

MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
List of tables, graphs and diagrams	3

CHAPTERS

1 Main Features	5
2 Migration in context	7
3 Net overseas migration	11
4 Interstate migration	24
5 Australia's diverse population	32

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	48
Abbreviations	53

APPENDICES

1 Passenger cards	54
2 Overseas arrivals and departures - data quality issues	56
Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration	61
Glossary	66

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication brings together statistics on international migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration within Australia and information on overseas-born residents of Australia. Australia's migration is described in the context of the Government's migration program and in comparison with international migration experienced by other countries.
- DATA STATUS**
- Overseas migration estimates for years up to and including 2000–01 in this publication are final. For the status of overseas migration estimates for later periods, refer to paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- Interstate migration estimates in this publication are final for years up to and including 2000–01 and preliminary for later periods.
- Estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth is final for 30 June 2001 and earlier periods. ERP for 30 June 2002, 30 June 2003, 30 June 2004 and 30 June 2005 will be further revised with the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. ERP for 30 June 2005 will also be revised because of the preliminary status of net overseas migration (NOM) for 2004–05.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** There are no changes in this issue.
- NEW METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION** An improved method of estimating NOM has been developed (refer paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes). *Information paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003), which was released on 10 February 2006, outlines the proposed changes. It is expected that the improved methods for estimating NOM will be implemented in ABS population estimates in June 2007 with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). For further information relating to the improved methods for estimating NOM, or the implementation of these methods, please contact Patrick Corr on Canberra (02) 6252 6411, email <patrick.corr@abs.gov.au>.
- CAUTION** Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time.

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Australian Statistician

LIST OF TABLES

page

CHAPTER 2 – MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

2.1	Components of population growth—1984–85 to 2004–05 (graph)	7
2.2	Components of population growth, Numbers and growth rates—2004–05	8
2.3	Settler arrivals, Eligibility category—1984–85 to 2004–05 (graph)	9
2.4	Net international migration, Selected countries—1994–95 to 2003–04	10

CHAPTER 3 – NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

3.1	Proportion of total overseas movements which were long-term or permanent—1984–85 to 2004–05 (graph)	11
3.2	Components of all overseas movements—2004–05 (diagram)	13
3.3	Net permanent movement and net long-term movement—1984–85 to 2004–05 (graph)	14
3.4	Overseas migration rate, Aust., NSW, Vic., Qld and SA—1981–82 to 2004–05 (graph)	15
3.5	Overseas migration rate, Aust., WA, Tas., NT and ACT—1981–82 to 2004–05 (graph)	16
3.6	Net overseas migration, Age and sex profile—2004–05 (graph)	16
3.7	Projected population, With and without NOM—2004–2051 (graph)	17
3.8	Projected population, Age and sex profile, with and without NOM—2051 (graph)	18
3.9	Net overseas migration and components of population change—1984–85 to 2004–05	19
3.10	Categories of net overseas migration—1984–85 to 2004–05	20
3.11	Permanent and long-term movement—1984–85 to 2004–05	21
3.12	Overseas migration, States and territories—1984–85 to 2004–05	22

CHAPTER 4 – INTERSTATE MIGRATION

4.1	Gross interstate migration—1986–87 to 2004–05 (graph)	24
4.2	Net interstate migration—1995–96 to 2004–05	25
4.3	Interstate movers—2004–05	26
4.4	Interstate migration flows—2004–05 (graph)	26
4.5	Interstate movers and estimated resident population, Age and sex profile—2004–05 (graph)	28
4.6	Interstate migration, State or territory of arrival and departure, selected years	29
4.7	Interstate migration, States and territories—1986–87 to 2004–05	30
4.8	Age of interstate migrants, States and territories—2004–05	31

CHAPTER 5 – AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

5.1	Population born overseas—1885 to 2004–05 (graph)	32
5.2	Country of birth, Per cent of Australia's population—1995–1996, 1999–2000 and 2004–2005	33
5.3	Total population, Age and sex profile—30 June 2005 (graph)	34
5.4	Respective Australia-born and overseas-born populations, Age and sex structures—30 June 2005 (graph)	35
5.5	Median age, sex ratio and estimated resident population, Country of birth—30 June 2005	37
5.6	Estimated resident population, State and territory distribution of selected birthplace countries—30 June 2001	38
5.7	Estimated resident population, Country of birth—30 June 1996, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005	39
5.8	Estimated resident population, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005	41
5.9	Estimated resident population, Country of birth and state or territory of usual residence—30 June 2001	47

CHAPTER 1

MAIN FEATURES

MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

- In 2004–05, Australia's population increased by 110,100 persons due to net overseas migration (NOM). This represented 46% of total population growth for the year.
- Over the past two decades the percentage contribution of NOM to Australia's population growth has fluctuated from a low of 17% in 1992–93 to a high of 56% in 1987–88 and 1988–89.
- Since 1997–98, permanent arrivals through the Skill Stream of the Migration Program have been consistently larger in number than permanent arrivals through both the Family Stream and the Humanitarian Program.
- Skilled migrants accounted for 43% of all permanent arrivals to Australia in 2004–05. In comparison, Family Stream migrants accounted for 27% and Humanitarian Program migrants contributed 11%, while Non–Program Migration (consisting mostly of New Zealand citizens) comprised 19% of all permanent arrivals in 2004–05.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

- In 2004–05, NOM was 110,100 persons, an increase of 10% from the previous year (100,000 persons). Over the twenty years to 2004–05, NOM was highest in 1988–89 (157,400 persons) and lowest in 1992–93 (30,000 persons) (the data for 2004–05 is preliminary, refer to Technical Note in this publication).
- In 2004–05 net permanent movement exceeded net long–term movement. Net permanent movement comprised 123,400 arrivals and 62,600 departures. Net long–term movement comprised 325,600 arrivals and 276,400 departures. The previous four years had net long–term movement exceeding net permanent movement.
- In the year ended 30 June 2005, NOM made a positive contribution to the population size of all states and the Northern Territory. The Australian Capital Territory was the only state or territory to experience a negative effect on the population due to NOM (–255 persons). New South Wales recorded the highest gain (36,700 persons) followed by Victoria (32,300 persons).
- Of all persons added to the Australian population through NOM in 2004–05, 70% were aged 15–34 years. In comparison, 28% of Australia's population were aged 15–34 years at 30 June 2005.
- Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 19% of NOM, compared with 20% of Australia's population in this age group. Those aged 65 years and over comprised less than 1% of NOM and 13% of the population.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- In 2004–05 the number of interstate movers (358,800 persons) decreased by 7% from the previous year (386,400 persons).
- Of all states and territories, Queensland recorded the largest net population gain due to net interstate migration (31,500 persons) in 2004–05, while New South Wales recorded the largest net loss (–25,700 persons).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

continued

- Queensland and Western Australia were the only states or territories to record average net gains due to interstate migration over the preceding ten years to 2004–05 (26,300 and 250 persons per year respectively).
- New South Wales and South Australia recorded the largest average net population losses due to interstate migration over the preceding ten years to 2004–05 (–19,400 and –2,900 persons per year respectively).
- The largest single interstate flow in 2004–05 was from New South Wales to Queensland (54,700 persons), while the largest net flow was a net gain for Queensland from New South Wales (20,400 persons).
- Persons aged 20–34 years accounted for one in three interstate moves in 2004–05.
- Queensland had a net gain of 8,600 persons in the 20–34 age group, along with the Northern Territory (880 persons) and Western Australia (390 persons).
- New South Wales recorded the largest net loss in the 20–34 age group of 6,900 persons, followed by South Australia with a net loss of 1,500 persons.
- Persons aged 50 years and over accounted for 16% of total interstate moves in 2004–05.
- Queensland recorded the highest net gain for movers 50 years and over of 5,100 persons. Western Australia and Tasmania were the other states to record an overall gain with 320 and 570 persons respectively.
- New South Wales recorded the largest net loss for interstate movers aged 50 years and over of 3,900 persons.
- The median age for interstate movers was 29 years in 2004–05.

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE
POPULATION

- At 30 June 2005 almost one quarter (24%) of the Australian population was born overseas.
- People born in the United Kingdom accounted for 24% of all overseas-born persons in Australia's population, followed by New Zealand (9%), Italy (5%), and China and Viet Nam (4% each).
- The proportion of people in Australia's population born in the United Kingdom and Italy declined between 1996 and 2005, while the proportion born in China and New Zealand increased. The Viet Nam-born proportion remained steady.
- The number of overseas-born Australian residents increased by 1.4% per year on average between 1996 and 2005. This was higher than that of the Australia-born population (1.1%) and total population (1.2%).
- Between 1996 and 2005, of the 50 most common countries of birth, persons born in Sudan had the largest average increase (28% per year), followed by persons born in Afghanistan (12%) and Iraq (10%). The largest declines in this group were persons born in Poland, Italy and Hungary (2% per year each).
- Persons born in Sub-Saharan Africa recorded an average increase of 6% per year, the largest growth of all major regions between 1996 and 2005.
- The two regions of North-West Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe together accounted for nearly half of overseas-born residents in Australia at 30 June 2005 (31% and 17% respectively).
- At 30 June 2001, Western Australia had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%) of all states and territories, while Tasmania had the lowest proportion (11%).

**MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH**

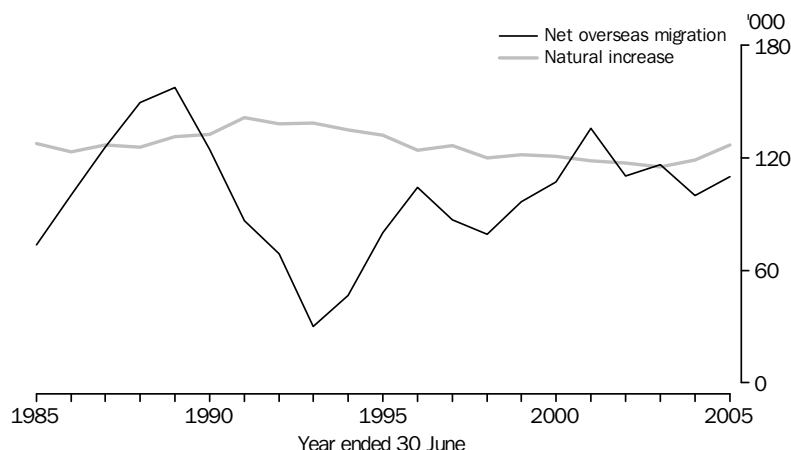
Each year Australia's population increases as a result of net overseas migration (NOM) (the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures) and natural increase (the excess of births over deaths).

There are challenges associated with measuring NOM. Conceptually, the measurement of NOM is based on the actual duration of stay of people arriving in and departing from Australia. In reality, preliminary data are based on the stated intended duration of stay, as indicated by the traveller on arrival in, or departure from, Australia, adjusted for expected change in travel behaviour. Additionally, numbers of movements have increased over the last 20 years due to people travelling more frequently. For further clarification see the following Net Overseas Migration chapter and Technical Note *Measuring Net Overseas Migration* in this publication.

At 30 June 2005, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 20.3 million people. Over the preceding twelve months the population increased by 237,100 persons, representing a growth rate of 1.2%. In 2004–05, the estimate of NOM was 110,100 persons, representing 46% of Australia's population growth for the year. The remainder (54%) of this growth was due to natural increase.

The year ended 30 June 2005 showed a continuation of trends in population growth observed over the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and fluctuating NOM, particularly in the late 1980s and early 1990s. These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Government's immigration targets, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of long-term visitors (see Chapter 3), and prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

2.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH
continued

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

In the year ended 30 June 2005, all states and the Northern Territory recorded population growth from both NOM and natural increase. The Australian Capital Territory, while recording growth from natural increase, recorded a small loss from NOM. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory all recorded population losses from net interstate migration while Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded population gains.

The amount of growth due to each component of population change varied between the states and territories. The Northern Territory had the highest population growth from natural increase, of 1.3% (2,600 persons), while South Australia (6,100 persons) and Tasmania (2,200 persons) had the lowest growth, of 0.4% each. Western Australia had the highest growth contributed by NOM, of 0.8% (16,500 persons), while the Australian Capital Territory had a loss due to NOM of 0.1% (–300 persons). Queensland had the highest growth from net interstate migration, of 0.8% (31,500 persons), while the Australian Capital Territory had the highest loss, of 0.5% (–1,600 persons).

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Numbers and growth rates—2004–05

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Number ('000)									
ERP 30 June 2004	6 720.8	4 963.0	3 888.1	1 532.7	1 978.1	482.2	199.8	324.1	20 091.5
Natural increase	42.5	29.4	27.3	6.1	14.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	127.0
Net overseas migration	36.7	32.3	17.1	6.7	16.5	0.7	0.4	–0.3	110.1
Net interstate migration	–25.7	–2.4	31.5	–3.5	1.5	0.2	—	–1.6	. .
Growth	53.5	59.4	75.9	9.3	32.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	237.1
ERP 30 June 2005	6 774.2	5 022.3	3 964.0	1 542.0	2 010.1	485.3	202.8	325.2	20 328.6
Growth rate (%)									
Natural increase	0.63	0.59	0.70	0.40	0.71	0.45	1.28	0.90	0.63
Net overseas migration	0.55	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.83	0.14	0.19	–0.08	0.55
Net interstate migration	–0.38	–0.05	0.81	–0.23	0.07	0.04	—	–0.50	. .
Growth	0.80	1.20	1.95	0.61	1.62	0.63	1.48	0.32	1.18

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

PROGRAM AND
NON-PROGRAM
MIGRATION ¹

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

¹ Unless otherwise noted, information in this section has been obtained from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs publications *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2001* and *Immigration Update, 2004–05*. It has been presented on an unadjusted basis.

PROGRAM AND
NON-PROGRAM
MIGRATION *continued*

In 2004–05, settlers under the Migration and Humanitarian Programs accounted for 81% (99,700 persons) of all permanent arrivals (123,400 persons). The remainder of permanent arrivals were through Non-Program Migration (23,700 persons or 19% of all permanent arrivals), nearly all of which consisted of arrivals of New Zealand citizens (22,400 persons or 18% of all permanent arrivals). The Skill Stream of the Migration Program was the largest eligibility category in the year, with 43% (53,100 persons) of all permanent arrivals, followed by the Family Stream, with 27% (33,200 persons). The Humanitarian Program contributed 11% (13,200 persons) of all settlers in 2004–05.

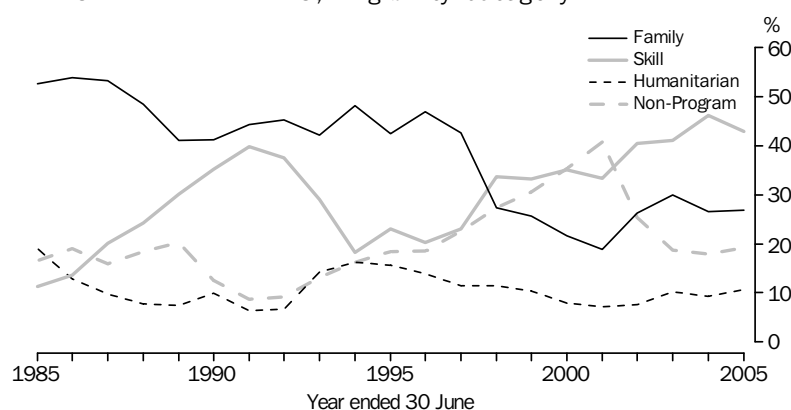
*Trends in eligibility
categories*

Over the 20 years to 30 June 2005, there has been variability in the proportion of settler arrivals entering Australia under each eligibility category. Between 1984–85 and 1996–97 the highest proportion of settlers in each year arrived under the Family Stream of the Migration Program, although this varied from a high of 54% of all arrivals during 1985–86 to a low of 41% in both 1988–89 and 1989–90. The Family Stream contributed its lowest level to the Migration Program in 2000–01 (19%).

The proportion of arrivals in the Skill Stream peaked at 40% in 1990–91 but declined to 18% in 1993–94, before increasing to its highest level in 2003–04 (46%). The Humanitarian program contributed its highest proportion of settlers in 1985 (19%) and its lowest proportion in 1991 (6%).

Non-program migration increased from 20,000 settlers in 2003–04 to 23,700 settlers in 2004–05. Most settlers arriving in Australia without a visa are New Zealand citizens, who are free to travel to Australia and to 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.²

2.3 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Eligibility category



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

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

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

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

Of these countries, the United States of America has recorded the highest net international migration gains, which is not surprising given that it also has the largest population base, and therefore the infrastructure to support numerically large population increases. Canada recorded the second largest net international migration gains, although the level has fallen from two years ago.

New Zealand's level of net international migration has fluctuated greatly over the past ten years, ranging from a net gain of 42,500 people in 2002–03 to a net loss of 11,400 people in 1998–99. Since 2001–02 New Zealand's net international migration has remained positive.

In the ten years to 2003–04, both Australia and Canada had similar net international migration numbers as a proportion of their populations (the migration rate). The United States of America and the United Kingdom gained migrants at lower rates than Australia and Canada. New Zealand's migration rate was volatile, having a higher rate than Australia in the mid–1990s, moving to net migration losses between 1998–99 and 2000–01, followed by a high gain of 10.8 net migrants per 1,000 population in 2002–03.

2.4 NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, Selected countries—Year ended 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number ('000)										
Australia	80.1	104.1	87.1	79.2	96.5	107.3	135.7	110.6	116.5	100.0
Canada	153.2	167.5	165.6	131.8	135.4	174.8	232.7	243.7	183.3	188.1
New Zealand	22.7	29.5	16.8	0.5	–11.4	–9.8	–9.3	32.8	42.5	22.0
United Kingdom(a)	75.0	54.0	47.0	139.0	163.0	163.0	172.0	153.0	151.0	na
United States of America	784.7	864.3	939.5	853.8	851.1	na	1 288.0	1 289.7	1 286.1	1 221.0
Migration rate (net migrants per 1,000 population)										
Australia	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	5.0
Canada	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.4	5.6	7.4	7.6	5.7	5.8
New Zealand	6.4	8.1	4.6	0.1	–3.0	–2.6	–2.4	8.4	10.8	5.5
United Kingdom	1.3	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	na
United States of America	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	na	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2

na not available

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

Source: Statistics Canada web site, <<http://www.statcan.ca>> – Annual Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 91-213-XIB)

Statistics New Zealand web site, <<http://www.stats.govt.nz>> – People, Population, Migration, External Migration

Office of National Statistics web site, <<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>> – Population Trends 119

US Census Bureau web sites: For USA migrant data, <<http://www.census.gov>> – Estimates data

For data on the populations of Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, <<http://www.census.gov>> – International, International Data Base, Online Access.

CHAPTER 3

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

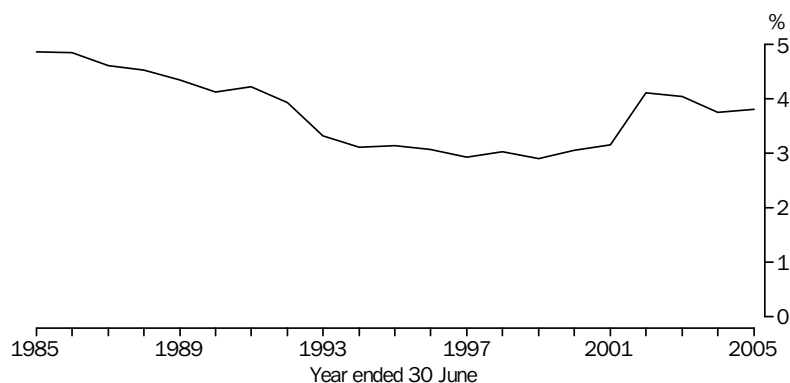
The measurement of migration into and out of Australia is important because of its impact on the size and structure of Australia's population, as well as the impact of immigration and emigration on issues such as the labour force, social and cultural concerns, the provision for education of overseas students and Australia's obligations to assist refugees. 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 of ERP is important to electoral distribution, government grant allocation and many other government, community and business decisions and activities.

Overseas movement and net overseas migration

In 2004–05 there were 10.4 million arrivals into Australia and 10.3 million departures, an increase of 11% in total movements on 2003–04. However, not all arrivals and departures are included in the estimation of NOM. Travellers are distinguished by whether they are travelling permanently or on a long-term or short-term basis. Permanent migration is included in NOM. Some travellers moving on a temporary basis are also included in NOM.

Most overseas movements into and out of Australia are short-term (less than 12 months duration). Of the 10.4 million arrivals in 2004–05, 95.7% (9.9 million) were short-term, 3.1% (325,600) were long-term and 1.2% (123,400) were permanent. In the same year, of the 10.3 million departures, 96.7% (10.0 million) were short-term, 2.7% (276,400) were long-term and 0.6% (62,600) were permanent departures.

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



(a) Category jumping was set to zero for financial years 1997–98 to 2000–01. See paragraphs 4–10 of Explanatory Notes.

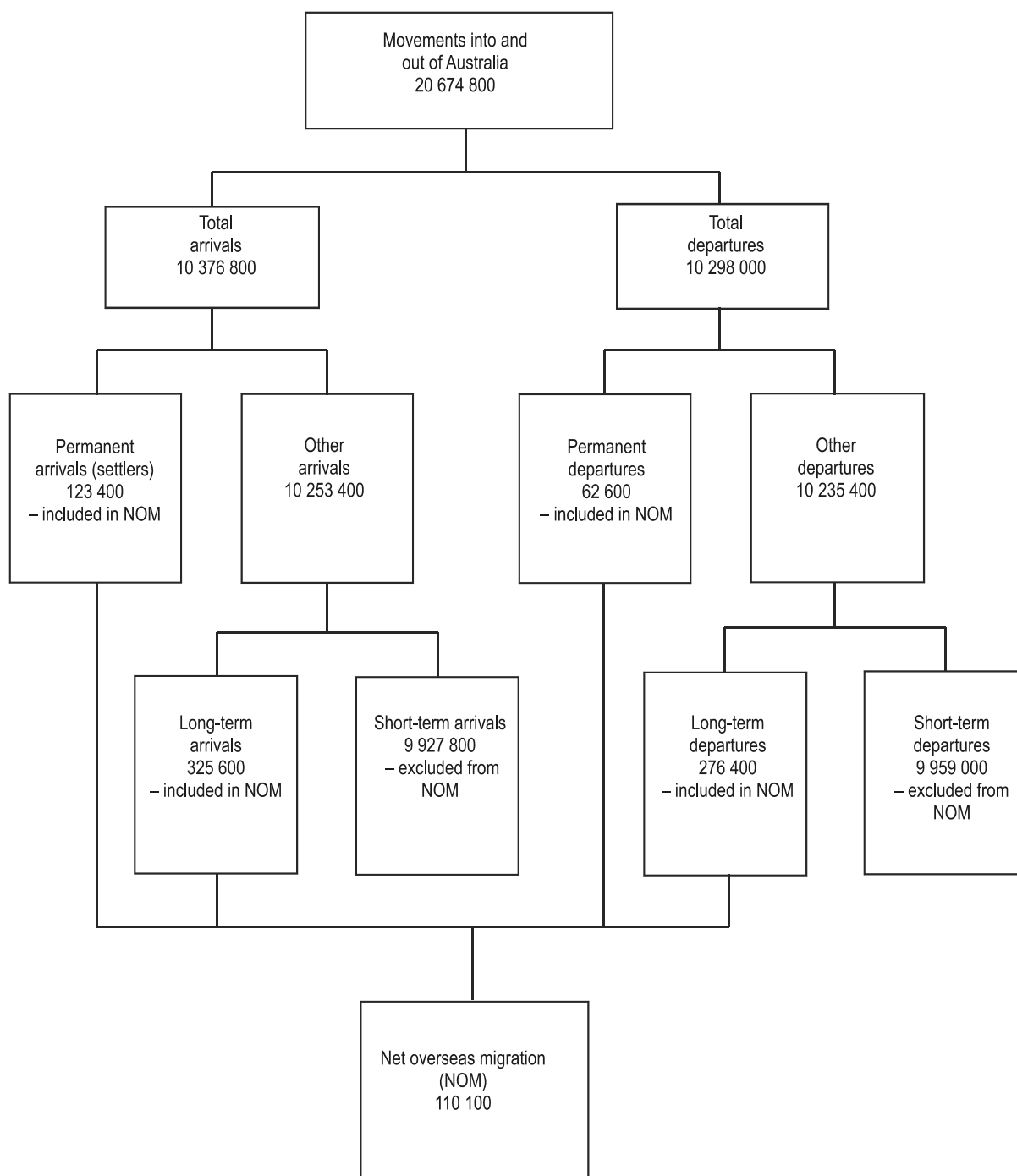
*Overseas movement and
net overseas migration
continued*

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

- Overseas visitors arriving in Australia and intending to stay for less than twelve months are designated short-term. These are not included in estimations of NOM;
- Overseas visitors arriving in Australia and intending to stay for twelve months or more are designated long-term. These are included in estimations of NOM;
- Residents departing Australia and intending to stay abroad for less than twelve months are designated short-term resident departures. These are not included in estimations of NOM;
- Residents departing Australia and intending to stay abroad for twelve months or more are designated long-term resident departures. These are included in the estimations of NOM.

However, migration adjustments are applied to arrivals and departures to account for differences between initial reported intentions to stay in Australia or absence overseas, and actual duration of stay or absence. For more information see Technical Note *Measuring Net Overseas Migration* in this publication. Accordingly, the four components of NOM are permanent arrivals, permanent departures, long-term arrivals and long-term departures.

3.2 COMPONENTS OF ALL OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS—2004–05



ADJUSTMENT OF COMPONENTS OF NOM

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

ADJUSTMENT OF COMPONENTS OF NOM *continued*

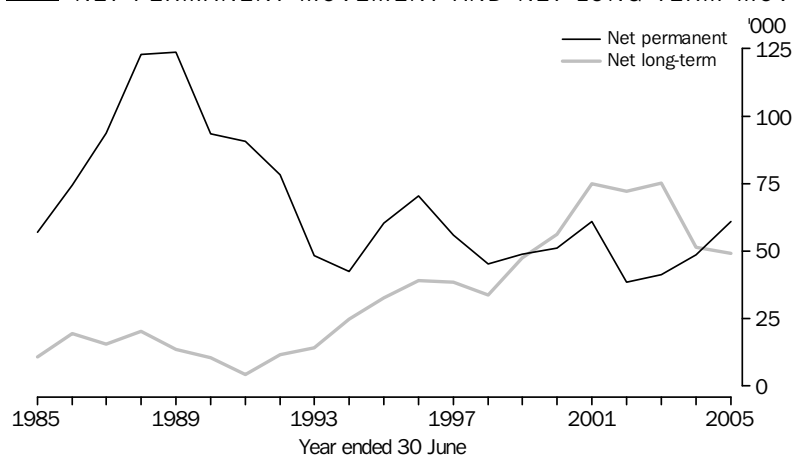
In recent years issues were identified in the estimation of category jumping; as a result it was set to zero for the years 1997–98 to 2000–01 inclusive. A provisional migration adjustment was implemented in NOM estimates from 2001–02 onwards. This provisional adjustment is based on tracking the actual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

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

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2004–05 net permanent movement contributed 60,800 people (or 55%) to NOM, while net long-term movement contributed 49,200 people (or 45%). Net permanent movement exceeded net long-term movement until 1999–2000, when net long-term movement first exceeded net permanent movement. However, 2004–05 saw net permanent movement exceed net long-term movement once more.

3.3 NET PERMANENT MOVEMENT AND NET LONG-TERM MOVEMENT



The total volume of long-term movements has exceeded that of permanent movements since 1984–85. In 2004–05 there were more than three times as many long-term movements as permanent movements: long-term movements comprised 325,600 long-term arrivals and 276,400 long-term departures; permanent movements comprised 123,400 permanent (settler) arrivals and 62,600 permanent departures.

All four components of NOM have increased throughout the last two decades. With the exception of the large increase recorded between 2000–01 and 2001–02 when the method of estimating NOM was changed, long-term arrivals have increased more than the other three components, and have increased most years since 1984–85. Between

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

continued

1984–85 and 2004–05 long-term arrivals increased by an average of 7% per year, and increased by 11% from 2003–04 to 2004–05.

Long-term departures also increased by an average 7% per year between 1984–85 and 2004–05, including an increase of 16% from 1987–88 to 1988–89. There was also an increase of 14% from 2003–04 to 2004–05.

Increases in permanent arrivals and departures were smaller and less consistent over the 20 year period to 2005. Permanent departures increased by an average of 6% per year from 1984–85 to 2003–04 and permanent arrivals increased by an average of 2% (adjusted permanent movements are not yet available for 2004–05).

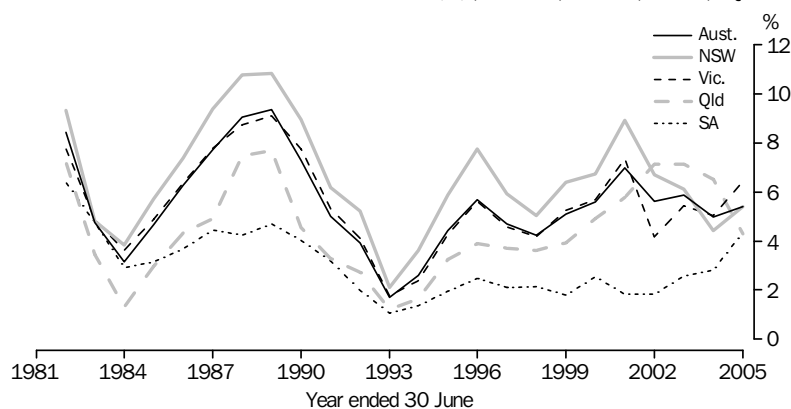
STATES AND TERRITORIES

NOM has a significant impact on the population of Australia's states and territories. The overseas migration rate (NOM per 1,000 population) varies between states and territories and over time.

Over the last 23 years overseas migration rates for New South Wales and Western Australia were consistently higher than that for Australia; that is, the impact of NOM on the populations of these states was larger than that of Australia as a whole.

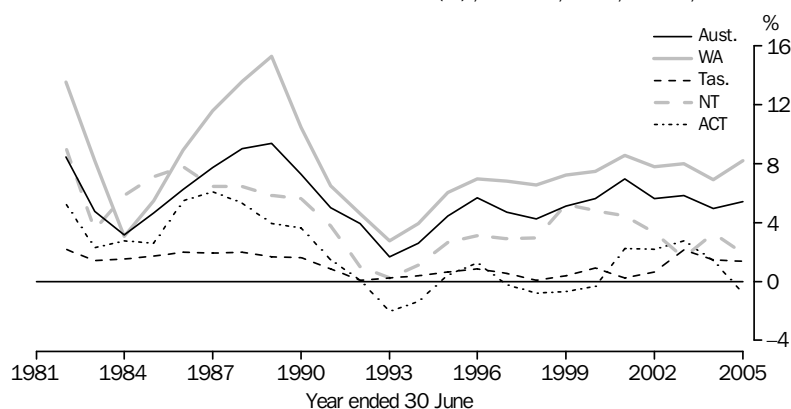
Victoria's overseas migration rate was very similar to that of Australia throughout most of the 23 years from 1981–82. Migration rates for the remaining states and territories were below the Australian rate for most of the period, although Queensland's rate was higher than that of Australia in 2001–02 to 2003–04.

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



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

STATES AND TERRITORIES

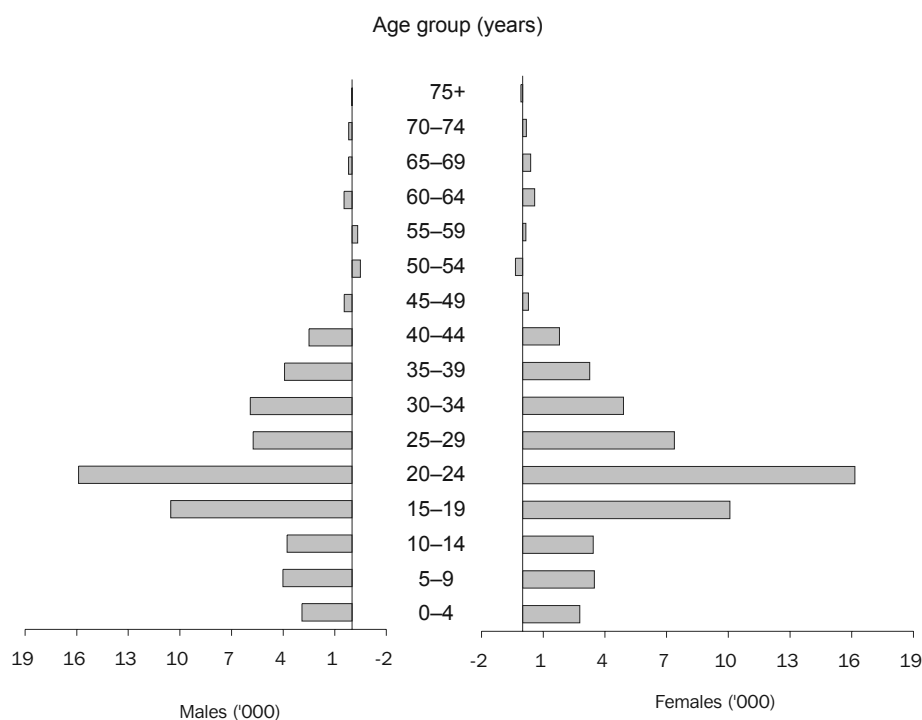
*continued***3.5** OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a), Aust., WA, Tas., NT and ACT

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

AGE AND SEX

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

In 2004–05, 70% of all persons in NOM were aged 15–34 years. In comparison, 28% of Australia's population were in this age group. Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 19% of NOM, compared with 20% of Australia's population, and persons aged 65 years and over comprised less than 1% of NOM but more than 13% of Australia's population.

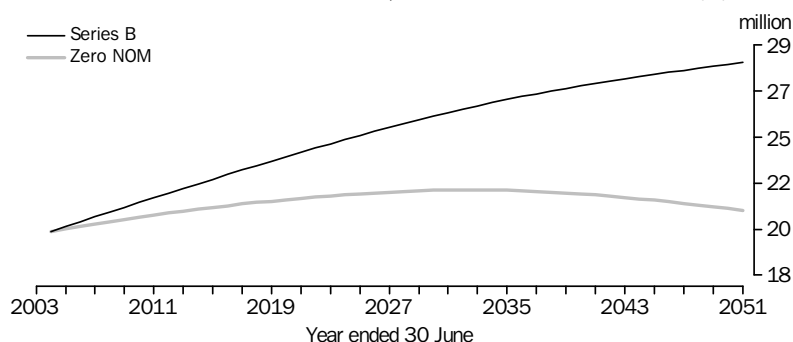
3.6 NOM, AGE AND SEX PROFILE—2004–05

IMPACT OF NOM ON AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE POPULATION

An increase to the current levels of NOM would have little impact on population ageing. It is projected that, if NOM were 110,000 persons per annum, and at medium levels of fertility and mortality³, the median age of the population at 2051 would be 45 years, compared with 49 years if NOM were zero per annum. However, it is projected that if NOM were increased to 140,000 persons per annum, the median age would remain at 45 years. NOM contributes little to ageing because although immigrants have a relatively young age structure, they will inevitably age along with the rest of the population. McDonald and Kippen write that "Levels of annual net migration above 80,000 become increasingly ineffective and inefficient in the retardation of ageing."⁴

However, a change in the level of NOM can have a large impact on the size of the population: it is projected that, with an annual NOM of 110,000 persons, and medium levels of fertility and mortality, the population in Australia would be 28.2 million people by the year 2051, compared with 21.1 million people if NOM were zero annually.

3.7 PROJECTED POPULATION, With and without NOM(a)

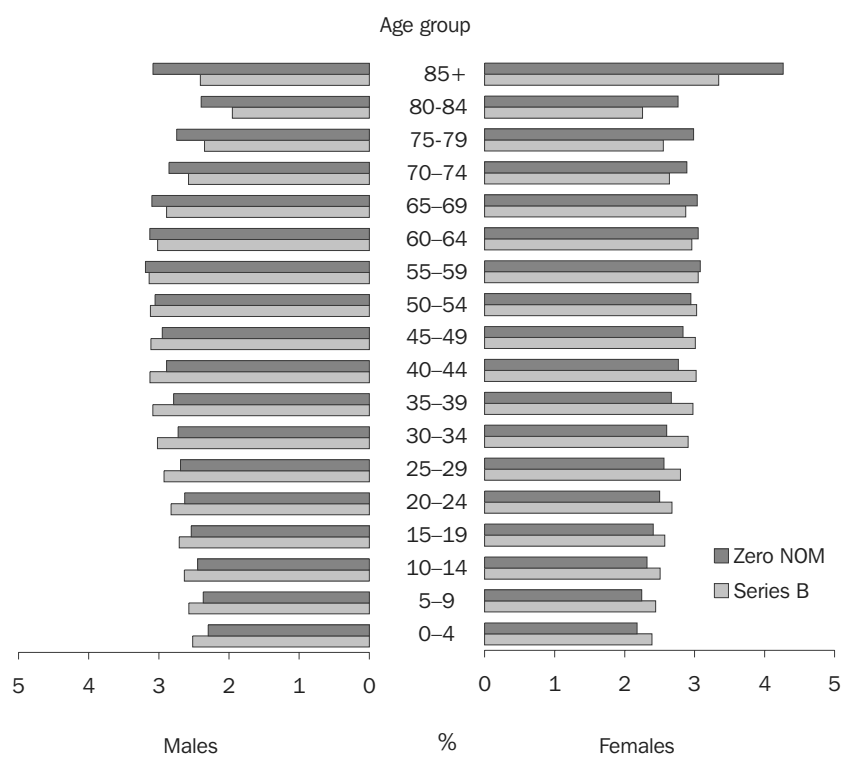


(a) Series B assumes a total fertility rate of 1.7 births per woman from 2018, medium levels of life expectancy at birth of 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females by 2051 and NOM of 110,000 persons. The zero NOM series has the same fertility and mortality assumptions but has NOM set to zero each year.

3 *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0) 2004 to 2101, pp. 36–48. Information in this and the next paragraph is based on series B, which assumes NOM of 110,000 persons, a total fertility rate of 1.7 from 2018 and life expectancy at birth of 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females by 2051. The zero NOM series uses the same assumptions except for NOM set at zero.

4 Kippen, R. and McDonald, P. 1999, *The Impact of Immigration on the Ageing of Australia's Population*, Canberra: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

3.8 PROJECTED POPULATION, AGE AND SEX PROFILE, WITH AND WITHOUT NOM (a)



(a) Series B assumes a total fertility rate of 1.7 births per woman from 2018, medium levels of life expectancy at birth of 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females by 2051 and NOM of 110,000 persons per annum from 2005–06. The zero NOM series has the same fertility and mortality assumptions but has NOM set to zero each year.

3.9**NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE**

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION			
	Net overseas migration (a)	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	At end of period	Growth (b)	Growth	NOM proportion of total growth
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1984–85	73.7	241.8	114.2	127.6	15 788.3	208.9	1.34	35.3
1985–86	100.4	239.1	116.1	123.0	16 018.4	230.0	1.46	43.6
1986–87	125.7	242.8	116.1	126.7	16 263.9	245.5	1.53	51.2
1987–88	149.3	246.2	120.5	125.7	16 532.2	268.3	1.65	55.7
1988–89	157.4	250.2	118.8	131.4	16 814.4	282.3	1.71	55.8
1989–90	124.6	257.5	125.1	132.4	17 065.1	250.7	1.49	49.7
1990–91	86.4	261.2	119.6	141.6	17 284.0	218.9	1.28	39.5
1991–92	68.6	259.2	120.8	138.4	17 494.7	210.6	1.22	32.6
1992–93	30.0	260.0	121.3	138.6	17 667.1	172.4	0.99	17.4
1993–94	46.5	258.3	123.5	134.8	17 854.7	187.6	1.06	24.8
1994–95	80.1	258.2	126.2	132.0	18 071.8	217.0	1.22	36.9
1995–96	104.1	250.4	126.4	124.0	18 310.7	239.0	1.32	43.6
1996–97	87.1	253.7	127.3	126.4	18 517.6	206.9	1.13	42.1
1997–98	79.2	249.1	129.3	119.9	18 711.3	193.7	1.05	40.9
1998–99	96.5	250.0	128.3	121.7	18 925.9	214.6	1.15	45.0
1999–2000	107.3	249.3	128.4	120.9	19 153.4	227.5	1.20	47.1
2000–01	135.7	247.5	128.9	118.6	19 413.2	259.9	1.36	52.2
2001–02	110.6	247.4	130.3	117.2	19 641.0	227.7	1.17	48.5
2002–03	116.5	247.4	132.2	115.2	19 872.6	231.7	1.18	50.3
2003–04	100.0	252.1	133.2	118.9	20 091.5	218.9	1.10	45.7
2004–05	110.1	257.9	130.9	127.0	20 328.6	237.1	1.18	46.4

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

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

3.10

CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		Category jumping(a)	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures		
1984–85	77 508	20 378	85 748	74 869	5 698	73 708
1985–86	92 590	18 100	93 806	74 363	6 425	100 359
1986–87	113 541	19 928	90 922	75 393	16 589	125 730
1987–88	143 466	20 471	98 750	78 553	6 149	149 341
1988–89	145 316	21 647	104 564	90 991	20 195	157 436
1989–90	121 227	27 857	110 695	100 199	20 781	124 647
1990–91	121 688	31 130	114 711	110 512	–8 325	86 432
1991–92	107 391	29 122	126 781	115 162	–21 308	68 580
1992–93	76 330	27 905	127 436	113 190	–32 629	30 042
1993–94	69 768	27 280	137 600	112 707	–20 832	46 549
1994–95	87 428	26 948	151 095	118 533	–12 917	80 125
1995–96	99 139	28 670	163 578	124 386	–5 524	104 137
1996–97	85 752	29 857	175 249	136 748	–7 317	87 079
1997–98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	—	79 162
1998–99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	—	96 483
1999–2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	—	107 275
2000–01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	—	135 673
2001–02(b)	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	. .	110 556
2002–03(b)	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	. .	116 498
2003–04(b)	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	. .	99 966
2004–05(b)	123 424	62 605	325 644	276 368	. .	110 095

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

3.11**PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)**

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES		
	<i>Permanent (settler)</i>	<i>Long-term residents</i>	<i>Long-term visitors</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Long-term residents</i>	<i>Long-term visitors</i>
1984-85	77 508	53 773	31 975	20 378	51 706	23 163
1985-86	92 590	56 557	37 249	18 100	49 694	24 669
1986-87	113 541	53 597	37 325	19 928	48 854	26 540
1987-88	143 466	54 786	43 964	20 471	50 499	28 054
1988-89	145 316	53 798	50 766	21 647	57 733	33 258
1989-90	121 227	53 967	56 728	27 857	62 300	37 899
1990-91	121 688	59 062	55 649	31 130	66 883	43 629
1991-92	107 391	62 920	63 861	29 122	67 191	47 971
1992-93	76 330	69 594	57 842	27 905	65 446	47 744
1993-94	69 768	75 600	62 000	27 280	64 786	47 921
1994-95	87 428	79 063	72 032	26 948	68 377	50 156
1995-96	99 139	79 206	84 372	28 670	70 253	54 133
1996-97	85 752	80 170	95 079	29 857	73 777	62 971
1997-98	77 327	84 358	103 756	31 985	79 422	74 872
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	35 181	82 861	57 420
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	41 078	84 918	71 850
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	46 521	92 945	73 431
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	48 241	92 071	79 375
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	50 463	86 211	82 894
2003-04	111 590	98 400	191 327	59 078	84 336	93 282
2004-05	123 424	101 301	202 195	62 606	91 635	94 707

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

3.12

OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (b)									
1984-85	64 268	40 871	20 117	10 310	18 100	1 964	2 013	5 612	163 255
1985-86	73 786	46 645	23 323	10 464	21 731	2 111	2 254	6 082	186 396
1986-87	82 282	50 663	24 930	10 713	25 865	1 992	2 039	5 978	204 462
1987-88	96 824	58 514	33 495	11 378	31 458	2 187	2 172	6 188	242 216
1988-89	97 685	59 693	35 681	12 038	34 866	1 998	1 995	5 923	249 879
1989-90	92 007	58 022	30 532	11 345	30 212	2 055	1 946	5 803	231 922
1990-91	94 578	59 081	32 160	12 061	28 644	2 028	1 925	5 922	236 399
1991-92	98 659	57 848	32 401	10 625	25 455	1 851	1 523	5 810	234 172
1992-93	84 421	48 591	29 459	9 945	22 476	1 979	1 393	5 502	203 766
1993-94	87 870	46 969	30 126	9 672	24 086	1 943	1 499	5 203	207 368
1994-95	99 006	54 850	35 513	10 802	27 918	2 189	1 984	6 261	238 523
1995-96	110 240	61 036	39 217	11 429	30 094	2 255	2 074	6 372	262 717
1996-97	107 076	60 061	41 423	11 197	31 052	2 156	2 021	5 951	261 001
1997-98	108 138	60 664	42 999	11 434	31 952	2 000	2 138	5 955	265 441
1998-99	114 103	63 010	41 815	11 073	31 731	1 959	2 399	5 817	271 945
1999-2000	130 069	69 743	48 766	11 773	34 382	2 205	2 414	5 728	305 121
2000-01	155 501	81 351	55 168	10 795	36 130	1 740	2 406	5 412	348 570
2001-02	144 441	83 181	60 711	13 781	38 645	2 731	2 597	7 256	353 371
2002-03	147 345	91 058	64 447	15 394	42 615	3 108	2 564	7 245	373 793
2003-04	155 162	101 018	67 272	18 025	45 970	3 353	2 755	7 755	401 316
2004-05	165 216	106 093	71 501	20 876	48 592	3 707	2 661	8 265	426 920
OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (c)									
1984-85	35 232	22 117	13 188	6 309	10 938	1 255	1 038	5 168	95 245
1985-86	35 410	21 825	12 749	5 739	9 443	1 282	1 140	4 874	92 462
1986-87	36 278	21 950	13 776	5 366	10 648	1 282	1 183	4 838	95 321
1987-88	37 740	22 813	13 838	5 710	11 398	1 358	1 212	4 955	99 024
1988-89	42 970	25 083	16 746	6 353	13 515	1 406	1 216	5 349	112 638
1989-90	48 046	29 220	20 115	6 601	16 077	1 483	1 201	5 313	128 056
1990-91	54 628	33 543	21 309	7 007	17 040	1 559	1 227	5 329	141 642
1991-92	58 388	34 311	21 148	6 766	15 489	1 649	1 246	5 287	144 284
1992-93	58 033	32 978	20 946	6 850	14 304	1 582	1 121	5 281	141 095
1993-94	57 114	31 560	21 832	6 732	14 905	1 553	1 158	5 133	139 987
1994-95	57 884	32 335	23 192	7 260	15 868	1 723	1 451	5 768	145 481
1995-96	60 193	33 826	25 398	7 481	17 065	1 785	1 480	5 828	153 056
1996-97	66 908	37 278	27 583	7 766	17 871	1 836	1 428	5 850	166 605
1997-98	76 295	41 351	30 509	8 274	19 959	1 961	1 578	6 197	186 279
1998-99	73 015	38 319	28 105	8 391	18 350	1 788	1 393	6 042	175 462
1999-2000	86 380	42 761	31 252	7 944	20 389	1 770	1 472	5 827	197 846
2000-01	96 882	46 015	34 165	8 030	19 867	1 639	1 528	4 693	212 897
2001-02	93 101	48 932	35 845	9 300	21 338	2 249	2 453	6 419	219 687
2002-03	91 539	49 720	36 686	9 462	21 413	2 213	2 130	6 363	219 568
2003-04	98 048	54 285	39 754	10 368	23 433	2 326	1 844	6 614	236 696
2004-05	102 567	56 546	43 131	10 757	24 440	2 457	1 847	7 190	248 947

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

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

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

3.12OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
CATEGORY JUMPING (b)									
1984-85	2 243	1 404	736	328	632	60	81	214	5 698
1985-86	2 546	1 600	808	359	748	61	91	212	6 425
1986-87	6 689	4 123	2 017	853	2 097	160	166	484	16 589
1987-88	2 406	1 551	785	284	785	62	67	209	6 149
1988-89	7 921	4 804	2 841	980	2 814	164	165	506	20 195
1989-90	8 238	5 211	2 725	1 018	2 703	188	173	525	20 781
1990-91	-3 454	-2 025	-1 108	-435	-999	-61	-77	-166	-8 325
1991-92	-9 093	-5 175	-3 003	-962	-2 301	-166	-113	-495	-21 308
1992-93	-13 760	-7 648	-4 794	-1 549	-3 532	-294	-228	-824	-32 629
1993-94	-8 827	-4 711	-3 053	-946	-2 463	-198	-146	-488	-20 832
1994-95	-5 170	-3 220	-1 741	-659	-1 542	-156	-66	-363	-12 917
1995-96	-2 002	-1 518	-768	-295	-690	-72	-25	-154	-5 524
1996-97	-2 877	-1 705	-1 220	-325	-901	-66	-52	-171	-7 317
1997-98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999-2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000-01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001-02	-6 929	-13 997	1 622	-1 683	-2 337	-175	511	-139	-23 128
2002-03	-14 887	-14 561	-639	-2 028	-5 627	119	-109	3	-37 727
2003-04	-27 294	-21 713	-2 119	-3 352	-8 903	-327	-263	-685	-64 654
2004-05	-25 961	-17 210	-11 299	-3 405	-7 667	-579	-427	-1 330	-67 878
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1984-85	31 279	20 158	7 665	4 329	7 794	769	1 056	658	73 708
1985-86	40 922	26 420	11 382	5 084	13 036	890	1 205	1 420	100 359
1986-87	52 693	32 836	13 171	6 200	17 314	870	1 022	1 624	125 730
1987-88	61 490	37 252	20 442	5 952	20 845	891	1 027	1 442	149 341
1988-89	62 636	39 414	21 776	6 665	24 165	756	944	1 080	157 436
1989-90	52 199	34 013	13 142	5 762	16 838	760	918	1 015	124 647
1990-91	36 496	23 513	9 743	4 619	10 605	408	621	427	86 432
1991-92	31 178	18 362	8 250	2 897	7 665	36	164	28	68 580
1992-93	12 628	7 965	3 719	1 546	4 640	103	44	-603	30 042
1993-94	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	-418	46 549
1994-95	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1995-96	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1996-97	37 291	21 078	12 620	3 106	12 280	254	541	-70	87 079
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002-03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003-04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
2004-05	36 688	32 337	17 071	6 714	16 485	671	387	-255	110 095

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

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

4.1 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION



RECENT TRENDS IN
INTERSTATE MIGRATION

There were an average of 372,200 interstate moves per year over the ten years to June 2005, with the pattern of movement being mainly northward to Queensland. Queensland and Western Australia were the only states to record average net gains over this period (26,300 and 250 persons per year respectively).

Queensland has recorded consistent gains from all other states and territories over the decade, with yearly net gains ranging from 16,700 persons (in 1998–99) to 39,200 persons (in 2002–03).

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

RECENT TRENDS IN
INTERSTATE MIGRATION
continued

The remaining states and territories recorded average net losses in the ten years to June 2005. Annual losses were recorded by New South Wales and South Australia throughout the decade. Tasmania recorded net gains over the past three years, after losses during the previous seven. Victoria recorded net losses in the first three years of the decade, after which it recorded net gains in the middle years, only to return to net losses in recent years. Net interstate migration to both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory fluctuated considerably, but has primarily resulted in relatively large net losses, particularly in the second half of the decade.

4.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1995–96 to 2004–05

Year	STATE OR TERRITORY							
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
1995–96	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656
1996–97	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470
1997–98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982
1998–99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506
1999–2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91
2000–01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407
2001–02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044
2002–03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644
2003–04	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392
2004–05	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620
Annual average 1995–96 to 2004–05	-19 368	-661	26 339	-2 887	250	-1 459	-993	-1 200

NET INTERSTATE
MIGRATION, 2004–05

During 2004–05, 358,800 people moved interstate, 7% less than in the previous year. Queensland continued to attract large net gain (31,500 persons) and New South Wales large net loss (-25,700 persons).

Western Australia recorded a slightly higher net gain (1,500 persons) than the previous year. Tasmania continued to have positive net interstate migration, but this gain decreased from 2,500 persons in 2003–04 to 190 persons in 2004–05. The Northern Territory moved from a situation of net interstate migration loss in the seven years preceding 2003–04 to a small net gain (5 persons) in 2004–05.

Victoria (-2,400 persons) and South Australia (-3,500 persons) continued to experience net losses while the Australian Capital Territory continued to lose large numbers of people relative to its population (-1,600 persons), although this loss was smaller than the previous year.

4.3 INTERSTATE MOVERS—2004–05

State or territory of arrival	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE								Total arrivals(a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	..	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
Vic.	24 878	..	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
Qld	54 669	23 013	..	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
SA	5 960	7 014	4 763	..	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
WA	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	..	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
Tas.	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	..	369	389	13 065
NT	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	..	377	16 137
ACT	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	..	17 695
Total departures(a)	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
Net gain/loss	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620	..

.. not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories.

POPULATION FLOWS, 2004–05

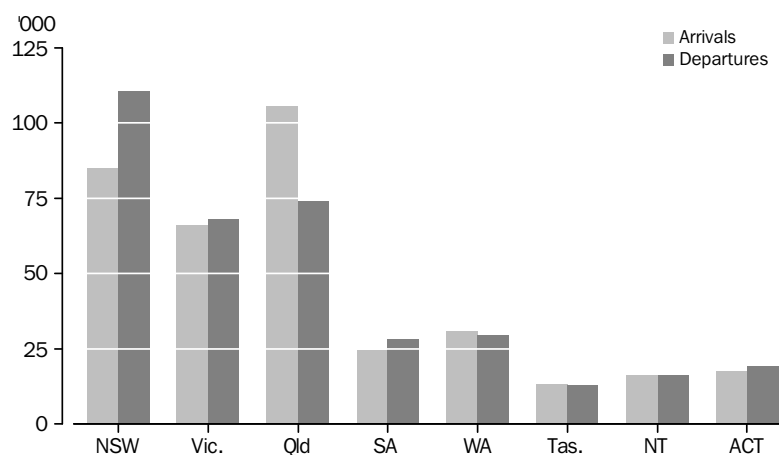
Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for Australians moving interstate, receiving the largest number of arrivals during 2004–05 (105,600 persons). New South Wales and Victoria followed with 84,900 and 65,800 arrivals respectively.

The most common moves were between the three most populous states: New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The largest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (54,700 persons), while the counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales was the second largest (34,300 persons). The third largest flow was from New South Wales to Victoria (24,900 persons).

The largest net flow of 20,400 persons was between New South Wales and Queensland, and the second largest net movement was between Victoria and Queensland (5,600 persons).

There were also significant movements between bordering states and territories. This is especially apparent between the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding New South Wales.

4.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2004–05



AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS 2004–05

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

Young adults

In 2004–05 persons aged between 20 and 34 years made up 37% of all interstate movers (compared with 21% of the total population). Of the total Australian population in this age group, 3% made an interstate move during the year.

Queensland was the major beneficiary of net migration in this age group with a gain of 8,600 persons. Western Australia and the Northern Territory also recorded net gains in this age group, while Tasmania recorded a net loss of persons aged 20–34 despite recording an overall net gain.

The remaining states recorded net losses in this age group, with almost 27% of New South Wales' net loss (–6,900 persons) and 42% of South Australia's net loss (–1,500 persons) being aged 20–34 years.

Victoria recorded a net loss in this age group (–270 persons) in 2004–05 despite recording a net gain (470 persons) the previous year. The Australian Capital Territory also experienced a net loss (–600 persons) of interstate movers aged 20–34 in 2004–05.

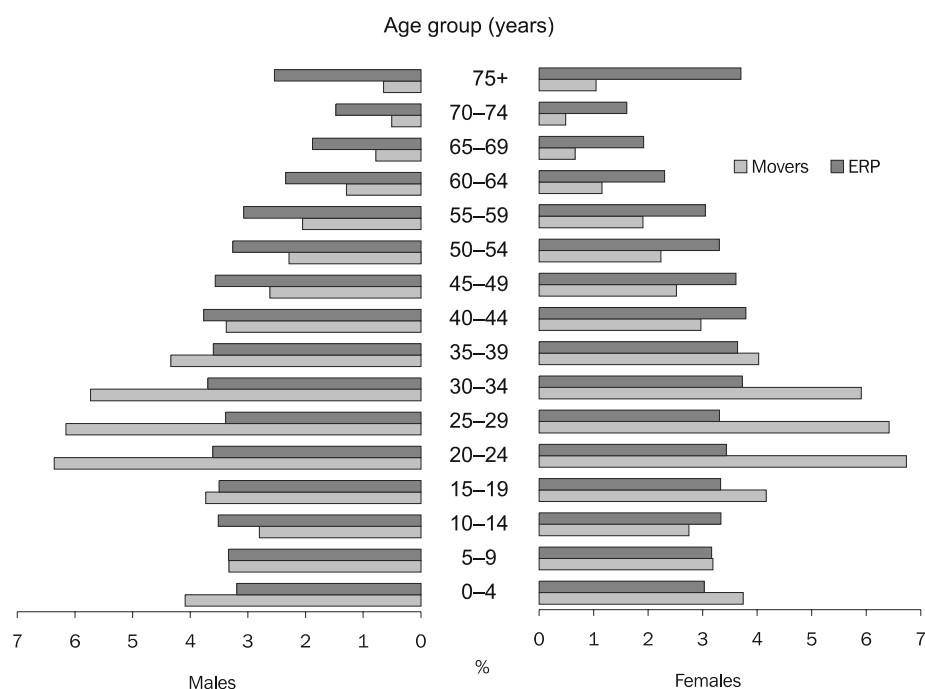
Older persons

Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move interstate than younger persons, accounting for 15% of total interstate migrants in 2004–05 (compared with 30% of the total population). Of the total Australian population in this age group, just 1% made an interstate move during this year.

In 2004–05 Queensland recorded the highest net gain of movers aged 50 years and over with 5,100 persons, 16% of the state's total population gain from net interstate migration. Western Australia (320 persons) and Tasmania (570 persons) were the only other states or territories to record a net interstate migration gain in this age group.

The largest net loss in 2004–05 due to net interstate migration in the 50 years and over age group was recorded for New South Wales, with a loss of 3,900 persons. The Australian Capital Territory, with a relatively high loss of 820 persons (50% of their total net interstate migration loss) was also a net loser in this age group.

Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for less than 4% of all interstate movements in 2004–05. However, Tasmania's net gains in this age group accounted for 43% of the state's overall net gain from interstate migration. Persons aged 65 years and over from Western Australia and the Northern Territory were the least likely to move interstate, while persons in this age group from New South Wales and Queensland were the most likely to move.

4.5 INTERSTATE MOVERS AND ERP, AGE AND SEX PROFILE—2004–05*Median age of interstate migrants*

In 2004–05 the median age of all interstate movers was 29 years. Interstate arrivals under the age of 35 years made up over 70% of all arrivals to both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. This high level of younger movers resulted in these territories recording the lowest median age (27 years) of all interstate arrivals. Tasmania recorded the highest median age (31 years) for interstate arrivals. Those arriving in the other five states (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) recorded a median age of 29 years.

Interstate departures from Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had a median age of 28 years, while the remaining states all had a median age of 29 years. The largest difference between the median ages of interstate arrivals and departures was for Tasmania, of three years.

4.6**INTERSTATE MIGRATION, State or territory of arrival and departure****STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total arrivals
State or territory of arrival									
New South Wales									
1994-95	..	23 960	35 062	6 542	6 798	2 453	2 511	10 645	87 971
1999-2000	..	23 492	37 667	7 112	8 349	2 940	2 724	11 369	93 670
2002-03	..	24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	93 405
2003-04	..	24 081	36 544	6 444	7 263	2 446	2 486	11 006	90 270
2004-05	..	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
Victoria									
1994-95	19 817	..	15 188	6 968	5 279	3 182	2 061	2 292	54 787
1999-2000	25 497	..	18 315	9 266	8 210	4 485	2 526	2 641	70 946
2002-03	27 570	..	19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	74 204
2003-04	26 961	..	18 641	8 743	7 934	4 176	2 518	2 682	71 655
2004-05	24 878	..	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
Queensland									
1994-95	52 123	30 005	..	8 818	7 397	4 066	6 001	3 851	112 261
1999-2000	50 475	19 181	..	6 534	7 779	3 631	5 416	3 475	96 503
2002-03	63 921	25 272	..	7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	120 246
2003-04	61 132	24 961	..	7 281	8 191	3 995	5 976	4 099	115 635
2004-05	54 669	23 013	..	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
South Australia									
1994-95	5 660	7 297	4 840	..	2 526	752	2 730	727	24 532
1999-2000	6 472	7 622	5 221	..	3 369	1 018	3 166	732	27 600
2002-03	7 557	8 332	5 719	..	3 436	949	3 028	835	29 856
2003-04	6 468	7 989	5 321	..	2 761	894	2 876	723	27 032
2004-05	5 960	7 014	4 763	..	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
Western Australia									
1994-95	7 712	7 399	6 779	3 813	..	1 632	3 551	1 018	31 904
1999-2000	8 098	7 348	6 620	3 560	..	1 718	2 431	893	30 742
2002-03	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373	..	1 419	2 623	851	30 898
2003-04	8 941	7 665	7 152	3 358	..	1 530	2 713	938	32 297
2004-05	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	..	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
Tasmania									
1994-95	2 283	2 670	2 269	1 035	1 175	..	448	316	10 196
1999-2000	2 758	3 104	2 727	917	1 760	..	384	304	11 954
2002-03	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737	..	406	413	16 006
2003-04	4 345	4 388	3 980	1 104	1 577	..	410	400	16 204
2004-05	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	..	369	389	13 065
Northern Territory									
1994-95	3 493	2 931	4 986	3 290	2 650	450	..	609	18 409
1999-2000	2 989	2 430	4 746	2 794	2 458	428	..	412	16 265
2002-03	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371	..	413	14 757
2003-04	2 671	2 548	4 593	2 442	2 349	347	..	433	15 383
2004-05	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	..	377	16 137
Australian Capital Territory									
1994-95	10 361	2 545	2 912	1 136	978	317	723	..	18 972
1999-2000	11 636	2 541	2 745	948	962	366	525	..	19 735
2002-03	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562	..	19 082
2003-04	10 197	2 314	2 718	857	950	341	512	..	17 889
2004-05	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	..	17 695
Australia									
1994-95	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 032
1999-2000	107 944	65 727	78 050	31 131	32 929	14 586	17 172	19 826	367 494
2002-03	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
2003-04	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
2004-05	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807

.. not applicable

4.7 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
.....									
Arrivals									
1986-87	76 119	52 789	78 466	22 025	28 543	8 776	14 745	18 886	300 349
1987-88	82 739	58 965	91 835	27 041	30 337	9 715	14 062	19 752	334 446
1988-89	81 031	61 601	112 569	29 289	33 382	11 846	16 717	19 352	365 787
1989-90	78 089	59 089	104 859	27 289	29 972	13 259	15 729	19 356	347 642
1990-91	82 070	51 863	96 359	27 981	25 411	11 696	15 646	19 558	330 584
1991-92	84 838	52 384	98 378	26 746	25 225	10 643	15 314	18 959	332 487
1992-93	91 438	56 866	118 967	26 122	29 634	11 151	17 405	19 699	371 282
1993-94	80 372	46 970	107 060	24 745	28 466	9 547	15 612	16 788	329 560
1994-95	87 971	54 787	112 261	24 532	31 904	10 196	18 409	18 972	359 032
1995-96	82 869	56 265	105 862	25 833	32 828	10 531	16 950	18 257	349 395
1996-97	95 193	65 822	100 236	29 331	34 784	11 400	18 888	18 291	374 024
1997-98	92 050	67 739	95 574	28 696	33 463	11 039	17 267	17 909	363 815
1998-99	90 677	67 372	93 716	28 520	31 414	11 993	16 235	18 519	358 524
1999-2000	93 670	70 946	96 503	27 600	30 742	11 954	16 265	19 735	367 494
2000-01	97 189	73 537	101 345	29 003	30 514	12 729	16 123	20 210	380 940
2001-02	94 489	74 393	110 266	28 904	28 956	12 913	14 594	19 584	384 099
2002-03	93 405	74 204	120 246	29 856	30 898	16 006	14 757	19 082	398 454
2003-04	90 270	71 655	115 635	27 032	32 297	16 204	15 383	17 889	386 365
2004-05	84 903	65 799	105 631	24 678	30 899	13 065	16 137	17 695	358 807
Departures									
1986-87	85 643	65 896	58 746	26 002	21 967	10 284	14 865	16 946	300 349
1987-88	96 079	73 388	64 115	28 281	26 063	11 639	17 191	17 690	334 446
1988-89	119 005	74 106	65 506	29 510	28 365	11 643	18 186	19 466	365 787
1989-90	114 072	66 918	66 757	27 541	26 960	10 469	16 899	18 026	347 642
1990-91	99 276	66 716	66 650	26 436	27 202	10 880	16 798	16 626	330 584
1991-92	98 645	70 811	64 279	27 404	26 539	10 932	16 283	17 594	332 487
1992-93	108 973	82 254	69 805	31 332	29 786	12 645	18 104	18 383	371 282
1993-94	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
1994-95	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 032
1995-96	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
1996-97	105 854	72 017	80 631	32 649	30 124	14 725	17 134	20 761	374 024
1997-98	104 299	68 009	78 150	30 692	30 236	14 672	17 739	19 891	363 815
1998-99	103 727	64 845	77 034	30 151	31 118	15 310	17 188	19 025	358 524
1999-2000	107 944	65 727	78 050	31 131	32 929	14 586	17 172	19 826	367 494
2000-01	113 504	68 374	81 321	31 421	33 624	14 865	17 715	19 803	380 940
2001-02	118 919	70 025	79 065	30 506	33 341	14 425	17 190	20 628	384 099
2002-03	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
2003-04	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
2004-05	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
Net									
1986-87	-9 524	-13 107	19 720	-3 977	6 576	-1 508	-120	1 940	..
1987-88	-13 340	-14 423	27 720	-1 240	4 274	-1 924	-3 129	2 062	..
1988-89	-37 974	-12 505	47 063	-221	5 017	203	-1 469	-114	..
1989-90	-35 983	-7 829	38 102	-252	3 012	2 790	-1 170	1 330	..
1990-91	-17 206	-14 853	29 709	1 545	-1 791	816	-1 152	2 932	..
1991-92	-13 807	-18 427	34 099	-658	-1 314	-289	-969	1 365	..
1992-93	-17 535	-25 388	49 162	-5 210	-152	-1 494	-699	1 316	..
1993-94	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	-875	-426	..
1994-95	-13 478	-22 020	40 225	-7 070	5 101	-2 656	384	-486	..
1995-96	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656	..
1996-97	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470	..
1997-98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982	..
1998-99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	..
1999-2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
2001-02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
2002-03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..
2003-04	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..
2004-05	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620	..

.. not applicable

4.8**AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, States and territories—2004–05**

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Arrivals									
0–4	6 644	4 984	8 559	1 998	2 404	1 001	1 245	1 265	28 100
5–9	5 325	4 015	7 506	1 603	2 048	808	1 115	965	23 385
10–14	4 519	3 500	6 393	1 420	1 699	748	857	776	19 912
15–19	6 452	5 271	8 335	2 008	1 997	860	1 344	2 066	28 333
20–24	11 599	8 932	12 712	2 874	3 888	1 358	2 678	2 942	46 983
25–29	11 127	8 779	11 763	2 927	4 111	1 494	2 282	2 638	45 121
30–34	10 084	8 122	11 663	2 814	3 912	1 308	1 811	2 044	41 758
35–39	6 841	5 521	8 932	2 063	2 895	1 100	1 251	1 408	30 011
40–44	5 132	3 999	7 030	1 620	2 077	917	1 024	960	22 759
45–49	4 145	3 239	5 663	1 375	1 686	797	833	698	18 436
50–54	3 677	2 800	4 975	1 256	1 376	797	721	631	16 233
55–59	3 402	2 347	4 514	1 082	1 088	799	538	435	14 205
60–64	2 059	1 488	2 973	644	681	449	220	263	8 777
65–69	1 293	910	1 689	342	409	247	92	190	5 172
70–74	956	701	1 087	254	244	143	47	119	3 551
75 and over	1 648	1 191	1 837	398	384	239	79	295	6 071
All ages	84 903	65 799	105 631	24 678	30 899	13 065	16 137	17 695	358 807
Departures									
0–4	9 046	5 320	5 825	2 029	2 205	869	1 442	1 364	28 100
5–9	7 307	4 361	4 810	1 889	1 926	771	1 139	1 182	23 385
10–14	6 069	3 674	4 186	1 662	1 676	739	998	908	19 912
15–19	9 474	4 822	5 929	2 178	2 037	1 232	1 323	1 338	28 333
20–24	13 673	8 816	10 024	3 395	3 856	1 956	2 058	3 205	46 983
25–29	13 275	8 779	9 149	3 463	4 060	1 548	2 122	2 725	45 121
30–34	12 755	8 508	8 414	3 219	3 610	1 256	1 711	2 285	41 758
35–39	9 487	5 976	5 756	2 398	2 643	845	1 398	1 508	30 011
40–44	7 064	4 480	4 314	1 969	1 971	824	990	1 147	22 759
45–49	5 546	3 417	3 770	1 570	1 593	732	905	903	18 436
50–54	4 793	3 090	3 365	1 379	1 292	685	784	845	16 233
55–59	4 291	2 613	3 005	1 155	1 110	536	648	847	14 205
60–64	2 885	1 592	1 890	690	603	337	331	449	8 777
65–69	1 675	945	1 275	417	327	221	133	179	5 172
70–74	1 170	613	911	279	213	137	77	151	3 551
75 and over	2 088	1 147	1 514	469	311	190	73	279	6 071
All ages	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
Net									
0–4	–2 402	–336	2 734	–31	199	132	–197	–99	..
5–9	–1 982	–346	2 696	–286	122	37	–24	–217	..
10–14	–1 550	–174	2 207	–242	23	9	–141	–132	..
15–19	–3 022	449	2 406	–170	–40	–372	21	728	..
20–24	–2 074	116	2 688	–521	32	–598	620	–263	..
25–29	–2 148	—	2 614	–536	51	–54	160	–87	..
30–34	–2 671	–386	3 249	–405	302	52	100	–241	..
35–39	–2 646	–455	3 176	–335	252	255	–147	–100	..
40–44	–1 932	–481	2 716	–349	106	93	34	–187	..
45–49	–1 401	–178	1 893	–195	93	65	–72	–205	..
50–54	–1 116	–290	1 610	–123	84	112	–63	–214	..
55–59	–889	–266	1 509	–73	–22	263	–110	–412	..
60–64	–826	–104	1 083	–46	78	112	–111	–186	..
65–69	–382	–35	414	–75	82	26	–41	11	..
70–74	–214	88	176	–25	31	6	–30	–32	..
75 and over	–440	44	323	–71	73	49	6	16	..
All ages	–25 695	–2 354	31 494	–3 483	1 466	187	5	–1 620	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

INTRODUCTION

Migration to Australia has an important impact on the ethnic diversity of Australia's population. At 30 June 2005, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 20.3 million people, with almost one-quarter (4.8 million people, or 24%) born overseas. This continues the historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population. People born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born Australian residents (1.1 million persons at 30 June 2005), followed by those born in New Zealand (455,100 persons), Italy (224,300 persons), China (191,200 persons) and Viet Nam (177,700 persons).

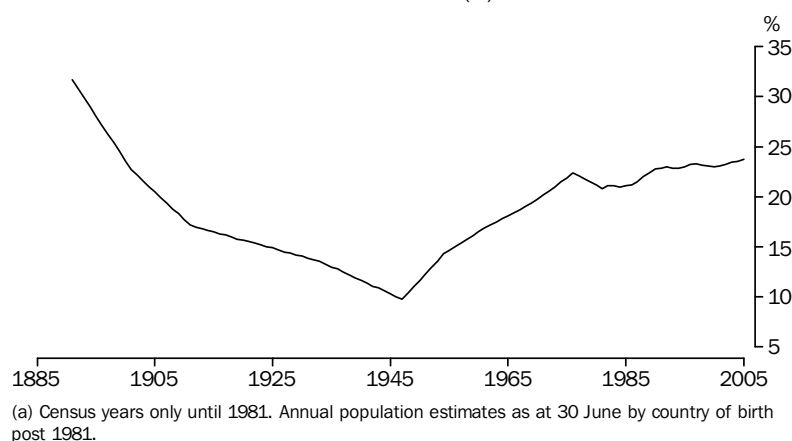
HISTORY OF OVERSEAS-BORN IN AUSTRALIA

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

From the beginning of the 1970s until the late 1980s the proportion of the population born overseas remained steady at about 20%. 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 the overseas-born population (4.8 million people at 30 June 2005), with their proportion of the overall resident population remaining steady at 24%.

5.1 POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS (a)



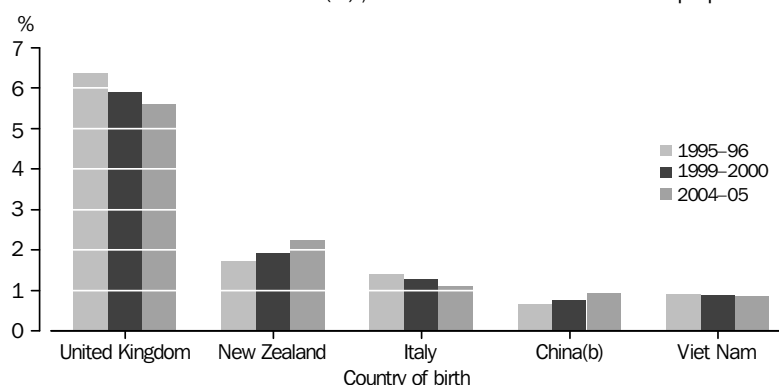
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

At 30 June 2005, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.6% of Australia's total population. New Zealand followed with 2.2% of total population, then Italy (1.1%), and China and Viet Nam (0.9% each).

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN *continued*

Between 1996 and 2005, the United Kingdom-born experienced a steady decline as a percentage of the total population. This is also apparent for Italy-born over this period. Conversely, New Zealand-born and China-born have experienced steady increases while Viet Nam-born has been consistent with only negligible fluctuations in this period.

5.2 COUNTRY OF BIRTH (a), Per cent of Australia's population



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

Between 1996 and 2005, persons born in Sudan had the highest rate of increase into Australia's population (of the top 50 origin countries) with an average annual growth rate of 28% over this nine year period. However, this growth over the nine years began from a small base. The next highest increases in this period were from those born in Afghanistan (12% average annual increase), Iraq (10%) and Zimbabwe and Pakistan (8% each). Of the top 50 origin countries, persons born in Poland, Hungary and Italy decreased the most with an average annual decrease of 2% each. The next largest decreases were from persons born in Malta and Greece (1% each). These European countries had high levels of post-war migration to Australia, but have had little recent migration.

For the year ended 30 June 2005, United Kingdom-born persons recorded a 0.5% increase, despite recording a decrease from 1996 to 2005. Several birthplace countries of origin in the top 50 birthplace groups recorded a change in the one year to 30 June 2005 that was larger than their average annual change from 1996 to 2005. These birthplace countries included India, Singapore, China, Sudan and the Philippines. South Africa, despite recording a one-year increase of 4.8% to 30 June 2005, recorded an average annual growth rate of 7.0% from 1996, pointing to a slowdown of growth for South Africa-born persons in Australia's population.

AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN

Between 1996 and 2005 the Australia-born population has increased at an average rate of 1.1% per year, while overseas-born persons have increased at an average rate of 1.4% per year. The age and sex structures of the two groups are distinctive as the following two population pyramids (5.3 and 5.4) highlight. The first pyramid (5.3) contains the age and sex structure of the two populations as percentages of Australia's total population. The second pyramid (5.4) highlights each groups' respective age and sex structure as a proportion of their population.

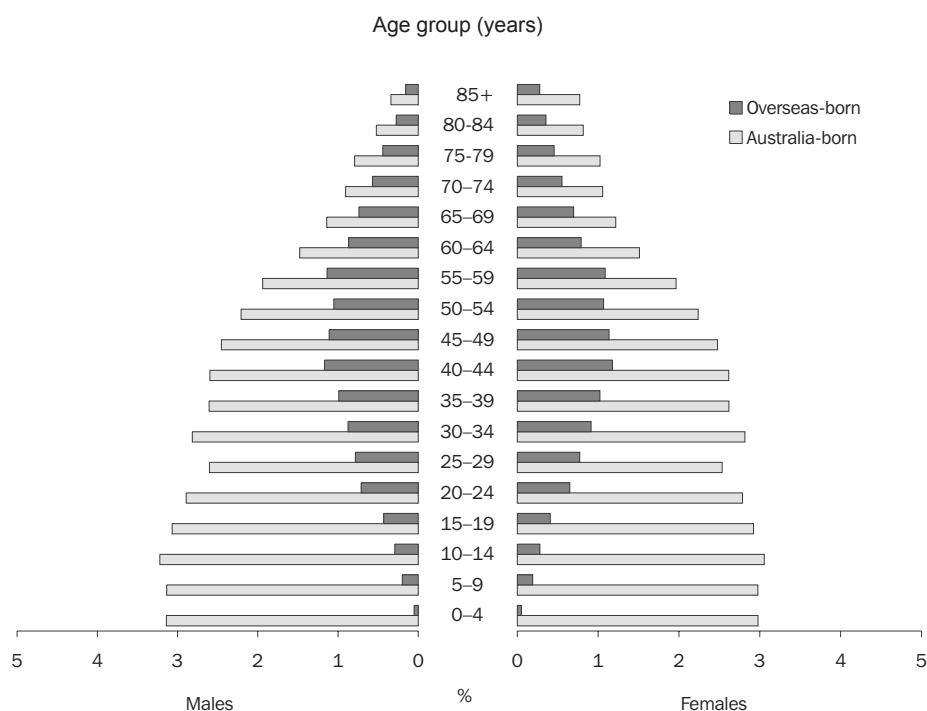
Age and sex of ERP

The differences between the Australia-born proportion of ERP and the overseas-born proportions are significant. As shown in pyramid 5.3 persons born in Australia dominate the population in the younger age groups, while overseas-born persons increase relative to the Australia-born population as the age groups become older.

At 30 June 2005 the highest proportion of overseas-born persons, as a per cent of the total population, was the 40–44 age group for both males and females. The highest proportion as a per cent of total population in the Australia-born population was the 10–14 age group, for both males and females.

As expected, the 0–4 age group has the lowest proportion of overseas-born persons of the total population. This is due to the very low numbers of persons in this age group migrating from overseas. The Australia-born population had the lowest percentage of the total population in the older age groups (65 and older). The Australia-born proportion of total population declines slightly within the age groups 20–24 and 25–29, creating a depression in the age and sex profile of the Australia-born population.

5.3 TOTAL POPULATION, AGE AND SEX PROFILE—30 JUNE 2005 (a)



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

Respective age and sex structures

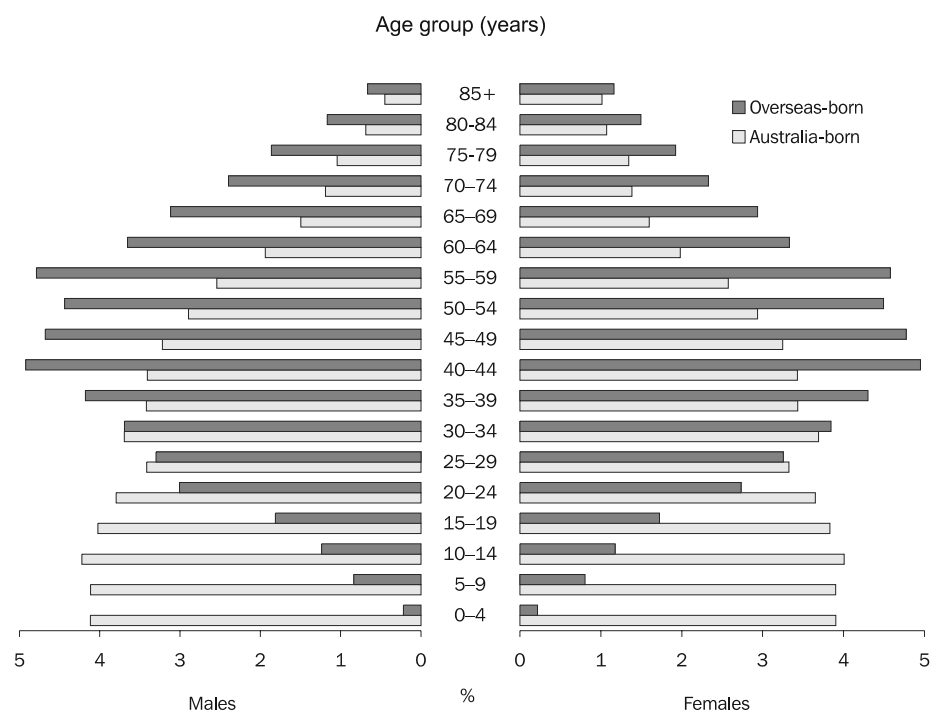
The highest proportion of persons within the overseas-born population for males were within the age groups of 40–44 and 55–59 which held 4.9% and 4.8% shares of the population respectively (see pyramid 5.4). For females, persons born overseas in the age groups 40–44 and 45–49 held the largest proportion of the population with 5.0% and 4.8% shares of the overseas-born population respectively.

Respective age and sex structures continued

The lowest proportion of overseas-born for males were 0.2% for the 0–4 age group and 0.7% for those aged 85 years and over. For females the age groups 0–4 and 5–9 represented the lowest proportions within the overseas-born population with 0.2% and 0.8% shares of the overseas-born population respectively.

For Australia-born persons, the largest proportion was the 10–14 age group for both males (4.2%) and females (4.0%). The lowest proportion was within the oldest age group (85 years and over) for males (0.4%) and females (1.0%).

