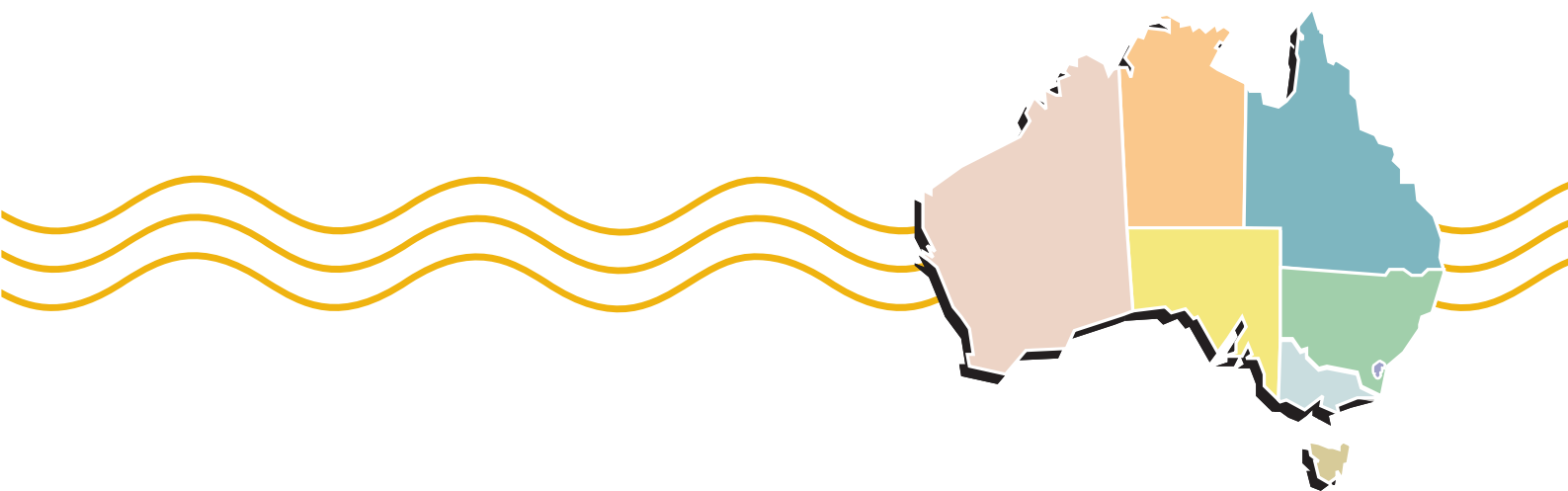


## Chapter 8

### Migration Flows to the States

- At 30 June 2002, over three quarters of Australia's population lived in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.
- The highest proportion of overseas-born was in Western Australia, followed by New South Wales and Victoria.
- People from the United Kingdom form the largest migrant group in every State and Territory, ranging from a low of 18.6 per cent of overseas-born persons in New South Wales to 47.2 per cent in Tasmania.
- In 2001-02, Queensland followed by Victoria and Western Australia had the highest population growth rates.
- In the same year New South Wales received the highest number of settler arrivals, followed by Victoria and Queensland. 81.5 per cent of all migrants went to these three States.
- Northern Territory received the highest proportion of Family migrants (44.7 per cent of total) in 2001-02. The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in Western Australia (58.7 per cent) while Queensland had the highest proportion of New Zealand citizens (45.0 per cent of all settlers to Queensland).





# Immigration to the States

## State Distribution of Population

At 30 June 2002, over three quarters of Australia's population lived in three States: New South Wales (33.8 per cent), Victoria (24.8 per cent) and Queensland (18.9 per cent).

The remaining 23 per cent live in Western Australia (9.8 per cent), South Australia (7.7 per cent), Tasmania (2.4 per cent), the Australian Capital Territory (1.6 per cent) and the Northern Territory (1.0 per cent).

## Distribution of Overseas-born by State

At the 2001 Census, over three quarters of the overseas-born resided in three states, New South Wales (1,470,784 persons), Victoria (1,083,435 persons) and Queensland (601,463 persons). The highest proportion of overseas-born was in Western Australia (28.5 per cent of the State population), followed by New South Wales (24.8 per cent) and Victoria (24.6 per cent). The State with the lowest proportion of overseas-born in its population was Tasmania (10.5 per cent), followed by the Northern Territory (15.5 per cent).

People from the United Kingdom form the largest migrant group in every State and Territory, ranging from a low of 18.6 per cent of overseas-born persons in New South Wales to 47.2 per cent in Tasmania.

Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia have a high proportion of New Zealand citizens (21.1, 12.7 and 9.1 per cent respectively); South Australia and Victoria have an above average proportion of Italian settlers (8.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively) while the Northern Territory has a relatively high proportion of settlers from the Philippines (6.5 per cent).

## State Population Growth

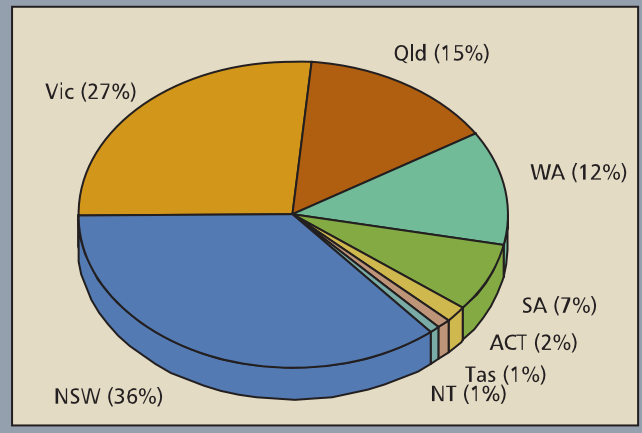
All State and Territory populations have increased in the twelve months to June 2002, mainly through natural increase and net overseas migration.

Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia had the highest growth rates (2.16, 1.41 and 1.38 per cent respectively). New South Wales had a population growth rate of 0.99 per cent, which was lower than the national average of 1.29 per cent.

In 2001–02, Queensland gained more population through interstate migration than from natural increase or net overseas migration. Victoria was the only other State to gain from interstate migration. Conversely, most of Tasmania's population loss was through interstate migration (-1,691 persons). However, Tasmania has had positive population growth in the last two financial years despite having negative growth in the four years prior to this.

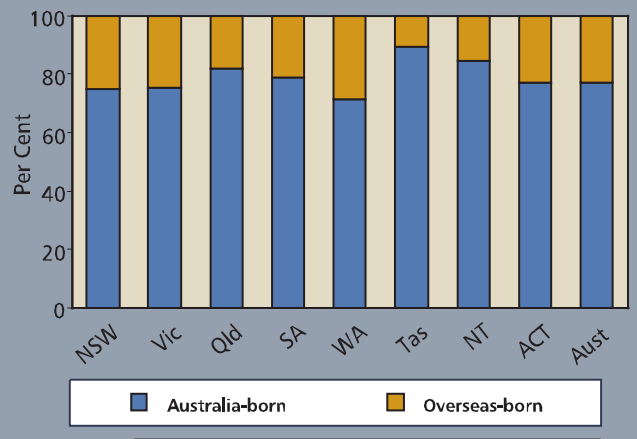
Note that in the figures provided below for the States and Territories, the difference between total population growth and the sum of natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration is due to intercensal discrepancy.

**Fig. 8-1: Overseas-born Population by State 2001 Census**



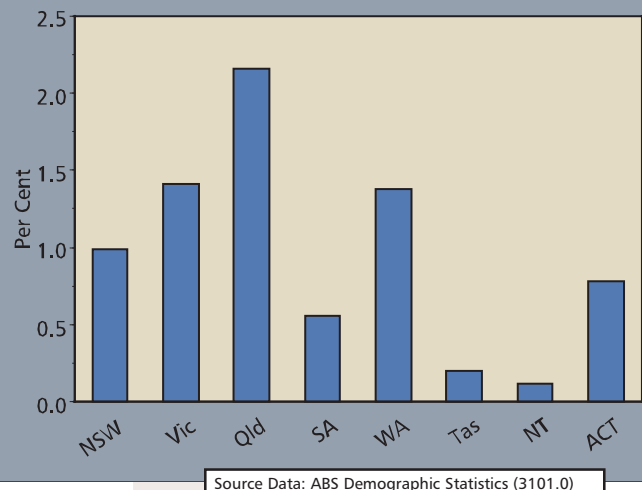
Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

**Fig. 8-2: Composition of State Populations by Birthplace 2001 Census**



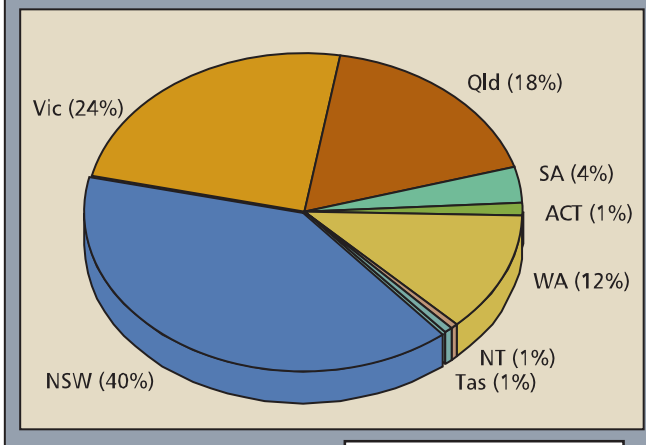
Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

**Fig. 8-3: Population Growth by State 2000–01**



Source Data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**Fig. 8-4: Settler Arrivals by State 2001-02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Immigration to the States

On arrival in Australia, settler arrivals are asked to indicate the State or Territory in which they intend to settle, although they are of course free to settle where they wish and may subsequently change their intended place of settlement.

In 2001-02, the number of settler arrivals in each State or Territory (with the percentage of total settler arrivals in brackets) was:

NSW	35,301 persons	(39.7%)
Victoria	21,374 persons	(24.0%)
Queensland	15,825 persons	(17.8%)
South Aust.	3,316 persons	(3.7%)
Western Aust.	10,954 persons	(12.3%)
Tasmania	589 persons	(0.7%)
NT	459 persons	(0.5%)
ACT	1,075 persons	(1.2%)

Of settler arrivals in 2001-02, more were female than male (51.6 and 48.4 per cent respectively). This was true of all States and Territories. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of women (60.1 per cent).

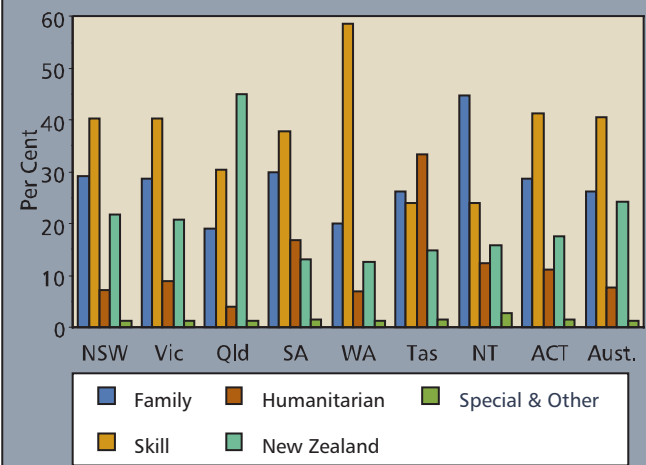
## Settler Arrivals by Migration Stream

The composition of the settler arrival intake within each State and Territory can vary greatly in terms of migration stream. The proportions of Family, Skill and Humanitarian arrivals to total settler arrivals in Australia were 26.3, 40.5 and 7.6 per cent respectively. In 2001-02, Northern Territory received the highest proportion of Family migrants (44.7 per cent). Relative to the other States and Territories, Queensland and Western Australia received the lowest proportions of Family migrants (19.1 and 20.0 per cent respectively). The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in Western Australia (58.7 per cent) and the lowest was in Tasmania (23.9 per cent). A very high proportion of settlers in Queensland were New Zealand citizens (45.0 per cent).

The four most populated States were the favoured destinations of settlers. New South Wales was the most popular State destination of Family settler arrivals during 2001-02, receiving 44.1 per cent of all Family migrants, followed by Victoria (26.4 per cent), Queensland (12.9 per cent) and Western Australia (9.4 per cent). Skill Stream settler arrivals intended to settle mostly in New South Wales (39.6 per cent of all Skill Stream settler arrivals), Victoria (23.8 per cent), Western Australia (17.8 per cent), and Queensland (13.3 per cent). Settlers entering on humanitarian grounds indicated a preference for New South Wales (37.4 per cent), Victoria (28.3 per cent), Western Australia (11.1 per cent) and Queensland (9.3 per cent).

Well over half of Family settler arrivals in each State and Territory were female. The Northern Territory had the largest proportion of female Family settler arrivals (71.7 per cent) and Tasmania the lowest (56.8 per cent). There were more male than female Skill Stream settler arrivals in each State and Territory. Male and female Humanitarian settler arrivals were fairly evenly distributed across all States and Territories.

**Fig. 8-5: Arrivals by Migration Stream by State 2001-02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Labour Force Profile

In 2001–02, New South Wales attracted the highest proportion of migrants who were in employment prior to arrival (49.1 per cent of total arrivals), followed by Victoria (49.0 per cent). Tasmania, with 34.5 per cent, attracted the lowest proportion of migrants in employment prior to arrival.

Queensland received the lowest proportion of settler arrivals not in employment prior to arrival, (2.8 per cent of total arrivals), followed by Western Australia (3.4 per cent). Tasmania received the highest proportions of settlers not in employment prior to arrival (13.6 per cent).

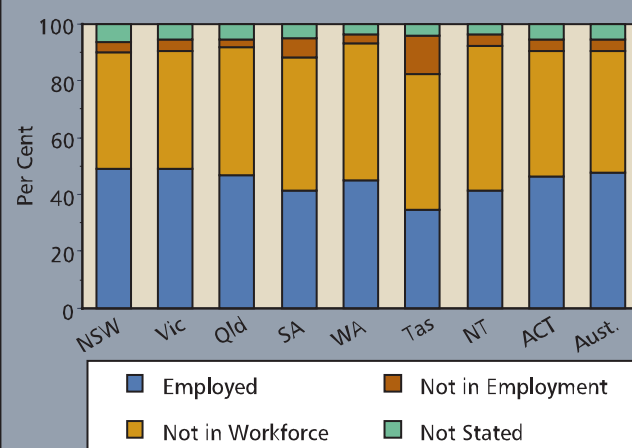
## Source Countries

The top five source countries for settler arrivals to Australia as a whole, in 2001–02, were New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

For the individual States and Territories the top three source countries were:

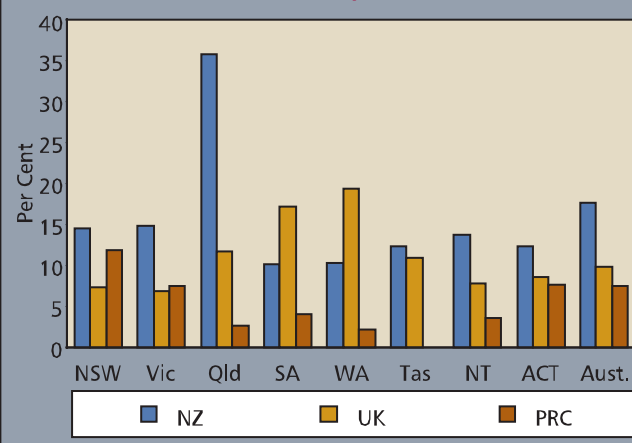
- NSW - New Zealand (5,103 persons), the PRC (4,214 persons) and the United Kingdom (2,577 persons);
- Vic - New Zealand (3,156 persons), India (1,835 persons) and the PRC (1,607 persons);
- Qld - New Zealand (5,669 persons), United Kingdom (1,850 persons) and South Africa (1,212 persons);
- SA - United Kingdom (572 persons), New Zealand (339 persons) and South Africa (241);
- WA - United Kingdom (2,112 persons), South Africa (1,471 persons) and Indonesia (1,132 persons);
- Tas - New Zealand (73 persons), Sudan (22 persons) and FRY (65 persons);
- NT - New Zealand (63 persons), Indonesia (40 persons) and Philippines (40 persons); and
- ACT - New Zealand (133 persons), the United Kingdom (92 persons) and the PRC (82 persons).

**Fig. 8-6: Labour Force Profile of Arrivals Prior to Arrival by State, 2001–02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-7: Distribution of Australia's Top 3 Source Countries by Total Arrivals to Each State, 2001–02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA