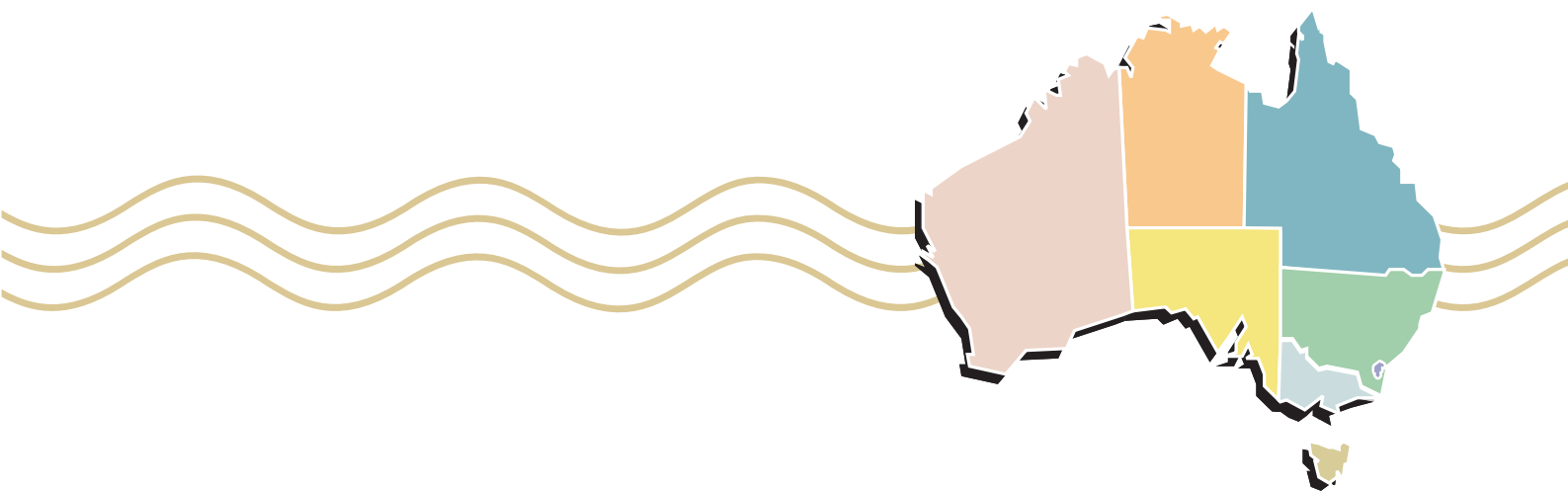


Chapter 8

Migration Flows to the States

- At 30 June 2003, 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 a high of 47.2 per cent in Tasmania.
- In 2002-03, Queensland followed by Western Australia and Victoria had the highest population growth rates.
- In 2003-04, New South Wales received the highest number of settler arrivals, followed by Victoria and Queensland. 79.6 per cent of all settler arrivals went to these three States.
- At 36 per cent, the New South Wales' share of total settler arrivals to Australia in 2003-04 was the smallest since 1983-84. Although there was a marked decrease in New South Wales settler arrivals compared to three years ago, there have been rises in all the other States and Territories.
- Northern Territory received the highest proportion of Family settler arrivals (38.3 per cent of total) in 2003-04. The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in Western Australia (63.9 per cent of all settlers to Western Australia) while Queensland had the highest proportion of New Zealand citizens (39.1 per cent of all settlers to Queensland).



Immigration to the States

State Distribution of Population

At 30 June 2003, over three quarters of Australia's population lived in three States: New South Wales (33.6 per cent), Victoria (24.7 per cent) and Queensland (19.1 per cent).

The remaining 22.6 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 a high of 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 a high 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

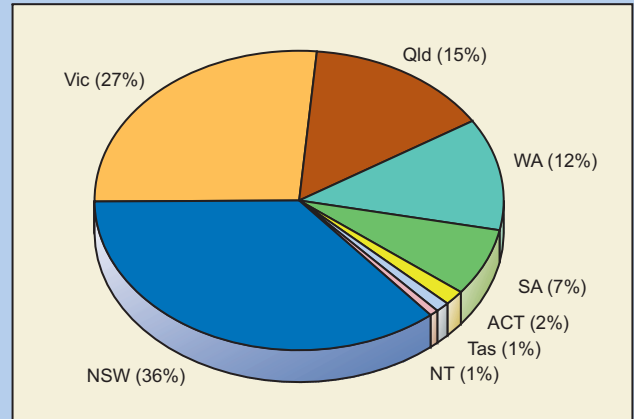
Except for the Northern Territory, all State and Territory populations have increased in the twelve months to June 2003. Apart from Queensland and Tasmania, this increase was mainly through natural increase and net overseas migration. The Northern Territory population had a decrease in net interstate migration larger than natural increase and net overseas migration.

Queensland and Western Australia had the highest growth rates (2.43 and 1.32 per cent respectively). The Australian Capital Territory had a population growth rate of 0.58 per cent, which was lower than the national average of 1.18 per cent.

In 2002-03, Queensland gained more population through interstate migration than from natural increase or net overseas migration. Victoria and Tasmania were the only other States to gain from interstate migration. Conversely, New South Wales lost population through interstate migration (-31,790 persons).

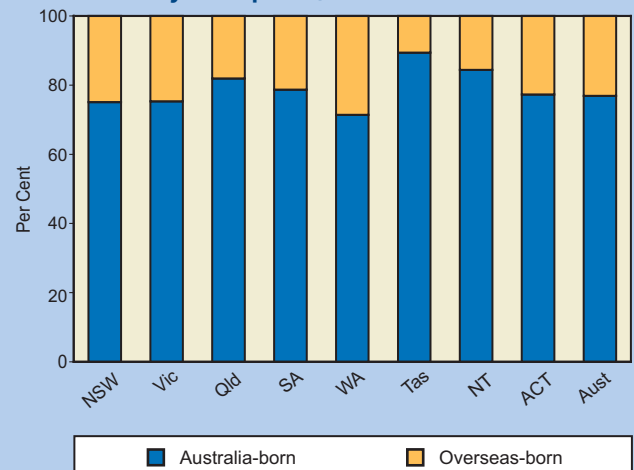
Note that in the figures provided later for the States and Territories, the difference between total population growth and the sum of natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration is due to intercensal discrepancy.

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



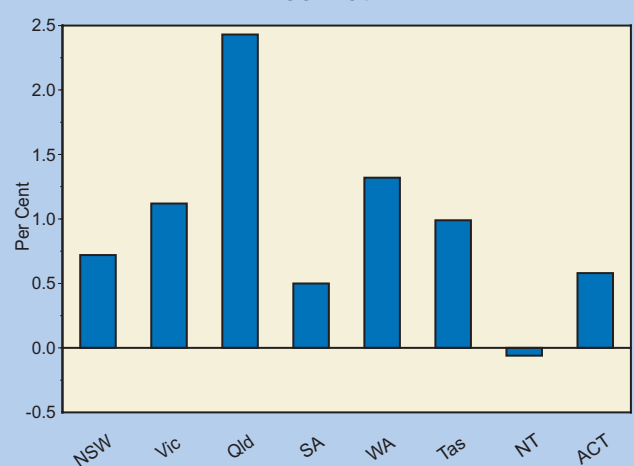
Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

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



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

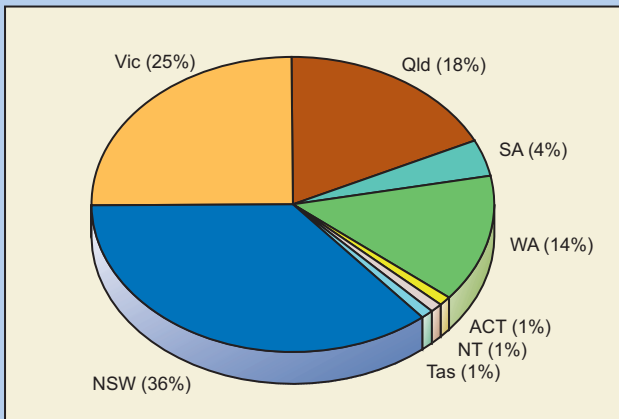
Fig. 8-3: Population Growth by State 2002-03



Source Data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

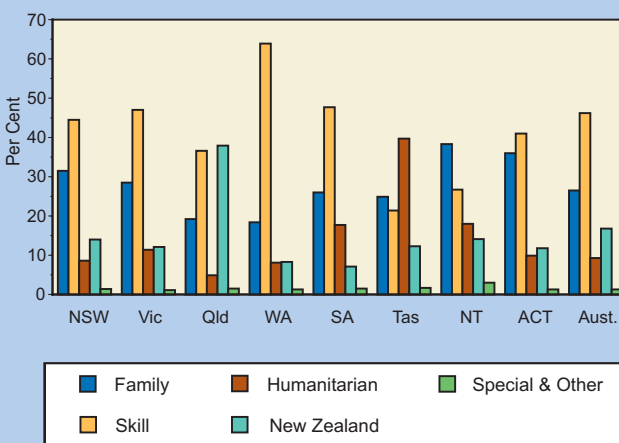
Immigration to the States

Fig. 8-4: Settler Arrivals by State 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-5: Arrivals by Migration Stream by State, 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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

In 2003-04, the number of settler arrivals in each State or Territory (with the percentage of total settler arrivals in brackets) was:

NSW	40,561 persons	(36.3%)
Victoria	28,028 persons	(25.1%)
Queensland	20,284 persons	(18.2%)
South Aust.	4,773 persons	(4.3%)
Western Aust.	15,411 persons	(13.8%)
Tasmania	884 persons	(0.8%)
NT	596 persons	(0.5%)
ACT	1,050 persons	(0.9%)

Of settler arrivals in 2003-04, more were female than male (51.8 and 48.2 per cent respectively). This was true of all States and Territories. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of women (56.5 per cent).

At 36 per cent, the New South Wales' share of total settler arrivals to Australia in 2003-04 was the smallest since 1983-84. Although there was a marked decrease in New South Wales settler arrivals compared to three years ago, there have been rises in all the other States and Territories.

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 26.5, 46.2 and 9.3 per cent respectively. The remainder was made up of non-program migration, mainly New Zealand citizens. In 2003-04, Northern Territory received the highest proportion of Family migrants (38.3 per cent). Relative to the other States and Territories, Queensland and Western Australia received the lowest proportions of Family migrants (19.1 and 18.4 per cent respectively). The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in Western Australia (63.9 per cent) and the lowest was in Tasmania (21.3 per cent). A very high proportion of settlers in Queensland were New Zealand citizens (37.8 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 2003-04, receiving 43.2 per cent of all Family migrants, followed by Victoria (27.0 per cent), Queensland (13.2 per cent) and Western Australia (9.6 per cent). Skill Stream settler arrivals intended to settle mostly in New South Wales (35.0

per cent of all Skill Stream settler arrivals), Victoria (25.5 per cent), Western Australia (19.12 per cent), and Queensland (14.4 per cent). Settlers entering on humanitarian grounds went to New South Wales (33.9 per cent), Victoria (30.9 per cent), Western Australia (12.0 per cent) and Queensland (9.6 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 (67.1 per cent) and South Australia the lowest (60.0 per cent). There were more male than female Skill Stream settler arrivals in each State and Territory, except for the Northern Territory where there were slightly more females than males. Male and female Humanitarian settler arrivals were fairly evenly distributed across most States and Territories except for the Australian Capital Territory where there were more males than female humanitarian settler arrivals (60.5 per cent).

Labour Force Profile

In 2003–04, New South Wales attracted the highest proportion of migrants who were in employment prior to arrival (50.6 per cent of total arrivals), followed by Queensland (49.6 per cent). Tasmania, with 34.7 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, (2.3 per cent of total arrivals). Tasmania received the highest proportions of settlers not in employment prior to arrival (9.3 per cent).

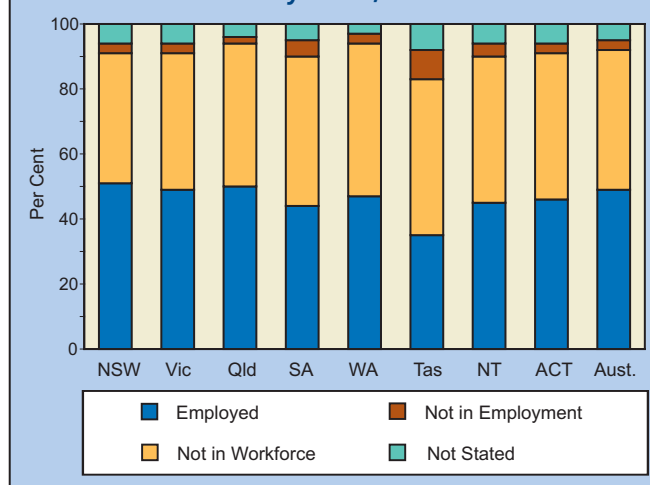
Source Countries

The top five source countries for settler arrivals to Australia as a whole, in 2003–04, were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and South Africa.

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

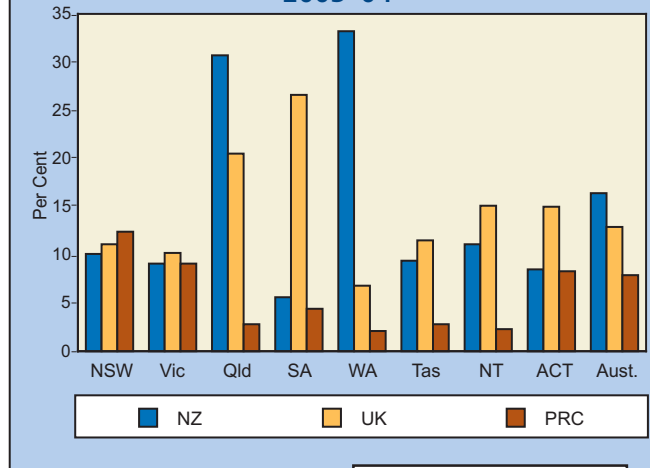
- NSW - the PRC (5,010 persons), the United Kingdom (4,519 persons), and New Zealand (4,088 persons);
- Vic - India (3,236 persons), the United Kingdom (2,854 persons), and New Zealand (2,549 persons);
- Qld - New Zealand (6,231 persons), the United Kingdom (4,160 persons), and South Africa (1,304 persons);
- SA - the United Kingdom (1,269 persons), Sudan (363 persons) and South Africa (317);
- WA - the United Kingdom (5,120 persons), South Africa (1,550 persons) and New Zealand (1,046 persons);
- Tas - Sudan (172 persons), the United Kingdom (102 persons), and New Zealand (83 persons);
- NT - the United Kingdom (90 persons), New Zealand (66 persons), and the Philippines (53 persons); and
- ACT - the United Kingdom (158 persons), India (115 persons), and New Zealand (89 persons).

Fig. 8-6: Labour Force Profile of Arrivals Prior to Arrival by State, 2003–04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-7: Distribution of Australia's Top 3 Source Countries by Total Arrivals to Each State 2003–04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA