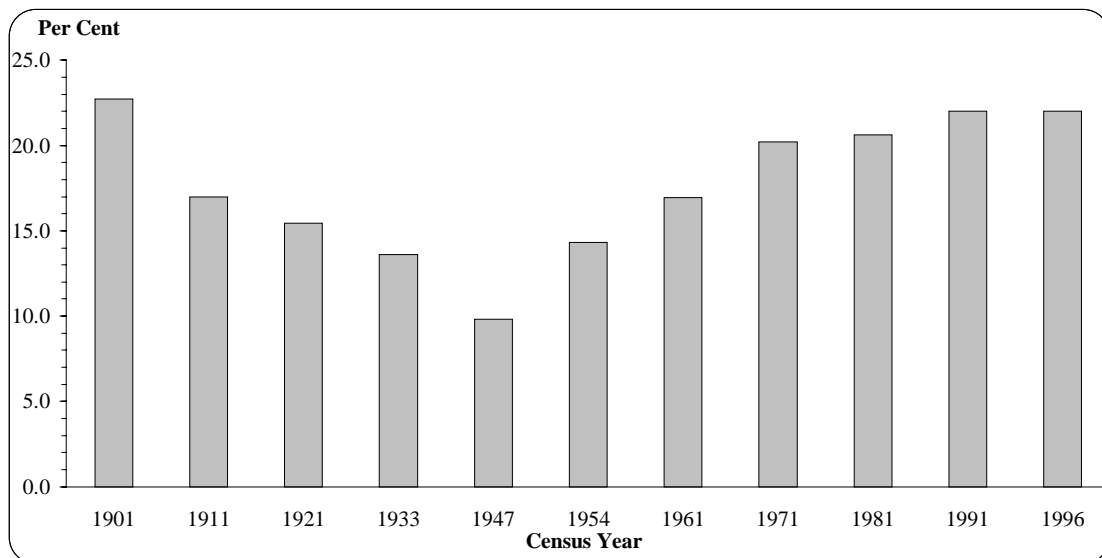


Country of Birth


- The proportion of the Australian population that was born overseas declined from a high of 22.7 per cent in 1901 to a century low of 9.8 per cent in 1947. This was despite some attempts at growth in immigration by the Government during the first half of the century. The effect of two World Wars and the Depression had a greater impact. Between 1947 and 1971, as the post World War Two resettlement and expansion program came into effect, the country experienced a rapid increase in the proportion of overseas-born. Since 1971 the overseas-born proportion has remained relatively steady at 20 to 22 per cent, around the same level as it was at the beginning of the century.

Figure 1: Overseas-born as a Percentage of the Total Australian Population



- The Australian population, in terms of country of birth, has become increasingly more diverse through the century. This diversity is reflected in the content of Table 1. The 23 overseas countries individually identified on the first page of Table 1 accounted for around 95 per cent of the total overseas-born at each Census from 1901 to 1947 but by 1996 these same countries had dropped to 77 per cent. From the 1954 Census onwards the Australian population became more diverse, as post World War Two resettlement and the dismantling of the White Australia Policy took effect. In order to accommodate this increasing diversity the countries tabulated on the second page of Table 1 were increased to include new countries of birth that rose to prominence in the second half of the century.
- The United Kingdom has been the largest overseas-born birthplace group in the Australian population for all of the 20th century. However, as a proportion of the total overseas-born, the United Kingdom-born are in decline. The United Kingdom comprised 58 per cent of the total overseas-born in 1901 and only 27 per cent in 1996.
- An even greater decline has occurred for the Ireland-born. In 1901, the Ireland-born were the second largest overseas-born birthplace group at 22 per cent of all overseas-born. In 1996 the Ireland-born had decreased to 1 per cent of all overseas-born.

- Of particular note are the dramatic increases in the overseas-born population that occurred between 1947 and 1954 as a result of post-war resettlement of persons from European countries such as Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia.
 - Another period of noticeable increases was between 1981 and 1991, particularly for those born in Fiji, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam. These increases were a result of the application of Australia's non-discriminatory migration policy. The individual circumstances of some of these countries are discussed in detail in the selected country summaries starting on page 32.
 - There were rapid declines in both the number and proportion of people born in China and Germany during the first half of the century. The number of German-born declined from 38,352 in 1901 to 14,567 in 1947 and as a proportion of the overseas-born they dropped from 4.5 per cent to 2.0 per cent. This decline reflected an antagonism towards Germans during the time of World War One and World War Two. The number of China-born declined from 29,907 in 1901 to 6,404 in 1947 and proportionately from 3.5 per cent of the overseas-born population to 0.9 per cent. This effect was due to the implementation of the White Australia Policy. Both these countries are discussed in more detail in the selected country summaries starting on page 32.
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Table 1: Birthplace* of the Australian Population for Selected CensusesContinued 

Birthplace	Population at Census Year											
	1901	% [#]	1911	% [#]	1921	% [#]	1933	% [#]	1947	% [#]	1954	% [#]
Australia (a)	2,908,303	..	3,667,670	..	4,581,663	..	5,726,566	..	6,835,171	..	7,700,064	..
China	29,907	3.5	20,775	2.7	15,224	1.8	8,579	0.9	6,404	0.9	10,277	0.8
Denmark	6,281	0.7	5,663	0.7	6,002	0.7	4,484	0.5	2,759	0.4	2,954	0.2
Egypt	108	-	147	-	362	-	561	0.1	803	0.1	8,150	0.6
Germany	38,352	4.5	32,990	4.4	22,396	2.7	16,842	1.9	14,567	2.0	65,422	5.1
Greece	878	0.1	1,798	0.2	3,654	0.4	8,337	0.9	12,291	1.7	25,862	2.0
Hong Kong	167	-	413	0.1	337	-	236	-	762	0.1	1,554	0.1
Hungary	(b)	na	(b)	na	148	-	272	-	1,227	0.2	14,602	1.1
India	7,637	0.9	6,644	0.9	6,918	0.8	6,774	0.7	(f)8,160	1.1	11,955	0.9
Ireland (i)	184,085	21.5	139,434	18.4	105,033	12.5	78,652	8.7	44,813	6.0	38,170	3.0
Italy	5,678	0.7	6,719	0.9	8,135	1.0	26,756	3.0	33,632	4.5	119,897	9.3
Lebanon	(e)1,498	0.2	(e)1,527	0.2	(e)1,803	0.2	(e)2,020	0.2	(e)1,886	0.3	3,861	0.3
Malaysia	(b)	na	782	0.1	630	0.1	866	0.1	1,768	0.2	2,279	0.2
Malta	(b)	na	248	-	1,325	0.2	2782	0.3	3,238	0.4	19,988	1.6
Netherlands	594	0.1	745	0.1	1,391	0.2	1,274	0.1	2,174	0.3	52,035	4.0
New Zealand	25,788	3.0	31,868	4.2	38,611	4.6	45,963	5.1	43,610	5.9	43,350	3.4
Philippines	689	0.1	444	0.1	329	-	234	-	141	-	217	-
Poland	(b)	na	(b)	na	1,780	0.2	3,239	0.4	6,573	0.9	56,594	4.4
South Africa	(c)1,500	0.2	3,883	0.5	5,408	0.6	6,179	0.7	5,866	0.8	5,971	0.5
Sri Lanka	609	0.1	611	0.1	637	0.1	638	0.1	(f)	na	1,961	0.2
Sweden	(d)9,863	1.2	5,586	0.7	5,025	0.6	3,895	0.4	2,209	0.3	2,191	0.2
USA	7,448	0.9	6,642	0.9	6,604	0.8	6,066	0.7	6,232	0.8	8,289	0.6
United Kingdom (i)	495,074	57.7	451,288	59.6	568,370	67.7	633,806	70.2	496,454	66.7	626,035	48.7
Yugoslavia	(b)	na	(b)	na	829	0.1	3,969	0.4	5,866	0.8	22,856	1.8
Other Overseas	41,420	4.8	38,658	5.1	38,628	4.6	40,849	4.5	42,752	5.7	141,996	11.0
Total Overseas	857,576	100.0	756,865	100.0	839,579	100.0	903,273	100.0	744,187	100.0	1,286,466	100.0
Not Stated	7,922	..	30,470	..	14,492	..	(j)	..	(j)	..	(j)	..
Total Population	3,773,801	..	4,455,005	..	5,435,734	..	6,629,839	..	7,579,358	..	8,986,530	..

(a) Prior to the 1971 Census excludes full-blood Aborigines. Prior to the 1996 Census does not include Norfolk Island, Christmas Island or the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Excludes only Norfolk Island in the 1996 Census.

(b) Not separately recorded. Included in Other Overseas.

(c) Although the South African Union had not been formed in 1901, the countries of which the Union was composed have been grouped together.

(d) Sweden and Norway recorded together.

(e) Lebanon and Syria recorded together.

(f) India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) recorded together.

(g) Country no longer exists.

(h) Excludes overseas visitors.

(i) Prior to the 1954 Census persons born in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are recorded together under Ireland.

(j) Distributed after further analysis.

* The list of significant countries recorded in the Census has expanded since the first half of the 20th Century.

percentages are of the Overseas-born.

Table 1: Birthplace* of the Australian Population for Selected Censuses

Birthplace	Population at Census Year									
	1961	% [#]	1971	% [#]	1981	% [#]	1991(h)	% [#]	1996(h)	% [#]
Australia (a)	8,729,406	..	10,176,320	..	11,393,861	..	12,717,917	..	13,227,775	..
Austria	23,807	1.3	23,941	0.9	22,805	0.8	21,646	0.6	20,570	0.5
Canada	5,990	0.3	12,838	0.5	17,690	0.6	22,502	0.6	25,130	0.6
Chile	na	na	3,760	0.1	13,977	0.5	24,042	0.7	23,805	0.6
China	14,488	0.8	17,601	0.7	26,760	0.9	77,799	2.1	110,987	2.8
Cyprus	8,576	0.5	13,267	0.5	23,332	0.8	22,180	0.6	20,667	0.5
Czechoslovakia	12,132	0.7	16,602	0.6	16,152	0.5	17,684	0.5	(h)	..
Denmark	5,654	0.3	7,566	0.3	7,911	0.3	8,975	0.2	8,976	0.2
Egypt	16,287	0.9	28,226	1.1	30,645	1.0	33,140	0.9	34,139	0.9
Fiji	2,674	0.2	4,015	0.2	9,360	0.3	30,125	0.8	37,135	1.0
Germany	109,315	6.1	110,811	4.3	110,758	3.7	111,975	3.0	110,332	2.8
Greece	77,333	4.3	160,200	6.2	146,625	4.9	136,028	3.7	126,524	3.2
Hong Kong	3,544	0.2	5,583	0.2	15,717	0.5	57,510	1.6	68,437	1.8
Hungary	30,553	1.7	29,160	1.1	27,987	0.9	27,046	0.7	25,301	0.6
India	14,166	0.8	29,211	1.1	41,657	1.4	60,958	1.7	77,522	2.0
Indonesia	6,018	0.3	7,981	0.3	12,463	0.4	32,688	0.9	44,157	1.1
Ireland	37,057	2.1	41,854	1.6	45,784	1.5	51,642	1.4	51,462	1.3
Italy	228,296	12.8	289,476	11.2	275,883	9.2	253,332	6.9	238,216	6.1
Korea	(b)	na	(b)	na	4,512	0.2	20,383	0.6	30,088	0.8
Latvia	16,451	0.9	14,478	0.6	12,061	0.4	9,301	0.3	8,040	0.2
Lebanon	7,253	0.4	24,218	0.9	49,623	1.7	68,787	1.9	70,237	1.8
Malaysia	5,793	0.3	14,945	0.6	31,598	1.1	71,665	1.9	76,221	2.0
Malta	39,337	2.2	53,681	2.1	57,001	1.9	53,858	1.5	50,871	1.3
Netherlands	102,083	5.7	99,295	3.8	96,044	3.2	94,692	2.6	87,898	2.2
New Zealand	47,011	2.6	80,466	3.1	176,713	5.9	264,094	7.2	291,381	7.5
Papua New Guinea	3,361	0.2	8,903	0.3	18,695	0.6	23,293	0.6	24,357	0.6
Philippines	430	-	2,550	0.1	15,431	0.5	73,144	2.0	92,933	2.4
Poland	60,049	3.4	59,700	2.3	59,441	2.0	68,496	1.9	65,119	1.7
Singapore	2,759	0.2	5,532	0.2	11,990	0.4	24,021	0.7	29,503	0.8
South Africa	7,896	0.4	12,655	0.5	26,965	0.9	49,009	1.3	55,717	1.4
Sri Lanka	3,433	0.2	9,091	0.4	16,966	0.6	37,263	1.0	47,000	1.2
Sweden	2,674	0.2	3,725	0.1	4,404	0.1	5,636	0.2	6,072	0.2
Turkey	1,544	0.1	11,589	0.4	24,314	0.8	27,770	0.8	28,860	0.7
United Kingdom	718,345	40.4	1,046,356	40.6	1,086,625	36.2	1,107,119	30.0	1,072,514	27.4
USA	10,810	0.6	30,035	1.2	32,620	1.1	43,783	1.2	49,526	1.3
USSR	15,673	0.9	15,210	0.6	16,954	0.6	(g)	..	(g)	..
Ukraine	13,873	0.8	12,450	0.5	10,941	0.4	9,001	0.2	13,460	0.3
Viet Nam	(b)	na	(b)	na	41,096	1.4	121,813	3.3	151,085	3.9
Yugoslavia	49,776	2.8	129,816	5.0	149,335	5.0	160,479	4.4	(g)	..
Other Overseas	74,339	4.2	142,531	5.5	214,999	7.2	366,249	9.9	634,025	16.2
Total Overseas	1,778,780	100.0	2,579,318	100.0	3,003,834	100.0	3,689,128	100.0	3,908,267	100.0
Not Stated	(j)	..	(j)	..	178,635	..	363,590	..	616,840	..
Total Population	10,508,186	..	12,755,638	..	14,576,330	..	16,770,635	..	17,752,882	..

(a) Prior to the 1971 Census excludes full-blood Aborigines. Prior to the 1996 Census does not include Norfolk Island, Christmas Island or the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Excludes only Norfolk Island in the 1996 Census.

(b) Not separately recorded. Included in Other Overseas-born.

(c) Although the South African Union had not been formed in 1901, the countries of which the Union was composed have been grouped together.

(d) Sweden and Norway recorded together.

(e) Lebanon and Syria recorded together.

(f) India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) recorded together.

(g) Country no longer exists.

(h) Excludes overseas visitors.

(i) Prior to the 1954 Census persons born in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are recorded together under Ireland.

(j) Distributed after further analysis.

* The list of significant countries recorded in the Census has expanded since the first half of the 20th Century.

percentages are of the Overseas-born.

Top Ten Countries of Birth

- The United Kingdom has remained the largest overseas birthplace throughout the 20th century although as a proportion of the total overseas-born it has declined significantly. As observed in Table 1, the United Kingdom was 58 per cent of the overseas-born in 1901 but had declined by more than half to 27 per cent in 1996.
- From 1901 to 1947 Ireland was the second largest source of migrants to Australia.

Figure 2: United Kingdom-born as a Percentage of the Overseas-born Population

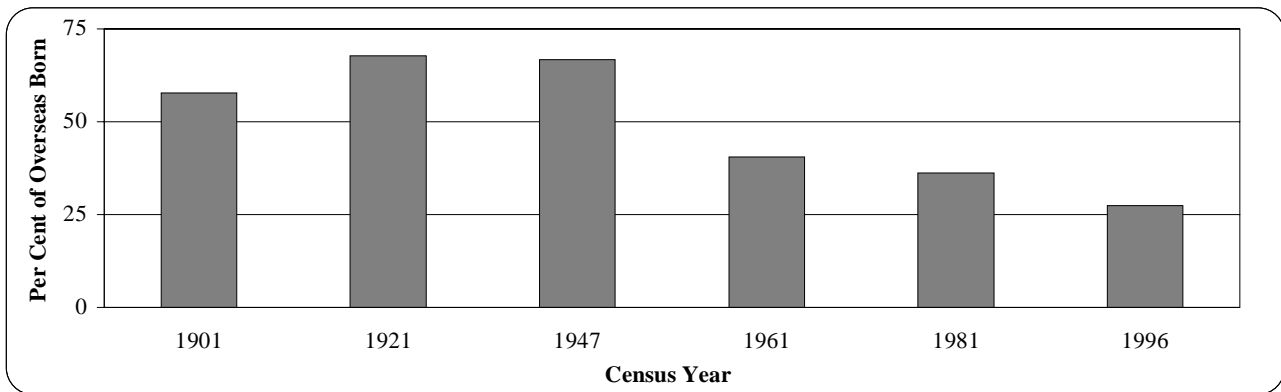
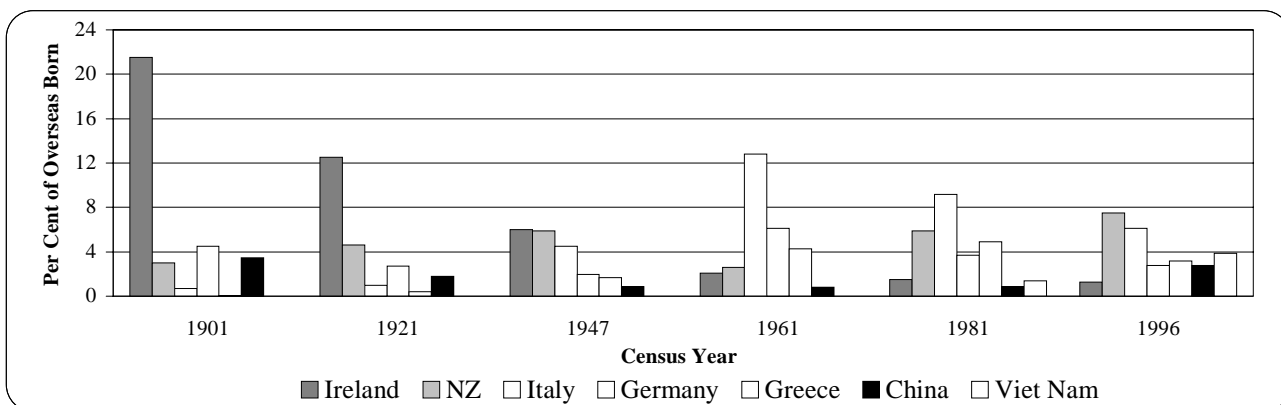


Figure 3: Selected Countries of Birth as a Percentage of the Overseas-born Population



- In 1901 the top ten countries made up around 95 per cent of all the overseas-born with the United Kingdom and Ireland making up 79 per cent. With the increasing diversity brought about by the post war efforts to increase the size of Australia's population and the abolition of the White Australia Policy, the top ten countries made up an increasingly smaller proportion of all overseas-born. In 1996, they were only 60 per cent of the overseas-born.
- The effect of the post-war expansion program is reflected in the make-up of the top ten countries in 1961. The United Kingdom has dropped significantly as a proportion of the overseas-born and other countries from Europe have increased. Countries that did not appear in 1947 or before that, but did in 1961, were the Netherlands (4th), Yugoslavia (7th) and Malta (9th).
- In 1996, some source countries from the Asian regions re-emerged, namely China, the Philippines and India.
- The only countries that have remained in the top ten countries throughout the century were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy and Germany.

Table 2: Top Ten Countries of Birth at Selected Censuses of the 20th Century

Birthplace	1901 Census		Birthplace	1921 Census	
	No.	%		No.	%
1. United Kingdom	495,074	57.7	1. United Kingdom	568,370	67.7
2. Ireland	184,085	21.5	2. Ireland	105,033	12.5
3. Germany	38,352	4.5	3. New Zealand	38,611	4.6
4. China	29,907	3.5	4. Germany	22,396	2.7
5. New Zealand	25,788	3.0	5. China	15,224	1.8
6. Sweden and Norway	9,863	1.2	6. Italy	8,135	1.0
7. India	7,637	0.9	7. India	6,918	0.8
8. USA	7,448	0.9	8. USA	6,604	0.8
9. Denmark	6,281	0.7	9. Denmark	6,002	0.7
10. Italy	5,678	0.7	10. South Africa	5,408	0.6
Top Ten Total	810,113	94.5	Top Ten Total	782,701	93.2
Other	47,463	5.5	Other	56,878	6.8
Total Overseas Born	857,576	100.0	Total Overseas Born	839,579	100.0

Birthplace	1947 Census		Birthplace	1961 Census	
	No.	%		No.	%
1. United Kingdom	496,454	66.7	1. United Kingdom	718,345	40.4
2. Ireland	44,813	6.0	2. Italy	228,296	12.8
3. New Zealand	43,610	5.9	3. Germany	109,315	6.1
4. Italy	33,632	4.5	4. Netherlands	102,083	5.7
5. Germany	14,567	2.0	5. Greece	77,333	4.3
6. Greece	12,291	1.7	6. Poland	60,049	3.4
7. India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	8,160	1.1	7. Yugoslavia	49,776	2.8
8. Poland	6,573	0.9	8. New Zealand	47,011	2.6
9. China	6,404	0.9	9. Malta	39,337	2.2
10. USA	6,232	0.8	10. Ireland	37,057	2.1
Top Ten Total	672,736	90.4	Top Ten Total	1,468,602	82.6
Other	71,451	9.6	Other	310,178	17.4
Total Overseas Born	744,187	100.0	Total Overseas Born	1,778,780	100.0

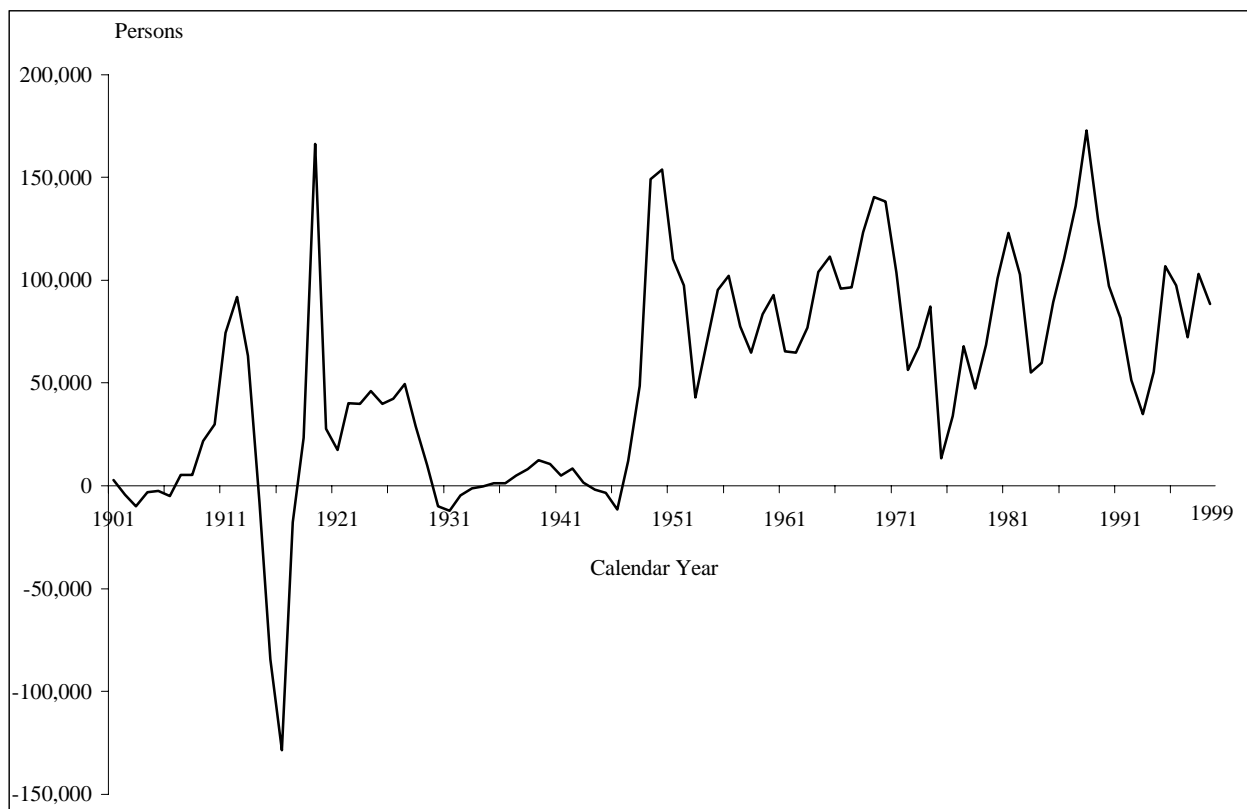
Birthplace	1981 Census		Birthplace	1996 Census	
	No.	%		No.	%
1. United Kingdom	1,086,625	36.2	1. United Kingdom	1,072,514	27.4
2. Italy	275,883	9.2	2. New Zealand	291,381	7.5
3. New Zealand	176,713	5.9	3. Italy	238,216	6.1
4. Yugoslavia	149,335	5.0	4. Viet Nam	151,085	3.9
5. Greece	146,625	4.9	5. Greece	126,524	3.2
6. Germany	110,758	3.7	6. China	110,987	2.8
7. Netherlands	96,044	3.2	7. Germany	110,332	2.8
8. Poland	59,441	2.0	8. Philippines	92,933	2.4
9. Malta	57,001	1.9	9. Netherlands	87,898	2.2
10. Lebanon	49,623	1.7	10. India	77,522	2.0
Top Ten Total	2,208,048	73.5	Top Ten Total	2,359,392	60.4
Other	795,786	26.5	Other	1,548,875	39.6
Total Overseas Born	3,003,834	100.0	Total Overseas Born	3,908,267	100.0

Net Overseas Migration

*Net Overseas Migration*⁴ (NOM) is a measure of the net addition or loss to Australia's resident population from migration.

- The first decade of the 20th century was characterised by low levels of NOM, which is probably partly related to the lingering effects of the depression of the late 19th century.
- By the second decade NOM was growing rapidly, reaching a peak of 91,892 in 1912. This came to a sudden end when World War One was declared. The data show a century low of –128,737 in 1916 that was largely due the departure of soldiers to serve in the war (it is not possible to separate troop movements from other movements during the period). Shortly after, in 1919 there was a sharp peak in NOM of 166,303, which reflects the movement of returning soldiers.
- In the 1920s vigorous pursuit of immigration produced a rising NOM, culminating at 49,401 in 1927.
- A period of low NOM occurred during the 1930s and most of the 1940s. During the Great Depression (1929–1937) there was virtually no immigration. This was followed shortly after by World War Two when immigration ceased again.
- The immediate and substantial response by Australia to post World War Two resettlement of Europeans produced the most substantial rise in NOM of the century (excluding the return of troops from World War One). NOM rose to 153,685 in 1950. After this immediate response NOM dropped back to 42,883 in 1953. It then stabilised (with some fluctuations) at the high levels last seen early in the second decade of the century as Australia once again pursued a vigorous immigration program. NOM peaked at 140,331 in 1969 as the planned intake for the year was at a peak of 185,000.
- By 1975 the Migration Program had been progressively cut back after public concern with the high levels of immigration reached in the late 1960s. The planned intake had been reduced to 50,000 and NOM was at 13,515, the lowest in the second half of the century. After 1975, NOM began to generally climb again. However, in a response to a tightening labour market during a recession in the early 1980s, the Migration Program was reduced and a short period of reduced NOM resulted, with the lowest point being 1983 (54,995). The general tendency towards high and increasing intakes after World War Two, peaked at a NOM of 172,794 in 1988, the highest for the century and the result of a Migration Program set at 145,000.
- From the peak in 1988, the planning level for the Migration Program was progressively reduced until a low of 80,000 in 1992–93 and, coupled with an economic downturn, this resulted in a NOM of 34,822 in 1993. From 1992–93 until the end of the century the Migration Program has remained relatively stable in terms of total numbers of between 62,000 to 83,000. During this time there has been a shift in the components of the Migration Program towards immigrants with skills. In the second half of the last decade of the 20th century, NOM was over 70,000 and in some years over 100,000 as an upturn in economic activity made Australia an attractive destination.

⁴ The current, definition of NOM is net permanent and long term overseas migration (including net movement of Australian residents) plus an adjustment for 'Category Jumping'. Category Jumping has been factored into NOM since 1976. It is the term used to describe changes to travel intentions from short term to permanent or long term or vice versa. Before 1976, proxies are used for NOM because available data do not allow calculation according to the precise definition. The discussion refers to these proxies as NOM prior to 1976 because the proxies are close enough to NOM to allow consistent analysis of trends.

Figure 4: Net Overseas Migration⁴ 1901–1999**Table 3: Net Overseas Migration⁴, 1901–1999**

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1901	2,959	1921	17,525	1941	5,136	1961	65,439	1981	123,066
1902	-4,293	1922 ^(a)	40,157	1942	8,536	1962	64,638	1982	102,709
1903	-9,876	1923	39,714	1943	1,587	1963	76,844	1983	54,995
1904	-2,983	1924	46,069	1944	-1,761	1964	103,999	1984	59,823
1905	-2,600	1925 ^(b)	39,762	1945	-3,273	1965	111,609	1985	89,319
1906	-5,049	1926	42,282	1946	-11,589	1966	95,931	1986	110,661
1907	5,195	1927	49,401	1947	12,186	1967	96,558	1987	136,093
1908	5,437	1928	28,864	1948	48,468	1968	123,452	1988	172,794
1909	21,783	1929	10,087	1949	149,270	1969	140,331	1989	129,478
1910	29,912	1930	-9,833	1950	153,685	1970	138,382	1990	97,131
1911	74,379	1931	-12,117	1951	110,362	1971	103,553	1991	81,669
1912	91,892	1932	-4,608	1952	97,454	1972	56,320	1992	51,358
1913	63,227	1933	-1,364	1953	42,883	1973	67,494	1993	34,822
1914	-8,226	1934	-388	1954	68,565	1974	87,248	1994	55,506
1915	-84,410	1935	1,251	1955	95,317	1975	13,515	1995	106,864
1916	-128,737	1936	1,283	1956	102,105	1976 ^(c)	33,997	1996	97,444
1917	-17,822	1937	5,075	1957	77,622	1977	68,030	1997	72,365
1918	23,359	1938	8,145	1958	64,879	1978	47,394	1998	103,100
1919	166,303	1939	12,527	1959	83,578	1979	68,611	1999	p 88,352
1920	27,606	1940	10,676	1960	92,776	1980	100,940	2000	p104,482

(a) Prior to July 1922 crew members were included.

(b) Prior to July 1925 figures are total overseas arrivals and departures from Australia. From July 1925 figures are Net Permanent and Long Term migration.

(c) From July 1976 onwards includes an adjustment for category jumping.

Source (from 1925): ABS, Australian Historical Population Statistics (3195.0.65.001) – Table 58.

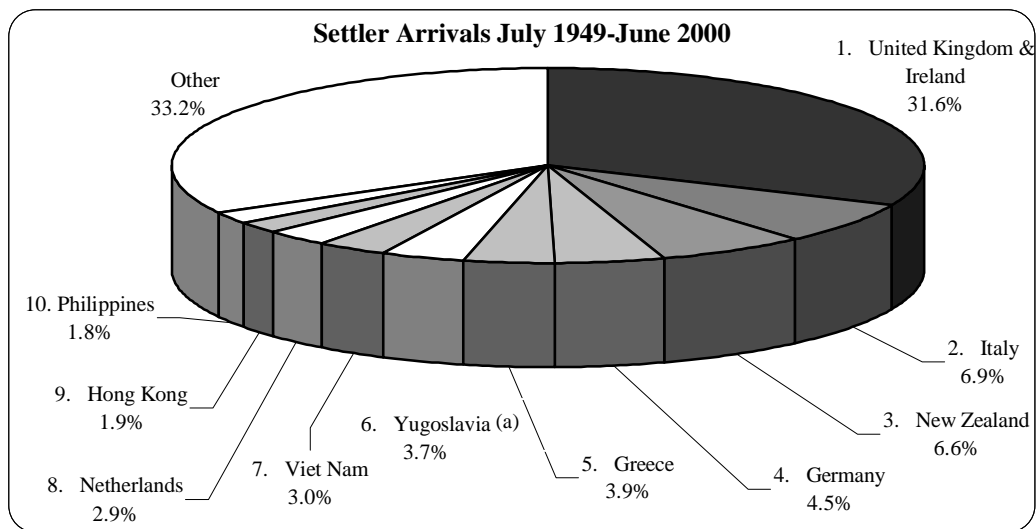
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Settler Arrivals since the Second World War

Almost 6 million immigrants have settled in Australia since the Second World War.

Most decades since the war have seen over 1 million immigrants arrive, with over 1 and a quarter million arriving in the 1950s and nearly one and a half million arriving in the 1960s.

Nearly one-third of all post-war immigrants came from the United Kingdom and Ireland. The next largest source countries were Italy (6.9), New Zealand (6.6%), Germany⁵ (4.5%), Greece (3.9%), Yugoslavia⁶ (3.7%) and Viet Nam (3.0%).



(a) The data for Yugoslavia only cover the years up to mid-1995, as subsequent data are separated into the countries formed from the former Yugoslav Republics.

Apart from the dominance of the United Kingdom, the main source countries have shifted from mainly European countries in the 1950s and 1960s to non-European countries in the 1980s and 1990s. The top ten source countries for each decade since the War are listed in Table 4.

Australia's policy of accepting predominantly Anglo-Celtic immigrants was relaxed immediately after the Second World War due to labour shortages, an inability to attract sufficient immigrants from the United Kingdom and the existence of several million displaced persons from Eastern Europe. The White Australia Policy was gradually dismantled until by the mid-1970s it was totally abolished, allowing much larger numbers of immigrants from non-European countries⁷.

In the 1990s, the United Kingdom lost its top spot for the first time to New Zealand. The next largest source countries in this period were Hong Kong, China and Viet Nam. Interestingly, South Africa has emerged as the fourth largest source country behind New Zealand, United Kingdom and China for each of the last three years.

⁵ The data for Germany are inflated because data prior to 1959 are based on country of last residence, and most immigrants arriving from Germany after World War Two were displaced persons who were not born in Germany.

⁶ The data for Yugoslavia only cover the years up to mid-1995, as subsequent data are separated into the countries formed from the former Yugoslav Republics.

⁷ Hugo, Graeme, *A Century of Population Change in Australia*, ABS Year Book Australia, 2001.

Table 4: Top 10 Countries of Birth* of Settler Arrivals July 1949 – June 2000

Country of Last Residence	July 1949 - June 1959		Birthplace	July 1959 - June 1970 [#]	
	No.	%		No.	%
1. United Kingdom & Ireland	419,946	33.5	1. United Kingdom & Ireland	654,640	45.3
2. Italy	201,428	16.1	2. Italy	150,669	10.4
3. Germany	162,756	13.0	3. Greece	124,324	8.6
4. Netherlands	100,970	8.1	4. Yugoslavia	94,555	6.5
5. Greece	55,326	4.4	5. Germany	50,452	3.5
6. Malta	38,113	3.0	6. Netherlands	36,533	2.5
7. Austria	33,730	2.7	7. New Zealand	30,341	2.1
8. New Zealand	29,649	2.4	8. Malta	28,916	2.0
9. USA	16,982	1.4	9. USA	20,467	1.4
10. Egypt	13,430	1.1	10. Spain	17,611	1.2
Top Ten Total	1,072,330	85.6	Top Ten Total	1,208,508	83.6
Other	180,753	14.4	Other	236,848	16.4
Total Permanent and LT* Arrivals	1,253,083	100.0	Total Settler Arrivals	1,445,356	100.0

Birthplace	July 1970 - June 1980		Birthplace	July 1980 - June 1990	
	No.	%		No.	%
1. United Kingdom & Ireland	342,373	35.8	1. United Kingdom	226,448	20.9
2. Yugoslavia	61,283	6.4	2. New Zealand	133,231	12.3
3. New Zealand	58,163	6.1	3. Viet Nam	88,852	8.2
4. Lebanon	32,207	3.4	4. Philippines	51,064	4.7
5. Greece	30,907	3.2	5. Malaysia	36,827	3.4
6. Viet Nam	30,633	3.2	6. Hong Kong	36,198	3.3
7. Italy	28,800	3.0	7. South Africa	29,458	2.7
8. USA	27,769	2.9	8. China	24,651	2.3
9. Turkey	18,444	1.9	9. Poland	23,676	2.2
10. India	17,910	1.9	10. India	21,532	2.0
Top Ten Total	648,489	67.8	Top Ten Total	671,937	62.0
Other	308,280	32.2	Other	412,255	38.0
Total Settler Arrivals	956,769	100.0	Total Settler Arrivals	1,084,192	100.0

Birthplace	July 1990 - June 2000		Birthplace	July 1949 - June 2000	
	No.	%		No.	%
1. New Zealand	120,299	13.3	1. United Kingdom & Ireland (b)	1,780,989	31.6
2. United Kingdom	112,468	12.5	2. Italy	390,810	6.9
3. Hong Kong	55,276	6.1	3. New Zealand	371,683	6.6
4. China	52,426	5.8	4. Germany	255,930	4.5
5. Viet Nam	51,505	5.7	5. Greece	220,603	3.9
6. Philippines	39,644	4.4	6. Yugoslavia (a)	206,554	3.7
7. India	37,148	4.1	7. Viet Nam	170,990	3.0
8. South Africa	30,222	3.4	8. Netherlands	161,298	2.9
9. Yugoslavia (a)	20,139	2.2	9. Hong Kong	108,181	1.9
10. Malaysia	18,916	2.1	10. Philippines	103,310	1.8
Top Ten Total	538,043	59.7	Top Ten Total	3,770,348	66.8
Other	363,195	40.3	Other	1,870,290	33.2
Total Settler Arrivals	901,238	100.0	Total Settler Arrivals	5,640,638	100.0

(a) Yugoslavia recorded until 1994–95 inclusive.

(b) The United Kingdom and Ireland are combined for the July 1949–June 2000 total.

* Settler arrivals by birthplace data are not available prior to 1959. For the period July 1949 to June 1959, Permanent and Long Term Arrivals by Country of Last Residence have been included as a proxy for this data. When interpreting this data for some countries, it should be noted that in the period immediately after World War II, there were large numbers of displaced persons whose country of last residence was not necessarily the same as their birthplace.

This group contains 11 financial years.

Table 5: Country of Birth* of Settler Arrivals Oct. 1945 – June 2000

Continued ➔

	Financial Years in 5 Year Groups											
	Permanent and Long Term Arrivals by Country of Last Residence						Settler Arrivals by Birthplace					
	Oct 45-Jun 49	%	1949-54	%	1954-59	%	1959-65 [#]	%	1965-70	%	1970-75	%
Austria	2,826	1.4	13,603	2.1	20,127	3.3	6,515	1.0	3,857	0.5	2,231	0.4
Canada	1,480	0.8	2,399	0.4	6,015	1.0	3,624	0.5	4,943	0.6	8,509	1.4
Chile(a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,205	0.5
China	3,812	1.9	4,327	0.7	3,964	0.7	3,529	0.5	1,943	0.2	2,249	0.4
Cyprus	1,212	0.6	4,441	0.7	2,601	0.4	2,311	0.3	3,711	0.5	5,882	1.0
Czechoslovakia	1,033	0.5	2,071	0.3	254	-	758	0.1	6,115	0.8	1,068	0.2
Denmark	279	0.1	1,125	0.2	3,481	0.6	1,595	0.2	3,930	0.5	2,473	0.4
Egypt	3,057	1.6	6,489	1.0	6,941	1.2	5,822	0.9	7,324	0.9	5,254	0.9
Fiji	672	0.3	1,205	0.2	1,931	0.3	412	0.1	670	0.1	1,174	0.2
Germany	31,235	16.0	122,890	18.9	39,866	6.6	31,791	4.8	18,661	2.4	11,859	1.9
Greece	3,125	1.6	12,445	1.9	42,881	7.1	68,324	10.3	56,000	7.2	25,044	4.1
Hong Kong	1,012	0.5	3,132	0.5	3,632	0.6	499	0.1	1,469	0.2	2,508	0.4
Hungary	-	-	489	0.1	12,058	2.0	3,046	0.5	1,809	0.2	1,419	0.2
India	7,922	4.0	3,650	0.6	2,447	0.4	3,307	0.5	12,308	1.6	13,331	2.2
Indonesia	1,697	0.9	3,943	0.6	1,970	0.3	1,215	0.2	974	0.1	854	0.1
Italy	7,463	3.8	96,563	14.8	104,865	17.4	87,920	13.2	62,749	8.0	22,193	3.6
Korea	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lebanon	151	0.1	2,216	0.3	2,640	0.4	3,774	0.6	11,342	1.5	13,847	2.3
Malaysia	2,613	1.3	3,188	0.5	5,662	0.9	1,692	0.3	2,935	0.4	4,727	0.8
Malta	2,603	1.3	17,553	2.7	20,560	3.4	19,050	2.9	9,866	1.3	8,183	1.3
Netherlands	1,521	0.8	51,355	7.9	49,615	8.2	24,633	3.7	11,900	1.5	6,639	1.1
New Zealand	9,523	4.9	13,844	2.1	15,805	2.6	8,707	1.3	21,634	2.8	18,321	3.0
Papua New Guinea	1,187	0.6	3,736	0.6	7,105	1.2	634	0.1	909	0.1	3,139	0.5
Philippines	378	0.2	467	0.1	693	0.1	384	0.1	796	0.1	2,739	0.4
Poland	3,648	1.9	6,194	1.0	3,056	0.5	8,807	1.3	3,568	0.5	2,356	0.4
Singapore	-	-	1,801	0.3	4,151	0.7	714	0.1	1,396	0.2	3,506	0.6
South Africa	1,240	0.6	2,059	0.3	1,726	0.3	4,681	0.7	3,107	0.4	6,581	1.1
Sri Lanka	167	0.1	1,673	0.3	1,605	0.3	2,483	0.4	3,301	0.4	6,762	1.1
Sweden	250	0.1	720	0.1	604	0.1	941	0.1	2,143	0.3	2,699	0.4
Turkey	20	-	135	-	329	0.1	641	0.1	7,203	0.9	13,451	2.2
UK & Ireland (c)	86,350	44.1	227,286	34.9	192,660	32.0	285,528	43.0	369,112	47.3	252,812	41.3
USA	6,386	3.3	7,205	1.1	9,777	1.6	6,746	1.0	13,721	1.8	21,621	3.5
USSR	880	0.4	668	0.1	87	-	2,593	0.4	710	0.1	812	0.1
Viet Nam	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yugoslavia	722	0.4	3,534	0.5	7,173	1.2	31,086	4.7	63,469	8.1	53,119	8.7
Other	11,207	5.7	28,593	4.4	25,803	4.3	40,582	6.1	67,437	8.6	81,423	13.3
Total	195,671	100.0	650,999	100.0	602,084	100.0	664,344	100.0	781,012	100.0	611,990	100.0

(a) Included with 'Other' prior to January 1974.

(b) Country no longer exists.

(c) United Kingdom and Ireland presented together prior to mid-1975.

* Settler arrivals by birthplace data are not available prior to 1959. For the period October 1945 to June 1959, Permanent and Long Term Arrivals by Country of Last Residence have been included as a proxy for this data. When interpreting this data for some countries, it should be noted that in the period immediately after World War II, there were large numbers of displaced persons whose country of last residence was not necessarily the same as their birthplace.

This group contains 6 financial years.

Table 5: Country of Birth* of Settler Arrivals Oct. 1945 – June 2000

	Financial Years in 5 Year Groups									
	Settler Arrivals by Birthplace									
	1975-80	%	1980-85	%	1985-90	%	1990-95	%	1995-2000	%
Austria	861	0.2	1,260	0.3	1,111	0.2	606	0.1	501	0.1
Canada	3,390	1.0	4,347	0.9	5,121	0.8	3,919	0.8	3,773	0.9
Chile	6,170	1.8	3,591	0.8	8,113	1.3	1,952	0.4	884	0.2
China	4,766	1.4	8,651	1.8	16,000	2.6	16,138	3.5	36,288	8.3
Cyprus	6,817	2.0	1,670	0.4	2,054	0.3	413	0.1	341	0.1
Czechoslovakia	967	0.3	3,516	0.8	2,135	0.3	1,179	0.3	(b)	(b)
Denmark	964	0.3	2,312	0.5	1,889	0.3	1,021	0.2	548	0.1
Egypt	1,363	0.4	1,508	0.3	4,865	0.8	3,519	0.8	1,946	0.4
Fiji	1,993	0.6	3,188	0.7	10,990	1.8	9,006	1.9	7,863	1.8
Germany	4,771	1.4	11,981	2.6	6,275	1.0	3,836	0.8	4,000	0.9
Greece	5,863	1.7	3,960	0.8	3,723	0.6	1,365	0.3	998	0.2
Hong Kong	5,467	1.6	8,745	1.9	27,453	4.5	40,442	8.7	14,834	3.4
Hungary	906	0.3	2,170	0.5	2,232	0.4	777	0.2	454	0.1
India	4,579	1.3	7,691	1.6	13,841	2.2	20,793	4.5	16,355	3.7
Indonesia	2,293	0.7	6,030	1.3	6,385	1.0	5,035	1.1	10,894	2.5
Ireland	3,364	1.0	4,887	1.0	12,569	2.0	3,902	0.8	3,756	0.9
Italy	6,607	1.9	4,703	1.0	2,525	0.4	1,543	0.3	1,142	0.3
Korea	2,206	0.6	2,726	0.6	7,616	1.2	4,474	1.0	3,402	0.8
Lebanon	18,360	5.3	6,076	1.3	14,887	2.4	7,811	1.7	5,622	1.3
Malaysia	8,364	2.4	10,260	2.2	26,567	4.3	12,781	2.8	6,135	1.4
Malta	2,180	0.6	3,340	0.7	1,883	0.3	380	0.1	227	0.1
Netherlands	3,947	1.1	7,076	1.5	2,733	0.4	1,426	0.3	1,974	0.5
New Zealand	39,842	11.6	50,739	10.8	82,492	13.4	39,673	8.6	80,626	18.4
Papua New Guinea	2,420	0.7	1,925	0.4	1,319	0.2	748	0.2	700	0.2
Philippines	7,523	2.2	14,814	3.2	36,250	5.9	24,331	5.3	15,313	3.5
Poland	2,364	0.7	15,521	3.3	8,155	1.3	5,814	1.3	1,946	0.4
Singapore	3,120	0.9	3,275	0.7	7,983	1.3	3,766	0.8	3,994	0.9
South Africa	10,219	3.0	12,416	2.7	17,042	2.8	8,825	1.9	21,397	4.9
Sri Lanka	2,333	0.7	5,217	1.1	12,511	2.0	11,010	2.4	6,824	1.6
Sweden	560	0.2	1,052	0.2	1,569	0.3	1,104	0.2	665	0.2
Turkey	4,993	1.4	3,794	0.8	5,638	0.9	3,877	0.8	3,213	0.7
United Kingdom	86,197	25.0	119,463	25.5	106,985	17.4	64,347	13.9	48,121	11.0
USA	6,148	1.8	8,417	1.8	9,519	1.5	8,037	1.7	6,520	1.5
USSR	4,300	1.2	1,544	0.3	3,491	0.6	7,228	1.6	(b)	(b)
Viet Nam	30,633	8.9	49,950	10.7	38,902	6.3	39,022	8.4	12,483	2.8
Yugoslavia	8,164	2.4	7,128	1.5	12,742	2.1	20,139	4.4	(b)	(b)
Other	39,765	11.5	63,109	13.5	90,575	14.7	82,366	17.8	114,894	26.2
Total	344,779	100.0	468,052	100.0	616,140	100.0	462,605	100.0	438,633	100.0

(a) Included with 'Other' prior to January 1974.

(b) Country no longer exists.

(c) United Kingdom and Ireland presented together prior to 1975.

* Settler arrivals by birthplace data are not available prior to 1959. For the period October 1945 to June 1959, Permanent and Long Term Arrivals by Country of Last Residence have been included as a proxy for this data. When interpreting this data for some countries, it should be noted that in the period immediately after World War II, there were large numbers of displaced persons whose country of last residence was not necessarily the same as their birthplace.

This group contains 6 financial years.

Sex Ratios (Males per 100 Females)

The sex ratio of the Australia-born has remained fairly constant over the past century, falling from 100 in 1901 to 97 in 1996. It has been steady at 97 over the past three decades, reflecting the fact that females live longer than males.

In contrast, the sex ratio of the overseas-born has fallen from 151 to 99 over the past century. This ratio has only recently fallen below 100, as a result of the number of female immigrants exceeding males over the past two decades.

There were extremely high sex ratios for some birthplace groups at the turn of the century eg China (7,491), the Philippines (5,642), Greece (1,294) and Sweden/Norway (904). These high ratios were based on relatively low numbers, the exception being the China-born.

In 1901, there were 29,513 males and only 394 females in the China-born group. Most of this group came to Australia as a result of the great goldrushes in the mid to late nineteenth century. At the end of the nineteenth century about one-third of the China-born were miners and another third were market gardeners. Most of the females were children, while only about 150 were wives, mainly those of wealthier merchants⁸.

By 1996, some birthplace groups still had relatively high sex ratios eg Denmark (124), Hungary (116), Austria (115) and Italy (113). The typical trend with European waves of immigrants in the 1950s and 1960s was that, in the first few years, males clearly outnumbered females, after which the sex ratio for immigrants became balanced.

A typical example was the Italy-born, where in the eight years from 1948–49 male immigrants outnumbered female immigrants by more than two to one. The usual pattern was that male immigrants would come to Australia first, and later some would send for their brides-to-be or wives. By the late 1950s, there were substantial numbers of single women among Italy-born immigrants⁹.

The Greece-born were an exception. Up until the Second World War, the sex ratio for the Greece-born was significantly higher than most other European groups. However, post-war immigration evened out this imbalance more quickly than for other European groups. In the first three years of their wave in the mid-1950s, males outnumbered females by more than two to one, but then females outnumbered males for the remainder of the wave right through to the 1970s.

In comparison with earlier migrant groups, many of the more recent groups have had low sex ratios, eg in 1996, the Philippines (53), Singapore (87), Malaysia (89) and China (93). For these countries, the period of the early to mid-90s was one where the majority of immigrants came under the Preferential Family category. For some of these years, countries such as the Philippines and China had females outnumbering males by more than two to one in the Preferential Family category.

Other countries, which also had low sex ratios in 1996, included Ukraine (87), Papua New Guinea (88) and Fiji (88).

⁸ Price, Charles A., *The Great White Walls Are Built*, ANU Press, 1974.

⁹ Bureau of Immigration and Population Research, *Community Profiles: 1991 Census*, 1994.

Table 6: Sex Ratios of Countries of Birth at Selected Censuses

Birthplace	Males per 100 Females at Census Year										
	(f)1901	(f)1911	(f)1921	(f)1933	(f)1947	(f)1954	(f)1961	1971	1981	(g)1991	(g)1996
Australia (a)	100	101	99	99	98	98	98	98	97	97	97
Austria	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	131	121	118	116	115
Canada	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	124	112	99	94	94
Chile	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	105	97	96	94
China	7,491	6,352	4,071	1,592	405	234	171	117	100	113	93
Cyprus	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	144	123	105	105	104
Czechoslovakia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	188	158	147	130	(c)
Denmark	310	305	294	295	280	258	194	156	140	126	124
Egypt	238	213	114	109	105	117	110	110	105	105	105
Fiji	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	106	103	97	92	88
Germany	187	193	171	180	160	106	111	103	99	97	95
Greece	1,294	1,612	621	366	287	185	129	109	105	105	104
Hong Kong	476	612	311	138	112	147	231	136	107	96	96
Hungary	(b)	(b)	261	249	134	163	144	135	130	120	116
India	389	317	256	204	(i)180	122	130	107	100	100	105
Indonesia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	144	125	113	103	99
Ireland (Republic)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	131	130	117	112	107	107
Italy	604	471	345	300	202	203	144	123	119	115	113
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	196	117	93	92
Latvia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	122	117	112	100	93
Lebanon	(h)193	(h)142	(h)132	(h)133	(h)122	173	141	150	116	111	108
Malaysia	(b)	523	298	271	142	201	206	135	102	93	89
Malta	(b)	231	739	398	323	164	135	122	116	112	110
Netherlands	616	630	318	264	264	137	125	123	117	113	109
New Zealand	111	112	107	108	101	100	99	106	103	104	103
Papua New Guinea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	109	107	96	94	88
Philippines	5,642	2,120	928	550	188	117	130	87	54	53	53
Poland	(b)	(b)	210	147	127	170	154	139	125	103	96
Singapore	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	171	124	92	86	87
South Africa	(d)122	105	106	112	110	109	106	96	94	96	95
Sri Lanka	368	340	228	181	(i)	132	116	108	99	101	101
Sweden	(j)904	1,013	940	855	715	530	350	188	133	110	105
Turkey	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	109	112	111	110	108
United Kingdom	(e)128	(e)133	(e)120	(e)123	(e)117	117	112	107	103	101	101
USA	234	203	167	143	156	155	147	132	117	109	107
USSR	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	85	79	79	(c)	(c)
Ukraine	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	140	135	122	103	87
Viet Nam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	118	110	99
Yugoslavia	(b)	(b)	453	499	270	210	184	136	120	114	(c)
Other Overseas	386	302	226	206	152	141	135	122	105	100	99
Total Overseas	151	152	134	135	127	133	125	114	108	102	99
Not Stated	142	117	132	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	119	105	98
Total Population	110	108	103	103	100	102	102	101	99	99	98

(a) Prior to the 1996 Census does not include Norfolk Island, Christmas Island or the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(b) Included in Other Overseas.

(c) Country no longer exists.

(d) Although the South African Union had not been formed in 1901, the countries of which the Union was composed have been grouped together.

(e) Prior to the 1954 Census persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland are presented together in United Kingdom.

(f) Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

(g) Excludes Overseas Visitors.

(h) Lebanon and Syria recorded together.

(i) India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) recorded together in India.

(j) Sweden and Norway recorded together.

(k) Distributed after further analysis.

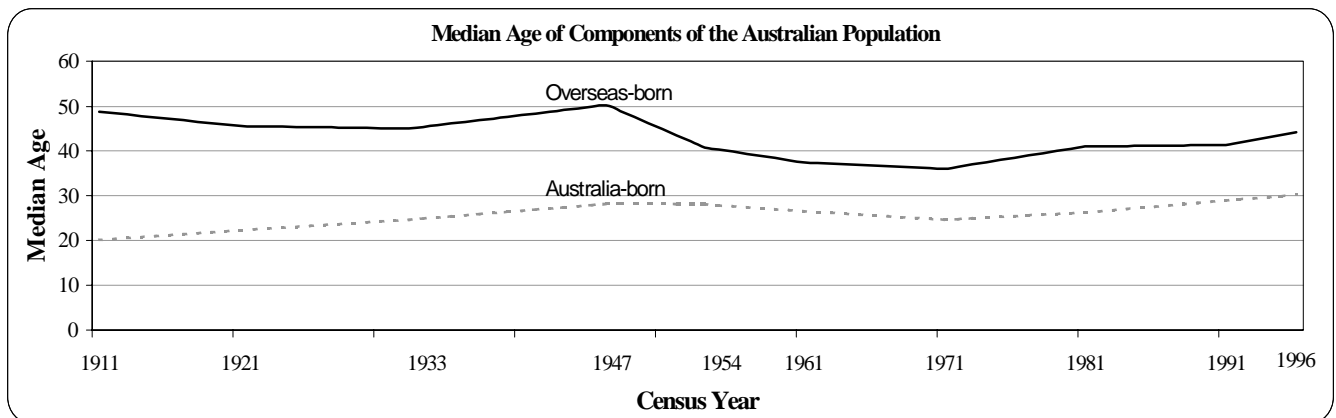
Median Age

The median age of the Australia-born population rose from 20 in 1911 to 28 years in 1954, before falling over the next two decades. It again rose from 25 in 1971 to 30 as at the 1996 Census. This fluctuation in the median age was largely due to changes in the fertility rate. The median age has increased during periods of falling fertility, and has fallen during periods of increasing fertility.

Australia's fertility rate fell from the turn of the century until the Second World War. The 'post-war baby boom' saw the fertility rate peak at 3.6 in 1961. "This was a result initially of a catch-up factor among those who had delayed childbearing during the Depression and war, but it was sustained by near universal marriage, reduction in ages at marriage, low unemployment, availability of housing, reduced infecundity and immigration effects"¹⁰. The fertility rate then fell sharply over the next fifteen years, and has continued to fall slightly during the last two decades.

An underlying trend, resulting in increased median ages, is the increasing life expectancy experienced throughout the century by all developed countries. In more recent times, when fertility has only fallen slightly, the increase in Australian median ages has been mainly due to the decline in mortality.

The median age of the overseas-born population has gradually decreased from 49 in 1911 to 36 in 1971, apart from the effect of the Second World War period when immigration was very low. Since 1971, the median age of the overseas-born has increased to 44 in 1996. These changes reflect the level of immigration, with periods of high immigration resulting in lower median ages eg such as in the 1960s and early 1970s, which were peak immigration periods in Australia.



Immigrant groups have higher median ages the longer they have resided in Australia, mainly because their locally born children are counted among the Australia-born. The median ages of the overseas-born groups accord broadly with the various post-war immigration waves. The oldest groups are from Eastern Europe, then Northern and Southern Europe, while groups from the three Asian regions are the youngest¹¹. For example, countries such as Latvia (70), Ukraine (69), Hungary (59), Italy (58) and Greece (55) have high median ages. This compares with more recent groups of young, skilled immigrants eg Singapore (30) and Hong Kong (31).

¹⁰ Hugo, Graeme, *A Century of Population Change in Australia*, ABS Year Book Australia, 2001.

¹¹ Benham, Christine & Gibson, Diane, *Independence in Ageing*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2000.

Table 7: Median Age of Countries of Birth at Selected Censuses

Birthplace	Median Age at Census Year										
	1901	(e)1911	(e)1921	(e)1933	(e)1947	(e)1954	(e)1961	1971	1981	(f)1991	(f)1996
Australia (a)	na	20	22	25	28	28	27	25	26	29	30
Austria	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	30	37	45	51	54
Canada	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	40	28	29	33	35
Chile	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	25	31	33	38
China	na	45	51	58	43	35	33	37	45	39	40
Cyprus	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	32	35	36	44	48
Czechoslovakia	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	38	43	51	49	(c)
Denmark	na	51	56	58	61	55	34	32	38	43	47
Egypt	na	30	25	27	33	29	33	36	43	47	50
Fiji	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	29	28	29	31	34
Germany	na	52	57	59	53	24	27	33	41	48	52
Greece	na	30	32	35	43	36	30	33	42	50	55
Hong Kong	na	39	44	34	23	24	24	24	27	28	31
Hungary	na	(b)	46	38	42	34	36	44	51	56	59
India	na	39	45	46	(h)42	37	39	35	39	41	41
Indonesia	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	29	35	35	33	32
Ireland (Republic)	na	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	53	49	44	45	44	47
Italy	na	34	37	34	43	31	32	37	46	54	58
Korea	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	31	30	29	29
Latvia	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	42	50	58	67	70
Lebanon	na	(g)34	(g)40	(g)43	(g)47	31	30	27	30	35	38
Malaysia	na	na	24	23	21	23	22	21	25	31	34
Malta	na	na	32	32	43	25	26	31	38	47	51
Netherlands	na	40	36	45	44	26	27	35	42	50	54
New Zealand	na	31	37	43	47	48	47	30	28	32	35
Papua New Guinea	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	13	14	17	24	29
Philippines	na	36	44	52	38	27	27	25	31	33	35
Poland	na	(b)	50	40	42	34	41	49	57	55	54
Singapore	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	22	22	26	31	30
South Africa	na	20	21	30	43	48	48	36	32	35	38
Sri Lanka	na	41	45	51	(h)	31	33	32	36	37	39
Sweden	na	48	54	57	60	56	40	31	35	36	37
Turkey	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	47	28	31	33	36
United Kingdom	na	(d)51	(d)46	(d)46	(d)52	49	46	38	41	46	49
USA	na	41	42	45	42	39	39	27	31	35	36
USSR	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	51	57	58	(c)	(c)
Ukraine	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	40	49	59	68	69
Viet Nam	na	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	22	30	34
Yugoslavia	na	na	35	34	44	34	32	32	39	46	(c)
Other Overseas	na	42	43	42	47	35	35	32	34	33	37
Total Overseas	na	49	46	45	50	41	37	36	41	41	44
Not Stated	na	40	40	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	34	29	32
Total Population	na	24	26	28	31	30	29	28	30	32	34

(a) Prior to the 1996 Census does not include Norfolk Island, Christmas Island or the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Excludes only Norfolk Island in the 1996 Census.

(b) Included in Other Overseas.

(c) Country no longer exists.

(d) Prior to the 1954 Census persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland are presented together in United Kingdom

(e) Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

(f) Excludes Overseas Visitors.

(g) Lebanon and Syria recorded together.

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(i) Distributed after further analysis.