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Migration to Australia: an overview of the data, from 1860 to 2014-15

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Introduction

Permanent immigration, sponsored and promoted by government, has a long history in Australia. Over the last 200 years and more it has brought in millions of people and at the present time is rapidly changing the size, and thus the social and economic characteristics, of the country. But comprehending what has happened, and what is happening, is not easy. This is because the information needed to understand the situation is dispersed across a number of sources.

This paper draws these sources together so as to give the general reader a reasonable idea of the course of events.

Fertility

Of course immigration is only part of the story. Babies come first. A hundred and fifty years ago families in Australia were very large; married women born in the 1830s had an average of nearly eight children over the course of their lives.¹ But average numbers of children per woman have fallen steeply since; today average family size is two children.² Apart from the marked bulge of the post WWII baby boom, this change is reflected in the figures for the total fertility rate from 1921 to 2014.³ (See Figure 1.)

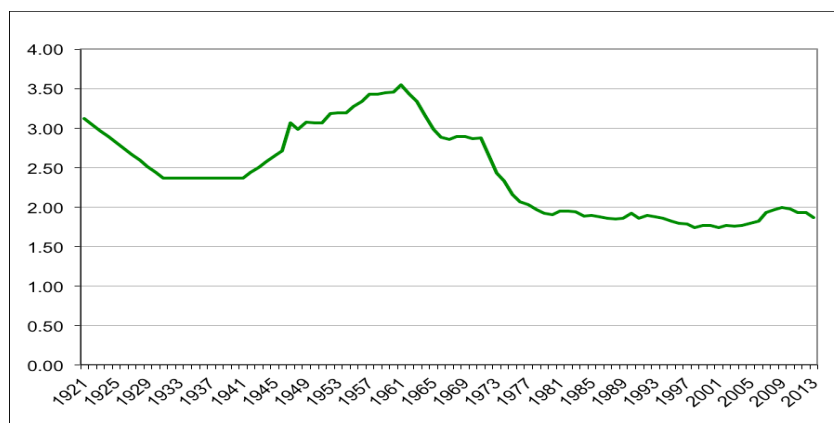


Figure 1: Total fertility rate, Australia, 1921 to 2014⁴

Since around 1978 the total fertility rate has been slightly below the replacement level of 2.1. But Australia's population is still relatively young with many young couples still to embark on their two-child families. Because of this the population is still growing from natural increase (births minus deaths).

The onset of replacement fertility does not mean that growth stops immediately. A history of higher fertility produces a youthful population, and that provides momentum, such that it can take many decades before natural increase levels off.

Life expectancy

While family size has been falling, Australians' life expectancy at birth has been rising. In 1901 life expectancy at birth was 51 years for males and 55 years for females.⁵ By 2009-11 it was 79.75 years for males and 84.21 years for females.⁶ The difference between then and now is only partly because adults are living longer — much of the improvement is due to babies and children living to grow up.

In the distant past many babies were born but populations stayed relatively stable because only a minority survived. For example in York, in the UK, in the seventeenth century, only 10 per cent of girls survived to the age of 20 and 25 per cent of boys.⁷

Today lower birth rates and higher life expectancy can achieve stability without the heavy toll in human suffering that our ancestors endured. Nonetheless, even with lower fertility demographic momentum means that population growth takes a long time to slow down. Figure 13 below (on p. 13) shows that natural increase on its own would keep Australia's population growing until 2070 (when the numbers would stabilise at around 27 million).

Population growth from natural increase and net migration

With time replacement fertility would lead to a stable population but this is not likely in Australia as long as immigration remains high. Today net migration is, more than ever, a significant factor in Australia's growth. For example, in 2013-14 the population grew by 352,800 people: 44.5 per cent from natural increase and 55.5 per cent from net migration. The new migrants, of course, will also go on to make their own contribution to natural increase.

The most recent data show that the population grew by 1.4 per cent in the year March 2014 to March 2015.⁸ This is a little lower than the average for the C21st (1.51 per cent), but higher than the average for 1982-83 to 1999-2000 (1.31 per cent).⁹ A continued growth rate of 1.4 per cent per year means that the population would double every 50 years.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population who are overseas born from 1901 to June 30th 2014, varying from a low of 9.8 per cent in 1947 to a high of 28.1 per cent in 2014. And Figure 3 shows the overseas born by region of birth for the same period.

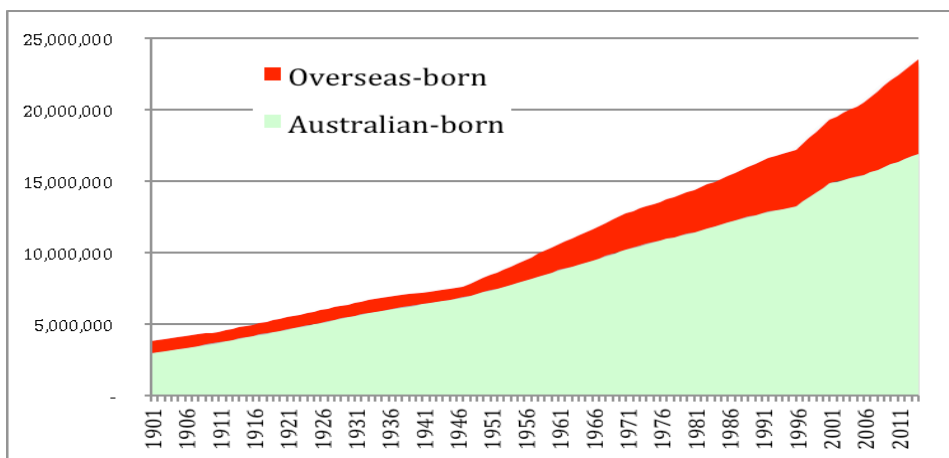


Figure 2: Population of Australia, 1901 to 2014, by birthplace

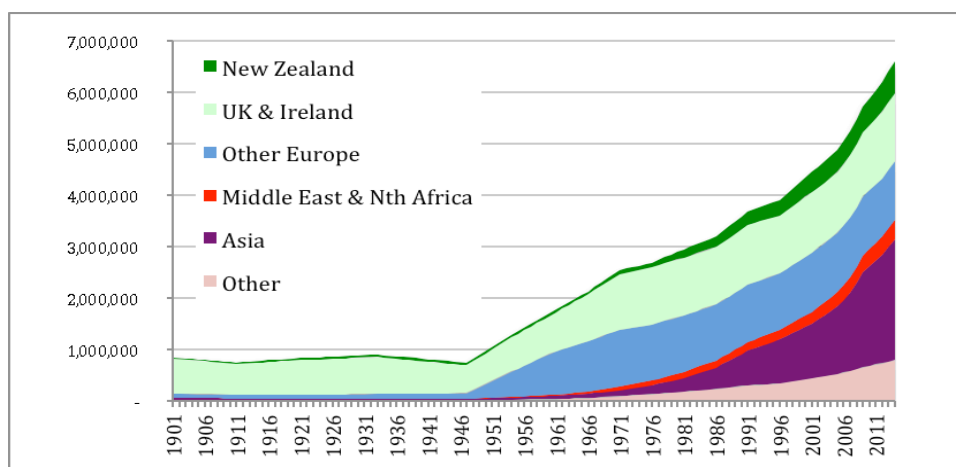


Figure 3: Overseas-born population, 1901 to 2014, by region of birth

For sources and notes to Figures 2 and 3 see Appendix, Table A1

Assisted immigration, 1860 to 1940

Before 1830 most migrants to Australia came as convicts. After 1830 the different colonies began to draw on funds from the sale of crown land to pay passage money for people to come as free settlers. And during the gold rush of the 1850s tens of thousands paid their own way;¹⁰ indeed during the 1850s four fifths of the migrants coming to Australia had paid their own way.¹¹

Figure 4 shows the numbers of people given assisted passages by the colonies from 1860 to 1900 and by the Australian Government from 1901 to 1940.¹² The numbers were modest, with the highest total being 46,712 in 1912. They also dropped off sharply during difficult times, such as the depressions of the 1890s and the 1930s, and during WWI. In WWII they stopped completely after 1940.

Figure 4 does not include all of the permanent migrants coming to Australia during that period as most non-British migrants had to pay their own fares.¹³ But, for want of a formal immigration program with target numbers, the record of assisted passages provides an indication of what policy makers were actively trying to do. For example, between 1922 and 1931 75 per cent of all British migrants were assisted.¹⁴

Assisted passages to North America for free settlers were unknown.¹⁵ So, from the beginning, Australia has taken a more deliberate and active approach to encouraging immigration than have comparable countries.¹⁶

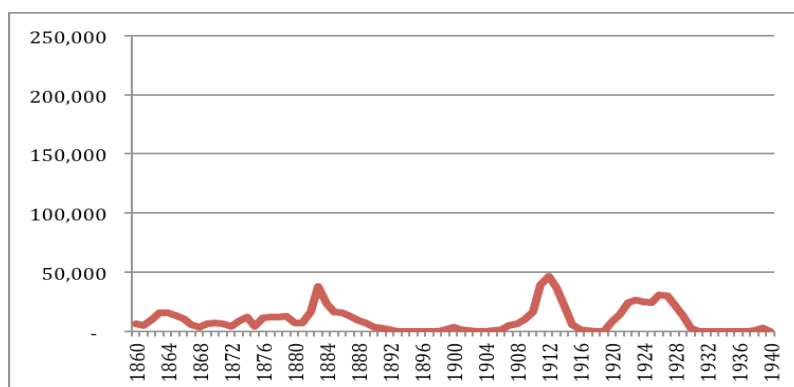


Figure 4: Assisted settlers, Australia, 1860 to 1940

For source and notes see Appendix, Table A2.

During WWII the Labor government decided that the future defence of Australia required a larger population. This was to be achieved by both a higher birth rate and by a planned immigration program, managed by a new federal Department of Immigration led by a Government Minister (usually a Cabinet Minister). This was an unusual step. Canada and the United States, for example, did not have such a department, and the United States does not have one to this day.

Measuring post-WWII migration

Figure 5 shows that this immigration program was run on a much larger scale than the assisted passages which preceded it.¹⁷

The graph makes a distinction between the permanent immigration program as determined by the Immigration Department and that of permanent settlers from New Zealand. The former was and is explicit because the numbers are announced to parliament. Permanent migration from New Zealand is a different matter. Under the Trans Tasman Agreement between Australia and New Zealand citizens of New Zealand may travel freely to Australia and live and work here as long as they please, and Australians may travel freely to New Zealand. However the flow to Australia is and has been much greater than the flow to New Zealand.¹⁸

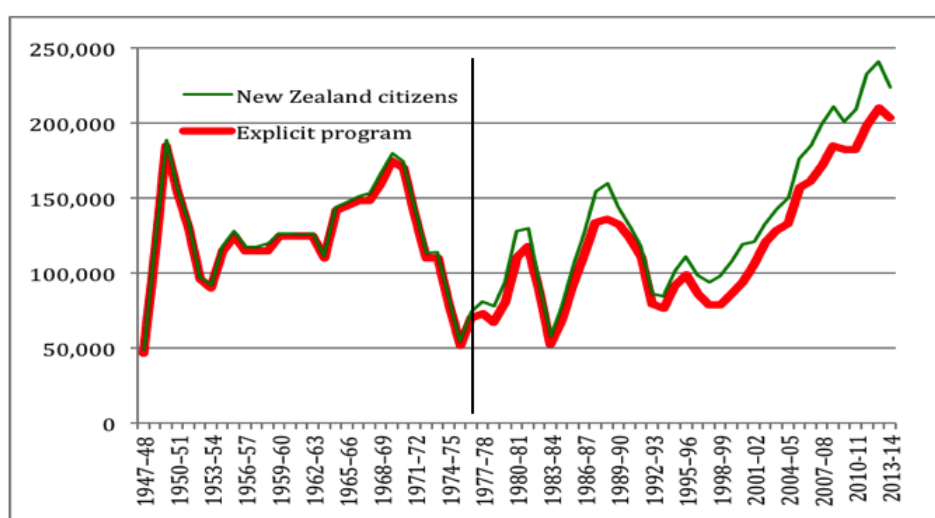


Figure 5: Permanent immigration: explicit program and permanent migrants from New Zealand, 1947-48 to 2013-14

For sources and notes see Appendix, Table A3

The data on permanent migration from New Zealand in Figure 5 come from the migrants' own statements that they intend to settle permanently, as recorded on their passenger cards.¹⁹ Figure 5 shows that the overall numbers were high in the immediate post-war years with a lull in the early 1970s and 1990s, and that they were very high after 2000-2001, augmented by tens of thousand of New Zealand citizens.

But not all permanent immigrants have actually stayed in Australia, and many Australian-born people emigrate as well. For example, from 1976-77 to 2014-15 on average 71,121 people left Australia saying that their departure was permanent: see Figure 6. (For comparative purposes a line has been added to Figure 5 at the year 1976-77.)

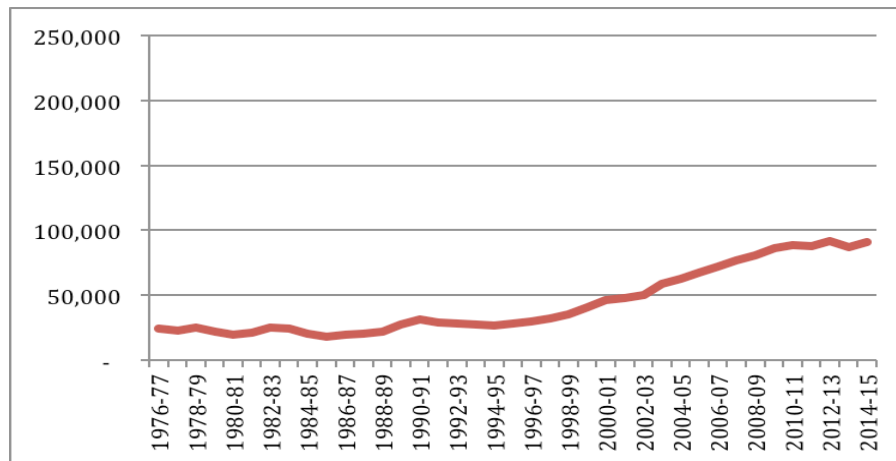


Figure 6: Permanent departures: 1976-77 to 2014-15

For sources and notes see Appendix, Table A4

Counterbalancing this, some travellers who say their departure is permanent do in fact return.²⁰ Conversely, some travellers who say their departure is temporary do not, in fact, come back, and many who arrive on a temporary basis manage to change their status and stay permanently. (All of these aberrations make the picture seem complicated, but they can all be grouped under the one heading: category jumping.)

The published data on immigration described in this paper come from two main sources: data on the explicit, formal program for permanent settlement published by the Immigration Department and data on all movement in and out of Australia published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The Immigration Department's data on permanent visas take some aspects of category jumping into account; for example in 2013-14, 59 per cent of migrants who were granted permanent visas on the basis of skill had obtained these visas in Australia after they had arrived on a temporary basis,²¹ perhaps as students, or as holders of 457 temporary work visas. These figures however do not include departures and, though data on the number of (uncapped) temporary visas issued are published, the Department does not provide much information on the immigration of New Zealand citizens.

The ABS statistics are not focused on the types of visas issued. Instead they count *all* of the movement in and out of Australia in a thorough fashion. This movement is classified under three categories: permanent, temporary long-term, and temporary short-term.

Short-term movement refers to either an arrival in Australia of someone who intends to stay less than 12 months or to a departure overseas of an Australian resident who says that they intend to be

away for less than 12 months. Long-term movement refers to stays of 12 months or more. (The distinction is important because estimates of the population of Australia include all permanent residents—migrants and citizens— together with all long-term residents. Tourists and others in Australia on a short-term basis are not counted in the official population figures.)²² Diagram 1 sets out the way in the which the two sets of data in this paper are derived.

Diagram 1: Sources of data on the explicit permanent immigration program and permanent settlers from New Zealand, and on net overseas migration

Immigration Department data	Permanent (gross) overseas immigration
Published data on visas issued under the permanent immigration program (which include on-shore change of status — category jumping — from temporary to permanent visas)	Explicit program plus New Zealand citizens who say they are staying permanently — gross permanent figures
<i>To complete the picture for permanent migration this paper adds data on New Zealand citizens who say they are staying permanently—data taken from the ABS series.</i>	
ABS migration data	Net overseas migration (NOM)
Permanent arrivals (migrants with permanent visas, New Zealand citizens intending to stay permanently, Australian citizens born abroad)	Net overseas migration (with data adjusted for **category jumping)
Long-term arrivals of visitors for stays of at least 12 months over the next 16 months	
Long-term arrivals of residents* after stays abroad of at least 12 of the last 16 months	
Short-term arrivals of visitors for stays of less than 12 months	
Short-term arrivals of residents after stays abroad of less than 12 months	
Permanent departures of residents	
Long-term departures of visitors after stays in Australia of at least 12 of the last 16 months	
Long-term departures of residents for stays abroad of at least 12 of the next 16 months	
Short-term departures of visitors after stays in Australia of less than 12 months	
Short-term departures of residents for stays abroad of less than 12 months	

Notes: *Residents are Australian citizens or people who hold permanent visas. But for the purposes on these ABS statistics travellers define themselves as residents. See ABS Glossary at <<http://www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/glossary/3401.0>>.

** Category jumping refers to travellers who were recorded entering (or leaving) under one heading but who in fact change their behaviour after the event. For example, a visitor may say on arrival that they only intend to stay for 8 months (and thus be a short-term temporary arrival) but in fact stay for 18 months (and have to be reclassified as having been a long-term temporary arrival). Many visitors now arrive saying they are long-term temporary arrivals but in fact manage to stay on permanently.

In the past ABS statistics on net migration to Australia have relied on what travellers have said they intended to do: to stay temporarily (long-term or short-term) or to stay permanently or to leave temporarily or permanently. As we have seen, for all sorts of reasons these statements do not always reflect what actually happens.

Consequently the ABS has developed ways of measuring net migration that take account of category jumping, and in 2006 refined this method further. (See notes to Table A5.)

Figure 7 shows net overseas migration from 1971-71 to 2013-14, and compares it with the explicit program for the same period.

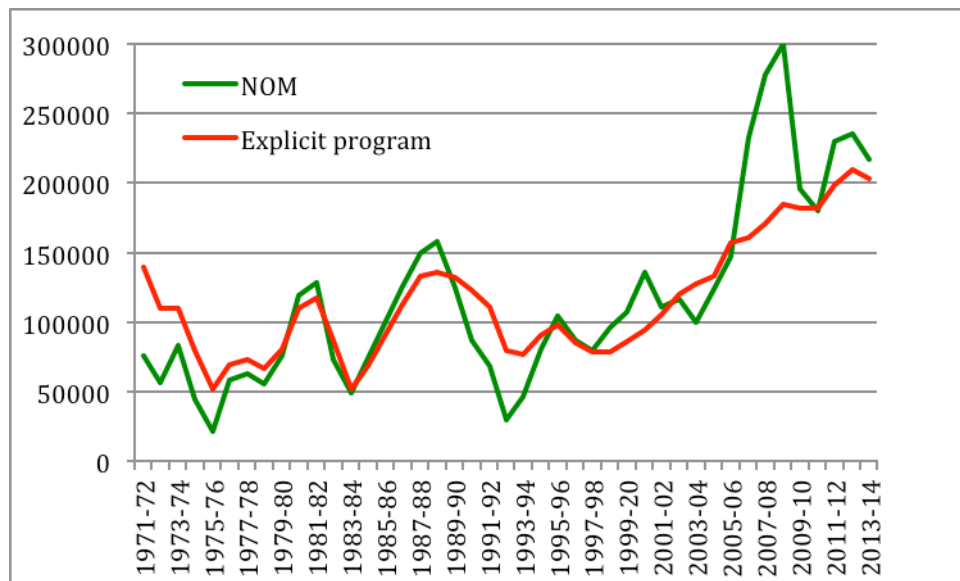


Figure 7: Net overseas migration (NOM) to Australia, and the explicit program, 1971-72 to 2013-14

Sources and notes: See Tables A3 and A5

The explicit program, of course, represents permanent additions to the population while net overseas migration captures the difference between permanent additions, permanent departures, and long-term arrivals and long-term departures. Oddly enough, except for the years 2007-08 to 2008-09 when temporary long-term migration ballooned, the two lines of data track each other fairly closely. This is partly because many temporary arrivals have managed to get permanent visas on-shore (or because, as New Zealand citizens, they didn't need such visas). This phenomenon also helps explain periods such as the late 1980s, and most years after 2006-07 when, in a strange departure from logic, the net figures are higher than the gross.

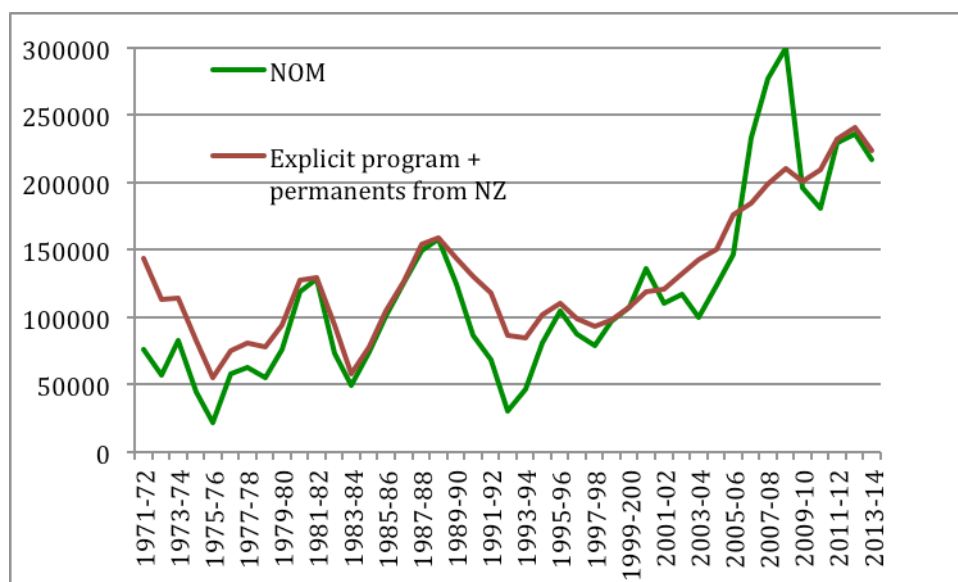


Figure 8: Net overseas migration to Australia, and the explicit program plus permanent movement by New Zealand citizens, 1971-72 to 2013-14

Source and notes: See Tables A3 and A5

The program figures in Figure 8 are gross, like those in Figure 7, covering everyone who received a permanent visa, but they add in those New Zealand citizens who, when they arrived, said that were staying permanently. Thus the total numbers for gross immigration are higher than in Figure 7. Again, the green line represents net migration. Again, as in Figure 7, the green line for net migration is occasionally higher than the gross figure. But this departure from the rules of logic happens less often in Figure 8 than in Figure 7 because the permanent immigrants from New Zealand are added into the gross figures.

Migration from New Zealand

The flow of people between New Zealand and Australia (and vice versa) is considerable. For example in 2014-15 1.3 million visitors from New Zealand came to Australia.²³ Most of such visitors go home again. But over the years a number who had said on their passenger cards that they were temporary visitors would have stayed on for a long time, or maybe permanently. With the absence of numerical control the net figures for New Zealanders can vary sharply and indeed often differ from the gross permanent figures for New Zealanders, sometimes quite markedly.

These two characteristics are clear in Figure 9.

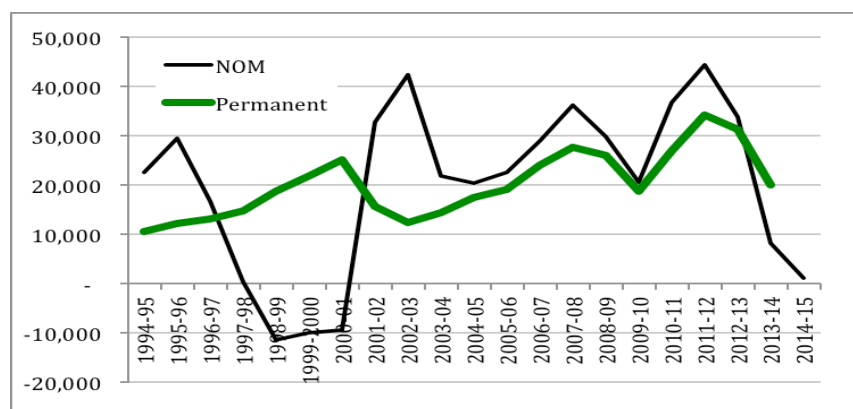


Figure 9: Net overseas migration (NOM) and permanent (gross) migration from New Zealand, 1994-95 to 2014-15 (Source: Table A6)

In the last two years net migration from New Zealand has fallen steeply,²⁴ and the gross figure for 2013-14 has dropped as well. But the relationship between the two sets of numbers is erratic. For example, from 1997-98 to 2000-01 the net figures dropped sharply – indeed they were negative for three of these four years – but the gross figures rose. Probably the net figures are responsive to short-term economic conditions while the figures for permanent arrivals are less responsive and tend to be more stable.

Planned permanent immigration, 1901 to 1999-2000 and 2000-01 to 2013-14

Figure 10 below shows the number of permanent immigrants brought to Australia as a matter of planned government policy. Permanent immigrants from New Zealand are included because, while their absolute numbers are not decided by government, their right of settlement is a matter of government policy.²⁵

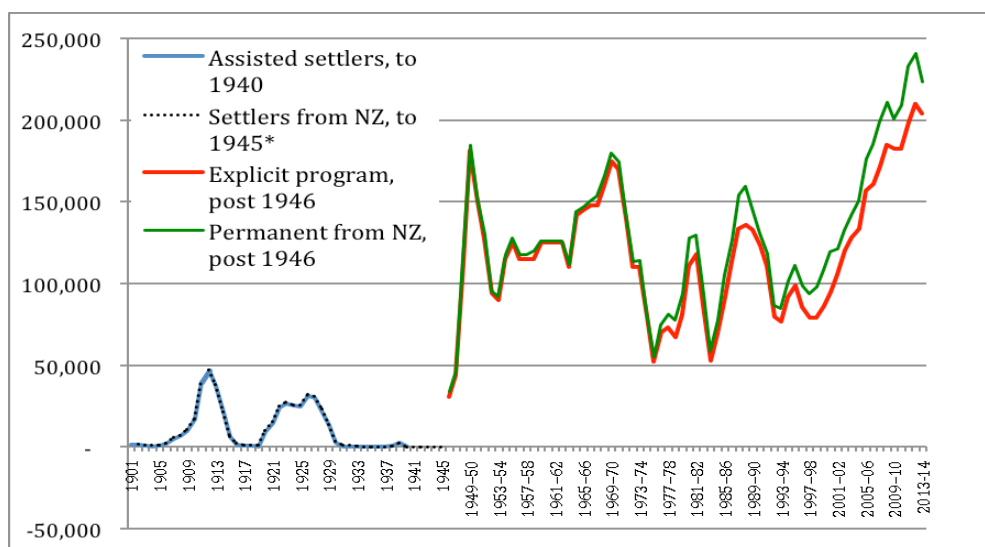


Figure 10: Planned permanent immigration, 1901 to 2013-14

Sources: Tables A2 and A3

Notes: *The data for settlers from New Zealand from 1901 to 1945 have been inferred from the small increases in census data of the NZ born, 1901 to 1945: 423 p.a. (from Table A1). The numbers for Oct. 1945 to June 1947 have all been apportioned to 1946-47. The data are in calendar years up to 1945 and financial years thereafter.

Data for settler arrivals from New Zealand from 1901 to 1945 are not available, but census data show that during that period the numbers of the New Zealand born increased by 413 per year.²⁶ These figures can be taken as indicator of the numbers of settler arrivals from New Zealand. They are included in Figure 10 but are too slight to be visible.

The average planned permanent intake for 1901 to 1999-2000 was 67,428 per year while, for 2000-01 to 2013-14, it was 181,882 per year, including New Zealand. (The average just for 1946-47 to 1999-2000 was 115,404.)²⁷

The average for the C20th is very much lower than that for the C21st, and compared with the figure for just the post-WWII years of the C20th, that of the C21st is 58 per cent higher. Current permanent immigration levels in Australia are thus exceptionally high.

The (explicit) permanent immigration program, 2004-05 to 2013-14

For some time migrants have been selected for permanent visas under three main headings: family reunion, skill, and the humanitarian intake.²⁸ The people who are issued family reunion visas are those who did not immigrate at the same time as the person sponsoring them; in recent years around 78 per cent of them have been spouses, partners and fiancés. Mostly, however, such family members migrate at the same time as the main applicant for the visa (the person known as the ‘principal applicant’). For example, more than half of the migrants in the skilled intake do not in fact have the skills registered on the principal applicant’s visa; they are his or her dependents (see Figure 11 and Table A7).

The third main category is the humanitarian intake. This includes people who meet the United Nations definition of a refugee as well as others who are in refugee-type situations. Since 1993 the Immigration Department has published the figures for this category separately, under the heading of the Humanitarian Program. This can cause difficulties for members of the public (including some journalists) who are trying to get an overview of how many people are coming into Australia and under what headings. Often they manage to find the data on the general program and don’t realise that they need to do a separate search for the humanitarian figures as well.

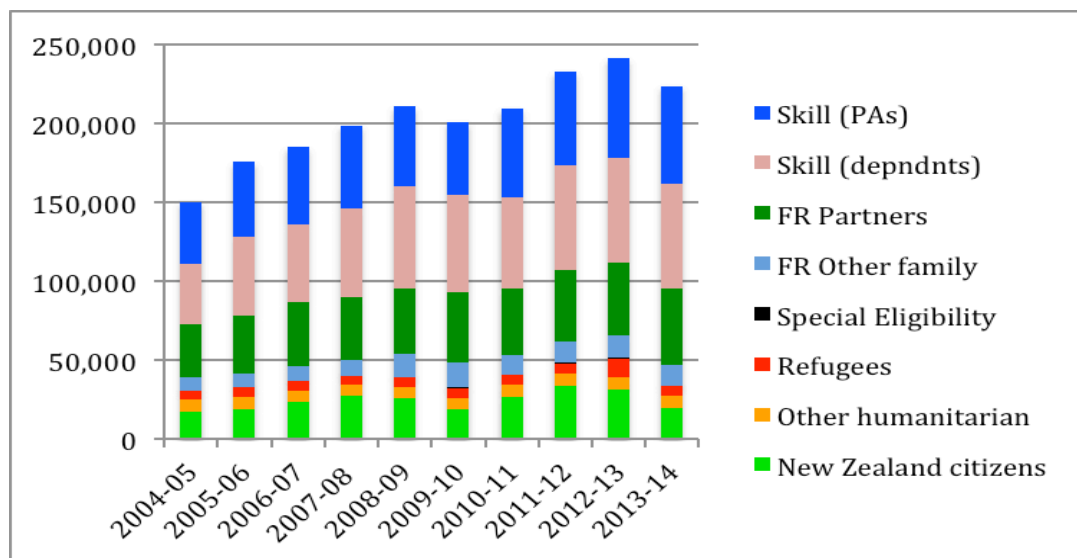


Figure 11: Permanent immigration: explicit program by category, together with permanent immigrants from New Zealand, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Sources: See Table A7, and Table A3 (for New Zealand citizens).

Notes: *Skill (PAs)* are skilled migrants who are principal applicants, *Skill (dependents)* are migrants arriving under the skilled category who are in fact the dependants of the skilled principal applicant.

Temporary immigration

Temporary migration has become an important source of permanent migrants. This is because many temporary immigrants now apply for permanent visas after they have entered the country. For example, in 2004-05 40 per cent of those who were given skilled, permanent, visas had applied on shore, while in 2013-14 the proportion was 59 per cent.²⁹

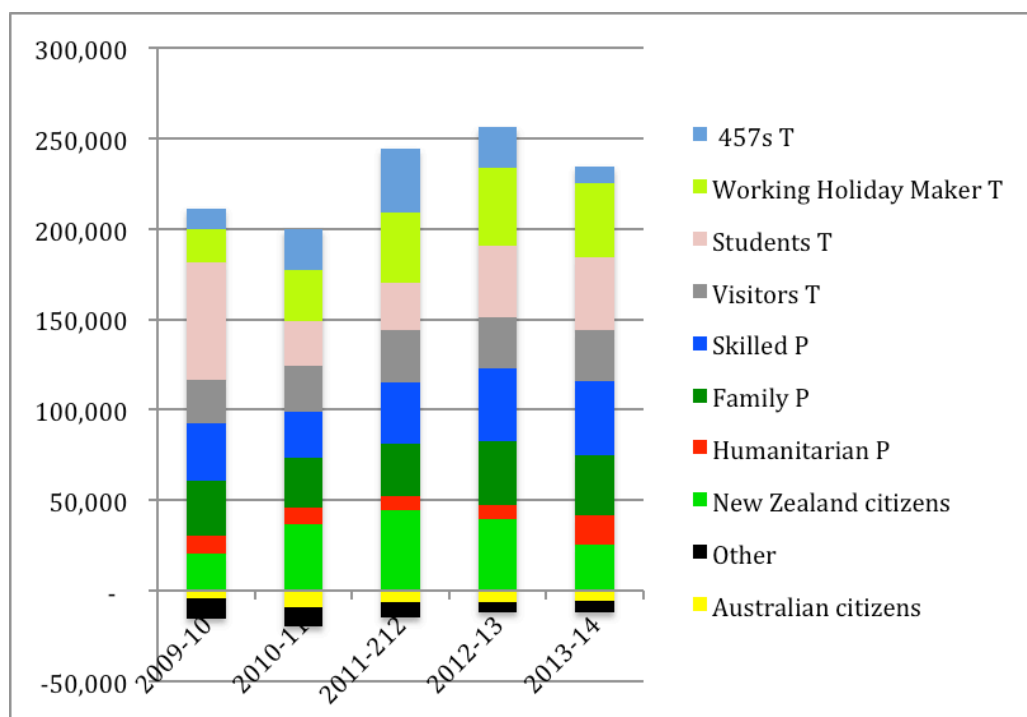


Figure 12: Net overseas migration by category 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Table A8

Notes: All 'other' categories in Table A8 have been combined here. The suffix *P* indicates the visa is part of the permanent program, and *T* that it is temporary.

Figure 12 shows that temporary long-term migration to Australia is now very high. It makes a strong contribution to the ABS measure of net overseas migration and also inflates the host population.

From 2011-12 to 2013-14 the stock of temporary migrants in Australia ranged from 1.6 to 1.7 million. See Table 1.

Table 1: Temporary visa holders in Australia at 30 June, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Visa type	2012	2013	2014
Students	307,060	304,250	339,760
Visitors	203,060	199,430	201,420
Temporary work (skilled)	162,270	191,220	195,080
Working Holiday Maker	136,590	160,500	151,200
Bridging visas	113,860	104,670	94,630
Other temporary visas	28,390	29,830	31,700
Temporary Graduate	34,940	36,220	25,200
Sub-total	986,170	1,026,120	1,038,990
New Zealand born*	577,090	602,690	616,960
Total	1,563,260	1,628,810	1,655,950

Source: Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Canberra, 2014, Table 7.4, p. 91

Data on the New Zealand born are from an ABS.Stat file on country of birth published on line with *Migration Australia, 2011-12 and 2012-13*, ABS cat no. 3412.0.

Note: All of the visa holders in Table A6 are on visas that permit them to stay long term, and would have stayed in Australia for at least 12 of the preceding 16 months. See Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, 2014, op. cit., p. 90

*The data on New Zealanders in Table A7 are based on birthplace not citizenship. Thus the real numbers of people with New Zealand citizenship living in Australia could be higher than the numbers shown in Table 1. Conversely some of this larger group would see themselves as settlers not temporaries. The authors of *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14* count the numbers of settlers with New Zealand citizenship for 2012, 2013, 2014, at 44,311, 44,230, 27,274 respectively. These numbers are rather higher than those published by *Historical Migration Statistics* in 2015 and set out in Table A3. But assuming that the data in Table 1 had referred to New Zealand citizens, these numbers of settlers would reduce the putative temporary numbers by between 4 and 8 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of New Zealand citizens in Australia who are not New Zealand born is certainly much higher than this: for example, from 1996-97 to 1999-2000 between 24 and 31 per cent of New Zealand citizens intending to settle in Australia were not New Zealand born. See B. Birrell and V. Rapson, 'New Zealanders in Australia: the end of an era?', *People and Place*, 9, 1, Table 4, p. 10. Thus while the numbers of New Zealander temporaries in Australia shown in Table 1 are certainly inaccurate, they will be understated rather than overstated.

The future

Immigration has had a significant impact on the size of the Australian population since WWII and, since 2006-07, net overseas migration to Australia has averaged 233,400 per annum—an unprecedented total. What would it mean for the future size of the population if this were to persist until 2101?

Figure 13 draws on two projections through to 2101 to provide an answer. These were published by the ABS late in 2013. Both assume continued increases in life expectancy, and a total fertility rate of 2.0. But one assumes that net migration will average 240,000 per annum, while the other assumes no net migration. (This does not mean no immigration. It just means that as many people enter Australia each year as leave it. Figure 6 and Table A4 show that in recent years between 70,000 and 90,000 people have left Australia each year, saying that their departure is permanent.)

The high migration projection would add an extra 37.7 million people by 2101 taking Australia to a total of 64 million, a total which would still be rising during the century to follow. In contrast, the nil net migration assumption would be shaped only by natural increase and would level off at around 27 million.

If we just focus on the immediate future for Australia's two largest cities, by 2021-22 net migration of 240,000 per year would add an extra 652,829 to Melbourne and 701,664 for Sydney. These numbers are above and beyond those to be added by natural increase.³⁰

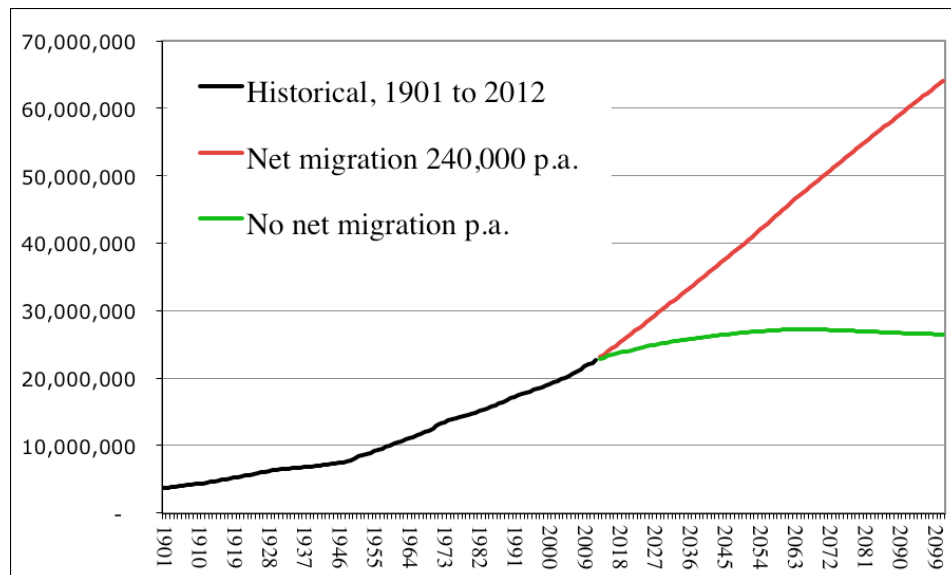


Figure 13: Australia's population 1901 to 2101, with two different projections
Sources: See Table A9

Conclusion

The history of many developing countries shows that high fertility rates change slowly. When and if they ease towards replacement levels, the momentum provided by a youthful age structure means that much population growth from natural increase is inevitable as they adjust.

Australia is fortunate in that our rate of natural increase is well on track to take us to a sustainable low-growth population. We are also fortunate in that the aspect of our demography driving our current high rate of growth is immigration. If the electorate should prefer more sustainable numbers,³¹ governments can change the immigration intake quite quickly.

Appendix

Table A1: Population of Australia by region of birth, 1901 to 2014

Years	Australia	UK & Ireland	New Zealand	Other Europe	M. East & Nth Africa	Asia	Other	Total overseas	Total*	% o.seas born
1901	2,908,303	679,159	25,788	74,243	1,559	45,455	26,169	852,373	3,760,676	22.7
1911	3,667,670	590,722	31,868	73,627	1,919	34,845	19,646	752,627	4,420,297	17.0
1921	4,581,663	673,403	38,611	70,841	2,408	28,464	22,144	835,871	5,417,534	15.4
1933	5,726,566	712,458	45,963	94,900	2,862	22,539	22,500	901,222	6,627,788	13.6
1947	6,835,171	541,267	43,610	110,339	4,622	20,277	23,095	743,210	7,578,381	9.8
1954	7,700,064	664,205	43,350	490,859	16,021	43,710	27,653	1,285,798	8,985,862	14.3
1961	8,729,406	755,402	47,011	840,810	28,783	66,560	39,775	1,778,341	10,507,747	16.9
1966	9,419,542	908,664	52,485	984,847	39,441	83,986	61,068	2,130,491	11,550,033	18.4
1971	10,173,138	1,081,273	74,050	1,100,181	73,576	116,481	100,374	2,545,935	12,719,073	20.0
1976	10,825,479	1,111,372	83,929	1,088,267	96,590	167,901	141,096	2,689,155	13,514,634	19.9
1981	11,388,779	1,120,934	160,746	1,092,047	122,216	271,315	183,599	2,950,857	14,339,636	20.6
1986	12,105,189	1,115,295	199,905	1,086,360	136,513	420,181	237,524	3,195,778	15,300,967	20.9
1991	12,717,989	1,159,048	264,126	1,114,109	171,654	672,462	305,369	3,686,768	16,404,757	22.5
1996	13,227,776	1,124,031	291,388	1,092,949	192,637	856,144	344,501	3,901,650	17,129,426	22.8
2001	14,822,340	1,178,120	389,600	1,145,420	241,390	1,056,200	441,750	4,452,480	19,274,820	23.1
2002	14,944,520	1,170,730	402,380	1,150,040	248,380	1,114,870	464,440	4,550,840	19,495,360	23.3
2003	15,065,240	1,168,710	409,500	1,153,500	261,740	1,176,620	485,540	4,655,610	19,720,850	23.6
2004	15,179,770	1,170,760	413,980	1,153,790	272,280	1,236,200	506,120	4,753,130	19,932,900	23.8
2005	15,299,750	1,175,100	423,550	1,154,610	284,910	1,309,440	529,660	4,877,270	20,177,020	24.2
2006	15,419,330	1,190,260	437,890	1,155,830	295,820	1,397,250	554,850	5,031,900	20,451,230	24.6
2007	15,594,370	1,209,090	458,020	1,151,000	308,430	1,518,890	588,050	5,233,480	20,827,850	25.1
2008	15,771,300	1,230,710	483,660	1,144,580	320,810	1,673,510	624,950	5,478,220	21,249,520	25.8
2009	15,961,770	1,250,820	504,440	1,138,440	335,100	1,840,020	661,270	5,730,090	21,691,860	26.4
2010	16,150,390	1,258,900	517,780	1,131,970	345,500	1,941,130	686,340	5,881,620	22,032,010	26.7
2011	16,321,850	1,274,620	543,950	1,125,630	355,250	2,008,270	710,690	6,018,410	22,340,260	26.9
2012	16,518,750	1,302,940	577,090	1,126,270	364,350	2,098,630	740,530	6,209,810	22,728,560	27.3
2013	16,716,050	1,318,700	602,690	1,131,260	375,930	2,213,710	767,890	6,410,180	23,126,230	27.7
2014	16,890,250	1,314,440	616,960	1,142,620	387,500	2,347,950	791,280	6,600,750	23,491,000	28.1

Sources: 1901 to 1996: from ABS, 3105.0.65.001 — *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2006*, released 23 May 2006, censuses 1901 to 1996; June 30 2001 to June 30 2014: from online ABS.Stat file associated with *Migration Australia*, 2011-12 and 2012-13, ABS, cat no. 3412.0.

Note: *Totals in Table A1 for early census years can be slightly less than those given in the sources because they omit data for people born at sea or whose country of birth is unspecified.

Data for the non-census years from 1902 to 1999 in Figures 2 and 3 have been supplied by Excel's fill function.

Table A2: Number of people arriving as assisted settlers, Australia, 1860 to 1940

Year	Number	Year	Number
1860	6,457	1903	437
1861	5,091	1904	372
1862	10,461	1905	545
1863	16,067	1906	1,799
1864	15,637	1907	5,097
1865	14,023	1908	6,367
1866	10,499	1909	9,820
1867	5,626	1910	16,781
1868	3,788	1911	39,796
1869	6,259	1912	46,712
1870	7,223	1913	37,445
1871	6,863	1914	20,805
1872	4,158	1915	5,796
1873	8,702	1916	1,397
1874	12,276	1917	504
1875	4,446	1918	426
1876	11,277	1919	245
1877	12,533	1920	9,059
1878	12,520	1921	14,682
1879	12,927	1922	24,258
1880	7,228	1923	26,645
1881	7,333	1924	25,036
1882	16,501	1925	24,827
1883	38,054	1926	31,260
1884	23,633	1927	30,123
1885	16,730	1928	22,394
1886	15,646	1929	12,943
1887	13,116	1930	2,683
1888	9,408	1931	275
1889	7,483	1932	175
1890	3,914	1933	72
1891	3,125	1934	159
1892	1,349	1935	100
1893	306	1936	9
1894	266	1937	141
1895	181	1938	852
1896	153	1939	2,686
1897	215	1940	140
1898	102	1941	0
1899	1,590	1942	0
1900	3,631	1943	0
1901	1,510	1944	0
1902	1,003		

Source: *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics No. 13*, Department of Immigrations and Ethnic Affairs, 1982

Note: Assisted migration was suspended in 1941. For the purposes of Figure 10, 1945 is also treated as year of zero assisted passages. However the new planned mass immigration program began in late 1945 and many of the people arriving from October 1945 on would have been assisted.

Data are only available in calendar years, and Table A2 does not show unassisted immigrants, nor does it show departures.

Table A3: Australia's explicit immigration program, plus citizens of New Zealand arriving as permanent immigrants

Years	Explicit immigration program (permanent and long-term arrivals up to 1952-53, formal program thereafter)	New Zealand citizens, permanent and long-term arrivals, to 1958-59, permanent arrivals 1959-60 to 1995-96, thereafter 'permanent additions'*	Total permanent intake, including New Zealand citizens
Oct 1945-June 1947	30,381	3,903	34,284
1947-48	43,947	2,622	46,569
1948-49	111,820	2,998	114,818
1949-50	181,347	3,542	184,889
1950-51	149,931	3,359	153,290
1951-52	127,524	2,938	130,462
1952-53	94,228	1,662	95,890
1953-54	90,000	2,343	92,343
1954-55	115,000	2,788	117,788
1955-56	125,000	2,957	127,957
1956-57	115,000	2,660	117,660
1957-58	115,000	2,490	117,490
1958-59	115,000	4,910	119,910
1959-60	125,000	1,327	126,327
1960-61	125,000	1,357	126,357
1961-62	125,000	1,011	126,011
1962-63	125,000	1,313	126,313
1963-64	110,000	1,678	111,678
1964-65	142,000	2,021	144,021
1965-66	145,000	2,200	147,200
1966-67	148,000	2,751	150,751
1967-68	148,000	5,417	153,417
1968-69	160,000	6,243	166,243
1969-70	175,000	5,023	180,023
1970-71	170,000	4,558	174,558
1971-72	140,000	3,610	143,610
1972-73	110,000	3,452	113,452
1973-74	110,000	4,049	114,049
1974-75	80,000	2,652	82,652
1975-76	52,000	2,921	54,921
1976-77	70,000	4,842	74,842
1977-78	73,171	8,122	81,293
1978-79	67,192	10,776	77,968
1979-80	80,748	13,181	93,929
1980-81	110,689	17,387	128,076
1981-82	118,031	11,637	129,668
1982-83	87,110	6,867	93,977

Table A3 continued

Years	Explicit immigration program (permanent and long-term arrivals up to 1952-53, formal program thereafter)	New Zealand citizens, permanent and long-term arrivals, to 1958-59, permanent arrivals 1959-60 to 1995-96, thereafter 'permanent additions'*	Total permanent intake, including New Zealand citizens
1983-84	52,600	5,771	58,371
1984-85	68,707	9,077	77,784
1985-86	91,700	13,284	104,984
1986-87	112,991	13,584	126,575
1987-88	133,492	20,907	154,399
1988-89	136,009	23,539	159,548
1989-90	132,615	11,178	143,793
1990-91	123,484	7,467	130,951
1991-92	110,909	7,242	118,151
1992-93	79,745	6,694	86,439
1993-94	76,870	7,772	84,642
1994-95	91,358	10,498	101,856
1995-96	98,752	12,265	111,017
1996-97	85,802	13,077	98,879
1997-98	79,155	14,725	93,880
1998-99	79,256	18,682	97,938
1998-99	79,256	18,682	97,938
1999-00	86,060	21,889	107,949
2000-01	94,343	25,165	119,508
2001-02	105,429	15,670	121,099
2002-03	120,595	12,374	132,969
2003-04	128,183	14,425	142,608
2004-05	133,238	17,358	150,596
2005-06	157,074	19,046	176,120
2006-07	161,217	23,916	185,133
2007-08	171,644	27,619	199,263
2008-09	184,825	25,964	210,789
2009-10	182,393	18,668	201,061
2010-11	182,465	26,918	209,383
2011-12	198,748	34,157	232,905
2012-13	209,985	31,205	241,190
2013-14	203,768	19,959	223,727
2014-15	203,750		
(planned)			
2015-16	203,750		
(planned)			

Sources:

Data on New Zealand citizens are from *Historical Migration Statistics*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, July 2015 (electronic file) <<http://www.border.gov.au/about/reports-publications/research-statistics/statistics/live-in-Australia/historical-migration-statistics>>

General program data: New Zealand data from 1945 to 1959 are based on country of last residence, not birth place or citizenship

From 1947-48 to 1952-53: these are not program figures; they are permanent and long-term figures from *Historical Migration Statistics*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, 2015, op. cit., Table 1.1. Program data for 1953-54 to 1958-59 are also from this source. (Permanent arrivals are not shown

separately from long-term arrivals for 1947-48 to 1952-53; the statistics of the day did not distinguish between the two categories.)

From 1957-58 to 1983-85: Historical Migration Statistics, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, March 2015 (electronic file) Table 3.1

From 1984-85 to 2009-10: J. Phillips, M. Klapdoor and J. Simon-Davies, *Migration to Australia since Federation: A Guide to the Statistics: Background note*, Parliamentary Library (updated 29 October 2010), Parliament of Australia, Department of Parliamentary Services, Canberra, 2010, Table 1 Permanent migrants: migration and humanitarian program visa grants since 1985, p. 13

From 2010-11 to 2013-14: Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, pp. 23, 61

The **2014-15** planning figures are from <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/fact-sheets/20planning.htm>

The planning data for general program are from

<http://www.border.gov.au/about/corporate/information/fact-sheets/20planning>; the humanitarian planning data from http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary

Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/BudgetReview201516/Migration

Notes: Migrants granted humanitarian visas were included in the general program up until 1993. From then on the numbers in this sub-stream have been published separately. This document adds them back into the total figures.

Prior to 1959 no distinction was made between permanent and long-term arrivals; this affects the general intake data up until 1953-54. After that year official program data are available. However, this practice affects the data on the New Zealand intake up until 1958-59.

* 'Permanent additions' to the population comprise people arriving permanently to Australia (settler arrivals) plus people who gain permanent residency while here on temporary visas (permanent onshore visa outcomes). In Table A3 this term is only used for New Zealand citizens. See ABS 4102.0 — *Australian Social Trends*, 2007.

Table A4: Permanent departures: 1976-77 to 2014-15

Years	Numbers	Years	Numbers
1976-77	24,600	1996-97	29,860
1977-78	23,100	1997-98	31,990
1978-79	25,420	1998-99	35,210
1979-80	22,030	1999-2000	41,090
1980-81	19,490	2000-01	46,530
1981-82	20,890	2001-02	48,230
1982-83	24,830	2002-03	50,460
1983-84	24,310	2003-04	59,070
1984-85	20,380	2004-05	62,610
1985-86	18,100	2005-06	67,840
1986-87	19,930	2006-07	72,120
1987-88	20,490	2007-08	76,920
1988-89	21,670	2008-09	81,000
1989-90	27,870	2009-10	86,290
1990-91	31,130	2010-11	88,470
1991-92	29,120	2011-12	87,500
1992-93	27,910	2012-13	91,770
1993-94	27,280	2013-14	86,790
1994-95	26,950	2014-15	91,240
1995-96	28,680		

Source: ABS, 3401.0 Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Table 2: Total Movement, Departures
— Category of Movement (electronic file), February 2015

Table A5: Net overseas migration (NOM) to Australia, 1971-72 to 2013-14

Years	Numbers	Years	Numbers
1971-72	75,672	1993-94	46,549
1972-73	56,562	1994-95	80,125
1973-74	82,926	1995-96	104,137
1974-75	44,675	1996-97	87,079
1975-76	21,239	1997-98	79,162
1976-77	57,897	1998-99	96,483
1977-78	62,715	1999-00	107,275
1978-79	55,137	2000-01	135,673
1979-80	75,941	2001-02	110,556
1980-81	119,175	2002-03	116,498
1981-82	128,117	2003-04	99,966
1982-83	73,295	2004-05	123,763
1983-84	49,098	2005-06	146,753
1984-85	73,708	2006-07	232,796
1985-86	100,359	2007-08	277,338
1986-87	125,730	2008-09	299,866
1987-88	149,341	2009-10	196,058
1988-89	157,436	2010-11	180,372
1989-90	124,647	2011-12	229,500
1990-91	86,432	2012-13	235,700
1991-92	68,580	2013-14	217,000
1992-93	30,042		

Sources: Data for 1971-72 to 2010-11 are from ABS, 3105.0.65.001 Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014 ABS 31010.0 (electronic file).

Data for 2012 to 2014 are compiled from ABS, 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics, Table 1. Population Change, Summary — Australia (electronic file).

Note: The method used by the ABS to calculate NOM changed in September 2006. Instead of ‘long-term movement’ meaning a stay of 12 months or more, it was defined as a stay that lasted at least 12 months over the previous 16 months. This new way of calculating NOM increased the recorded figures by from 15 to 16 per cent (or by 18,700 to 24,600), depending on whether data for 2004-05 or 2005-06 are used for comparative purposes. See B. Birrell and E. Healy, ‘Net overseas migration: why is it so high?’, *People and Place*, 18, 2, 2010, Table 1, p. 58.

Table A6: Net overseas migration (NOM) and permanent (gross) migration from New Zealand, 1994-95 to 2014-15

Year	NOM	Permanent
1994-95	22,700	10,498
1995-96	29,500	12,265
1996-97	16,800	13,077
1997-98	500	14,725
1998-99	-11,400	18,682
1999-2000	-9,800	21,889
2000-01	-9,300	25,165
2001-02	32,800	15,670
2002-03	42,500	12,374
2003-04	22,000	14,425
2004-05	20,410	17,358
2005-06	22,680	19,046
2006-07	28,950	23,916
2007-08	36,270	27,619
2008-09	29,960	25,964
2009-10	20,640	18,668
2010-11	36,800	26,918
2011-12	44,470	34,157
2012-13	33,890	31,205
2013-14	8,325	19,959
2014-15	1,185	n.a.

Sources: Data on permanent (gross) migration from New Zealand are from Table A3. The NOM data for 1994-95 to 2003-04 are from *Migration* ABS 3412.0 2005 Table 2.4; NOM data for 2004-05 to 2012-13 are from 34120DO008_291214 Migration, Australia 2013-14 (electronic file) Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2013-14; NOM data from 2013-14 to 2014-15 are from Statistics New Zealand, International Travel and Migration: June 2015 Table 9 (electronic file).

Table A7: Permanent immigration: explicit program by category, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Category	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Family										
Partners	33,058	36,374	40,435	39,931	42,098	44,755	41,994	45,150	46,325	47,752
Other family	8,678	8,917	9,644	9,939	14,268	15,499	12,549	13,454	13,860	13,360
Total family	41,736	45,291	50,079	49,870	56,366	60,254	54,543	58,604	60,185	61,112
Skill										
Principal applicants	39,406	47,013	48,961	52,425	50,731	46,491	56,180	59,734	63,068	61,575
Dependants	38,472	50,323	48,961	56,115	64,046	61,377	57,545	66,021	65,905	66,975
Total skill	77,878	97,336	97,922	108,540	114,777	107,868	113,725	125,755	128,973	128,550
Special eligibility	450	306	199	220	175	501	417	639	842	338
Humanitarian										
Refugee	5,483	5,719	5,926	5,950	6,438	5,956	5,987	5,992	11,974	6,501
Other humanitarian	7,595	7,935	6,842	6,632	6,935	7,763	7,793	7,758	8,011	7,267
Total humanitarian	13,078	13,654	12,768	12,582	13,373	13,719	13,780	13,750	19,985	13,768
Total explicit program	133,142	156,587	160,968	171,212	184,691	182,342	182,465	198,748	209,985	203,768
New Zealand citizens	17,358	19,046	23,916	27,619	25,964	18,668	26,918	34,157	31,205	19,959
Grand total	150,500	175,633	184,884	198,831	210,655	201,010	209,383	232,905	241,190	223,727

Sources: For explicit program, Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Canberra, 2014, Table 2.1, p. 23, and Table 4.1, p. 61. For New Zealand citizens, Historical Migration Statistics, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, July 2015 (electronic file) <<http://www.border.gov.au/about/reports-publications/research-statistics/statistics/live-in-Australia/historical-migration-statistics>>

Note: Migrants visaed under the Special Eligibility category include former permanent residents. See, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects 2010-2011 edition*, Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Canberra, 2012, p. 3.

Table A8: Net overseas migration by category, 2009-10 to 2013-14

Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Skilled	32,200	25,200	33,600	40,200	41,000
Family	30,100	27,900	29,500	35,000	33,400
Humanitarian	9,800	9,100	7,500	8,200	15,800
Other permanent	-1,200	-1,000	-1,100	200	-300
Students	64,900	25,000	25,800	39,700	40,500
Subclass 457	11,700	22,900	35,000	22,400	9,000
Working Holiday Maker	18,000	27,900	39,100	43,100	41,000
Visitors	24,000	25,300	29,200	28,200	27,900
Other temporary	-1,600	-1,200	-400	-200	-200
Australian citizens	-4,300	-8,800	-6,500	-6,600	-5,300
New Zealand citizens	20,600	36,800	44,500	39,300	25,800
All other visas	-8,200	-8,700	-6,800	-5,200	-6,300
Total	196,000	180,400	229,400	244,300	222,300

Source: Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Canberra, 2014, Table 6.3, p. 82

Table A9: Australia's population: 1901 to 2101, with two different projections

Year to June 30	Historical, 1901 to 2012	Year to June 30	Historical, 1901 to 2012	Year to June 30	Projections 2013 to 2101		Year to June 30	Projections 2013 to 2101	
					No net migration	Net migration 240,000 .		No net migration	Net migration 240,000
1901	3,774,072	1957	9,640,200	2013	22,721,995	23,123,531	2069	27,143,186	49,405,531
1902	3,842,165	1958	9,842,400	2014	22,883,493	23,534,799	2070	27,127,794	49,881,203
1903	3,910,259	1959	10,056,400	2015	23,201,767	23,960,049	2071	27,110,178	50,354,498
1904	3,978,352	1960	10,275,000	2016	23,358,182	24,390,378	2072	27,090,463	50,825,385
1905	4,046,445	1961	10,508,200	2017	23,512,746	24,825,994	2073	27,069,114	51,294,199
1906	4,114,539	1962	10,700,500	2018	23,665,049	25,263,582	2074	27,046,590	51,761,285
1907	4,182,632	1963	10,906,900	2019	23,814,678	25,702,748	2075	27,023,146	52,226,808
1908	4,250,725	1964	11,121,600	2020	23,961,172	26,144,010	2076	26,998,969	52,690,875
1909	4,318,818	1965	11,340,900	2021	24,104,086	26,585,846	2077	26,974,198	53,153,564
1910	4,386,912	1966	11,599,498	2022	24,243,272	27,031,010	2078	26,948,932	53,614,916
1911	4,455,005	1967	11,799,078	2023	24,378,370	27,479,008	2079	26,923,275	54,074,995
1912	4,555,015	1968	12,008,635	2024	24,509,104	27,929,379	2080	26,897,291	54,533,835
1913	4,655,024	1969	12,263,014	2025	24,635,283	28,381,696	2081	26,871,074	54,991,511
1914	4,755,034	1970	12,507,349	2026	24,756,807	28,835,580	2082	26,844,659	55,448,043
1915	4,855,043	1971	13,067,265	2027	24,873,523	29,290,463	2083	26,818,211	55,903,584
1916	4,955,053	1972	13,303,664	2028	24,985,074	29,745,509	2084	26,791,848	56,358,239
1917	5,055,062	1973	13,504,538	2029	25,091,572	30,200,430	2085	26,765,833	56,812,279
1918	5,155,072	1974	13,722,571	2030	25,193,195	30,655,013	2086	26,740,322	57,265,892
1919	5,255,081	1975	13,892,995	2031	25,290,215	31,109,173	2087	26,715,487	57,719,306
1920	5,355,091	1976	14,033,083	2032	25,383,691	31,563,635	2088	26,691,427	58,172,693
1921	5,455,100	1977	14,192,234	2033	25,473,834	32,018,354	2089	26,668,126	58,626,118
1922	5,569,900	1978	14,359,255	2034	25,560,886	32,473,379	2090	26,645,518	59,079,591
1923	5,693,400	1979	14,515,729	2035	25,645,111	32,928,844	2091	26,623,523	59,533,108
1924	5,811,200	1980	14,695,356	2036	25,726,799	33,384,968	2092	26,602,198	59,986,817
1925	5,939,200	1981	14,923,260	2037	25,806,209	33,841,995	2093	26,581,532	60,440,796
1926	6,056,300	1982	15,184,247	2038	25,883,543	34,300,163	2094	26,561,380	60,894,968
1927	6,182,500	1983	15,393,472	2039	25,959,029	34,759,787	2095	26,541,576	61,349,237
1928	6,302,200	1984	15,579,391	2040	26,032,817	35,221,131	2096	26,521,895	61,803,466
1929	6,393,900	1985	15,788,312	2041	26,105,046	35,684,483	2097	26,502,240	62,257,647
1930	6,462,700	1986	16,018,350	2042	26,175,811	36,150,119	2098	26,482,429	62,711,664
1931	6,526,500	1987	16,263,874	2043	26,245,149	36,618,261	2099	26,462,323	63,165,425
1932	6,576,800	1988	16,532,164	2044	26,313,085	37,089,126	2100	26,441,754	63,618,785
1933	6,629,800	1989	16,814,416	2045	26,379,559	37,562,860	2101	26,420,621	64,071,641
1934	6,677,400	1990	17,065,128	2046	26,444,417	38,039,497			
1935	6,726,200	1991	17,284,036	2047	26,507,485	38,519,038			
1936	6,778,400	1992	17,494,664	2048	26,568,525	39,001,404			
1937	6,835,600	1993	17,667,093	2049	26,627,396	39,486,589			
1938	6,898,600	1994	17,854,738	2050	26,683,932	39,974,523			
1939	6,967,800	1995	18,071,758	2051	26,737,933	40,465,053			
1940	7,039,500	1996	18,310,714	2052	26,789,304	40,958,108			
1941	7,109,900	1997	18,517,564	2053	26,837,945	41,453,544			
1942	7,180,700	1998	18,711,271	2054	26,883,742	41,951,146			
1943	7,234,900	1999	18,925,855	2055	26,926,734	42,450,839			
1944	7,309,700	2000	19,153,380	2056	26,966,917	42,952,436			
1945	7,391,700	2001	19,413,240	2057	27,004,366	43,455,811			
1946	7,465,100	2002	19,651,438	2058	27,039,244	43,960,883			
1947	7,579,400	2003	19,895,435	2059	27,071,721	44,467,566			
1948	7,708,700	2004	20,127,363	2060	27,101,941	44,975,709			
1949	7,908,100	2005	20,394,791	2061	27,130,131	45,485,266			
1950	8,178,700	2006	20,697,880	2062	27,150,839	45,989,683			
1951	8,421,700	2007	21,072,500	2063	27,164,707	46,489,244			
1952	8,636,500	2008	21,384,400	2064	27,172,397	46,984,265			
1953	8,815,300	2009	21,778,800	2065	27,174,635	47,475,141			
1954	8,986,500	2010	22,065,300	2066	27,172,201	47,962,344			
1955	9,199,700	2011	22,323,900	2067	27,165,773	48,446,268			
1956	9,425,500	2012	22,721,995	2068	27,155,953	48,927,258			

Sources: Historical data are from June 1901 to 2007 ABS cat no. 3105.0.65.001 Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008 (electronic file); data for 2008 to 2012 are from ABS, *Demographic Statistics*, cat. No. 3101.0 (various issues).

Projection data are from files published online with *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (Base) to 2101, Catalogue no. 3222.0*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2013.

Note: The projections take 2012 as their base year. They are the ABS series 20 and 56. Both assume high life expectancy, that is life expectancy at birth for men rising to 92.1 years in 2060-61 and for women to 93.6 years. (In 22009-11 life expectancy at birth was 79.25 for men and 84.21 for women.) They also both assume that the total fertility rate will stabilise at 2.0. (See *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (Base) to 2101, Catalogue no. 3222.0*, ABS, Canberra, 2013, pp. 9, 19.)

Endnotes

- ¹ L. T. Ruzicka and J. C. Caldwell, *The End of Demographic Transition in Australia*, Department of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, 1977, p. 136
- ² <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0Main+Features30April+2013#back6>
- ³ The total fertility rate has only been calculated in Australia on a regular basis since 1921, see Ruzicka and Caldwell, 1977, op. cit., p. 74. It is based on the average number of children that would be born to a population of women if they were to pass through their childbearing years conforming to the age-specific birth rates of a given year. See A. Haupt and T. T. Kane, *Population Handbook: International Edition*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, 1980, p. 13.
- ⁴ Sources for Figure 1: *Australian Demographic Trends* 1997, ABS, Catalogue no. 3102.0, p. 41 for 1921 to 1946; 1947 to 1989 are from *Australia's Population Trends and Prospects*, 1990, Bureau of Immigration Research, p. 14; 1990 to 1998 are from *Australian Demographic Statistics*, various issues ABS, 3101.0; 1998 to 2008, are from *Births*, ABS Catalogue No. 3301.0 various issues; 2009 to 2014 are from *Demographic Statistics*, ABS 3101.0 March 2015.
Note: Re the data for 1921 to 1941, actual data used for years ending in 1, the years in between are supplied by Excel's fill function.
- ⁵ W.D. Borrie, *First Report of the National Population Inquiry*. Canberra, The Government Printer of Australia, 1975, p. 46 pp. 46, 40
- ⁶ *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (Base) to 2101*, Catalogue no. 3222.0, ABS, Canberra, 2013, pp. 19
- ⁷ Ursula M. Cowgil, 'The People of York: 1538-1812', *Scientific American*, vol. 222, no. 1, 1970, pp. 104-112
- ⁸ *Demographic Statistics*, March 2015, ABS 3101.0, published September 2015
- ⁹ Calculated from *Demographic Statistics*, ABS 3101.0, various issues
- ¹⁰ For an overview see W. D. Borrie, C. Price and K. Betts, 'Immigration', in T. Macdougall (Ed.), *The Australian Encyclopaedia*, Australian Geographic, Sydney, 1996.
- ¹¹ G. Sherington, *Australia's Immigrants, 1788-1978* (second edition), George Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1990, p. 61
- ¹² For a few years after federation these assisted passages were still managed by the various states but from 1916 on the federal government took a more active role. See Borrie et al. 1996, op. cit.
- ¹³ At the 1901 census 20.3 per cent of all residents who were overseas-born had not been born in the United Kingdom or Ireland: calculated from Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001 (2006), electronic file, Table 72.
- ¹⁴ See Sherington, 1990, op. cit., p. 108.
- ¹⁵ Many immigrants did however come to the North American colonies as indentured servants in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their passage money was paid by an employer and they were bound to work for that employer until the money was repaid. British convicts were transported there until 1776. The forcible importation of African slaves was also rife in many of the colonies that became the United States.
- ¹⁶ Much of this encouragement was actively supported by the British government, and in many cases, especially in the early years of the Australian colonies, financed by them.
- ¹⁷ Assisted passages from some immigrants to Australia were still available up to 1981. R. T. Appleyard, 'Post-war British immigration', in J. Jupp (Ed.), *The Australian People: An Encyclopedia of the Nation, its People and their Origins*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1988, p. 100.
- ¹⁸ Since 1994 travellers from New Zealand have been granted a Special Category visa (subclass 444) on arrival, subject to certain character and health checks <<https://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Life/New->> accessed 5/10/2015.
- ¹⁹ Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Canberra, 2014, p. 78
- ²⁰ David Osborne's analysis of 'permanent' departures in 1998 and 1999 finds that as many as 24 per cent, or more, may eventually return. D. Osborne, 'Analysing traveller movement patterns: stated intentions and subsequent behaviour', *People and Place*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 38-41.
- ²¹ Calculated from data in Table 2.1, Economic Analysis Unit, *Australia's Migration Trends 2013-14*, 2014, op. cit., p. 23. (Of the 128,550 'skilled' migrants given permanent visas in 20013-14, more than half – 52 per cent – were in fact dependents of the principal applicant.)

²² These are referred to as the estimated resident population or ERP.

²³ See media release at <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/mediareleasesbyCatalogue/2E33320E030F1DEACA25696E007FDE66?OpenDocument>

²⁴ Journalists do not seem to be aware of the earlier sharp drops in the late 1990s. See Cameron Stewart, 'The tide has turned: Kiwis are deserting our shores and flooding back to New Zealand and Aussie defectors are hot on their heels', *The Australian Magazine*, 4 April 2015, p. 18; 'New Zealand migration to Australia reverses', BBC News, 21 May 2015.

²⁵ This was formalised as the Trans Tasman Travel Agreement (TTTA) in 1920. This meant that all citizens of Australian and New Zealand who were of European descent could travel freely between the two countries (as could citizens of other Commonwealth countries). In 1973 the reference to European descent was removed. In 1981 Australia introduced passport controls, largely because of the TTTA being abused by criminals including drug traffickers. See F. Hawkins, *Critical Years in Immigration: Canada and Australia Compared*, New South Wales University Press (and McGill-Queen's University Press), Sydney, 1989, pp. 147-9. As we have seen in note 18 above, the Special Visa (*subclass 444*) was introduced in 1994 in a further attempt to limit the movement of criminals. In 2001 the rights of New Zealand citizens to access social security in Australia were abridged. See B. Birrell and V. Rapson, 'New Zealanders in Australia: the end of an era?', *People and Place*, vol. 9, no.1, pp. 2-15.

²⁶ Calculated from data in Table A1

²⁷ If the New Zealand data are excluded, the average for 1901 to 1999-2000 is 63,394 and for 2000-01 to 2013-14 it is 159,565. Averages calculated from Tables A2 and A3

²⁸ The de facto division of the program into three main parts grew out of the new politics of multiculturalism together with the sense of crisis sparked by the arrival of the Vietnamese boatpeople, both in the late 1970s. See K. Betts, *Ideology and Immigration: Australia 1976 to 1987*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1988, pp. 135-145. It has been part of official statements on the program since at least the late 1980s. See *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Canberra, 1997.

²⁹ Economic Analysis Unit, 2014, op. cit., p. 23

³⁰ I am grateful to Virginia Rapson who calculated these figures. They are derived from series B (aka series 29) and series 65 in the 2013 ABS projection series. These have lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions than the series 20 and 56 shown in Figure 11 (both have a total fertility rate of 1.8 rather than 2.0 and medium life expectancy rather than high life expectancy). However series B/29, like series 20, assumes a net overseas migration of 240,000 a year while series 65 assumes nil net migration.

³¹ For an analysis of the relationship between population growth and sustainability see J. Goldie and K. Betts (Eds), *Sustainable Futures: Linking population, resources and the environment*, CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, 2014