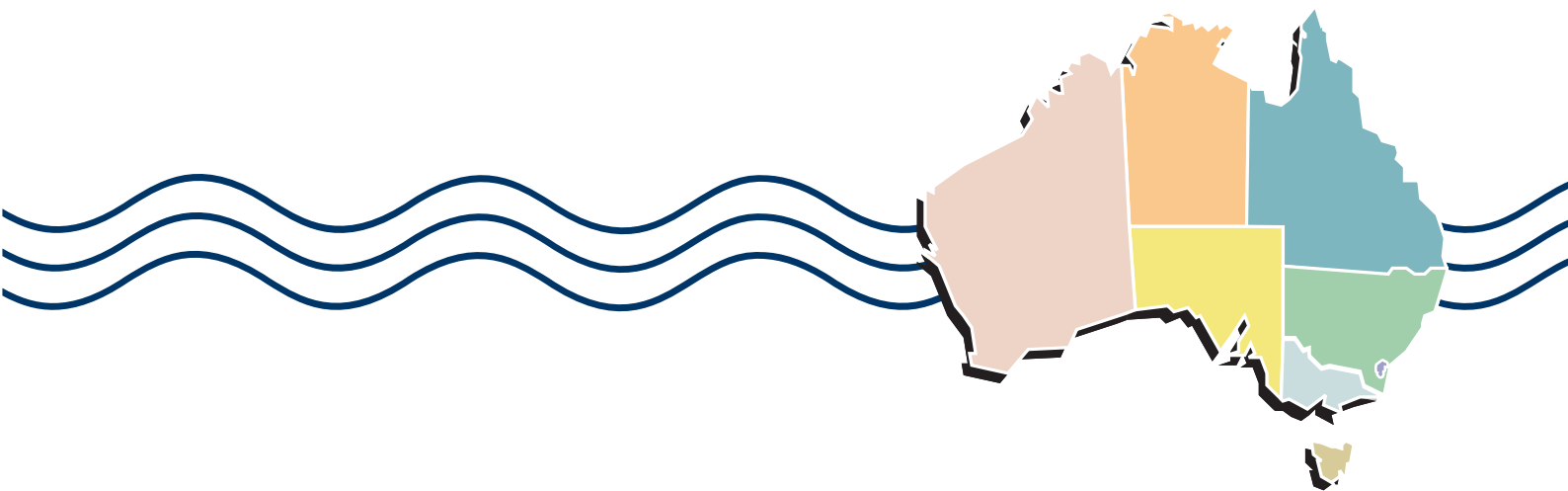


Chapter 8

Migration Flows to the States

- At 30 June 2006, 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 (UK) 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 2005–06 Western Australia followed by Queensland and Northern Territory 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. 77.4 per cent of all migrants went to these three States.
- The share of family settler arrivals in all arrivals to a State or Territory was the highest for the Australian Capital Territory (34.5 per cent of total arrivals to that Territory) in 2005–06. The proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was highest in South Australia (65.8 per cent) while Queensland had the highest proportion of New Zealand citizens (42.5 per cent of all settlers to Queensland).



Immigration to the States

State Distribution of Population

At 30 June 2006, over three quarters of Australia's population lived in three States: New South Wales (33.1 per cent), Victoria (24.7 per cent) and Queensland (19.7 per cent).

The remaining 22.5 per cent lived in Western Australia (10.0 per cent), South Australia (7.5 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 shown in Figure 8-1.

People from the UK 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

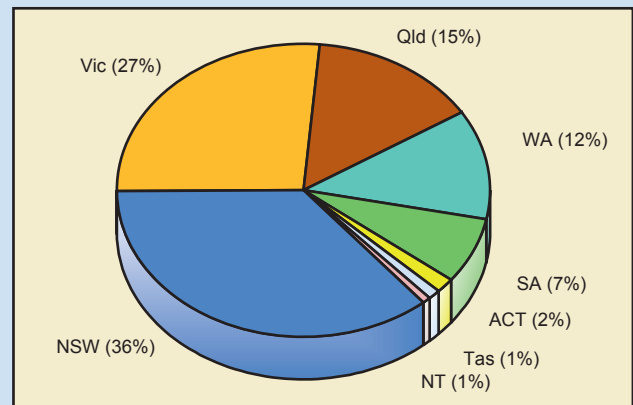
All State and Territory population estimates have increased in the 12 months to June 2006.

Western Australia and Queensland had the highest growth rates (2.0 and 1.9 per cent respectively). Tasmania had a population growth rate of 0.7 per cent which was lower than the national average of 1.3 per cent.

In 2005–06 New South Wales is estimated to have gained more population through overseas migration than from interstate migration or natural increase. All other States and Territories, except for the Australian Capital Territory gained from overseas migration. Conversely, New South Wales' loss of population was through interstate migration (23,970 persons). Other States and Territories that had loss of population through interstate migration were South Australia, Victoria and Northern Territory.

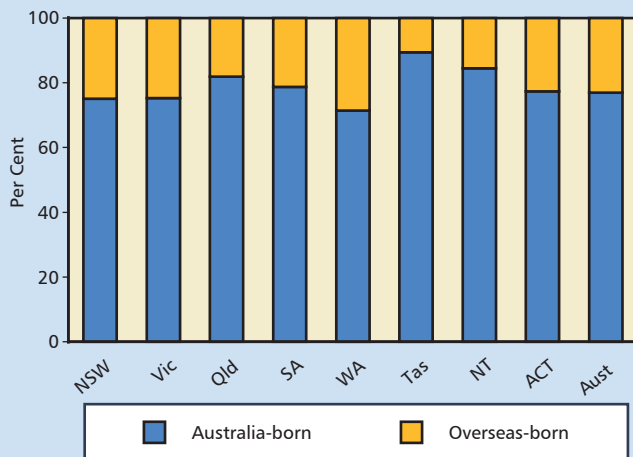
Note that in the figures provided for the States and Territories, the difference between total population growth and the sum of natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration is due to intercensal discrepancy.

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



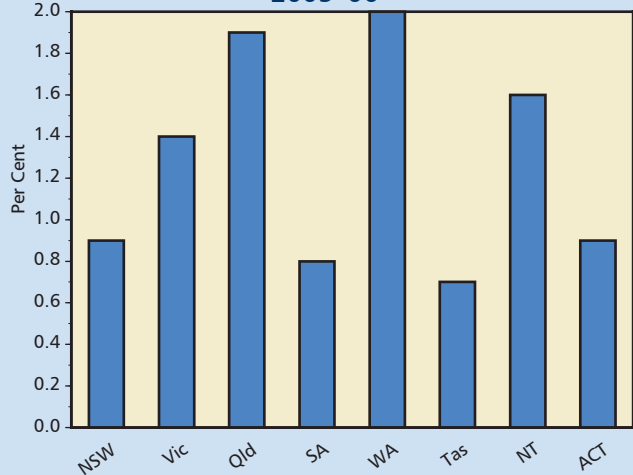
Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

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



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

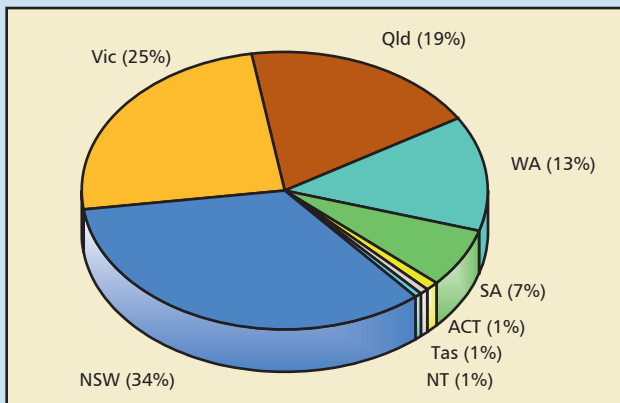
Fig. 8-3: Population Growth by State 2005–06



Source Data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Immigration to the States

Fig. 8-4: Settler Arrivals by State, 2005–06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

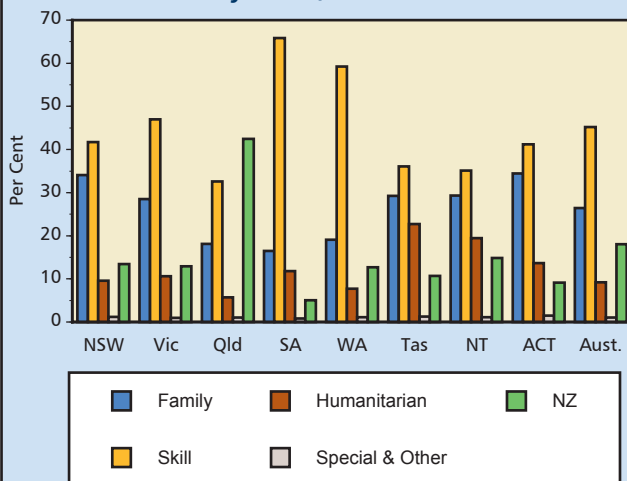
On arrival in Australia, settler arrivals are asked to indicate the State or Territory in which they intend to settle, although they are free to settle where they wish and may subsequently change their intended place of settlement.

In 2005–06, the number of settler arrivals intending to settle in each State or Territory (with the percentage of total settler arrivals in brackets) was:

New South Wales	44,661 persons	(33.9%)
Victoria	32,297 persons	(24.5%)
Queensland	24,862 persons	(18.9%)
South Australia	9,099 persons	(6.9%)
Western Australia	17,638 persons	(13.4%)
Tasmania	879 persons	(0.7%)
Northern Territory	780 persons	(0.6%)
Australian Capital Territory	1,372 persons	(1.0%)

Of the settler arrivals in 2005–06, more were female than male (52.2 and 47.8 per cent respectively). This was true of all States and Territories. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of women (56.7 per cent).

Fig. 8-5: Settler Arrivals by Migration Stream by State, 2005–06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Settler Arrivals by Migration Stream

The composition of the settler arrival intake within each State and Territory can vary greatly in terms of the migration stream. The proportions of Family, Skill and Humanitarian arrivals to total settler arrivals in Australia were 26.4, 45.2 and 9.2 per cent respectively. The remainder was made up of non-programme migration, mainly New Zealand citizens. In 2005–06, the Australian Capital Territory received the highest proportion of Family migrants (34.5 per cent) to all settler arrivals in any State or Territory. Relative to the other States and Territories, Queensland and South Australia received the lowest proportions of Family migrants (18.1 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively). The highest proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals was in South Australia (65.8 per cent) and the lowest was in Queensland (32.6 per cent). A very high proportion of settlers in Queensland were New Zealand citizens (42.5 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 2005–06, receiving 43.8 per cent of all Family migrants, followed by Victoria (26.5 per cent), Queensland (13.0 per cent) and Western Australia (9.7 per cent). Skill Stream settler arrivals intended to settle mostly in New South Wales (31.3 per cent of all Skill Stream settler arrivals), Victoria (25.5 per cent), Western Australia (17.6 per cent), and Queensland (13.6 per cent). Settlers entering on humanitarian grounds indicated a preference for New South Wales (35.2 per cent), Victoria (28.3 per cent), Queensland (11.8 per cent) and Western Australia (11.3 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 (70.7 per cent) and New South Wales the lowest (60.0 per cent). There were more male than female Skill Stream settler arrivals in each State and Territory. There were more male Humanitarian settler arrivals in Tasmania, Queensland and Victoria but females outnumbered males in all other States and Territories.

Labour Force Profile

In 2005–06, the proportion of migrants who were in employment prior to arrival to all settler arrival to a jurisdiction was highest in Queensland at 50.0 per cent, followed by New South Wales (48.4 per cent). Tasmania, with 41.8 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 proportion of settlers not in employment prior to arrival (6.5 per cent).

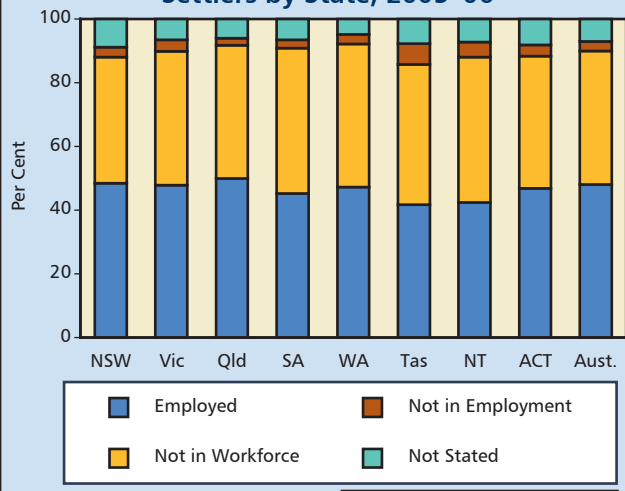
Source Countries

The top five source countries for settler arrivals to Australia as a whole, in 2005–06, were the UK, New Zealand, India, the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) and the Philippines.

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

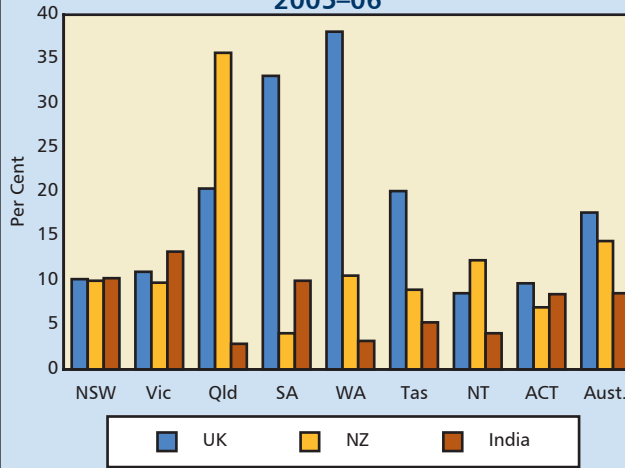
- NSW - the PRC (5,296 persons), India (4,615 persons) and the UK (4,561 persons);
- Vic - India (4,295 persons), the UK (3,588 persons) and New Zealand (3,168 persons);
- Qld - New Zealand (8,866 persons), the UK (5,068 persons) and South Africa (995 persons);
- SA - the UK (3,009 persons), India (909 persons) and the PRC (879 persons);
- WA - the UK (6,717 persons), New Zealand (1,873 persons) and South Africa (1,086 persons);
- Tas - the UK (177 persons), Sudan (82 persons), and New Zealand (79 persons);
- NT - New Zealand (96 persons), the UK (67 persons), and the Philippines (66 persons); and
- ACT - the PRC (143 persons), the UK (133 persons), and India (117 persons).

Fig. 8-6: Labour Force Profile Prior to Arrival of Settlers by State, 2005–06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-7: Distribution by State of Australia's Top 3 Source Countries for Total Settler Arrivals, 2005–06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA