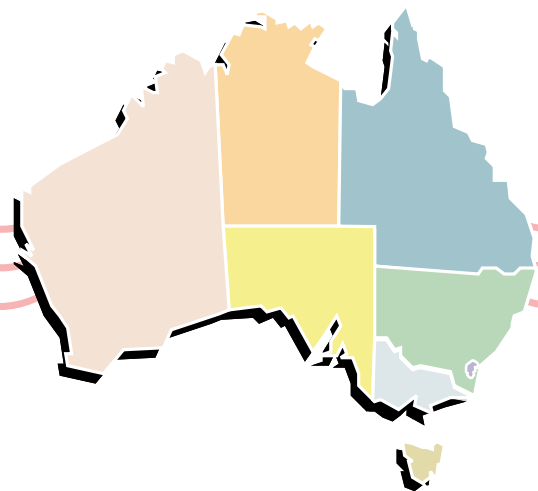


Chapter 1

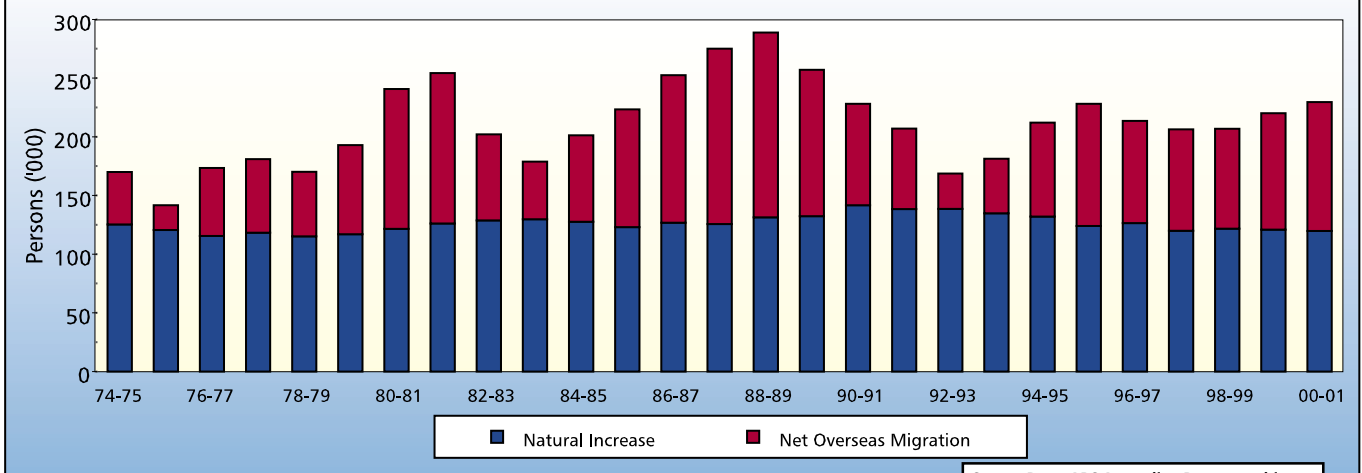
Population Growth and International Movement

- Australia's population was estimated to have reached 19.4 million at 30 June 2001.
- Net long-term temporary movements outnumbered net permanent movements for the first time in 1999–2000.
- The total fertility rate was estimated at 1.75 children per woman in 2000.
- Projections suggest that Australia's population in 2051 may be around 25 million if the present demographic trends continue.
- At 30 June 2000, 23.6 per cent of Australians were born overseas – around the same proportion as in the year of Federation, 1901.
- 41,080 left Australia permanently in 1999–2000, the highest number for 27 years.
- Australia lost 18,333 skilled people through permanent emigration in 1999–2000 and gained 33,447 skilled settler arrivals. The net gain of skilled people was 15,114.



Population Growth

Fig. 1-1: Components of Population Growth



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Components of Population Growth

In the year ended 30 June 2001, Australia's population increased by 229,500 persons or 1.2 per cent to 19,386,700. Some 47.8 per cent of this growth was due to net overseas migration and the other 52.2 per cent to natural increase (births minus deaths).

Natural increase has usually been the main contributor to population growth. Natural increase has not varied greatly over the past 30 years (although it is projected to decline steadily over the next 30 years). In contrast, net overseas migration has fluctuated markedly. Since 1990–91, net overseas migration has ranged from a low of 30,000 in 1992–93, to a high of 109,700 in 2000–01. In only three years (1981–82, 1987–88 and 1988–89) has migration exceeded natural increase as the larger component of population increase. (see Appendix A — Components of Population Growth 1977–2001 on page 66).

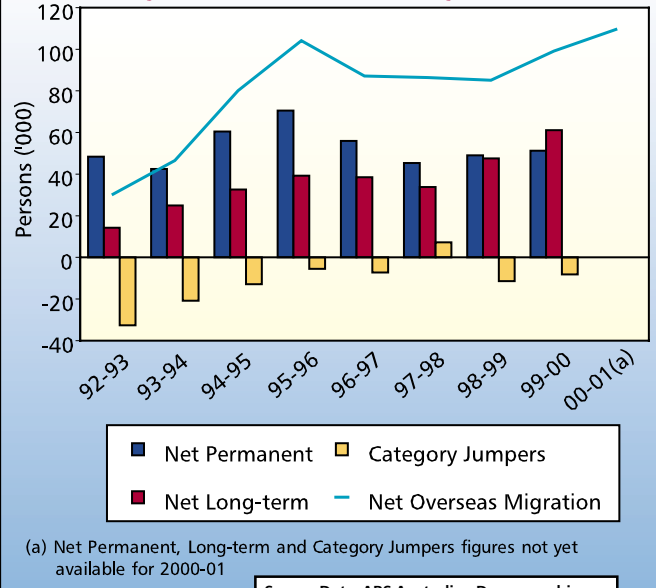
Overseas Migration

Net overseas migration is the addition (or loss) to the population of Australia arising from the difference between those leaving permanently or on a long-term (12 months or longer) basis, and those arriving permanently or long-term. The annual net overseas migration figure is also adjusted to account for the estimated number of people who change their travel intentions, for example, people who come to Australia intending to stay short-term (less than 12 months) but who decide to stay longer, or vice versa. These people are called category jumpers.

In 2000–01, Australia's net overseas migration gain was estimated to be 109,700 (assumes the net effect of category jumpers was zero, as at the time of printing, this figure was not available). This figure was 10,600 more than the 1999–2000 figure of 99,100.

Fig. 1-2 illustrates the cyclical nature of category jumping, which tends to move towards the positive in times of economic buoyancy.

Fig. 1-2: Net Overseas Migration



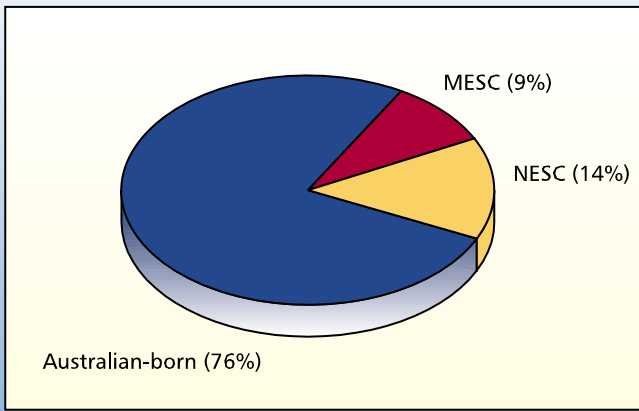
(a) Net Permanent, Long-term and Category Jumpers figures not yet available for 2000-01

Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Population by Birthplace

Fig. 1-3: Australian Population by Birthplace Group

30 June 2000



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

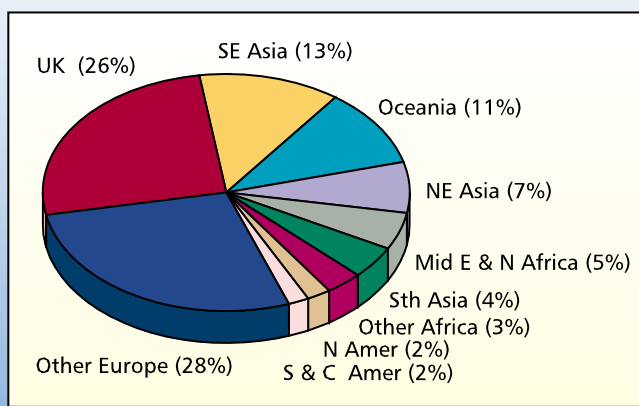
Overseas-born Population

Australia's resident population at 30 June 2000 was an estimated 19.2 million people, of which 23.6 per cent (or 4.5 million people) were born overseas. This is around the same proportion as in 1901. Migrants born in the main English speaking countries (Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) represented 9.2 per cent of the Australian population and migrants born elsewhere, 14.4 per cent.

The United Kingdom was the largest overseas-born group (25.7 per cent), but as a proportion of the total overseas-born, the United Kingdom has been declining over time. The second largest birthplace group, the New Zealand-born, made up 8.3 per cent of all overseas-born. The number of New Zealand-born people has risen significantly in recent years, having increased by 23.2 per cent in the last five years. Other birthplaces that have increased significantly in this period are PRC (56.7 per cent), India (37.8 per cent) and South Africa (36.1 per cent).

Fig. 1-4: Overseas-born Population by Region of Birth

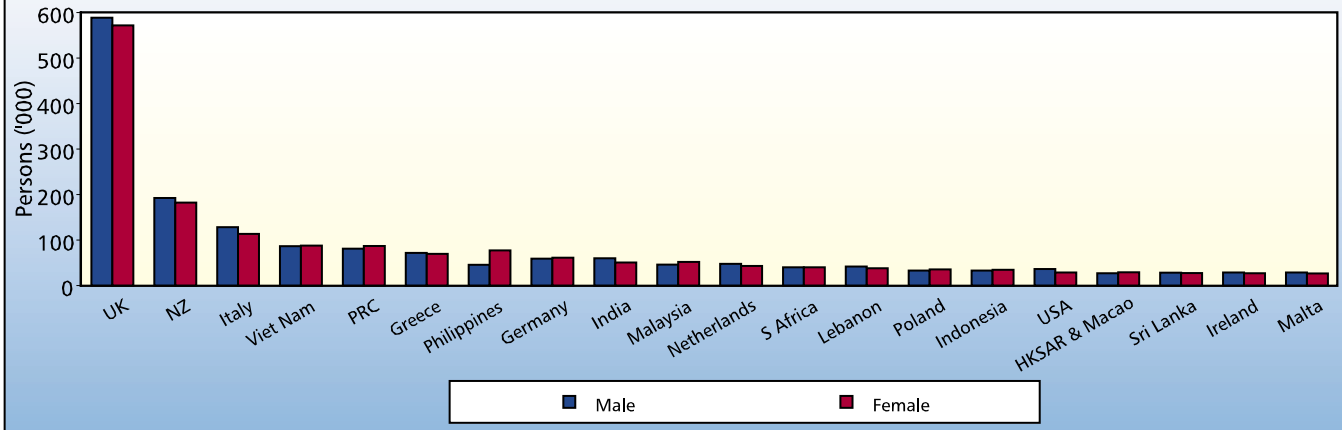
30 June 2000



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Fig. 1-5: Overseas Born: Major Birthplace and Sex

30 June 2000



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)