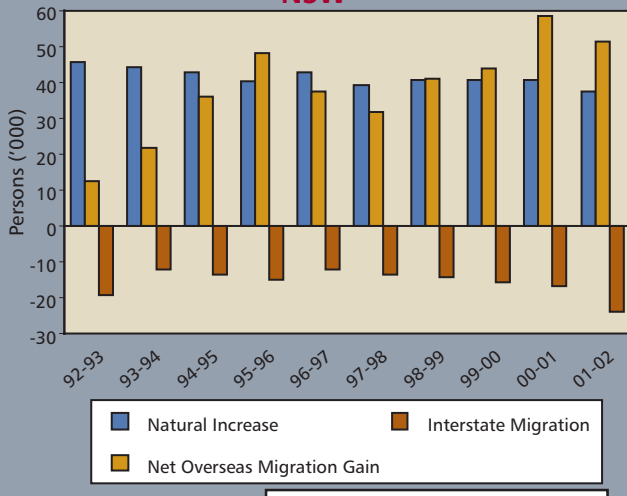


# New South Wales

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



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

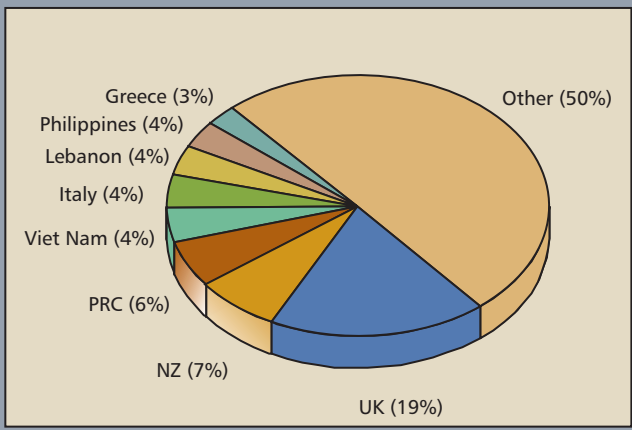
## Population Size and Change

At the 2001 Census, 33.7 per cent of Australia's population and 36.0 per cent of the overseas-born lived in New South Wales. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.1 per cent of Australia's total population and 24.8 per cent of the population of New South Wales.

In 2001–02, the population of New South Wales increased by 65,138 people, giving New South Wales a 0.99 per cent growth rate in that period. New South Wales is estimated to have gained 37,584 people through natural increase and 51,340 through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 23,786 people from net interstate migration.

Most New South Wales residents departing interstate went to Queensland (49.0 per cent of departures in 2001–02), Victoria (23.5 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (9.6 per cent). Interstate arrivals to New South Wales were largely from Queensland (40.5 per cent), Victoria (25.4 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (12.4 per cent).

**Fig. 8-9: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, NSW 2001 Census**



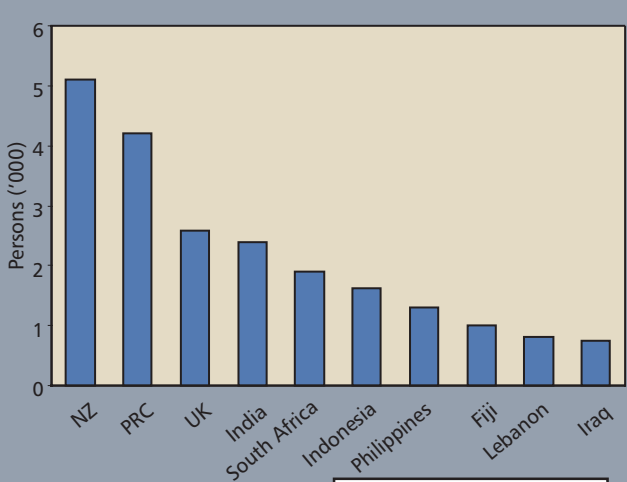
Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

## Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, persons from the United Kingdom accounted for 18.6 per cent of the overseas-born population of New South Wales. New Zealand, the PRC, Viet Nam, Italy and Lebanon were the next largest birthplace groups.

In 2001–02, the total number of settlers was 35,301. The top five source countries of new settler arrivals for New South Wales were New Zealand (14.5 per cent of arrivals in 2001–02), the PRC (11.9 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.3 per cent), India (6.8 per cent) and South Africa (5.4 per cent). This compares closely with the top source countries for Australia: New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

**Fig. 8-10: Top Ten Source Countries, NSW 2001–02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

There were more female settler arrivals (51.9 per cent) than male (48.1 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was fairly evenly balanced. Exceptions included Thailand (73.1 per cent female), Viet Nam (70.2 per cent female), Bosnia-Herzegovina (64.1 per cent female), the Philippines (62.7 per cent female) and the United Kingdom (41.8 per cent female).

## 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 years before 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, numbers have varied between 30,000 and 40,000.

Of the 35,301 arrivals in New South Wales in 2001–02, Skill Stream settler arrivals accounted for 40.4 per cent. Family stream arrivals accounted for 29.2 per cent.

Humanitarian Program settler arrivals were 7.1 per cent.

Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (61.6 per cent) but represented less than half of entrants in the Skill Stream (47.2 per cent) and New Zealand citizens (48.7 per cent). Females accounted for 48.8 per cent of the Humanitarian Program.

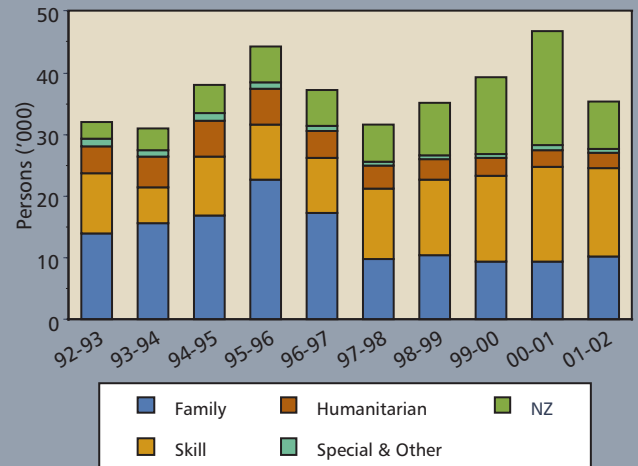
## Family Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 10,297 Family settler arrivals in 2001–02.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in the PRC (17.2 per cent of the total), the United Kingdom (8.1 per cent), Lebanon (7.0 per cent), the Philippines (6.4 per cent), and Viet Nam (5.7 per cent).

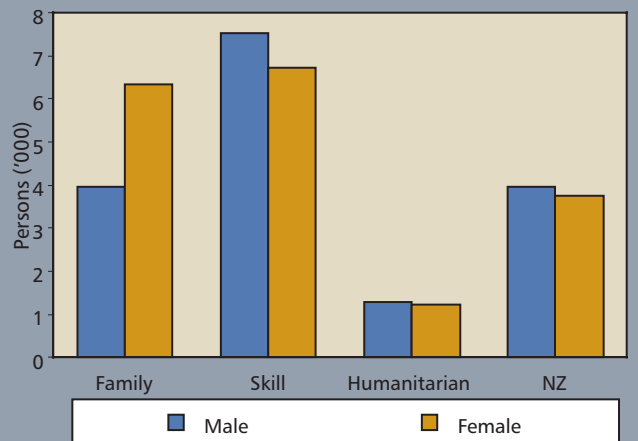
About two-thirds of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2001–02 entered either on Spouse or Spouse Provisional visa categories (69.5 per cent). Fiances accounted for 14.9 per cent of Family Stream visas, Dependent Child (6.3 per cent) and Last Remaining Relative Sibling (1.9 per cent).

Fig. 8-11: Settler Arrivals by Stream, NSW



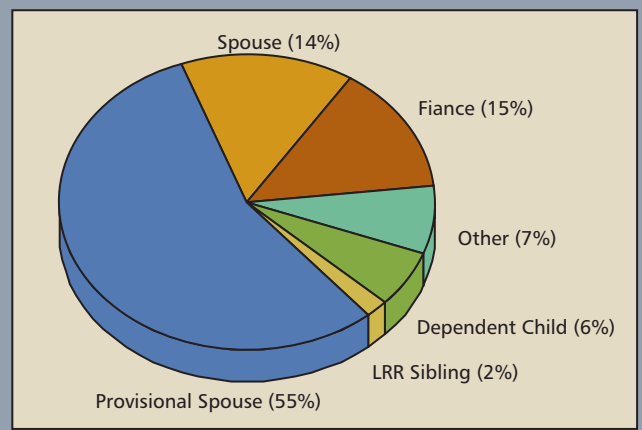
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-12: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NSW



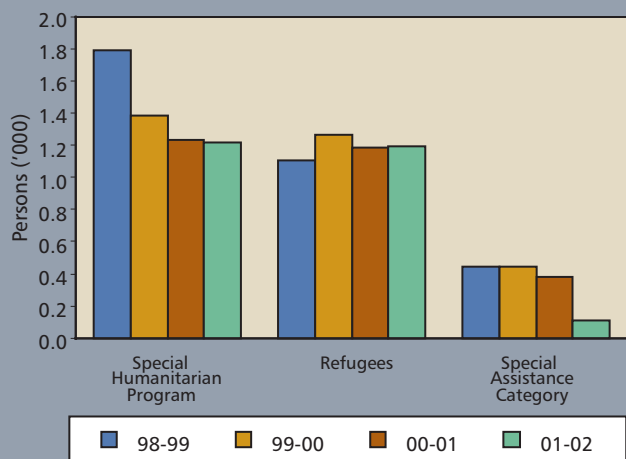
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-13: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-14: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

### Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, New South Wales received 2,519 Humanitarian settler arrivals. Of these, 1,193 people (47.4 per cent) were accepted as Refugees, 109 people (4.3 per cent) under the Special Assistance Category and 1,217 (48.3 per cent) people under the Special Humanitarian Program.

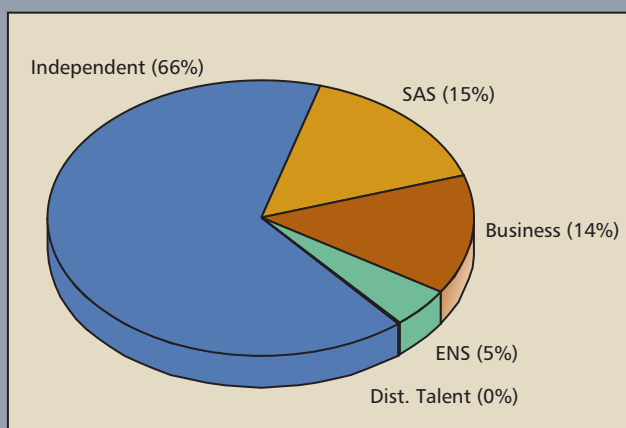
Of those settling in New South Wales under the Humanitarian Program, 18.5 per cent were born in Iraq, 17.3 per cent in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, 11.5 per cent in Croatia and 10.2 per cent in the Sudan.

### Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 14,267 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2001–02. Some 9,356 people entered under the Independent visa category. Business settler arrivals accounted for 2,004 people, the Employer Nomination Scheme for 668 people and Distinguished Talents for 29 people. The category of Skilled-Australian Sponsored accounted for a further 2,210 people.

Over half of all Skill Stream settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in five countries: the PRC (14.5 per cent), India (12.4 per cent), South Africa (11.3 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.5 per cent) and Indonesia (9.4 per cent).

**Fig. 8-15: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW, 2001–02**



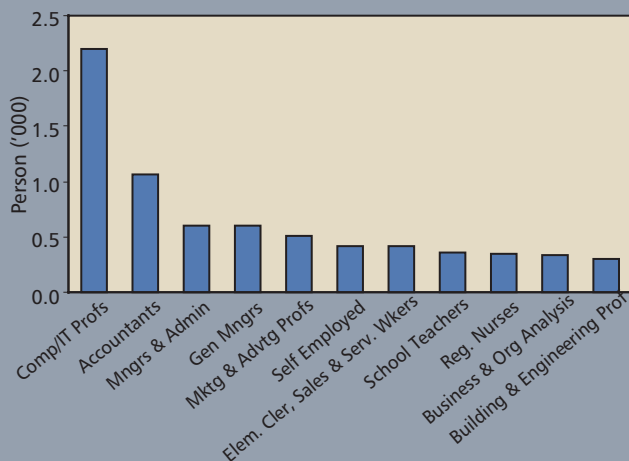
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

### Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for New South Wales were computer professionals (2,201 persons), accountants (1,060 persons), managers and administrators (608 persons), general managers (603 persons) and marketing and advertising professionals (511 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2001–02 were computer professionals (4,661 persons), accountants (2,231 persons), general managers (1,812 persons), managers and administrators (1,599) and registered nurses (1,016).

**Fig. 8-16: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NSW, 2001–02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2001–02, 40.8 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 (74.8 per cent). A further 12.4 per cent were semi-skilled, 5.9 per cent unskilled and 6.9 per cent not in employment. Persons born overseas made up 27.5 per cent of the New South Wales labour force which was above the Australian proportion of 24.6 per cent.

## Unemployment Rates

In August 2002, migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 9.2 per cent of the State's employed persons and 7.0 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 18.1 per cent of the State's employed and 24.3 per cent of the unemployed.

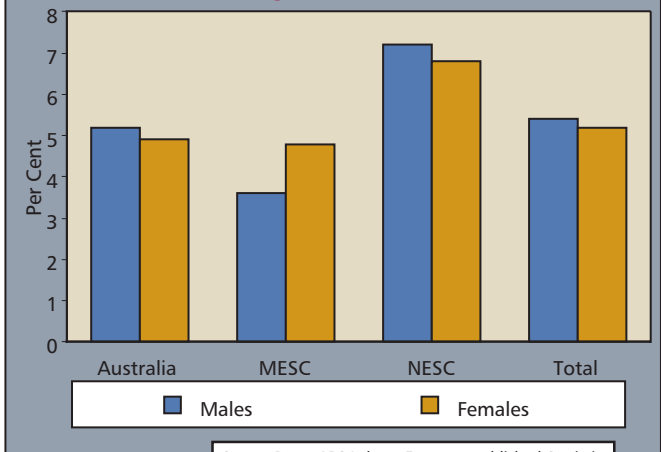
New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.4 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.0 per cent. Australian-born persons in New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.1 per cent, NESC-born 7.0 per cent and MESC-born 4.1 per cent.

Unemployment rates were higher for men than for women (5.4 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively). However, the opposite was the case for the MESC-born (3.6 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively).

## Overseas Visitor Arrivals

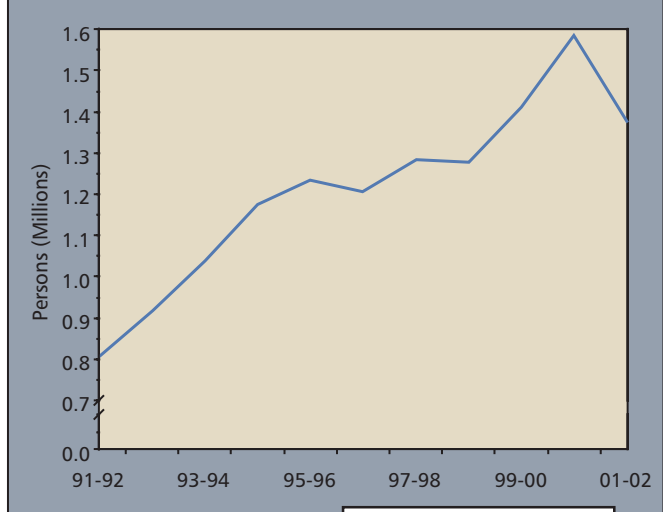
In 2001–02, New South Wales attracted 1.37 million visitors or 41.2 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The number of overseas visitor arrivals to New South Wales in 2001–02 was 2.5 per cent lower than in 1999–2000.

**Fig. 8-17: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NSW August 2002**



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, unpublished Statistics

**Fig. 8-18: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NSW**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA