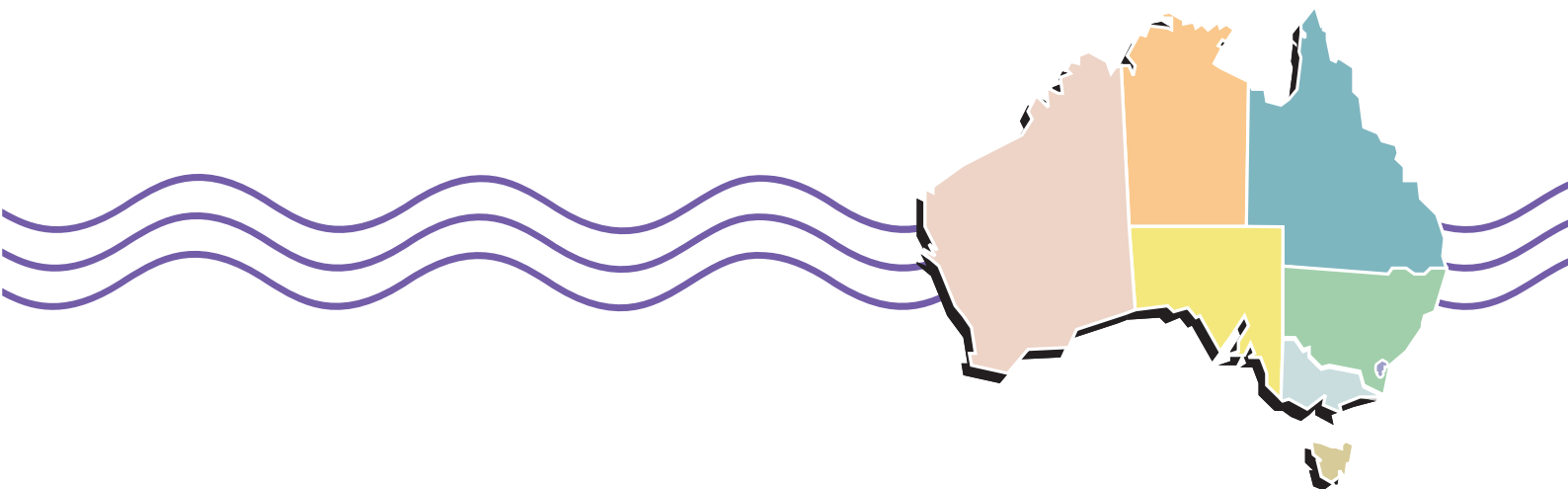


## Chapter 8

### Migration Flows to the States

- At 30 June 2005, 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 2004-05, Queensland followed by Western Australia and Victoria had the highest population growth rates.
- In the same year New South Wales received the highest number, at just over a third, of settler arrivals, followed by Victoria and Queensland. 79.5 per cent of all migrants went to these three States.
- The Northern Territory received the highest proportion of Family migrants (37.8 per cent of total arrivals to that state) in 2004-05. The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in Western Australia (56.2 per cent) while Queensland had the highest proportion of New Zealand citizens (41.7 per cent of all settlers to Queensland).



# Immigration to the States

## State Distribution of Population

At 30 June 2005, over three quarters of Australia's population lived in three States: New South Wales (33.3 per cent), Victoria (24.7 per cent) and Queensland (19.5 per cent).

The remaining 22.5 per cent lived in Western Australia (9.9 per cent), South Australia (7.6 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). New South Wales, followed by Victoria, has the largest proportion of overseas born people in its population, as show in Figure 8-1.

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 high proportions of New Zealand citizens (21.1, 12.7 and 9.1 per cent respectively); South Australia and Victoria have above average proportions 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

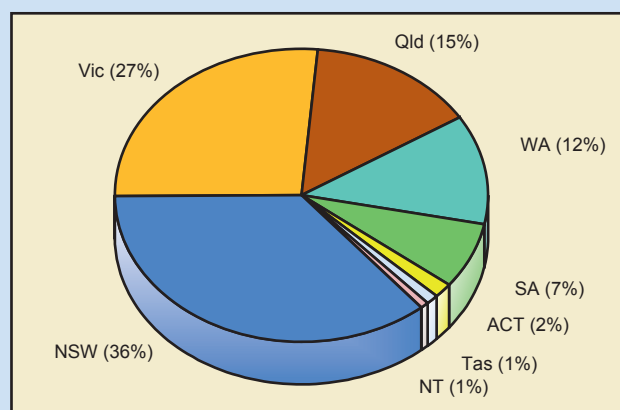
All State and Territory populations are estimated to have increased in the twelve months to June 2005.

Queensland and Western Australia had the highest growth rates (1.95 and 1.62 per cent respectively). The Australian Capital Territory had a population growth rate of 0.32 per cent which was lower than the national average of 1.18 per cent.

In 2004–05, Queensland is estimated to have gained more population through interstate migration than from natural increase or net overseas migration. Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory were the only other States to gain from interstate migration. Conversely, New South Wales' loss of population was through interstate migration (25,695 persons).

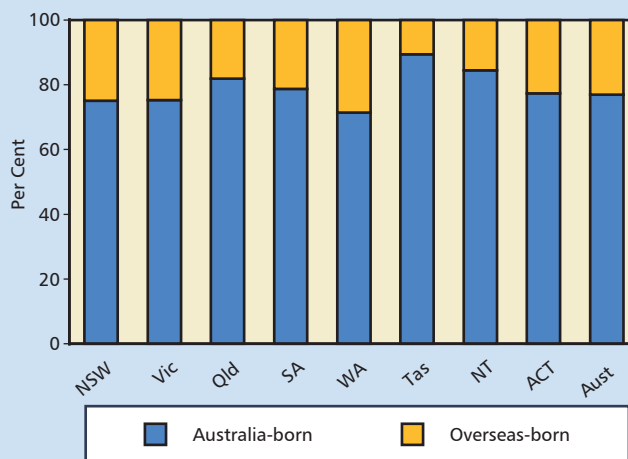
Note that in the figures provided below for the States and Territories, the difference between total population growth and the sum of natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration is due to intercensal discrepancy.

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



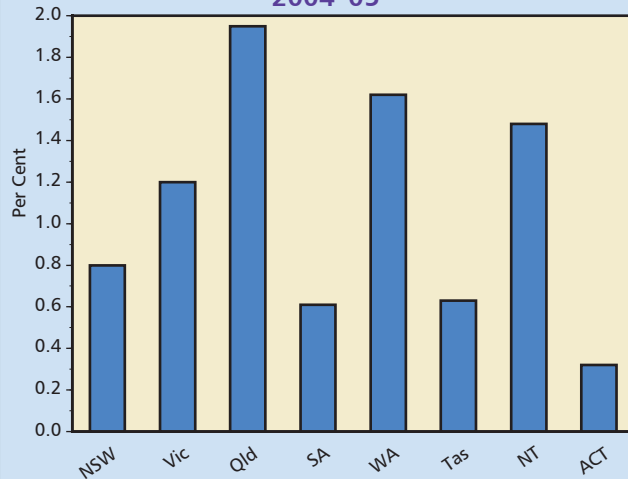
Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

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



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

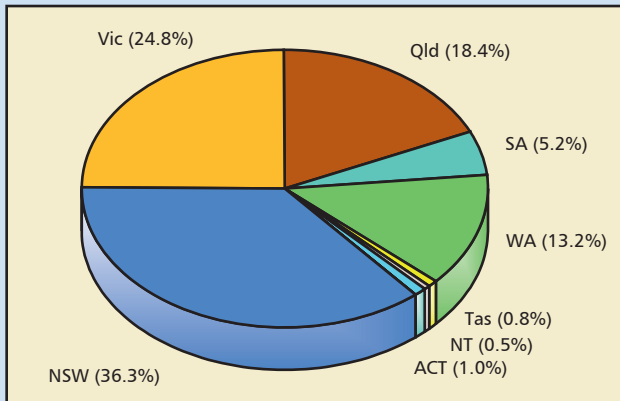
**Fig. 8-3: Population Growth by State 2004–05**



Source Data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

## Immigration to the States

**Fig. 8-4: Settler Arrivals by State 2004–05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

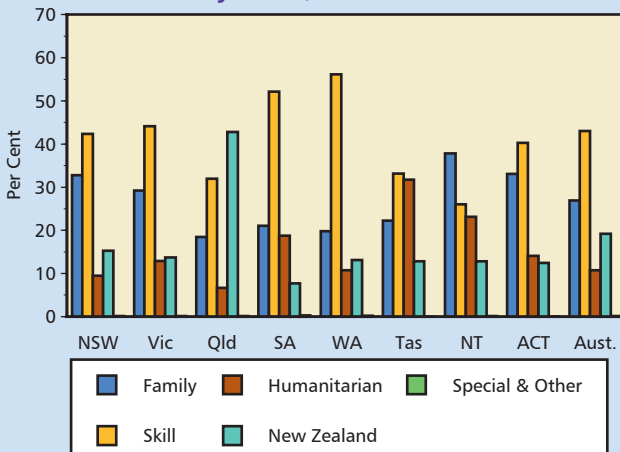
On arrival in Australia, settler arrivals are asked to indicate the State or Territory in which they intend to settle, although they are of course free to settle where they wish and may subsequently change their intended place of settlement.

In 2004–05, the number of settler arrivals intending to settle in each State or Territory (with the percentage of total settler arrivals in brackets) was:

NSW	44,746 persons	(36.3%)
Victoria	30,581 persons	(24.8%)
Queensland	22,660 persons	(18.4%)
South Aust.	6,364 persons	(5.2%)
Western Aust.	16,318 persons	(13.2%)
Tasmania	944 persons	(0.8%)
NT	592 persons	(0.5%)
ACT	1,217 persons	(1.0%)

Of settler arrivals in 2004–05, more were female than male (51.8 and 48.2 per cent respectively). This was true of all States and Territories with the exception of South Australia where 50.1 per cent of the intake was male. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of women (53.9 per cent).

**Fig. 8-5: Arrivals by Migration Stream by State, 2004–05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## 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 26.9, 43.0 and 10.7 per cent respectively. The remainder was made up of non-program migration, mainly New Zealand citizens. In 2004–05, Northern Territory received the highest proportion of Family migrants (37.8 per cent). Relative to the other States and Territories, Queensland and Western Australia received the lowest proportions of Family migrants (18.5 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in Western Australia (56.2 per cent) and the lowest was in Northern Territory (26.0 per cent). A very high proportion of settlers in Queensland were New Zealand citizens (41.7 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 2004–05, receiving 44.2 per cent of all Family migrants, followed by Victoria (26.9 per cent), Queensland (12.6 per cent) and Western Australia (9.7 per cent). Skill Stream settler arrivals intended to settle mostly in New South Wales (35.7 per cent of all Skill Stream settler arrivals), Victoria (25.4 per cent), Western Australia (17.3 per cent), and Queensland (13.6 per cent). Settlers entering on humanitarian grounds indicated a preference for New South Wales (32.0 per cent), Victoria (29.7 per cent), Western Australia (13.2 per cent) and Queensland (11.4 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 (67.0 per cent) and Tasmania the lowest (59.5 per cent). There were more male than female Skill Stream settler arrivals in each State and Territory, except for the Australian Capital Territory where there were slightly more females than males. There were more male than female Humanitarian settler arrivals in each State and Territory, the largest being Northern Territory (62.0 per cent).

### Labour Force Profile

In 2004–05, 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 Queensland (48.6 per cent). Tasmania, with 39.2 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, (2.6 per cent of total arrivals). Tasmania received the highest proportion of settlers not in employment prior to arrival (6.1 per cent).

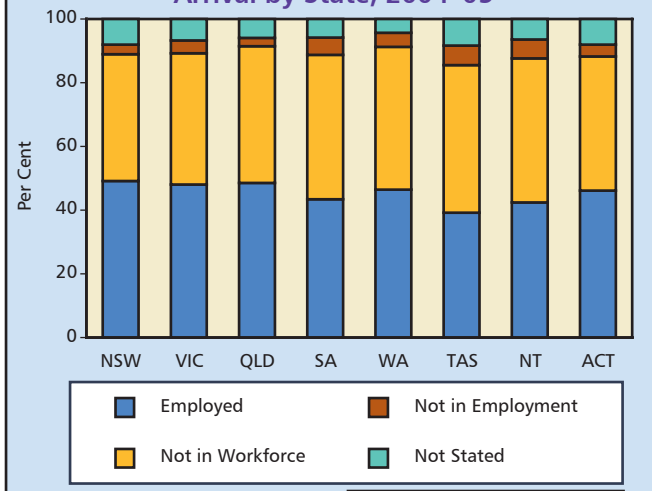
### Source Countries

The top five source countries for settler arrivals to Australia as a whole, in 2004–05, were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and Sudan.

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

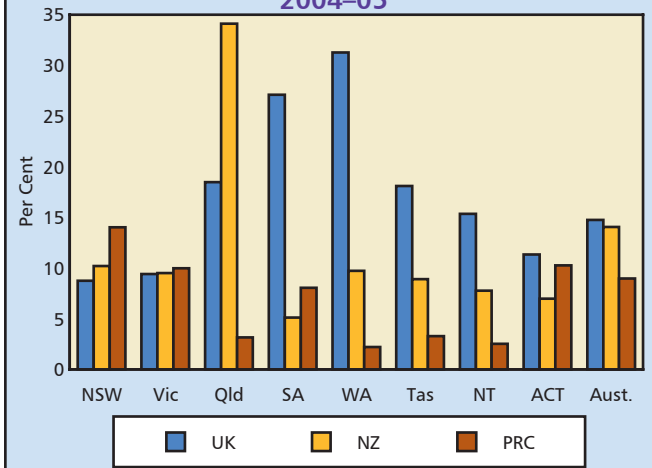
- NSW - the PRC (6,273 persons), New Zealand (4,567 persons), and India (4,156 persons);
- Vic - India (3,491 persons), the PRC (3,059 persons), and New Zealand (2,912 persons);
- Qld - New Zealand (7,736 persons), United Kingdom (4,189 persons), and South Africa (1,048 persons);
- SA - United Kingdom (1,725 persons), the PRC (513 persons) and Sudan (407 persons);
- WA - United Kingdom (5,106 persons), New Zealand (1,588 persons) and South Africa (1,178 persons);
- Tas - Sudan (172 persons), United Kingdom (171 persons), and New Zealand (84 persons);
- NT - United Kingdom (91 persons), Sudan (67 persons), and Philippines (48 persons); and
- ACT - United Kingdom (138 persons), the PRC (125 persons), and India (112 persons).

**Fig. 8-6: Labour Force Profile of Arrivals Prior to Arrival by State, 2004–05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-7: Distribution of Australia's Top 3 Source Countries by Total Arrivals to Each State 2004–05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA