.8
	Moreland City	Melbourne SD, Vic.	35.6
	Australia		23.1

(a) Ranked according to proportion born in each country of each Statistical Subdivision's usual resident census count. Not including Statistical Subdivisions with 10,000 or less usual residents at the 2001 Census.

Where do overseas-born residents live? *continued*

Most SSDs with high proportions of these birthplace groups are in inner metropolitan areas of capital cities. This is reflected in the predominant SSDs with high proportions of overseas-born people overall. Inner suburban SSDs were highly represented among SSDs with high proportions of residents born overseas, although the two SSDs with the highest proportions were both middle or outer suburban SSDs (Greater Dandenong City SSD, with 54% overseas-born, and Fairfield-Liverpool, with 49%).

CITIZENSHIP

Prior to Australia Day 1949, when the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* came into effect, all Australians were British subjects. Since then over 3.1 million overseas-born people have been granted Australian Citizenship (although many became Australian citizens automatically on 26 January 1949).¹

While overall 74% of overseas-born residents were Australian citizens at the 2001 Census, citizenship rates varied by birthplace groups. Of the more common places of birth, people born in Greece had the highest rate of Australian citizenship (97%), followed by those born in Viet Nam (95%) and the Philippines (90%). New Zealand-born residents had the lowest rate of Australian citizenship (38%), followed by those born in the United Kingdom (66%).

While people who have lived in Australia longer and who are older are generally more likely to become citizens, the citizenship rate varied between people from different countries even after standardising for their different ages and period of residence. People born in the Philippines, Viet Nam and China had high standardised citizenship rates, while people born in New Zealand and the Netherlands had low standardised citizenship rates.

8.8 CITIZENSHIP RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)—2001 Census

Birthplace	Persons	Citizens	Standardised citizen rate(b)
	'000	%	%
Philippines	90.4	90.4	92.1
Viet Nam	141.8	95.3	91.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	114.2	80.3	90.1
Greece	108.3	97.1	89.2
Italy	204.6	79.5	65.2
United Kingdom	951.5	65.6	64.3
Germany	100.5	76.5	59.7
Netherlands	78.7	78.3	55.5
New Zealand	281.5	37.7	45.3
Total overseas born(c)	3 560.3	74.4	74.4

(a) For overseas-born people who had lived in Australia for two years or more.

(b) The rates of citizenship that would be expected if the population had the same age and period of residence profile as the total overseas-born population.

(c) Excludes people whose birthplace was not stated, inadequately described, not elsewhere classified or at sea.

¹ National Multicultural Advisory Council, *Australian multiculturalism for a new century: Towards inclusiveness*, Commonwealth of Australia, 1999, p. 7.

8.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth by sex—30 June

Country of birth	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	Average annual change 1997–2002
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES								
Australia	6 967.1	7 041.7	7 129.4	7 218.4	7 311.0	7 396.3	7 473.0	1.2
Oceania and Antarctica(b)								
Fiji	19.1	20.0	20.2	20.9	21.8	23.0	24.1	3.8
New Zealand	161.3	165.3	168.9	178.3	188.8	201.3	212.9	5.2
Papua New Guinea	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	-0.5
Samoa	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.5	5.7
Other	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.2	3.7
<i>Total</i>	206.4	211.7	216.0	226.8	238.7	253.0	266.6	4.7
North-West Europe								
Austria	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	-1.1
France	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	1.9
Germany	58.9	58.8	58.4	58.0	57.7	57.2	57.1	-0.6
Ireland	29.1	29.0	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.1	0.1
Netherlands	50.1	49.8	49.2	48.6	48.0	47.4	47.0	-1.1
United Kingdom	587.5	583.6	580.1	575.7	572.0	568.3	568.2	-0.5
Other	23.4	24.0	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.4	1.1
<i>Total</i>	769.8	766.0	762.0	757.0	752.8	748.3	747.9	-0.5
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.9	11.9	13.1	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.9	3.2
Croatia	30.0	30.0	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.6	0.4
Cyprus	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	-0.7
Czech Republic	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	-1.3
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.8	0.1
Greece	72.4	71.7	70.7	69.5	68.3	67.1	66.4	-1.5
Hungary	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.0	-2.0
Italy	138.5	136.1	133.7	131.1	128.5	125.7	123.8	-1.9
Malta	29.2	28.7	28.2	27.8	27.4	26.9	26.6	-1.5
Poland	34.7	34.0	33.0	32.2	31.3	30.4	29.7	-2.6
Portugal	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	-1.1
Romania	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	1.1
Russian Federation	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	-0.7
Serbia and Montenegro	32.3	32.5	32.3	33.2	33.3	33.2	34.4	1.2
Spain	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	-0.8
Ukraine	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	-3.2
Other	19.1	18.7	18.2	17.8	17.4	17.0	16.8	-2.2
<i>Total</i>	463.4	461.1	455.8	451.2	444.8	438.2	435.8	-1.1
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	19.5	19.5	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.9	-0.6
Iran	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.6	2.9
Iraq	8.8	10.8	11.9	12.9	14.0	15.1	16.1	8.3
Lebanon	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.8	42.5	0.8
Turkey	16.8	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	18.0	1.0
Other	16.7	17.6	18.3	19.2	20.0	21.3	22.9	5.5
<i>Total</i>	112.1	116.0	118.1	120.2	122.7	125.8	130.0	2.3

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

(b) Excluding Australian-born.

8.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth by sex—30 June *continued*

Country of birth	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	Average annual change 1997–2002
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES <i>continued</i>								
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.2	0.1
Indonesia	24.1	24.9	25.5	26.5	27.7	24.5	27.6	2.1
Malaysia	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.1	40.8	42.1	1.2
Philippines	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.8	38.4	39.0	40.3	1.9
Singapore	14.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	16.1	16.7	17.8	2.6
Thailand	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.7	3.4
Viet Nam	82.5	83.9	84.1	84.0	83.5	83.0	83.6	-0.1
Other	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	17.3	17.5	6.9
<i>Total</i>	229.3	233.7	235.1	236.9	238.9	242.4	250.8	1.4
North-East Asia								
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	59.2	63.6	65.1	67.8	70.7	74.6	78.3	4.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	38.2	39.1	39.2	38.7	37.9	36.9	37.3	-0.9
Japan	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	-0.7
Korea, Republic of (South)	15.8	16.1	16.8	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.0	4.4
Taiwan	9.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.5	12.4	13.6	4.4
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
<i>Total</i>	134.4	141.1	143.5	146.4	149.2	154.2	160.2	2.6
South and Central Asia								
India	43.8	45.4	46.3	47.2	50.0	54.9	58.9	5.4
Sri Lanka	26.4	27.2	27.7	28.0	28.6	29.8	31.3	2.8
Other	13.9	15.6	16.6	18.5	21.0	23.9	25.6	10.4
<i>Total</i>	84.1	88.2	90.6	93.7	99.6	108.6	115.8	5.6
Americas								
Canada	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.1	1.9
Chile	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	-0.5
United States of America	28.3	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.9	30.3	31.1	1.2
Other	27.5	28.0	28.2	28.5	28.8	29.2	29.6	1.1
<i>Total</i>	82.0	83.8	84.5	84.9	85.6	86.7	88.2	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Mauritius	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	-0.2
South Africa	30.3	32.4	34.0	37.0	39.9	42.9	47.6	8.0
Other	19.9	21.1	22.1	23.4	24.4	25.4	28.2	5.9
<i>Total</i>	59.4	62.7	65.2	69.4	73.2	77.3	84.8	6.2
<i>Total overseas born</i>	2 140.9	2 164.2	2 170.8	2 186.4	2 205.4	2 234.4	2 280.1	1.0
Total	9 108.1	9 205.9	9 300.1	9 404.8	9 516.5	9 630.7	9 753.1	1.2

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

8.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth by sex—30 June *continued*

Country of birth	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	Average annual change 1997–2002
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
FEMALES								
Australia	7 084.9	7 165.9	7 258.7	7 351.7	7 448.5	7 534.9	7 602.2	1.2
Oceania and Antarctica(b)								
Fiji	21.4	22.5	22.8	23.6	24.5	25.7	26.7	3.5
New Zealand	153.8	158.5	162.8	171.3	180.7	192.8	200.9	4.8
Papua New Guinea	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	0.4
Samoa	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.9	5.6
Other	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.6	2.8
<i>Total</i>	203.5	210.1	215.2	225.2	236.2	250.3	260.2	4.4
North-West Europe								
Austria	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	-1.2
France	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.5	2.0
Germany	61.9	61.7	61.3	61.0	60.6	60.3	60.0	-0.6
Ireland	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.8	—
Netherlands	45.2	45.1	44.8	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.4	-0.8
United Kingdom	576.6	573.2	569.1	565.3	562.0	558.6	555.7	-0.6
Other	21.5	22.3	22.8	23.1	23.5	24.0	24.1	1.6
<i>Total</i>	751.0	748.0	743.8	739.7	736.3	732.8	729.3	-0.5
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.3	11.4	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	3.4
Croatia	26.8	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.7	0.5
Cyprus	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	-0.5
Czech Republic	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	—
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.1	23.3	0.2
Greece	69.4	68.8	68.1	67.2	66.3	65.4	64.8	-1.2
Hungary	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	-1.2
Italy	120.7	119.2	117.7	116.1	114.5	112.8	111.4	-1.3
Malta	26.5	26.1	25.8	25.4	25.1	24.7	24.5	-1.2
Poland	36.2	35.9	35.5	34.9	34.4	33.9	33.6	-1.4
Portugal	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	-1.0
Romania	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	1.6
Russian Federation	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.5	0.7
Serbia and Montenegro	29.6	29.9	29.7	30.5	30.8	30.8	32.0	1.4
Spain	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	-0.4
Ukraine	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3	-1.5
Other	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.7	-1.3
<i>Total</i>	429.9	430.6	427.5	425.2	421.6	417.9	417.6	-0.6
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	-0.4
Iran	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.9	3.1
Iraq	6.7	8.3	9.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.7	8.8
Lebanon	36.9	37.3	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.7	0.7
Turkey	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.9	1.3
Other	14.3	15.0	15.5	16.2	16.8	17.6	18.7	4.4
<i>Total</i>	99.7	103.5	105.5	107.2	109.3	111.8	114.9	2.1

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

(b) Excluding Australian-born.

8.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth by sex—30 June *continued*

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	Average annual change 1997–2002
Country of birth(a)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
FEMALES continued								
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	12.2	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.3	0.9
Indonesia	23.7	25.3	26.3	27.9	29.6	27.3	30.2	3.6
Malaysia	43.4	44.1	44.4	44.7	45.3	46.4	47.5	1.5
Philippines	66.3	67.7	68.7	70.4	71.9	73.2	75.5	2.2
Singapore	16.6	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.4	19.2	20.1	2.5
Thailand	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.4	15.1	16.1	17.3	5.7
Viet Nam	81.6	83.6	84.7	85.8	86.3	86.5	87.9	1.0
Other	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	17.4	17.6	7.2
<i>Total</i>	268.5	276.7	280.8	286.5	291.7	299.3	309.4	2.3
North-East Asia								
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	61.9	68.0	69.9	73.7	77.5	82.4	86.7	5.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.6	38.9	38.2	38.3	-0.9
Japan	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.0	16.5	17.0	2.6
Korea, Republic of (South)	16.8	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.6	22.3	22.7	5.3
Taiwan	11.6	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.1	14.1	15.1	3.6
Other	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	145.7	154.5	157.8	162.7	167.5	175.0	181.1	3.2
South and Central Asia								
India	41.0	42.4	43.1	43.9	45.8	48.7	51.6	4.0
Sri Lanka	25.6	26.5	27.0	27.2	27.7	28.8	30.0	2.5
Other	10.7	11.9	12.5	13.6	15.0	16.6	18.0	8.5
<i>Total</i>	77.2	80.9	82.6	84.7	88.6	94.1	99.6	4.2
Americas								
Canada	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.0	2.1
Chile	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.3	-0.3
United States of America	26.0	26.6	27.1	27.5	28.2	28.7	29.1	1.8
Other	29.3	30.0	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.7	32.1	1.4
<i>Total</i>	83.1	84.6	85.7	86.7	88.0	89.4	90.5	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Mauritius	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	-0.2
South Africa	31.4	33.7	35.4	37.9	40.9	44.1	47.7	7.2
Other	17.8	19.3	20.3	21.5	22.3	23.4	25.6	5.8
<i>Total</i>	59.0	62.7	65.3	68.9	72.8	77.0	83.0	5.8
<i>Total overseas born</i>	2 117.7	2 151.6	2 164.1	2 186.9	2 212.1	2 247.7	2 285.7	1.2
Total	9 202.7	9 317.5	9 422.8	9 538.6	9 660.6	9 782.6	9 887.8	1.2

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

8.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth by sex—30 June *continued*

Country of birth	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	Average annual change 1997–2002
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
PERSONS								
Australia	14 052.1	14 207.6	14 388.1	14 570.1	14 759.5	14 931.2	15 075.2	1.2
Oceania and Antarctica(b)								
Fiji	40.5	42.5	43.1	44.4	46.3	48.7	50.8	3.7
New Zealand	315.1	323.8	331.7	349.6	369.5	394.1	413.7	5.0
Papua New Guinea	26.4	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.0	—
Samoa	10.9	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.4	5.6
Other	17.0	17.8	18.3	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.9	3.2
<i>Total</i>	409.9	421.8	431.2	452.0	474.9	503.3	526.8	4.5
North-West Europe								
Austria	22.7	22.4	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.1	-1.1
France	17.0	17.5	17.9	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.3	2.0
Germany	120.8	120.5	119.8	119.0	118.3	117.5	117.1	-0.6
Ireland	56.0	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.9	55.9	55.9	0.1
Netherlands	95.3	94.8	94.0	93.0	92.1	91.2	90.4	-1.0
United Kingdom	1 164.1	1 156.8	1 149.2	1 141.0	1 134.0	1 126.9	1 123.9	-0.6
Other	44.9	46.3	47.1	47.7	48.5	49.2	49.5	1.4
<i>Total</i>	1 520.8	1 514.0	1 505.8	1 496.7	1 489.1	1 481.1	1 477.2	-0.5
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.2	23.3	25.4	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.4	3.3
Croatia	56.8	57.0	56.9	57.4	57.6	58.0	58.3	0.5
Cyprus	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.9	-0.6
Czech Republic	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	-0.7
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.8	47.6	47.8	48.1	0.2
Greece	141.8	140.6	138.8	136.7	134.7	132.5	131.2	-1.4
Hungary	27.3	26.9	26.5	26.1	25.7	25.2	24.8	-1.6
Italy	259.1	255.2	251.3	247.2	243.0	238.5	235.2	-1.6
Malta	55.6	54.8	54.0	53.1	52.4	51.6	51.1	-1.4
Poland	70.9	69.9	68.5	67.1	65.7	64.3	63.3	-2.0
Portugal	18.5	18.6	18.4	18.2	17.9	17.7	17.6	-1.1
Romania	13.3	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8	1.3
Russian Federation	16.9	17.4	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.5	17.5	0.1
Serbia and Montenegro	61.9	62.3	62.0	63.7	64.0	64.0	66.5	1.3
Spain	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.1	-0.7
Ukraine	16.2	16.9	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.4	15.1	-2.3
Other	37.2	36.5	35.7	35.1	34.5	33.8	33.5	-1.7
<i>Total</i>	893.4	891.7	883.3	876.4	866.3	856.1	853.4	-0.9
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	37.9	37.9	37.5	37.3	37.0	36.8	36.8	-0.5
Iran	17.9	18.5	19.0	19.3	19.9	20.7	21.5	3.0
Iraq	15.5	19.1	21.2	23.0	25.0	26.9	28.8	8.5
Lebanon	77.6	78.3	78.7	78.8	79.2	80.0	81.2	0.7
Turkey	32.0	33.0	33.4	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.9	1.1
Other	31.0	32.6	33.8	35.3	36.8	38.9	41.6	5.0
<i>Total</i>	211.8	219.4	223.6	227.4	232.0	237.6	244.9	2.2

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

(b) Excluding Australian-born.

8.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth by sex—30 June *continued*

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	Average annual change 1997–2002
Country of birth	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
PERSONS <i>continued</i>								
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	23.9	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.8	24.9	25.5	0.5
Indonesia	47.7	50.1	51.8	54.5	57.3	51.8	57.7	2.9
Malaysia	83.0	83.8	84.1	84.6	85.4	87.2	89.6	1.3
Philippines	102.7	104.4	105.6	108.2	110.2	112.2	115.8	2.1
Singapore	31.4	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.5	35.9	37.9	2.6
Thailand	20.6	21.3	22.1	23.0	24.0	25.4	27.0	4.9
Viet Nam	164.2	167.6	168.8	169.8	169.8	169.5	171.6	0.5
Other	24.3	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.6	34.8	35.1	7.1
<i>Total</i>	497.8	510.4	515.9	523.5	530.6	541.7	560.3	1.9
North-East Asia								
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	121.1	131.6	135.1	141.5	148.2	157.0	164.9	4.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	77.1	79.2	79.2	78.3	76.7	75.2	75.6	-0.9
Japan	25.7	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.8	1.3
Korea, Republic of (South)	32.6	33.7	35.4	37.0	38.8	41.8	42.7	4.9
Taiwan	21.2	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.6	26.5	28.8	4.0
Other	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.4
<i>Total</i>	280.1	295.6	301.3	309.0	316.7	329.1	341.3	2.9
South and Central Asia								
India	84.8	87.8	89.4	91.2	95.8	103.6	110.6	4.7
Sri Lanka	52.0	53.8	54.7	55.2	56.3	58.6	61.4	2.7
Other	24.6	27.5	29.1	32.1	36.0	40.5	43.5	9.6
<i>Total</i>	161.4	169.1	173.2	178.5	188.2	202.8	215.5	5.0
Americas								
Canada	27.4	28.2	28.8	29.1	29.7	30.5	31.1	2.0
Chile	26.6	26.3	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.8	-0.4
United States of America	54.3	55.9	56.7	57.2	58.0	59.0	60.2	1.5
Other	56.8	58.0	58.5	59.2	59.9	60.9	61.7	1.3
<i>Total</i>	165.1	168.3	170.1	171.6	173.6	176.1	178.7	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Mauritius	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.7	-0.2
South Africa	61.7	66.1	69.4	74.9	80.8	86.9	95.3	7.6
Other	37.7	40.4	42.4	44.9	46.7	48.8	53.8	5.9
<i>Total</i>	118.4	125.4	130.5	138.3	146.0	154.3	167.8	6.0
<i>Total overseas born</i>	4 258.6	4 315.8	4 334.8	4 373.4	4 417.5	4 482.1	4 565.8	1.1
Total	18 310.7	18 523.4	18 722.9	18 943.4	19 177.0	19 413.2	19 641.0	1.2

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

8.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and country of birth—30 June 2002(a)

AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
Country of birth	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Australia	1 240 525	1 269 129	1 251 096	1 186 670	1 084 141	1 089 583	1 148 965	1 045 818	1 056 845
Oceania and Antarctica(b)									
Fiji	409	1 142	1 794	3 596	5 102	5 286	5 814	6 145	6 184
New Zealand	6 804	16 225	20 107	22 425	31 750	42 250	45 075	45 772	45 752
Papua New Guinea	179	555	928	1 504	2 222	3 711	4 730	3 397	2 815
Samoa	68	263	375	932	1 013	1 223	1 884	2 208	2 250
Other	263	753	793	1 232	1 493	1 931	2 721	2 862	2 330
<i>Total</i>	7 723	18 938	23 997	29 689	41 580	54 401	60 224	60 384	59 331
North-West Europe									
Austria	56	134	173	213	373	467	697	865	1 040
France	191	451	455	445	783	1 238	2 001	2 520	2 056
Germany	421	1 311	1 068	1 246	2 146	2 866	4 632	6 506	6 640
Ireland	173	388	532	1 395	2 363	4 358	4 352	5 286	4 869
Netherlands	166	422	456	474	1 112	1 725	2 434	3 148	4 223
United Kingdom	4 119	9 668	14 001	18 419	25 201	36 660	67 354	108 258	117 320
Other	435	1 094	1 051	1 093	2 302	3 206	3 590	5 145	4 679
<i>Total</i>	5 561	13 468	17 736	23 285	34 280	50 520	85 060	131 728	140 827
Southern and Eastern Europe									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	120	716	2 360	2 569	1 986	1 701	2 169	3 103	3 385
Croatia	71	449	1 099	1 491	1 238	1 206	2 530	4 497	4 932
Cyprus	27	90	71	180	310	751	1 354	1 810	2 255
Czech Republic	22	47	72	175	610	926	622	772	725
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	102	384	685	1 373	1 719	1 964	3 686	4 666	5 184
Greece	169	486	499	700	963	1 302	2 687	5 286	8 006
Hungary	27	78	111	251	467	610	572	697	925
Italy	144	411	461	603	900	1 673	3 641	8 476	12 415
Malta	20	99	85	182	379	551	905	1 563	3 696
Poland	45	180	597	1 532	2 922	2 908	2 208	2 687	4 977
Portugal	19	80	244	696	1 107	998	1 176	1 823	2 151
Romania	80	207	441	838	1 070	1 030	1 421	1 246	1 670
Russian Federation	68	345	847	1 056	940	1 091	1 325	1 520	1 447
Serbia and Montenegro	298	1 151	1 880	2 183	2 267	2 388	4 196	6 077	6 339
Spain	29	67	94	131	350	670	1 032	1 053	1 521
Ukraine	27	143	426	558	511	649	810	797	774
Other	65	206	480	660	948	1 270	1 231	1 386	1 399
<i>Total</i>	1 333	5 139	10 452	15 178	18 687	21 688	31 565	47 459	61 801
North Africa and the Middle East									
Egypt	151	335	672	995	909	845	1 465	2 435	3 242
Iran	160	530	849	1 600	1 718	1 579	1 977	2 630	2 661
Iraq	211	1 226	2 461	2 188	2 421	2 930	3 802	3 845	2 803
Lebanon	336	701	910	2 585	4 239	6 862	9 409	10 699	10 064
Turkey	182	565	709	1 000	1 699	2 927	5 161	5 554	4 229
Other	785	2 217	2 599	3 378	3 210	3 359	3 920	4 357	3 889
<i>Total</i>	1 825	5 574	8 200	11 746	14 196	18 502	25 734	29 520	26 888

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

(b) Excluding Australian-born.

8.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and country of birth—30 June 2002(a) *continued*

AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
Country of birth	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
South-East Asia									
Cambodia	74	273	589	1 244	2 326	2 849	3 489	3 166	3 149
Indonesia	696	1 638	2 181	5 133	11 237	6 830	5 007	4 041	3 993
Malaysia	498	1 178	2 174	5 874	11 932	8 674	7 177	7 381	9 370
Philippines	921	2 677	5 563	8 777	9 428	9 385	10 842	13 805	15 710
Singapore	577	1 404	1 662	2 403	4 768	4 971	3 373	2 942	3 621
Thailand	408	943	1 627	3 494	4 079	3 664	3 055	2 738	2 510
Viet Nam	701	1 086	2 166	6 472	15 263	22 525	23 248	21 798	23 248
Other	114	319	705	1 375	2 341	3 640	4 178	4 391	4 270
Total	3 989	9 518	16 667	34 772	61 374	62 538	60 369	60 262	65 871
North-East Asia									
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	970	1 961	5 305	10 268	8 209	9 149	15 797	23 526	21 277
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	497	1 567	3 770	7 193	12 113	7 032	4 804	5 906	8 614
Japan	531	1 018	898	1 522	2 640	3 925	3 984	3 492	2 379
Korea, Republic of (South)	784	1 637	2 758	4 317	4 396	5 391	5 158	3 888	4 353
Taiwan	218	622	1 327	3 369	5 839	3 945	1 704	1 522	2 076
Other	15	42	69	237	278	157	123	170	236
Total	3 015	6 847	14 127	26 906	33 475	29 599	31 570	38 504	38 935
South and Central Asia									
India	1 253	2 717	3 976	4 242	7 347	10 978	11 618	12 477	11 424
Sri Lanka	457	1 229	2 241	3 368	3 893	4 258	5 315	6 799	7 554
Other	678	1 881	2 950	3 413	5 043	5 874	5 457	5 555	4 348
Total	2 388	5 827	9 167	11 023	16 283	21 110	22 390	24 831	23 326
Americas									
Canada	388	1 031	1 187	1 425	2 125	3 098	3 775	3 533	3 716
Chile	81	213	452	1 352	1 565	2 207	2 942	2 810	2 631
United States of America	1 476	3 064	3 432	3 409	4 066	3 826	5 528	6 279	6 227
Other	393	928	1 833	3 484	4 804	5 688	6 645	6 579	6 400
Total	2 338	5 236	6 904	9 670	12 560	14 819	18 890	19 201	18 974
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Mauritius	27	82	161	616	1 278	858	1 051	2 111	2 464
South Africa	1 500	4 738	5 980	7 214	6 853	7 864	9 114	9 190	9 521
Other	697	1 845	2 429	3 336	4 485	5 025	5 874	6 520	7 140
Total	2 224	6 665	8 570	11 166	12 616	13 747	16 039	17 821	19 125
Total overseas born	30 396	77 212	115 820	173 435	245 051	286 924	351 841	429 710	455 078
Total	1 270 921	1 346 341	1 366 916	1 360 105	1 329 192	1 376 507	1 500 806	1 475 528	1 511 923

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

8.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and country of birth—30 June 2002(a) *continued*

AGE GROUP (YEARS).....										
Country of birth	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	Total
Australia	946 119	851 180	701 076	536 002	441 261	422 919	356 739	244 395	202 702	15 075 165
Oceania and Antarctica(b)										
Fiji	4 901	3 415	2 385	1 758	1 168	834	463	263	190	50 849
New Zealand	39 236	32 980	22 976	15 437	9 014	7 069	4 997	3 058	2 807	413 734
Papua New Guinea	2 193	1 416	499	714	433	294	223	107	68	25 988
Samoa	1 727	1 328	768	520	307	225	164	55	41	15 351
Other	1 878	1 484	904	697	459	379	310	188	194	20 871
<i>Total</i>	49 935	40 623	27 532	19 126	11 381	8 801	6 157	3 671	3 300	526 793
North-West Europe										
Austria	1 485	2 863	3 081	2 418	2 240	2 098	1 447	822	666	21 138
France	1 511	2 143	1 542	1 073	879	795	656	319	199	19 257
Germany	7 983	18 003	19 094	12 372	9 341	10 282	7 318	3 788	2 034	117 051
Ireland	4 758	5 736	5 227	4 219	3 670	3 113	2 558	1 764	1 173	55 934
Netherlands	7 995	14 471	14 149	9 860	8 416	8 267	6 334	4 060	2 688	90 400
United Kingdom	106 276	123 045	122 744	97 860	78 468	64 363	56 394	41 794	31 957	1 123 901
Other	4 541	5 172	5 306	3 469	2 935	2 304	1 581	976	638	49 517
<i>Total</i>	134 549	171 433	171 143	131 271	105 949	91 222	76 288	53 523	39 355	1 477 198
Southern and Eastern Europe										
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 586	1 907	1 354	1 408	1 054	548	234	109	55	27 364
Croatia	5 490	6 896	6 878	8 330	6 395	3 574	1 861	870	523	58 330
Cyprus	2 324	3 114	2 496	1 793	1 679	1 760	1 116	453	295	21 878
Czech Republic	903	1 462	1 769	803	643	1 336	1 304	621	319	13 131
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6 068	7 199	4 595	3 682	3 167	1 769	1 072	464	282	48 061
Greece	10 032	14 865	20 127	21 670	20 204	12 611	6 662	2 688	2 279	131 236
Hungary	2 133	2 323	2 535	3 095	3 236	2 589	2 606	1 535	1 032	24 822
Italy	17 178	29 169	26 937	30 569	32 931	30 745	21 674	10 299	6 942	235 168
Malta	5 876	9 394	9 171	5 835	5 283	3 724	2 327	1 289	711	51 090
Poland	7 200	6 724	4 019	3 359	3 432	4 277	8 844	4 796	2 553	63 260
Portugal	2 059	1 996	1 876	1 357	894	534	341	151	123	17 625
Romania	1 527	1 120	790	640	612	735	780	422	206	14 835
Russian Federation	1 102	852	885	1 024	803	822	1 396	1 014	954	17 491
Serbia and Montenegro	6 540	6 986	5 924	6 746	5 372	3 527	2 496	1 409	680	66 459
Spain	1 277	1 442	1 555	1 257	1 531	1 101	636	195	138	14 079
Ukraine	625	644	590	1 114	959	1 008	3 310	1 499	618	15 062
Other	1 453	1 692	2 809	3 881	3 436	3 626	4 598	2 575	1 775	33 490
<i>Total</i>	74 373	97 785	94 310	96 563	91 631	74 286	61 257	30 389	19 485	853 381
North Africa and the Middle East										
Egypt	4 021	4 449	4 465	3 184	2 850	2 755	2 140	1 218	716	36 847
Iran	2 116	1 721	1 251	833	650	507	398	190	128	21 498
Iraq	2 033	1 413	987	884	650	467	303	107	78	28 809
Lebanon	8 628	8 353	5 758	4 421	3 164	2 377	1 620	628	439	81 193
Turkey	2 875	2 854	2 699	1 834	1 090	668	368	257	252	34 923
Other	3 170	2 983	2 361	1 713	1 319	959	739	324	318	41 600
<i>Total</i>	22 843	21 773	17 521	12 869	9 723	7 733	5 568	2 724	1 931	244 870

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

(b) Excluding Australian-born.

8.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and country of birth—30 June 2002(a) *continued*

AGE GROUP (YEARS).....										
Country of birth	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	Total
South-East Asia										
Cambodia	2 661.0	1 953	1 217	865	605	445	315	180	133	25 533
Indonesia	4 557	4 373	2 251	1 722	1 222	1 061	973	570	260	57 745
Malaysia	10 591	9 638	5 845	3 897	2 173	1 536	898	513	277	89 626
Philippines	14 269	10 568	5 253	2 791	1 748	1 534	1 255	794	472	115 792
Singapore	3 895	3 315	1 649	1 367	743	581	321	206	118	37 916
Thailand	1 852	1 290	568	275	170	140	94	55	58	27 020
Viet Nam	19 569	12 175	6 349	4 759	4 077	3 799	2 274	1 212	853	171 574
Other	3 643	2 884	1 759	1 621	1 237	1 018	728	506	338	35 067
Total	61 037	46 196	24 891	17 297	11 975	10 114	6 858	4 036	2 509	560 273
North-East Asia										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	17 459	10 841	7 738	7 017	8 650	6 983	4 625	2 969	2 195	164 939
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	8 909	7 199	2 558	2 009	1 393	847	563	434	230	75 638
Japan	1 693	1 811	846	610	517	444	277	114	84	26 785
Korea, Republic of (South)	3 260	1 978	1 670	1 229	795	521	269	164	111	42 679
Taiwan	3 157	2 712	1 143	517	237	171	93	62	40	28 754
Other	287	272	183	122	96	75	54	35	33	2 484
Total	34 765	24 813	14 138	11 504	11 688	9 041	5 881	3 778	2 693	341 279
South and Central Asia										
India	9 784	8 154	7 444	5 232	4 453	3 873	2 769	1 694	1 128	110 563
Sri Lanka	6 836	5 750	4 070	2 613	2 159	1 883	1 424	909	609	61 367
Other	3 071	1 872	1 106	718	553	406	290	148	184	43 547
Total	19 691	15 776	12 620	8 563	7 165	6 162	4 483	2 751	1 921	215 477
Americas										
Canada	2 927	2 391	1 779	1 053	685	683	514	429	311	31 050
Chile	2 478	3 049	2 677	1 529	713	456	293	197	153	25 798
United States of America	5 653	6 215	4 394	2 218	1 277	1 053	891	711	436	60 155
Other	6 026	5 867	4 590	3 158	2 058	1 334	861	519	577	61 744
Total	17 084	17 522	13 440	7 958	4 733	3 526	2 559	1 856	1 477	178 747
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Mauritius	2 354	2 205	1 616	1 099	920	707	574	293	282	18 698
South Africa	9 121	7 859	5 343	3 540	2 481	1 934	1 414	903	726	95 295
Other	5 690	3 944	2 183	1 518	1 043	817	491	291	475	53 803
Total	17 165	14 008	9 142	6 157	4 444	3 458	2 479	1 487	1 483	167 796
Total overseas born	431 442	449 929	384 737	311 308	258 689	214 343	171 530	104 215	74 154	4 565 814
Total	1 377 561	1 301 109	1 085 813	847 310	699 950	637 262	528 269	348 610	276 856	19 640 979

(a) For 30 June 2002, the method of estimating country of birth ERP was different from that of previous years, due to the new method of estimating migration adjustment. For more information, see Explanatory Note 17.

8.11 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By state/territory of residence and country of birth—30 June 2001

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE.....									
Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Australia	4 947 054	3 625 138	2 975 008	1 191 528	1 358 391	420 960	165 926	246 232	14 931 179
Oceania and Antarctica(b)									
Fiji	29 989	7 756	8 274	873	680	286	194	605	48 659
New Zealand	119 118	61 297	139 651	11 880	49 731	4 007	4 040	4 361	394 105
Papua New Guinea	6 137	2 391	13 390	913	1 280	275	750	823	25 959
Samoa	6 997	2 554	4 333	65	180	27	17	154	14 333
Other	10 466	3 684	4 661	277	448	109	191	279	20 235
<i>Total</i>	172 707	77 682	170 309	14 008	52 319	4 704	5 192	6 222	503 291
North-West Europe									
Austria	7 416	5 886	3 169	1 914	1 698	424	188	652	21 353
France	7 181	4 354	3 540	1 241	1 828	188	234	480	19 048
Germany	34 766	31 579	20 591	13 645	10 879	2 176	1 144	2 731	117 512
Ireland	19 917	12 860	7 544	3 618	10 050	716	417	782	55 910
Netherlands	22 383	26 432	16 572	9 056	11 603	2 889	674	1 540	91 153
United Kingdom	303 408	226 283	191 970	134 114	221 048	23 659	7 787	18 538	1 126 877
Other	15 797	8 878	12 311	3 132	5 867	830	753	1 605	49 223
<i>Total</i>	410 868	316 272	255 697	166 720	262 973	30 882	11 197	26 328	1 481 076
Southern and Eastern Europe									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 070	9 535	3 259	2 416	2 934	182	57	444	26 901
Croatia	20 933	20 888	4 015	3 980	5 857	330	78	1 931	58 016
Cyprus	8 326	9 948	1 284	1 622	447	54	199	143	22 029
Czech Republic	5 159	3 395	1 916	1 123	1 000	252	100	270	13 216
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21 155	21 193	893	476	3 619	26	16	404	47 787
Greece	43 237	64 922	4 440	12 832	3 512	688	1 373	1 445	132 451
Hungary	9 744	7 652	3 309	2 114	1 441	307	126	547	25 242
Hungary	67 079	98 406	16 429	26 778	25 321	1 261	634	2 581	238 490
Italy	20 441	24 477	3 057	1 970	1 121	111	56	376	51 613
Malta	18 865	22 433	5 715	7 597	7 144	1 001	135	1 413	64 308
Poland	9 982	3 019	899	542	2 785	18	210	244	17 704
Portugal	4 138	5 616	1 883	1 184	1 498	73	30	162	14 590
Romania	6 416	6 422	1 406	1 062	768	113	11	300	16 503
Russian Federation	23 284	22 426	6 181	4 830	5 353	371	128	1 405	63 981
Serbia and Montenegro	6 054	3 253	2 015	769	1 203	84	101	651	14 130
Spain	5 533	6 284	960	1 604	686	121	9	173	15 373
Ukraine	11 229	11 552	3 270	4 054	2 253	471	123	734	33 778
Other	289 645	341 421	60 931	74 953	66 942	5 463	3 386	13 223	856 112
<i>Total</i>									
North Africa and the Middle East									
Egypt	11 536	3 500	1 288	1 805	2 156	117	42	299	20 745
Iran	17 081	6 560	678	820	1 639	40	15	85	26 921
Iraq	59 892	15 732	1 250	1 649	952	55	20	410	79 964
Lebanon	14 140	17 326	1 039	652	845	43	28	165	34 240
Turkey	19 638	11 103	2 630	1 262	3 160	328	214	499	38 935
Other	141 469	66 871	8 548	7 386	10 470	665	376	1 700	237 604
<i>Total</i>									

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Excluding Australian-born.

8.11 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By state/territory of residence and country of birth—30 June 2001 *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE.....

Country of birth	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
South-East Asia									
Cambodia	10 621	9 686	1 008	2 501	731	12	121	243	24 925
Indonesia	23 100	11 744	5 007	1 369	8 886	191	882	640	51 829
Malaysia	23 668	27 249	8 696	4 524	19 416	754	721	1 741	87 153
Philippines	56 775	24 051	16 413	4 787	5 805	841	2 010	1 520	112 205
Singapore	9 265	8 054	4 705	1 482	11 078	278	271	726	35 919
Thailand	10 579	5 823	3 228	1 392	2 781	288	537	759	25 388
Viet Nam	69 535	61 756	12 624	11 272	11 077	170	669	2 395	169 500
Other	12 248	9 297	2 290	769	7 539	150	1 382	1 077	34 762
<i>Total</i>	215 791	157 660	53 971	28 096	67 313	2 684	6 593	9 101	541 681
North-East Asia									
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan)	94 593	39 840	9 762	3 894	5 777	505	411	2 206	156 996
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	42 605	17 569	7 392	1 966	3 959	296	297	1 092	75 180
Japan	10 565	4 691	6 718	887	2 342	258	159	523	26 145
Korea: Republic of (South)	30 167	3 744	4 339	949	1 499	323	90	699	41 814
Taiwan	9 476	4 987	10 073	580	1 048	61	66	242	26 534
Other	1 392	582	224	53	129	12	9	43	2 462
<i>Total</i>	188 798	71 413	38 508	8 329	14 754	1 455	1 032	4 805	329 131
South and Central Asia									
India	41 505	32 974	7 741	3 960	14 192	593	604	2 007	103 579
Sri Lanka	18 782	28 896	4 359	1 227	3 260	203	336	1 571	58 634
Other	21 930	9 416	2 165	2 051	3 553	129	163	1 051	40 546
<i>Total</i>	82 217	71 286	14 265	7 238	21 005	925	1 103	4 629	202 759
Americas									
Canada	10 488	5 877	6 672	1 752	3 892	605	322	881	30 496
Chile	13 939	7 225	1 427	727	1 365	161	74	783	25 706
United States of America	21 420	12 312	10 857	3 262	6 642	1 070	1 408	2 070	59 041
Other	31 184	13 069	8 022	2 175	4 270	526	231	1 159	60 894
<i>Total</i>	77 031	38 483	26 978	7 916	16 169	2 362	2 035	4 893	176 137
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Mauritius	5 832	8 970	1 076	124	2 367	34	29	129	18 562
South Africa	31 673	17 023	15 535	3 363	16 869	1 085	392	1 005	86 948
Other	12 132	12 507	8 120	2 067	11 587	576	507	1 050	48 760
<i>Total</i>	49 637	38 500	24 731	5 554	30 823	1 695	928	2 184	154 270
<i>Total overseas born(b)</i>	1 628 163	1 179 588	653 938	320 200	542 768	50 835	31 842	73 085	4 482 061
Total(b)	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes country of birth not stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

2 This publication also contains estimates of overseas migration adjustments (formerly known as category jumping). Recently, deficiencies have been identified in the measurement of category jumping. This has led to the development and implementation of a new method of adjusting net overseas migration, which in turn has led to the presentation of components of overseas migration on an adjusted basis, for instance in Chapter 5, 'Long-term movement.' For more information see Chapter 6, 'Special article: adjustments to overseas migration estimates.'

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

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

4 The estimates from July 1982 until June 1997 include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. As problems with the measurement of category jumping became apparent in early 2003, category jumping was set to zero pending a review, from July 1997 to June 2001. With the new method of adjusting overseas migration, migration adjustments are presented in this publication from July 2001 to September 2003. For further details see the Technical Note in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3401.0), September quarter 2003.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

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

■ Prior to June 1986, quarterly estimates were derived from records of interstate changes of addresses advised to the Department of Social Security in connection with family allowance payments. Family allowance transfer data related to children only, and interstate migration for all ages was based on the expansion of these family allowance data using ratios of adult to child populations. These ratios, calculated for each interstate flow, were based on results from the latest available census. Data from the Internal Migration Survey were used to constrain total interstate moves to those revealed by the survey. Data derived from the ratio expansion method were subject to revision in the light of the more accurate census data.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

- Since June 1986, estimates of interstate migration have been derived using confidentialised information on interstate changes of address supplied by the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. Prior to June 1996, only Medicare transfers for persons aged 1–14 years were used, as most other ages suffered from significant under-registration of transfers. The method used to expand the 1–14-year-old movers was similar to the previous method, with adult to child expansion ratios based on information from the latest available census being applied to the Medicare movers data for ages 1–14 years for each interstate flow.
- Since June 1996, the method used to estimate interstate migration was revised after investigations identified that coverage of Medicare had improved, and become more stable for those ages which still suffered from significant under-registration. Movers of each age are now used to directly estimate interstate migration for the same age. Estimates are then adjusted for undercoverage by Medicare for those ages which still had significant under-registration (i.e. males aged 16–29 years and females aged 18–24 years), by comparing census and Medicare data. This method also represents an improvement over the previous methods as it produces an age profile on interstate movers. In recent years an adjustment for defence force movements has been included.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Source of statistics

6 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 2). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian and New Zealand citizens. This and other information available to DIMIA serve as a source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.

7 Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992 (Cwlth)* by the then Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA, which later became DIMIA) required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994 with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995.

8 The two main statistical changes affect 'Purpose of journey' and marital status and constitute a break in time series for these data items. The following changes were made to the 'Purpose of journey' question: on the Incoming Passenger Card 'In transit' was dropped; on the Outgoing Passenger Card 'Student vacation' was dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' was changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped. The marital status question included 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto', but this question has since been deleted.

Source of statistics *continued*

9 In July 1998, DIMA revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards are not compulsory and answers to these questions are not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'Previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both passenger cards.

Scope and coverage

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Source of statistics

12 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS* web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Method of estimation

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

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

Natural increase

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

16 Estimated resident population is calculated by country of birth for 30 June of each year. Estimates by country of birth, age and sex are calculated by taking into account births, deaths and net overseas migration over the preceding twelve months (all births in that year are added to the Australian-born population). Deaths during that year are subtracted from the population of the preceding year on the basis of financial year of birth, sex and country of birth. Net overseas migration is added to that population on the same basis.

17 As with the method of estimating net overseas migration, the ABS is reviewing the method of estimating the components of net overseas migration by country of birth, for the purpose of calculating ERP by country of birth. In particular, the method of estimating the *migration adjustment* requires further work to achieve a reliable country of birth disaggregation. Until this is available, long-term migration data by country of birth may yield anomalous results. Therefore 2001-02 net overseas migration was disaggregated by country of birth using permanent arrivals and departures data. For more information, ring Ian Appleby on (02) 6252 6141.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

18 The classification of countries used throughout this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This replaces the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) used in previous issues of this publication. The SACC consolidates within one document the three previous revisions to the ASCSS (revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03), which were made necessary by political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa. It also makes a number of changes to the main structure of the classification which improve the statistical balance of the classification and make it more useful for the analysis of data. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998* (cat. no. 1269.0).

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

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

- *Population Flows—Immigration Aspects*
- *Immigration Update*

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

25 The Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs has recently released statistics on these on-shore permanent residency grants, in *Immigration Update*. However, this information was not available to be included in this publication.

26 AusStats is a web based subscriber information service which provides the full standard ABS product range on line. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.

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

28 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional demographic information is available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>; select Themes/Demography.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

29 The ABS can make available information that is not published. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. For information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Ian Appleby on Canberra (02) 6252 6141.

30 The following table lists the variables available for overseas arrival and departure data:

REVISED ADJUSTED DATA FOR LONG-TERM MOVERS

Variables

Country of citizenship
Age
Sex
Category of travel
Residents: state of residence
Visitors: state of intended address/state in which most time was spent

May become available in next twelve months:

Country of birth
Main purpose of journey

OVERSEAS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATA

Variables

Citizenship (nationality)
Country of birth
Age (date of birth)
Sex
Category of travel
Permanent migrant
 Previous/future country of residence
 State of intended address/lived
Overseas visitor
 Intended/actual length of stay
 Main reason for journey
 Country of residence
 State of intended address/in which most time was spent
Australian resident
 Intended/actual time away from Australia
 Main reason for journey
 Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
 State of intended address/lived
Intention to live in Australia for next twelve months

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
Aust.	Australia
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES *continued*

ERP	estimated resident population
n.a.	not available
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures
p	preliminary
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	Statistical Division
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
SLA	Statistical Local Area
Tas.	Tasmania
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
..	not applicable
—	nil, rounded to zero or less than three (including null cells)

<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p>
<p>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	
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<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie, sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">English</p>

<p>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ State where you spent most time NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country of Residence <input type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State do you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only): Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="font-size: x-small;">DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p> <p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">English</p>
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English

APPENDIX 2

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DEFECTIVE CARDS

There are a small number of unreadable or damaged passenger cards for each month. ABS receives the count of these cards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) by movement direction, box type (category of traveller) and port of clearance. The information on these cards is then physically processed by the ABS and included in the estimates presented here.

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS and matching of movements on the second leg of travel

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

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

The following edits were applied to correct the over-counting on NZ migrants:



July 2001 to June 2002

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

July 2002 onwards

From July 2002, DIMIA has introduced a new edit system to ensure accurate Permanent Arrivals of New Zealand citizens statistics. Where the person ticks Box A on his/her passenger card (first arrival as a migrant) the record is verified by checking previous entries and related passenger card records and if the person is previously recorded as a migrant or resident then they will be counted as returning residents. This will result in more accurate recording of New Zealand citizens who are migrating to Australia as against those who are residents returning.

A1 NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION—December 2003(a)

	December 2003.....	
	Incoming	Outgoing
Overseas arrivals and departures variables	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	—
Country of birth	0.5	0.6
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	—	—
Marital status(b)	42.5	41.2
Category of travel	1.3	0.9
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	23.6	16.1
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	3.4	1.7
Main reason for journey	5.9	..
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	1.4	5.9
Main reason for journey	..	4.3
Occupation	6.2	4.8
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	2.7	2.5
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	24.5	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted. Non-response rates differ over time. For non-response rates for years presented in this publication, call the contact officer noted on the cover of this publication.

(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY/TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Before the introduction of the redesigned passenger card in July 1998, 5% of short-term visitor arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a reason for journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This percentage rose to 14% for July, 16% in August and 29% in September 1998 as a result of processing problems. These problems have now been addressed by DIMIA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

From January 1999, published figures referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other / Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other / Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates are now separately available from February 1999 onwards.

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

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

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

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

DATA IMPUTATION

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

DATA IMPUTATION *continued*

A2 DISTRIBUTION OF NON-RESPONSE RATES FOR STATE OF STAY(a)

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>December 2003</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	5.8
Long-term residents returning	1.2
Long-term visitors arriving	4.3
Residents departing permanently	4.5
Long-term residents departing	3.1
Long-term visitors departing	27.3

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.
 Non-response rates differ over time. For non-response rates for years presented in this publication, call the contact officer noted on the cover of this publication.

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

The table below presents the percentage of records with country of stay/residence missing as supplied by DIMIA and prior to imputation.

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

A new procedure applied before imputation of non-response state of stay for long-term visitor departures. The procedure has two aspects. First, it detects non-response of state of stay for long-term visitor departures and then looks to the other outgoing passenger card boxes (box E and F on the outgoing passenger card) for a state of stay response. If no response is found, the procedure then looks for a response on the arrival card (which can be obtained by matching the arrival and departure card via a unique person identifier). Second, in the case of a correction of the box marked by a passenger (e.g. a visitor marks a resident box) the state of stay will be transferred with the record or if it is still a non-response, the arrivals card will be sourced. If both these steps fail to identify a state of stay, the record then proceeds to imputation.

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

A3 COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE NON-RESPONSE RATES(a)

	<i>December 2003</i>
<i>Passenger card box type</i>	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia	23.6
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	2.8
C: Resident returning to Australia	5.8
D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing	9.9
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.8
F: Australian resident departing permanently	16.1

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIMIA. Non-response rates differ over time. For non-response rates for years presented in this publication, call the contact officer noted on the cover of this publication.

Table A4 shows the non-response rates for country of stay/residence following the application of the first stage of imputation.

A4 COUNTRY OF STAY NON-RESPONSE RATES BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER(a)(b)

	<i>December 2003</i>
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	4.2
Long-term residents returning	0.8
Long-term visitors arriving	0.3
Residents departing permanently	0.9
Long-term residents departing	0.2
Long-term visitors departing	0.9

(a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.

(b) Non-response rates are weighted. Non-response rates differ over time. For non-response rates for years presented in this publication, call the contact officer noted on the cover of this publication.

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

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

PERMANENT ARRIVALS DURING 1998

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

SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING

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

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

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

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

This procedure changes the prior data processing system which reads only the years from the field on the passenger cards. The previous data processing system could be adding to overestimation of the number of long-term visitor arrivals. This new procedure is to be implemented from September 2003.

GLOSSARY

- Australian resident** For migration statistics, Australian resident is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing an Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Card.
- For estimated resident population statistics, the census year population estimates classify a person as an Australian resident if the person has (in the 1996 Census) reported a usual address in Australia where the person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in 1996. The post-censal estimates, while based on the census data, are updated with international migration data that have a criterion of one year or more of intended stay in or departure from Australia. In the 2001 Census, persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than a year, were classified as living in another country.
- Category jumping** Category jumping was the name given to the adjustment made to the components of net overseas migration, when these were applied, up until the year ending 30 June 1996. Category jumping was set to zero for the years ending 30 June 1997 to 2001. With the new method of adjusting these components, this adjustment is now known as *overseas migration adjustment*.
- Category jumping was the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after twelve months. For more information, see Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements
 - long-term movements (one year or more)
 - short-term movements (less than one year).
- A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly twelve months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Country of residence** Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than twelve months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than twelve months.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for twelve months or more (but not permanently) ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of twelve months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for twelve months or more (but not permanently) ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed twelve months or more in Australia.
Main destination	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
Marital status	Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.

Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration intention and multiple movement error.
Occupation	Refers to the usual occupation of each person aged between 15 years and 64 years as coded according to the ASCO— <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Overseas migration adjustment	See Migration adjustment.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay) ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMIA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Population turnover	Population turnover is the sum of interstate arrivals and departures during a year expressed as a proportion of the resident population of the state or territory at mid-point of the year.

Purpose of journey	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia, all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their main purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>purpose of journey</i> have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ convention/conference ▪ business ▪ visiting friends/relatives ▪ holiday ▪ employment ▪ education ▪ other. <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit'. The 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.</p>
Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Return migration	Return migration is the emigration of former settlers to their country of birth.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than twelve months ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than twelve months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than twelve months ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than twelve months in Australia.
State or territory of clearance	State or territory of clearance refers to the state or territory in which a passenger is cleared by Customs and Immigration authorities. Embarkation or disembarkation and clearance are usually, but not necessarily, in the same state or territory.
State or territory of intended residence	State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by permanent arrivals (settlers), and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which a traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
State or territory of intended address/where lived	<p>Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the state or territory of intended address. On departure from Australia overseas visitors are asked the state or territory where they spent most time.</p> <p>Australian residents are asked on departure for the state or territory in which they live/lived. Residents returning to Australia are asked for their state or territory of intended address.</p>

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population)
- the mother (birth collection) or
- the deceased (death collection).

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

State or territory of stay Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the state or territory in which they spent the most time.

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