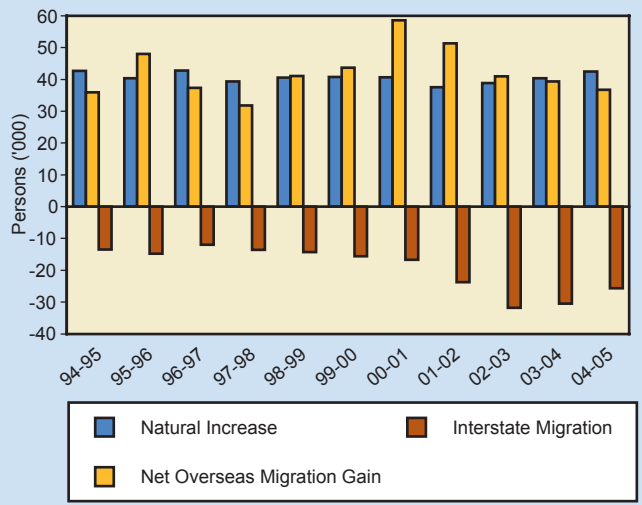


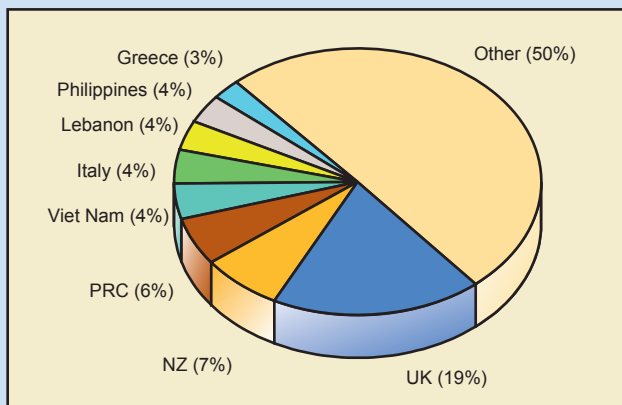
New South Wales

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



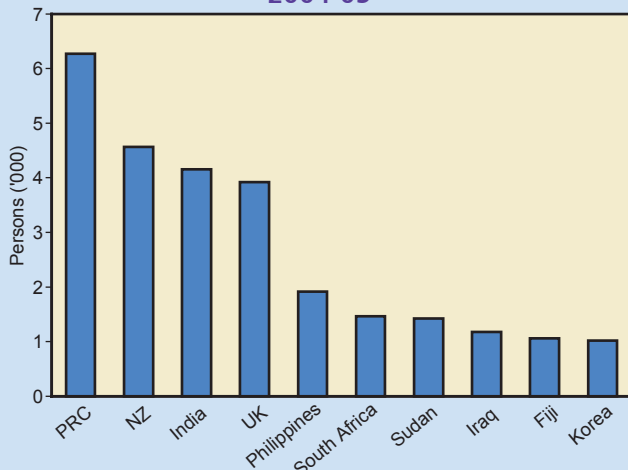
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

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 2004-05



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 2004–05, the population of New South Wales increased by 53,458 people, giving New South Wales a 0.80 per cent growth rate in that period. New South Wales is estimated to have gained 42,465 people through natural increase and 36,688 through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 25,695 people from net interstate migration.

Most New South Wales residents departing interstate went to Queensland (49.4 per cent of departures in 2004–05), Victoria (22.4 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (9.4 per cent). Interstate arrivals to New South Wales were largely from Queensland (40.4 per cent), Victoria (26.6 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (12.3 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, Vietnam, Italy and Lebanon were the next largest birthplace groups.

In 2004–05, the total number of settlers was 44,746. The top five source countries of new settler arrivals for New South Wales were the PRC (14.0 per cent), New Zealand (10.2 per cent), India (9.3 per cent), the United Kingdom (8.8 per cent) and the Philippines (4.3 per cent). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and Sudan.

There were more female settler arrivals (52.4 per cent) than male (47.6 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was fairly evenly balanced. Some exceptions included Thailand (75.1 per cent female), Vietnam (66.2 per cent female) and Japan (63.8 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 the 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 45,000.

Of the 44,746 arrivals in New South Wales in 2004–05, Skill Stream settler arrivals accounted for 42.4 per cent. Family stream arrivals accounted for 32.8 per cent. Humanitarian Program settler arrivals were 9.5 per cent.

Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (60.7 per cent) but represented less than half of entrants in the Skill Stream (47.6 per cent) and the Humanitarian Program (48.2 per cent). Females accounted for 50.4 per cent of non-program migration.

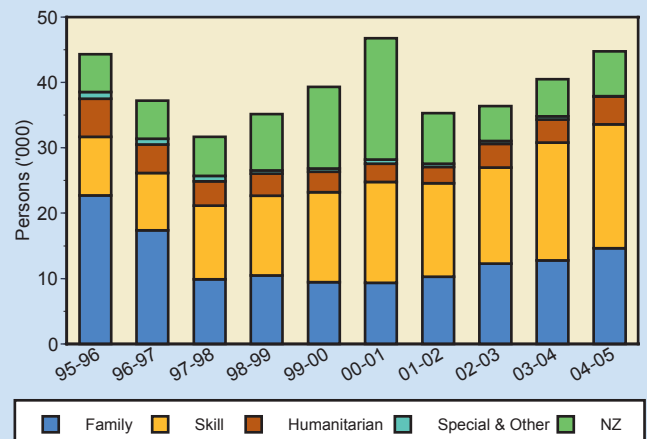
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 14,658 Family settler arrivals in 2004–05.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in the PRC (19.7 per cent of the total), the United Kingdom (7.8 per cent), India (6.1 per cent), the Philippines (5.8 per cent), and Lebanon (5.8 per cent).

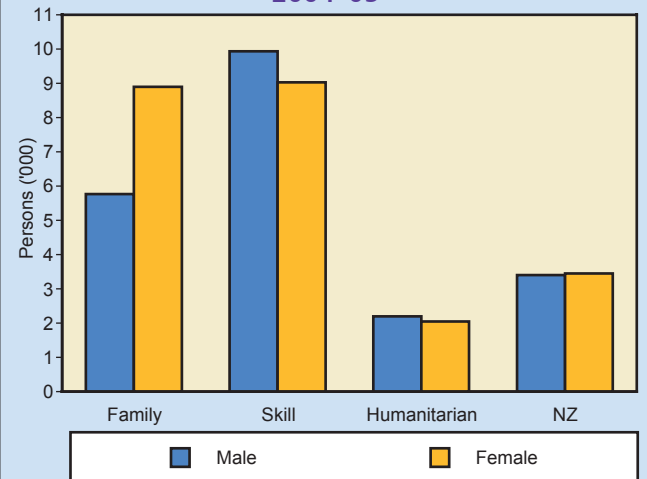
About two-thirds of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2004–05 entered either on Spouse or Spouse Provisional visa categories (59.4 per cent). Parents accounted for 16 per cent of Family Stream visas, Fiancés (15 per cent), and Dependent Child (4 per cent).

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



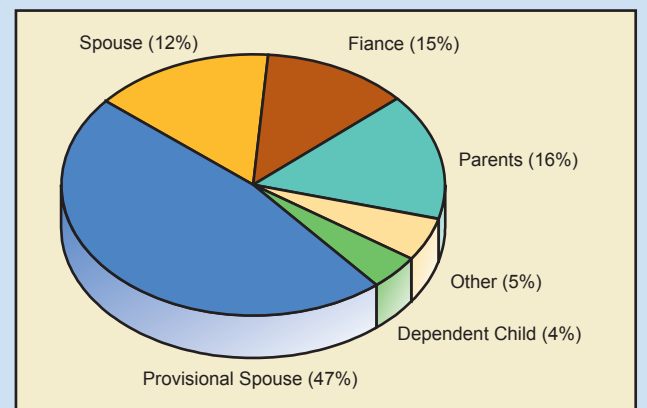
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-12: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NSW 2004–05



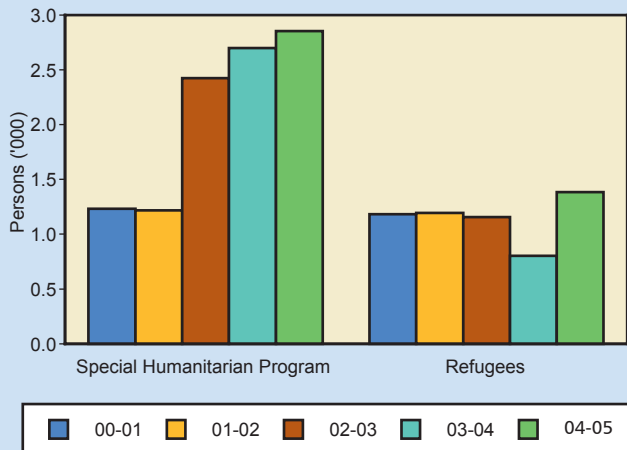
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-13: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2004–05



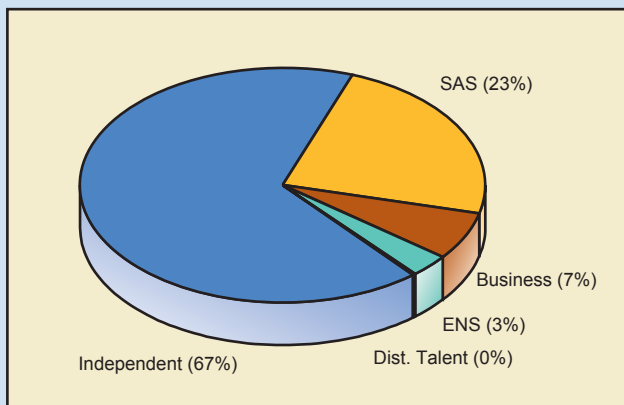
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



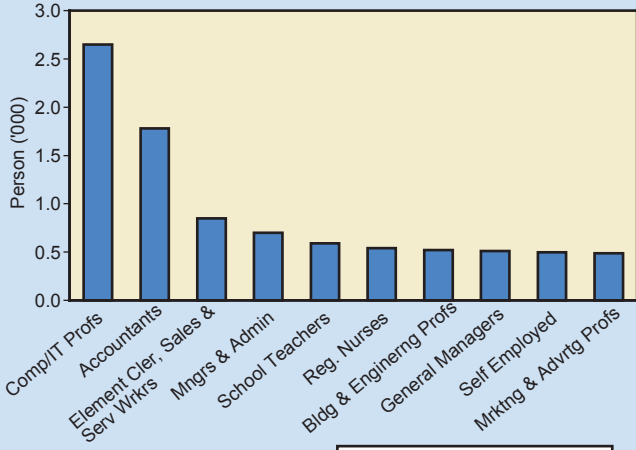
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-15: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2004-05



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-16: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NSW 2004-05



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2004-05, New South Wales received 4,240 Humanitarian settler arrivals. Of these, 1,385 people (32.7 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 2,855 (67.3 per cent) people under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in New South Wales under the Humanitarian Program, 32.8 per cent were born in Sudan, 21.2 per cent in Iraq and 9.2 per cent in Afghanistan.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 18,951 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2004-05. Some 12,639 people entered under the Independent visa category. Business settler arrivals accounted for 1,257 people, the Employer Nomination Scheme for 602 people and Distinguished Talent for 41 people. The category of Skilled-Australian Sponsored accounted for a further 4,412 people.

Over half of all Skill Stream settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in five countries: the PRC (17.1 per cent), India (16.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (13.0 per cent), South Africa (5.9 per cent), and the Philippines (5.1 per cent).

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2004-05, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for New South Wales were computer professionals (2,651 persons), accountants (1,780 persons), elementary clerical, sales & service workers (852 persons), managers and administrators (703 persons) and school teachers (592 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2004-05 were computing professionals (5,197 persons), accountants (3,807 persons), managers & administrators (2,255 persons), elementary clerical, sales & service workers (2,181 persons) and registered nurses (1,677 persons).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2004–05, 39.8 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 (76.6 per cent). A further 11.2 per cent were semi-skilled, 6.4 per cent unskilled and 5.8 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 2005, migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 8.9 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 19.3 per cent of the State's employed and 20.9 per cent of the unemployed.

New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 4.6 per cent, compared with Australia's rate of 4.8 per cent. Australian-born persons in New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 4.6 per cent, NESC-born 5.0 per cent and MESC-born 3.6 per cent.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 2004–05, New South Wales attracted 1.5 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 2004–05 was 5.3 per cent higher than in 2003–04.

Fig. 8-17: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NSW, August 2005

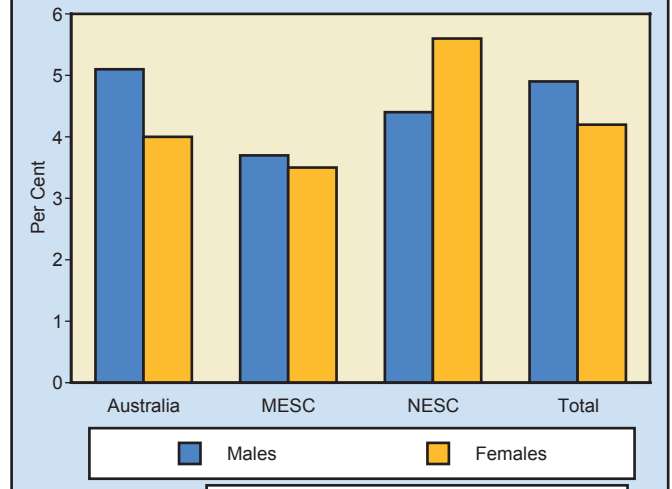


Fig. 8-18: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NSW

