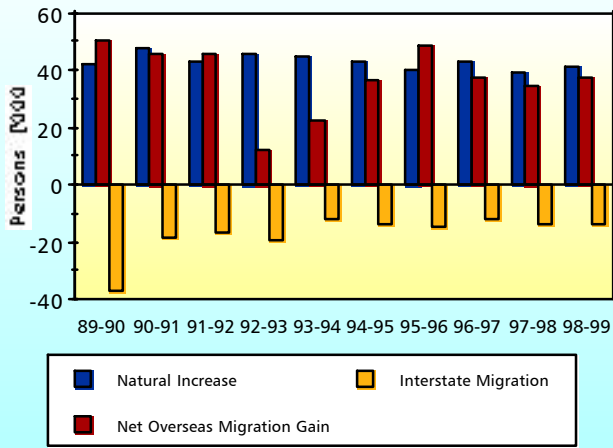


New South Wales

Fig. 6-8: Components of Population Change, NSW



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Population Size and Change

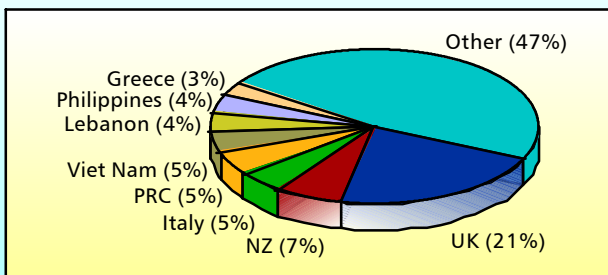
At the 1996 Census, one third of Australia's population and 35.7 per cent of the overseas-born lived in New South Wales. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.3 per cent of Australia's total population and 24.5 per cent of the population of New South Wales.

In 1998-99, the population of New South Wales increased by around 63,200 people, giving New South Wales a 1.0 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. New South Wales is estimated to have gained 40,561 people through natural increase and 36,942 through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 14,315 people from net interstate migration.

Most New South Wales residents departing interstate went to Queensland (46.2 per cent of departures in 1998-99), Victoria (23.3 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (10.2 per cent). Interstate arrivals to New South Wales were largely from Queensland (40.8 per cent), Victoria (24.9 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (12.2 per cent).

Fig. 6-9: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, NSW

1996 Census



Source Data: ABS 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

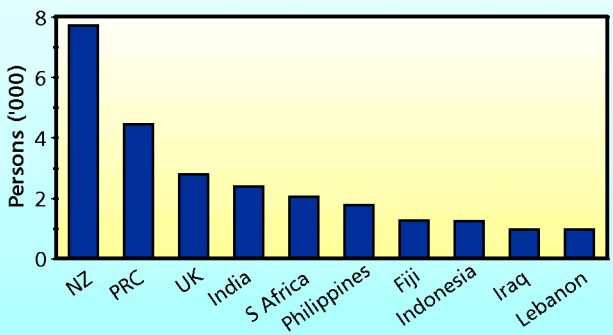
At the 1996 Census, persons from the United Kingdom accounted for 20.7 per cent of the overseas-born population of New South Wales. New Zealand, Italy, the PRC and Viet Nam were the next largest birthplace groups.

In 1999-2000, the top five source countries of new settler arrivals for New South Wales were New Zealand (19.5 per cent of arrivals in 1999-2000), the PRC (11.2 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.0 per cent), India (6.0 per cent) and South Africa (5.1 per cent). This compares with the top source countries for Australia as a whole.

There were more female settler arrivals (50.9 per cent) than male (49.1 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was fairly evenly balanced. Exceptions include Viet Nam (72.7 per cent female), the Philippines (59.9 per cent female), the PRC (56.4 per cent female) and the United Kingdom (43.4 per cent female)

Fig. 6-10: Top Ten Source Countries, NSW

1999-00



Settler Arrivals in NSW by Migration Stream

The numbers of settlers arriving in New South Wales by migration stream have changed over recent years. In the years following 1992-93, the number of Family Stream settler arrivals totalled more than 20,000 people. After a dramatic fall in numbers in 1992-93, numbers steadily increased again until 1995-96. From 1996-97, the trend has been reversed.

Of the 39,311 arrivals in New South Wales in 1999–2000, Skill Stream settler arrivals accounted for 35.1 per cent (up from 34.7 per cent in 1998–99). Family stream arrivals accounted for 24.0 per cent, down from 29.8 per cent in 1998–99.

Humanitarian Program settler arrivals were 7.9 per cent (7.5 per cent lower than 1998–99).

Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (60.9 per cent) but represented less than half of entrants in the Skill Stream (47.6 per cent) and New Zealand citizens (47.1 per cent).

Family Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 9,425 Family settler arrivals, a decrease of 10.1 per cent over the number received in 1998–99.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales came from the PRC (18.7 per cent, down from 20.1 per cent in 1998–99), the Philippines (8.9 per cent), Lebanon (8.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (6.7 per cent) and Viet Nam (4.8 per cent).

About two-thirds of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales in 1999–2000 entered either on Spouse or Spouse Provisional visa categories (67.0 per cent). Fiances accounted for 13.8 per cent of Family Stream visas, Dependent Child (6.4 per cent), Designated Parent (4.4 per cent) and Last Remaining Relative Sibling (3.2 per cent).

Females accounted for 63.8 per cent of Spouse and Spouse Provisional arrivals, 59.5 per cent of Fiance arrivals and 57.4 per cent of Designated Parent. There were more male Dependent Children (52.3 per cent) than females.

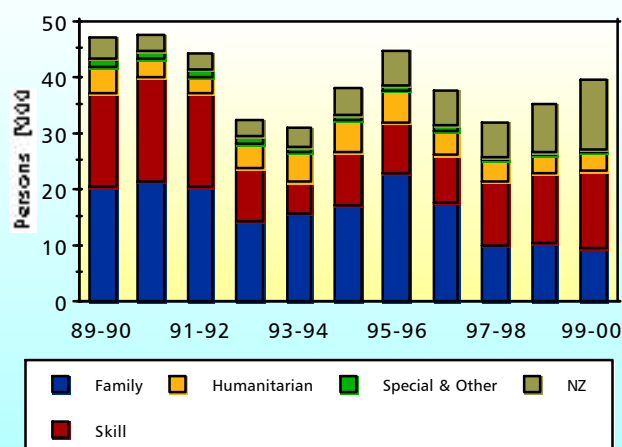
Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, New South Wales received 3,097 Humanitarian settler arrivals, a 7.5 per cent decrease compared to 1998–99. Of the 1999–2000 Humanitarian arrivals, 441 were accepted under the Special Assistance Category (similar to 1998–99), 1,268 people as Refugees (up by 14.4 per cent) and 1,388 people under the Special Humanitarian Program (down by 22.6 per cent).

Females accounted for 49.4 per cent of the Special Assistance Category, 52.2 per cent of the Special Humanitarian Program and 49.8 per cent of Refugees.

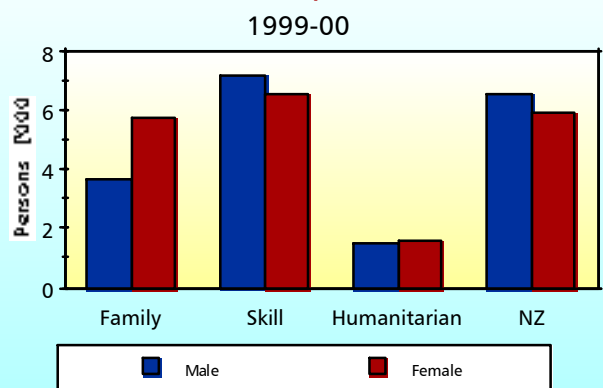
Of those settling in New South Wales under the Special Assistance Category, 37.4 per cent were from Sudan. A large number of Special Humanitarian settler arrivals came from Afghanistan (26.4 per cent), and 23.4 per cent were from Iraq. Most Refugees arriving in New South Wales were either from Iraq (24.2 per cent) or Croatia (22.2 per cent). Under the Women At Risk category, 107 people were settled in New South Wales.

Fig. 6-11: Settler Arrivals by Stream, NSW



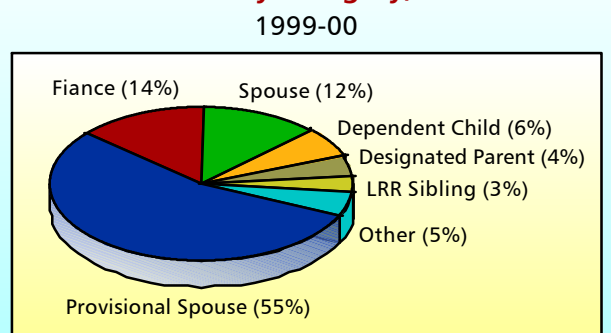
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-12: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NSW

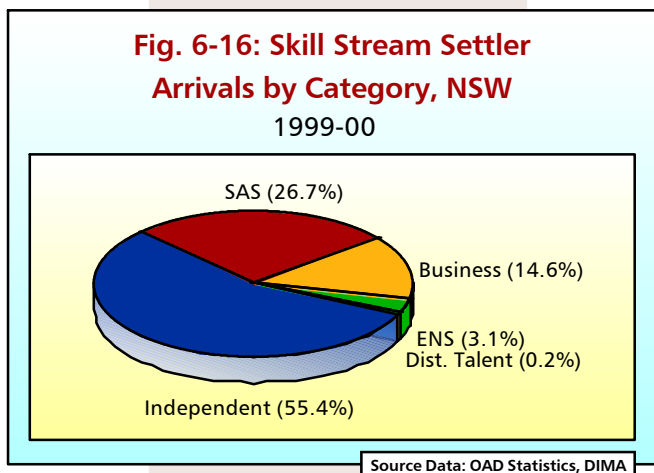
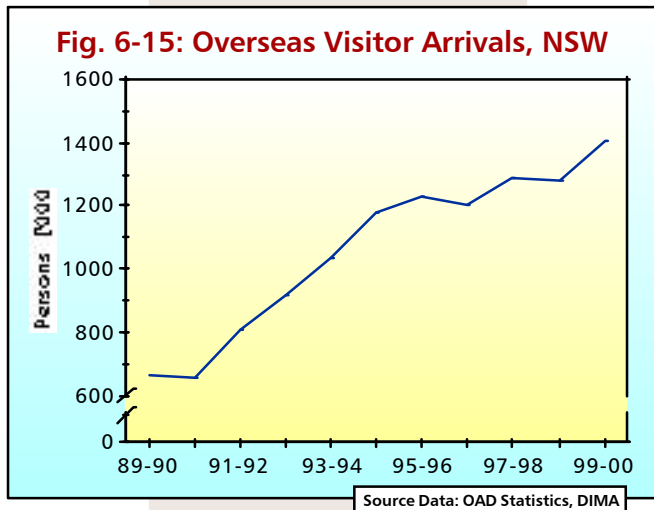
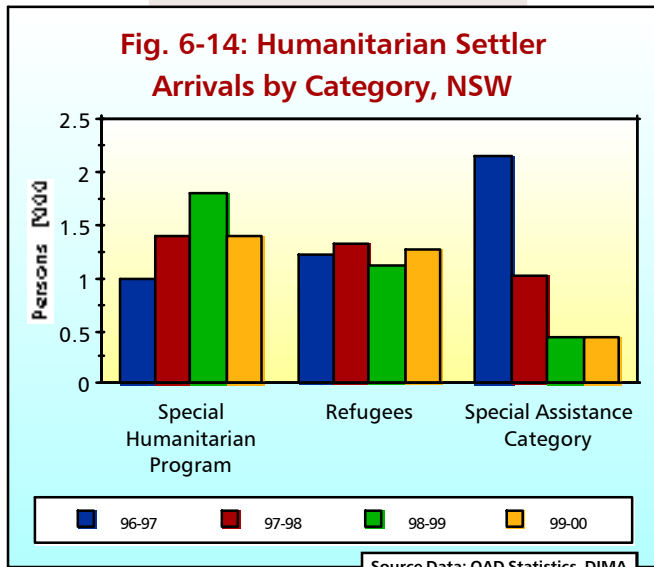


Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-13: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA



Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 1999–2000, New South Wales attracted 1.41 million visitors or 41.8 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The number of overseas visitor arrivals to New South Wales in 1999–2000 was 10.4 per cent higher than in 1998–99.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 13,796 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 1999–2000, an increase of 13.1 per cent over the 12,194 received in the previous year. Some 7,646 people entered under the Independent visa category. Business settler arrivals accounted for 2,015 people, the Employer Nomination Scheme for 428 people and Distinguished Talents for 23 people. The category of Skill-Australian Sponsored accounted for a further 3,684 people.

Half of all 1999–2000 Skill Stream settler arrivals to New South Wales came from four countries: South Africa (1,800 persons), India (1,734 persons), the PRC (1,703 persons) and the United Kingdom (1,643 persons).

Skill Stream settler arrivals from these four countries entered mainly under the Independent and Skill-Australian Sponsored visa categories. For Skill Stream arrivals from South Africa, 59.7 per cent were Independent and 22.2 per cent were Skill-Australian Sponsored. 69.8 per cent of Skill Stream arrivals from India were under the Independent category and 27.6 per cent were under the Skill-Australian Sponsored category. Most Skill Stream settler arrivals from the PRC were Independent (71.1 per cent), a further 15.9 per cent were Skill-Australian Sponsored. The proportion from the United Kingdom who entered under the Independent category was 60.9 per cent and 30.3 per cent entered under the Skill-Australian Sponsored category.

Females accounted for 46.8 per cent of the Independent entrants, 48.3 per cent of Skill-Australian Sponsored and 49.5 per cent of Business settler arrivals.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for New South Wales were computer professionals (966 persons), accountants (880 persons), general managers (767 persons) elementary clerical, sales and service workers (644 persons) and managers and administrators (512 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 1999–2000 were general managers (1,943 persons), computer professionals (1,778 persons), accountants (1,694 persons), elementary clerical sales and service workers (1,405) and, managers and administrators (1,264).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals to New South Wales in 1999–2000, 43.3 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, students or had performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (68.3 per cent). A further 15.8 per cent were semi-skilled, 7.9 per cent unskilled and 7.9 per cent not in employment. Persons born overseas made up 26.4 per cent of the New South Wales labour force which is slightly above the Australian proportion of 24.2 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

Migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 9.5 per cent of the State's employed persons and 5.6 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 17.9 per cent of the State's employed and 22.0 per cent of the unemployed.

In August 2000, New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.4 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.2 per cent. Australian-born persons in New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.4 per cent, NESC settler arrivals 6.6 per cent and MESC settler arrivals 3.3 per cent.

Unemployment rates were the same for women and men overall, but NESC women had a higher unemployment rate than NESC men (7.3 compared with 6.1 per cent).

Fig. 6-17: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NSW

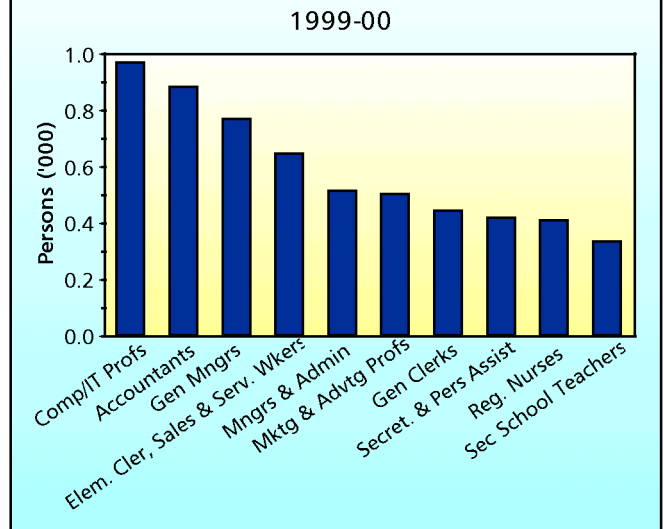


Fig. 6-18: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NSW