5.4 RESPECTIVE AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATIONS, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURES—30 JUNE 2005(a)



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

Median age

The median age of all overseas-born persons resident in Australia at 30 June 2005 was 47 years. Major birthplace countries of origin with higher median ages were the United Kingdom (54 years), Italy (65), Greece (63) and Germany (58). Most of the birthplace groups with older populations were involved in post-war migration streams in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

Birthplace groups with lower median ages include New Zealand (39 years), China (42) and Viet Nam (41), with the youngest median ages for persons born in Sudan (23 years), Afghanistan (29), Taiwan and Thailand (30 each). Some of these latter birthplace groups include long-term students who are in Australia temporarily.

Median age continued

At 30 June 2005 the sex ratio of males to females among the overseas-born population was slightly higher than the sex ratio of the Australia-born population. The sex ratio for persons born overseas was 100 males for every 100 females, compared with 99 for persons born in Australia. The sex ratio varied for different birthplace groups, with Sudan (135), Afghanistan (131), Pakistan (130), Iraq (120) and Austria and Iran (115 each) having the highest ratios of males to females. Lower sex ratios were experienced by groups born in Thailand (52), the Philippines (55), Japan (56), the Russian Federation (65), Papua New Guinea (84) and Poland (85).

Median age continued

5.5 MEDIAN AGE, SEX RATIO AND ERP, Country of birth—30 June 2005

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>ERP</i>
Sudan	22.8	135.0	23 787
Afghanistan	28.8	131.4	17 614
Taiwan (Province of China)	30.1	90.8	30 783
Thailand	30.9	52.4	30 885
Indonesia	31.9	90.3	65 914
Pakistan	33.0	129.5	18 083
Korea, Republic of (South)	33.9	90.3	46 532
Iraq	34.5	120.1	37 290
Singapore	34.7	91.3	46 318
Japan	35.8	56.0	28 717
Papua New Guinea	36.5	83.8	26 212
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	37.4	98.0	76 218
South Africa	37.8	102.2	113 783
Fiji	38.1	90.9	56 579
Zimbabwe	38.5	109.0	19 655
New Zealand	38.5	107.5	455 105
India	38.7	113.7	138 662
Cambodia	39.5	90.2	27 490
Philippines	40.0	54.8	129 401
Iran	40.3	115.2	24 558
Canada	40.4	95.8	32 448
Viet Nam	40.5	92.4	177 728
Malaysia	40.7	90.0	100 287
Samoa	40.9	97.4	17 223
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.9	102.7	27 353
United States of America	41.2	108.3	63 364
Turkey	41.3	107.5	37 021
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	42.3	89.3	191 194
Russian Federation	43.0	65.3	20 245
Sri Lanka	43.2	104.5	67 967
Lebanon	43.9	111.6	85 347
Chile	44.6	93.6	26 098
France	45.2	103.8	19 903
Mauritius	48.5	95.1	19 149
Portugal	48.9	108.8	17 457
Ireland	50.4	110.2	56 788
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	51.0	105.5	48 499
Serbia and Montenegro	51.3	106.0	68 810
United Kingdom	53.5	103.7	1 137 374
Egypt	54.7	106.0	38 102
Cyprus	55.5	100.7	21 327
Poland	55.9	84.9	60 220
Croatia	56.8	108.9	57 061
Germany	58.4	94.9	115 215
Malta	59.0	107.4	49 555
Netherlands	59.9	107.7	87 747
Austria	60.2	114.8	20 435
Greece	62.7	101.5	127 226
Hungary	64.7	107.6	23 504
Italy	64.9	109.5	224 309
Australia	32.6	98.7	15 499 108
Total overseas-born	47.0	99.8	4 829 501
Total	36.6	99.0	20 328 609

State distribution

At 30 June 2001 over half of the overseas-born population in Australia lived in New South Wales (36%) or Victoria (26%).⁵

The Western Australian population had the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (29%) in their population. The Tasmanian (11%) and Northern Territory (16%) populations had the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents, well below the Australian average of 23%.

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

In Victoria, there were higher proportions of residents born in Italy (2%), Greece and Viet Nam (1% each) than any other state or territory. New South Wales had the highest proportion of China-born residents (1%), whereas the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of Philippines-born residents (1%). Germany-born, India-born and Netherlands-born residents had an even spread across all states and territories, with their populations a proportion of no more than 1% of the residents of any state or territory.

5.6 ERP, STATE AND TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED BIRTHPLACE COUNTRIES (a)—30 June 2001

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

⁵ Numbers of persons by birthplace at the state and territory level are only available for census years.

5.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—30 June

						% CHANGE	
	1996	2000	2003	2004	2005	2004-05	Average annual 1996-2005
Major regions							
Oceania and Antarctica	14 461 967	15 215 635	15 761 448	15 914 118	16 076 137	1.0	1.2
North-West Europe	1 520 841	1 487 305	1 478 995	1 483 499	1 487 741	0.3	-0.2
Southern and Eastern Europe	893 365	865 268	849 193	842 236	834 997	-0.9	-0.7
South-East Asia	497 811	529 964	580 144	597 066	613 995	2.8	2.4
North-East Asia	280 051	316 321	353 246	362 895	375 974	3.6	3.3
North Africa and the Middle East	211 824	231 741	259 007	271 101	284 998	5.1	3.4
Southern and Central Asia	161 361	187 935	229 004	244 033	262 200	7.4	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	118 405	145 867	179 411	191 919	204 955	6.8	6.3
Americas	165 089	173 344	182 198	184 637	187 612	1.6	1.4
Total	18 310 714	19 153 380	19 872 646	20 091 504	20 328 609	1.2	1.2
United Kingdom	1 164 136	1 132 581	1 126 184	1 131 852	1 137 374	0.5	-0.3
New Zealand	315 054	369 046	428 025	439 902	455 105	3.5	4.2
Italy	259 126	242 687	231 616	227 997	224 309	-1.6	-1.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	121 145	148 023	173 067	180 800	191 194	5.7	5.2
Viet Nam	164 164	169 614	174 626	176 230	177 728	0.9	0.9
India	84 784	95 716	118 255	127 744	138 662	8.5	5.6
Philippines	102 675	110 094	120 087	124 642	129 401	3.8	2.6
Greece	141 754	134 518	130 018	128 616	127 226	-1.1	-1.2
Germany	120 755	118 136	116 605	115 945	115 215	-0.6	-0.5
South Africa	61 749	80 718	101 619	108 552	113 783	4.8	7.0
Malaysia	83 044	85 338	93 162	97 267	100 287	3.1	2.1
Netherlands	95 339	91 974	89 589	88 639	87 747	-1.0	-0.9
Lebanon	77 579	79 128	83 115	84 158	85 347	1.4	1.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	77 063	76 651	76 301	76 191	76 218	—	-0.1
Serbia and Montenegro	61 919	63 959	68 286	68 758	68 810	0.1	1.2
Sri Lanka	51 969	56 250	63 817	65 457	67 967	3.8	3.0
Indonesia	47 736	57 224	61 737	64 224	65 914	2.6	3.7
United States of America	54 308	57 946	61 485	62 355	63 364	1.6	1.7
Poland	70 897	65 594	62 238	61 201	60 220	-1.6	-1.8
Croatia	56 839	57 508	58 186	57 658	57 061	-1.0	—
Ireland	55 982	55 809	56 186	56 526	56 788	0.5	0.2
Fiji	40 489	46 276	53 062	54 740	56 579	3.4	3.8
Malta	55 630	52 382	50 593	50 060	49 555	-1.0	-1.3
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47 593	47 588	48 315	48 437	48 499	0.1	0.2
Korea, Republic of (South)	32 602	38 790	43 815	44 773	46 532	3.9	4.0
Singapore	31 393	34 458	40 332	42 774	46 318	8.3	4.4
Egypt	37 875	36 948	37 197	37 596	38 102	1.3	0.1
Iraq	15 459	25 010	32 981	35 203	37 290	5.9	10.3
Turkey	32 022	34 038	35 823	36 506	37 021	1.4	1.6
Canada	27 432	29 712	31 693	32 049	32 448	1.2	1.9
Thailand	20 620	23 927	28 534	29 579	30 885	4.4	4.6
Taiwan (Province of China)	21 244	24 609	30 083	30 517	30 783	0.9	4.2
Japan	25 656	25 725	27 489	28 107	28 717	2.2	1.3
Cambodia	23 851	24 780	26 335	26 864	27 490	2.3	1.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 174	26 756	27 459	27 426	27 353	-0.3	4.0
Papua New Guinea	26 376	25 906	26 138	26 172	26 212	0.2	-0.1
Chile	26 567	25 850	25 961	26 040	26 098	0.2	-0.2
Iran	17 909	19 903	22 598	23 506	24 558	4.5	3.6
Sudan	2 637	4 199	10 980	16 622	23 787	43.1	27.7
Hungary	27 251	25 705	24 381	23 946	23 504	-1.8	-1.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

5.7ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—30 June *continued*

	% CHANGE						
						Average annual
	1996	2000	2003	2004	2005	2004-05	1996-2005
Cyprus	22 545	22 105	21 706	21 533	21 327	-1.0	-0.6
Austria	22 664	21 643	20 963	20 716	20 435	-1.4	-1.1
Russian Federation	16 936	16 585	18 414	19 181	20 245	5.5	2.0
France	17 037	18 732	19 534	19 732	19 903	0.9	1.7
Zimbabwe	9 960	11 702	16 133	18 131	19 655	8.4	7.8
Mauritius	18 949	18 503	18 849	19 003	19 149	0.8	0.1
Pakistan	9 162	11 537	15 195	16 475	18 083	9.8	7.8
Afghanistan	6 351	11 159	14 491	15 944	17 614	10.5	12.0
Portugal	18 533	17 906	17 575	17 493	17 457	-0.2	-0.7
Samoa	10 924	13 426	15 923	16 539	17 223	4.1	5.2
Romania	13 295	14 385	15 127	15 324	15 505	1.2	1.7
Ukraine	16 161	15 719	14 791	14 625	14 478	-1.0	-1.2
Spain	14 689	14 180	14 044	13 980	13 903	-0.6	-0.6
Burma (Myanmar)	11 272	11 813	12 366	12 466	12 852	3.1	1.5
Argentina	11 909	11 815	12 066	12 380	12 706	2.6	0.7
Czech Republic	13 816	13 249	13 019	12 850	12 672	-1.4	-1.0
Switzerland	10 945	11 956	12 474	12 534	12 629	0.8	1.6
Bangladesh	5 550	8 352	10 910	11 629	12 577	8.2	9.5
Kenya	5 924	7 037	8 887	9 613	10 574	10.0	6.6
El Salvador	10 870	10 606	10 541	10 538	10 558	0.2	-0.3
Laos	11 079	10 527	10 437	10 437	10 510	0.7	-0.6
Uruguay	10 834	10 446	10 390	10 410	10 417	0.1	-0.4
East Timor	10 163	10 155	10 126	-0.3	..
Denmark	9 693	9 883	10 105	10 096	10 106	0.1	0.5
Tonga	7 907	8 271	9 089	9 235	9 400	1.8	1.9
Finland	9 276	9 288	9 109	9 034	8 970	-0.7	-0.4
Syria	6 555	7 265	8 047	8 245	8 475	2.8	2.9
Israel	6 887	7 159	7 796	8 089	8 462	4.6	2.3
Sweden	6 527	7 282	7 768	7 939	8 070	1.7	2.4
Ethiopia	2 662	3 703	5 301	6 214	6 925	11.4	11.2
Slovenia	8 256	7 552	7 135	7 013	6 875	-2.0	-2.0
Peru	5 457	5 939	6 492	6 636	6 833	3.0	2.5
Latvia	9 721	7 817	6 940	6 712	6 495	-3.2	-4.4
Brazil	3 758	4 845	5 702	5 917	6 296	6.4	5.9
Slovakia	5 100	5 567	5 729	5 790	5 772	-0.3	1.4
Colombia	2 988	4 177	5 200	5 412	5 664	4.7	7.4
Belgium	5 072	5 323	5 496	5 502	5 519	0.3	0.9
Cook Islands	3 297	4 727	5 342	5 429	5 494	1.2	5.8
Somalia	2 305	4 069	4 891	5 146	5 431	5.5	10.0
Jordan	3 063	3 584	4 131	4 358	4 630	6.2	4.7
Norway	2 831	3 931	4 183	4 189	4 196	0.2	4.5
Nepal	1 608	2 297	3 283	3 573	3 950	10.6	10.5
Zambia	2 855	3 315	3 638	3 777	3 886	2.9	3.5
Lithuania	5 180	4 248	3 776	3 653	3 577	-2.1	-4.0
Bulgaria	2 461	2 862	3 156	3 240	3 343	3.2	3.5
Total overseas-born	4 258 637	4 412 043	4 655 603	4 736 313	4 829 501	2.0	1.4
Australia	14 052 077	14 741 337	15 217 043	15 355 191	15 499 108	0.9	1.1
Total	18 310 714	19 153 380	19 872 646	20 091 504	20 328 609	1.2	1.2

.. not applicable

5.8**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005 . . .**

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Major regions							
Oceania and Antarctica	1 247 389	1 259 763	1 300 465	1 249 935	1 206 030	1 098 132	1 206 892
North-West Europe	3 654	15 113	20 440	24 786	30 927	46 347	75 466
Southern and Eastern Europe	514	3 200	7 958	13 580	20 092	22 968	26 073
South-East Asia	2 666	10 314	15 613	27 085	59 413	73 748	69 261
North-East Asia	1 939	6 463	10 501	23 133	38 679	38 113	37 509
North Africa and the Middle East	2 397	6 757	9 961	14 866	24 690	21 733	25 516
Southern and Central Asia	2 615	7 335	9 865	12 855	20 150	29 761	30 170
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 367	8 179	11 079	13 733	18 361	15 629	18 906
Americas	966	4 341	6 367	8 498	13 021	14 828	18 878
Total	1 264 507	1 321 465	1 392 249	1 388 471	1 431 363	1 361 259	1 508 671
United Kingdom	3 142	11 959	16 185	20 473	24 028	33 247	57 476
New Zealand	3 505	15 139	21 090	26 146	40 722	41 453	47 138
Italy	37	251	478	514	762	1 182	2 295
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	1 069	2 648	3 690	10 693	15 323	12 285	17 277
Viet Nam	274	1 184	1 626	4 003	12 354	20 461	24 540
India	1 576	3 912	4 507	5 185	9 057	17 161	16 949
Philippines	790	2 740	4 646	8 321	11 890	11 366	11 764
Greece	50	336	515	527	854	1 058	1 676
Germany	104	1 035	1 354	1 164	1 897	2 717	3 971
South Africa	1 025	4 784	7 127	8 168	10 159	8 321	10 990
Malaysia	421	1 652	2 269	4 415	10 177	13 593	8 667
Netherlands	75	365	548	500	755	1 567	2 299
Lebanon	170	646	818	1 868	5 714	6 168	8 640
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	99	989	2 305	5 068	10 420	11 114	5 913
Serbia and Montenegro	64	790	1 624	2 334	3 302	2 817	3 133
Sri Lanka	420	1 270	2 069	3 118	4 259	5 046	6 055
Indonesia	372	1 543	2 192	3 247	10 933	11 529	7 228
United States of America	504	2 507	3 455	3 658	4 356	4 350	5 058
Poland	35	127	311	940	2 226	3 574	2 712
Croatia	16	165	798	1 350	1 610	1 209	1 418
Ireland	112	407	483	917	1 808	3 861	5 611
Fiji	197	1 085	1 659	2 902	5 929	6 434	6 237
Malta	17	83	120	110	258	476	717
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	35	229	538	1 034	1 970	2 110	2 509
Korea, Republic of (South)	536	1 449	2 333	3 953	4 983	4 952	6 488
Singapore	523	1 799	2 413	2 522	4 102	6 638	5 419
Egypt	778	412	562	948	1 306	1 295	1 243
Iraq	155	1 074	2 512	3 570	4 308	3 545	3 928
Turkey	73	438	721	1 001	2 072	2 696	4 147
Canada	106	767	1 206	1 321	2 076	2 848	3 866
Thailand	177	908	1 412	2 498	5 083	4 548	4 056
Taiwan (Province of China)	82	450	1 038	2 200	5 573	5 939	2 867
Japan	138	898	1 071	1 089	2 071	3 592	4 828
Cambodia	51	190	503	959	2 814	2 569	3 469
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	275	1 454	2 555	2 538	1 820	1 806
Papua New Guinea	52	416	736	1 276	1 871	2 664	4 700
Chile	31	194	284	801	1 766	1 667	2 760
Iran	112	547	882	1 468	2 676	1 978	1 907
Sudan	586	2 052	2 361	3 641	5 158	2 514	2 036
Hungary	16	61	102	163	337	648	654
Cyprus	11	51	84	112	248	444	1 061
Austria	16	98	177	170	374	431	605
Russian Federation	69	263	695	1 382	1 623	1 590	1 708
France	46	385	516	443	600	1 194	1 855
Zimbabwe	162	782	1 028	1 311	1 802	1 392	1 906

5.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005*continued*

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Mauritius	31	98	171	370	975	1 344	905
Pakistan	335	893	1 094	1 185	1 807	2 311	2 320
Afganistan	73	704	1 227	2 102	2 968	2 211	1 860
Portugal	11	45	120	385	924	1 180	939
Samoa	31	206	429	813	1 634	1 147	1 715
Romania	30	176	298	702	1 168	1 266	1 244
Ukraine	22	91	280	569	606	678	870
Spain	14	49	82	101	210	537	940
Burma (Myanmar)	21	107	239	430	697	736	1 033
Argentina	57	133	187	350	689	1 043	1 504
Czech Republic	5	41	54	111	307	911	850
Switzerland	57	284	396	400	455	609	844
Bangladesh	118	349	644	821	1 335	1 677	1 805
Kenya	420	794	685	379	741	944	779
El Salvador	12	53	188	889	1 354	1 469	1 032
Laos	20	52	48	110	455	1 135	1 451
Uruguay	14	38	44	115	224	377	980
East Timor	5	35	157	338	471	756	1 416
Denmark	17	133	176	164	219	431	696
Tonga	30	98	179	328	684	759	1 014
Finland	13	35	57	56	87	163	257
Syria	58	125	174	228	542	659	807
Israel	73	262	288	362	552	846	1 052
Sweden	30	188	285	256	305	809	926
Ethiopia	108	384	377	621	876	730	1 080
Slovenia	4	15	27	48	76	71	100
Peru	33	82	150	333	513	552	679
Latvia	2	10	20	57	86	80	77
Brazil	29	130	195	257	612	863	897
Slovakia	3	13	59	100	262	569	519
Colombia	43	140	268	286	541	709	824
Belgium	16	112	140	115	153	249	405
Cook Islands	11	189	340	311	408	472	642
Somalia	31	176	449	832	865	627	606
Jordan	57	215	252	242	406	529	525
Norway	17	92	110	99	189	1 013	475
Nepal	41	113	168	207	413	989	805
Zambia	18	21	52	99	235	300	405
Lithuania	1	13	20	34	59	80	74
Bulgaria	20	47	92	184	174	238	322
Total overseas-born	21 007	79 137	116 546	170 788	277 211	316 619	363 975
Australia	1 243 500	1 242 328	1 275 703	1 217 683	1 154 152	1 044 640	1 144 696
Total	1 264 507	1 321 465	1 392 249	1 388 471	1 431 363	1 361 259	1 508 671

5.8**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005***continued*

	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Major regions						
Oceania and Antarctica	1 123 618	1 122 655	1 059 312	950 458	830 033	631 858
North-West Europe	112 523	147 916	139 396	139 861	189 609	144 805
Southern and Eastern Europe	39 702	54 103	66 014	82 815	102 018	89 189
South-East Asia	62 696	66 639	68 140	56 585	37 972	20 783
North-East Asia	34 877	44 750	38 243	29 581	20 938	12 570
North Africa and the Middle East	30 428	30 817	25 923	23 011	20 647	15 525
Southern and Central Asia	27 883	27 756	23 376	18 451	14 821	11 106
Sub-Saharan Africa	20 213	21 788	20 463	16 686	12 548	8 148
Americas	19 767	20 046	18 359	17 494	16 750	10 958
Total	1 471 707	1 536 470	1 459 226	1 334 942	1 245 336	944 942
United Kingdom	90 929	123 805	114 518	107 178	132 123	107 814
New Zealand	46 130	47 964	44 069	37 308	30 688	19 970
Italy	5 515	10 136	13 869	20 623	31 277	25 809
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	19 833	27 748	20 531	13 405	10 347	7 490
Viet Nam	22 220	22 597	22 897	16 592	9 123	5 705
India	15 098	13 960	11 651	9 161	8 072	6 632
Philippines	13 141	16 091	16 017	13 014	8 676	3 885
Greece	3 726	6 391	8 542	12 005	17 580	19 796
Germany	6 069	6 740	7 054	9 339	24 510	12 633
South Africa	11 083	11 266	10 615	9 008	7 330	4 739
Malaysia	7 719	9 224	10 796	10 910	8 331	4 902
Netherlands	2 924	3 450	5 503	10 355	15 840	11 621
Lebanon	10 334	10 773	9 314	8 568	7 411	5 068
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4 696	7 166	8 699	8 266	5 129	1 840
Serbia and Montenegro	5 637	6 459	6 421	7 028	6 659	6 189
Sri Lanka	6 639	8 176	7 581	6 530	5 185	3 462
Indonesia	4 961	4 315	4 409	4 753	3 743	1 951
United States of America	6 160	6 805	6 088	6 050	6 032	3 285
Poland	2 228	3 408	6 169	7 208	5 803	3 256
Croatia	3 650	4 745	5 006	5 949	7 177	7 094
Ireland	4 746	5 524	4 591	5 155	5 726	4 710
Fiji	6 272	6 659	5 879	4 375	2 975	2 249
Malta	960	2 485	4 127	7 350	10 159	7 094
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 469	4 761	5 460	6 808	6 175	4 171
Korea, Republic of (South)	4 669	4 527	4 219	2 661	1 872	1 468
Singapore	3 604	3 861	4 497	3 882	2 989	1 365
Egypt	1 955	2 961	3 520	4 349	4 569	3 789
Iraq	4 482	3 978	2 842	2 045	1 442	1 135
Turkey	5 864	5 080	3 723	2 683	2 896	2 363
Canada	3 728	3 737	3 532	2 704	2 232	1 442
Thailand	3 212	2 993	2 314	1 638	965	437
Taiwan (Province of China)	1 492	1 840	2 494	3 181	1 902	875
Japan	4 053	3 278	2 040	1 752	1 473	743
Cambodia	3 536	3 121	3 092	2 442	1 631	1 033
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 597	3 393	3 095	2 315	1 592	1 303
Papua New Guinea	3 928	3 171	2 547	1 900	996	523
Chile	2 924	2 813	2 488	2 619	3 099	2 228
Iran	2 516	2 916	2 554	2 072	1 545	1 087
Sudan	1 567	1 312	848	504	384	270
Hungary	629	797	1 267	2 237	2 549	2 466
Cyprus	1 529	1 996	2 284	2 549	3 089	1 990
Austria	796	910	1 193	1 741	3 574	2 463
Russian Federation	1 659	1 836	1 429	1 029	1 056	870
France	2 492	2 328	1 847	1 638	2 121	1 237
Zimbabwe	2 116	2 580	2 487	1 773	977	557

5.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005*continued*

	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Mauritius	1 524	2 423	2 447	2 361	1 932	1 395
Pakistan	2 209	1 873	1 371	965	616	365
Afganistan	1 504	1 433	1 118	796	566	371
Portugal	1 448	1 998	2 151	1 974	1 973	1 663
Samoa	2 218	2 403	2 124	1 641	1 089	702
Romania	1 598	1 457	1 711	1 361	1 018	646
Ukraine	813	830	757	606	704	632
Spain	1 101	1 211	1 451	1 287	1 498	1 419
Burma (Myanmar)	1 319	1 435	1 378	1 257	1 092	618
Argentina	1 349	1 246	1 120	1 318	1 308	994
Czech Republic	715	707	811	1 000	1 809	1 306
Switzerland	1 285	1 387	1 289	1 141	1 445	1 057
Bangladesh	1 701	1 654	1 196	699	232	131
Kenya	771	1 089	1 245	988	649	355
El Salvador	914	988	1 127	974	562	370
Laos	1 425	1 450	1 389	1 047	682	403
Uruguay	1 256	1 033	881	1 113	1 239	1 109
East Timor	1 412	1 428	1 132	852	614	423
Denmark	969	1 098	852	826	1 211	1 162
Tonga	1 408	1 282	935	919	649	368
Finland	619	785	1 028	1 182	1 400	908
Syria	1 098	1 100	978	733	593	479
Israel	785	765	656	861	682	422
Sweden	925	985	671	513	658	597
Ethiopia	1 010	741	357	167	114	101
Slovenia	217	269	284	393	649	924
Peru	659	792	778	734	615	312
Latvia	69	51	51	60	82	1 010
Brazil	797	751	622	395	259	167
Slovakia	347	364	386	437	652	493
Colombia	626	554	500	435	315	201
Belgium	465	568	572	531	656	331
Cook Islands	780	791	525	347	245	169
Somalia	621	407	269	161	128	99
Jordan	502	523	420	350	258	130
Norway	250	262	207	202	289	224
Nepal	451	329	194	101	31	25
Zambia	526	626	661	420	212	117
Lithuania	66	56	71	50	75	446
Bulgaria	357	346	321	267	208	164
Total overseas-born	409 535	476 803	456 566	431 433	452 259	337 312
Australia	1 062 172	1 059 667	1 002 660	903 509	793 077	607 630
Total	1 471 707	1 536 470	1 459 226	1 334 942	1 245 336	944 942

5.8**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005***continued*

	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85 and over	All ages
Major regions						
Oceania and Antarctica	495 307	408 901	377 634	277 125	230 630	16 076 137
North-West Europe	120 901	93 194	78 268	59 459	45 076	1 487 741
Southern and Eastern Europe	96 576	79 988	63 685	43 587	22 935	834 997
South-East Asia	14 907	10 862	8 282	5 261	3 768	613 995
North-East Asia	12 335	10 778	7 452	4 522	3 591	375 974
North Africa and the Middle East	11 676	8 444	6 473	3 766	2 368	284 998
Southern and Central Asia	8 021	6 766	5 277	3 464	2 528	262 200
Sub-Saharan Africa	5 708	4 091	3 004	1 983	2 069	204 955
Americas	6 373	4 003	2 912	1 989	2 062	187 612
Total	771 804	627 027	552 987	401 156	315 027	20 328 609
United Kingdom	90 448	67 752	55 406	45 130	35 761	1 137 374
New Zealand	12 647	8 203	6 105	3 737	3 091	455 105
Italy	31 538	31 580	25 365	15 147	7 931	224 309
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	8 514	8 275	5 782	3 508	2 776	191 194
Viet Nam	4 280	3 907	3 082	1 621	1 262	177 728
India	4 904	4 091	3 265	2 088	1 393	138 662
Philippines	2 322	1 595	1 384	1 035	724	129 401
Greece	21 795	15 985	9 894	3 995	2 501	127 226
Germany	11 317	8 697	8 889	5 179	2 546	115 215
South Africa	3 290	2 303	1 640	1 097	838	113 783
Malaysia	3 124	1 826	1 158	671	432	100 287
Netherlands	8 861	8 004	7 068	4 633	3 379	87 747
Lebanon	3 820	2 567	1 966	974	528	85 347
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 829	1 092	704	497	392	76 218
Serbia and Montenegro	6 390	4 370	2 778	1 851	964	68 810
Sri Lanka	2 457	2 109	1 643	1 130	818	67 967
Indonesia	1 538	1 091	921	765	423	65 914
United States of America	1 754	1 137	946	673	546	63 364
Poland	3 426	3 292	5 482	6 807	3 216	60 220
Croatia	7 718	4 854	2 488	1 233	581	57 061
Ireland	3 893	3 219	2 679	1 864	1 482	56 788
Fiji	1 520	1 010	595	333	269	56 579
Malta	5 948	4 247	2 848	1 650	906	49 555
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 470	2 372	1 313	729	346	48 499
Korea, Republic of (South)	1 018	651	385	203	165	46 532
Singapore	1 148	696	439	237	184	46 318
Egypt	3 049	2 654	2 358	1 496	858	38 102
Iraq	901	643	425	197	108	37 290
Turkey	1 497	825	489	257	196	37 021
Canada	875	653	536	440	379	32 448
Thailand	209	160	112	83	80	30 885
Taiwan (Province of China)	387	168	122	96	77	30 783
Japan	487	513	395	168	128	28 717
Cambodia	747	523	360	257	193	27 490
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 278	783	316	130	75	27 353
Papua New Guinea	590	339	225	167	111	26 212
Chile	1 096	557	355	217	199	26 098
Iran	825	596	425	270	182	24 558
Sudan	193	137	128	61	35	23 787
Hungary	3 481	2 600	2 311	1 957	1 229	23 504
Cyprus	1 787	1 593	1 455	676	368	21 327
Austria	2 270	2 142	1 677	1 047	751	20 435
Russian Federation	1 097	765	948	1 115	1 111	20 245
France	966	820	683	491	241	19 903
Zimbabwe	302	209	133	93	45	19 655

5.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2005

continued

	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85 and over	All ages
Mauritius	1 028	772	635	426	312	19 149
Pakistan	234	225	144	85	51	18 083
Afganistan	261	190	121	57	52	17 614
Portugal	1 139	736	400	215	156	17 457
Samoa	475	264	181	83	68	17 223
Romania	671	604	698	629	228	15 505
Ukraine	1 226	776	1 588	2 650	780	14 478
Spain	1 320	1 365	776	384	158	13 903
Burma (Myanmar)	812	595	476	356	251	12 852
Argentina	609	357	218	122	102	12 706
Czech Republic	629	816	1 309	910	381	12 672
Switzerland	618	493	405	250	214	12 629
Bangladesh	68	66	28	20	33	12 577
Kenya	291	212	145	62	25	10 574
El Salvador	236	156	85	76	73	10 558
Laos	305	199	144	95	100	10 510
Uruguay	901	552	304	126	111	10 417
East Timor	390	264	200	133	100	10 126
Denmark	787	568	413	215	169	10 106
Tonga	236	175	165	91	80	9 400
Finland	760	710	481	259	170	8 970
Syria	347	238	134	113	69	8 475
Israel	310	191	161	101	93	8 462
Sweden	357	262	130	93	80	8 070
Ethiopia	81	56	42	24	56	6 925
Slovenia	1 359	1 229	725	324	161	6 875
Peru	194	134	117	77	79	6 833
Latvia	937	748	1 065	1 307	783	6 495
Brazil	115	72	48	34	53	6 296
Slovakia	253	321	479	355	160	5 772
Colombia	97	47	33	17	28	5 664
Belgium	375	315	251	169	96	5 519
Cook Islands	130	54	52	15	13	5 494
Somalia	62	30	41	11	16	5 431
Jordan	86	65	32	20	18	4 630
Norway	198	188	151	109	121	4 196
Nepal	4	18	16	15	30	3 950
Zambia	62	52	28	15	37	3 886
Lithuania	465	376	615	681	395	3 577
Bulgaria	125	137	176	107	58	3 343
Total overseas-born	292 309	228 330	182 830	128 579	88 262	4 829 501
Australia	479 495	398 697	370 157	272 577	226 765	15 499 108
Total	771 804	627 027	552 987	401 156	315 027	20 328 609

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

<i>Country of birth</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>Australia</i>
United Kingdom	303 408	226 283	191 970	134 114	221 048	23 659	7 787	18 538	1 126 877
New Zealand	119 118	61 297	139 651	11 880	49 731	4 007	4 040	4 361	394 105
Italy	67 079	98 406	16 429	26 778	25 321	1 261	634	2 581	238 490
Viet Nam	69 535	61 756	12 624	11 272	11 077	170	669	2 395	169 500
China(a)	94 593	39 840	9 762	3 894	5 777	505	411	2 206	156 996
Greece	43 237	64 922	4 440	12 832	3 512	688	1 373	1 445	132 451
Germany	34 766	31 579	20 591	13 645	10 879	2 176	1 144	2 731	117 512
Philippines	56 775	24 051	16 413	4 787	5 805	841	2 010	1 520	112 205
India	41 505	32 974	7 741	3 960	14 192	593	604	2 007	103 579
Netherlands	22 383	26 432	16 572	9 056	11 603	2 889	674	1 540	91 153
Malaysia	23 668	27 249	8 696	4 524	19 416	754	721	1 741	87 153
South Africa	31 673	17 023	15 535	3 363	16 869	1 085	392	1 005	86 948
Lebanon	59 892	15 732	1 250	1 649	952	55	20	410	79 964
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	42 605	17 569	7 392	1 966	3 959	296	297	1 092	75 180
Poland	18 865	22 433	5 715	7 597	7 144	1 001	135	1 413	64 308
Serbia and Montenegro	23 284	22 426	6 181	4 830	5 353	371	128	1 405	63 981
United States of America	21 420	12 312	10 857	3 262	6 642	1 070	1 408	2 070	59 041
Sri Lanka	18 782	28 896	4 359	1 227	3 260	203	336	1 571	58 634
Croatia	20 933	20 888	4 015	3 980	5 857	330	78	1 931	58 016
Ireland	19 917	12 860	7 544	3 618	10 050	716	417	782	55 910
Indonesia	23 100	11 744	5 007	1 369	8 886	191	882	640	51 829
Malta	20 441	24 477	3 057	1 970	1 121	111	56	376	51 613
Fiji	29 989	7 756	8 274	873	680	286	194	605	48 659
FYROM(b)	21 155	21 193	893	476	3 619	26	16	404	47 787
Korea, Republic of (South)	30 167	3 744	4 339	949	1 499	323	90	699	41 814
Egypt	19 182	12 650	1 663	1 198	1 718	82	57	242	36 799
Singapore	9 265	8 054	4 705	1 482	11 078	278	271	726	35 919
Turkey	14 140	17 326	1 039	652	845	43	28	165	34 240
Canada	10 488	5 877	6 672	1 752	3 892	605	322	881	30 496
Iraq	17 081	6 560	678	820	1 639	40	15	85	26 921
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 070	9 535	3 259	2 416	2 934	182	57	444	26 901
Taiwan (Province of China)	9 476	4 987	10 073	580	1 048	61	66	242	26 534
Japan	10 565	4 691	6 718	887	2 342	258	159	523	26 145
Papua New Guinea	6 137	2 391	13 390	913	1 280	275	750	823	25 959
Chile	13 939	7 225	1 427	727	1 365	161	74	783	25 706
Thailand	10 579	5 823	3 228	1 392	2 781	288	537	759	25 388
Hungary	9 744	7 652	3 309	2 114	1 441	307	126	547	25 242
Cambodia	10 621	9 686	1 008	2 501	731	12	121	243	24 925
Cyprus	8 326	9 948	1 284	1 622	447	54	199	143	22 029
Austria	7 416	5 886	3 169	1 914	1 698	424	188	652	21 353
Iran	11 536	3 500	1 288	1 805	2 156	117	42	299	20 745
France	7 181	4 354	3 540	1 241	1 828	188	234	480	19 048
Mauritius	5 832	8 970	1 076	124	2 367	34	29	129	18 562
Portugal	9 982	3 019	899	542	2 785	18	210	244	17 704
Russian Federation	6 416	6 422	1 406	1 062	768	113	11	300	16 503
Ukraine	5 533	6 284	960	1 604	686	121	9	173	15 373
Romania	4 138	5 616	1 883	1 184	1 498	73	30	162	14 590
Samoa	6 997	2 554	4 333	65	180	27	17	154	14 333
Spain	6 054	3 253	2 015	769	1 203	84	101	651	14 130
Czech Republic	5 159	3 395	1 916	1 123	1 000	252	100	270	13 216
Total overseas-born	1 628 163	1 179 588	653 938	320 200	542 768	50 835	31 842	73 085	4 482 061
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
Total	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240

(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

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

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

Category jumping

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

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

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

Matching traveller movements

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

*Matching traveller movements
continued*

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

8 Through the provision of additional data from DIMA, the ABS now has the ability to match traveller movements over time. This enables a movement history to be constructed for those arriving and departing in a particular quarter over the next twelve months and thus produce an actual duration of stay.

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

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

*Adjustment and revision
status of components of NOM
– summary*

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

*Review of method for
adjusting overseas migration*

11 The method for estimating NOM is under review. This review has arisen in response to problems with estimation of category jumping. It will also address the changing patterns of travel into and out of Australia, in particular the increased propensity for travellers to interrupt longer periods of stay or absence. *Information paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003), outlines the proposed changes <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

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

Permanent residency grants

13 A number of people arriving temporarily in Australia are subsequently granted permanent residency. These permanent residency grants contribute to meeting the Australian Government's immigration targets but may be unrelated to stated intentions to stay in Australia on arrival at an earlier date. Accordingly, they are not included in unadjusted permanent arrivals in this publication, as they did not arrive in Australia on a permanent basis. The 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 cannot be separately specified in statistics in this publication.

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

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

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

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

16 For more information on the method of estimating net interstate migration, see *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1, Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and *Demography Working Paper 2001/5 – Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Internal Migration Between 2001 and 2006* (cat. no. 3127.0). These papers are available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Source of statistics

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

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

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

<i>Scope and coverage</i>	<p>20 All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are completely enumerated.</p>
<p>ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION</p> <p><i>Source of statistics</i></p>	<p>21 The statistics exclude the movements of operational air crew and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.</p> <p>22 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 3228.0), available on the ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
<i>Method of estimation</i>	<p>23 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.</p> <p>24 After each census (at 30 June of the census year), estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two 30 June dates in the respective census years.</p>
<i>Natural increase</i>	<p>25 Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. For the compilation of population estimates, births and deaths by state or territory of usual residence are used. For preliminary population estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used, but for revised and final estimates, year and quarter of occurrence data are used to ensure the accuracy of single year of age population estimates.</p>
<i>Birthplace groups</i>	<p>26 Estimated resident population by age and sex is calculated by country of birth for 30 June of each year by taking into account births, deaths and NOM over the preceding twelve months. All births in this period are added to the Australia-born population. Deaths during the period are subtracted from the population of the preceding year on the basis of financial year of birth, sex and country of birth. NOM is added to that population on the same basis.</p> <p>27 For 2002–03 to 2004–05 NOM was disaggregated on the basis of the countries of birth of permanent arrivals and departures data, instead of using country of birth of all movements. This was done because the inclusion of long-term movements in the calculation of NOM by birthplace yielded anomalous results in country of birth disaggregation.</p>
COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION	<p>28 The classification of countries used throughout this publication is the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i>, 1998 (cat. no. 1269.0). This replaced the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> used in earlier issues of this publication.</p> <p>29 Statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to accurately identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. The United States of America includes 'America (undefined)'.</p>

STATE AND TERRITORY
CLASSIFICATION

30 Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state or territory classification was 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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

APPENDIX 1

PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

Incoming passenger card • Australia		YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN		Are you bringing into Australia:	
▶ Family/surname	<input type="text"/>	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"/>
▶ Given names	<input type="text"/>	2. More than 1125mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
▶ Passport number	<input type="text"/>	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"/>
◆ Flight number or name of ship	<input type="text"/>	4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
▶ Intended address in Australia	<input type="text"/>	5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	State <input type="text"/>	6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months?	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"/>
▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:		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"/>
Do you suffer from tuberculosis?	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"/>
Do you have any criminal conviction/s?	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"/>
DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.		YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/>	
		Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>	
		TURN OVER THE CARD English	

INCOMING CARD - BACK

YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA		EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)	
Phone	<input type="text"/>	Name	<input type="text"/>
E-mail	<input type="text"/>	E-mail, Phone OR Mail address	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>		
	State <input type="text"/>		
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH		PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C	
▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship?	<input type="text"/>	A Migrating permanently to Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>
◆ What is your usual occupation?	<input type="text"/>	B Visitor or temporary entrant	<input type="checkbox"/>
▶ Nationality as shown on passport	<input type="text"/>	▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia	Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> OR Days <input type="text"/>
▶ Date of birth	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>	▶ Your country of residence	<input type="text"/>
		▶ 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	
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 <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.		C Resident returning to Australia	
		▶ Country where you spent most time abroad	
		<input type="text"/>	
		MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.	
		03041503	
		© Commonwealth of Australia 2004 15 (Design date 03/04) McMILLAN PRINT	

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

OUTGOING CARD - FRONT

<p>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>► Family/surname <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Given names <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Passport number <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Flight number or name of ship <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Country where you will get off this flight <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► What is your usual occupation? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Nationality as shown on passport <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Date of birth <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Day Month Year </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> </div> </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%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</p> <p>► State where you spent most time</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>NSW <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Vic <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qld <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SA <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Tas <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ACT <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>► Country of Residence <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily</p> <p>► In which State do you live?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>NSW <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Vic <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Qld <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Tas <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ACT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>► Intended length of stay overseas <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Years Months Days </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> </div> </p> <p>► Country where you will spend most time abroad <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> <p>► Main reason for overseas travel (X one only):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> <td>Employment <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2</td> <td>Education <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>3</td> <td>Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>4</td> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>F Australian resident departing permanently</p> <p>► In which State did you live?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>NSW <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Vic <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qld <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SA <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Tas <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ACT <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>► What is your country of future residence? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div></p> </div> </div> <p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <p>YOUR SIGNATURE</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Day Month Year </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 1.2em;"></div> </div> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">TURN OVER THE CARD English</p>	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"/>		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"/>	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	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"/>	
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OUTGOING CARD - BACK

<p>► Are you taking out of Australia AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? If answered "Yes" you must complete an International Currency Transfer Report to present with this card.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>► If you worked in Australia as a temporary resident you may be eligible for a Departing Australia Superannuation Payment (DASP).</p> <p>If you would like to receive further information please provide your e-mail address.</p> <p>For example WILLIAMS_JENNIFER @ HOTMAIL.COM</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 1.2em;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 1.2em;"></div> </div> <p>Visit www.ato.gov.au/super for more DASP information.</p>	<p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD, ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND 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 <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">07031607</div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">© Commonwealth of Australia 2003 16 (Design date 07/03) MCMILLAN PRINT</p>

Outgoing passenger card used from July 2003.

APPENDIX 2

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

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

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

July 2001 to June 2002

With the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMA 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 DIMA from Box A to Box C back to Box A.

July 2002 onwards

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

July 2002 onwards continued

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

NON-RESPONSE

A2.1 NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION (a)—January 2005

	Incoming	Outgoing
<i>OAD Variables</i>	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	0.1
Country of birth	0.8	0.4
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	0.1	—
Marital status(b)	34.2	54.3
Category of travel	1.4	0.8
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	(c) 32.9	7.8
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	6.5	1.5
Main reason for journey	5.3	. .
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	1.1	4.4
Main reason for journey	. .	3.8
Occupation(d)	6.2	5.3
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	3.2	2.6
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	27.5	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

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

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

(d) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.

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 DIMA 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 DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons 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 DIMA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main state of stay with a corresponding understatement for the remaining states and territories. In November 1998 these numbers returned to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMA indicating that they had instigated data quality procedures to address this issue.

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST
TIME *continued*

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

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

DATA IMPUTATION

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

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

	January 2005
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	4.1
Long-term residents returning	1.1
Long-term visitors arriving	2.2
Residents departing permanently	3.1
Long-term residents departing	2.9
Long-term visitors departing	4.6

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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.

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

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

Country of stay

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

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

	January 2005
<i>Passenger card box type</i>	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	32.9
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	5.0
C: Resident returning to Australia	8.6
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	4.4
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.5
F: Australian resident departing permanently	7.8

- (a) As on initial data supplied by DIMA.
 (b) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.

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

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

	January 2005
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	4.3
Long-term residents returning	0.9
Long-term visitors arriving	0.4
Residents departing permanently	0.5
Long-term residents departing	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.7

- (a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.
 (b) Non-response rates are weighted.

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 DIMA's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September 1998 records used in estimation and result in incorrect details for citizenship, date of birth, sex and country of birth.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS
DURING 1998

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

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 DIMA. Changes to 'country of residence/stay' have been made by assuming the average proportion of country of birth to country of residence/stay for migrants from China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in September 1995 to September 1998.

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF
INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

BACKGROUND

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

$P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + \text{NOM}$, where:

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

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

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

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

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

2 Net overseas migration accounts for around half of population growth at the national level. This note outlines how the ABS calculates NOM estimates, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.

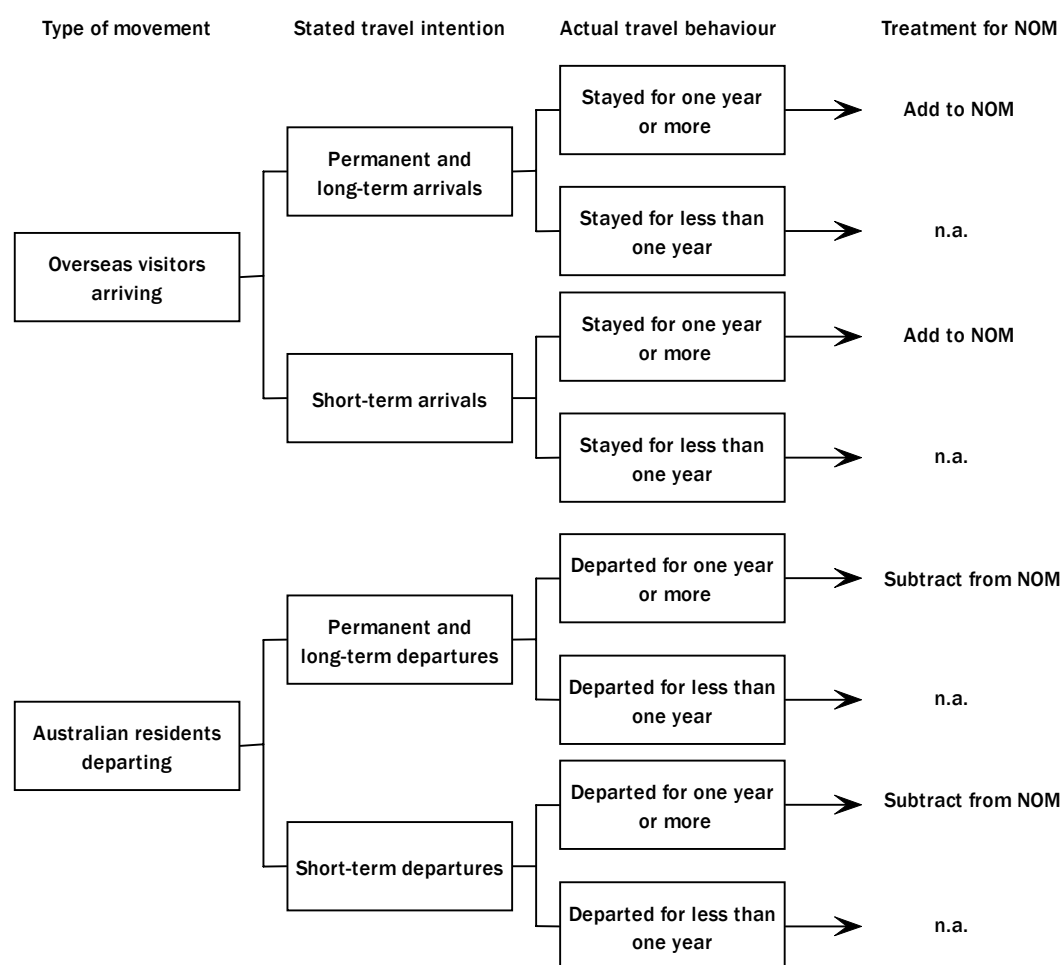
3 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia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

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

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

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

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



MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS

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

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

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS

continued

9 The following table describes the impact that various types of migration adjustments have on NOM estimates.

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS

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

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

11 To reflect historical movement patterns, records with a reported intended duration of exactly one year are allocated to short-term and long-term on a pro-rata basis. For visitors, 75% of such records are allocated to short-term and 25% to long-term. The ratio is 67:33 for residents departing Australia.

12 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. The following table shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2003–04 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS

continued

CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2004

	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	%	%	%	%
2003				
September	69.9	49.3	2.8	2.8
December	65.8	48.9	2.3	2.6
2004				
March	70.3	51.7	3.3	3.3
June	68.6	49.1	2.4	2.3
Average	68.7	49.8	2.7	2.7

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

13 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the June quarter 2005 assumed that, based on the 2003–04 evidence, 68.7% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 49.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

CHANGES TO MIGRATION
ADJUSTMENT METHODS

16 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. The table below describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1982. Adjustments were also discussed in a special article in the special article "Adjustments to overseas migration estimates" in the 2002–03 issue of this publication.

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS—September quarter 1982 to
June quarter 2005

<i>Period</i>	<i>Adjustment method</i>
September 1982 – June 1997	(a) Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2004	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2004 – June 2005	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

17 For further information on the measurement of net overseas migration, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639, email <phil.browning@abs.gov.au>.

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. To reflect historical movement patterns, records with a reported duration of exactly one year are allocated to short-term and long-term. For visitors, 75% of such records are allocated to short-term and 25% to long-term. The ratio is 67:33 for residents departing Australia.

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

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

Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); ■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); ■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	For any distribution the median age is that age which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the age for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments. See paragraph 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration intention and multiple movements.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals	<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 Affairs (DIMA). 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 DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months;■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months;■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
State or territory of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of the estimated resident population.</p> <p>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.</p>

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