Australian Bureau of Statistics

2006–07

3412.0

MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Deborah Aspden on Canberra (02) 6252 7238.

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.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION - IMPROVED METHODS INTRODUCED

In 2007 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) introduced improved methods for calculating net overseas migration (NOM) (refer to Chapter 3 and paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes). A time series based on this improved methodology from December quarter 2003 onwards is available in Tables 3.10–3.12.

Due to the improved methodology a break in time series exists. Net overseas migration estimates using this methodology have been used in compiling Australia's official population estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards. Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be taken when comparing estimates over time.

For more information see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Interstate migration estimates in this publication are final for years up to and including 2005–06 and preliminary for 2006–07.

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

Estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth for 30 June 2007 is preliminary. Estimates for 2002 to 2006 are revised and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for periods earlier than this are final. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for additional information.

FEATURE ARTICLES

Traveller Characteristics of Recent Net Overseas Migration looks at some demographic characteristics of travellers that contributed to net overseas migration (NOM) in 2006–07. The article explores characteristics such as age, sex, country of birth and distribution by state and territory.

Permanent Departures—Where are they going? looks at permanent departures from Australia of both people born in Australia and former migrants over the nine years ending 2006–07. Where those departing intend to settle and whether or not overseas-born departures intend to return to their country of birth is also discussed.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Data on the state and territory distribution of Australia's ERP by country of birth are only available for census years. Updated data based on the 2006 Census will be available with the next issue of this publication in March 2009.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
Aust.	Australia
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIMA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIMIA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
LTRD	long-term resident departure
LTRR	long-term resident return
LTVA	long-term visitor arrival
LTVD	long-term visitor departure
MER	migration effectiveness ratio
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
PA	permanent arrival
PD	permanent departure
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
STRD	short-term resident departure
STRR	short-term resident return
STVA	short-term visitor arrival
STVD	short-term visitor departure
Tas.	Tasmania
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

CHAPTER 1 MAIN FEATURES

MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

- In 2006–07 net overseas migration (NOM) exceeded natural increase and continued to be the main contributor to Australia's population growth. The preliminary estimate of NOM was 177,600 persons, the highest on record and representing 56% of Australia's population growth for the year.
- Skill Stream migrants accounted for 43% of all settler arrivals to Australia in 2006–07. In comparison, Family Stream migrants accounted for 26% and Humanitarian Program migrants accounted for 9%, while Non-program migration (consisting mostly of New Zealand citizens) comprised 21% of all settler arrivals.
- In 2006–07 net interstate migration (NIM) was a major source of population loss for New South Wales (27,300 persons) and South Australia (3,600 persons).

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

- In 2007 the Australian Bureau of Statistics introduced improved methods for calculating net overseas migration (NOM). As a result, a break in time series exists from the 2006–07 financial year onwards. Additional information is available in Chapter 3.
- Australia's total population growth rate for 2006–07 was 1.5% with NOM contributing 0.9% to this growth. Only once over the previous 35 years has NOM had a higher rate at 1.0% in 1988–89.
- In 2006–07 NOM made a positive contribution to the populations of all states and territories. New South Wales recorded the greatest gain (54,900 persons) followed by Victoria (47,200) and Queensland (33,500).
- In terms of the overseas migration rate (NOM per 1,000 population), NOM continued to have a larger effect on the Western Australian population (2.7 per 1,000) than that for Australia (1.7 per 1,000) as a whole in 2006–07.

TRAVELLER CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

- Persons aged 15–34 years comprised 59% of all persons added to the Australian population through NOM in 2006–07. In comparison, 28% of Australia's population were aged 15–34 years at 30 June 2007.
- In 2006–07, the median age for people who immigrated to Australia was 27 years while those emigrating from Australia had a median age of 29 years.
- Persons who immigrated to Australia in 2006–07 had a sex ratio of 103 males per 100 females whereas those emigrating from Australia had a sex ratio of 101 males per 100 females.
- During 2006–07, travellers that contributed to NOM were born in over 200 countries. Travellers who were born in China contributed the most with a net positive contribution of 23,000 persons. This was followed closely by migrants born in the United Kingdom (22,800).

PERMANENT DEPARTURES—WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

- Over the nine years ending 2006–07, the number of permanent departure movements from Australia has doubled to 72,100.
- In 2006–07 the top six destinations for those departing Australia permanently were New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Hong Kong, Singapore and China.
- The proportion of traveller movements departing permanently to the United Arab Emirates increased from 0.9% in 1998–99 to 3.4% in 2006–07.
- The United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America were the top three destinations for Australia-born residents who departed Australia permanently in both 1998–99 and 2006–07.
- The top three countries of future residence of overseas-born Australian residents departing permanently were the same in 1998–99 and 2006–07 (New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong).
- In both 1998–99 and 2006–07 the peak age group at departure was 30–39 years for both Australia-born and overseas-born migrants. However, the median age of Australia-born migrants was slightly lower than overseas-born migrants.
- In 1998–99 and 2006–07 Malaysia was the only country in the top 10 country of birth destinations where the majority of former migrants chose not to return to their country of birth.

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

- At 30 June 2007, of the estimated resident population of Australia (21 million people) one–quarter (5.3 million people) were born overseas.
- The proportion of immigrants born in North-West Europe has been in decline, falling from 8.2% in 1997 to 7.3% in 2007. The share of Southern and Eastern Europe migrants is also in decline from 4.8% in 1997 to 4.0% in 2007.
- At 30 June 2007, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.5% of Australia's total population. Persons born in New Zealand accounted for 2.2% of Australia's total population, followed by persons born in China (1.3%), Italy (1.1%) and India (1.0%).
- Between 1997 and 2007, of the 75 most common countries of birth, persons born in Sudan recorded the highest average annual growth rate (22% per year), followed by persons born in Bangladesh (12%), Afghanistan (11%) and Brazil (10%).
- Between 1997 and 2007 the number of Australia-born residents increased at an average rate of 1% per year, while the number of overseas-born residents increased at 2% per year.
- At 30 June 2007, the 40–44 years age group had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons, as a percentage of Australia's total population, for both males and females.
- The majority (76%) of all overseas-born Australian residents were of working age (15–64 years) at 30 June 2007. In comparison, the proportion of overseas-born residents aged 65 years and older was 18% and those aged 0–14 years was 6%.
- Of the 75 most common countries of birth the highest sex ratio was recorded for Bangladesh-born residents (159 males per 100 females) followed by Pakistan (140), India (130) and Afghanistan (122).
- Lower sex ratios were recorded for persons born in Thailand (55 males per 100 females), Japan (56), the Philippines (58) and the Russian Federation (64).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- During 2006–07, 351,900 people moved interstate, 2.7% higher than the previous year (342,800 persons).
- Of the states and territories, Queensland continued to record the largest net population gain due to net interstate migration (27,000 persons) in 2006–07 while New South Wales recorded the largest net loss (27,300 persons).
- Over the 10 years to 2006–07, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia were the only states or territories to record average net gains due to interstate migration (26,000, 540 and 530 persons per year respectively).
- New South Wales and South Australia recorded the largest average net population losses due to interstate migration over the 10 years to 2006–07 (22,400 and 2,400 persons per year respectively).
- Persons aged 20–34 years accounted for 37% of all interstate movers in 2006–07, while they comprised 21% of the total population.
- Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move interstate than younger persons, accounting for 15% of the total number of interstate migrants in 2006–07.
- In 2006–07 the median age of all interstate movers was 28.5 years.

CHAPTER 2 MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

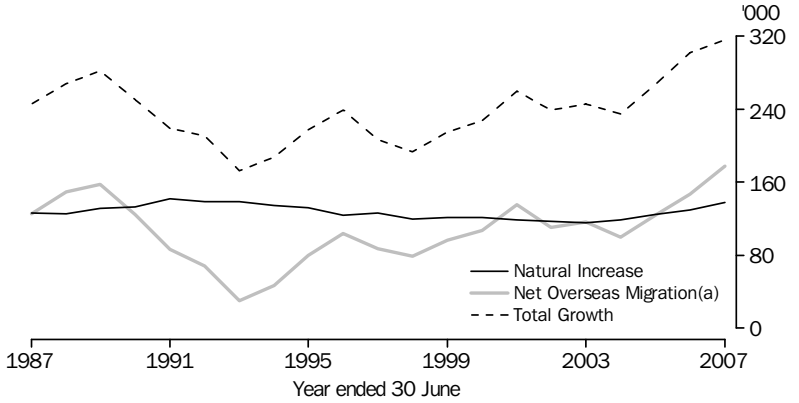
MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

One of the core functions of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is to provide regular estimates of the growth, size and structure of the Australian population. These official population estimates, termed the estimated resident population (ERP) are used for a wide variety of purposes, including the distribution of Australian Government funds to state, territory and local governments, as well as in the determination of the number of seats for each state and territory in the House of Representatives.

At the national level there are two components of Australia's population growth: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) which is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. Population growth at the state and territory level has three components: natural increase, NOM and net interstate migration (NIM).

Each year Australia's population increases as a result of both natural increase and NOM. Net overseas migration is far more volatile than natural increase and in recent years, has accounted for around half of the population growth at the national level.

2.1 GROWTH AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia



(a) Contains a break in time series from 2006–07 – see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Since Federation, natural increase has generally contributed more to Australia's annual population growth than NOM. Over the past 20 financial years NOM has exceeded natural increase a number of times. The three peaks: 1989 (157,400 people); 2001 (135,700 people); and the most recent year 2007 (177,600 people) resulted in NOM being the main contributor to Australia's population growth at 55%, 53% and 56% respectively. However it should be noted that the 2001 peak coincided with a change in methodology to measure NOM. From 1997–98 to 2000–01 the category jumping adjustment was set to zero (see paragraphs 18–26 of the Explanatory Notes). A trough in

MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

1992–93 (30,000 people) contributed only 18% to Australia's population growth. This trough coincides with a recession in Australia in the early 1990s.

The year ended 30 June 2007 showed a continuation of trends in population growth observed over the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and fluctuating NOM. These fluctuations are largely the result of changes in the Australian Government's immigration targets, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of long-term migrants (see Chapter 3), and prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

At 30 June 2007, the Australian population (ERP) was 21 million people. Over the preceding twelve months the population increased by 315,700 persons, representing a growth rate of 1.5%. In 2006–07, the preliminary estimate of NOM was 177,600 persons, the highest on record and representing 56% of Australia's population growth for the year. The remainder (44%) of this growth was due to natural increase.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a), Australia, Numbers and growth rates—2006–07

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Number ('000)									
ERP 30 June 2006	6 817.2	5 128.3	4 091.5	1 568.2	2 059.0	489.9	210.7	334.2	20 701.5
Natural increase	44.3	31.9	30.0	6.7	16.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	138.1
Net overseas migration	54.9	47.2	33.5	13.1	25.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	177.6
Net interstate migration	–27.3	–2.2	27.0	–3.6	4.4	–0.5	0.2	1.9	. .
Growth	***71.9***	***76.9***	***90.5***	***16.3***	***46.7***	***3.4***	***4.3***	***5.6***	***315.7***
ERP 30 June 2007	6 889.1	5 205.2	4 182.1	1 584.5	2 105.8	493.3	215.0	339.9	21 017.2
Growth rate (%)									
Natural increase	0.65	0.62	0.73	0.43	0.82	0.53	1.31	0.88	0.67
Net overseas migration	0.81	0.92	0.82	0.84	1.24	0.26	0.63	0.24	0.86
Net interstate migration	–0.40	–0.04	0.66	–0.23	0.21	–0.09	0.11	0.57	. .
Growth	***1.05***	***1.50***	***2.21***	***1.04***	***2.27***	***0.70***	***2.04***	***1.69***	***1.53***

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates for all components of population change and ERP for 2006–07 are preliminary. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

IMPROVED METHODS FOR ESTIMATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In response to increases in temporary migration, the ABS developed improved methods for calculating NOM. The key methodological change introduced to NOM estimates is that travellers' duration of stay in Australia or overseas is measured across a 16 month period. Preliminary estimates using the improved method have been used in compiling population estimates from September quarter 2006 and onwards. For further clarification see the second section '*Improved Methods of Calculating NOM*' in *Chapter 3: Net Overseas Migration.*

MIGRATION AND THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

Natural increase traditionally adds to each state and territory's population. However, overseas migration and interstate migration are both key contributors to the growth, size and structure of each state and territory's population and can have a strong impact either adding to population growth or causing population decline.

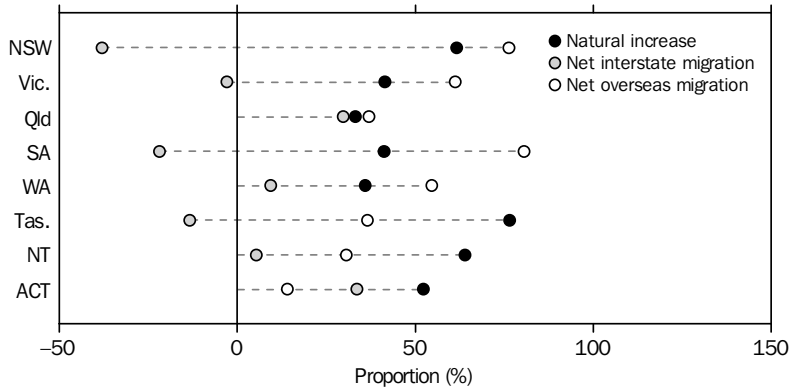
All states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2007, however the proportion that each component contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

Net overseas migration

All states and territories experienced positive NOM for the year ended 30 June 2007. As illustrated in Figure 2.3, NOM was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 81% (13,100 persons), New South Wales at 76% (54,900 persons), Victoria at 61% (47,200 persons), Western Australia at 55% (25,500 persons) and Queensland at 37% (33,500 persons). The remaining states and territories to also contribute to their population growth through NOM were Tasmania at 37% (1,300 persons), the Northern Territory at 31% (1,300 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory at 14% (800 persons).

However, as shown in Table 2.2, Western Australia had the highest net overseas migration growth rate (1.2%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.2%) the lowest followed closely by Tasmania (0.3%).

2.3 POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)—Year ended 30 June 2007



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Net interstate migration

Preliminary net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 June 2007, as illustrated in Figure 2.3, was not the major component of population growth for any of the states and territories. However, it was a major source of population loss for New South Wales at 38% (27,300 persons) and South Australia at 22% (3,600 persons). In addition, Victoria lost 2,200 persons and Tasmania lost 450 persons due to NIM. Those states and territories where NIM contributed to their population growth were the Australian Capital Territory at 34% (1,900 persons), Queensland at 30% (27,000 persons), Western Australia at 9% (4,400 persons) and the Northern Territory at 5% (230 persons). Overall, estimates of interstate migration showed there were 351,900 movements interstate within Australia for the year ended 30 June 2007.

PERMANENT MIGRATION[1]

Permanent migration to Australia is largely regulated by the Australian Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs administered by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). These programs control the inflow of 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 and

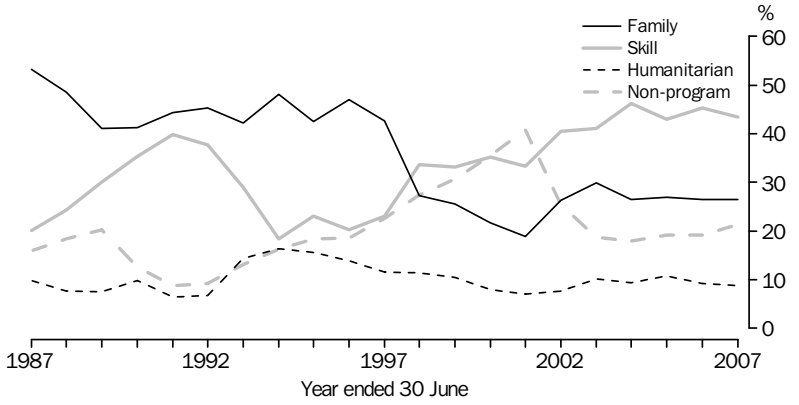
1 Unless otherwise noted, information in this section has been obtained from the DIAC publications *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, 2001, Immigration Update, 2006–07* and *Settler Arrivals, 1995–96 to 2006–07 — Australia, States and Territories*. It has been presented on an unadjusted basis.

PERMANENT MIGRATION *continued*

short–term movements (i.e. temporary movements) are largely not regulated by the Migration and Humanitarian Programs.

In 2006–07, settlers under the Migration and Humanitarian Programs accounted for 79% (110,100 persons) of all settler arrivals (140,100 persons). The remainder settler arrivals were through non-program migration (29,900 persons or 21% of all settler arrivals), nearly all of which consisted of arrivals of New Zealand citizens (23,900 persons or 17%). The Skill Stream of the Migration Program was the largest category in the year, with 43% (60,800 persons) of all settler arrivals, followed by the Family Stream, with 26% (37,100 persons). The Humanitarian Program contributed 9% (12,200 persons) in 2006–07.

2.4 SETTLER ARRIVALS, Eligibility Category



Source: DIAC, Settler Arrivals, various issues, <http://www.immi.gov.au>

Trends in eligibility categories

Over the 20 years to 30 June 2007 the proportion of settler arrivals entering Australia under each eligibility category has varied. Between 1986–87 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 53% of all arrivals during 1986–87 to a low of 41% in both 1988–89 and 1989–90. The Family Stream contributed its lowest proportion to the Migration Program in 2000–01 (19%).

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

Non–program migration peaked at 41% of all settlers in 2000–01. It fell to 18% in 2003–04 before rising to 21% in the most recent year 2006–07. The lowest level of contribution of non-program migration was in 1990–91 (9%).

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

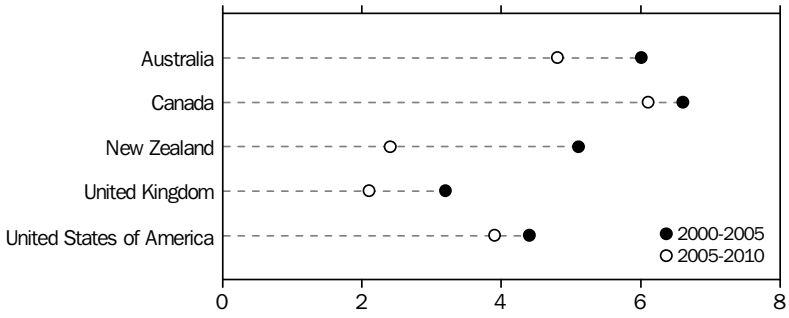
2 Department of Immigration and Citizenship, *Fact Sheet 17, New Zealanders in Australia*, <http://www.immi.gov.au/facts/17nz.htm>.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Information in this section is from the Population Division of the United Nations' *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*[3]. International migration statistics presented therein are averaged over five years to improve comparability between countries. Note that NOM produced by the ABS differs from that produced by the United Nations, due to differences in methodology. The ABS estimates NOM at an average of 117,300 per year for 2000–05 and current projections at 110,000 per year for 2005–10. The UN estimates Australia's NOM at an average of 119,000 per year for 2000–05 and 100,000 for 2005–10.

Like Australia, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand experience high immigration and have policies to regulate it. Of these five countries, the United States of America has recorded the highest gains from net international migration, with an average 1.3 million people per year for 2000–05. However, the United States' net migration rate (net international migration as a proportion of its population) in 2000–05 was fourth at 4.4 per 1,000 population only higher than the United Kingdom's at 3.2.

2.5 NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION RATES(a)



(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 population. Medium variant used. In contrast to United Nations' trends, estimates for Australia by the ABS were the highest on record in 2006–07.

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision. Accessed 20 Jan 2008.

In 2000–05 Canada and the United Kingdom is estimated to have had similar gains from net international migration with Canada just above 200,000 persons and the United Kingdom just below. Australia's net international migration was lower at 119,000. However, the net migration rate for Australia was the second-highest of the selected countries after Canada in 2000–05 (6.0 for Australia, 6.6 for Canada).

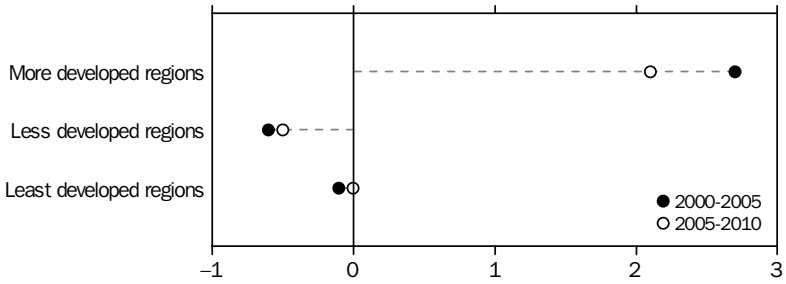
The medium projections supplied by the United Nations, estimates that there will be a drop in the migration rates for all the countries selected, as illustrated in Figure 2.5. This would mean that New Zealand's net migration would fall from 20,000 per year for 2000–05 to 10,000 per year for 2005–10 with a migration rate of 2.4 per 1,000. The United Nations projects that Australia's migration rate for 2005–10 will drop to 4.8 per 1,000 head of population.

3 United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision. Accessed 20 Jan 2008.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON *continued*

When examining the regions of the world, as seen in Figure 2.6, the estimates of NOM shows the more developed regions gaining from migration whereas the less and least developed regions lose population from overseas migration. The medium projection suggests that there will be a decline in the migration rate for the more developed regions. Over time the migration rate is projected to drop from 2.7 per 1,000 in 2000–05 to a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 in 2005–10.

2.6 NET GLOBAL MIGRATION RATES (a)



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

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision. Accessed 20 Jan 2008.

CHAPTER 3 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

The growth, size and structure of Australia's population is affected by overseas migration each year. This migration impacts on issues such as skilled and unskilled labour supply, cultural diversity, social harmony, educational provision for overseas students and Australia's international obligations to assist refugees. Australia has a long-standing formal program of immigration but those residents wishing to emigrate from Australia have always been free to do so at any time.

Improved methods and a break in time series

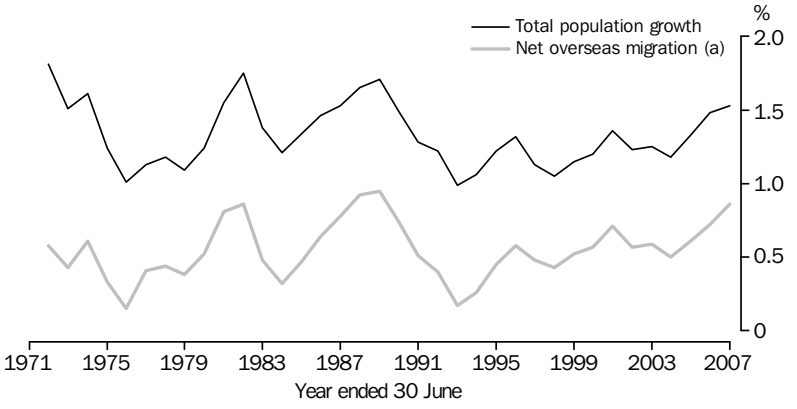
In 2007 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) introduced improved methods for calculating net overseas migration (NOM). As a result a break in time series exists from the 2006–07 financial year onwards. Additional information is available later in this chapter.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

Each year Australia's population increases as a result of both natural increase and NOM. In 2006–07 preliminary NOM estimates added 177,600 persons to Australia's population. This was the highest NOM estimate on record and represented 56% of Australia's total population growth for the year (315,700 persons).

Australia's total population growth rate for 2006–07 was 1.5% with NOM contributing 0.9% to this growth. Only once over the previous 35 years has NOM had a higher rate at 1.0% in 1988–89. The peaks and troughs in Australia's population growth are clearly driven by NOM as shown in Figure 3.1. Over time however, the long-term trend of NOM has been increasing its contribution to Australia's population growth.

3.1 GROWTH RATES AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Australia



(a) Contains a break in time series from 2006–07 – see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

AGE AND SEX

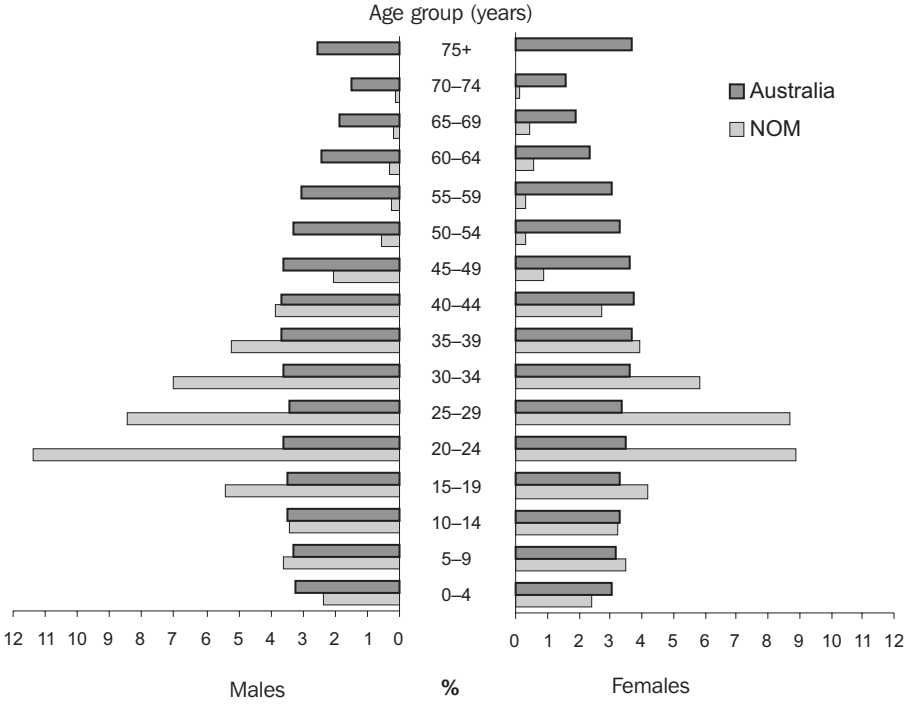
The main effect of NOM on the age structure of Australia's population is a larger proportion of persons of early working age (15–34 years). Each year however, NOM has little effect on the overall age structure or sex ratio of the population.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

The analysis and population pyramid below is for 2005–06. Information on the preliminary NOM age and sex profile for 2006–07 is available in *Chapter 4: Traveller characteristics of recent net overseas migration.*

In 2005–06, persons aged 15–34 years comprised 60% of NOM compared to 28% of Australia's total population. Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 19% of NOM and 20% of Australia's population, and persons aged 65 years and over comprised 1% of NOM but 13% of Australia's population.

3.2 AUSTRALIAN AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION POPULATION STRUCTURES, Age and sex—2005–06



STATES AND TERRITORIES

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

In 2006–07, NOM contributed the greatest number of people to the most populous states: New South Wales with 54,900 persons, followed by Victoria (47,200) and Queensland (33,500). Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded similar levels of NOM (1,300 each) and the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest with 800 persons.

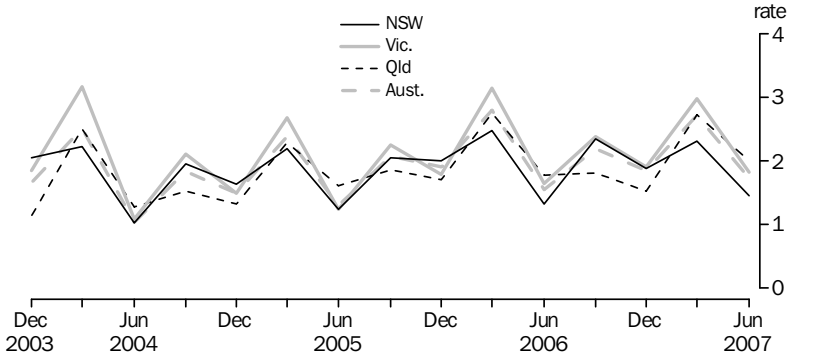
Using the time series from December 2003, based on the improved methodology for NOM (12/16 rule), the overseas migration rates for Western Australia were consistently higher than that for Australia as seen in Figure 3.4. In 2006–07, NOM continued to have a larger effect on the Western Australian population (2.7 per 1,000) than that for Australia (1.7 per 1,000). The migration rates for Victoria were generally higher than the total Australian rate whereas New South Wales and Queensland were consistent with Australia.

Some elements of seasonality can also be observed in the overseas migration rates. For example Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory rates all peak in the March quarter each year.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

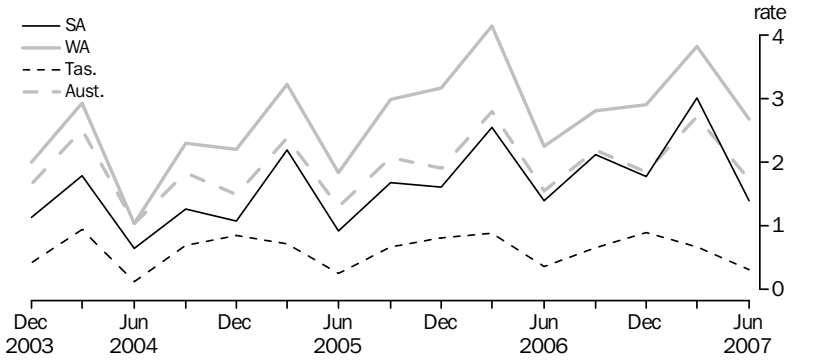
continued

3.3 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a), NSW, Vic., Qld and Aust.(b)



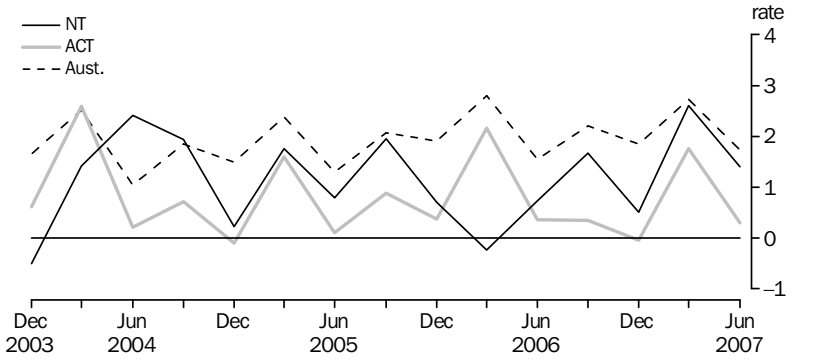
(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.
(b) Based on improved NOM methodology. Estimates for September 2006 and onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.4 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a), SA, WA, Tas. and Aust.(b)



(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.
(b) Based on improved NOM methodology. Estimates for September 2006 and onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.5 OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a), NT, ACT and Aust.(b)



(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.
(b) Based on improved NOM methodology. Estimates for September 2006 and onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

IMPROVED METHODS OF CALCULATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In recent years, temporary migration has become increasingly important with students, business entrants and working holiday makers staying in Australia for periods between three months and four years. In addition some travellers are now able to apply for permanent residency whilst onshore. Australian residents are also departing overseas in greater numbers for all categories of travel. Overtime, these changing patterns have impacted on the ability to accurately measure Australia's net overseas migration.

In 2007 the ABS introduced improved methods for estimating NOM. This has been a result of reviewing the way we treat temporary migrants (both long-term and short-term) who are away from or resident in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. For information on the previous methods used refer to the Technical Note and paragraphs 18–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

In short, to be able to accurately measure people that have contributed to NOM estimates there are three main issues for consideration:–

- Is the person in or out of Australia's population prior to the overseas movement?
- Is the *actual* duration of stay within (or away from) Australia for at least 12 months?
- Is the person arriving or departing Australia?

The remainder of this chapter discusses these issues in relation to the improved methods of calculating NOM.

Net overseas migration and official population estimates

Net overseas migration is one component of population change used to estimate the Australian resident population, as are births and deaths. Officially the estimated resident population (ERP) is based on the concept of usual residence in Australia. According to recommendations of the United Nations an international migrant is defined as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*"[1]. For the purposes of NOM and therefore ERP, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expected to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. As such, the ERP includes all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families.

Conceptually the term NOM is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). With the introduction of the improved methods for estimating NOM this 12 months *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

Previous 12/12 rule and new improved 12/16 rule

Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a 12/12 rule to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM they must stay in or be absent from Australia for a *continuous* period of 12 months. With this methodology many overseas travellers with short-term interruptions to a longer period of stay/absence (e.g. overseas students in Australia) may have been continually

1 United Nations 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Series M, No 58, Rev.1, New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division.

excluded from NOM estimates. In addition, this previous method did not measure the exact duration of stay for all travellers.

The improved NOM estimation methods employ a 12/16 rule where the traveller can be added or subtracted from NOM if they have stayed in or been absent from Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16 month period. This 12 months does not have to be continuous. Although a traveller states their intended duration of stay on a passenger card, for NOM purposes the ABS now derives an individuals' *actual* travel behaviour.

Source of overseas migration data

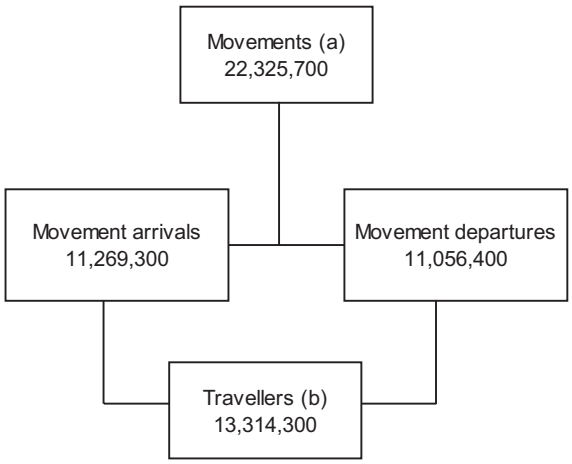
Estimates of NOM are calculated using administrative data collected and compiled by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) under the authority of the Migration Regulations (*Migration Act, 1958*). At present, the main source of data on overseas migration is the incoming and outgoing passenger cards completed by all persons arriving in or departing from Australia. Data from passports and visa (entry permit) applications and approvals are also provided by DIAC's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). These three data sources are collected, compiled and matched together by DIAC.

Conversion of overseas movements to travellers

At the time a traveller crosses Australia's boarder it is not empirically known how long they will spend in Australia (for an arrival) or overseas (for a departure). A key change for estimating NOM is a shift to a traveller-based approach that matches an individuals' boarder movements over time and creates individual traveller histories. The ABS now records their *actual* duration of stay over the 16 month reference period and accounts for any multiple movements that may have occurred. Previously the ABS based NOM estimates on a synthesis of movements which were converted to represent a traveller.

The difference between the number of movements and the number of travellers who make these movements, based on the improved methodology, is seen in Figure 3.6.

3.6 CONVERSION OF OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS TO TRAVELLERS—2006–07



(a) Aggregate of overseas arrivals and departures movements.
(b) Adjusted movement data — represents individual travellers, some who may have moved multiple times.

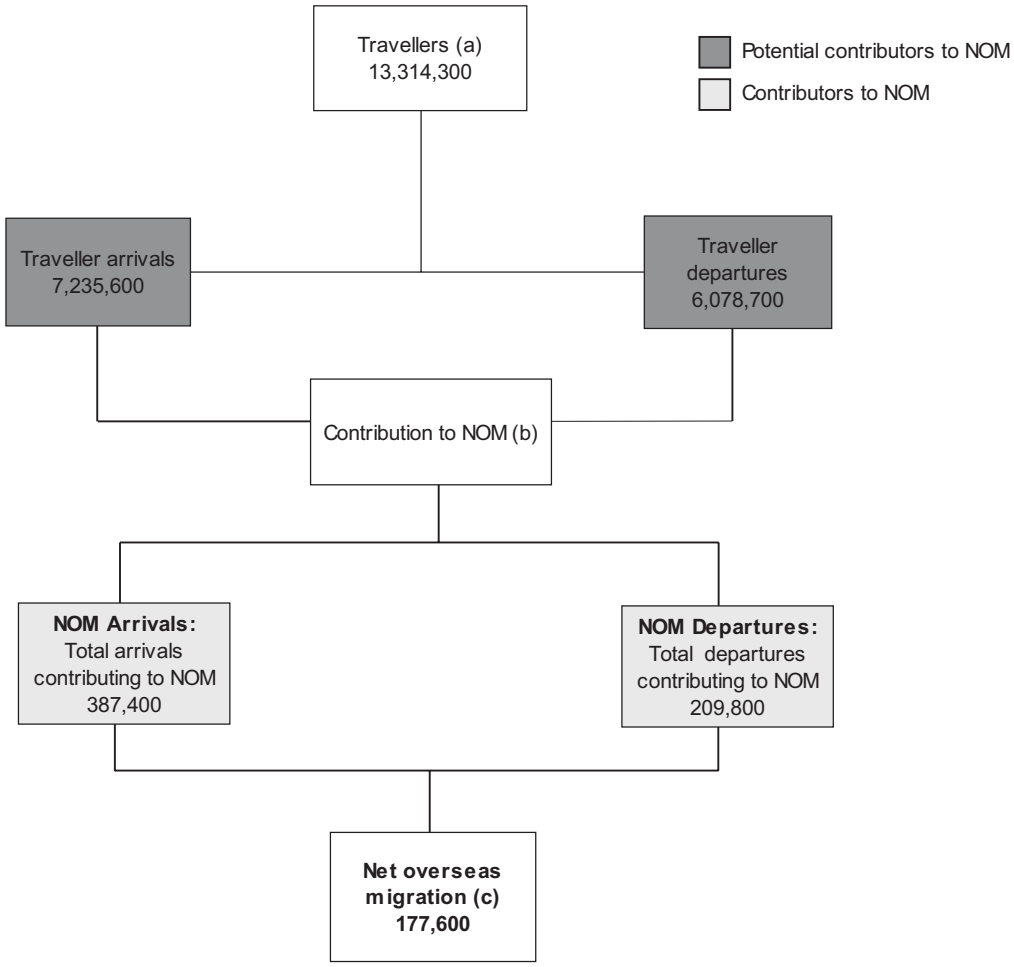
Conversion of overseas movements to travellers continued

For 2006–07, the number of movements was 22,325,700 (the sum of all arrivals and all departures) as seen in Figure 3.6. Using the improved NOM estimation method, the number of movements is converted to travellers to become 13,314,300, a reduction of over 9 million movements.

Conversion of travellers contributing to net overseas migration

All travellers (excluding transport crew) are included in calculating NOM which is based on a travellers *actual* duration of stay. Under the improved NOM estimation methods all traveller arrivals and all traveller departures are potential contributors to NOM as seen in Figure 3.7. Before a traveller can contribute to the NOM estimate, a series of migration adjustments are applied to reflect each individual travellers' *actual* travel behaviour (or expected for preliminary estimates). Through a number of these derivations both categories (arrivals and departures) contribute to the NOM estimate for a given period.

3.7 CONVERSION OF TRAVELLERS CONTRIBUTING TO NOM—2006–07



(a) Adjusted movement data — represents individual travellers, some who may have moved multiple times.
(b) Migration adjustments applied. These preliminary estimates are based on traveller behaviours observed in the same period two years earlier.
(c) Aggregate of all contributors to NOM.

Conversion of travellers contributing to net overseas migration continued

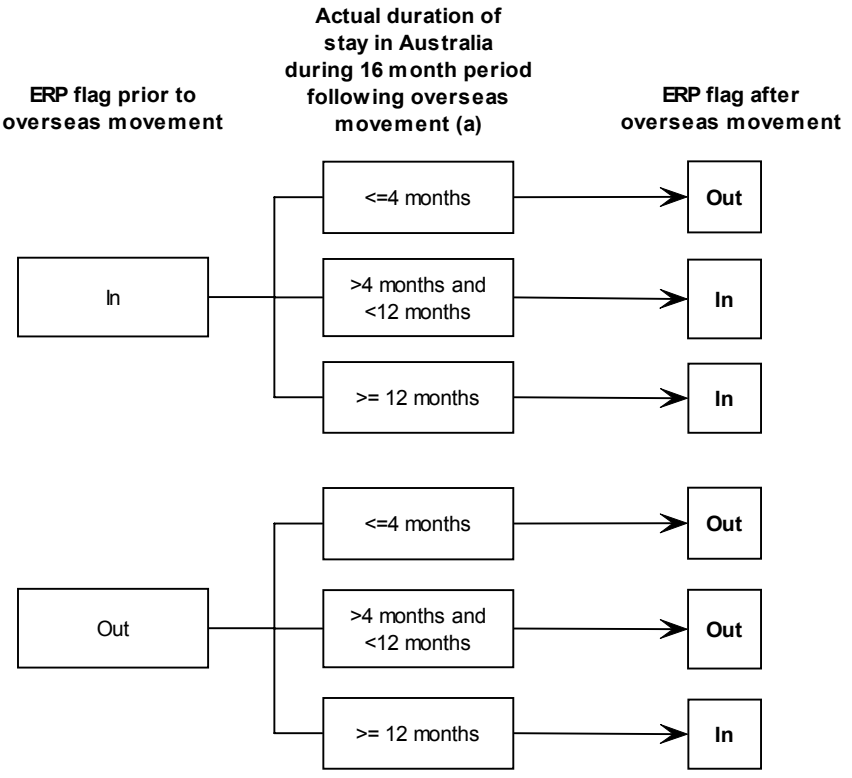
Preliminary estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in the final NOM estimates from two years earlier. For 2006–07 preliminary estimates were modelled on behaviours observed in 2004–05. Based on *actual* duration of stay and direction of travel the preliminary estimates in Figure 3.7 shows how all travellers were converted into NOM arrivals and NOM departures. In other words those who stayed in (or away from) Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period.

For 2006–07, these conversions resulted in a preliminary NOM estimate of 177,600 people who were added to the nations' population. This was 1.3% of all travellers who crossed Australia's boarders during this period.

Final NOM estimates

It is with the final NOM estimates that the 12/16 month rule can be fully applied. A traveller's *actual* duration of stay can only be calculated when data on overseas movements becomes available for the 16 months following a reference period. Final NOM estimation methods use ERP flags to determine if a traveller, through their *actual* duration of stay in or out of Australia, should be included or excluded from NOM estimates and consequently ERP estimates.

3.8 DERIVATION OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) FLAGS



(a) For the purposes of duration of stay calculations, 4 months is defined as 121.5 days and 12 months is defined as 365 days.

Final NOM estimates continued

As shown in Figure 3.8, the *actual* duration of stay is used to calculate whether a traveller who is 'IN' or 'OUT' of the ERP before the movement is 'IN' or 'OUT' of the ERP after the movement, regardless of their *intended* duration of stay. Each traveller moving into the ERP during a reference quarter is added to the total NOM estimate for the quarter. Similarly, each traveller moving out of the ERP is subtracted from the NOM estimate.

Preliminary NOM estimates

Preliminary NOM estimates contribute to ERP data which the ABS is legally obliged to produce each quarter. As the improved methods require 16 months of data to calculate *actual* duration of stay in or out of Australia, preliminary NOM estimates are therefore modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier. Migration adjustments are then applied to account for differences between their *intended* duration of stay and their *actual* duration of stay. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to age, sex, country of citizenship and state. They are calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates two years earlier for the comparable groups of travellers.

More detailed information

For more detailed information on the improved NOM estimation methods see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no .3107.0.55.005).

3.9 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION			
	Net overseas migration(a)	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*	*At end of period*	*Growth*(b)	*Growth*(b)	*NOM proportion of total growth*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
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	19 652.6	239.3	1.23	46.2
2002–03	**116.5**	247.4	132.2	115.2	19 898.1	245.5	1.25	47.5
2003–04	**100.0**	252.1	133.2	118.9	20 132.8	234.7	1.18	42.6
2004–05	**123.8**	255.8	131.4	124.5	20 399.8	267.1	1.33	46.3
2005–06	**146.8**	263.4	134.0	129.4	20 701.5	301.7	1.48	48.6
2006–07(c)	**177.6**	272.9	134.8	138.1	21 017.2	315.7	1.53	56.3

(a) Estimates for net overseas migration contain a break in time series. Estimates for 2006–07 use an improved methodology based on the 12/16 rule, all years prior to this use the 12/12 rule – see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 2006–07 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.10 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), States and territories

Period(b)	*NSW* no.	*Vic.* no.	*Qld* no.	*SA* no.	*WA* no.	*Tas.* no.	*NT* no.	*ACT* no.	***Aust.***(c) no.
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2004–05	47 428	37 785	26 795	8 455	19 193	1 224	965	764	**142 612**
2005–06	53 512	45 084	32 884	11 318	25 642	1 338	656	1 251	**171 686**
2006–07	54 891	47 153	33 536	13 146	25 519	1 252	1 321	799	**177 617**
2004	46 041	39 239	25 949	7 365	16 857	1 267	1 214	1 120	**139 056**
2005	50 778	40 275	29 914	9 964	22 711	1 198	1 076	975	**156 890**
2006	54 913	46 729	32 274	12 342	24 995	1 380	566	942	**174 142**
2003									
December	13 702	9 168	4 383	1 736	3 954	204	–100	201	**33 266**
2004									
March	14 993	15 765	9 732	2 746	5 803	456	285	850	**50 630**
June	6 864	5 441	4 962	1 004	2 062	61	489	69	**20 952**
September	13 156	10 546	5 998	1 947	4 584	338	395	235	**37 203**
December	11 028	7 487	5 257	1 668	4 408	412	45	–34	**30 271**
2005									
March	14 839	13 501	9 087	3 401	6 495	349	362	528	**48 561**
June	8 405	6 251	6 453	1 439	3 706	125	163	35	**26 577**
September	13 924	11 434	7 462	2 620	6 058	324	405	289	**42 516**
December	13 610	9 089	6 912	2 504	6 452	400	146	123	**39 236**
2006									
March	16 914	16 108	11 215	4 004	8 491	434	–48	718	**57 837**
June	9 064	8 453	7 295	2 190	4 641	180	153	121	**32 097**
September	16 033	12 293	7 463	3 338	5 821	323	354	115	**45 740**
December	12 902	9 875	6 301	2 810	6 042	443	107	–12	**38 468**
2007									
March	15 884	15 484	11 367	4 779	8 014	330	558	595	**57 009**
June	10 072	9 501	8 405	2 219	5 642	156	302	101	**36 400**

(a) These estimates use the improved methodology (12/16 rule) for calculating NOM.

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards using the 12/16 rule have been used in compiling Australia's official population estimates. These estimates are also preliminary – see paragraph 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

3.11 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), Arrivals—States and territories

Period(b)	*NSW* no.	*Vic.* no.	*Qld* no.	*SA* no.	*WA* no.	*Tas.* no.	*NT* no.	*ACT* no.	***Aust.***(c) no.
					NOM ARRIVALS				
2004–05	125 569	81 346	65 438	16 573	39 995	3 160	4 441	5 915	**342 442**
2005–06	133 098	90 083	73 258	21 475	47 264	3 387	3 943	6 454	**378 963**
2006–07	133 285	93 316	75 327	22 215	48 355	3 485	5 134	6 304	**387 427**
2004	129 389	84 912	67 139	16 259	39 814	3 420	5 056	6 203	**352 197**
2005	130 947	85 521	70 400	19 890	44 257	3 222	3 996	6 227	**364 460**
2006	131 950	90 942	72 645	21 142	46 660	3 437	4 562	6 249	**377 590**
2003									
December	44 404	25 969	21 311	4 833	13 004	1 032	1 066	2 211	**113 849**
2004									
March	40 245	28 905	21 858	5 504	12 665	1 180	1 131	2 102	**113 590**
June	26 692	16 451	13 879	3 113	7 695	589	1 325	1 191	**70 935**
September	32 227	21 211	15 927	4 012	9 695	810	1 723	1 627	**87 236**
December	30 225	18 345	15 475	3 630	9 759	841	877	1 283	**80 436**
2005									
March	35 464	24 760	18 302	5 470	11 595	902	937	1 762	**99 192**
June	27 653	17 030	15 734	3 461	8 946	607	904	1 243	**75 578**
September	34 284	22 708	17 765	5 285	11 462	799	1 280	1 692	**95 275**
December	33 546	21 023	18 599	5 674	12 254	914	875	1 530	**94 415**
2006									
March	37 004	27 322	20 346	6 201	13 582	1 041	837	1 968	**108 302**
June	28 264	19 030	16 548	4 315	9 966	633	951	1 264	**80 971**
September	34 537	23 436	18 220	5 582	11 164	834	1 721	1 588	**97 083**
December	32 145	21 154	17 531	5 044	11 948	929	1 053	1 429	**91 234**
2007									
March	36 582	27 574	21 022	7 029	13 750	994	1 232	1 945	**110 130**
June	30 021	21 152	18 554	4 560	11 493	728	1 128	1 342	**88 980**

(a) These estimates use the improved methodology (12/16 rule) for calculating NOM.

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards using the 12/16 rule have been used in compiling Australia's official population estimates. These estimates are also preliminary – see paragraph 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

3.12 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), Departures—States and territories

Period(b)	*NSW* no.	*Vic.* no.	*Qld* no.	*SA* no.	*WA* no.	*Tas.* no.	*NT* no.	*ACT* no.	***Aust.***(c) no.
NOM DEPARTURES									
2004–05	78 141	43 561	38 643	8 118	20 802	1 936	3 476	5 151	**199 830**
2005–06	79 586	44 999	40 374	10 157	21 622	2 049	3 287	5 203	**207 277**
2006–07	78 394	46 163	41 791	9 069	22 836	2 233	3 813	5 505	**209 810**
2004	83 348	45 673	41 190	8 894	22 957	2 153	3 842	5 083	**213 141**
2005	80 169	45 246	40 486	9 926	21 546	2 024	2 920	5 252	**207 570**
2006	77 037	44 213	40 371	8 800	21 665	2 057	3 996	5 307	**203 448**
2003									
December	30 702	16 801	16 928	3 097	9 050	828	1 166	2 010	**80 583**
2004									
March	25 252	13 140	12 126	2 758	6 862	724	846	1 252	**62 960**
June	19 828	11 010	8 917	2 109	5 633	528	836	1 122	**49 983**
September	19 071	10 665	9 929	2 065	5 111	472	1 328	1 392	**50 033**
December	19 197	10 858	10 218	1 962	5 351	429	832	1 317	**50 165**
2005									
March	20 625	11 259	9 215	2 069	5 100	553	575	1 234	**50 631**
June	19 248	10 779	9 281	2 022	5 240	482	741	1 208	**49 001**
September	20 360	11 274	10 303	2 665	5 404	475	875	1 403	**52 759**
December	19 936	11 934	11 687	3 170	5 802	514	729	1 407	**55 179**
2006									
March	20 090	11 214	9 131	2 197	5 091	607	885	1 250	**50 465**
June	19 200	10 577	9 253	2 125	5 325	453	798	1 143	**48 874**
September	18 504	11 143	10 757	2 244	5 343	511	1 367	1 473	**51 343**
December	19 243	11 279	11 230	2 234	5 906	486	946	1 441	**52 766**
2007									
March	20 698	12 090	9 655	2 250	5 736	664	674	1 350	**53 121**
June	19 949	11 651	10 149	2 341	5 851	572	826	1 241	**52 580**

(a) These estimates use the improved methodology (12/16 rule) for calculating NOM.

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards using the 12/16 rule have been used in compiling Australia's official population estimates. These estimates are also preliminary – see paragraph 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

3.13 OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS, CATEGORY JUMPING AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), States and territories—1986–87 to 2005–06

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

(a) This time series ends 30 June 2006 and all data are now final. It uses the previous methodology based on the 12/12 rule. For estimates after this period see Tables 3.10–3.12.

(b) Includes Other Territories from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 41 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Movements – no migration adjustments applied – see paragraphs 18–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.13 OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS, CATEGORY JUMPING AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), States and territories—1986–87 to 2005–06 *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	***Aust.***(b)
CATEGORY JUMPING(c)									
1986–87	6 689	4 123	2 017	853	2 097	160	166	484	**16 589**
1987–88	2 406	1 551	785	284	785	62	67	209	**6 149**
1988–89	7 921	4 804	2 841	980	2 814	164	165	506	**20 195**
1989–90	8 238	5 211	2 725	1 018	2 703	188	173	525	**20 781**
1990–91	–3 454	–2 025	–1 108	–435	–999	–61	–77	–166	**–8 325**
1991–92	–9 093	–5 175	–3 003	–962	–2 301	–166	–113	–495	**–21 308**
1992–93	–13 760	–7 648	–4 794	–1 549	–3 532	–294	–228	–824	**–32 629**
1993–94	–8 827	–4 711	–3 053	–946	–2 463	–198	–146	–488	**–20 832**
1994–95	–5 170	–3 220	–1 741	–659	–1 542	–156	–66	–363	**–12 917**
1995–96	–2 002	–1 518	–768	–295	–690	–72	–25	–154	**–5 524**
1996–97	–2 877	–1 705	–1 220	–325	–901	–66	–52	–171	**–7 317**
1997–98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998–99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999–2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000–01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001–02	–6 929	–13 997	1 622	–1 683	–2 337	–175	511	–139	**–23 128**
2002–03	–14 887	–14 561	–639	–2 028	–5 627	119	–109	3	**–37 727**
2003–04	–27 294	–21 713	–2 119	–3 352	–8 903	–327	–263	–685	**–64 654**
2004–05	–27 444	–17 255	1 185	–3 099	–6 992	–205	190	–589	**–54 210**
2005–06	–27 647	–15 382	664	–3 300	–6 785	–63	615	–625	**–52 520**
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1986–87	52 693	32 836	13 171	6 200	17 314	870	1 022	1 624	**125 730**
1987–88	61 490	37 252	20 442	5 952	20 845	891	1 027	1 442	**149 341**
1988–89	62 636	39 414	21 776	6 665	24 165	756	944	1 080	**157 436**
1989–90	52 199	34 013	13 142	5 762	16 838	760	918	1 015	**124 647**
1990–91	36 496	23 513	9 743	4 619	10 605	408	621	427	**86 432**
1991–92	31 178	18 362	8 250	2 897	7 665	36	164	28	**68 580**
1992–93	12 628	7 965	3 719	1 546	4 640	103	44	–603	**30 042**
1993–94	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	–418	**46 549**
1994–95	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	**80 125**
1995–96	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	**104 137**
1996–97	37 291	21 078	12 620	3 106	12 280	254	541	–70	**87 079**
1997–98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	–242	**79 162**
1998–99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	–225	**96 483**
1999–2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	–99	**107 275**
2000–01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	**135 673**
2001–02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	**110 556**
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	**116 498**
2003–04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	**99 966**
2004–05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	**123 763**
2005–06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	**146 753**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) This time series ends 30 June 2006 and all data are now final. It uses the previous methodology based on the 12/12 rule. For estimates after this period see Tables 3.10–3.12.

(b) Includes Other Territories from September quarter 1993. See paragraph 41 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) 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 movements. See paragraphs 18–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.14 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), Australia—1985–86 to 2005–06

	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	***Net overseas migration***
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1985–86	92 590	18 100	93 806	74 363	**100 359**
1986–87	113 541	19 928	90 922	75 393	**125 730**
1987–88	143 466	20 471	98 750	78 553	**149 341**
1988–89	145 316	21 647	104 564	90 991	**157 436**
1989–90	121 227	27 857	110 695	100 199	**124 647**
1990–91	121 688	31 130	114 711	110 512	**86 432**
1991–92	107 391	29 122	126 781	115 162	**68 580**
1992–93	76 330	27 905	127 436	113 190	**30 042**
1993–94	69 768	27 280	137 600	112 707	**46 549**
1994–95	87 428	26 948	151 095	118 533	**80 125**
1995–96	99 139	28 670	163 578	124 386	**104 137**
1996–97	85 752	29 857	175 249	136 748	**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	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	**110 556**
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	**116 498**
2003–04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	**99 966**
2004–05	116 090	59 185	314 980	248 122	**123 763**
2005–06	123 853	63 986	334 161	247 275	**146 753**

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments, see paragraphs 18–26 of the Explanatory Notes. This time series ends 30 June 2006 and all data are now final. It uses the previous methodology based on the 12/12 rule. For estimates after this period – see Tables 3.10—3.12.

CHAPTER 4 TRAVELLER CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

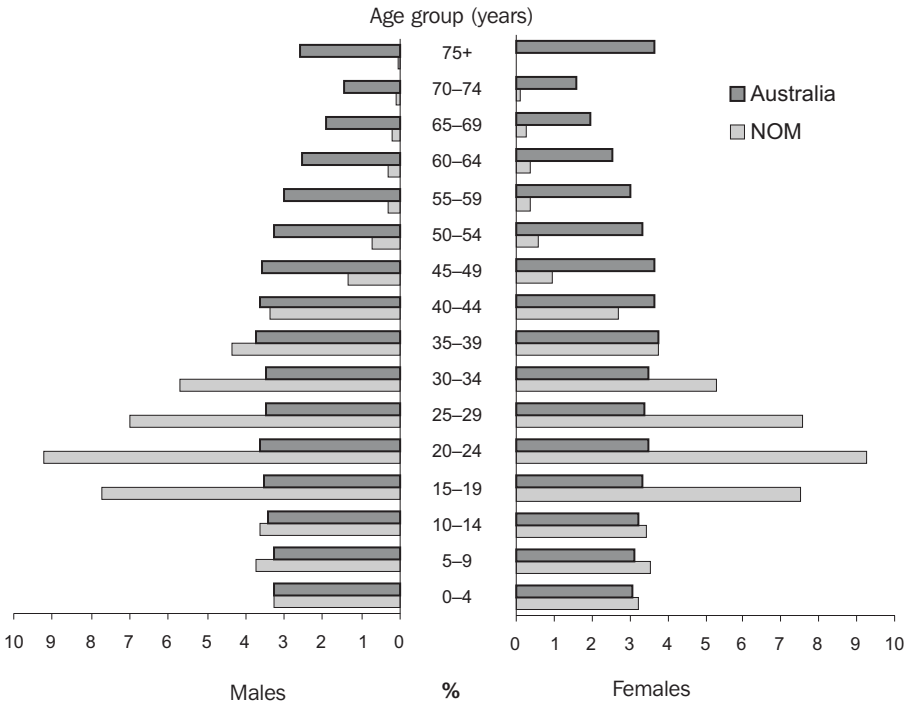
INTRODUCTION

Variations in the demographic characteristics of travellers that arrive in or depart from Australia has direct impacts on a broad range of social, cultural, business and policy decisions and activities. In 2006–07, net overseas migration (NOM) added 177,600 people to Australia's population being the highest ever recorded. This chapter explores some demographic characteristics of the travellers that contributed to NOM in 2006–07 such as age, sex, country of birth and distribution by state and territory.

AGE AND SEX

In 2006–07, travellers contributing to NOM had a younger age structure than that of Australia's total population as seen in Figure 4.1.

4.1 AUSTRALIAN AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION POPULATION STRUCTURES, Age and sex—2006–07



The age group to contribute the most to Australia's NOM in 2006–07 were travellers aged 15–34 years, accounting for 59%. In comparison, 28% of Australia's total population were aged 15–34 years. Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 21% of NOM compared to 19% of Australia's population. In contrast, those aged 65 and older comprised only 1% of NOM but more than 13% of Australia's population.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

The largest proportion of male and female travellers contributing to NOM in 2006–07 were those aged 20–24 years (each comprising 9% of NOM). This was followed closely by 25–29 year olds, with both males and females contributing 7% to NOM. In contrast both males and females aged 45 years and over contributed the least to NOM.

STATE AND TERRITORY

In 2006–07, all states and territories recorded population growth from NOM, although at varying levels. The most populated eastern states received the highest proportion of NOM: New South Wales (31%); Victoria (27%) and Queensland (19%). Followed by Western Australia with 14% and South Australia with 7%. The Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and the Northern Territory each received less than 1% of Australia's NOM.

4.2 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Selected Characteristics: State and Territory—2006–07(a)

	NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(b)		NOM ARRIVALS		NOM DEPARTURES	
			Median age	*Sex ratio*(c)	*Median age*	*Sex ratio*(c)
State or territory	no.	%	years	ratio	years	ratio
New South Wales	54 890	30.9	27.0	100.0	29.4	100.7
Victoria	47 150	26.5	25.9	105.3	28.5	102.5
Queensland	33 540	18.9	27.3	99.6	29.0	97.9
South Australia	13 150	7.4	26.1	101.8	28.6	101.1
Western Australia	25 520	14.4	28.0	107.5	29.1	102.5
Tasmania	1 250	0.7	27.0	100.7	28.9	98.1
Northern Territory	1 320	0.7	29.7	124.0	30.3	133.1
Australian Capital Territory	800	0.4	27.5	104.2	29.8	102.2
Australia(d)	**177 620**	**100.0**	**26.9**	**102.6**	**29.0**	**101.2**

(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary - see paragraphs 15-17 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10, sums of components may not add to totals.
(c) Males per 100 females.
(d) Includes other territories.

Median age

For those contributing to NOM in 2006–07, the median ages varied between arrivals, departures and between each of the states and territories. The highest median ages for NOM arrivals were recorded from travellers migrating to the Northern Territory (29.7 years), Western Australia (28.0 years) and the Australian Capital Territory (27.5 years). The lowest median age for NOM arrivals was recorded for migrants to Victoria (25.9 years) and South Australia (26.1 years). The median age for all NOM arrivals was 26.9 years.

In comparison, the highest median ages for NOM departures were for travellers from the Northern Territory (30.3 years), the Australian Capital Territory (29.8 years) and New South Wales (29.4 years). The lowest median ages for NOM departures were from Victoria (28.5 years), South Australia (28.6 years) and Tasmania (28.9 years). This compares to an overall median age for NOM departures of 29.0 years, 2.1 years higher than arrivals.

Sex ratio

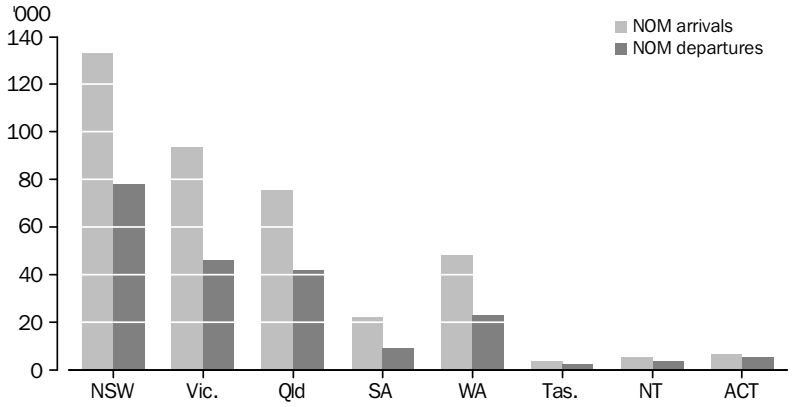
The sex ratios of travellers who contributed to NOM in 2006–07 also varied between arrivals, departures and between the states and territories. The highest sex ratios recorded for NOM arrivals were from travellers migrating to the Northern Territory (124.0 males per 100 females), Western Australia (107.5) and Victoria (105.3). The lowest sex ratios were recorded for NOM arrivals to Queensland (99.6), New South Wales (100.0) and Tasmania (100.7). The sex ratio for all NOM arrivals to Australia in 2006–07 was 102.6 males per 100 females.

The highest sex ratios recorded for NOM departures were from the Northern Territory (133.1 males per 100 females), Western Australia and Victoria (both at 102.5). In contrast, the lowest sex ratios for NOM departures were recorded in Queensland (97.9) and Tasmania (98.1). The sex ratio for all departures from Australia in 2006–07 was 101.2 males per 100 females.

Overseas flows

The combined flows of overseas migration (arrivals and departures) shows there were 597,200 people crossing Australia's border who impacted on NOM in 2006–07. Of these, there were 387,400 arrivals contributing to NOM (NOM arrivals) and 209,800 departures contributing to NOM (NOM departures). Much of the movement of travellers across Australia's boarder occurred within the more populated states. New South Wales had the largest number of NOM arrivals (133,300 persons) and the largest number of NOM departures (78,400 persons). Conversely, Tasmania had both the smallest number of arrivals (3,500 persons) and the smallest number of departures (2,200 persons).

4.3 OVERSEAS MIGRATION FLOWS, State and territory—2006–07(a)



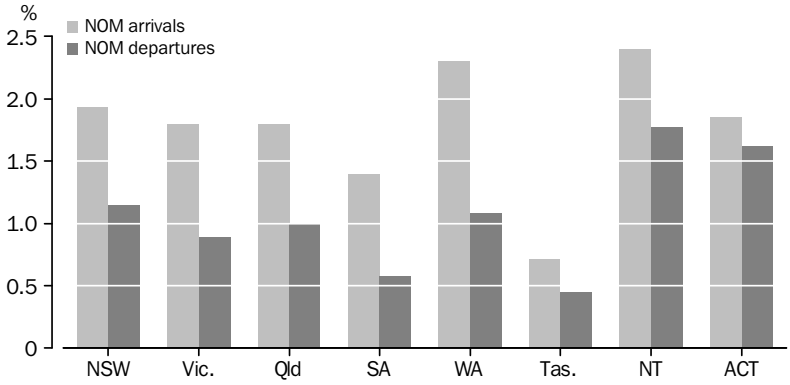
(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraphs 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

Overseas flows as proportion of population

The impact of the flows of overseas migration for each state and territory varies. To assess this impact each flow as a proportion of a state's or territory's population has been examined as seen in Figure 4.4. Therefore in 2006–07, the Northern Territory experienced the greatest impact from both NOM arrivals and NOM departures, with 2.4% and 1.8% respectively. Likewise, the Australian Capital Territory showed a 1.9% increase to its population through NOM arrivals but a 1.6% loss from NOM departures.

Overseas flows as proportion of population continued

4.4 OVERSEAS MIGRATION FLOWS, Proportion of population(a)—Year ended 30 June 2007(b)



(a) Each flow as a proportion of a state's or territory's total population at 30 June 2007.
(b) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraphs 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

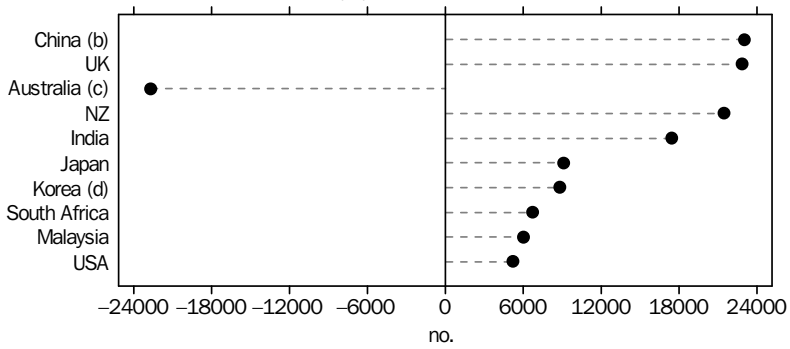
Population turnover

In 2006–07, the population turnover due to overseas migration (gross overseas moves in relation to size of the population) was the highest in the Northern Territory at 4.2% (i.e. NOM arrivals and NOM departures combined). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (3.5%), Western Australia (3.4%) and New South Wales (3.1%). Of the remaining states and territories, Queensland's population turnover from overseas migration was 2.8%, Victoria 2.7%, and South Australia 2.0%. Tasmania had the lowest population turnover due to NOM in 2006–07 at 1.2%.

TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Travellers that have been included in the calculation of NOM either contribute positively or negatively to the net figure. These travellers can then be grouped by specific demographic characteristics such as by country of birth. For example, if the NOM arrivals for that group are greater than the NOM departures, then the net result is a positive contribution to NOM, as seen for China-born migrants in Figure 4.5. Alternatively, if the NOM departures are greater than the NOM arrivals then the net will be negative, as seen for Australia-born travellers in Figure 4.5.

4.5 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Top 10 Countries of Birth: **Australia**—2006–07(a)



(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraphs 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Excluding SARs and Taiwan.
(c) Australia-born had more departures than arrivals. It is the largest negative contributor to NOM.
(d) Includes Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH *continued*

Figure 4.5 shows the top ten countries of birth that have contributed to NOM in 2006–07. It shows whether these countries have contributed positively or negatively to NOM and therefore to the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia.

During 2006–07, travellers that contributed to NOM were born in over 200 countries. Travellers who were born in China contributed the most to NOM in 2006–07, with a net positive contribution to ERP of 23,000 persons. This was followed closely by migrants born in the United Kingdom (22,800), New Zealand (21,400), and India (17,400).

Traditionally, NOM nationally is positive, with more NOM arrivals than NOM departures, as was experienced in 2006–07. As a result the majority of migrants born overseas contribute positively to NOM and therefore to Australia's population. Alternatively, apart from Australia-born travellers, those countries with more NOM departures than NOM arrivals (i.e. contributing negatively to NOM) were negligible. Australia-born travellers were the largest negative contributors to NOM with 22,700 people subtracted from Australia's population.

4.6 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Selected characteristics—Top 10 countries of birth: **Australia**—2006—07(a)

	NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(b)	NOM ARRIVALS			NOM DEPARTURES		
		Overseas arrivals(b)	*Median Age*	*Sex Ratio*(c)	*Overseas departures*(b)	*Median Age*	*Sex Ratio*(c)
Country of birth	no.	no.	years	ratio	no.	years	ratio
China(d)	23 000	34 650	24.1	85.9	11 650	27.7	89.2
United Kingdom	22 840	42 160	31.4	114.6	19 320	35.0	115.1
Australia(e)	–22 700	49 120	27.8	101.6	71 810	27.2	100.5
New Zealand	21 420	37 700	26.3	104.1	16 280	32.0	103.6
India	17 410	24 630	25.5	171.3	7 230	28.4	193.8
Japan	9 100	15 160	25.6	68.2	6 060	29.2	59.5
Korea(f)	8 830	15 280	25.2	90.5	6 450	27.0	87.2
South Africa	6 700	9 520	29.6	104.4	2 810	32.6	98.7
Malaysia	6 030	11 110	24.2	88.2	5 080	28.6	94.1
United States of America	5 230	10 270	29.9	115.1	5 040	29.3	104.7

(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary - see paragraphs 15-17 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Estimates rounded to nearest 10, sum of components may not add to totals.
(c) Males per 100 females.
(d) Excludes SARs and Taiwan.
(e) Australia-born had more departures than arrivals. It is the largest negative contributor to NOM.
(f) Includes Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In 2006–07, the sex ratios and median ages of recent arrivals and departures contributing to NOM varied between countries of birth as seen in Figure 4.6.

Sex ratios

There were however, similar trends between some country groups for both arrivals and departures. For example, migrants born in East-Asian countries such as Malaysia, China, Korea and Japan had the lowest sex ratios of males per 100 females. Whereas those born in mainly English speaking countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand as well as India had the highest sex ratios.

Sex ratios continued

Of the top 10 countries of birth in 2006–07, NOM arrivals born in Japan had the lowest sex ratio, with only 68.2 males per 100 females. Followed by travellers born in China(85.9) and Malaysia (88.2). In contrast, of the same countries selected travellers arrivals born in India had the highest sex ratio with 171.3 males per 100 females. Migrant arrivals born in the United States of America and the United Kingdom had the next highest sex ratios at 115.1 and 114.6 respectively.

Like NOM arrivals, the lowest sex ratio for NOM departures of the countries selected was recorded for travellers born in Japan with 59.5 males per 100 females. This was followed by departures born in Korea and China with 87.2 and 89.2 males per 100 females respectively. In contrast, the highest sex ratios for NOM departures were recorded from travellers born in India (193.8) and the United Kingdom (115.1).

Median age

Of the top 10 countries of birth in 2006–07, the highest median ages for NOM arrivals were those born in the United Kingdom (31.4 years), the United States of America (29.9 years) and South Africa (29.6 years). Whereas those born in China (24.1 years), Malaysia (24.2 years) and Korea (25.2 years) had the lowest median ages.

In 2006–07, the top 10 countries of birth that contributed to NOM shows the highest median ages recorded for those departing Australia were born in the United Kingdom (35.0 years), South Africa (32.6 years) and New Zealand (32.0 years). Whereas those born in Korea (27.0 years), Australia (27.2 years) and China (27.7 years) had the lowest median ages. Of the top ten countries of birth in 2006–07, New Zealand-born travellers recorded the largest difference in median age between NOM arrivals (26.3 years) and NOM departures (32.0 years) with a gap of 5.7 years.

CHAPTER 5 PERMANENT DEPARTURES OVERSEAS — WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

INTRODUCTION

The permanent movement of Australians overseas effects the size of the Australian resident population, the labour force and the economy.

Permanent departures overseas are Australian residents who on departure from Australia state that they are departing permanently. They comprise people born in Australia and former settlers. Information on permanent departures is compiled from passenger cards collected each time a person leaves Australia. These passenger cards collect data on the stated intentions of people departing, including country of future residence. However, it should be noted that the stated intention does not always match an individuals actual travel behaviour.

Over the nine years ending 2006–07, permanent departures from Australia of both Australia-born and overseas-born are detailed in this article. Where those departing intend to settle and whether or not overseas-born departures intend to return to their country of birth is also discussed. The nine year time frame was chosen as collection and processing procedures were consistent throughout the period.

For this article the Australian Bureau of Statistics has used movement data from the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) collection. 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). Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting this movement data as 'people'.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES

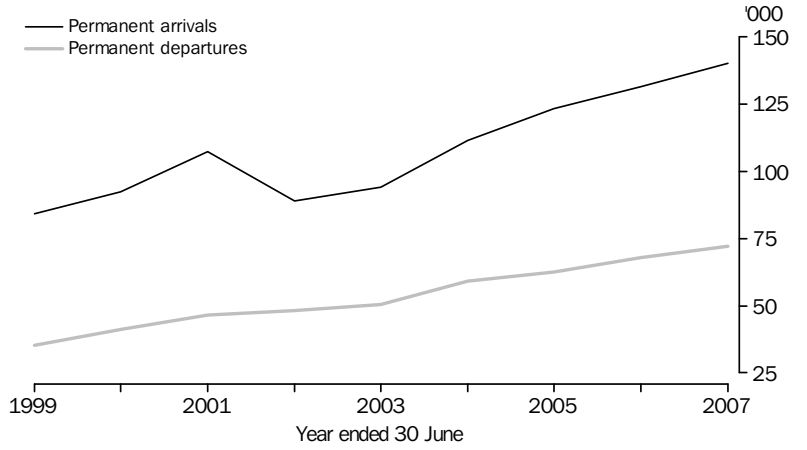
The number of permanent departures from Australia has doubled over the past nine years. In 1998–99, 35,200 movements were recorded with passengers stating that they intended to depart Australia permanently compared with 72,100 in 2006–07.

In the main, the growth of permanent departures and permanent arrivals have both experienced a steady rise overtime, although there was a decline of permanent arrivals in 2001–02. The level of permanent departures is also much lower than permanent arrivals as seen in Figure 5.1. The number of settler arrivals largely depends on the migration program levels set each year by the Australian Government. This program is administered by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC).

PERMANENT DEPARTURES

continued

5.1 PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Australia



The migration of New Zealand citizens under the 1973 trans-Tasman Agreement also influences the number of permanent arrivals to Australia. The Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) notes 'The size of the movement of New Zealanders to and from Australia responds to relative economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand such as differences in relative real incomes and employment opportunities. The number of New Zealanders in Australia increases in times of relative economic buoyancy in Australia and declines when economic conditions are slower' [5].

In 2000–01 the number of New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia reached 39% (42,000 persons) of all permanent arrivals, up from 34% in the previous year. This proportion fell to 24% in 2001–02 and 17% in 2002–03. The peak in 2000–01 and the subsequent dip in the following two years may have been influenced by the announcement on 26 February 2001 of the Australian and New Zealand governments bilateral social security arrangements. Additionally, DIAC noted that 'the fall also coincided with the improved New Zealand economy[6].

Country of future residence

When comparing the years 1998–99 and 2006–07, the top six destinations for those departing Australia permanently remained the same. However, the proportion of those departing to the top four destinations decreased by 2006–07 (New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Hong Kong) while the proportion departing to Singapore and China increased.

The proportion of traveller movements departing to the United Arab Emirates increased from 0.9% in 1998–99 to 3.4% in 2006–07. By 2006–07 Indonesia had fallen from the top 10 destinations having been placed 8th in 1998–99.

1 DIAC, Population Flows 2003–04 Edition, Chapter 4 New Zealand Movement—The trans-Tasman Travel Agreement, p45.

2 DIAC, Population Flows 2003–04 Edition, Chapter 4 New Zealand Movement—Permanent Arrivals, p46.

Country of future residence continued

5.2 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Top 10 countries of future residence(a)

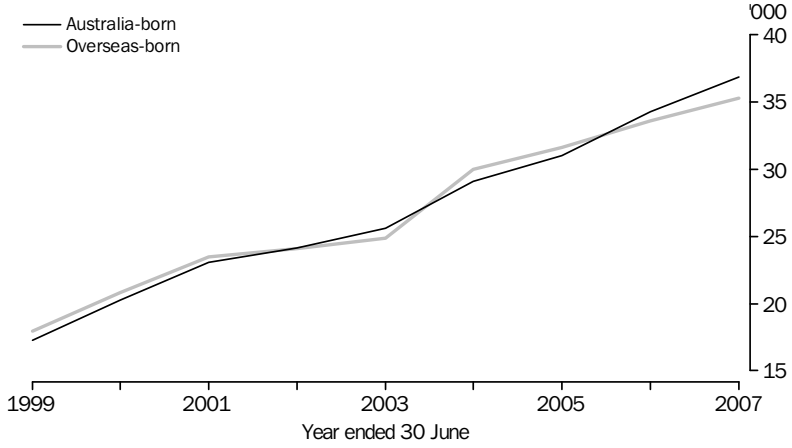
	1998–99			2006–07		
	Rank	*Number*	*Proportion*	*Rank*	*Number*	*Proportion*
Country of future residence	no.	'000	%	no.	'000	%
New Zealand	1	7.5	21.2	1	13.9	19.3
United Kingdom	2	6.8	19.3	2	13.1	18.2
United States of America	3	4.2	12.1	3	7.2	10.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4	2.8	8.1	4	5.4	7.5
Singapore	5	1.3	3.6	5	4.1	5.7
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	6	1.1	3.1	6	4.1	5.7
United Arab Emirates	19	0.3	0.9	7	2.4	3.4
Canada	7	0.8	2.4	8	1.6	2.2
Japan	10	0.5	1.3	9	1.3	1.9
Thailand	15	0.4	1.1	10	1.3	1.7
Other	. .	9.5	26.9	. .	17.6	24.4
Total	. .	**35.2**	**100.0**	. .	**72.1**	**100.0**

. . not applicable
(a) Ranking based on 2006–07.

Country of birth

Over the past nine years the proportion of Australia-born and overseas-born residents departing Australia permanently has remained similar with each accounting for approximately half of all permanent departures.

5.3 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Country of birth



AUSTRALIA-BORN DEPARTURES

In 2006–07, there were 36,800 Australia-born residents (including Australia-born children whose parents were former settlers) who permanently departed Australia. This was double the number of Australia-born permanent departures in 1998–99 (17,300).

The United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America were the top three destinations for Australia-born residents who departed Australia permanently in both 1998–99 and 2006–07. These three destinations comprised 58% of all Australia-born permanent departures in 1998–99 compared with 52% in 2006–07.

AUSTRALIA-BORN DEPARTURES *continued*

Eight of the top 10 destinations were represented in both 1998–99 and 2006–07. The two destinations which were absent from the top 10 in 2006–07 were Papua New Guinea (falling from 7th position in 1998–99 to 18th position in 2006–07) and Indonesia (falling from 10th position in 1998–99 to 11th position in 2006–07).

The United Arab Emirates and Thailand were the two countries to join the top 10 destinations for Australia-born permanent departures in 2006–07. The United Arab Emirates increased more than sevenfold over the nine year period ending June 2007 (up from 200 persons in 1998–99 to 1,700 persons in 2006–07) while Thailand increased threefold (up from 200 persons in 1998–99 to 600 persons in 2006–07).

5.4 AUSTRALIA-BORN PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Top 10 countries of future residence(a)

	1998–99			2006–07		
	Rank	*Number*	*Proportion*	*Rank*	*Number*	*Proportion*
Country of future residence	no.	'000	%	no.	'000	%
United Kingdom	1	3.8	22.1	1	8.3	22.4
New Zealand	2	3.3	19.0	2	5.7	15.4
United States of America	3	2.9	16.9	3	5.0	13.7
Singapore	5	0.8	4.5	4	2.5	6.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4	0.8	4.8	5	2.0	5.6
United Arab Emirates	12	0.2	1.3	6	1.7	4.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	9	0.3	1.5	7	1.1	3.0
Canada	6	0.5	3.0	8	1.0	2.8
Japan	8	0.3	1.6	9	0.7	2.0
Thailand	15	0.2	1.1	10	0.6	1.7
Other	. .	4.2	24.3	. .	8.1	22.0
Total	. .	**17.3**	**100.0**	. .	**36.8**	**100.0**

. . not applicable
(a) Ranking based on 2006–07.

OVERSEAS-BORN DEPARTURES

Between 1998-89 and 2006-07, the number of overseas-born Australian residents departing doubled, increasing each year from 17,900 departures in 1998–99 to 35,300 departures in 2006–07.

The top three countries of future residence of overseas-born Australian residents departing permanently were the same in 1998–99 and 2006–07 (New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong). These three countries comprised 51% of all overseas-born Australian residents departing permanently in 1998–99 compared with 47% in 2006–07.

While nine of the top 10 destinations were the same in both 1998–99 and 2006–07 the ranking and proportion of all overseas-born Australian residents departing permanently varied. When the two periods were compared, there was an increase in the proportion of people departing to China, Singapore, Viet Nam and the United Arab Emirates. For example, the proportion of overseas-born Australian residents departing to China rose almost four percentage points (4.6% in 1998–99 to 8.5% in 2006–07). The United Arab Emirates rose from 27th position in 1998–99 to 9th position in 2006–07, replacing Canada which was ranked in 9th position in 1998–99 and 13th position in 2006–-07. The remaining top 10 countries decreased their proportional representation. For example,

OVERSEAS-BORN DEPARTURES *continued*

the United Kingdom decreased nearly three percentage points (16.6% in 1998–99 to 13.7% in 2006–07).

5.5 OVERSEAS-BORN PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Top 10 countries of future residence(a)

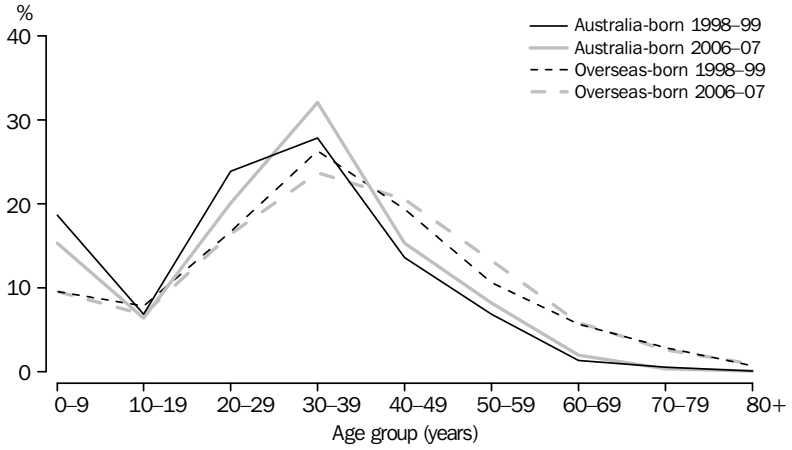
	1998–99			2006–07		
	Rank	*Number*	*Proportion*	*Rank*	*Number*	*Proportion*
Country of future residence	no.	'000	%	no.	'000	%
New Zealand	1	4.2	23.4	1	8.2	23.3
United Kingdom	2	3.0	16.6	2	4.8	13.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	2.0	11.3	3	3.4	9.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	5	0.8	4.6	4	3.0	8.5
United States of America	4	1.3	7.4	5	2.1	6.1
Singapore	7	0.5	2.7	6	1.6	4.6
Viet Nam	10	0.3	1.5	7	0.9	2.4
Taiwan	6	0.5	2.8	8	0.8	2.4
United Arab Emirates	27	0.1	0.5	9	0.7	2.1
Indonesia	8	0.4	2.0	10	0.7	1.9
Other	. .	4.9	27.1	. .	9.0	25.4
Total	. .	**17.9**	**100.0**	. .	**35.3**	**100.0**

. . not applicable
(a) Ranking based on 2006–07.

AGE AT DEPARTURE

The age structure of the Australia-born and overseas-born permanent departures shows some variations. In both 1998–99 and 2006–07 the peak age group for Australia-born and overseas-born permanent departures was 30–39 years. This was followed by the 20–29 years age group for Australia-born and the 40–49 years age group for overseas-born. These age groups are comprised of people at prime working age.

5.6 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Age at departure



Overall, Australia-born departures are generally younger than overseas-born with 74% of Australia-born permanent departures being younger than 40 years in 2006–07 (77% in 1998–99) compared with 57% of overseas-born permanent departures (60% in 1998–99). Many children of overseas-born residents are likely to have been born in Australia and

AGE AT DEPARTURE *continued*

may result in a higher proportion of Australia-born resident departures being under 10 years of age.

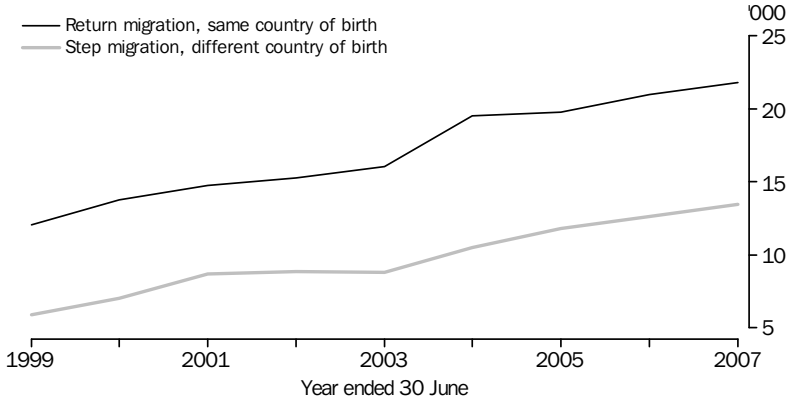
RETURN MIGRATION AND STEP MIGRATION

Return migration relates to former settlers to Australia who depart Australia permanently to return to their country of birth. Reasons for return migration may include migrants who are unable to secure satisfactory employment; or conversely over the long-term those who return after successful employment and increased wealth; family formation and dissolution; cultural and/or religious ties; or when conditions have improved within their country of birth.

Step migration relates to former settlers to Australia who depart Australia permanently for a country other than their country of birth. Reasons for engaging in step migration are varied and may include circumstances preventing former migrants choosing to return to their country of birth (e.g. political instability, economic conditions); family formation and dissolution; cultural and/or religious ties; employment opportunities; or the long-term aim of some migrants to use Australia as a staging country to facilitate onward migration.

Traditionally, the majority of overseas-born residents departing Australia permanently are return migrants, those returning to their country of birth. However, while the number continues to increase in line with total overseas-born permanent departures, the proportion is gradually falling. In the nine year period ending June 2007 the proportion of former migrants returning to their country of birth fell from 67% in 1998–99 to 62% in 2006–07.

5.7 RETURN MIGRATION(a) AND STEP MIGRATION, Australia



(a) The increase in 2003–04 reflects the general increase in permanent departures in that year.

Of the top 10 country of birth destinations in both 1998–99 and 2006–07, nine out of 10 countries showed that the majority of residents departing were choosing to return to their country of birth. In 1998–99 and 2006–07 Malaysia was the only country in the top 10 where the majority of former migrants chose not to return to their country of birth. The proportion of Malaysia-born residents choosing countries other than their birthplace increased nine percentage points (up from 65% in 1998–99 to 74% in 2006–07). In 2006–07 Malaysia-born residents chose Singapore (20%), the United Kingdom and Hong

RETURN MIGRATION AND STEP MIGRATION *continued*

Kong (11% each), New Zealand (8%) and the United States of America (6%) as the main countries of future residence.

In 1998–99 and 2006–07 the number of migrants returning to their country of birth decreased for seven of the top 10 countries. The largest decreases were for Taiwan, Malaysia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America with the proportion of residents returning to their country of birth falling by approximately nine percentage points each. Conversely, the proportion of China-born and Viet Nam-born residents returning to their country of birth rose 12 percentage points and nine percentage points respectively.

5.8 RETURN MIGRATION AND STEP MIGRATION, Australia—Top 10 countries of birth

Country of birth	*Same future residence and birthplace* %	*Different future residence and birthplace* %	*Total overseas-born* '000
1998–99			
New Zealand	83.7	16.3	3.8
United Kingdom	65.7	34.3	3.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	50.5	49.5	1.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	87.6	12.4	1.4
United States of America	81.0	19.0	0.6
Taiwan	85.9	14.1	0.5
Viet Nam	53.6	46.4	0.5
Indonesia	79.8	20.2	0.3
Malaysia	35.1	64.9	0.3
Ireland	69.6	30.4	0.3
Other	54.5	45.5	5.4
Total	**67.2**	**32.8**	**17.9**
2006–07			
New Zealand	80.7	19.3	7.6
United Kingdom	56.7	43.3	5.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	62.3	37.7	4.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	80.4	19.6	2.1
Viet Nam	62.9	37.1	1.2
United States of America	72.3	27.7	1.0
Taiwan	76.8	23.2	1.0
Indonesia	74.4	25.6	0.7
Malaysia	26.2	73.8	0.6
Korea Republic of (South)	71.1	28.9	0.6
Other	45.8	54.2	10.9
Total	**61.8**	**38.2**	**35.3**

SUMMARY

Over the nine years ended June 2007 the number of permanent departures from Australia doubled. While the main destinations remained New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America the proportional representation of these three countries fell from 53% in 1998–99 to 47% in 2006–07.

SUMMARY *continued*

Both Australia-born and overseas-born migrants departed Australia permanently with each group accounting for around 50% of all permanent departures over the nine year period.

The peak age group at departure was 30–39 years, for both Australia-born and overseas-born. However, Australia-born migrants were generally younger than overseas-born migrants.

While overseas-born migrants traditionally return to their country of birth, the proportion choosing to do so decreased; falling from 67% in 1998–99 to 62% in 2006–07.

CHAPTER 6 AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

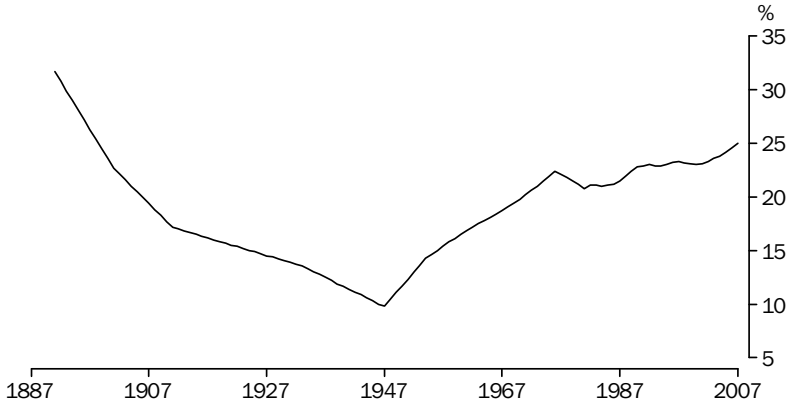
Each year more people immigrant to, then emigrant from, Australia thereby adding to the growth of the national population. This continual migration, with various waves of migrants overtime, has had an important effect on the diversity of Australia's population.

At 30 June 2007, of the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia (21 million people) one–quarter were born overseas (5.3 million people). 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 2007), followed by those born in New Zealand (463,300), China (281,000), Italy (225,100) and India (199,700).

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%, just below the current level. The proportion fell to a low of 10% in 1947, and then rose rapidly as a result of high levels of post-war migration. From the beginning of the 1970s until the late 1980s the proportion of the population born overseas remained steady at about 20%, and following an increase in immigration levels at the end of the 1980s, rose to 23% in 1990. Further arrivals of migrants in the 1990s contributed to the increase in the overseas-born population, with their proportion of the overall resident population rising to 25% by 30 June 2007.

6.1 AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS(a)



(a) Census years only until 1981. Post 1981 based on estimated resident population at 30 June.

REGIONS OF BIRTH

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

REGIONS OF BIRTH *continued*

many migrants arrived in Australia from South-East Asia, including Viet Nam, the Philippines and Cambodia.

The proportion of immigrants born in North-West Europe has been in decline, falling from 8.2% in 1997 to 7.3% in 2007 as seen in Figure 6.2. The share of Southern and Eastern Europe migrants is also in decline from 4.8% in 1997 to 4.0% in 2007. Over the past decade all other global regions increased within Australia's population indicating that Australia is becoming increasingly diverse.

During the 10 years ended 30 June 2007, there was some change in the ranking of regions of birth in terms of each region's proportion of Australia's population. Since 1997, the regions of Southern and Central Asia swapped with North Africa and the Middle East. Similarly, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas had also swapped positions by 2007.

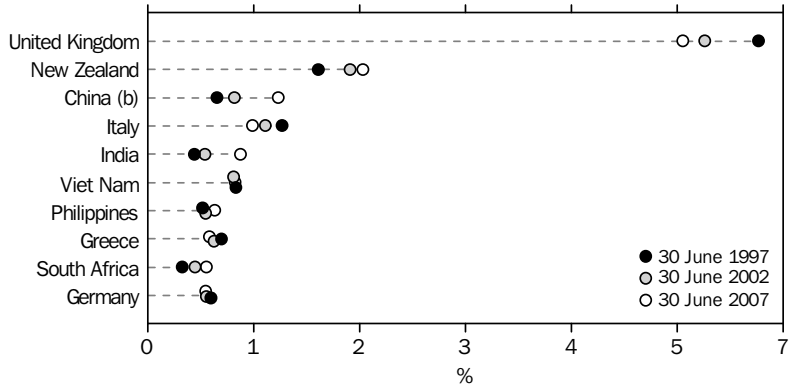
6.2 REGIONS OF BIRTH, Proportion of Australia's population—Selected years at 30 June

	1997	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.4**	**76.2**	**75.8**	**75.4**	**75.0**
Oceania and Antarctica (excl. Aust.)	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
North-West Europe	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
North Africa and the Middle East	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
South-East Asia	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
North-East Asia	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5
Southern and Central Asia	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Americas	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1

MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

At 30 June 2007, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.5% of Australia's total population. Persons born in New Zealand accounted for 2.2% of Australia's total population, followed by persons born in China (1.3%), Italy (1.1%) and India (1.0%).

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



(a) Top 10 countries of birth (excluding Australia) at 30 June 2007.
(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH *continued*

The proportion of the Australian population who had been born in the United Kingdom experienced a steady decline between 1997 and 2007 (6.2% in 1997 and 5.5% in 2007). This was also apparent for persons born in Italy (1.4% and 1.1%). Conversely, the proportions steadily increased for people born in New Zealand (from 1.7% to 2.2%), China (from 0.7% to 1.3%) and India (from 0.5% to 1.0%).

Between 1997 and 2007, persons born in Sudan had the highest rate of increase in Australia's population (of the top 75 countries of birth) with an average annual growth rate of 22.1% as shown in Table 6.7. However, this growth began from a small base. The second fastest increase over this period were of persons born in Bangladesh (up 11.8% per year on average), followed by Afghanistan (11.2%), Brazil (9.7%) and Zimbabwe (9.2%). Of the top 75 countries of birth, persons born in Serbia and Montenegro decreased the most with an average annual decrease of 3.7%. The next largest decreases were of persons born in Poland, Hungary (both 1.3%), Italy (1.2%) and Ukraine (0.8%).

For the year ended 30 June 2007, Japan recorded the greatest growth (up 25.0% from 2005–06) of the top 75 birthplaces. High levels of growth were also recorded for the Republic of South Korea (14.5%), Brazil (14.4%), Sudan (9.8%), India (9.2%), Taiwan and Singapore (both 8.5%). Not surprisingly, the countries of birth that recorded the largest decrease in growth in 2006-07 were Ukraine (down 1.6% from the 2005–06), Poland (1.3%), Hungry (1.1%), Malta and Italy (both down 1.0%) which are all countries of origin for post-war migration.

AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN

Between 1997 and 2007 the number of Australia-born residents increased at an average rate of 1% per year, while the number of overseas-born residents increased at 2% per year. The age and sex structures of the two groups are distinctive, as the following population pyramids (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) show.

Age and sex of total population

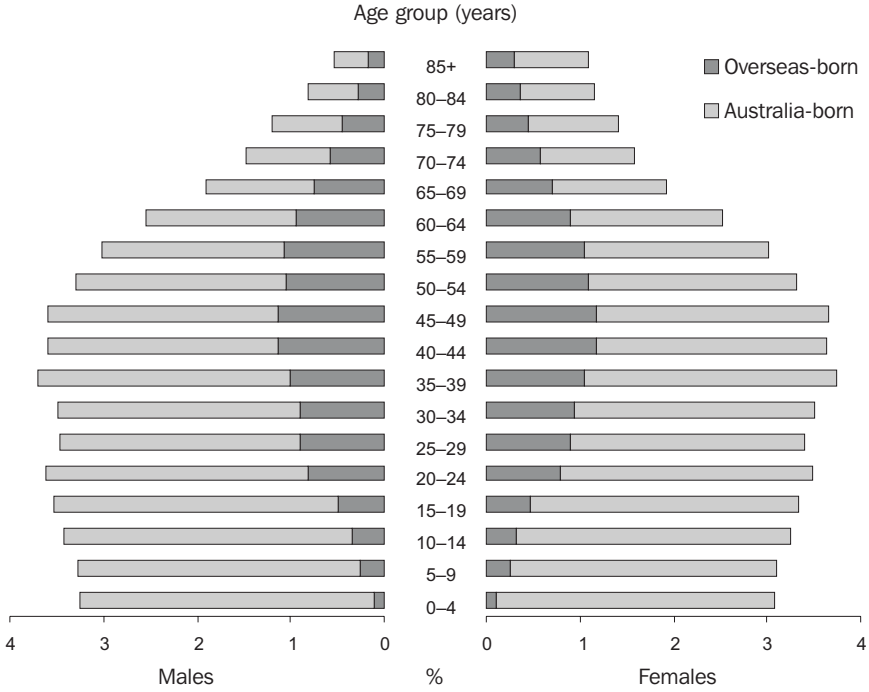
Differences in age structure of people born in Australia and people born overseas are significant. As shown in Figure 6.4, persons born in Australia dominate the population in the younger age groups, while overseas-born persons increase, relative to the Australia-born population, as the age groups become older. The main reason why there are less overseas-born in the younger age groups is that most people are far less likely to migrate with young families.

At 30 June 2007, the 40–44 years age group had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons, as a percentage of Australia's total population, for both males and females. The highest proportion, as a percentage of Australia's population, in the Australia-born population was the 0–4 years age group, for both males and females.

The older age groups (65 years and older) had the lowest proportion of Australia-born persons. The Australia-born proportion of the total population declined slightly within the 25–29 years age group, creating a small depression in the age and sex structure of the Australia-born population. This is a combined result of declining fertility rates in the mid to late 1970s and the optimum age for long-term overseas travel.

The population pyramid in Figure 6.4 contains the age and sex structure of Australia's total population and includes the proportions of Australia-born and overseas-born.

6.4 POPULATION STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIA(a), Country of birth, age and sex—30 June 2007



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

Age and sex structures of people born in Australia and overseas

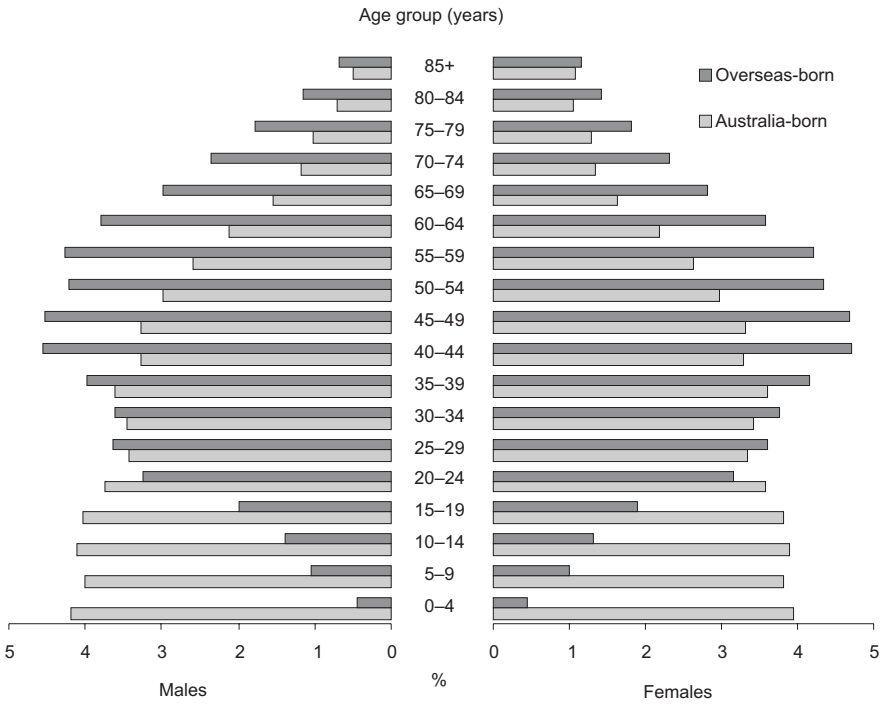
Population age and sex structures of Australian-born and overseas-born show two very different populations as seen in Figure 6.5. The age groups with the highest proportions of the male overseas-born population were 40–44 years and 45–49 years, with 4.6% and 4.5% respectively of the total overseas-born population. For females born overseas it was much the same with age groups 40–44 years and 45–49 years as the largest proportions of the population, each accounting for 4.7% of the overseas-born population.

The lowest proportions of male overseas-born were those aged 0–4 years (0.5%), 5–9 years (1.0%) and those aged 85 years and over (0.7%). For females the same age groups represented the lowest proportions within the overseas-born population (0.4% and 1.0% and 1.2% respectively).

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

The two population pyramids in Figure 6.5 show each group's age and sex structure as a proportion of their respective populations.

6.5 POPULATION STRUCTURES OF AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN(a), Age and sex—30 June 2007



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

Median age of persons born overseas

The median age of all Australian residents born overseas at 30 June 2007 was 46.1 years, compared to 33.1 years for those born in Australia as shown in Table 6.6. Migrants who were part of the major post-second world war migration streams in the late 1940s and the 1950s had older populations. Of the top 50 countries of birth, Italy had the oldest median age at 65.9 years, followed by Greece (63.9), Germany (59.5) and the United Kingdom (53.4).

The largest groups of overseas-born residents with lower median ages include New Zealand (39.0 years), China and South Africa (both 37.9) and India (34.2). The youngest median ages were for persons born in Sudan (24.4 years), Afghanistan (28.5), Thailand (29.5) and the Republic of South Korea (29.9).

When comparing the median age for each country by sex as seen in Table 6.6, results show that women had a much older median age than men for the Philippines (42.8 years and 35.1 years respectively), Thailand (32.3 and 25.8 respectively) and Hong Kong (36.9 and 31.8 respectively).

Sex ratio

At 30 June 2007, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the overseas-born population was the same proportion for the Australia-born population (99 males per 100 females) as seen in Table 6.6. However the sex ratio varied for different countries of birth, with Bangladesh (159 males per 100 females), Pakistan (140), India (130), Afghanistan (122), Sudan (120), Austria (113) and Iraq (112) having the highest ratios of males to females.

Sex ratio continued

Lower sex ratios were recorded for persons born in Thailand (55 males per 100 females), Japan (56), the Philippines (58) the Russian Federation (64), and Taiwan (81).

MAJOR AGE GROUPS AND THE OVERSEAS-BORN

At 30 June 2007, as shown in Table 6.8, the majority (76%) of all overseas-born Australian residents were of working age (15–64 years). In comparison, the proportion of overseas-born residents aged 65 years and older and 0–14 years was 18% and 6% respectively. El Salvador-born and Bangladesh-born residents had the highest proportion (92% each) of all overseas-born residents aged 15–64 years. Followed closely behind were those persons born in Taiwan, Brazil (91% each) and Viet Nam (90%).

The top five countries of birth with the highest proportion of their populations aged 65 years and older in 2006–07 were: Slovenia (55%); Italy (52%); Hungary (50%); Greece (47%); and Ukraine (46%).

Sudan-born residents had the highest proportion (25%) of all overseas-born residents aged 0–14 years in 2006–07. Followed by Kenya (20%), Israel, New Zealand (11% each) and Iraq (10%).

STATE AND TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION

Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth at the state and territory level is only available for census years. Updated data on the state and territory distribution of ERP by country of birth based on the 2006 Census will be available with the next issue of this publication in March 2009. To access previous estimates refer to page 49 in the previous issue of this publication *Migration, Australia 2005–06* (cat. no. 3412.0).

6.6 AUSTRALIA'S TOP 50 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH(a), Median age, sex ratio and estimated resident population—30 June 2007

Selected countries of birth(a)	*Median age (persons)*(b)	*Median age (male)*	*Median age (female)*	*Sex ratio*(c)	*ERP*(d)
Sudan	24.4	24.4	24.4	119.6	23 100
Afghanistan	28.5	28.4	28.7	121.9	20 910
Thailand	29.5	25.8	32.3	55.2	38 294
Korea, Republic of (South)	29.9	28.9	30.7	86.8	69 142
Taiwan (Province of China)	29.9	28.6	31.4	81.2	31 123
Bangladesh	30.5	30.4	30.6	159.4	19 530
Indonesia	31.3	30.3	32.1	83.3	63 060
Pakistan	31.8	32.3	31.1	139.8	21 117
Japan	32.2	30.9	32.7	56.4	45 163
Singapore	34.1	32.9	35.1	86.9	50 323
India	34.2	32.6	36.5	130.4	199 696
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	34.3	31.8	36.9	95.6	86 320
Iraq	35.5	36.7	33.9	111.8	39 266
Zimbabwe	36.6	37.0	36.2	101.0	24 663
Papua New Guinea	37.7	37.1	38.2	83.9	28 531
South Africa	37.9	37.6	38.2	99.5	126 283
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	37.9	38.4	37.6	84.7	281 009
Malaysia	38.1	36.5	39.6	85.9	113 369
Canada	38.3	38.6	38.1	92.5	39 026
United States of America	38.9	39.4	38.3	105.0	77 658
New Zealand	39.0	39.0	39.1	104.8	463 331
Fiji	39.4	39.3	39.6	89.8	57 622
Iran	39.6	39.7	39.5	113.3	27 733
Philippines	40.2	35.1	42.8	57.7	144 340
Cambodia	40.5	40.6	40.3	89.0	28 650
Viet Nam	41.4	42.0	40.9	91.5	188 038
France	42.1	41.7	42.6	104.2	24 513
Turkey	42.6	43.1	42.1	106.9	38 348
Sri Lanka	42.9	42.6	43.1	104.7	74 313
Russian Federation	43.1	42.0	43.8	64.4	19 101
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.5	44.8	44.2	102.9	37 791
Lebanon	45.2	45.4	45.1	110.7	90 744
Chile	45.6	44.9	46.2	93.9	27 457
Mauritius	47.8	47.3	48.4	97.2	21 773
Ireland	49.0	48.3	49.6	110.3	60 460
Portugal	49.7	49.9	49.5	108.1	18 235
Serbia and Montenegro	51.8	52.3	51.3	104.2	42 799
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	52.4	53.0	51.8	105.0	49 587
United Kingdom	53.4	52.9	53.9	103.1	1 149 118
Egypt	55.1	54.6	55.7	107.4	39 228
Poland	55.8	55.3	56.4	83.5	61 005
Cyprus	57.0	57.1	56.9	100.0	21 726
Croatia	57.2	58.1	56.4	106.3	70 494
Germany	59.5	59.4	59.6	93.8	125 445
Malta	60.6	60.6	60.5	106.3	50 688
Netherlands	60.9	60.9	61.0	106.5	90 889
Austria	61.2	61.6	60.7	113.0	20 923
Greece	63.9	64.2	63.7	99.5	133 336
Hungary	65.0	66.2	63.6	105.3	23 621
Italy	65.9	65.4	66.4	108.5	225 148
Total overseas-born	***46.1***	***46.0***	***46.2***	***98.5***	***5 253 852***
Total Australia-born	***33.1***	***32.1***	***34.0***	***99.1***	***15 763 370***
Total	**36.8**	**36.1**	**37.5**	**98.9**	**21 017 222**

(a) Top 50 countries of birth (excluding Australia).
(b) Sorted by median age (persons) lowest to highest.
(c) Males per 100 females.
(d) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

6.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—Selected years at 30 June

						PERCENTAGE CHANGE(c)	
	1997	*2002*(b)	*2005*(b)	*2006*(b)	*2007*(c)	*1997-2007*(d)	*2006-07*
Selected countries of birth(a)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Oceania and Antarctica							
Australia	14 203 111	15 066 909	15 469 918	15 608 068	15 763 370	1.0	1.0
Fiji	42 461	50 436	54 626	56 306	57 622	3.1	2.3
New Zealand	323 695	407 156	428 958	443 606	463 331	3.7	4.4
Papua New Guinea	26 022	26 245	27 235	27 692	28 531	0.9	3.0
Samoa	11 671	15 324	17 095	17 642	17 739	4.3	0.5
Tonga	7 851	8 776	8 952	8 965	9 032	1.4	0.7
Total	***14 624 767***	***15 587 106***	***16 020 082***	***16 175 782***	***16 353 799***	***1.1***	***1.1***
North-West Europe							
Austria	22 367	21 253	21 105	21 023	20 923	–0.7	–0.5
Denmark	9 773	10 146	10 546	10 700	10 860	1.1	1.5
Finland	9 336	9 278	9 414	9 538	9 577	0.3	0.4
France	17 478	19 701	21 938	22 892	24 513	3.4	7.1
Germany	120 451	118 683	122 487	124 280	125 445	0.4	0.9
Ireland	55 748	56 142	57 979	59 143	60 460	0.8	2.2
Netherlands	94 793	91 166	91 176	91 511	90 889	–0.4	–0.7
Sweden	6 779	7 748	8 793	9 201	9 660	3.6	5.0
Switzerland	11 340	12 331	12 990	13 432	13 774	2.0	2.5
United Kingdom	1 156 455	1 119 830	1 125 117	1 140 263	1 149 118	–0.1	0.8
Total	***1 513 559***	***1 476 815***	***1 492 591***	***1 513 240***	***1 526 973***	***0.1***	***0.9***
Southern and Eastern Europe							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23 275	29 479	35 790	37 777	37 791	5.0	—
Croatia	56 949	61 213	68 712	70 998	70 494	2.2	–0.7
Cyprus	22 547	22 029	21 916	21 884	21 726	–0.4	–0.7
Czech Republic	13 595	13 443	13 844	14 078	14 111	0.4	0.2
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47 668	48 232	49 280	49 621	49 587	0.4	–0.1
Greece	140 520	132 978	134 233	134 551	133 336	–0.5	–0.9
Hungary	26 931	24 971	24 105	23 890	23 621	–1.3	–1.1
Italy	255 144	236 465	229 652	227 344	225 148	–1.2	–1.0
Malta	54 744	51 522	51 322	51 191	50 688	–0.8	–1.0
Poland	69 881	63 663	62 140	61 823	61 005	–1.3	–1.3
Portugal	18 586	17 776	18 094	18 208	18 235	–0.2	0.1
Romania	13 898	14 892	15 934	16 368	16 580	1.8	1.3
Russian Federation	17 390	17 005	17 850	18 263	19 101	0.9	4.6
Serbia and Montenegro	62 300	61 475	48 213	42 923	42 799	–3.7	–0.3
Slovenia	8 073	7 516	7 676	7 779	7 713	–0.5	–0.8
Spain	14 544	14 208	14 421	14 543	14 978	0.3	3.0
Ukraine	16 901	15 303	15 570	15 795	15 545	–0.8	–1.6
Total	***891 412***	***858 457***	***854 774***	***852 930***	***848 306***	***–0.5***	***–0.5***
North Africa and the Middle East							
Egypt	37 851	36 848	38 265	38 903	39 228	0.4	0.8
Iran	18 532	21 565	25 003	26 328	27 733	4.1	5.3
Iraq	19 132	28 389	35 181	37 504	39 266	7.5	4.7
Israel	6 868	7 527	8 701	9 175	9 737	3.6	6.1
Lebanon	78 242	81 783	87 787	89 626	90 744	1.5	1.2
Sudan	3 126	6 357	18 832	21 032	23 100	22.1	9.8
Syria	6 743	7 727	8 250	8 407	8 599	2.5	2.3
Turkey	33 032	35 013	37 425	38 051	38 348	1.5	0.8
Total	***219 383***	***245 206***	***283 789***	***295 414***	***306 233***	***3.4***	***3.7***

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Top 75 countries of birth at 30 June 2007.

(b) Estimates for 2002 to 2006 are revised and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Average annual growth rate.

6.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth—Selected years at 30 June

continued

						PERCENTAGE CHANGE(c)	
	1997	*2002*(b)	*2005*(b)	*2006*(b)	*2007*(c)	*1997-2007*(d)	*2006-07*
Selected countries of birth(a)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
South-East Asia							
Burma (Myanmar)	11 830	12 225	13 155	14 162	15 103	2.5	6.6
Cambodia	24 892	25 496	27 491	28 255	28 650	1.4	1.4
East Timor	—	10 257	10 545	10 661	10 584	(e)0.6	–0.7
Indonesia	50 096	56 176	59 317	59 740	63 060	2.3	5.6
Laos	10 943	10 473	10 714	10 802	10 834	–0.1	0.3
Malaysia	83 795	90 127	102 999	107 611	113 369	3.1	5.4
Philippines	104 323	116 331	132 645	140 079	144 340	3.3	3.0
Singapore	33 406	37 227	43 579	46 385	50 323	4.2	8.5
Thailand	21 310	27 399	32 872	35 530	38 294	6.0	7.8
Viet Nam	167 520	172 409	181 849	185 879	188 038	1.2	1.2
Total	***510 261***	***560 447***	***617 837***	***641 856***	***665 545***	***2.7***	***3.7***
North-East Asia							
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	131 597	174 120	233 765	259 095	281 009	7.9	8.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	79 144	76 809	81 366	82 998	86 320	0.9	4.0
Japan	25 077	27 848	33 780	36 131	45 163	6.1	25.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	33 639	44 591	55 107	60 375	69 142	7.5	14.5
Taiwan (Province of China)	23 624	28 200	28 659	28 694	31 123	2.8	8.5
Total	***295 518***	***354 131***	***435 426***	***470 109***	***515 742***	***5.7***	***9.7***
Southern and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	7 257	12 962	16 542	19 588	20 910	11.2	6.7
Bangladesh	6 424	10 948	15 952	18 354	19 530	11.8	6.4
India	87 783	114 877	159 931	182 949	199 696	8.6	9.2
Pakistan	9 997	14 064	17 928	19 622	21 117	7.8	7.6
Sri Lanka	53 769	61 472	68 791	72 066	74 313	3.3	3.1
Total	***169 061***	***220 564***	***287 562***	***321 959***	***346 363***	***7.4***	***7.6***
Americas							
Argentina	11 910	11 910	12 914	13 282	13 486	1.3	1.5
Brazil	3 948	5 701	7 736	8 736	9 993	9.7	14.4
Canada	28 143	31 717	35 598	37 530	39 026	3.3	4.0
Chile	26 312	25 903	26 770	27 104	27 457	0.4	1.3
Colombia	3 281	5 008	6 186	6 689	7 157	8.1	7.0
El Salvador	11 014	10 583	10 738	10 806	10 816	–0.2	0.1
Peru	5 699	6 265	6 946	7 425	7 809	3.2	5.2
United States of America	55 869	61 141	68 604	72 697	77 658	3.3	6.8
Uruguay	10 710	10 418	10 717	10 874	10 860	0.1	–0.1
Total	***168 282***	***181 311***	***200 324***	***210 040***	***220 008***	***2.7***	***4.7***
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Ethiopia	3 078	4 372	6 181	6 468	6 981	8.5	7.9
Kenya	6 102	8 126	10 713	11 516	12 361	7.3	7.3
Mauritius	18 837	18 962	20 400	21 086	21 773	1.5	3.3
South Africa	66 091	95 311	114 548	119 989	126 283	6.7	5.2
Zimbabwe	10 255	14 645	21 042	23 056	24 663	9.2	7.0
Total	***125 321***	***168 525***	***207 451***	***220 158***	***234 253***	***6.5***	***6.4***
Total overseas-born	4 314 453	4 585 653	4 929 918	5 093 420	5 253 852	2.0	3.1
Total Australian-born	14 203 111	15 066 909	15 469 918	15 608 068	15 763 370	1.0	1.0
Total	**18 517 564**	**19 652 562**	**20 399 836**	**20 701 488**	**21 017 222**	**1.3**	**1.5**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Top 75 countries of birth at 30 June 2007.

(b) Estimates for 2002 to 2006 are revised and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Average annual growth rate.

(e) For East Timor the average annual growth rate is for 2002–07.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

Selected countries of birth(b)	*0-4* no.	*5-9* no.	*10-14* no.	*15-19* no.	*20-24* no.	*25-29* no.	*30-34* no.
Oceania and Antarctica							
Australia	1 283 880	1 235 222	1 259 478	1 236 381	1 155 118	1 065 196	1 083 811
Fiji	334	1 041	1 800	2 404	4 822	6 466	6 326
New Zealand	7 404	17 982	24 148	26 566	31 932	38 329	46 613
Papua New Guinea	284	678	950	1 339	1 522	2 345	4 103
Samoa	69	237	569	683	1 148	1 275	1 575
Tonga	37	81	154	227	482	588	889
Total	***1 292 181***	***1 255 704***	***1 288 029***	***1 268 565***	***1 196 166***	***1 115 416***	***1 144 774***
North-West Europe							
Austria	77	118	189	217	331	547	686
Denmark	80	168	222	196	291	510	740
Finland	46	81	83	89	162	287	343
France	305	651	694	739	1 445	2 365	2 256
Germany	502	1 226	1 850	1 790	2 680	4 509	4 978
Ireland	457	687	637	724	2 549	5 094	5 533
Netherlands	377	656	712	698	812	1 684	2 540
Sweden	146	249	347	349	794	1 035	1 028
Switzerland	241	358	473	494	560	749	962
United Kingdom	8 416	18 664	21 078	21 222	22 574	35 918	52 844
Total	***10 811***	***23 144***	***26 639***	***26 828***	***33 198***	***54 021***	***72 857***
Southern and Eastern Europe							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	240	1 013	2 936	3 179	2 590	2 237
Croatia	36	147	747	1 847	2 340	1 952	1 768
Cyprus	30	67	133	104	201	338	788
Czech Republic	29	58	66	124	339	1 169	1 254
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	73	209	469	873	1 744	2 146	2 215
Greece	124	375	586	662	996	1 416	1 714
Hungary	38	72	139	157	323	731	872
Italy	205	401	599	689	1 144	1 684	2 585
Malta	23	95	150	127	251	474	628
Poland	82	202	322	799	1 979	3 817	3 808
Portugal	40	79	109	296	798	1 307	1 134
Romania	52	202	389	677	1 051	1 412	1 425
Russian Federation	123	298	584	1 248	1 564	1 437	1 665
Serbia and Montenegro	84	509	1 105	1 464	1 749	1 852	1 848
Slovenia	11	23	39	86	112	139	135
Spain	107	112	143	144	242	618	999
Ukraine	32	100	247	630	790	806	930
Total	***1 211***	***3 378***	***7 201***	***13 566***	***19 904***	***25 516***	***27 705***
North Africa and the Middle East							
Egypt	797	871	589	912	1 382	1 494	1 319
Iran	163	780	1 152	1 548	2 402	3 040	2 460
Iraq	227	1 030	2 676	4 005	3 632	3 620	3 948
Israel	192	423	436	370	665	850	1 196
Lebanon	359	929	1 101	1 486	4 616	6 296	8 205
Sudan	623	2 341	2 907	3 089	2 912	2 561	2 359
Syria	93	157	210	217	457	596	740
Turkey	142	477	781	954	1 603	2 686	3 590
Total	***3 935***	***8 974***	***11 998***	***15 023***	***21 665***	***24 605***	***26 343***

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*0-4* no.	*5-9* no.	*10-14* no.	*15-19* no.	*20-24* no.	*25-29* no.	*30-34* no.
South-East Asia							
Burma (Myanmar)	57	176	393	619	891	1 001	1 142
Cambodia	95	222	444	968	2 047	3 156	3 272
East Timor	31	29	117	304	478	700	1 239
Indonesia	728	1 588	2 014	4 925	10 729	9 503	6 959
Laos	23	31	59	95	372	862	1 480
Malaysia	851	1 936	2 550	6 150	18 014	12 131	9 548
Philippines	1 390	3 811	5 313	8 151	11 285	12 924	13 755
Singapore	971	2 150	2 765	3 582	6 249	5 698	4 745
Thailand	607	1 387	1 916	3 095	5 615	7 064	4 802
Viet Nam	710	1 298	1 590	4 514	10 341	19 005	24 833
Total	***5 483***	***12 717***	***17 289***	***32 713***	***66 788***	***72 377***	***72 038***
North-East Asia							
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	1 549	3 625	4 932	19 649	46 510	30 882	19 932
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	422	1 350	2 678	8 189	14 961	10 244	6 094
Japan	755	1 582	1 653	4 208	5 895	5 649	6 718
Korea, Republic of (South)	1 094	2 665	4 360	6 308	10 014	10 374	7 447
Taiwan (Province of China)	282	574	1 184	2 713	4 975	5 891	3 572
Total	***4 124***	***9 839***	***14 869***	***41 337***	***82 887***	***63 302***	***43 936***
Southern and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	100	1 132	2 000	2 566	2 664	2 757	2 237
Bangladesh	314	547	596	1 065	2 728	4 108	3 291
India	3 548	5 688	5 844	8 108	21 785	33 870	24 216
Pakistan	621	1 048	1 236	1 286	2 239	2 983	2 862
Sri Lanka	688	1 573	2 058	3 070	5 798	6 232	6 383
Total	***5 401***	***10 266***	***12 113***	***16 870***	***37 027***	***52 018***	***40 724***
Americas							
Argentina	78	220	220	283	599	925	1 554
Brazil	131	202	258	459	1 152	2 131	1 692
Canada	559	1 152	1 581	1 636	2 509	4 351	4 661
Chile	101	252	359	590	1 571	1 913	2 482
Colombia	77	169	270	381	720	1 191	1 138
El Salvador	14	47	115	581	1 291	1 575	1 187
Peru	62	119	150	352	568	735	870
United States of America	2 463	4 707	4 440	4 323	5 165	6 089	5 998
Uruguay	13	81	67	104	204	313	713
Total	***3 643***	***7 301***	***7 918***	***9 333***	***14 991***	***20 667***	***21 951***
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Ethiopia	179	423	481	580	537	581	1 008
Kenya	434	1 029	1 004	580	1 036	1 126	915
Mauritius	106	194	234	478	1 764	1 928	1 095
South Africa	1 602	5 533	9 145	9 523	8 976	8 698	11 700
Zimbabwe	335	1 149	1 501	1 642	2 517	1 879	2 466
Total	***3 772***	***10 606***	***15 078***	***16 019***	***18 880***	***17 928***	***21 240***
Total overseas–born	46 681	106 707	141 656	203 873	336 388	380 654	387 757
Total Australian–born	1 283 880	1 235 222	1 259 478	1 236 381	1 155 118	1 065 196	1 083 811
Total	**1 330 561**	**1 341 929**	**1 401 134**	**1 440 254**	**1 491 506**	**1 445 850**	**1 471 568**

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*35-39* no.	*40-44* no.	*45-49* no.	*50-54* no.	*55-59* no.	*60-64* no.	*65-69* no.
Oceania and Antarctica							
Australia	1 139 536	1 034 840	1 040 238	939 004	823 319	676 529	501 342
Fiji	6 274	6 623	6 459	5 074	3 422	2 411	1 751
New Zealand	47 972	47 568	46 358	40 499	31 910	22 005	13 776
Papua New Guinea	5 109	3 529	2 888	2 265	1 412	489	681
Samoa	2 288	2 566	2 376	1 830	1 324	767	479
Tonga	1 344	1 401	1 010	958	732	428	254
Total	***1 204 251***	***1 098 210***	***1 100 696***	***990 583***	***862 826***	***703 046***	***518 646***
North-West Europe							
Austria	848	910	1 094	1 580	2 864	3 128	2 352
Denmark	908	1 243	892	872	1 002	1 384	863
Finland	479	854	880	1 270	1 280	1 156	793
France	2 527	2 784	2 121	1 612	2 103	1 516	1 059
Germany	6 171	7 717	7 226	8 608	18 307	19 630	12 409
Ireland	4 913	5 668	4 916	4 911	5 665	5 106	3 967
Netherlands	3 204	3 635	4 525	8 522	14 730	14 505	9 932
Sweden	935	1 127	777	547	580	709	429
Switzerland	1 143	1 493	1 394	1 153	1 342	1 286	709
United Kingdom	82 186	119 730	119 833	106 153	119 227	120 897	93 349
Total	***104 101***	***146 064***	***144 622***	***136 052***	***168 024***	***170 142***	***126 442***
Southern and Eastern Europe							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 999	4 116	4 361	3 681	2 814	2 142	2 213
Croatia	3 485	5 928	6 503	7 023	8 095	7 777	9 158
Cyprus	1 394	1 855	2 368	2 404	3 118	2 551	1 771
Czech Republic	677	866	780	985	1 557	1 893	855
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 933	4 941	5 417	6 374	7 273	4 605	3 606
Greece	3 117	5 740	8 439	10 755	15 308	21 366	22 367
Hungary	689	783	944	2 161	2 347	2 553	3 046
Italy	4 144	8 987	12 754	17 804	29 344	27 393	30 228
Malta	964	1 660	3 939	6 211	9 613	9 472	5 774
Poland	2 538	2 953	5 210	7 575	6 652	3 935	3 314
Portugal	1 240	1 959	2 286	2 130	1 954	1 885	1 265
Romania	1 819	1 392	1 775	1 603	1 098	815	619
Russian Federation	1 571	1 767	1 555	1 144	860	865	941
Serbia and Montenegro	3 054	3 971	4 173	4 482	4 547	3 860	3 848
Slovenia	242	370	353	430	645	882	1 311
Spain	1 185	1 146	1 587	1 307	1 417	1 540	1 223
Ukraine	1 011	934	878	715	681	635	1 171
Total	***35 303***	***50 603***	***64 563***	***77 996***	***98 422***	***96 110***	***95 275***
North Africa and the Middle East							
Egypt	1 789	2 670	3 436	4 245	4 407	4 504	3 088
Iran	2 530	3 089	2 829	2 269	1 768	1 274	816
Iraq	4 807	4 536	3 282	2 541	1 558	1 126	895
Israel	924	837	709	738	905	541	343
Lebanon	10 264	11 582	10 619	9 482	8 336	6 076	4 337
Sudan	1 885	1 568	972	671	405	282	184
Syria	974	1 108	1 031	849	647	548	375
Turkey	5 707	5 846	4 369	3 039	2 768	2 668	1 651
Total	***30 932***	***33 375***	***28 958***	***25 132***	***21 904***	***18 085***	***12 484***

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*35-39* no.	*40-44* no.	*45-49* no.	*50-54* no.	*55-59* no.	*60-64* no.	*65-69* no.
South-East Asia							
Burma (Myanmar)	1 514	1 665	1 516	1 407	1 257	745	822
Cambodia	3 793	3 361	3 230	2 751	1 938	1 199	828
East Timor	1 467	1 510	1 335	1 003	715	495	406
Indonesia	5 273	4 000	3 509	3 709	3 474	1 829	1 614
Laos	1 508	1 509	1 514	1 274	775	479	336
Malaysia	8 580	8 841	10 446	10 995	9 298	5 626	3 769
Philippines	14 849	16 674	17 332	15 149	10 848	5 420	2 787
Singapore	4 283	3 741	4 213	4 187	3 199	1 568	1 288
Thailand	3 854	3 158	2 610	1 871	1 233	506	262
Viet Nam	25 259	23 515	24 254	20 292	11 877	6 154	4 482
Total	***70 579***	***68 112***	***70 147***	***62 838***	***44 775***	***24 112***	***16 636***
North-East Asia							
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	24 333	31 031	25 531	20 005	12 226	8 948	8 338
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4 988	6 484	9 141	8 866	6 458	2 130	1 782
Japan	5 259	4 108	2 573	1 913	1 897	1 014	671
Korea, Republic of (South)	6 747	5 370	4 957	3 371	1 972	1 674	1 217
Taiwan (Province of China)	1 886	1 842	2 196	2 610	1 895	754	361
Total	***43 329***	***49 022***	***44 663***	***37 038***	***24 706***	***14 698***	***12 480***
Southern and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	1 848	1 657	1 347	950	630	386	251
Bangladesh	1 964	1 860	1 425	908	385	159	75
India	18 670	16 696	13 834	11 241	9 065	8 402	5 906
Pakistan	2 307	2 138	1 520	1 092	739	391	220
Sri Lanka	6 904	8 048	8 138	7 158	5 748	4 141	2 564
Total	***32 755***	***31 209***	***26 893***	***21 734***	***16 777***	***13 649***	***9 131***
Americas							
Argentina	1 601	1 356	1 199	1 215	1 424	1 117	801
Brazil	1 031	940	693	477	305	217	103
Canada	4 463	3 858	3 941	3 080	2 364	1 803	1 017
Chile	3 123	2 984	2 667	2 588	3 060	2 728	1 516
Colombia	708	593	523	477	402	234	124
El Salvador	947	989	1 143	1 082	733	420	274
Peru	780	804	833	781	673	419	241
United States of America	7 258	7 466	6 930	6 141	6 355	4 606	2 274
Uruguay	1 348	1 189	973	1 012	1 215	1 305	962
Total	***22 879***	***21 773***	***20 426***	***18 195***	***17 768***	***13 833***	***7 962***
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Ethiopia	1 172	899	514	239	153	76	63
Kenya	827	1 013	1 303	1 084	793	450	317
Mauritius	1 277	2 276	2 620	2 449	2 210	1 634	1 116
South Africa	13 443	12 516	11 491	9 895	8 060	5 599	3 649
Zimbabwe	2 636	2 636	2 901	2 115	1 310	658	375
Total	***23 767***	***23 682***	***22 914***	***18 965***	***14 478***	***9 575***	***6 265***
Total overseas–born	428 360	487 210	483 644	449 529	446 361	386 721	303 979
Total Australian–born	1 139 536	1 034 840	1 040 238	939 004	823 319	676 529	501 342
Total	**1 567 896**	**1 522 050**	**1 523 882**	**1 388 533**	**1 269 680**	**1 063 250**	**805 321**

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*70-74* no.	*75-79* no.	*80-84* no.	*85 and over* no.	*All ages* no.
Oceania and Antarctica					
Australia	399 305	361 792	279 847	248 532	15 763 370
Fiji	1 137	693	325	260	57 622
New Zealand	7 739	5 850	3 727	2 953	463 331
Papua New Guinea	423	253	163	98	28 531
Samoa	242	158	97	56	17 739
Tonga	150	126	97	74	9 032
Total	***409 239***	***369 048***	***284 361***	***252 058***	***16 353 799***
North-West Europe					
Austria	2 108	1 888	1 141	845	20 923
Denmark	638	413	272	166	10 860
Finland	734	570	281	189	9 577
France	807	692	530	307	24 513
Germany	9 016	9 325	6 060	3 441	125 445
Ireland	3 375	2 679	1 940	1 639	60 460
Netherlands	8 100	7 380	5 109	3 768	90 889
Sweden	290	148	96	74	9 660
Switzerland	517	420	282	198	13 774
United Kingdom	72 130	54 895	42 308	37 694	1 149 118
Total	***98 267***	***78 876***	***58 335***	***48 550***	***1 526 973***
Southern and Eastern Europe					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 589	898	492	257	37 791
Croatia	6 937	3 702	1 976	1 073	70 494
Cyprus	1 629	1 609	925	441	21 726
Czech Republic	627	1 197	1 067	568	14 111
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2 830	1 600	862	417	49 587
Greece	19 957	11 878	5 695	2 841	133 336
Hungary	3 016	2 252	2 033	1 465	23 621
Italy	31 969	27 826	17 639	9 753	225 148
Malta	5 012	3 328	1 850	1 117	50 688
Poland	3 272	3 729	6 837	3 981	61 005
Portugal	827	492	269	165	18 235
Romania	583	692	637	339	16 580
Russian Federation	730	662	1 078	1 009	19 101
Serbia and Montenegro	2 880	1 725	1 035	613	42 799
Slovenia	1 365	940	440	190	7 713
Spain	1 462	999	531	216	14 978
Ukraine	951	954	2 754	1 326	15 545
Total	***87 590***	***66 737***	***49 288***	***27 938***	***848 306***
North Africa and the Middle East					
Egypt	2 719	2 415	1 663	928	39 228
Iran	623	463	344	183	27 733
Iraq	601	460	199	123	39 266
Israel	255	145	139	69	9 737
Lebanon	3 056	2 057	1 304	639	90 744
Sudan	124	119	63	35	23 100
Syria	254	183	108	52	8 599
Turkey	957	549	302	259	38 348
Total	***9 186***	***6 797***	***4 391***	***2 446***	***306 233***

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*70-74* no.	*75-79* no.	*80-84* no.	*85 and over* no.	*All ages* no.
South-East Asia					
Burma (Myanmar)	719	508	347	324	15 103
Cambodia	553	359	261	173	28 650
East Timor	300	237	140	78	10 584
Indonesia	1 103	914	741	448	63 060
Laos	207	145	82	83	10 834
Malaysia	2 100	1 341	719	474	113 369
Philippines	1 599	1 357	974	722	144 340
Singapore	730	487	256	211	50 323
Thailand	124	99	40	51	38 294
Viet Nam	3 767	3 249	1 706	1 192	188 038
Total	***11 216***	***8 701***	***5 266***	***3 758***	***665 545***
North-East Asia					
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	9 365	6 626	4 093	3 434	281 009
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 178	680	401	274	86 320
Japan	525	416	232	95	45 163
Korea, Republic of (South)	775	415	219	163	69 142
Taiwan (Province of China)	167	115	63	43	31 123
Total	***12 098***	***8 326***	***5 049***	***4 039***	***515 742***
Southern and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	175	113	57	40	20 910
Bangladesh	50	28	16	11	19 530
India	4 740	3 869	2 431	1 783	199 696
Pakistan	161	141	86	47	21 117
Sri Lanka	2 124	1 638	1 208	840	74 313
Total	***7 344***	***5 849***	***3 841***	***2 762***	***346 363***
Americas					
Argentina	414	256	124	100	13 486
Brazil	96	53	36	17	9 993
Canada	655	577	400	419	39 026
Chile	684	394	229	216	27 457
Colombia	69	39	26	16	7 157
El Salvador	165	118	70	65	10 816
Peru	144	116	91	71	7 809
United States of America	1 215	922	661	645	77 658
Uruguay	679	384	178	120	10 860
Total	***4 483***	***3 120***	***1 969***	***1 796***	***220 008***
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Ethiopia	32	19	20	5	6 981
Kenya	199	167	53	31	12 361
Mauritius	901	654	496	341	21 773
South Africa	2 496	1 817	1 183	957	126 283
Zimbabwe	233	159	92	59	24 663
Total	***4 378***	***3 153***	***2 013***	***1 540***	***234 253***
Total overseas–born	244 496	188 815	134 666	96 355	5 253 852
Total Australian–born	399 305	361 792	279 847	248 532	15 763 370
Total	**643 801**	**550 607**	**414 513**	**344 887**	**21 017 222**

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*Total aged 0-14* no.	*Total aged 15-64* no.	*Total aged 65 and over* no.	*Proportion aged 0-14* %	*Proportion aged 15-64* %	*Proportion aged 65 and over* %
Oceania and Antarctica						
Australia	3 778 580	10 193 972	1 790 818	24.0	64.7	11.4
Fiji	3 175	50 281	4 166	5.5	87.3	7.2
New Zealand	49 534	379 752	34 045	10.7	82.0	7.4
Papua New Guinea	1 912	25 001	1 618	6.7	87.6	5.7
Samoa	875	15 832	1 032	4.9	89.3	5.8
Tonga	272	8 059	701	3.0	89.2	7.8
Total	***3 835 914***	***10 684 533***	***1 833 352***	***23.5***	***65.3***	***11.2***
North-West Europe						
Austria	384	12 205	8 334	1.8	58.3	39.8
Denmark	470	8 038	2 352	4.3	74.0	21.7
Finland	210	6 800	2 567	2.2	71.0	26.8
France	1 650	19 468	3 395	6.7	79.4	13.9
Germany	3 578	81 616	40 251	2.9	65.1	32.1
Ireland	1 781	45 079	13 600	3.0	74.6	22.5
Netherlands	1 745	54 855	34 289	1.9	60.4	37.7
Sweden	742	7 881	1 037	7.7	81.6	10.7
Switzerland	1 072	10 576	2 126	7.8	76.8	15.4
United Kingdom	48 158	800 584	300 376	4.2	69.7	26.1
Total	***60 594***	***1 055 909***	***410 470***	***4.0***	***69.2***	***26.9***
Southern and Eastern Europe						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 287	31 055	5 449	3.4	82.2	14.4
Croatia	930	46 718	22 846	1.3	66.3	32.4
Cyprus	230	15 121	6 375	1.1	69.6	29.3
Czech Republic	153	9 644	4 314	1.1	68.3	30.6
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	751	39 521	9 315	1.5	79.7	18.8
Greece	1 085	69 513	62 738	0.8	52.1	47.1
Hungary	249	11 560	11 812	1.1	48.9	50.0
Italy	1 205	106 528	117 415	0.5	47.3	52.2
Malta	268	33 339	17 081	0.5	65.8	33.7
Poland	606	39 266	21 133	1.0	64.4	34.6
Portugal	228	14 989	3 018	1.3	82.2	16.6
Romania	643	13 067	2 870	3.9	78.8	17.3
Russian Federation	1 005	13 676	4 420	5.3	71.6	23.1
Serbia and Montenegro	1 698	31 000	10 101	4.0	72.4	23.6
Slovenia	73	3 394	4 246	1.0	44.0	55.1
Spain	362	10 185	4 431	2.4	68.0	29.6
Ukraine	379	8 010	7 156	2.4	51.5	46.0
Total	***11 790***	***509 688***	***326 828***	***1.4***	***60.1***	***38.5***
North Africa and the Middle East						
Egypt	2 257	26 158	10 813	5.8	66.7	27.6
Iran	2 095	23 209	2 429	7.6	83.7	8.8
Iraq	3 933	33 055	2 278	10.0	84.2	5.8
Israel	1 051	7 735	951	10.8	79.4	9.8
Lebanon	2 389	76 962	11 393	2.6	84.8	12.6
Sudan	5 871	16 704	525	25.4	72.3	2.3
Syria	460	7 167	972	5.4	83.4	11.3
Turkey	1 400	33 230	3 718	3.7	86.7	9.7
Total	***24 907***	***246 022***	***35 304***	***8.1***	***80.3***	***11.5***

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

6.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age—30 June 2007(a)

continued

Selected countries of birth(b)	*Total aged 0-14* no.	*Total aged 15-64* no.	*Total aged 65 and over* no.	*Proportion aged 0-14* %	*Proportion aged 15-64* %	*Proportion aged 65 and over* %
South-East Asia						
Burma (Myanmar)	626	11 757	2 720	4.1	77.9	18.0
Cambodia	761	25 715	2 174	2.7	89.8	7.6
East Timor	177	9 246	1 161	1.7	87.4	11.0
Indonesia	4 330	53 910	4 820	6.9	85.5	7.6
Laos	113	9 868	853	1.0	91.1	7.9
Malaysia	5 337	99 629	8 403	4.7	87.9	7.4
Philippines	10 514	126 387	7 439	7.3	87.6	5.2
Singapore	5 886	41 465	2 972	11.7	82.4	5.9
Thailand	3 910	33 808	576	10.2	88.3	1.5
Viet Nam	3 598	170 044	14 396	1.9	90.4	7.7
Total	***35 489***	***584 479***	***45 577***	***5.3***	***87.8***	***6.9***
North-East Asia						
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	10 106	239 047	31 856	3.6	85.1	11.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4 450	77 555	4 315	5.2	89.9	5.0
Japan	3 990	39 234	1 939	8.8	86.9	4.3
Korea, Republic of (South)	8 119	58 234	2 789	11.7	84.2	4.0
Taiwan (Province of China)	2 040	28 334	749	6.6	91.0	2.4
Total	***28 832***	***444 918***	***41 992***	***5.6***	***86.3***	***8.1***
Southern and Central Asia						
Afghanistan	3 232	17 042	636	15.5	81.5	3.0
Bangladesh	1 457	17 893	180	7.5	91.6	0.9
India	15 080	165 887	18 729	7.6	83.1	9.4
Pakistan	2 905	17 557	655	13.8	83.1	3.1
Sri Lanka	4 319	61 620	8 374	5.8	82.9	11.3
Total	***27 780***	***289 656***	***28 927***	***8.0***	***83.6***	***8.4***
Americas						
Argentina	518	11 273	1 695	3.8	83.6	12.6
Brazil	591	9 097	305	5.9	91.0	3.1
Canada	3 292	32 666	3 068	8.4	83.7	7.9
Chile	712	23 706	3 039	2.6	86.3	11.1
Colombia	516	6 367	274	7.2	89.0	3.8
El Salvador	176	9 948	692	1.6	92.0	6.4
Peru	331	6 815	663	4.2	87.3	8.5
United States of America	11 610	60 331	5 717	15.0	77.7	7.4
Uruguay	161	8 376	2 323	1.5	77.1	21.4
Total	***18 862***	***181 816***	***19 330***	***8.6***	***82.6***	***8.8***
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Ethiopia	1 083	5 759	139	15.5	82.5	2.0
Kenya	2 467	9 127	767	20.0	73.8	6.2
Mauritius	534	17 731	3 508	2.5	81.4	16.1
South Africa	16 280	99 901	10 102	12.9	79.1	8.0
Zimbabwe	2 985	20 760	918	12.1	84.2	3.7
Total	***29 456***	***187 448***	***17 349***	***12.6***	***80.0***	***7.4***
Total overseas–born	295 044	3 990 497	968 311	5.6	76.0	18.4
Total Australian–born	3 778 580	10 193 972	1 790 818	24.0	64.7	11.4
Total	**4 073 624**	**14 184 469**	**2 759 129**	**19.4**	**67.5**	**13.1**

(a) Estimated resident population figures for 2007 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Top 75 countries of birth.

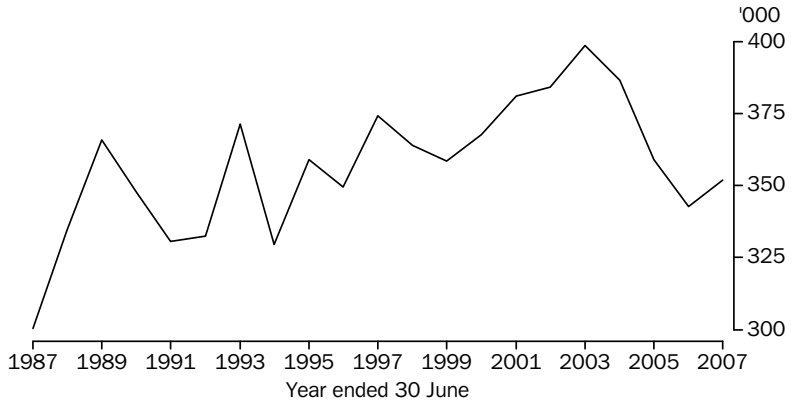
CHAPTER 7 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

Interstate migration is an important determinant of the population growth and distribution across Australia's states and territories. This chapter examines interstate migration estimates as used in resident population estimates.

According to population estimates there were 351,900 movements of people during 2006–07. It is important to note that the total number of persons who moved is less than this, after return and repeat movements are taken into account. In addition, for each flow from one state or territory to another, there is a counter flow.

7.1 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a), Australia



(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

There were an average of 369,400 interstate moves per year over the 10 years to June 2007, with the pattern of movement being mainly northward to Queensland. Table 7.2 shows that Queensland (26,000 persons), Victoria (540) and Western Australia (530) were the only states to record average annual net gains over this period.

Over the decade, Queensland recorded net gains from the rest of the country with annual net gains ranging from 16,700 persons in 1998–99 to 38,400 persons in 2002–03.

Victoria's net interstate migration fluctuated throughout the decade. Starting with a net interstate loss in 1997–98 of 300 persons, there were annual gains ranging from 2,500 persons to 5,200 persons between 1998–99 and 2001–02. Since 2002–03, Victoria has recorded net losses between 820 persons and 3,100 persons.

Western Australia recorded net interstate migration losses for the years 1999–2000 to 2002–03, ranging between 2,000 persons and 3,600 persons. 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 from 2003–04.

TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

For the 10 years to June 2007, the remaining states and territories recorded net losses due to interstate migration with New South Wales recording the largest annual average net loss (22,400). New South Wales and South Australia recorded a net loss for each year of the 10 year period. Whereas Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory's net interstate migration fluctuated considerably, but declined overall.

7.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1997–98 to 2006–07(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*
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	–25 341	3 542	30 395	–1 335	–3 605	–1 442	–1 956	–208
2002–03	–32 712	–815	38 360	–1 218	–1 996	1 973	–2 725	–815
2003–04	–31 336	–3 119	35 864	–2 936	2 067	2 554	–1 445	–1 598
2004–05	–26 542	–3 133	30 706	–3 250	2 218	251	653	–855
2005–06	–24 569	–1 519	25 227	–2 591	4 017	–198	–658	348
2006–07	–27 333	–2 194	27 010	–3 563	4 410	–452	228	1 894
Annual average 1997–98 to 2006–07	**–22 372**	**540**	**26 015**	**–2 447**	**534**	**–903**	**–983**	**–341**

(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 2006–07

During 2006–07, 351,900 people moved interstate, 2.7% higher than in the previous year. Table 7.2 shows that Queensland continued to record a large net gain (27,000 persons), this was down from the 20 year peak of 49,200 persons in 1992–93. New South Wales continued to record the largest net loss of 27,300 persons due to interstate migration.

Net gains were also recorded by Western Australia of 4,400 persons, the highest since 1996–97 and the Australian Capital Territory of 1,900 persons, the highest since 1990–91. The Northern Territory recorded a small net gain of 200 persons after a net loss in the previous year.

South Australia recorded the second largest net loss, after New South Wales, of 3,600 persons in 2006–07. Net losses were also recorded by Victoria of 2,200 persons and Tasmania of 450 persons.

POPULATION FLOWS, 2006–07

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for Australians moving interstate, receiving the largest number of arrivals during 2006–07 (101,100 persons) followed by New South Wales and Victoria with 81,100 and 63,300 arrivals respectively.

The most common moves were between these three eastern states. Table 7.3 shows that the most prevalent move of all interstate moves was from New South Wales to Queensland (52,200 persons or 15%). The counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales was the second largest (33,500 persons) followed by the flow from New South Wales to Victoria (23,500 persons) and Victoria to Queensland (21,100 persons). There were also large counter flow movement from Queensland to the other states and territories, but the flows were less than those to the north.

7.3 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2006–07(a)

	DEPARTURES FROM:								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Total arrivals*(b)
Arrivals to:									
NSW	. .	20 769	33 466	5 361	6 643	2 463	2 635	9 723	81 060
Vic.	23 517	. .	16 934	7 223	7 443	3 487	2 154	2 533	63 291
Qld	52 245	21 117	. .	6 541	8 389	3 719	5 466	3 655	101 132
SA	5 498	6 250	4 617	. .	2 683	813	2 505	656	23 022
WA	9 439	8 773	7 783	3 458	. .	1 521	2 667	836	34 477
Tas.	2 756	3 090	3 482	741	1 601	. .	346	295	12 311
NT	3 422	2 906	4 641	2 383	2 354	386	. .	460	16 552
ACT	11 516	2 580	3 199	878	954	374	551	. .	20 052
Total departures(b)	108 393	65 485	74 122	26 585	30 067	12 763	16 324	18 158	351 897
Net gain/loss	**–27 333**	**–2 194**	**27 010**	**–3 563**	**4 410**	**–452**	**228**	**1 894**	. .

. . not applicable

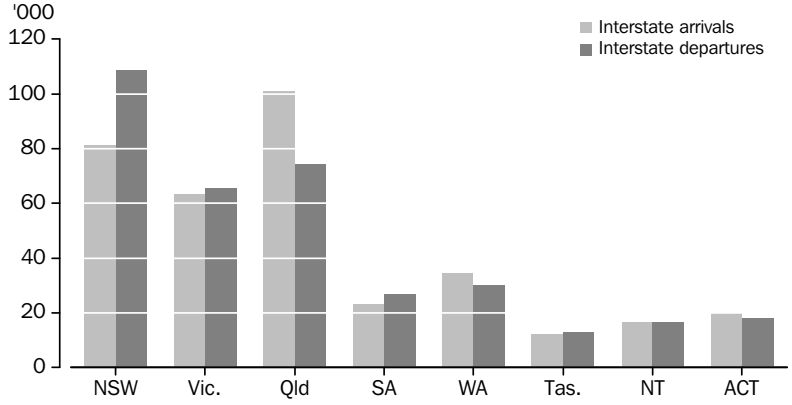
(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Interstate movements for Other Territories can only be measured after each census. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION FLOWS, 2006–07 *continued*

Moves between the other states and territories were smaller than those between the mainland eastern states. In 2006–07, the Australian Capital Territory received its largest inflow of interstate migrants from surrounding New South Wales (11,500 persons). The majority of interstate moves from the Northern Territory tended to be towards neighbouring Queensland (5,500) with smaller numbers going to the neighbouring states of Western Australia (2,700) and South Australia (2,500). More people moved from Western Australia to the eastern states than to neighbouring South Australia and the Northern Territory. Most interstate moves from Tasmania were to Queensland (3,700) followed closely by moves across the Bass Strait to Victoria (3,500).

7.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2006–07(a)



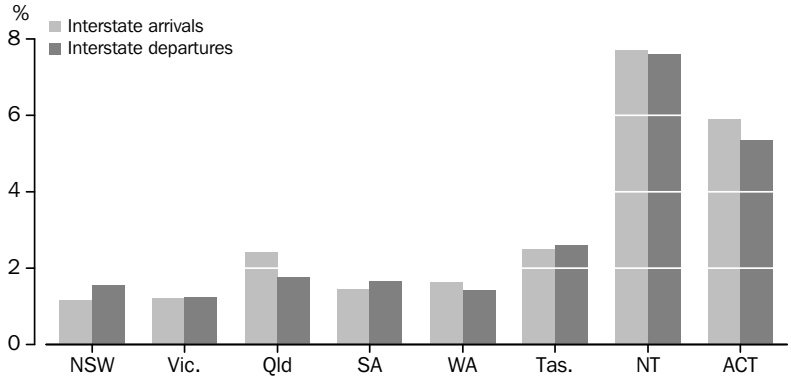
(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

The largest net flow in 2006–07 was between New South Wales and Queensland with Queensland gaining a net 18,800 persons from New South Wales, and the second largest net movement was between Victoria and Queensland, with Queensland gaining a net 4,200 people from Victoria.

Interstate flows as proportion of population

The impact to the flows of interstate migration for each state and territory varies. To assess this impact each flow as a proportion of a state's or territory's population has been examined as seen in Figure 7.5. In 2006-07, the Northern Territory experienced the greatest impact from both interstate arrivals and interstate departures, with 7.7% and 7.6% respectively. Likewise, the Australian Capital Territory showed a 5.9% increase to its population through interstate arrivals but a 5.3% loss from interstate departures.

7.5 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS, Proportion of population(a)—Year ended 30 June 2007(b)



(a) Each flow as a proportion of a state's or territory's total population at 30 June 2007.
(b) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION TURNOVER, 2006–07

Population turnover measures gross moves in relation to the size of the population. Table 7.6 shows the level of population turnover for 2006–07 varied considerably between the states and territories. Gross movements can be used to describe interstate mobility in terms of population turnover and redistribution.

The highest population turnover occurred in the Northern Territory where the gross moves represented 15% of the Northern Territory's total population. This high level of mobility suggests that the Northern Territory experiences a large number of temporary or short-term interstate moves possibly for employment reasons such as Defence Force personnel. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded a high population turnover (11% of the territory's total population) which may be contributed to by the large number of Commonwealth employees, Defence Force personnel, as well as interstate students studying in Canberra.

While Victoria had the third highest number of gross moves (128,800 moves) in 2006–07, it had the lowest population turnover (2% of the state's total population). Similarly, the 189,500 gross moves for New South Wales translated to only 3% of the state's population turnover.

Population redistribution

Another way of looking at interstate migration is to assess how effective migration has been in redistributing the population. This method, known at the migration effectiveness ratio (MER), compares the total net gain or loss to the gross moves and is expressed as a percentage (Bell, 1995)[7]. Table 7.6 shows that for 2006–07 Queensland had the highest MER (15.4%), gaining 15 persons out of every 100 interstate moves in or

1 Bell, M. 1995, Internal Migration in Australia 1986–91: overview report, Bureau of Immigration Multicultural and Population Research, Canberra, p109.

Population redistribution continued

out of Queensland. New South Wales also recorded a high MER (–14.4%), indicating New South Wales lost 14 persons for every 100 interstate moves in or out of the state.

South Australia, Western Australian and the Australian Capital Territory recorded medium range MERs, -7.2%, 6.8% and 5.0% respectively. While Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded the lowest MERs, ranging between –1.8% and 0.7%.

7.6 POPULATION TURNOVER AND MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS (MER)—2006–07(a)

	Interstate arrivals	*Interstate departures*	*Net interstate moves*	*Gross interstate moves*	*Population*(b)	*Population turnover*(c)	*Interstate MER*(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	%
NSW	81 060	108 393	–27 333	189 453	6 889.1	2.8	–14.4
Vic.	63 291	65 485	–2 194	128 776	5 205.2	2.5	–1.7
Qld	101 132	74 122	27 010	175 254	4 182.1	4.2	15.4
SA	23 022	26 585	–3 563	49 607	1 584.5	3.1	–7.2
WA	34 477	30 067	4 410	64 544	2 105.8	3.1	6.8
Tas.	12 311	12 763	–452	25 074	493.3	5.1	–1.8
NT	16 552	16 324	228	32 876	215.0	15.3	0.7
ACT	20 052	18 158	1 894	38 210	339.9	11.2	5.0
Total	**351 897**	**351 897**	. .	**703 794**	**21 017.2**	**3.3**	. .

. . not applicable
(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2007.
(c) Gross interstate movements as a percentage of the population at 30 June 2007.
(d) Net interstate migration divided by gross interstate migration expressed as a percentage.

Both the Northern Territory and Tasmania (each with similar numbers of arrivals and departures) demonstrate that high population turnover does not necessarily lead to population redistribution at the state level. While the Northern Territory's population turnover was 15%, the territory gained less than one person for every 100 interstate moves in or out of the territory. Similarly, Tasmania with a population turnover of 5% lost nearly two persons per 100 movements in or out of the state.

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS

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

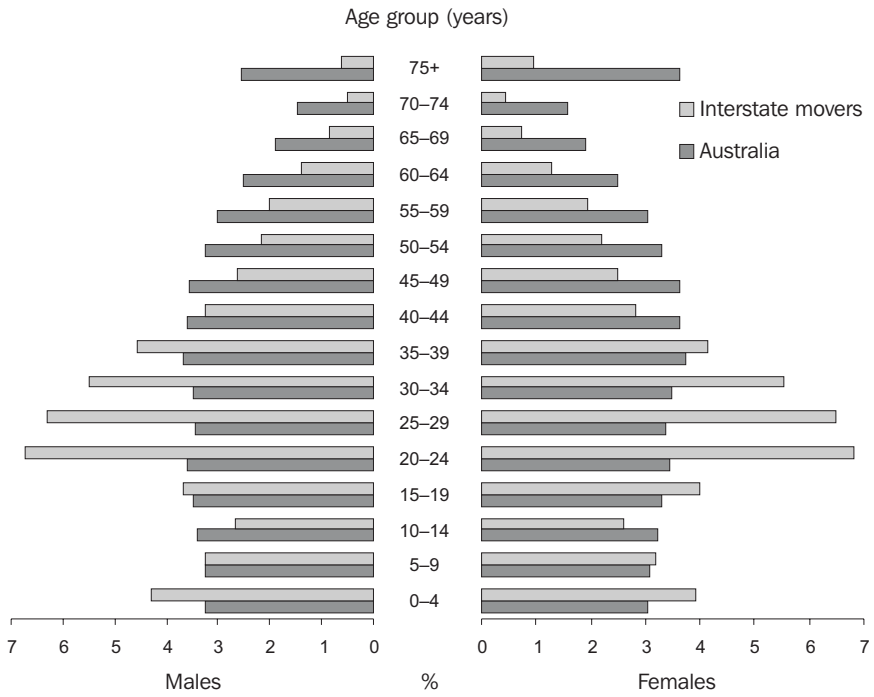
Young adults

In 2006–07 persons aged 20–34 years made up 37% of all interstate movers (compared with 21% of the total population). Of the total Australian population of this age, 3% made an interstate move during the year.

Queensland was the major beneficiary of interstate migration in this age group, with a net gain of 8,400 persons. This represented 31% of the state's total population gain from net interstate migration. Western Australia (2,900 persons), the Northern Territory (1,100 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (710 persons) also recorded net gains in this age group.

The remaining states recorded net losses in this age group, with the net loss for New South Wales being the largest of the states and territories (9,300 persons), followed by South Australia (2,000 persons), Victoria (1,000 persons) and Tasmania (740 persons).

7.7 AUSTRALIAN AND INTERSTATE MOVERS POPULATION STRUCTURES(a), Age and sex—2006–07



(a) Age and sex of interstate movers as a proportion of all interstate movers. Age and sex of all Australian residents as a proportion of the total Australian population.

Older persons

Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move interstate than younger persons, accounting for 15% of the total number of interstate migrants in 2006–07 (compared with 31% of the total population). Of the total Australian population in this age group, just under 1% made an interstate move during the year.

In 2006–07 Queensland recorded the highest net gain of movers aged 50 years and over with 3,100 persons, 12% of the state's total population gain from net interstate migration. Tasmania (610 persons) and Victoria (310 persons) were the only other states or territories to record net interstate migration gains in this age group.

New South Wales recorded the largest net interstate migration loss of people aged 50 years and over in 2006–07 (2,300 persons). In this age group losses were also recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (660 persons), Western Australia (540 persons), the Northern Territory (390 persons) and South Australia (150 persons).

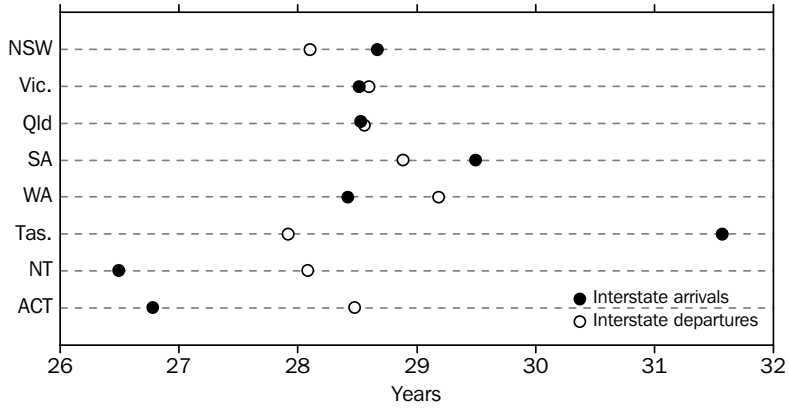
Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 4% of all interstate movements in 2006–07. Victoria and Queensland had the largest net gains from interstate movers in this age group (440 and 310 persons respectively). Tasmania experienced a minimal gain.

New South Wales experienced a net interstate loss of 400 persons aged 65 years and over, followed by Western Australia (250 persons). South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory also experienced small net losses in this age group (each less than 100 persons).

Median age of interstate migrants

In 2006–07 the median age of all interstate movers was 28.5 years. Seventy percent of all interstate arrivals to both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were younger than 35 years of age. This high level of younger movers resulted in the two territories recording the lowest median ages of all interstate arrivals (26.5 years and 26.8 years respectively). Tasmania recorded the highest median age (31.6) for interstate arrivals. Arrivals to the remaining states had similar median ages: South Australia (29.5), New South Wales (28.7), Victoria, Queensland (both 28.5) and Western Australia (28.4).

7.8 MEDIAN AGE OF INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—2006–07(a)



(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

The median age at departure varied little between the states and territories: Western Australia (29.2 years), South Australia (28.9), Victoria, Queensland (both 28.6), Australian Capital Territory (28.5) New South Wales, Northern Territory (both 28.1) and Tasmania (27.9).

The largest difference between the median ages of interstate arrivals and departures was for Tasmania, where the median age of arrivals was nearly four years older than the median age of departures. This differential contributes to the faster aging of the Tasmanian population compared to other states and territories (for more information see *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007* (cat. no. 3201.0)).

7.9 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Movements by state or territory of arrival and departure

	DEPARTURES FROM:								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Total arrivals*(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Arrivals to:									
New South Wales									
1997–98	. .	23 288	37 504	6 842	7 438	2 791	2 898	11 274	92 050
1998–99	. .	22 717	37 018	6 649	7 889	2 949	2 645	10 795	90 677
1999–2000	. .	23 492	37 667	7 112	8 349	2 940	2 724	11 369	93 670
2000–01	. .	24 358	39 316	7 362	8 865	2 893	2 878	11 446	97 189
2001–02	. .	24 284	37 991	6 747	8 107	2 685	2 698	11 578	94 113
2002–03	. .	24 252	37 995	6 620	7 693	2 605	2 693	11 155	93 035
2003–04	. .	24 139	36 567	6 395	7 146	2 435	2 429	10 768	89 902
2004–05	. .	22 596	34 307	5 697	6 867	2 508	2 297	10 247	84 541
2005–06	. .	21 189	33 195	5 315	6 325	2 252	2 570	9 912	80 844
2006–07(b)	. .	20 769	33 466	5 361	6 643	2 463	2 635	9 723	81 060
Victoria									
1997–98	24 174	. .	18 186	8 983	7 225	4 157	2 367	2 641	67 739
1998–99	23 997	. .	17 999	8 699	7 580	4 334	2 340	2 418	67 372
1999–2000	25 497	. .	18 315	9 266	8 210	4 485	2 526	2 641	70 946
2000–01	26 541	. .	19 315	9 483	8 453	4 544	2 610	2 574	73 537
2001–02	27 610	. .	19 413	8 989	8 280	4 638	2 468	2 583	73 986
2002–03	27 565	. .	19 656	8 991	8 178	4 313	2 436	2 655	73 799
2003–04	26 956	. .	18 619	8 663	7 791	4 149	2 455	2 620	71 257
2004–05	24 863	. .	17 356	7 811	7 044	3 758	2 173	2 412	65 421
2005–06	23 394	. .	17 044	7 032	6 836	3 599	2 381	2 381	62 682
2006–07(b)	23 517	. .	16 934	7 223	7 443	3 487	2 154	2 533	63 291
Queensland									
1997–98	48 271	21 192	. .	6 223	7 063	3 996	5 358	3 459	95 574
1998–99	47 921	19 382	. .	6 423	7 379	4 138	5 106	3 355	93 716
1999–2000	50 475	19 181	. .	6 534	7 779	3 631	5 416	3 475	96 503
2000–01	53 423	20 839	. .	6 674	7 597	3 885	5 371	3 528	101 345
2001–02	58 718	22 588	. .	7 098	8 293	3 862	5 495	3 757	109 820
2002–03	63 918	25 291	. .	7 613	8 776	4 036	6 118	3 999	119 761
2003–04	61 122	24 975	. .	7 214	8 043	3 967	5 826	4 002	115 159
2004–05	54 650	23 029	. .	6 997	7 594	3 654	5 414	3 827	105 174
2005–06	51 012	20 820	. .	6 114	7 158	3 625	5 695	3 561	98 004
2006–07(b)	52 245	21 117	. .	6 541	8 389	3 719	5 466	3 655	101 132
South Australia									
1997–98	6 782	7 826	5 525	. .	3 300	1 077	3 417	769	28 696
1998–99	6 813	7 668	5 425	. .	3 349	1 032	3 500	733	28 520
1999–2000	6 472	7 622	5 221	. .	3 369	1 018	3 166	732	27 600
2000–01	7 080	7 979	5 422	. .	3 381	1 082	3 288	766	29 003
2001–02	7 595	7 874	5 626	. .	3 399	890	2 892	765	29 041
2002–03	7 634	8 425	5 772	. .	3 409	953	2 982	824	29 999
2003–04	6 531	8 074	5 369	. .	2 740	897	2 835	713	27 159
2004–05	6 018	7 089	4 806	. .	2 740	850	2 523	763	24 789
2005–06	5 650	6 289	4 582	. .	2 520	802	2 385	745	22 975
2006–07(b)	5 498	6 250	4 617	. .	2 683	813	2 505	656	23 022
Western Australia									
1997–98	8 888	7 769	7 255	3 747	. .	1 858	2 893	979	33 463
1998–99	8 114	7 149	6 698	3 554	. .	2 007	2 829	989	31 414
1999–2000	8 098	7 348	6 620	3 560	. .	1 718	2 431	893	30 742
2000–01	8 451	6 849	6 649	3 323	. .	1 657	2 666	778	30 514
2001–02	8 016	7 176	6 141	3 137	. .	1 562	2 369	834	29 327

. . not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories prior to 2006–07 – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.9 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Movements by state or territory of arrival and departure *continued*

	DEPARTURES FROM:								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Total arrivals*(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Arrivals to: *cont.*									
Western Australia *cont.*									
2002–03	8 459	7 498	6 989	3 388	. .	1 429	2 595	841	31 295
2003–04	9 068	7 778	7 243	3 372	. .	1 542	2 683	928	32 707
2004–05	8 543	7 645	7 070	3 138	. .	1 390	2 508	905	31 285
2005–06	8 707	7 619	7 023	3 041	. .	1 380	2 551	911	31 400
2006–07(b)	9 439	8 773	7 783	3 458	. .	1 521	2 667	836	34 477
Tasmania									
1997–98	2 406	2 970	2 600	862	1 577	. .	355	269	11 039
1998–99	2 825	3 146	2 904	872	1 696	. .	264	286	11 993
1999–2000	2 758	3 104	2 727	917	1 760	. .	384	304	11 954
2000–01	3 030	3 373	2 954	954	1 714	. .	371	332	12 729
2001–02	3 151	3 547	3 083	999	1 557	. .	328	284	12 949
2002–03	4 254	4 395	3 729	1 152	1 717	. .	398	406	16 051
2003–04	4 371	4 420	4 002	1 103	1 558	. .	402	393	16 249
2004–05	3 382	3 376	3 420	866	1 311	. .	361	382	13 098
2005–06	2 976	3 064	3 322	853	1 259	. .	328	306	12 114
2006–07(b)	2 756	3 090	3 482	741	1 601	. .	346	295	12 311
Northern Territory									
1997–98	3 069	2 737	4 556	3 184	2 795	418	. .	500	17 267
1998–99	3 203	2 398	4 367	3 032	2 345	433	. .	449	16 235
1999–2000	2 989	2 430	4 746	2 794	2 458	428	. .	412	16 265
2000–01	3 047	2 568	4 694	2 613	2 448	378	. .	362	16 123
2001–02	2 702	2 473	4 161	2 519	2 320	316	. .	398	14 892
2002–03	2 571	2 335	4 361	2 533	2 462	379	. .	413	15 058
2003–04	2 739	2 616	4 704	2 481	2 365	355	. .	433	15 696
2004–05	3 019	2 576	4 772	2 755	2 609	351	. .	377	16 462
2005–06	2 889	2 774	4 823	2 386	2 247	284	. .	439	15 846
2006–07(b)	3 422	2 906	4 641	2 383	2 354	386	. .	460	16 552
Australian Capital Territory									
1997–98	10 693	2 220	2 514	851	796	375	448	. .	17 909
1998–99	10 835	2 377	2 613	922	839	417	504	. .	18 519
1999–2000	11 636	2 541	2 745	948	962	366	525	. .	19 735
2000–01	11 854	2 386	2 951	1 005	1 044	418	515	. .	20 210
2001–02	11 641	2 492	3 000	887	932	438	598	. .	19 996
2002–03	11 326	2 410	2 886	920	1 011	363	561	. .	19 484
2003–04	10 432	2 367	2 778	867	953	349	511	. .	18 264
2004–05	10 591	2 235	2 725	775	860	336	533	. .	18 062
2005–06	10 705	2 427	2 754	824	934	366	591	. .	18 623
2006–07(b)	11 516	2 580	3 199	878	954	374	551	. .	20 052
Total departures(a)									
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	119 454	70 444	79 425	30 376	32 932	14 391	16 848	20 204	384 214
2002–03	125 747	74 614	81 401	31 217	33 291	14 078	17 783	20 299	398 574
2003–04	121 238	74 376	79 295	30 095	30 640	13 695	17 141	19 862	386 482
2004–05	111 083	68 554	74 468	28 039	29 067	12 847	15 809	18 917	358 915
2005–06	105 413	64 201	72 777	25 566	27 383	12 312	16 504	18 275	342 753
2006–07(b)	108 393	65 485	74 122	26 585	30 067	12 763	16 324	18 158	351 897

. . not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories prior to 2006–07 – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.10 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(a)
					ARRIVALS				
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	94 113	73 986	109 820	29 041	29 327	12 949	14 892	19 996	384 214
2002–03	93 035	73 799	119 761	29 999	31 295	16 051	15 058	19 484	398 574
2003–04	89 902	71 257	115 159	27 159	32 707	16 249	15 696	18 264	386 482
2004–05	84 541	65 421	105 174	24 789	31 285	13 098	16 462	18 062	358 915
2005–06	80 844	62 682	98 004	22 975	31 400	12 114	15 846	18 623	342 753
2006–07(b)	81 060	63 291	101 132	23 022	34 477	12 311	16 552	20 052	351 897
					DEPARTURES				
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	119 454	70 444	79 425	30 376	32 932	14 391	16 848	20 204	384 214
2002–03	125 747	74 614	81 401	31 217	33 291	14 078	17 783	20 299	398 574
2003–04	121 238	74 376	79 295	30 095	30 640	13 695	17 141	19 862	386 482
2004–05	111 083	68 554	74 468	28 039	29 067	12 847	15 809	18 917	358 915
2005–06	105 413	64 201	72 777	25 566	27 383	12 312	16 504	18 275	342 753
2006–07(b)	108 393	65 485	74 122	26 585	30 067	12 763	16 324	18 158	351 897

(a) Includes Other Territories prior to 2006–07 – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.10 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(a)
					NET				
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	–25 341	3 542	30 395	–1 335	–3 605	–1 442	–1 956	–208	. .
2002–03	–32 712	–815	38 360	–1 218	–1 996	1 973	–2 725	–815	. .
2003–04	–31 336	–3 119	35 864	–2 936	2 067	2 554	–1 445	–1 598	. .
2004–05	–26 542	–3 133	30 706	–3 250	2 218	251	653	–855	. .
2005–06	–24 569	–1 519	25 227	–2 591	4 017	–198	–658	348	. .
2006–07(b)	–27 333	–2 194	27 010	–3 563	4 410	–452	228	1 894	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories prior to 2006–07 – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.11 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, States and territories—2006–07(a)

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia(b)
				ARRIVALS					
0–4	6 523	5 054	8 607	2 026	2 894	972	1 266	1 531	28 873
5–9	5 041	3 861	7 078	1 523	2 243	819	1 003	1 014	22 582
10–14	3 991	3 263	5 914	1 213	1 794	736	839	840	18 590
15–19	6 002	4 830	7 830	1 753	2 155	766	1 439	2 273	27 048
20–24	11 089	8 628	12 923	2 667	4 777	1 256	3 007	3 329	47 676
25–29	10 737	8 543	11 648	2 592	4 932	1 254	2 419	2 914	45 039
30–34	9 051	7 429	10 616	2 446	4 144	1 125	1 735	2 176	38 722
35–39	6 784	5 572	8 947	2 010	3 260	1 051	1 304	1 743	30 671
40–44	4 545	3 705	6 390	1 497	2 326	808	968	1 171	21 410
45–49	3 853	2 934	5 354	1 360	1 850	791	832	957	17 931
50–54	3 468	2 566	4 526	1 156	1 429	754	730	670	15 299
55–59	3 337	2 383	4 134	1 101	1 160	760	489	499	13 863
60–64	2 460	1 603	2 909	709	683	549	271	312	9 496
65–69	1 610	1 072	1 660	384	346	280	124	189	5 665
70–74	1 030	645	987	208	203	154	64	119	3 410
75 and over	1 539	1 203	1 609	377	281	236	62	315	5 622
All ages	*81 060*	*63 291*	*101 132*	*23 022*	*34 477*	*12 311*	*16 552*	*20 052*	*351 897*
				DEPARTURES					
0–4	9 295	5 257	6 163	2 023	2 498	953	1 398	1 286	28 873
5–9	7 024	4 128	4 803	1 717	2 003	816	1 106	985	22 582
10–14	5 522	3 367	4 045	1 533	1 590	777	967	789	18 590
15–19	9 372	4 522	5 633	1 963	1 958	1 205	1 210	1 185	27 048
20–24	14 567	9 143	9 925	3 307	3 734	1 807	2 137	3 056	47 676
25–29	13 561	8 783	9 118	3 542	3 884	1 412	2 181	2 558	45 039
30–34	12 079	7 659	7 769	2 864	3 368	1 156	1 727	2 100	38 722
35–39	9 421	6 087	6 089	2 259	2 757	976	1 458	1 624	30 671
40–44	6 543	4 137	4 230	1 712	1 907	829	1 085	967	21 410
45–49	5 246	3 242	3 652	1 585	1 725	706	926	849	17 931
50–54	4 454	2 661	3 264	1 298	1 466	597	727	832	15 299
55–59	3 970	2 441	3 111	1 030	1 266	539	690	816	13 863
60–64	2 762	1 579	2 371	692	828	367	412	485	9 496
65–69	1 673	943	1 497	396	485	272	165	234	5 665
70–74	1 028	573	972	222	251	144	60	160	3 410
75 and over	1 876	963	1 480	442	347	207	75	232	5 622
All ages	*108 393*	*65 485*	*74 122*	*26 585*	*30 067*	*12 763*	*16 324*	*18 158*	*351 897*

(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Interstate movements for Other Territories can only be measured after each census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.11 AGE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, States and territories—2006–07(a) *continued*

Age group (years)	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*(b)
				NET					
0–4	–2 772	–203	2 444	3	396	19	–132	245	. .
5–9	–1 983	–267	2 275	–194	240	3	–103	29	. .
10–14	–1 531	–104	1 869	–320	204	–41	–128	51	. .
15–19	–3 370	308	2 197	–210	197	–439	229	1 088	. .
20–24	–3 478	–515	2 998	–640	1 043	–551	870	273	. .
25–29	–2 824	–240	2 530	–950	1 048	–158	238	356	. .
30–34	–3 028	–230	2 847	–418	776	–31	8	76	. .
35–39	–2 637	–515	2 858	–249	503	75	–154	119	. .
40–44	–1 998	–432	2 160	–215	419	–21	–117	204	. .
45–49	–1 393	–308	1 702	–225	125	85	–94	108	. .
50–54	–986	–95	1 262	–142	–37	157	3	–162	. .
55–59	–633	–58	1 023	71	–106	221	–201	–317	. .
60–64	–302	24	538	17	–145	182	–141	–173	. .
65–69	–63	129	163	–12	–139	8	–41	–45	. .
70–74	2	72	15	–14	–48	10	4	–41	. .
75 and over	–337	240	129	–65	–66	29	–13	83	. .
All ages	*–27 333*	*–2 194*	*27 010*	*–3 563*	*4 410*	*–452*	*228*	*1 894*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Interstate movements for Other Territories can only be measured after each census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

2 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

Status of quarterly ERP data

3 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final. The following table shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration (NOM) and net interstate migration (NIM).

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA—as at 19 March 2008

Reference Period	*Census base*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*ERP STATUS*
1996–2001 INTERCENSAL PERIOD					
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Mar. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Jun. 2001	FINAL BASE — based on 2001 Census	. .	. .	. .	FINAL
2001–2006 INTERCENSAL PERIOD					
Sep. 2001–Mar. 2006	Component revision – based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Revised on 2006 Census data — modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census	REVISED
Jun. 2006	PRELIMINARY BASE — based on 2006 Census	. .	. .	. .	PRELIMINARY
2006–2011 INTERCENSAL PERIOD					
Sep. 2006–Sep. 2007	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census	PRELIMINARY

. . not applicable

Method of estimation

4 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 component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of 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 Census net undercount and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

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

Birthplace

6 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 12 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.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

7 Conceptually net overseas migration (NOM) is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). For the method based on the 12/16 rule this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

Source of overseas migration data

8 Estimates of NOM are calculated using administrative data collected and compiled by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) under the authority of the Migration Regulations (*Migration Act, 1958*). At present, the main source of data on overseas migration is the incoming and outgoing passenger cards completed by all persons arriving in or departing from Australia. Data from passports and visa (entry permit) applications and approvals are also provided by DIAC's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). These three data sources are collected, compiled and matched together by DIAC.

9 Formerly DIAC was the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA).

10 Monthly extracts from files of matched passenger cards and TRIPS records are also the source for ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) statistics. OAD statistics are published on a monthly basis in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

CHANGE OF METHODS USED

11 The ABS has developed improved methods for estimating NOM. This has been used in estimating Australia's official population since September quarter 2006. Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'. Estimates of NOM up to June quarter 2006, use the previous methods for estimating NOM (12/12 rule) unless specified as using the improved methodology for earlier periods.

ESTIMATING NOM WITH THE 12/16 RULE

12 The method for estimating NOM has been reviewed in response to issues arising with the previous estimation of category jumping. The review also addressed the changing patterns of travel into and out of Australia, in particular the increased propensity for travellers to interrupt longer periods of stay or absence with short-term trips.

13 This improved NOM estimation methods employ a 12/16 rule where the traveller can be added or subtracted from NOM if they have stayed in or been absent from Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16 month period. This 12 months does not have to be continuous. Although a traveller states their intended duration of stay on a passenger card, for NOM purposes the ABS now records an individuals' actual travel behaviour.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

14 It is with the final NOM estimates that the 12/16 month rule can be fully applied. A traveller's actual duration of stay can only be calculated when data on overseas movements becomes available for the 16 months following a reference period. Final NOM estimation methods use ERP flags to determine if a traveller, through their actual duration of stay in or out of Australia, should be included or excluded from NOM estimates and consequently ERP estimates.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

15 Preliminary NOM estimates contribute to ERP data which the ABS is legally obliged to produce each quarter. As the improved methods require 16 months of data to calculate actual duration of stay in or out of Australia, preliminary NOM estimates are therefore modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier. Migration adjustments are then applied to account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to age, sex, country of citizenship and state. They are calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates two years earlier for the same groups of travellers.

16 Preliminary estimates using the improved method for estimating NOM were implemented in official ABS population estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

17 For general information on the new improved method see *Chapter 3: Net Overseas Migration* in this publication. For more detailed information on the improved NOM estimation methods see *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005) and *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

ESTIMATING NOM WITH THE 12/12 RULE

18 Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a 12/12 rule to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM they must stay in or be absent from Australia for a continuous period of 12 out of 12 months. It compared data on actual travel movements over a 12 month period with data on individual travellers' duration of stay as recorded on their passenger cards. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required. For more detail see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0).

ESTIMATING NOM WITH THE 12/12 RULE continued

CATEGORY JUMPING

19 Many overseas travellers stay (or are away) shorter or longer periods than initially intended, as recorded on their passenger cards (See Appendix 1: Passenger Cards). From July 1982 to June 1997, NOM estimates included 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 recorded at the completion of a journey. Twelve months after a reference period it was determined whether the number of initially-recorded short-term, long-term and permanent arrivals and departures match actual patterns of movement.

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

21 The method used to estimate category jumping up until June 1997 inclusive was based on aggregate flows of traveller movements rather than individual travellers. 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 DIMA (now DIAC) to derive actual duration of stay or absence by matching both arrival and departure cards rather than relying on passengers reporting their duration of stay or absence.

MATCHING TRAVELLER MOVEMENTS

22 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 had only a small effect on ERP and that estimates produced by the above method seemed highly volatile, the ABS decided to set category jumping estimates to zero from September quarter 1997 onwards until an improved estimation technique was developed.

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

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

ADJUSTMENT AND REVISION STATUS

25 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used comparing estimates over time. The table below describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates from September quarter 1996 and onwards.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Adjustment methods used—September quarter 1996 onwards

Period	*Status of NOM*	*Adjustment method*
September 1996 – June 1997	Final	'Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology (12/12 rule)(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	Final	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero) (12/12 rule)
September 2001 – June 2006	Final	Migration adjustments applied, based at the aggregate level (12/12 rule)
September 2006 and onwards	Preliminary	Migration adjustments applied, based at the individual traveller level (12/16 rule)

(a) For information on these adjustments see Appendix 3 in Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0).

ADJUSTMENT AND REVISION STATUS continued

26 For more information on category jumping and the interim methods of adjusting NOM for the previous (12/12) method, see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 – Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3412.0).

PERMANENT RESIDENCY GRANTS

27 A number of people arriving temporarily in Australia are subsequently granted permanent residency. These permanent residency grants contribute to the Australian Government's immigration targets but may be unrelated to the stated intentions of travellers on arrival. Accordingly, they are not included in unadjusted permanent arrivals in this publication, as they did not arrive in Australia on a permanent basis. The proportions of short-term and long-term visitor arrivals subsequently gaining on-shore grants of permanent residency are not routinely estimated in ABS statistics.

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

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

29 Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration can not be directly estimated. Instead, post-censal estimates of interstate migration are modelled using administrative by-product data. Currently the data used by the ABS is information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia and to the Department of Defence in the case of the military. The Medicare-based model used for generating post-censal estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.

30 When Census data on interstate movement becomes available part of the process of rebasing ERPs for states and territories is the re-derivation of interstate migration for the intercensal period. The overall approach is to minimise state intercensal error using data analysed from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of residence one-year ago, five-years ago and at Census night. When new Census data are available, interstate migration estimates for the intercensal period are replaced with estimates derived from Census data on place of usual residence five years ago. These estimates are then scaled so that they sum to zero at the Australian level. A similar process is carried out for the year prior to the Census, using Census data on place of usual residence one year ago. The difference between the original interstate migration estimates and the rebased estimates is apportioned across all quarters, movement categories, ages and sex categories in the intercensal period in order to minimise quarterly change.

31 Due to the non-compulsory and non-universal nature of the available (indirect) data sources, post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration have long been considered the weakest measure of a component of population change. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration and the administrative data used, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and the *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001).

Defence force adjustment

32 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the working paper *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force

Defence force adjustment continued

movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

33 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 (NZ) citizens). These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

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

35 From July 2001, DIAC adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Further information on these changes is provided in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Scope

36 Overseas arrivals and departures statistics relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air 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. Similarly, these statistics exclude unauthorised arrivals. For more information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Country of birth for New Zealand passport holders

37 With the introduction of biometric passports for NZ passports the country of birth of the holder no longer appears on the passport. This was the only source of information on the country of birth of NZ citizens travelling to or from Australia. Therefore, with the increased numbers of travellers holding NZ biometric passports the proportion of movement records with not stated country of birth increased substantially. For other travellers who are not NZ citizens, country of birth information can be obtained from their visa information. Visa information for most NZ citizens is not available as, under the trans-Tasman agreement, they do not need to hold a visa to travel to Australia. For August 2007 data, the total number of not stated responses for country of birth as supplied by DIAC was 76,763. NZ passport holders represented approximately 88% of these non-responses.

38 In order to alleviate this issue the records with not stated responses for country of birth have been imputed at the category of traveller and country of citizenship level from August 2007. As a result, the total number of not stated responses for country of birth has been reduced to 606 and the number of non-responses for NZ citizens to zero. This

Country of birth for New Zealand passport holders continued

method of imputation will be in place until a more suitable means of obtaining or imputing country of birth data for NZ citizens can be implemented.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

39 The classification of countries in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (SACC) (cat. no. 1269.0). This replaced the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS) used in earlier issues of this publication.

40 The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, the United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Similarly the United States of America includes 'America (undefined)'.

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

41 Following the 1992 amendments 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 from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

42 Recent publications released by the National Migrant Statistics Unit (ABS) include:

- *Guide to Migrant Statistical Sources, 2007* (Edition 1) (cat. no. 3414.0);
- *Migrant Data Matrices, 2007* (cat. no. 3415.0); and
- *Migrant Statistics News* (cat. no. 3413.0)

43 Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) — issued quarterly;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- Demography Working Papers, ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>;
- *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) — issued monthly; and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

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

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

45 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. Users can also access the full range of electronic ABS data free of charge on the ABS web site.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

46 The ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Generally, a charge is made for providing this information. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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

- Age
- Airport/port of arrival/departure
- Arrival/departure date
- Australian residents:
  - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
  - Intended/actual time away from Australia
  - Main reason for journey
  - State or territory of intended address/state or territory of residence
- Category of travel
- Citizenship (nationality)
- Country of birth
- Country of embarkation/disembarkation
- Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)
- Marital status (not available for Australian and New Zealand citizens)
- Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
- Overseas visitors:
  - Country of residence
  - Intended/actual length of stay
  - Main reason for journey
  - State or territory of intended address/in which most time was spent
- Permanent migrants:
  - Previous/future country of residence
  - State or territory of intended address/lived
- Sex

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

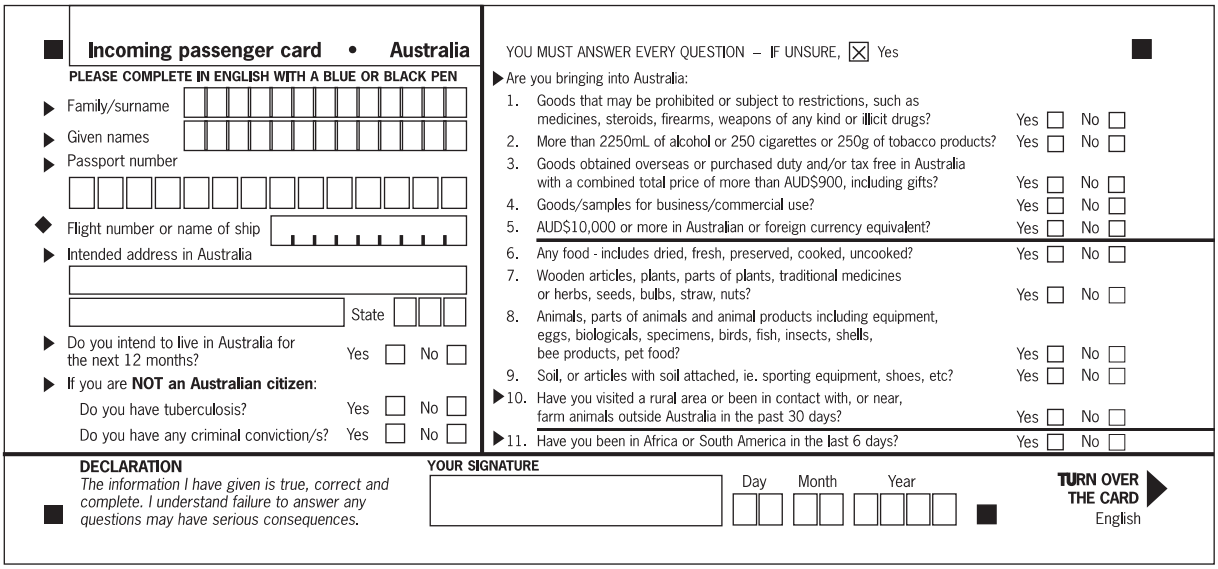
- Age: five-year age groups
- Country of birth
- Sex
- State/territory of usual residence: Census years only

49 Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIAC (see the Department's quarterly publication, *Immigration Update*) and by the Tourism Research Australia (on international travel and tourism).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

50 This publication draws extensively on information provided by DIAC. The ABS also uses 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*.

INCOMING CARD – FRONT



Incoming passenger card • Australia

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN

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

YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, ☒ Yes

Are you bringing into Australia:

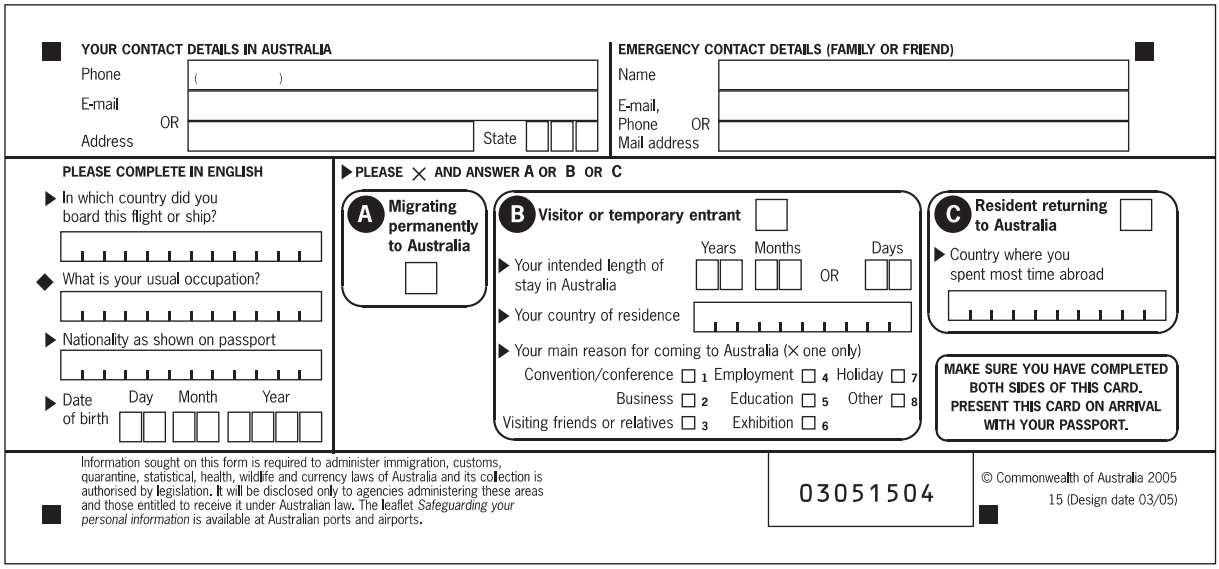
1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes No
2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes No
3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia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

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

YOUR SIGNATURE Day Month Year

TURN OVER THE CARD
English

INCOMING CARD - BACK



YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA

Phone ( )
E-mail
OR
Address State

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)

Name
E-mail, Phone OR Mail address

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

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

PLEASE ✕ AND ANSWER A OR B OR C

A Migrating permanently to Australia

B Visitor or temporary entrant

- Your intended length of stay in Australia Years Months OR Days
- Your country of residence
- Your main reason for coming to Australia (✕ one only)

Convention/conference 1 Employment 4 Holiday 7
Business 2 Education 5 Other 8
Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 6

C Resident returning to Australia

- Country where you spent most time abroad

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

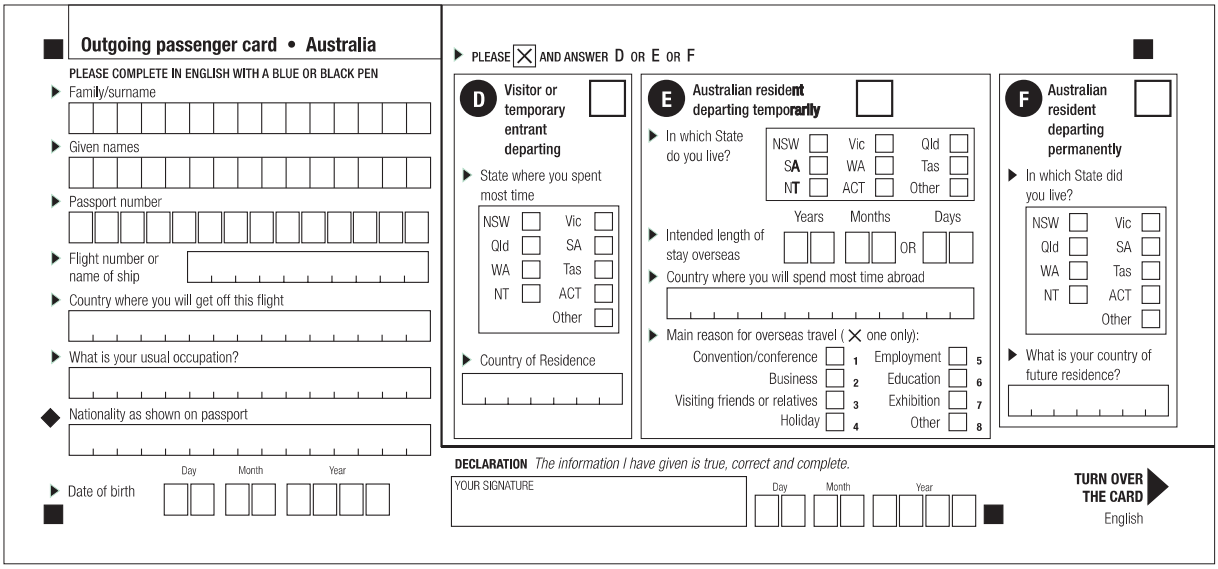
Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under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

03051504

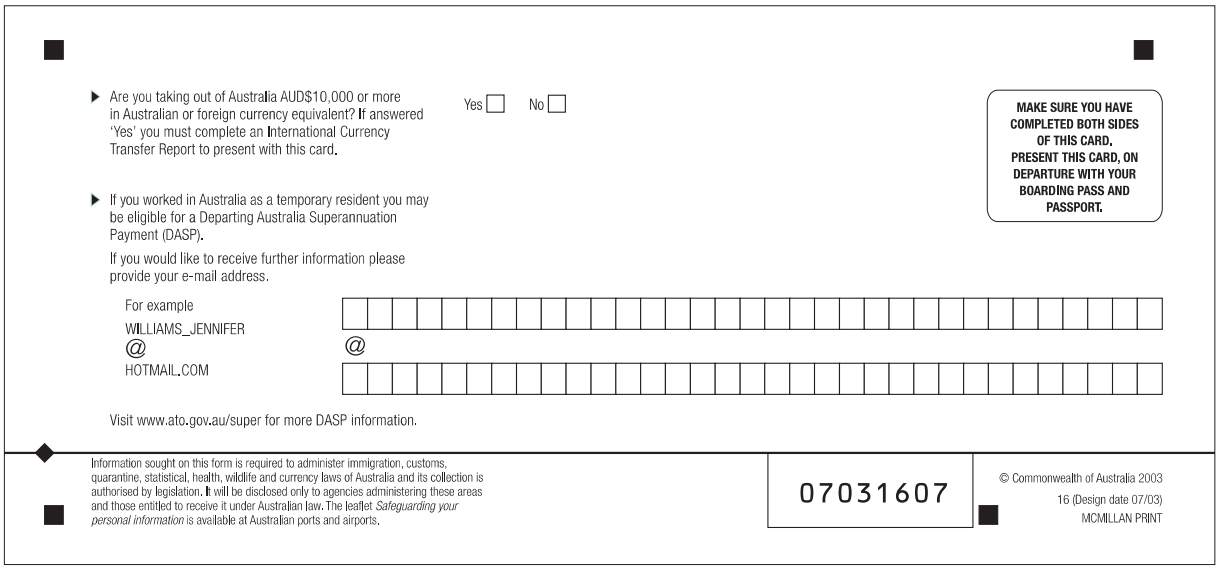
15 (Design date 03/05)

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

OUTGOING CARD - FRONT



OUTGOING CARD - BACK



Outgoing passenger card used from July 2003.

TECHNICAL NOTE

MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, METHOD USED SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2001 TO JUNE QUARTER 2006

BACKGROUND

The Improved method for calculating NOM

1 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed an improved method for calculating net overseas migration (NOM) for 1 July 2006 onwards. Estimates from the past time series and the current time series based on the improved method are not comparable. Preliminary estimates for 2006–07 based on the new method are included in this issue. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the improved method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

The previous method for calculating NOM

2 The time series using the previous method in now final and has finished at 30 June 2006. The remainder of this Technical Note summarises this previous method for calculating NOM used between the September quarter 2001 and June quarter 2006. It explains the process used to calculate preliminary estimates of NOM and the process used to calculate final estimates of NOM. The most recent data available for each has been used to help explain each process.

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

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

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

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

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

6 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; and
- short-term (less than one year) movement.

7 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

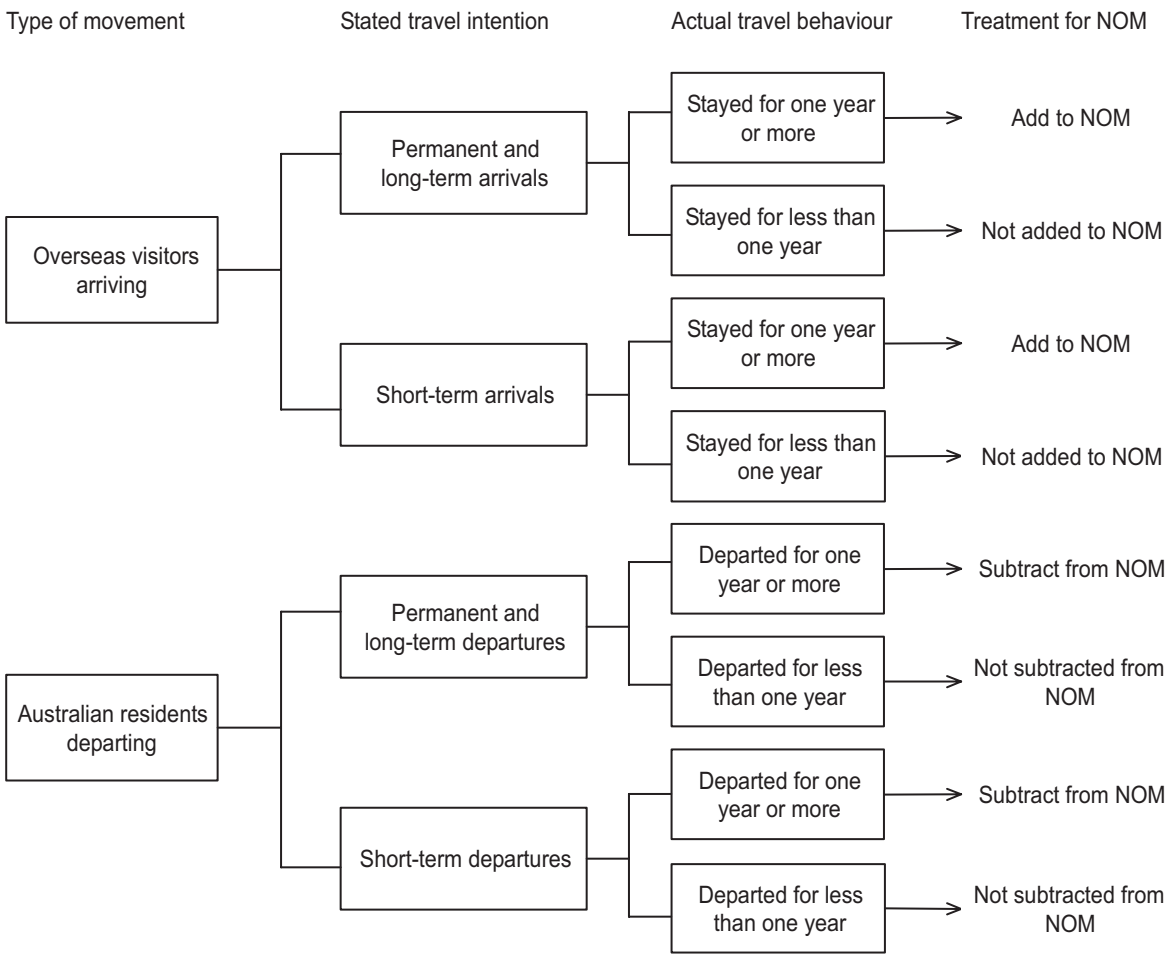
The previous method for calculating NOM continued

extend their stay in Australia (perhaps utilising onshore 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).

8 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.

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

ADJUSTMENT OF MOVEMENT CATEGORIES, CONTRIBUTION TO NOM



Migration adjustments

10 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 final 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.

11 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 discussed here, used from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006, compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers. These are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 to the June quarter 2006.

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

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

State and territory distribution of NOM

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

14 The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and final estimates of NOM were created and distributed between states and territories.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

Migration adjustments

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

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

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

Migration adjustments continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. . not applicable
(a) Refer to Table 1 in this Technical Note for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

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

21 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 24.0% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the June quarter 2006 intended to live in Victoria, 24.0% of the total migration adjustment (–3,165) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for June quarter 2006 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION —PRELIMINARY, States and territories—June quarter 2006

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Initial category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	34 598	22 199	16 296	5 153	11 060	705	786	1 562	92 365
Permanent and long-term departures	24 689	14 066	10 855	2 838	6 256	618	424	1 627	61 374
Migration adjustment	–4 932	–3 165	–2 323	–735	–1 577	–100	–112	–223	–13 167
Net overseas migration	**4 977**	**4 968**	**3 118**	**1 580**	**3 227**	**–13**	**250**	**–288**	**17 824**

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

22 The method discussed here, of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories, is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary category jumping estimates (see paragraph A3.24 of Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0)). As more complete data became available the preliminary estimates of NOM were then finalised for the preceding financial year as discussed below.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

continued

25 The methodology for these final migration adjustments have been applied from the September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006. Table 5 shows how final NOM estimates were calculated for 2005–06.

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

Initial category of movement	*Original estimate* no.	*Migration adjustment*(a) no.	*Adjusted estimate for revised NOM* no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	131 593	–7 740	123 853
Permanent departures	–67 853	3 867	–63 986
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	221 923	–145 118	76 805
Resident arrivals	103 898	. .	103 898
Visitor departures	–92 175	. .	–92 175
Resident departures	–98 113	50 872	–47 241
Short-term movements			
Visitor arrivals	5 484 051	153 458	153 458
Resident arrivals	4 790 101	. .	. .
Visitor departures	5 516 223	. .	. .
Resident departures	4 834 910	–107 859	–107 859
Net overseas migration	**199 273**	**–52 520**	**146 753**

. . not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

26 The state and territory distribution of final NOM estimates is determined based on information reported on incoming and outgoing passenger cards (i.e. state or territory of intended address for arrivals and state or territory of residence/spent most time for departures).

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

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

29 In the absence of direct information from outgoing passenger cards for this group, the ABS applied the state and territory distribution for short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia for between six and twelve months.

6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—FINAL, States and territories—2005–06

Initial category of movement	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	171 015	113 468	77 391	25 220	54 685	3 849	3 105	8 668	457 414
Permanent and long-term departures	104 845	58 525	45 103	12 107	25 545	2 620	1 829	7 542	258 141
Migration adjustment	–27 647	–15 382	664	–3 300	–6 785	–63	615	–625	–52 520
Net Overseas Migration	**38 523**	**39 561**	**32 952**	**9 813**	**22 355**	**1 166**	**1 891**	**501**	**146 753**

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

CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

30 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates from September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2006 (i.e. the last two intercensal periods). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3412.0).

7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS, September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2006

Period	*Adjustment method*
September 1996 – June 1997	'Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2006	Migration adjustments used (final 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

31 For information on the improved method for estimating NOM, that has replaced the methods described in this Technical Note, see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005). For any further information on the measurement of NOM, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639.

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a *continuous* 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.

12/16 month rule A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that *does not have to be continuous*, as opposed to the *continuous* approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in he estimated resident population.

The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.

Australian resident For purposes of the estimated resident population, 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. This includes 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. As from 1 July 2006 this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period.

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

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

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

Category of movement *continued*

report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Census

The complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Population, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.

Emigration

The process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence in another.

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. As from 1 July 2006 this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period.

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

$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM$, 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.

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

$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM + NIM$.

Family stream

Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on a close family relationship with an Australian citizen or permanent resident sponsor. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the family stream (e.g. children of spouses) are also counted as part of the family stream.

This definition of family stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program.

Humanitarian Program

The Humanitarian Program provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. The Humanitarian Program is administered by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC).

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.

Immigration

The process of entering one country from another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence.

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of 12 months or more.

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents who stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas migrants departing Australia who stay away 12 months or more.

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.

Main state or territory of stay

Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the state or territory in which they spent the most time. This differs from 'State or territory of clearance' which is available on request.

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

The movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi-permanent residence. Migration can be international (migration between countries) and internal (migration within a country).

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) 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 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.

Migration Program

The annual planned (non-Humanitarian) permanent intake administrated by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) which regulates the number of visas granted for permanent entry from offshore and for permanent resident status onshore. It does not include New Zealand citizens, Australian citizens returning after permanently departing, residents of external territories such as Norfolk Island, and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas.

Mobility

The geographic movement of people.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration (NIM)

Net interstate migration is the net gain or loss of population though interstate migration being the change of a person's place of usual residence from one state or territory to another state or territory.

Net overseas migration (NOM)

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:
- based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;
- the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule.

NOM arrivals

NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population.

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.

NOM departures

NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents) who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population.

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.

Other territories

Following the 1992 amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, another category of the state and territory level was created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

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

Permanent arrivals

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are:

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

Place of usual residence

This is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be the place where the person was counted on Census night. Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors such as school holidays and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area. Census usual residence counts form the basis of the estimated resident population (ERP).

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

Population growth rate

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

Population turnover

Population turnover is the sum of interstate arrivals and departures during a year expressed as a proportion of the resident population of the state or territory at the beginning of a time period. Population turnover can also incorporate overseas arrivals and departures (as used for net overseas migration estimates) to and from each state or territory during a year.

Return migration

Return migration is the emigration of former settlers to their country of birth.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors/migrants who stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and
- Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.

Short-term departures

Short-term departures comprises:
- Australian residents who stay abroad for less than 12 months; and
- overseas visitors/migrants departing Australia who stay away less than 12 months.

When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' *actual* duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.

Skill stream

Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the skill stream are also counted as part of the skill stream.

This definition of skill stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program.

State or territory of clearance

State or territory of clearance refers to the state or territory in which a passenger is cleared by Customs and Immigration authorities. Embarkation or disembarkation and clearance are usually, but not necessarily, in the same state or territory.

State or territory of intended address/where lived

Overseas visitors are asked on arrival in Australia for their state or territory of intended address. On departure from Australia overseas visitors are asked the state or territory where they spent most time.

Australian residents are asked on departure for the state or territory in which they live/lived. Residents returning to Australia are asked for their state or territory of intended address.

State or territory of intended stay

See State or territory of intended address/where lived.

State or territory of usual residence

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

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

State or territory where spent most time

See Main state or territory of stay.

Step migration

Step migration is the emigration of former settlers to a country other than their country of birth.

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