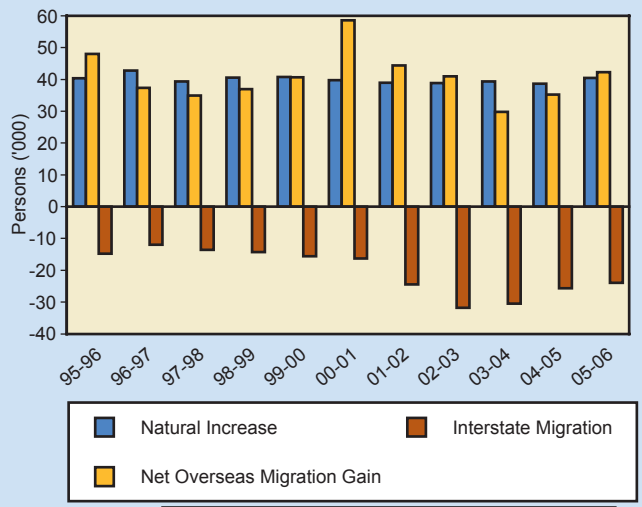


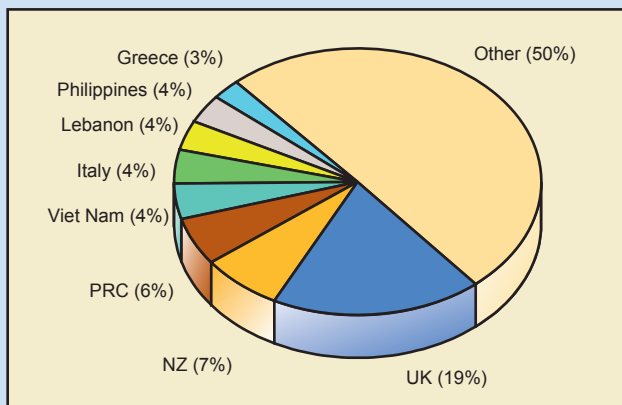
# New South Wales

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



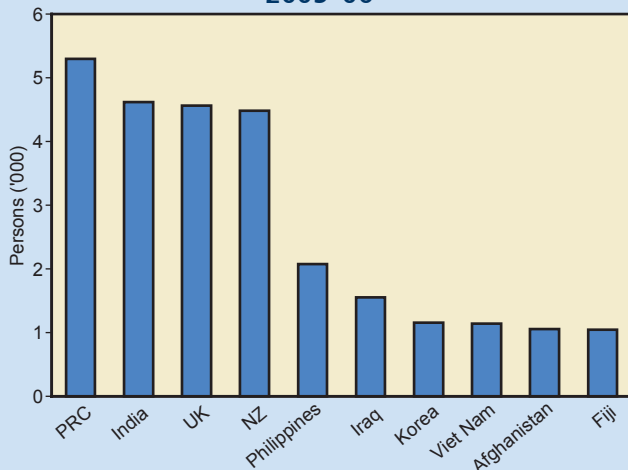
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**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 2005-06**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

## 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 nearly 25 per cent of the population of New South Wales.

In 2005-06, the population of New South Wales is estimated to have increased by 58,753 people, giving New South Wales a 0.9 per cent growth rate in that period. New South Wales is estimated to have gained 40,492 people through natural increase and 42,231 through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 23,970 people from net interstate migration.

Most New South Wales residents departing interstate went to Queensland (48.6 per cent of departures in 2005-06), Victoria (22.1 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (10.2 per cent). Interstate arrivals to New South Wales were largely from Queensland (40.9 per cent), Victoria (26.3 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (12.3 per cent).

## Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, persons from the UK 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 2005-06, the total number of settlers was 44,661. The top five source countries of new settler arrivals for New South Wales were the PRC (5,296 persons), India (4,615 persons), the UK (4,561 persons), New Zealand (4,482 persons) and the Philippines (2,072 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: the UK, New Zealand, India, the PRC and the Philippines.

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 (74.4 per cent female), Japan (68.3 per cent female), Viet Nam (67.6 per cent female) and the Philippines (60.3 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. Of the 44,661 arrivals in New South Wales in 2005–06, Skill Stream settler arrivals accounted for 41.7 per cent. Family Stream arrivals accounted for 34.1 per cent. Humanitarian Programme settler arrivals were 9.6 per cent.

Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (60.0 per cent) and the Humanitarian Programme (51.2 per cent) but represented less than half of entrants in the Skill Stream (47.5 per cent). Females accounted for 49.7 per cent of non-programme migration to New South Wales.

### Family Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 15,220 Family settler arrivals in 2005–06.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in the PRC (16.4 per cent of the total), the UK (7.7 per cent), India (6.7 per cent), Viet Nam (6.6 per cent) and the Philippines (6.5 per cent).

Nearly two-thirds of Family settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2005–06 entered under either Spouse or Spouse Provisional visa categories (63.0 per cent). Parents accounted for 11.5 per cent of Family Stream settler arrivals, Fiancés (15.3 per cent) and Dependent Child (4.4 per cent).

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

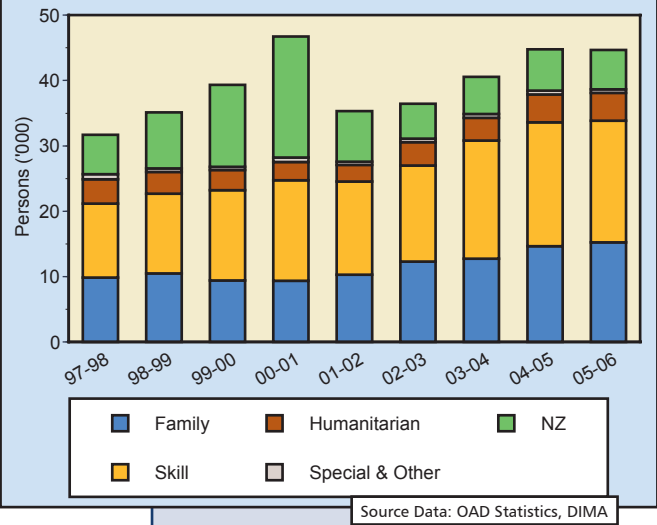


Fig. 8-12: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NSW 2005–06

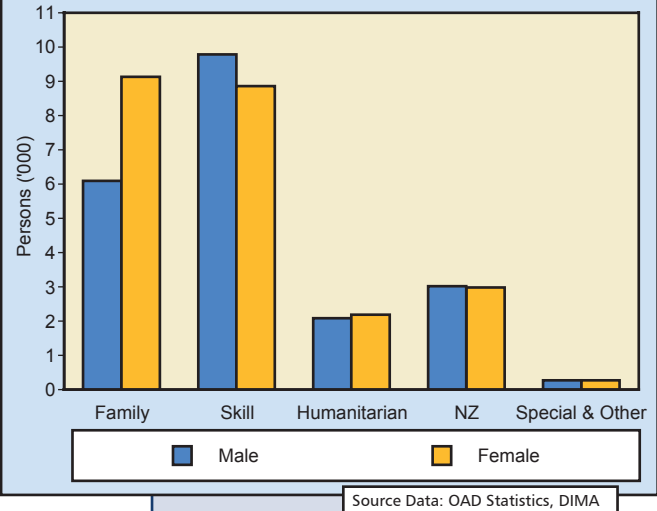
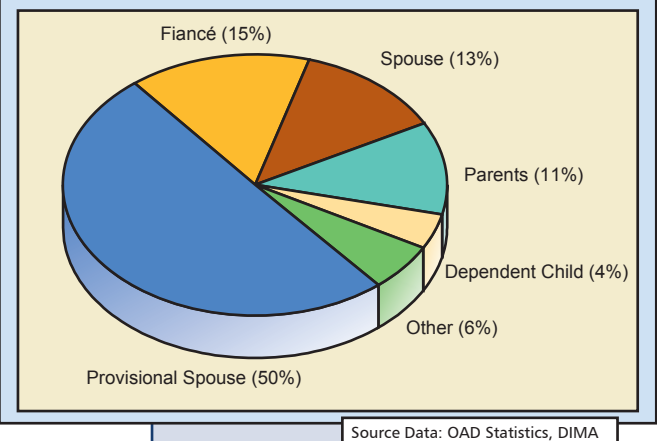
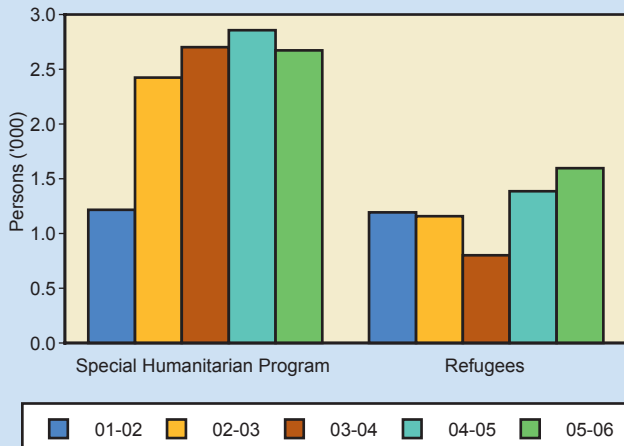


Fig. 8-13: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2005–06

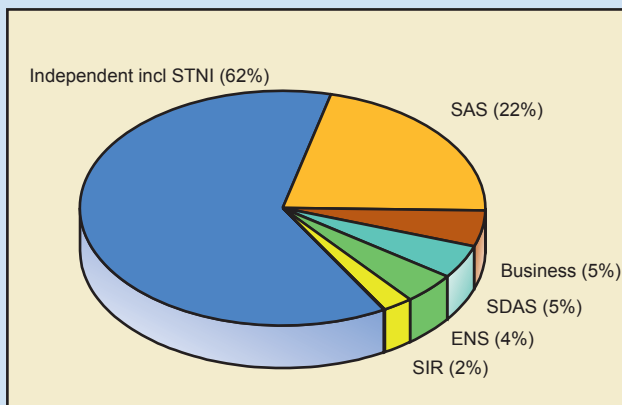


**Fig. 8-14: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW**



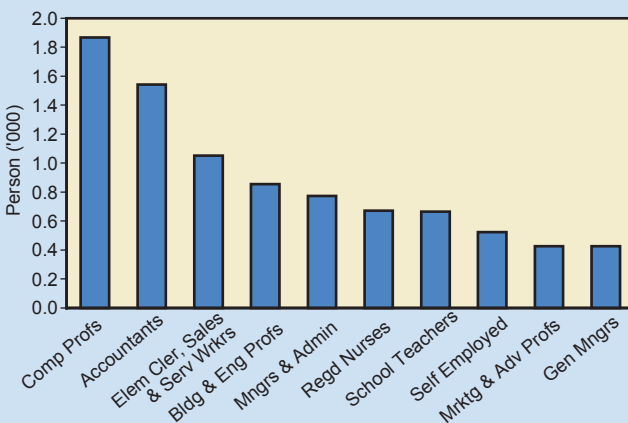
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 8-15: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NSW 2005-06**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 8-16: Top Ten Occupations of Settler Arrivals, NSW 2005-06**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

## Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2005-06, New South Wales received 4,269 Humanitarian settler arrivals. Of these, 1,596 people (37.4 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 2,673 (62.6 per cent) people under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in New South Wales under the Humanitarian Programme, 28.0 per cent were born in Iraq, 23.1 per cent in Sudan and 12.2 per cent in Afghanistan.

## Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

New South Wales received 18,644 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2005-06. Some 11,589 people entered under the Skilled Independent (including STNI) visa category accounting for nearly two-thirds of the Skill Stream settler arrivals. Business settler arrivals accounted for 925 people, the Skilled Designated Area Sponsored for 862, Employer Nomination Scheme for 797 people and Distinguished Talent for 14 people. The category of Skilled Australian Sponsored and Skilled Australian Linked accounted for a further 4,010 people.

Over half of all Skill Stream settler arrivals to New South Wales were born in five countries: India (18.6 per cent), the UK (16.6 per cent), the PRC (13.9 per cent), the Philippines (5.4 per cent) and the Republic of Korea (4.7 per cent).

## Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2005-06, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for New South Wales were computing professionals (1,866 persons), accountants (1,541 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (1,051 persons), building and engineering professionals (854 persons), and managers and administrators (772 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2005-06 were computing professionals (3,940 persons), accountants (3,471 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (2,905 persons), managers and administrators (2,838 persons), and building and engineering professionals (2,684 persons).

## Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals to New South Wales in 2005–06, 39.7 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 (74.3 per cent). A further 12.1 per cent were semi-skilled, 7.5 per cent unskilled and 6.0 per cent not in employment.

In August 2006, persons born overseas made up 28.2 per cent of the New South Wales labour force, which was above the Australian proportion of 25.4 per cent.

## Unemployment Rates

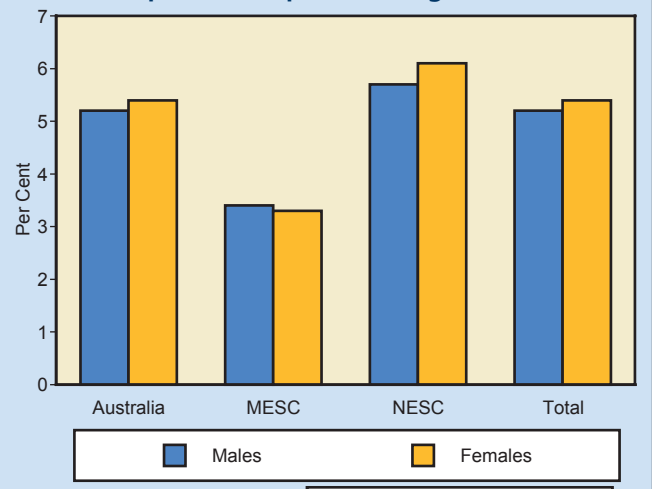
In August 2006, migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 9.0 per cent of the State's employed persons and 5.6 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 19.3 per cent of the State's employed and 21.7 per cent of the unemployed.

New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.3 per cent, compared with Australia's rate of 4.6 per cent. Australia-born persons in New South Wales had an unemployment rate of 5.3 per cent, NESC-born 5.9 per cent and MESC-born 3.3 per cent.

## Overseas Visitor Arrivals

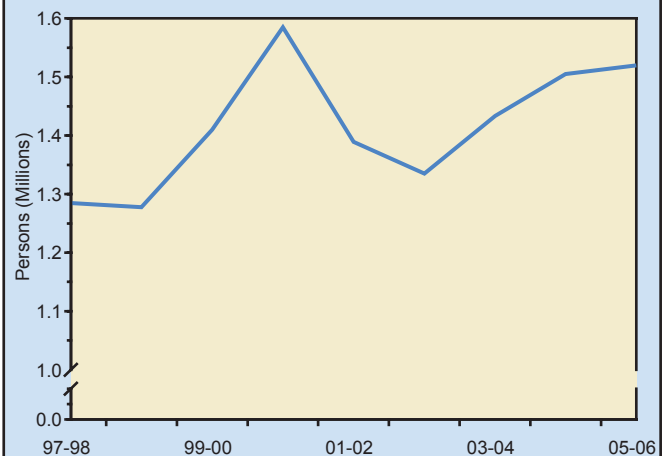
In 2005–06, New South Wales attracted 1.5 million visitors or 40.8 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The number of overseas visitor arrivals to New South Wales in 2005–06 was 0.9 per cent higher than in 2004–05.

**Fig. 8-17: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NSW, August 2006**



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, (6291.0)

**Fig. 8-18: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NSW**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA