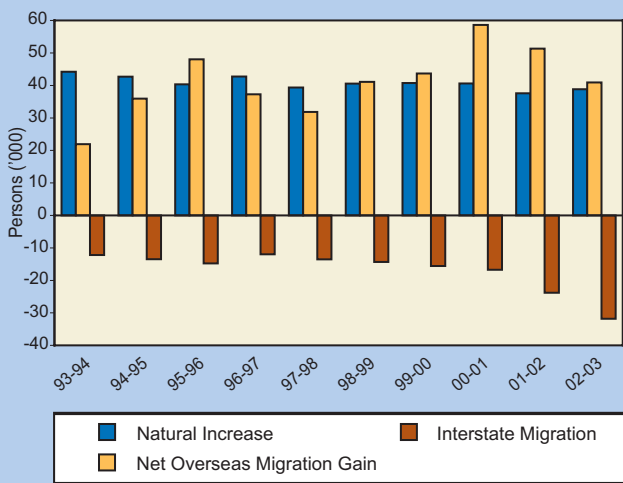


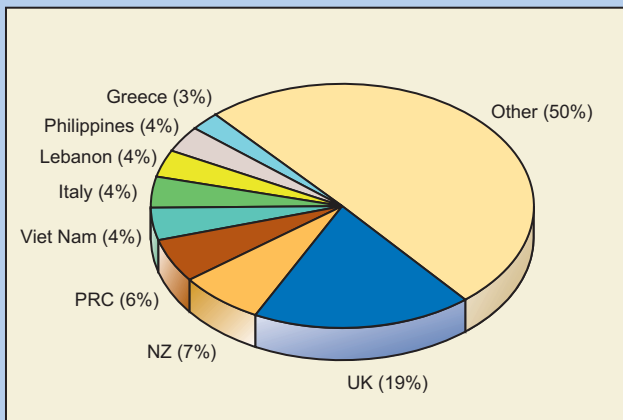
New South Wales

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



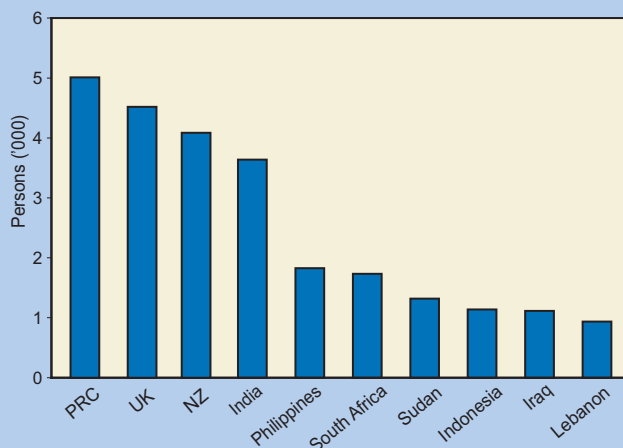
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

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



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Fig. 8-10: Top Ten Source Countries, NSW 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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 2002-03, the population of New South Wales increased by 47,943 people, giving New South Wales a 0.72 per cent growth rate in that period. New South Wales is estimated to have gained 38,814 people through natural increase and 40,919 through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 31,790 people from net interstate migration.

The New South Wales' share of total settler arrivals to Australia in 2003-04 was 36 per cent, which was the smallest since 1983-84. Just over 40,000 people arrived and settled in New South Wales in 2003-04, down nearly 7,000 from the 2000-01 total of 46,745. This decrease is in line with the Australian Government's efforts to encourage migrants to settle where they are most needed. 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.

Most New South Wales residents departing interstate went to Queensland (51.1 per cent of departures in 2002-03), Victoria (22.0 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (8.9 per cent). Interstate arrivals to New South Wales were largely from Queensland (40.6 per cent), Victoria (25.9 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (12.2 per cent).

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 2003-04, the total number of settlers was 40,561. The top five source countries of new settler arrivals for New South Wales were the PRC (12.4 per cent), the United Kingdom (11.1 per cent), New Zealand (10.1 per cent), India (9.0 per cent) and the Philippines (4.5 per cent). This compares closely with the top source countries for Australia: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and South Africa.

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. Some exceptions included Thailand (77.8 per cent female), Japan (67.2 per cent female) and Viet Nam (64.9 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 gradually increased.

Of the 40,561 arrivals in New South Wales in 2003–04, Skill Stream settler arrivals accounted for 44.5 per cent. Family Stream arrivals accounted for 31.5 per cent. Humanitarian Program settler arrivals were 8.6 per cent.

Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (60.1 per cent) but represented less than half of entrants in the Skill Stream (47.4 per cent) and New Zealand citizens (49.0 per cent). Females accounted for 50.5 per cent of the Humanitarian Program arrivals.

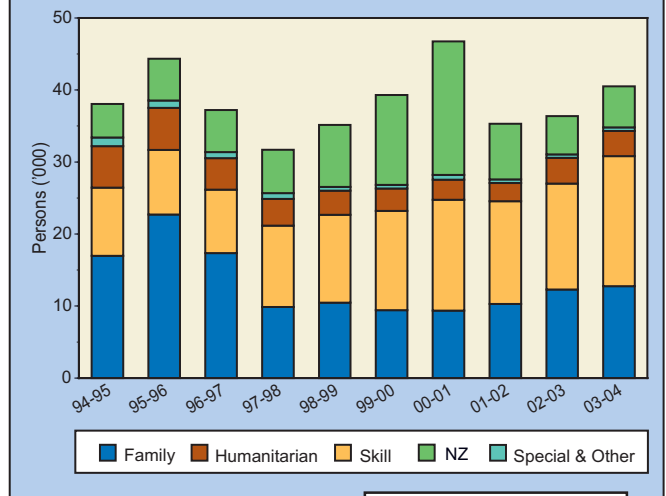
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 12,766 Family settler arrivals in 2003–04.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in the PRC (17.6 per cent of the total), the United Kingdom (8.4 per cent), the Philippines (7.8 per cent), Lebanon (6.3 per cent), and India (6.1 per cent).

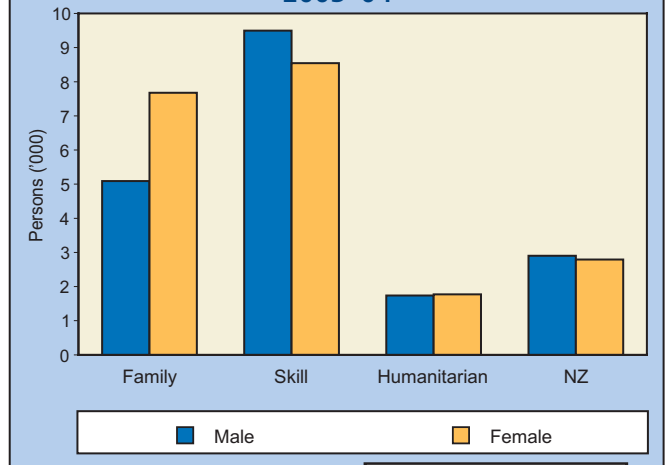
About two-thirds of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2003–04 entered either on Spouse or Spouse Provisional visas (63 per cent). Fiances accounted for 15 per cent of Family Stream visas, Parents (10 per cent) and Dependent Child (6 per cent).

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



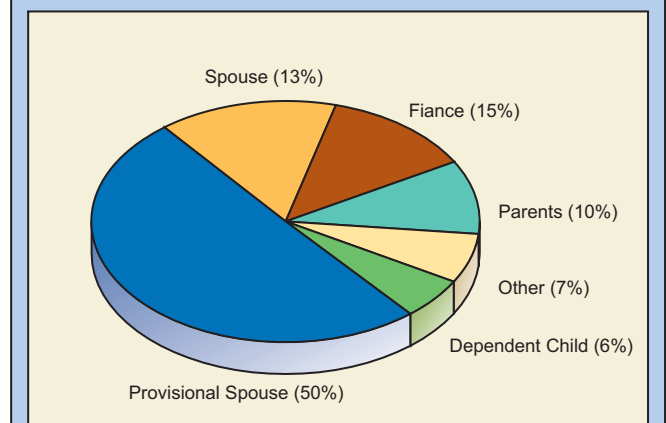
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-12: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NSW 2003–04



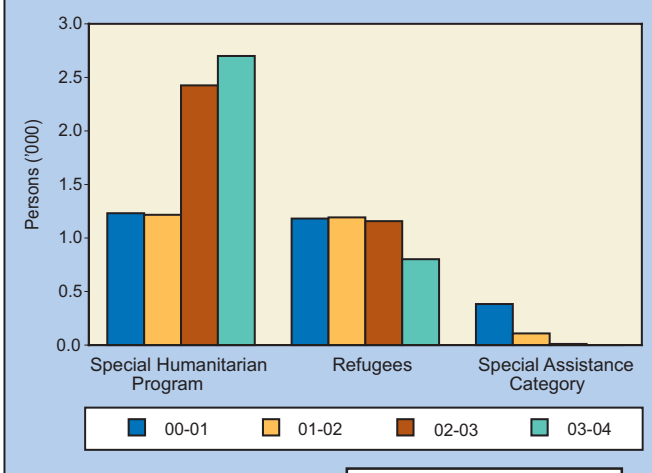
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-13: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2003–04



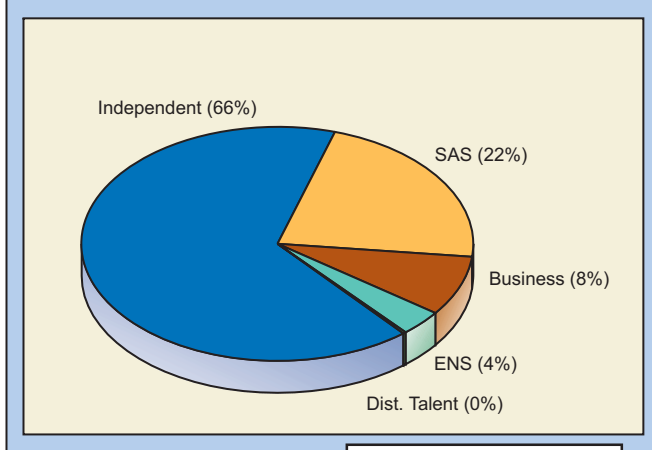
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



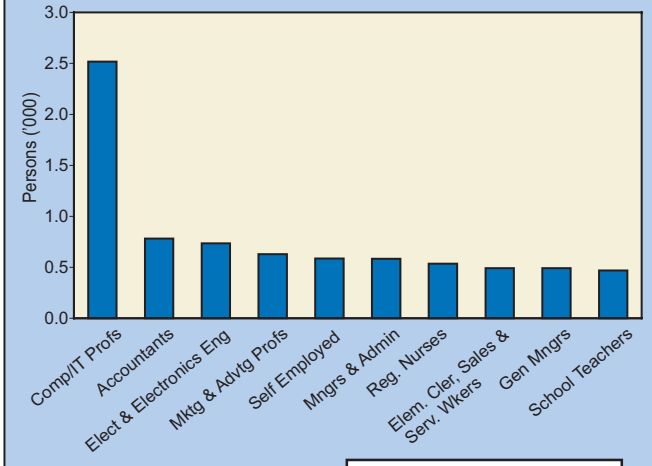
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-15: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-16: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NSW 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, New South Wales received 3,507 Humanitarian settler arrivals. Of these, 802 people (22.9 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 2,705 (77.1 per cent) people under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in New South Wales under the Humanitarian Program, 36.7 per cent were born in the Sudan, 24.1 per cent in Iraq and 11.1 per cent in Afghanistan.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 18,040 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2003-04. Some 11,880 people entered under the Independent visa category. Business settler arrivals accounted for 1,499 people, the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) for 643 people and Distinguished Talent for 43 people. The category of Skilled-Australian Sponsored accounted for a further 3,975 people.

Over half of all Skill Stream settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in five countries: the United Kingdom (17.2 per cent), India (15.3 per cent), the PRC (14.5 per cent), South Africa (8.1 per cent), and Indonesia (4.2 per cent).

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for New South Wales were computer professionals (2,517 persons), accountants (781 persons), electrical & electronics engineers (735 persons), marketing and advertising professionals (629 persons) and managers and administrators (584 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2003-04 were computer professionals (5,105 persons), accountants (1,867 persons), managers and administrators (1,840 persons), electrical and electronics engineers (1,679) and registered nurses (1,582).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2003–04, 40.1 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 (78.4 per cent). A further 11.6 per cent were semi-skilled, 4.8 per cent unskilled and 5.2 per cent not in employment. Persons born overseas made up 28.2 per cent of the New South Wales labour force which was above the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

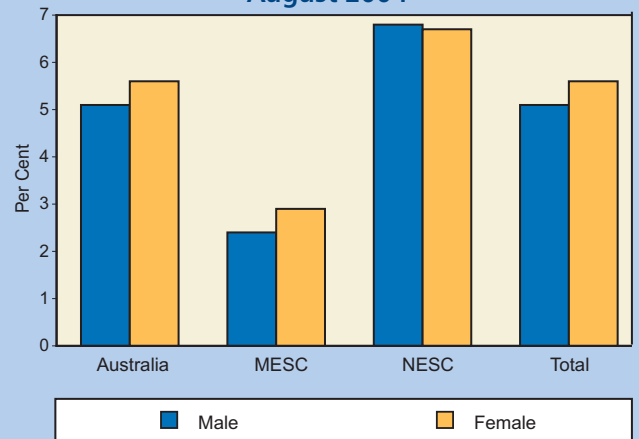
In August 2004, migrants from the MESC accounted for 8.8 per cent of the State's employed persons and 6.4 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from NESC accounted for 19.6 per cent of the State's employed and 18.6 per cent of the unemployed.

New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.2 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 5.4 per cent. Australian-born persons in New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.4 per cent, NESC-born 4.9 per cent and MESC-born 3.8 per cent.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

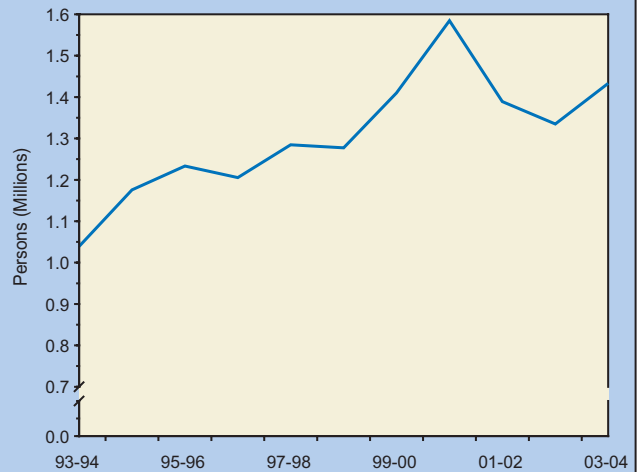
In 2003–04, New South Wales attracted 1.43 million visitors or 40.6 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The number of overseas visitor arrivals to New South Wales in 2003–04 was 7.4 per cent higher than in 2002-03.

Fig. 8-17: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NSW August 2004



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, Unpublished Statistics

Fig. 8-18: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NSW



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA