



Australian Government
Department of Immigration
and Border Protection

Migration to Australia's states and territories 2012–13





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Migration to Australia's states and territories 2012–13

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The department's website at www.immi.gov.au contains this publication and a wide variety of additional information on departmental activities.

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Immigration to the states and territories

State and territory distribution of population

At 30 June 2011, the estimated residential population of Australia was just over 22.3 million people. More than three-quarters of these people lived in the three largest states—New South Wales (32.3 per cent), Victoria (24.8 per cent) and Queensland (20.0 per cent). The remainder lived in Western Australia (10.5 per cent), South Australia (7.3 per cent), Tasmania (2.3 per cent), the Australian Capital Territory (1.6 per cent) and the Northern Territory (1.0 per cent).

Similarly, more than three-quarters of Australia's total overseas-born population resided in the three most populous states—New South Wales (34.0 per cent), Victoria (26.4 per cent) and Queensland (16.7 per cent).

Western Australia (33.4 per cent) had the highest proportion of its population born overseas (Table 1); this was followed by Victoria (28.7 per cent) and New South Wales (28.3 per cent). The Northern Territory (18.9 per cent) and the state of Tasmania (12.6 per cent) had the smallest proportions born overseas.

Table 1: Composition of state and territory populations by birthplace—estimated residential population, 30 June 2011

State/territory	Australia-born	Overseas-born	Total	Per cent overseas-born
NSW	5 175 400	2 043 200	7 218 530	28.3
Vic.	3 948 070	1 589 920	5 537 820	28.7
Qld	3 471 480	1 005 400	4 476 780	22.5
WA	1 566 900	786 580	2 353 410	33.4
SA	1 250 720	388 960	1 639 610	23.7
Tas.	447 290	64 200	511 480	12.6
ACT	271 990	96 010	367 990	26.1
NT	187 680	43 600	231 290	18.9
Australia	16 321 840	6 018 180	22 340 020	26.9

Source data: ABS Migration, Australia (3412.0)—estimated resident population, Country of birth, State/territory, Age and sex - 30 June 2011.

1. Estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth is recast from 1992 to 2006 and final rebased from 2006 to 2011. It may differ to previously published data.
2. To confidentialise, estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10. As a result sums of the components may not add exactly to totals.

Note: ERP by country of birth at the state/territory level lags behind that of ERP at the state/territory population level and is currently only available at 30 June 2011.

Due to its long history of migration to Australia, the United Kingdom remained the largest migrant group overall with a 19.7 per cent share of all overseas-born—this share has been slowly decreasing though, and is down 7.7 percentage points on the 27.5 per cent share it held in 1996. The United Kingdom was also the largest migrant group in each state and territory, ranging from 14.4 per cent of all overseas-born in Victoria to 39.0 per cent in Tasmania.

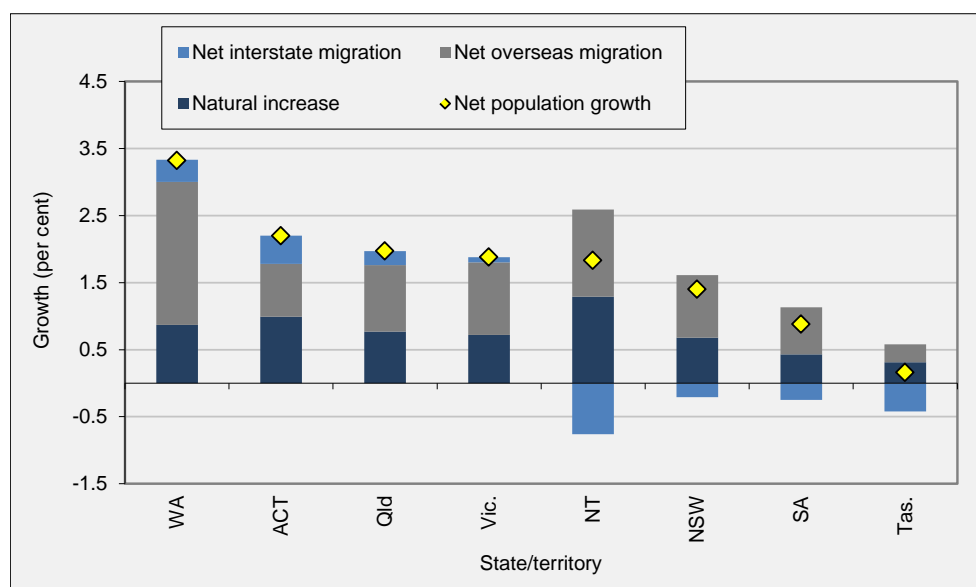
State and territory population growth

All states and territories grew in population in 2012–13.

The highest rate of growth was recorded for Western Australia with a growth rate of 3.3 per cent, followed by the Australian Capital Territory (2.2 per cent) and Queensland (2.0 per cent). Tasmania with 0.2 per cent recorded the lowest rate of growth (Figure 1).

Net overseas migration was the main component of population growth—this has been the trend now for the last eight years—contributing an additional 244 400 people to Australia's total population in 2012–13. This was well in excess of the 162 700 people added through natural increase.

Figure 1: Population growth rates—components by state and territory, 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Permanent migration and the 2011 Census

The Census Data Enhancement project

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project links data from the 2011 Census to the department's migration records for those people who have a settlement record of arrival between 1 January 2000 and 9 August 2011. This initiative improves our understanding of population movements and enhances the evidence base to support government development of migration policy and service delivery.

Prior to the CDE, the Census only allowed migrants to be distinguished by year of arrival and country of birth. This capability has now been expanded so that humanitarian entrants, skilled migrants and those coming through the family reunion programme can be analysed as distinct groups. For further information please see: [Census Data Enhancement project](#) and [Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011](#).

Geographic distribution of recent permanent migrants

Since the 2006 Census over half a million (503 081) new permanent migrants have arrived in Australia (Table 2). More than 7-in-10 have settled in the eastern states of New South Wales (28.9 per cent), Victoria (26.9 per cent) and Queensland (15.9 per cent), while a relatively large number have also settled in Western Australia (16.1 per cent).

More than half of these new migrants arrived on a skilled visa (57.5 per cent); this was followed by family migrants (31.9 per cent) and humanitarian entrants (10.6 per cent).

Table 2: Recent permanent migrants that have been identified by visa type, 2011 Census

State/territory	Skill Stream	Family Stream	Humanitarian	Total
NSW	70 059	59 696	15 795	145 551
Vic.	75 372	44 062	15 882	135 316
Qld	49 170	23 718	7 038	79 926
SA	27 597	8 407	6 460	42 465
WA	56 399	18 846	5 780	81 025
Tas.	2 188	1 372	1 566	5 125
NT	3 559	1 518	401	5 478
ACT	4 767	2 740	645	8 153
Australia ¹	289 133	160 382	53 567	503 081

Source data: ABS (3417.0.55.001) – Microdata: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011

1. Includes 'Other territories'.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Capital cities have attracted the lion's share of these migrants (85.4 per cent) with Sydney and Melbourne the most popular (30.1 per cent and 28.9 per cent, respectively). This was followed by Perth (16.9 per cent), Brisbane (11.3 per cent) and Adelaide (9.2 per cent). Smaller numbers have settled in Canberra (1.9 per cent), Darwin (1.0 per cent) and Hobart (0.7 per cent).

Melbourne (28.4 per cent) attracted the highest share of Skill Stream migrants among the capital cities, followed by Sydney (25.3 per cent) and Perth (20.4 per cent). Family Stream migrants were most prominent in Sydney (38.9 per cent) and Melbourne (29.6 per cent), whilst Humanitarian Programme migrants were almost equally shared between Melbourne (29.9 per cent) and Sydney (29.6 per cent).

Recent migrants living outside the capital cities represent 14.6 per cent of the total. More than 4-in-10 of these migrants have settled in regional Queensland (6.2 per cent) while just over 2-in-10 settled in regional New South Wales (3.2 per cent).

State and territory characteristics from the 2011 Census

Recent permanent migrants—those arriving after the 2006 Census—are relatively young and tend to fall within the prime working age range of 25 to 44 years (Table 3). More than half (54.4 per cent) of those identified as arriving on a skilled, family or humanitarian visa, fell within this age range. This was significantly more than the 28.4 per cent in this age group represented by Australia's general population.

From a migration category perspective, there is very little difference between the proportion of prime working age Skill Stream migrants and Family Stream migrants of prime working age—55.9 per cent and 57.8 per cent respectively. Migrants that come through the Skill Stream do, however, tend to be at the low end of the age-spectrum. By contrast, humanitarian entrants are much younger, more than a quarter (26.0 per cent) of humanitarian entrants were children under 15 years of age and almost as much again (23.7 per cent) fell in the 15 to 24 year age group. Only 36.4 per cent were of prime working age.

Table 3: Post 2006 migrant arrivals by age group and visa type by state and territory, 2011 Census

Category by age group	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ¹
Per cent									
Skilled									
0–14 years	19.6	21.4	25.6	24.5	26.8	21.4	26.0	22.6	23.1
15–24 years	9.6	12.2	11.2	10.1	11.9	13.2	9.7	11.5	11.1
25–44 years	63.4	57.2	51.3	56.3	48.7	51.9	55.3	56.7	55.9
45–64 years	7.2	9.0	11.7	9.0	12.5	13.1	9.0	9.0	9.7
65 years plus	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
Family									
0–14 years	9.0	9.1	10.4	11.7	11.0	11.9	13.1	8.4	9.7
15–24 years	16.2	15.4	13.0	16.8	14.5	11.4	16.5	14.9	15.3
25–44 years	57.1	59.5	58.4	55.2	55.7	57.8	58.6	63.3	57.8
45–64 years	12.7	11.3	13.0	12.0	12.9	15.4	10.4	9.6	12.3
65 years plus	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.9	3.5	1.4	3.8	4.9
Humanitarian									
0–14 years	22.4	25.7	30.1	27.2	28.7	32.8	32.0	19.4	26.0
15–24 years	22.2	23.2	25.1	26.3	24.1	24.6	18.3	26.6	23.7
25–44 years	37.2	37.7	33.9	35.5	36.1	30.2	40.5	36.6	36.4
45–64 years	14.3	10.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.1	14.5	11.4
65 years plus	4.0	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.3	0.0	2.9	2.5
Recent migrants overall									
0–14 years	15.5	17.9	21.5	22.4	23.2	22.3	22.9	17.6	19.1
15–24 years	13.7	14.6	13.0	13.9	13.3	16.2	12.2	13.8	13.8
25–44 years	58.0	55.7	51.9	52.9	49.4	46.8	55.1	57.3	54.4
45–64 years	10.2	10.0	11.9	9.7	12.4	12.8	9.4	9.6	10.7
65 years plus	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.9

Source data: ABS (3417.0.55.001) – Microdata: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011

1. Includes 'Other territories'.

Although New South Wales received the largest share of migrants arriving after 2006, and has a heavy over-representation of Skill Stream migrants of prime working age, its share of children in the zero to 14 year age group is well below the average of 19.1 per cent. The state and territory with the highest shares of children in this age group were: Western Australia (23.2 per cent) and the Northern Territory (22.9 per cent). Most other age groups were fairly uniform across all states and territories.

As Table 4 shows, recent migrants tend to be well educated, with 47.0 per cent having a tertiary qualification (Bachelor Degree or higher)—far more so than Australia's general population, with a corresponding figure of just 22.5 per cent. Of those recent migrants that were identified as entering on a skilled visa, 56.6 per cent were tertiary qualified. This was followed by family migrants with 38.5 per cent being tertiary qualified and humanitarian migrants with 10.6 per cent having a tertiary qualification.


Table 4: Recent migrant arrivals by post-school educational attainment, visa type and state/territory, 2011 Census

Post-school educational attainment ¹	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ²
Per cent									
Skilled									
Postgraduate Degree Level	23.1	18.8	13.3	17.3	10.0	22.6	12.0	26.2	17.3
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.3	2.1
Bachelor Degree Level	42.3	39.0	33.7	38.8	30.4	34.0	37.7	36.1	37.2
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	10.4	13.0	14.3	12.5	14.6	13.9	15.1	12.0	12.8
Certificate Level	8.3	10.6	18.2	13.2	22.5	14.6	13.3	8.9	13.8
No post school qualification	13.7	16.4	18.6	16.3	20.6	13.1	19.9	13.5	16.8
Family									
Postgraduate Degree Level	9.8	11.1	8.3	8.7	7.7	10.3	8.3	17.2	9.8
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3
Bachelor Degree Level	27.7	27.7	27.7	26.2	25.6	28.2	26.4	35.0	27.5
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	10.1	10.5	11.9	10.6	11.8	11.1	10.4	9.6	10.7
Certificate Level	8.9	8.4	11.9	11.1	12.9	13.5	12.6	8.1	9.8
No post school qualification	42.5	40.8	38.9	41.9	40.4	35.6	41.4	28.5	40.9
Humanitarian									
Postgraduate Degree Level	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	4.4	2.1
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bachelor Degree Level	11.4	6.8	7.5	5.1	5.7	4.8	5.2	11.3	8.2
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	7.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.4	9.1	9.9	5.3
Certificate Level	9.1	9.4	14.5	14.5	13.5	17.0	16.2	10.5	11.0
No post school qualification	68.6	77.8	71.9	74.5	74.8	74.8	69.5	63.9	73.1
Recent migrants overall									
Postgraduate Degree Level	15.6	14.6	11.0	14.0	9.0	15.2	10.4	21.6	13.5
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.7
Bachelor Degree Level	33.5	32.4	30.3	33.1	28.0	28.1	33.1	34.5	31.8
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	10.1	11.4	13.0	11.4	13.4	11.4	13.4	11.0	11.6
Certificate Level	8.6	9.7	15.8	12.8	19.5	14.5	13.2	8.7	12.1
No post school qualification	30.7	30.2	28.2	26.9	28.4	29.4	28.3	21.8	29.3

Source data: ABS (3417.0.55.001) – Microdata: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011

1. Post-school educational attainment is defined as those 15 years of age and over and not in full-time education. It excludes level of education 'inadequately described' and 'not stated'.

2. Includes 'Other territories'.



Overall, the most popular fields of education for all recent migrants with a post school qualification were: management and commerce (25.9 per cent), engineering and related technologies (18.6 per cent), society and culture (12.6 per cent) and health (11.8 per cent). Amongst the three categories of migrants the main fields of study were as follows:

- skilled— management and commerce (25.6 per cent) and engineering and related technologies (22.5 per cent)
- family—management and commerce (27.4 per cent) and society and culture (17.0 per cent)
- humanitarian—society and culture (27.0 per cent) and management and commerce (16.7 per cent).

Using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), most of these migrants were in professional (28.3 per cent), technical and trades workers (14.4 per cent) or labouring (13.3 per cent) occupations (Table 5), and the proportions in these fields were either on par with or higher than that of the general population. Recent migrants in managerial occupations, however, were under-represented at 9.1 per cent compared with 13.1 per cent for the general population. Professionals (33.5 per cent) was the main occupation for those migrants on a skilled visa followed by technicians and trades workers (15.6 per cent). The occupation profile of family migrants was more uniform, with professionals (19.0 per cent) and labourers (18.2 per cent) being the two largest categories. More than twice as many humanitarian migrants (37.8 per cent) were in a labouring occupation when compared to the next largest group—community and personal service workers (17.4 per cent).

As shown in Table 5, recent migrants overall in professional occupations ranged from 22.7 per cent in South Australia to 32.9 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory. Technical and trades workers ranged from 10.1 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory to 19.5 per cent in Western Australia, while labourers were lowest in the Australian Capital Territory (11.4 per cent) and most prominent in South Australia (20.0 per cent).

At a national level, health care and social assistance (15.2 per cent), manufacturing (11.6 per cent), professional, scientific and technical services (10.7 per cent) and accommodation and food services (9.7 per cent) were the industries receiving the most recent migrants. Health care and social assistance ranged from a 12.8 per cent share of all new migrants in New South Wales to 21.6 per cent in the Northern Territory. For manufacturing, the range was from 1.9 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory to 15.2 per cent in South Australia. Employment in professional, scientific and technical services was lowest in the Northern Territory (4.4 per cent) and highest in New South Wales (13.2 per cent), while accommodation and food services ranged from a 9.0 per cent share of all recent migrants in New South Wales to 15.8 per cent in Tasmania.

In terms of their effect on the existing labour force, recent migrants had the largest impact on accommodation and food services, accounting for 3.5 per cent of all workers in that sector. Other industries with a substantial contribution from recent migrants were administrative and support services, and professional, scientific and technical services both accounting for 3.4 per cent each of all workers in these industries.

Table 5: Recent migrant arrivals by ANZSCO major group, visa type and state/territory, 2011 Census

Occupation by ANZSCO major group ¹	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ²
Per cent									
Skilled									
Managers	11.3	11.1	9.1	7.8	9.4	9.9	7.0	8.3	10.0
Professionals	40.8	33.2	33.9	25.1	27.9	39.6	31.7	40.2	33.5
Technicians and trades workers	11.7	13.6	17.9	14.7	21.9	15.3	16.2	10.8	15.6
Community and personal service workers	7.2	8.6	9.6	12.7	10.1	10.2	15.4	12.4	9.3
Clerical and administrative workers	11.4	10.8	9.7	10.1	10.8	7.4	9.4	10.0	10.6
Sales workers	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.6	8.6	7.8	6.8
Machinery operators and drivers	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.3	4.2	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.3
Labourers	7.2	10.4	9.7	17.6	9.1	9.0	8.5	7.8	9.8
Family									
Managers	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.9	7.9
Professionals	20.5	19.7	18.3	15.7	15.8	20.4	11.8	21.0	19.0
Technicians and trades workers	11.3	12.1	10.5	11.8	12.1	11.2	8.1	8.1	11.4
Community and personal service workers	13.8	13.8	16.4	18.5	15.0	18.5	22.2	17.5	14.8
Clerical and administrative workers	13.8	14.5	14.0	11.6	14.6	10.1	11.7	17.8	14.0
Sales workers	10.1	8.8	8.7	6.7	9.3	8.2	12.6	11.6	9.3
Machinery operators and drivers	5.5	6.0	4.2	4.7	5.8	1.4	4.0	2.1	5.3
Labourers	16.7	17.4	20.3	23.5	19.5	22.5	22.8	15.1	18.2
Humanitarian									
Managers	4.0	2.1	1.2	3.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Professionals	9.6	6.9	8.7	7.2	3.9	12.6	4.5	9.2	7.7
Technicians and trades workers	16.9	21.9	6.4	10.7	14.2	10.8	4.5	15.2	15.7
Community and personal service workers	18.1	16.3	14.0	20.8	16.0	20.2	34.9	27.3	17.4
Clerical and administrative workers	5.2	4.5	4.7	2.1	2.7	2.9	8.1	5.1	4.3
Sales workers	7.7	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.5	10.8	4.5	2.9	5.3
Machinery operators and drivers	9.4	10.5	7.8	4.1	12.0	4.6	12.6	0.0	9.1
Labourers	29.0	33.8	52.7	47.1	43.2	38.1	30.7	40.2	37.8
Recent migrants overall ³									
Managers	9.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	8.9	8.4	6.7	7.5	9.1
Professionals	32.2	28.0	28.7	22.7	24.5	31.2	25.4	32.9	28.3
Technicians and trades workers	11.7	13.5	15.4	14.0	19.5	13.6	13.6	10.1	14.4
Community and personal service workers	10.1	10.5	11.7	14.1	11.4	13.7	17.9	14.6	11.2
Clerical and administrative workers	12.0	11.7	10.8	10.0	11.4	7.9	10.0	12.3	11.4
Sales workers	8.0	7.4	7.2	6.6	7.2	6.9	9.6	8.9	7.5
Machinery operators and drivers	4.6	5.8	3.8	5.1	4.8	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.8
Labourers	11.5	13.5	13.9	20.0	12.4	15.7	13.2	11.4	13.3

Source data: ABS (3417.0.55.001) – Microdata: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011

1. Excludes occupation 'inadequately described', 'not stated' and 'not applicable'.

2. Includes 'Other territories'.

Migrants that enter Australia on a skilled visa do not necessarily work in what is called a skilled occupation. The Australian Bureau of Statistics identifies five skill levels which are assessed against each ANZSCO occupation. Those that fall into the first three skill levels (ANZSCO skill groups 1 to 3) are classed as skilled occupations. On this basis, almost two-thirds (63.5 per cent) of migrants on a skilled visa were working in a skilled occupation. For family migrants this figure was 43.3 per cent, whilst for those on a humanitarian visa, 28.2 per cent were working in a skilled occupation. Table 6 identifies skill level distributions for each state and territory.

Table 6: Recent migrants working in a skilled occupation by visa type and state/territory, 2011 Census

Visa type by occupation level ¹	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ²
Per cent									
Skilled									
Skilled occupation	67.3	60.9	65.9	52.8	65.1	68.4	60.7	63.2	63.5
Other than a skilled occupation	32.7	39.1	34.1	47.2	34.9	31.6	39.3	36.8	36.5
Family									
Skilled occupation	44.9	44.0	42.1	39.5	41.1	44.2	32.2	44.7	43.3
Other than a skilled occupation	55.1	56.0	57.9	60.5	58.9	55.8	67.8	55.3	56.7
Humanitarian									
Skilled occupation	32.6	33.8	18.6	22.5	23.1	27.2	10.4	26.3	28.2
Other than a skilled occupation	67.4	66.2	81.4	77.5	76.9	72.8	89.6	73.7	71.8
Recent migrants overall									
Skilled occupation	57.7	54.7	57.7	49.2	58.6	57.2	51.4	55.8	56.3
Other than a skilled occupation	42.3	45.3	42.3	50.8	41.4	42.8	48.6	44.2	43.7

Source data: ABS (3417.0.55.001) – Microdata: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011

1. A Skilled occupation is identified as those occupations that fall into ANZSCO skill groups one to three. Other than a skilled occupation encompasses ANZSCO skill groups four to five.

2. Includes 'Other territories'.

As Table 4 showed, most migrants are well educated and have some form of post-school qualification; however, higher levels of education do not necessarily mean that the person is working in a skilled occupation. Of those migrants with a post-school qualification identified as having a skilled, family or humanitarian visa, 71.8 per cent, 56.9 per cent and 44.4 per cent respectively of people on these visas worked in a skilled occupation and were tertiary qualified (Table 7). For those with a lesser post-school qualification, the comparable figures were 28.2 per cent for Skill Stream migrants, 43.1 per cent for the Family Stream and 55.6 per cent for Humanitarian Programme migrants.

Across the various states and territories Skill Stream migrants who were tertiary qualified and working in a skilled occupation ranged from 55.1 per cent in South Australia to 78.9 per cent in Tasmania. For those in this same group that were working in 'other than a skilled occupation', the largest proportion by far were working in South Australia with 44.9 per cent—this was approximately 16.7 percentage points above the average of 28.2 per cent for all of Australia's states and territories.

Table 7: Recent migrants by visa type, post-school educational attainment, skilled occupation and state/territory, 2011 Census

Category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ¹
Per cent									
Skilled									
Tertiary qualification ²									
Skilled occupation ³	73.7	69.1	77.8	55.1	77.9	78.9	68.8	73.3	71.8
Other than a skilled occupation	26.3	30.9	22.2	44.9	22.1	21.1	31.2	26.7	28.2
Lesser qualification ³									
Skilled occupation	62.0	55.5	69.0	60.3	68.6	67.5	71.5	59.8	52.2
Other than a skilled occupation	38.0	44.5	31.0	39.7	31.4	32.5	28.5	40.2	47.8
Family									
Tertiary qualification ²									
Skilled occupation ³	58.6	55.7	57.2	51.1	56.8	63.8	40.0	57.9	56.9
Other than a skilled occupation	41.4	44.3	42.8	48.9	43.2	36.2	60.0	42.1	43.1
Lesser qualification									
Skilled occupation	41.1	39.5	42.5	40.2	44.5	39.7	43.4	37.2	41.4
Other than a skilled occupation	58.9	60.5	57.5	59.8	55.5	60.3	56.6	62.8	58.6
Humanitarian									
Tertiary qualification ²									
Skilled occupation ³	44.5	43.3	48.4	43.0	43.1	100.0	0.0	33.7	44.4
Other than a skilled occupation	55.5	56.7	51.6	57.0	56.9	0.0	100.0	66.3	55.6
Lesser qualification									
Skilled occupation	28.7	31.6	25.7	22.3	24.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	26.4
Other than a skilled occupation	71.3	68.4	74.3	77.7	76.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	73.6
Recent migrants overall									
Tertiary qualification ²									
Skilled occupation ³	69.0	65.4	72.2	54.5	73.3	74.9	61.6	68.3	67.8
Other than a skilled occupation	31.0	34.6	27.8	45.5	26.7	25.1	38.4	31.7	32.2
Lesser qualification									
Skilled occupation	52.2	49.9	61.6	54.7	63.5	53.5	62.0	50.2	56.4
Other than a skilled occupation	47.8	50.1	38.4	45.3	36.5	46.5	38.0	49.8	43.6

Source data: ABS (3417.0.55.001) – Microdata: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011

1. Includes 'Other territories'.

2. A tertiary qualification is defined as those that have a Bachelor Degree or higher qualification. Excludes level of education 'inadequately described', 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

3. A Skilled occupation is identified as those occupations that fall into ANZSCO skill groups one to three. Other than a skilled occupation encompasses ANZSCO skill groups four to five.

State or territory of intended residence

Permanent additions were at record levels in 2012–13 with 254 737 people—up 3.9 per cent on the previous peak of 245 277 in 2011–12. This increase was primarily driven by an 18.5 per cent increase in onshore grants, from 86 334 in 2011–12 to 102 323 in 2012–13. Significant to this growth was the contribution of the Employer Sponsored and Skilled Independent visa categories. In particular, growth in the Skilled Independent visa category was up 44.2 per cent on 2011–12.

All state and territories—with the exception of Queensland which contracted 0.5 per cent—had growth in permanent additions in 2012–13 (Table 8). Numerically, the largest increases were in New South Wales (up 6171), Victoria (up 3022), and Western Australia (up 2555).

Table 8: Number of permanent additions by state and territory, 2009–10 to 2012–13

State/territory of intended residence	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
NSW	61 424	65 735	70 025	76 196	8.8
Vic.	50 264	53 204	60 716	63 738	5.0
WA	35 532	34 233	42 910	45 465	6.0
Qld	36 767	38 852	44 555	44 338	-0.5
SA	15 241	11 721	14 566	14 944	2.6
ACT	3 135	3 087	4 231	4 589	8.5
NT	2 508	2 675	3 250	3 474	6.9
Tas.	1 792	1 673	1 939	1 983	2.2
Australia ¹	208 921	213 409	245 277	254 737	3.9

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes 'not stated' and 'other territories'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

New South Wales, in 2012–13, has maintained its position as the most popular destination for new migrants with a share of 29.9 per cent, a share that has gradually declined from the 33.1 per cent share it held in 2006–07. The next most popular destinations were Victoria and Western Australia with a 25.0 and 17.8 per cent share respectively. Growth in Western Australia has in recent years been significant, increasing 4.7 percentage points on the 13.2 per cent share it held back in 2006–07—and in 2012–13, it has, for the first-time, surpassed Queensland (17.4 per cent).

Permanent additions by category

The composition of permanent additions as shown in Figure 2 varies substantially by jurisdiction.

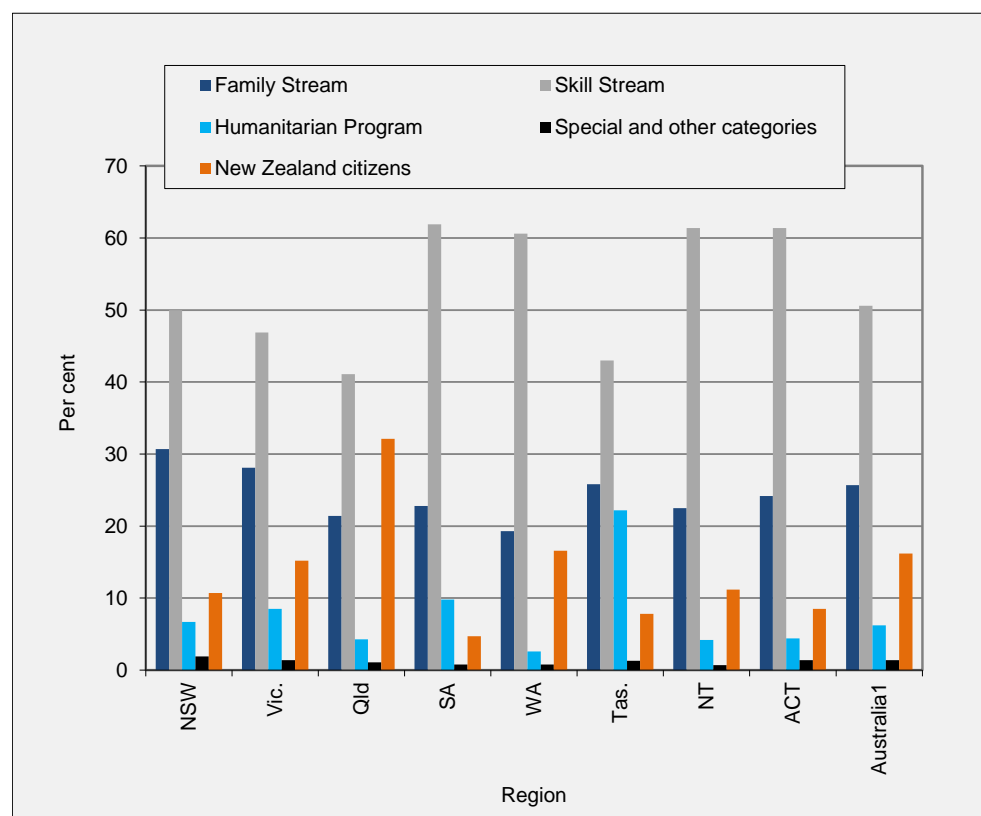
The proportion of Family Stream migrants in 2012–13 was highest in New South Wales and Victoria with 30.7 per cent and 28.1 per cent respectively. In contrast, Queensland and Western Australia had the lowest proportions of Family Stream migrants—21.4 per cent and 19.3 per cent respectively.

South Australia (61.9 per cent) was slightly ahead of both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (each with 61.4 per cent), and Western Australia (60.6 per cent) to have the greatest proportion of Skill Stream migrants among its permanent additions. The share for all other jurisdictions ranged from 41.1 per cent for Queensland to 50.0 per cent for New South Wales.

Tasmania received the highest proportion of Humanitarian Programme entrants in 2012–13—almost 1-in-4 (22.2 per cent) of its migrants. In contrast, shares across other jurisdictions ranged between just 2.6 per cent for Western Australia to 9.8 per cent for South Australia.

Almost one-third of permanent additions to Queensland were New Zealand citizens, this was between two and seven times greater than the proportions for other states and territories.

Figure 2: Permanent additions by category to the states and territories, 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes 'not stated' and 'other territories'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Source countries

In 2012–13, India was the main source country of permanent additions with 36 352 people—an increase of 28.4 per cent on the previous year. The People's Republic of China followed with 27 395 people and New Zealand was a close third with 27 044 permanent additions. Table 9 shows the top three source countries of permanent additions in 2012–13 for each state and territory.

Table 9: Permanent additions by top three countries of birth for each state and territory of intended residence, 2012–13

State/territory of intended residence	Source country					
	Largest provider	Total	Second largest provider	Total	Third largest provider	Total
NSW	India	11 856	PRC ¹	10 397	United Kingdom	6 426
Vic.	India	10 568	PRC ¹	8 985	New Zealand	6 281
WA	United Kingdom	7 002	India	5 101	New Zealand	4 971
Qld	New Zealand	9 469	India	4 511	United Kingdom	4 179
SA	India	2 643	PRC ¹	1 843	United Kingdom	1 429
ACT	India	898	PRC ¹	482	United Kingdom	316
NT	Philippines	595	India	557	United Kingdom	284
Tas.	India	218	PRC ¹	180	United Kingdom	150

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. People's Republic of China

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

What we are reporting

This section contains information on grants of temporary visas, the stock of temporary residents and arrivals for each state and territory.

Grants—the number of visas issued over a given period. In this chapter, grants data is used to report on Temporary Work (Skilled) residents at the state and territory level.

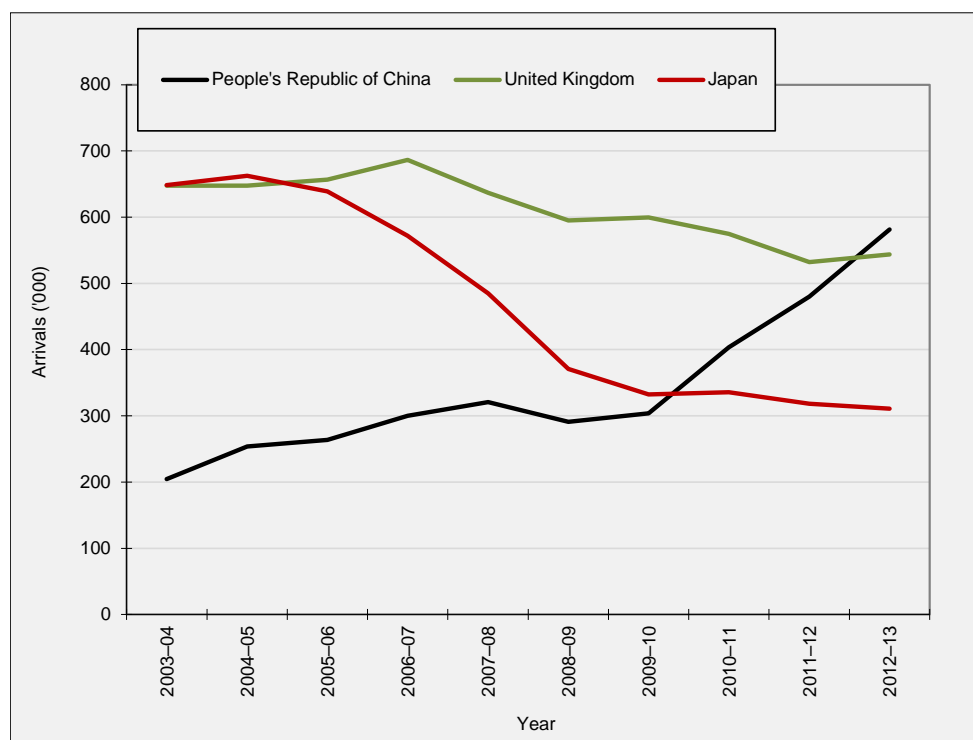
Stock of temporary entrants—an estimate of the number of people present in Australia on a particular day. In this chapter, stock data is used to report on Temporary Work (Skilled) residents and international students at the state and territory level. Stock data is not used to report on visitors because the number of visitors in Australia at any one time is relatively small and subject to large seasonal variations.

Arrivals—a measure of movements into Australia. As people can arrive in Australia more than once in a given year, this data has only been used to report on visitors.

Overseas visitor arrivals

Almost 4.0 million visitors came to Australia in 2012–13. This was an increase of 6.1 per cent, or 230 147 more visitor arrivals, than in 2011–12—it was also the highest number of visitor arrivals ever, up 5.1 per cent on the previous peak of 3.8 million visitors in 2006–07. Strong growth in visitor arrivals from the People's Republic of China—increasing 21.1 per cent from 480 102 visitor arrivals in 2011–12 to 581 438 visitor arrivals in 2012–13—saw the United Kingdom displaced from top position for the first time since 2004–05, when visitor arrivals from Japan were at their peak (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Visitor arrivals to Australia—selected countries, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

1. Includes 'not stated' and 'other territories'.

The major destinations of visitors, as indicated on incoming passenger cards, were New South Wales (39.6 per cent), Queensland (22.2 per cent) and Victoria (21.8 per cent).

As shown in Table 10, there was only a single change in the ranking of visitor state and territory destinations from 2009–10 to 2012–13, where in 2011–12 the Australian Capital Territory displaced the Northern Territory to take sixth spot. New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia consistently led the way, well ahead of the other states and territories. The Northern Territory, however, experienced a decline in visitor numbers over this four-year period with visitor numbers down 5.4 per cent compared with an average increase of 10.8 per cent for other states and territories.

Table 10: Visitor arrivals by state and territory, 2009–10 to 2012–13

State/territory	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
NSW	1 476 793	1 517 541	1 511 082	1 584 137	4.8
Qld	827 052	829 040	818 982	887 441	8.4
Vic.	697 440	783 697	813 578	873 038	7.3
WA	414 040	425 058	425 848	435 558	2.3
SA	100 545	97 574	100 742	111 750	10.9
ACT	35 267	32 937	36 349	40 888	12.5
NT	37 113	37 182	32 708	35 118	7.4
Tas.	23 987	26 139	27 473	29 044	5.7
Australia ¹	3 612 606	3 749 726	3 767 165	3 997 312	6.1

Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

1. Includes 'not stated' and 'other territories'.

International students

The stock of international students more than doubled between June 2004 and June 2009. After peaking at 386 260 at 30 June 2009, international student numbers have been on a downward trajectory (Table 11). Between 30 June 2010 and 2011, and 30 June 2011 and 2012, the declines in the stock of international students were sharp falling by 13.1 per cent (50 010) and 7.7 per cent (25 660) respectively. Between June 2012 and June 2013 falls in the stock of students have been more modest declining by only 0.9 per cent, from 307 040 to 304 250. In 2012–13, falls were most pronounced in Queensland and Victoria—down 4.4 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Table 11: Stock of students by state and territory of intended residence at 30 June 2004 to 2013

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	Tas.	NT	Australia ¹
2004	64 593	46 401	25 231	13 725	9 258	3 590	1 734	243	177 228
2005	70 656	50 691	26 494	14 290	10 738	3 688	1 957	232	190 271
2006	76 159	57 050	28 816	15 123	12 164	3 956	2 120	266	207 823
2007	88 113	74 010	32 108	16 766	14 236	4 194	2 287	378	248 500
2008	111 197	95 614	40 443	19 560	17 067	4 846	2 545	459	317 897
2009	130 610	117 310	52 470	24 010	20 840	5 550	2 870	580	386 260
2010	126 450	113 090	55 180	26 690	22 190	6 420	2 790	730	382 710
2011	112 630	94 620	48 800	25 290	20 160	6 340	2 510	860	332 700
2012	104 380	86 580	44 540	23 130	18 830	6 420	2 570	880	307 040
2013	102 410	84 200	42 590	22 850	19 320	6 440	2 580	1 050	304 250

Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

1. Includes 'not stated' and 'other territories'.

Note: State/territory order is based on the number of international students at 30 June 2013.

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 126 350 people (68 480 Primary Applicants and 57 870 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in 2012–13, marginally up (1.0 per cent) on the previous year. New South Wales received the largest share of these grants at 34.3 per cent followed by Western Australia (21.3 per cent) and Victoria (20.8 per cent). Growth was recorded for Tasmania (21.8 per cent), New South Wales (12.1 per cent), South Australia (10.6 per cent), and Victoria (9.5 per cent), whilst all other states and territories experienced decreases.

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders in Australia at 30 June 2013 was 191 080—an increase of 17.8 per cent on 30 June 2012, but an increase of 228.5 per cent on 30 June 2004. The largest growth over this period—more than four-fold—was in Western Australia the Northern Territory and Queensland (Table 12).

Table 12: Stock of Temporary Work (Skilled) by state and territory of intended residence at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

Year	NSW	WA	Vic.	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	Tas.	Australia ¹
2004	26 422	5 837	11 934	6 515	1 604	670	373	211	58 168
2005	27 481	6 933	13 274	7 603	1 794	825	493	248	62 682
2006	30 252	11 237	16 093	12 061	2 769	935	871	585	80 098
2007	35 272	16 580	20 541	17 724	3 840	1 196	1 353	676	104 038
2008	42 394	24 178	24 842	24 164	4 798	1 374	1 907	746	134 238
2009	43 230	28 660	26 260	27 260	5 250	1 590	2 180	830	146 620
2010	39 540	24 490	23 590	23 370	4 340	1 550	1 860	800	127 650
2011	42 520	24 450	26 910	22 000	4 500	1 480	1 600	840	131 340
2012	50 640	32 670	31 960	27 510	5 100	2 010	1 800	780	162 140
2013	60 040	39 800	37 600	31 600	5 420	2 180	2 120	770	191 080

Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

1. Includes 'not stated' and 'other territories'.

Note: State/territory order is based on the number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders at 30 June 2013.

Based on the ANZSCO classification of occupations, almost half of the Primary Applicants granted a Temporary Work (Skilled) visa in 2012–13 were professionals (49.3 per cent). This was followed by technicians and trades workers (26.9 per cent), managers (17.3 per cent) and community and personal service workers (1.6 per cent).

As Table 13 shows, the proportion of new migrants in professional and technical and trades fields is far in excess of that for Australia's general population. Numerically, the 68 480 grants in 2012–13 represent around 0.6 per cent of the 11.5 million workers in Australia or roughly equivalent to the number of professional workers in the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 13: Proportion of Primary Applicant occupations granted a Temporary Work (Skilled) visa compared with Australia's general population by state and territory, 2012–13

State/territory	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and trades workers	Community and personal service workers	Other ¹	Total
NSW	19.8	56.0	17.2	1.6	5.5	100.0
WA	14.4	37.6	41.0	1.2	5.8	100.0
Vic.	15.3	53.7	26.0	2.2	2.9	100.0
Qld	19.4	43.2	30.1	1.1	6.2	100.0
SA	15.6	51.3	28.6	1.0	3.5	100.0
ACT	13.4	64.9	17.1	2.1	2.5	100.0
NT	15.7	37.3	41.3	2.1	3.6	100.0
Tas.	14.2	63.2	21.5	0.3	0.8	100.0
General population of Australia	12.7	22.3	14.6	9.8	40.6	100.0

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP and ABS Labour Force, Australia (6291.0.55.003)

1. Includes clerical and administrative workers, sales workers, machinery operators and drivers and labourers.

Note: State/territory is sorted in descending order based on the number of Primary Applicant grants in 2012–13.

From Table 14 it can be seen that more than half (55.7 per cent) of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa grants went to Primary Applicants in one of five sponsoring industries: other services (12.6 per cent), construction (11.8 per cent), health care and social assistance (11.1 per cent), accommodation and food services (10.2 per cent), and information media and telecommunications (10.0 per cent).

Within the health care and social assistance industry almost 9-in-10 (88.4 per cent) workers were professionals; this was followed by education and training (84.4 per cent), and those in information media and telecommunications (80.4 per cent). Within the accommodation and food services industry, construction and manufacturing industries, the majority of subclass 457 workers had trades and technical backgrounds—59.1 per cent, 53.9 per cent and 52.3 per cent of all workers respectively.

Table 14: Temporary Work (Skilled) Primary Applicant occupations granted by sponsor industry, 2012–13

Sponsor industry	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and trades workers	Community and personal service workers	Other ¹	Total ²
Other services	1 510	4 260	1 990	200	460	8 440
Construction	910	1 940	4 240	10	770	7 870
Health care and social assistance	200	6 570	140	440	80	7 430
Accommodation and food services	2 340	260	4 010	10	170	6 790
Information media and telecommunications	830	5 380	360	0	120	6 700
Professional, scientific and technical services	670	4 110	620	10	160	5 580
Mining	760	2 080	1 420	10	370	4 630
Manufacturing	700	880	1 940	20	160	3 710
Education and training	290	2 920	90	20	130	3 460
Retail trade	990	600	1 230	30	220	3 070
Other industries	2 320	4 040	1 840	290	670	9 150
Total ²	11 520	33 050	17 890	1 040	3 320	66 820

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes clerical and administrative workers, sales workers, machinery operators and drivers and labourers.

2. Excludes a small number of not recorded and non-labour force data. Figures rounded to the nearest 10.

Western Australia received the greatest share of workers sponsored in construction (42.3 per cent), mining (59.7 per cent) and manufacturing (28.8 per cent). New South Wales received the largest number of sponsored workers among the other major industries (Table 15).

Table 15: Temporary Work (Skilled) Primary Applicant occupations granted by sponsor industry, 2012–13

Sponsor industry	NSW	WA	Vic.	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	Tas.
Other services	40.0	20.9	22.4	12.0	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.3
Construction	19.9	42.3	8.9	22.4	2.6	0.9	2.9	0.1
Health care and social assistance	35.7	15.6	22.1	16.1	6.2	2.3	0.7	1.4
Accommodation and food services	37.4	12.6	26.6	19.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.2
Information media and telecommunications	62.8	5.8	24.9	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	39.8	12.7	35.2	9.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.1
Mining	5.0	59.7	3.7	25.9	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.4
Manufacturing	24.8	28.8	25.6	14.7	3.7	0.2	2.1	0.3
Education and training	30.9	10.6	25.7	18.6	6.0	6.5	0.6	1.1
Retail trade	40.3	15.9	22.5	16.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.3
Other industries	15.7	10.7	13.1	13.0	16.4	6.9	23.2	26.0

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Excludes a small number of not recorded and non-labour force data.

New South Wales

Table 16: Population snapshot—New South Wales

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	7 407 682
<i>32.0% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—1.4%	102 152
<i>6th fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—27.3%	1 778 543
<i>3rd largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	76 196
Skilled migrants—50.0%	38 064
Family migrants—30.7%	23 398
Humanitarian migrants—6.7%	5 109
New Zealand citizens—10.7%	8 157
Special and other—1.9%	1 467
<i>15.6% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	11 856
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	1 584 137
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—39.6%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	102 410
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	60 040

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 32.2 per cent of Australia's population lived in New South Wales
- 33.6 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in New South Wales
- 27.3 per cent of the population of New South Wales was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom represented 15.5 per cent of the overseas-born population of New South Wales (Table 17)
- other major countries of birth for New South Wales were the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, India, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

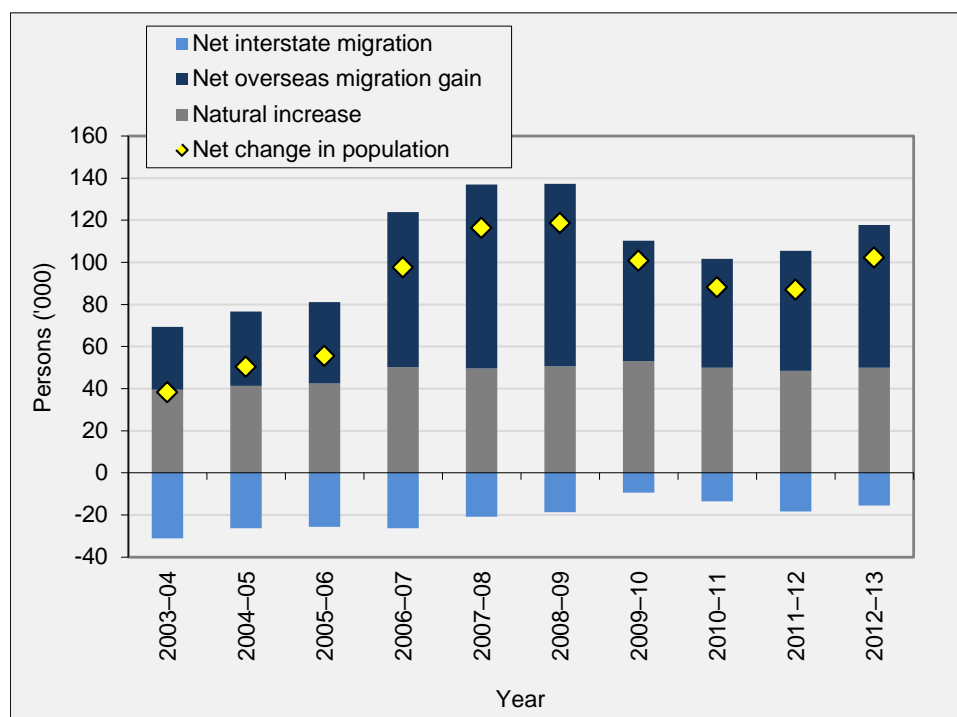
Table 17: Change in the overseas-born population by major countries of birth—NSW, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	265 862	17.1	1	274 820	15.5	1
People's Republic of China	114 041	7.3	2	156 034	8.8	2
New Zealand	106 616	6.9	3	114 231	6.4	3
India	57 155	3.7	6	95 387	5.4	4
Vietnam	63 789	4.1	4	71 838	4.0	5
Philippines	57 720	3.7	5	70 388	4.0	6
Lebanon	55 779	3.6	7	56 294	3.2	7
Italy	55 172	3.5	8	51 626	2.9	8
Republic of Korea	33 224	2.1	11	41 819	2.4	9
South Africa	32 951	2.1	12	40 247	2.3	10
Other	713 528	45.9	n/a	805 859	45.3	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13 the population of New South Wales was estimated to have increased by 102 152 people (Figure 4), a 1.4 per cent growth rate, this was below the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 49 895 people through natural increase and 67 784 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 15 527 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 4: Components of population change—NSW, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Geographic distribution of recent migrants

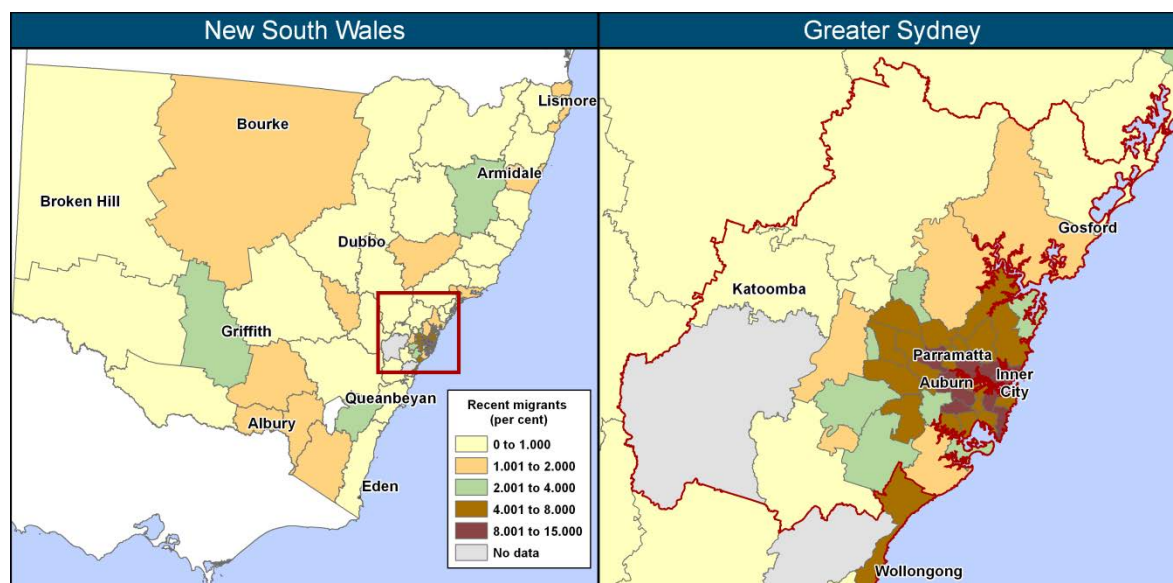
A total of 287 961 migrants have recently settled in New South Wales. This represents 28.5 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census.

While the number is the highest of all the states and territories, it represents just 4.2 per cent of the population of New South Wales at the time of the Census, and is slightly below the national average of 4.7 per cent.

Sydney has naturally attracted the vast majority of these recent arrivals—253 614 people or 88.1 per cent of the New South Wales total. This represents 5.8 per cent of Sydney's population on Census night, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall. The significance of new migrant populations varies widely throughout Sydney (Figure 5). Areas which have attracted more migrants as a share of their population include the Inner City (14.3 per cent), Parramatta (13.4 per cent) and Auburn (13.2 per cent).

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Sydney area was 33 293 or 1.3 per cent of the New South Wales regional population. There is, however, significant variation across different areas of the state. Those areas which have attracted the largest numbers relative to the existing population are Queanbeyan and Griffith (2.6 per cent each) and Armidale (2.5 per cent).

Figure 5: The population distribution of recent migrants, NSW and Greater Sydney



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to NSW

In 2012–13, permanent additions to New South Wales totalled 76 196 people. The main birthplaces of these new migrants, as shown in Table 18, were India, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Table 18: Top 10 source countries—NSW, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	6 581	5 275	11 856
People's Republic of China	3 416	6 981	10 397
United Kingdom	3 864	2 562	6 426
New Zealand	10	5 236	5 246
Philippines	1 059	1 840	2 899
Iraq	519	1 979	2 498
Korea ¹	1 344	887	2 231
Vietnam	599	1 352	1 951
Nepal	1 433	480	1 913
South Africa	796	951	1 747
Other	13 601	15 198	28 799
Total ²	33 454	42 742	76 196

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

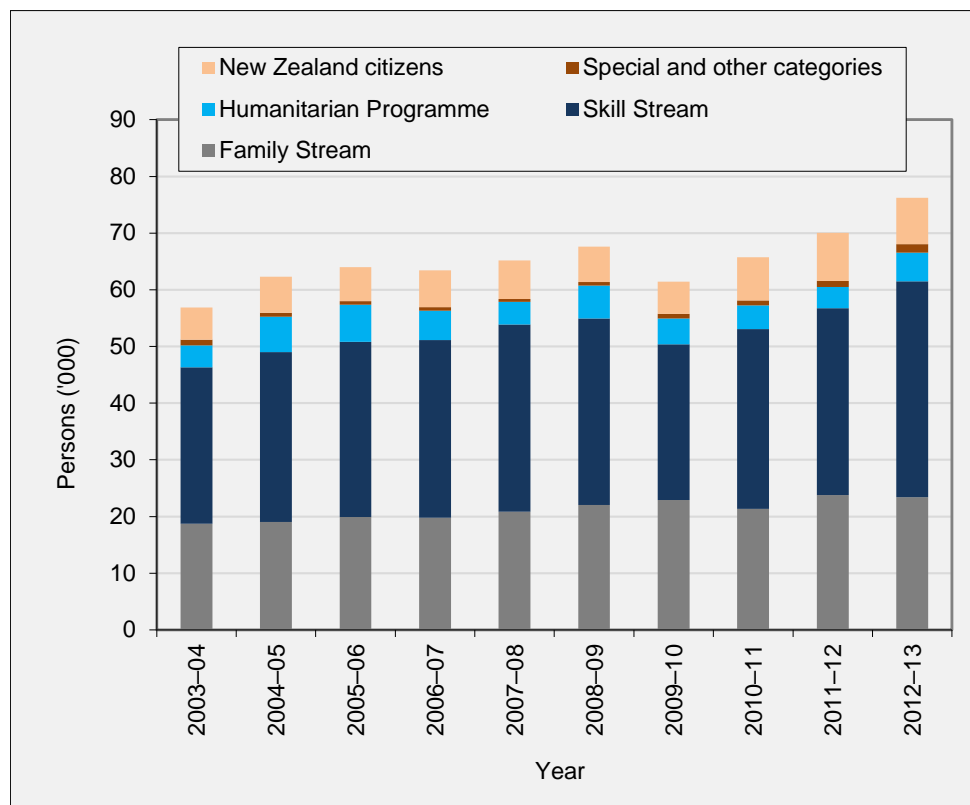
2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Half of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (38 064 people). A further 23 398 people were from the Family Stream, 5109 from the Humanitarian Programme and 8949 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (8157 people).

Between 2003–04 and 2012–13, permanent additions to New South Wales increased on average by 3.5 per cent per year. They are now at the highest level ever, 8.8 per cent up on 2011–12, and have generally remained steady, with overall numbers usually ranging between 60 000 and 70 000 per annum over the period 2004–05 to 2011–12 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Permanent additions by category—NSW, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions to New South Wales in 2012–13 totalled 23 398 people—1.6 per cent less than the peak of 23 660 recorded in 2011–12.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 5464 (23.4 per cent) of these new migrants (Table 19). Other major source countries were India (8.8 per cent), the United Kingdom (6.7 per cent), Vietnam (6.6 per cent) and the Philippines (5.4 per cent). There was a 19.8 per cent increase in permanent additions from India between 2011–12 and 2012–13; and a 15.9 per cent decrease in permanent additions from the United Kingdom over the same period.

Almost three-quarters (73.8 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 18.0 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 8.2 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 19: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—NSW, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
People's Republic of China	4 890	5 062	5 464	7.9
India	1 485	1 717	2 056	19.8
United Kingdom	1 689	1 869	1 571	-15.9
Vietnam	1 330	1 592	1 549	-2.7
Philippines	1 029	1 239	1 258	1.6
Thailand	685	740	746	0.8
Korea ¹	564	614	639	4.0
United States of America	623	693	603	-12.9
Lebanon	573	783	510	-34.9
Indonesia	452	437	435	-0.5
Other	7 954	8 914	8 538	-4.2
Total ²	21 323	23 769	23 398	-1.6

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

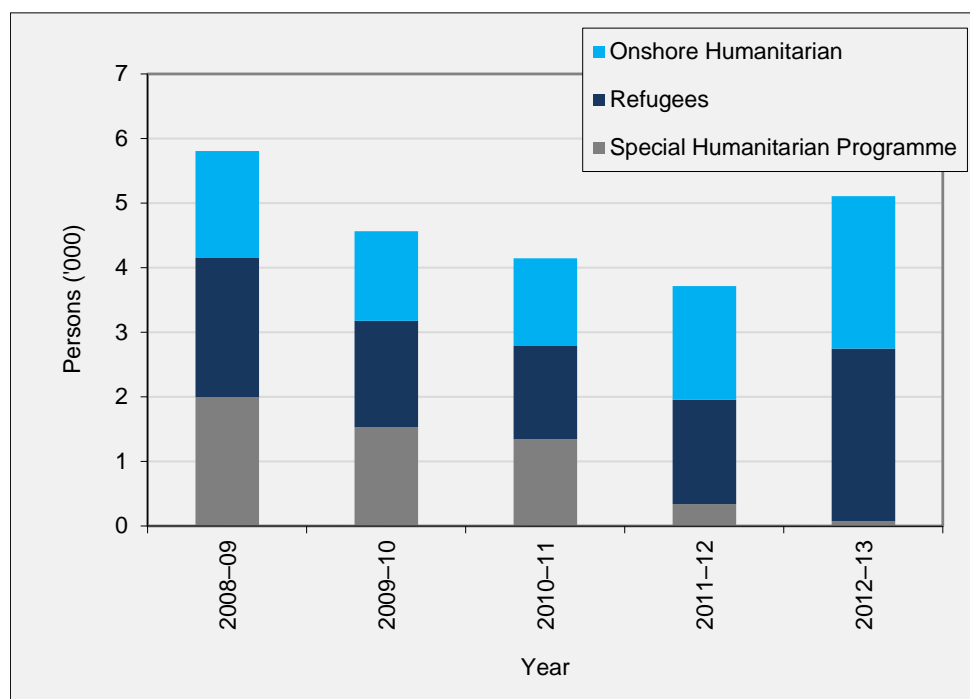
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Humanitarian permanent additions

New South Wales received 5109 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 37.5 per cent more than the 3717 received in 2011–12—but down 12.0 per cent on the 5809 received in 2008–09 (Figure 7). Of the 5109 received in 2012–13, 2748 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component, either as refugees (2671 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Programme (77 people). A further 2361 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in New South Wales, 35.9 per cent were born in Iraq, 13.6 per cent in Iran and 12.8 per cent in Afghanistan.

Figure 7: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—NSW, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

The 38 064 Skill Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 were 15.3 per cent more than the 33 009 recorded in 2011–12 (Table 20). Of these, the major skilled categories were the Employer Sponsored (40.5 per cent) and the Skilled Independent (31.9 per cent) visa categories. Over recent years there has been a significant shift towards both the Employer Sponsored and Family or State/Territory Sponsored visa categories, with growth in these two categories accounting for all the growth recorded for New South Wales in 2012–13.

Table 20: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—NSW, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Employer Sponsored	11 580	11 978	15 420	28.7
Skilled Independent	14 057	12 494	12 160	-2.7
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	4 664	6 821	9 212	35.1
Business Innovation and Investment ²	1 408	1 649	1 254	-23.9
Distinguished Talent	45	67	18	-73.1
Total	31 754	33 009	38 064	15.3

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

While Skill Stream permanent additions to New South Wales grew strongly in 2012–13, almost three-quarters of this growth was due to the India-born, which grew by 3690 people (Table 21). Other countries that recorded solid growth were the United Kingdom (up by 628 people), Nepal (up by 455 people) and Ireland (up by 281 people).

Table 21: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—NSW, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	4 935	5 769	9 459	64.0
People's Republic of China	6 772	4 959	4 651	-6.2
United Kingdom	3 667	3 828	4 456	16.4
Nepal	1 135	1 062	1 517	42.8
Philippines	1 295	1 508	1 505	-0.2
Korea ¹	1 247	1 487	1 461	-1.7
South Africa	1 620	1 634	1 275	-22.0
Ireland	693	990	1 271	28.4
Sri Lanka	536	778	691	-11.2
Pakistan	363	994	689	-30.7
Other ²	9 308	9 790	10 891	11.2
Total ³	31 754	33 009	38 064	15.3

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in fourth position ahead of Nepal.

3. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

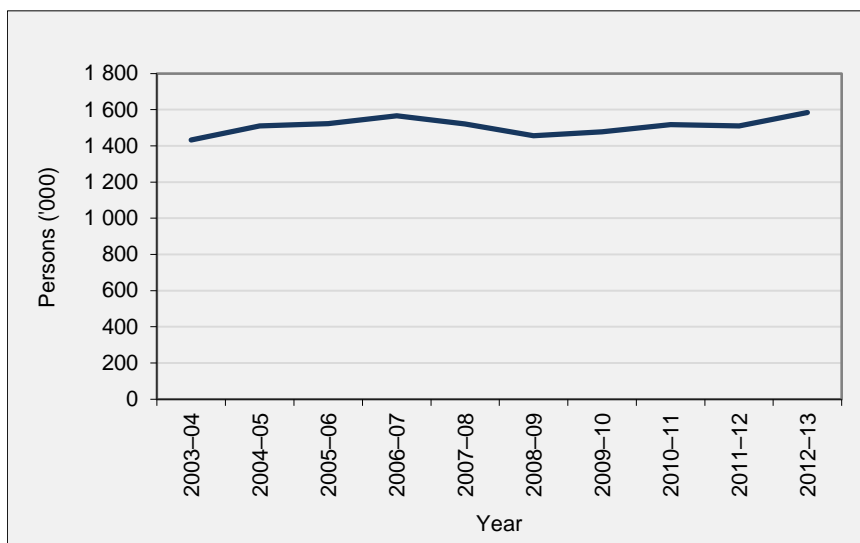
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, New South Wales was the main or only destination for almost 1.6 million overseas visitors to Australia, a 39.6 per cent share of all visitors for the year (4.0 million). Visitor arrivals were up 4.8 per cent on 2011–12; which was just below the national growth rate of 6.1 per cent (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Overseas visitor arrivals—NSW, 2003–04 to 2012–13

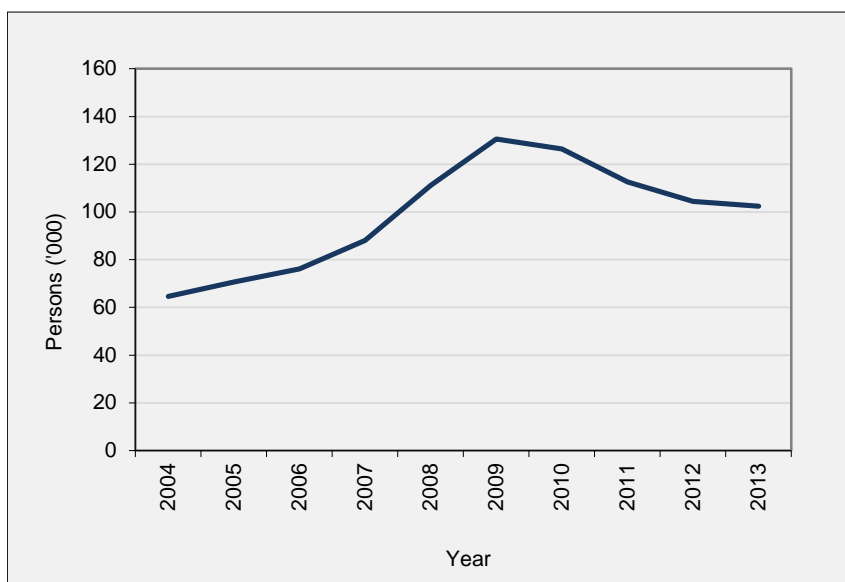


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in New South Wales at 30 June 2013 was 102 410, down 1.9 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 9). Just over half of these students were citizens of the People's Republic of China (25 730), the Republic of Korea (7090), Thailand (6800), Nepal (6390) or India (5810).

Figure 9: Stock of students—NSW, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

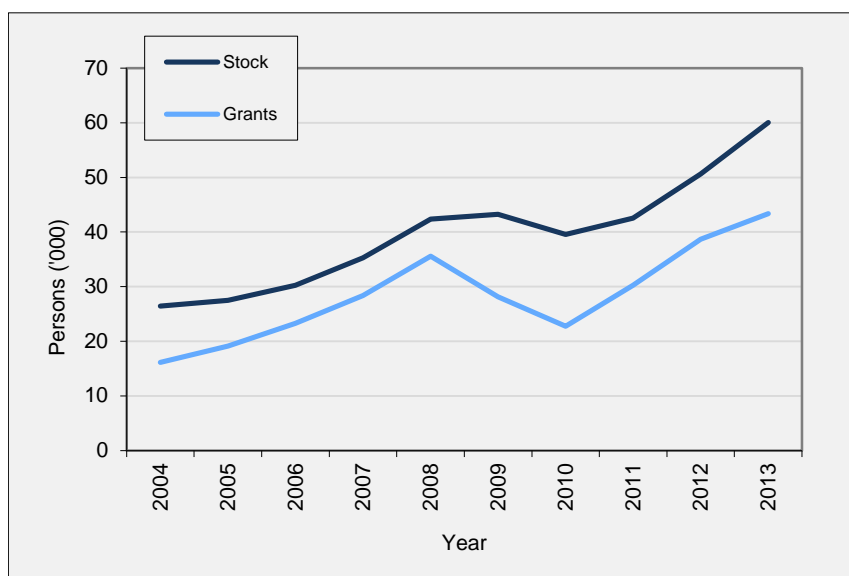


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 43 370 people (24 160 Primary Applicants and 19 210 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in New South Wales in 2012–13. This represented a 34.3 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 12.1 per cent (Figure 10). This was well above the national increase of 1.0 per cent.

Figure 10: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—NSW, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present in New South Wales at 30 June 2013 was 60 040. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (14 600 visa holders), India (10 990 visa holders) or Ireland (5360 visa holders).

Victoria

Table 22: Population snapshot—Victoria

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	5 737 615
<i>24.8% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—1.9%	106 048
<i>4th fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—27.7%	1 405 333
<i>2nd largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	63 738
Skilled migrants—46.9%	29 879
Family migrants—28.1%	17 920
Humanitarian migrants—8.5%	5 418
New Zealand citizens—15.2%	9 659
Special and other—1.4%	863
<i>16.6% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	10 568
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	873 038
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—21.8%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	84 200
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	37 600

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 24.9 per cent of Australia's population lived in Victoria
- 26.5 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in Victoria
- 27.7 per cent of Victoria's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom represented 15.2 per cent of the overseas-born population of Victoria (Table 23)
- other major countries of birth for Victoria were India, the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, and Italy.

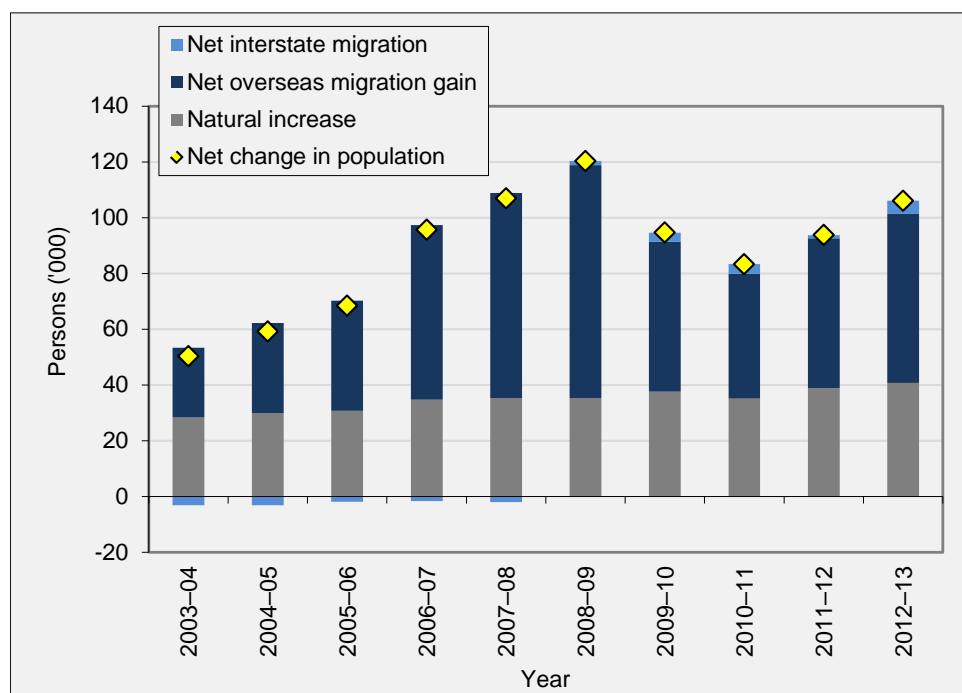
Table 23: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—Victoria, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	204 845	17.5	1	213 369	15.2	1
India	52 853	4.5	7	111 787	8.0	2
People's Republic of China	56 564	4.8	5	93 896	6.7	3
New Zealand	63 996	5.5	3	80 235	5.7	4
Italy	82 851	7.1	2	76 909	5.5	5
Vietnam	58 873	5.0	4	68 296	4.9	6
Greece	54 323	4.6	6	49 991	3.6	7
Sri Lanka	31 482	2.7	8	43 991	3.1	8
Malaysia	30 473	2.6	9	39 790	2.8	9
Philippines	27 336	2.3	11	38 002	2.7	10
Other	509 609	43.4	n/a	589 067	41.9	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the population of Victoria was estimated to have increased by 106 048 people (Figure 11), a 1.9 per cent growth rate, this was slightly above the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 40 745 people through natural increase and 60 632 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated gain of 4671 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 11: Components of population change—Victoria, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

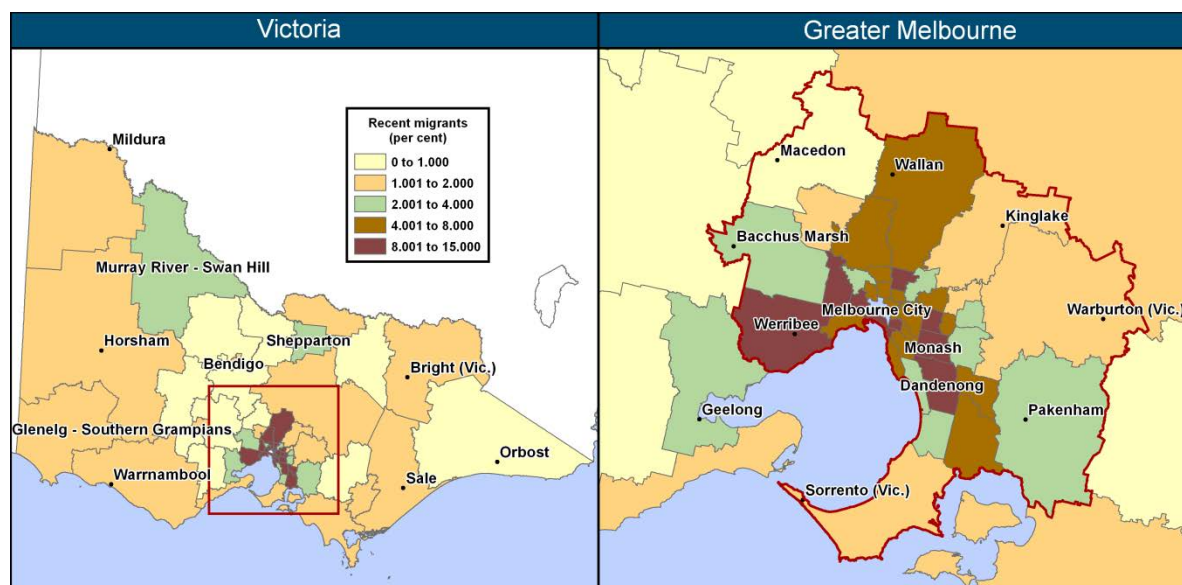
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 269 604 migrants have recently settled in Victoria. This represents 26.6 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census—the second largest share of all states and territories after New South Wales. These recent migrants account for 5.0 per cent of Victoria's total population at the time of the Census, slightly above the national average of 4.7 per cent and the second highest after Western Australia.

Melbourne—as with all capital cities—has attracted the vast majority of these recent arrivals—249 582 people or 92.6 per cent of the Victorian total. This represents 6.2 per cent, of Melbourne's population on Census night, slightly above the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall. The significance of new migrant populations varies widely throughout Melbourne (Figure 12). Areas which have attracted more migrants as a share of their population include Melbourne City (22.3 per cent), Dandenong (11.8 per cent) and Monash (11.8 per cent).

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Melbourne area was 19 064 or 1.4 per cent of the population of regional Victoria. Areas of the state which have attracted the largest numbers of new migrants relative to their population on Census night are Shepparton (2.9 per cent), Murray River-Swan Hill (2.3 per cent), Ballarat (1.5 per cent) and Bendigo (1.4 per cent).

Figure 12: The population distribution of recent migrants, Victoria and Greater Melbourne



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Victoria

In 2012–13, permanent additions to Victoria totalled 63 738 people (Table 24). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were India, the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Sri Lanka.

Table 24: Top 10 source countries—Victoria, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	4 851	5 717	10 568
People's Republic of China	2 343	6 642	8 985
New Zealand	5	6 276	6 281
United Kingdom	2 245	1 947	4 192
Sri Lanka	1 069	1 485	2 554
Malaysia	646	1 366	2 012
Vietnam	671	1 286	1 957
Philippines	537	1 405	1 942
Afghanistan	961	559	1 520
Pakistan	653	773	1 426
Other	8 614	13 471	22 085
Total ¹	22 809	40 929	63 738

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

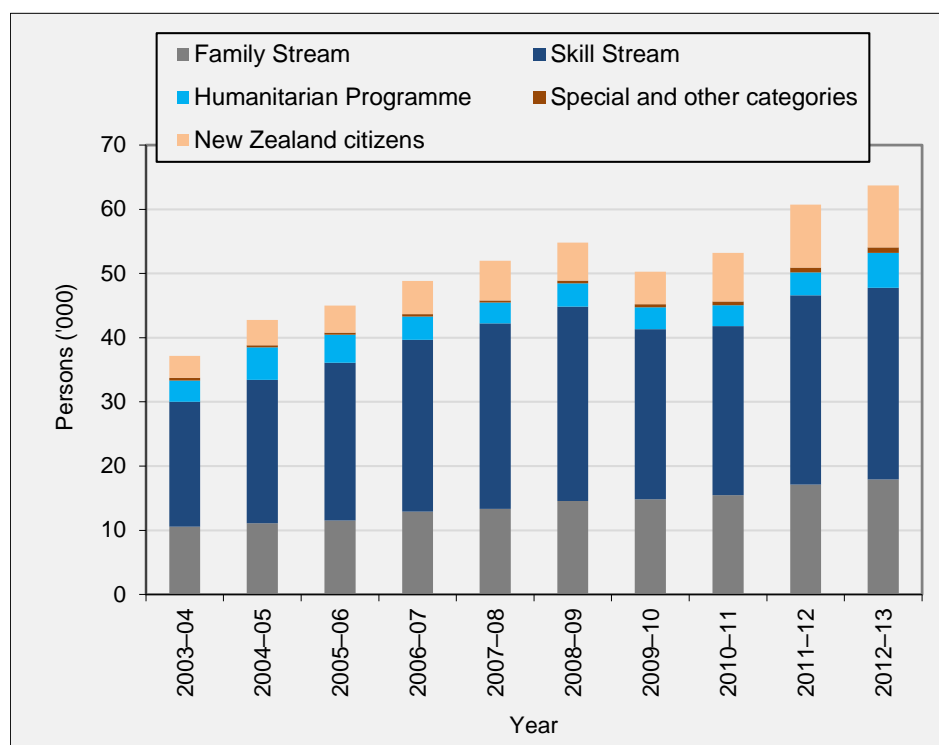
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Almost half of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (29 879 people). A further 17 920 people were from the Family Stream, 5418 from the Humanitarian Programme and 10 278 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (9659 people).

Permanent additions to Victoria in 2012–13 were up 5.0 per cent on the previous year. With the exception of a small decrease in 2009–10, permanent additions to Victoria over the past decade have been trending upward—increasing numbers of skilled migrants being mostly responsible for this 71.4 per cent growth between 2003–04 and 2012–13 (Figure 13).

New Zealand citizen permanent additions are at their second highest level for the decade, being just short of the peak in 2011–12 of 9785 people. After a prolonged period of reduced New Zealand migration, following the introduction of the Australia–New Zealand social security arrangements in February 2001, levels of New Zealand migration are on the rise and now at all-time highs.

Figure 13: Permanent additions by category—Victoria, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions to Victoria in 2012–13 were at their highest levels ever totalling 17 920 people—4.6 per cent higher than the 17 136 recorded in 2011–12.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 3110 (17.4 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 25). Other major source countries were India (14.6 per cent), Vietnam (8.4 per cent), the United Kingdom (6.2 per cent) and the Philippines (4.3 per cent).

Almost 8-in-10 (77.7 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 15.1 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 7.2 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 25: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—Victoria, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
People's Republic of China	2 667	2 896	3 110	7.4
India	1 755	2 169	2 607	20.2
Vietnam	1 364	1 415	1 502	6.1
United Kingdom	1 142	1 218	1 102	-9.5
Philippines	557	769	771	0.3
Thailand	432	476	592	24.4
Sri Lanka	452	451	518	14.9
United States of America	387	444	498	12.2
Malaysia	328	378	375	-0.8
Pakistan	202	333	343	2.9
Other	6 130	6 530	6 487	-0.7
Total¹	15 447	17 136	17 920	4.6

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

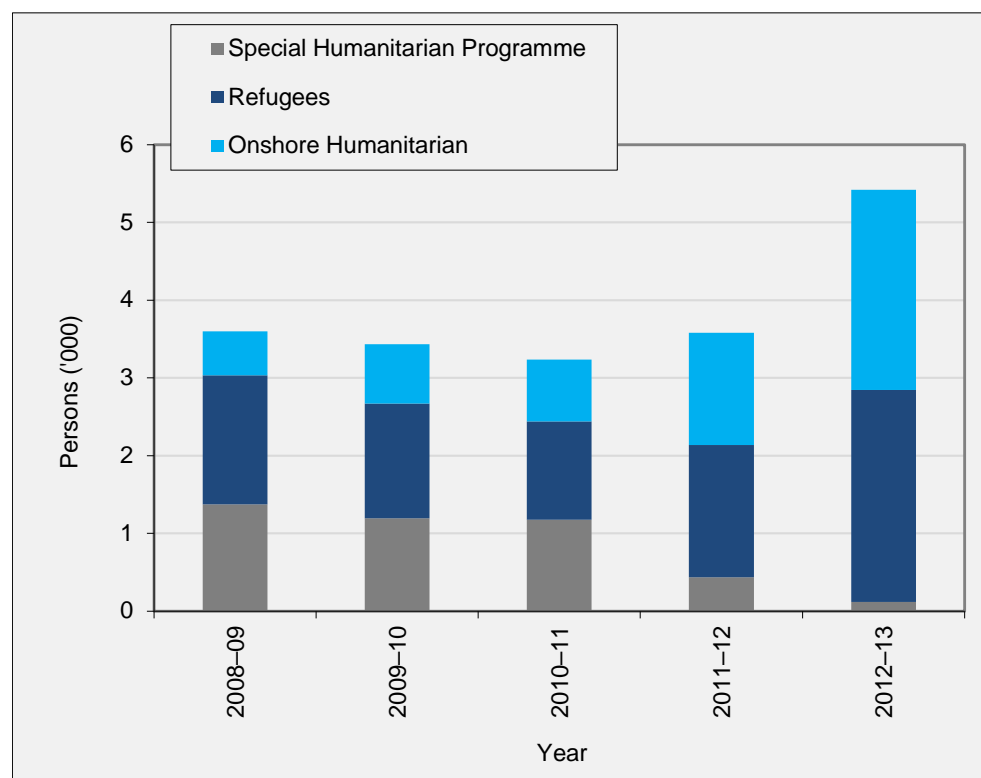
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Humanitarian permanent additions

Victoria received 5418 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 51.3 per cent more than the 3582 received in 2011–12, and 50.5 per cent up on the 3599 received in 2008–09 (Figure 14). Of the 5418 received in 2012–13, 2845 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component, either as refugees (2725 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Programme (120 people). A further 2573 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Victoria, 23.1 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 17.5 per cent in Iraq and 16.4 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 14: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—Victoria, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

The 29 879 Skill Stream permanent additions Victoria received in 2012–13 were 1.5 per cent more than the 29 451 recorded in 2011–12 (Table 26). Of these, the major skilled categories were Skilled Independent (32.1 per cent) and the Employer Sponsored (29.2 per cent) visa categories. Relatively strong growth was recorded for Business Innovation and Investment, which increased by 444 people on the previous year—a growth rate of 12.9 per cent.

Table 26: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—Victoria, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Skilled Independent	10 298	10 488	9 579	-8.7
Employer Sponsored	8 119	8 223	8 722	6.1
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	4 979	7 261	7 655	5.4
Business Innovation and Investment ²	2 965	3 451	3 895	12.9
Distinguished Talent	11	28	28	0.0
Total	26 372	29 451	29 879	1.5

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Almost two-thirds (63.9 per cent) of Skill Stream permanent additions to Victoria were born in one of five countries: India (25.2 per cent), the People's Republic of China (18.7 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.2 per cent), Sri Lanka (5.8 per cent) or Malaysia (4.9 per cent). Growth in permanent additions to Victoria was mainly due to people born in India, Ireland and the People's Republic of China—increasing by 769, 125 and 123 people respectively (Table 27).

Table 27: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—Victoria, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	5 217	6 737	7 506	11.4
People's Republic of China	6 453	5 439	5 562	2.3
United Kingdom	2 080	2 741	2 742	0.0
Sri Lanka	1 711	2 191	1 728	-21.1
Malaysia	1 430	1 465	1 447	-1.2
Philippines	1 091	1 284	1 019	-20.6
Ireland	337	536	661	23.3
South Africa	928	782	620	-20.7
Pakistan	319	733	499	-31.9
Iran	543	625	476	-23.8
Other ¹	6 089	6 744	7 467	10.7
Total²	26 372	29 451	29 879	1.5

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in seventh position ahead of Ireland.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

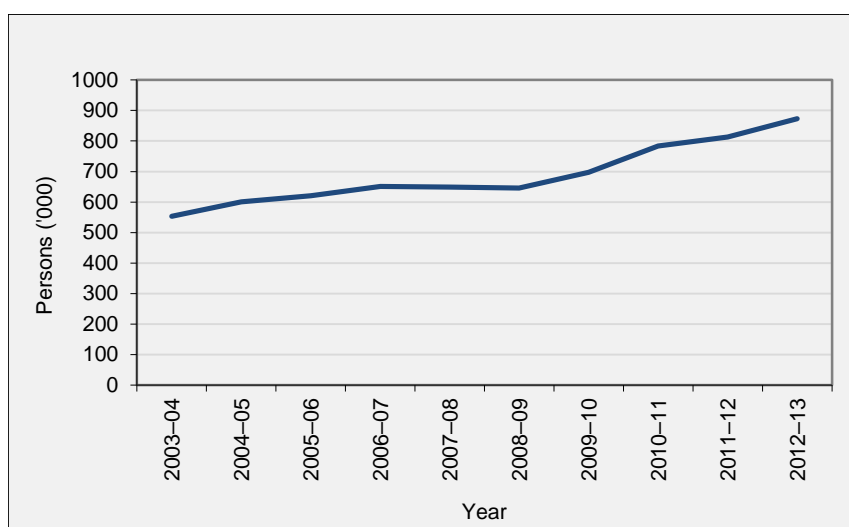
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, Victoria attracted almost 875 000 visitors (Figure 15), a 21.8 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (4.0 million) and an increase of 7.3 per cent on 2011–12. This made Victoria the third most preferred destination of overseas visitors after New South Wales and Queensland.

Figure 15: Overseas visitor arrivals—Victoria, 2003–04 to 2012–13

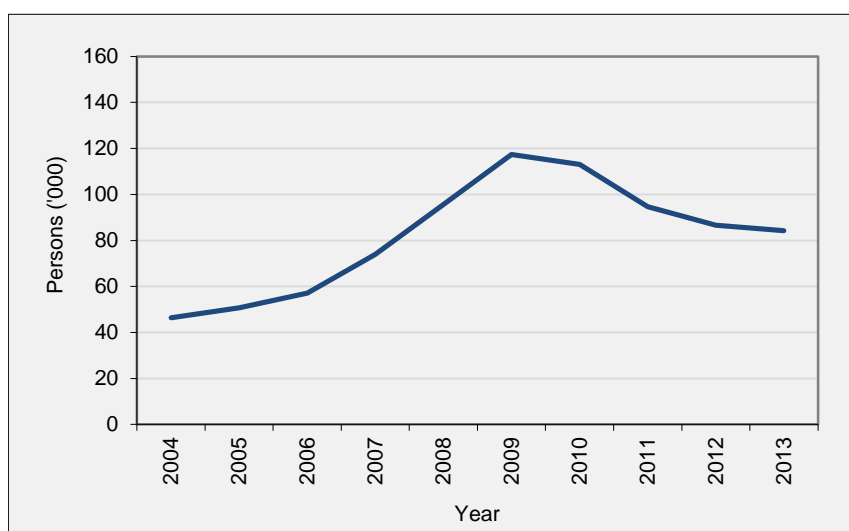


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in Victoria at 30 June 2013 was 84 200, down 2.7 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 16). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (21 060), India (13 550), Vietnam (7210) and Malaysia (4760).

Figure 16: Stock of students—Victoria, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

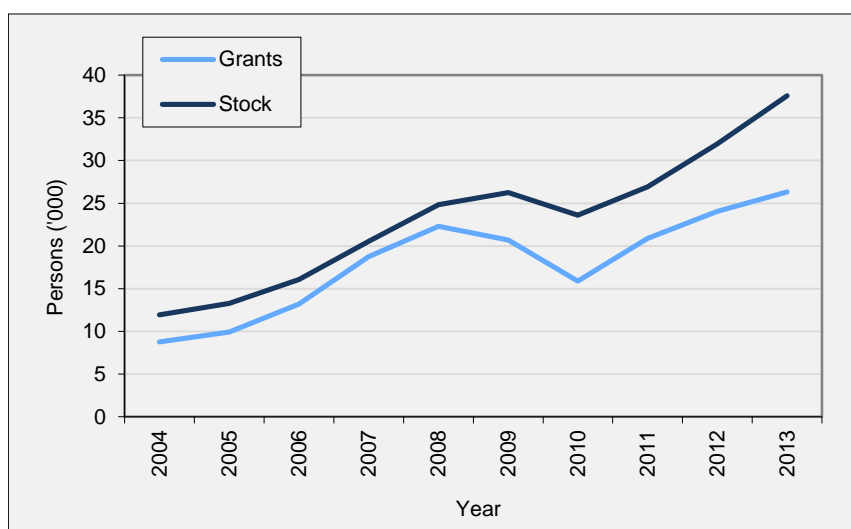


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 26 320 people (14 390 Primary Applicants and 10 160 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in Victoria in 2011–12. This represented a 20.8 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 9.5 per cent (Figure 17). This growth rate was well above the national increase in grants of 1.0 per cent.

Figure 17: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—Victoria, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present in Victoria at 30 June 2013 was 37 600. Most were citizens of India (9830 visa holders), the United Kingdom (7800 visa holders) or Ireland (2960 visa holders).

Queensland

Table 28: Population snapshot—Queensland

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	4 658 557
<i>20.1% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—2.0%	89 862
<i>3rd fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—21.8%	888 635
<i>6th largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	44 338
Skilled migrants—41.1%	18 210
Family migrants—21.4%	9 479
Humanitarian migrants—4.3%	1 914
New Zealand citizens—32.1%	14 226
Special and other—1.1%	509
<i>21.4% of new permanent additions were from New Zealand</i>	9 469
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	887 441
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—22.2%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	42 590
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	31 600

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 20.1 per cent of Australia's population lived in Queensland
- 16.8 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in Queensland
- 21.8 per cent of Queensland's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom (24.1 per cent) and New Zealand (21.6 per cent) represented the two largest overseas birthplace groups in Queensland (Table 29)
- other major countries of birth for Queensland were South Africa, India, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

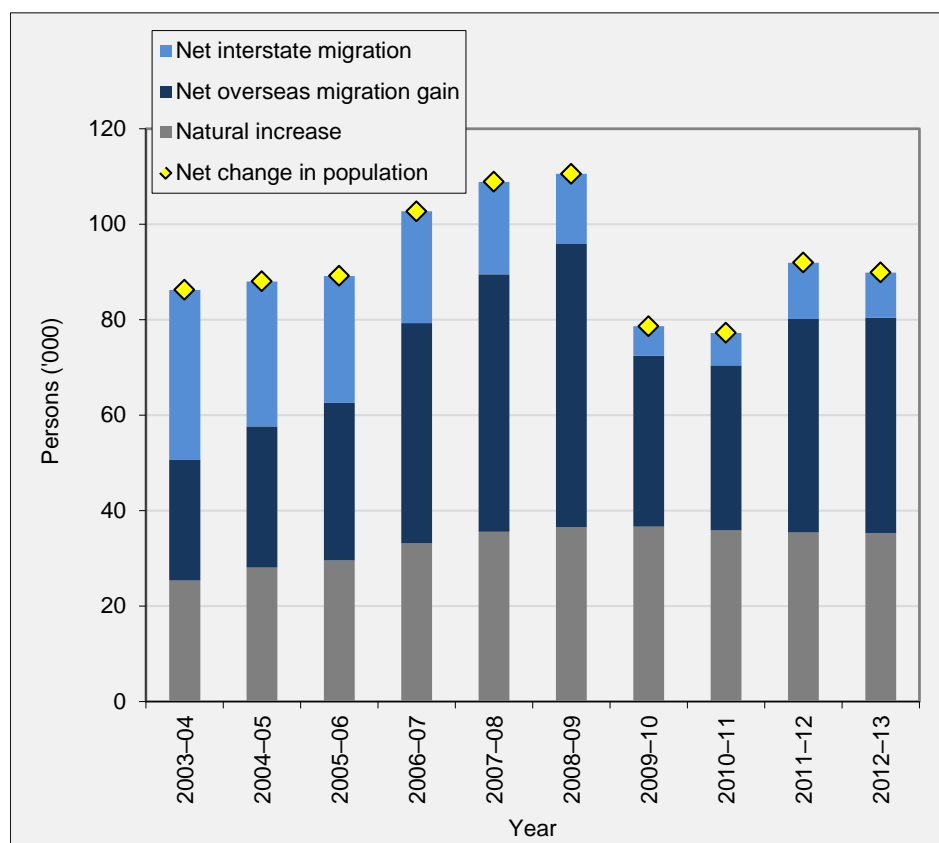
Table 29: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—Queensland, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	193 055	27.6	1	214 326	24.1	1
New Zealand	148 762	21.3	2	192 037	21.6	2
South Africa	22 711	3.2	3	35 549	4.0	3
India	10 976	1.6	12	30 259	3.4	4
Philippines	18 711	2.7	5	29 462	3.3	5
People's Republic of China	15 062	2.2	7	27 036	3.0	6
Germany	20 114	2.9	4	21 027	2.4	7
Vietnam	13 084	1.9	9	16 269	1.8	8
United States of America	12 199	1.7	11	15 811	1.8	9
Netherlands	15 260	2.2	6	14 986	1.7	10
Other	229 512	32.8	n/a	291 873	32.8	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the population of Queensland was estimated to have increased by 89 862 people (Figure 18), a 2.0 per cent growth rate—slightly above the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. Queensland was estimated to have gained 35 298 people through natural increase and 45 104 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of 9460 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 18: Components of population change—Queensland, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

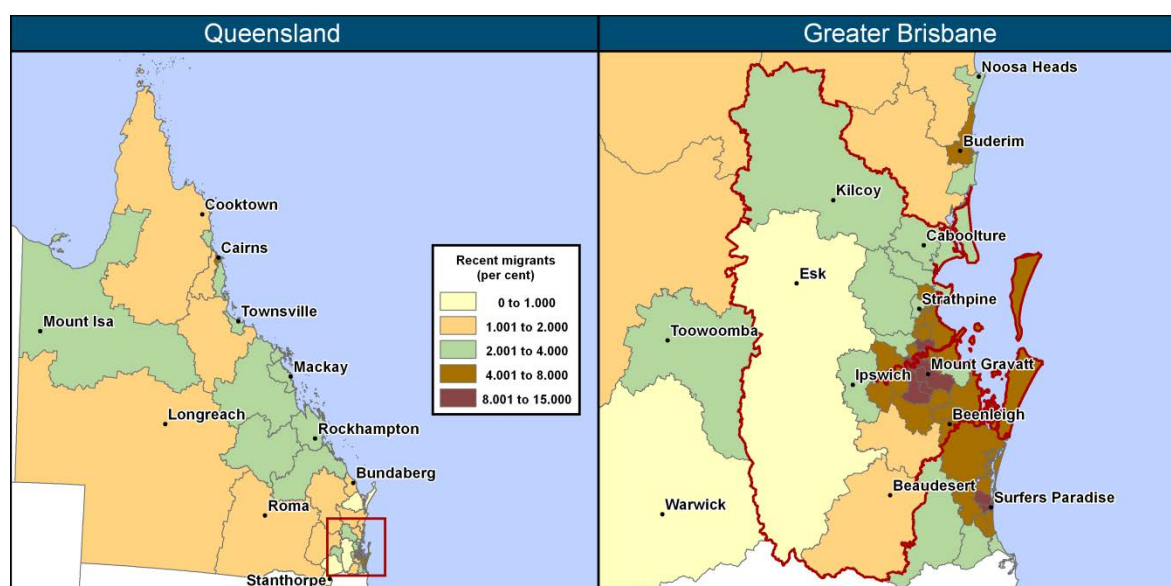
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 196 284 migrants have recently settled in Queensland. This represents 19.4 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. It is the third largest share across all states and territories after New South Wales and Victoria. These recent migrants account for 4.5 per cent of Queensland's total population at the time of the Census, close to the national average of 4.7 per cent.

Brisbane has attracted the majority of these recent arrivals—119 327 people or 60.8 per cent of the Queensland total. This represents 5.8 per cent of Brisbane's population on Census night, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall. The significance of new migrant populations varies widely throughout Brisbane (Figure 19). Areas which have attracted more migrants as a share of their population include Inner Brisbane (15.5 per cent), Sunnybank (13.8 per cent) and Indooroopilly (13.2 per cent).

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Brisbane area was 75 668 or 3.4 per cent of the population of regional Queensland. Many have settled on the Gold Coast with Surfers Paradise (9.8 per cent), Southport (8.1 per cent) and Robina (6.9 per cent) proving to be particularly popular.

Figure 19: The population distribution of recent migrants, Queensland and Greater Brisbane



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Queensland

In 2012–13 permanent additions to Queensland totalled 44 338 people (Table 30). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were New Zealand, India, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China and the Philippines.

Table 30: Top 10 source countries—Queensland, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
New Zealand	5	9 464	9 469
India	2 434	2 077	4 511
United Kingdom	2 074	2 105	4 179
People's Republic of China	1 228	1 600	2 828
Philippines	1 193	1 245	2 438
South Africa	819	1 046	1 865
Korea ¹	663	452	1 115
Vietnam	678	393	1 071
Sri Lanka	283	468	751
Ireland	504	201	705
Other	6 572	8 671	15 243
Total²	16 615	27 723	44 338

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

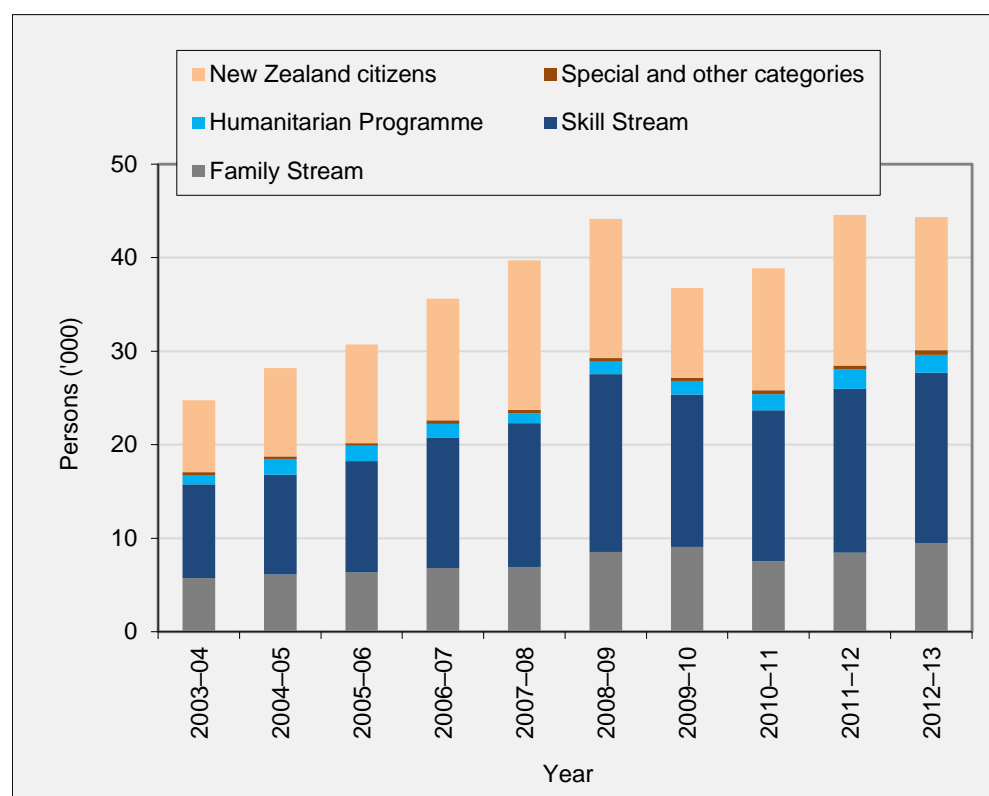
2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Around 4-in-10 of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream 18 210 people. A further 9479 people were from the Family Stream, 1914 from the Humanitarian Programme and 14 609 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (14 226 people).

In 2012–13, permanent additions to Queensland decreased marginally by 0.5 per cent—from 44 555 in 2011–12 to 44 338 in 2012–13. This was the second fall in a decade. Prior to this fall, in 2009–10 permanent additions to Queensland fell 16.7 per cent on 2008–09 (2008–09 levels being very similar to the last two years). Aside from a decline following the Global Financial Crisis, since 2003–04, the number of permanent additions to Queensland has generally been on an upward trajectory—with increasing numbers of skilled migrants and New Zealand citizens mostly responsible for the 79.1 per cent growth over the period (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Permanent additions by category—Queensland, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

The 9479 Family Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 was 11.9 per cent larger than the 8470 recorded in 2011–12, and 4.5 per cent higher than the previous peak of 9074 in 2009–10.

The United Kingdom accounted for 1214 (12.8 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 31). Other major source countries were the People's Republic of China (10.7 per cent), the Philippines (9.1 per cent), India (7.2 per cent) and Thailand (4.6 per cent).

More than 8-in-10 (83.6 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 9.8 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 6.6 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 31: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—Queensland, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
United Kingdom	1 104	1 180	1 214	2.9
People's Republic of China	767	828	1 010	21.9
Philippines	668	854	866	1.4
India	439	521	682	30.8
Thailand	409	387	437	13.0
Vietnam	312	337	384	14.0
United States of America	311	361	381	5.5
Japan	229	212	304	43.3
South Africa	247	255	249	-2.4
Korea ¹	151	193	244	26.7
Other	2 892	3 316	3 696	11.5
Total ²	7 541	8 470	9 479	11.9

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

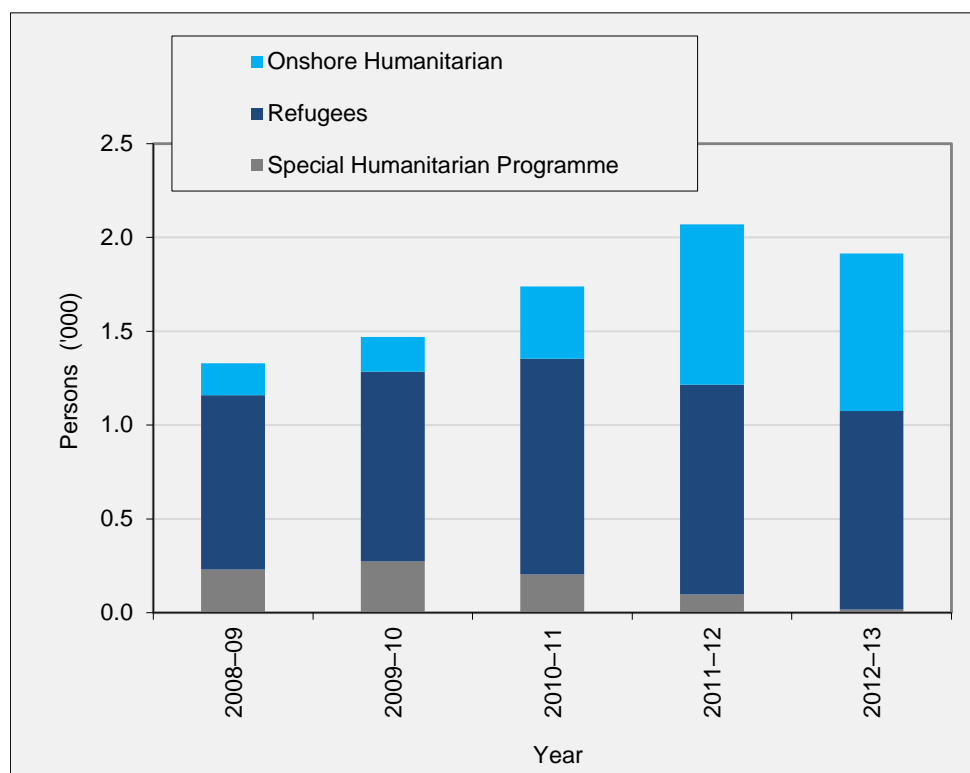
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

Humanitarian permanent additions

Queensland received 1914 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 7.5 per cent fewer than the 2070 received in 2011–12, but 43.9 per cent up on the 1330 received in 2008–09 (Figure 21). Of the 1914 received in 2012–13, 1076 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component, either as refugees (1060 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Programme (16 people). A further 838 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Queensland, 20.0 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 14.4 per cent in Iran and 9.6 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 21: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—Queensland, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

Queensland's 18 210 Skill Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 were 4.0 per cent more than the 17 517 recorded in 2011–12 (Table 32). Of these, the major skilled categories were Employer Sponsored (63.4 per cent) and the Skilled Independent (22.8 per cent) visa categories. Growth in the Employer Sponsored visa category was strong—up 25.6 per cent on the previous year. As the table shows, over the last three years there has been an increasing shift towards the Employer Sponsored visa category—up 27.3 per cent, while the Skilled Independent visa category has decreased by 11.2 per cent.

Table 32: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—Queensland, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Employer Sponsored	9 068	9 187	11 542	25.6
Skilled Independent	4 672	4 525	4 149	-8.3
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	1 854	3 113	2 058	-33.9
Business Innovation and Investment ²	541	675	441	-34.7
Distinguished Talent	9	17	20	17.6
Total	16 144	17 517	18 210	4.0

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

While Skill Stream permanent additions to Queensland increased marginally in 2012–13, most of this growth was due to those born in India and Vietnam, which grew by 1015 and 473 people respectively. Large falls were recorded for people born in the United Kingdom, the Philippines and South Africa with 571, 311 and 290 fewer permanent additions than in 2011–12 (Table 33).

Table 33: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—Queensland, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	1 748	2 311	3 326	43.9
United Kingdom	2 804	3 036	2 465	-18.8
People's Republic of China	1 633	1 303	1 466	12.5
Philippines	1 557	1 710	1 399	-18.2
South Africa	1 620	1 578	1 288	-18.4
Korea ¹	605	660	725	9.8
Vietnam	323	150	623	315.3
Ireland	456	540	515	-4.6
Sri Lanka	373	465	448	-3.7
Malaysia	395	432	364	-15.7
Other ²	4 464	5 178	5 462	5.5
Total³	16 144	17 517	18 210	4.0

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in seventh position ahead of Vietnam.

3. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

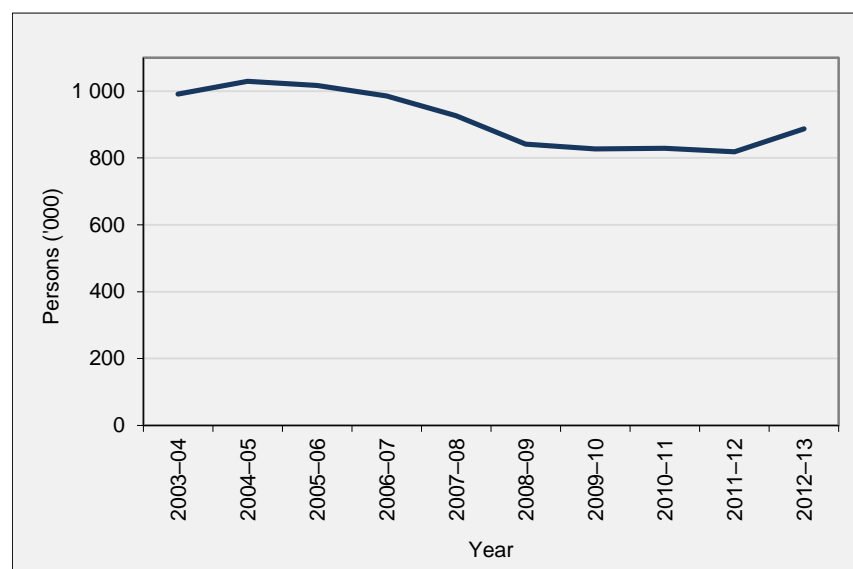
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, Queensland attracted around 890 000 visitors, a 22.2 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (4.0 million) and an increase of 8.4 per cent on 2011–12 (Figure 22). Queensland remained the second most preferred destination of overseas visitors after New South Wales.

Figure 22: Overseas visitor arrivals—Queensland, 2003–04 to 2012–13

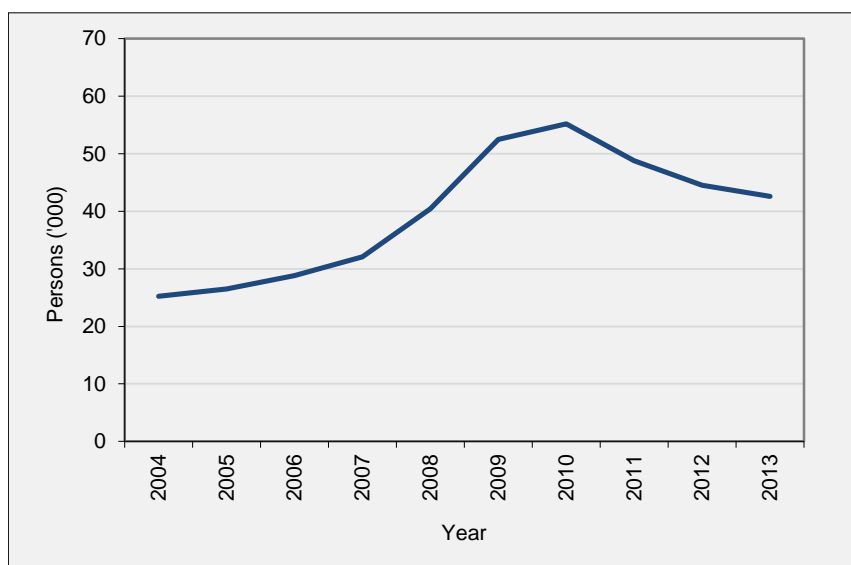


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in Queensland at 30 June 2013 was 42 590, down 4.4 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 23). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (7580), India (4130), the Republic of Korea (3350), Saudi Arabia (1950), Vietnam (1670) and Malaysia (1610).

Figure 23: Stock of students—Queensland, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

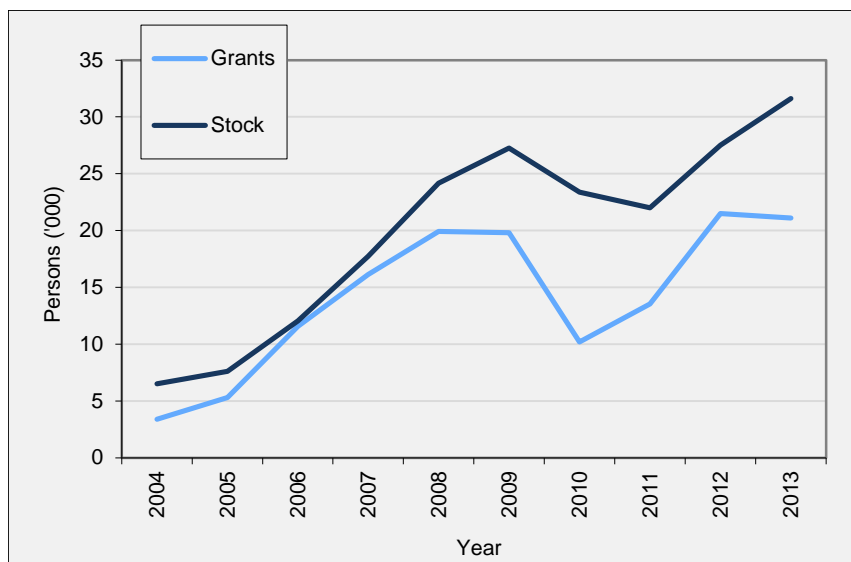


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 21 110 people (10 950 Primary Applicants and 10 160 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in Queensland in 2012–13. This represented a 16.7 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was a decrease of 1.8 per cent (Figure 24)—this was below the national increase of 1.0 per cent.

Figure 24: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—Queensland, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders in Queensland at 30 June 2013 was 31 600. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (6980 visa holders), India (4480 visa holders), the Philippines (2630 visa holders) or Ireland (2550 visa holders).

South Australia

Table 34: Population snapshot—South Australia

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	1 670 834
<i>7.2% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—0.9%	14 560
<i>7th fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—23.2%	353 006
<i>5th largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	14 944
Skilled migrants—61.9%	9 255
Family migrants—22.8%	3 405
Humanitarian migrants—9.8%	1 462
New Zealand citizens—4.7%	695
Special and other—0.8%	126
<i>17.8% of new permanent additions were from the India</i>	2 643
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	111 750
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—2.8%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	19 320
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	5 420

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 7.4 per cent of Australia's population lived in South Australia
- 6.7 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in South Australia
- 23.2 per cent of South Australia's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom (34.6 per cent) and Italy (5.9 per cent) were the two largest overseas birthplace groups in South Australia (Table 35)
- other major countries of birth for South Australia were India, the People's Republic of China and New Zealand.

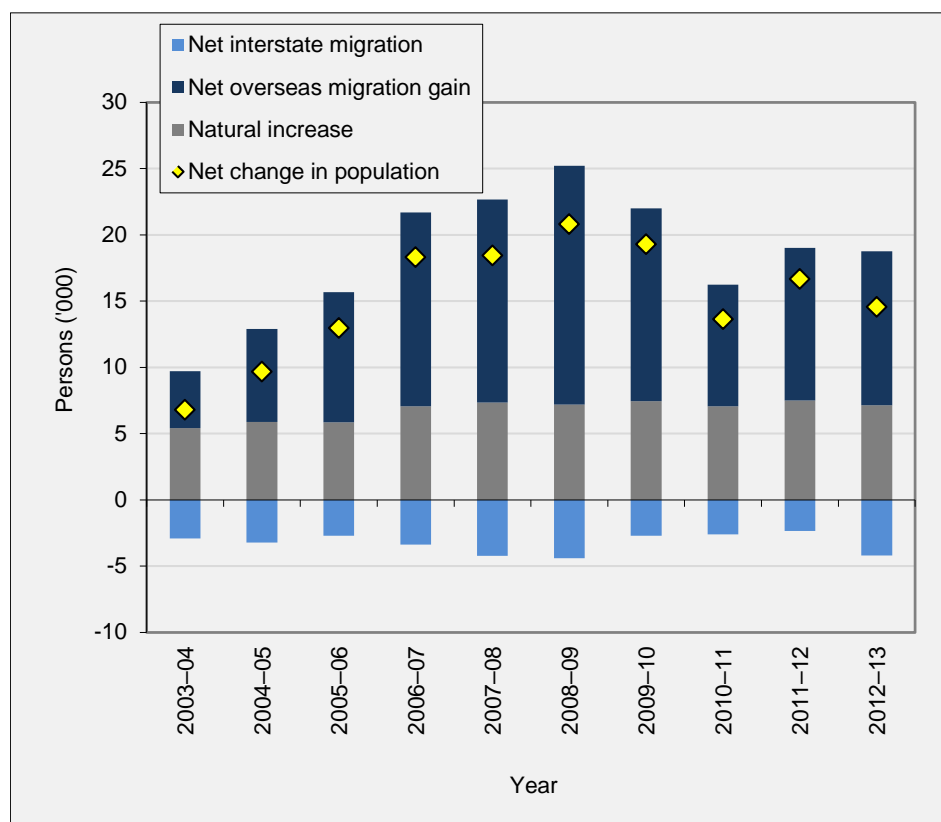
Table 35: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—SA, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	121 045	39.3	1	122 271	34.6	1
Italy	22 484	7.3	2	20 708	5.9	2
India	6 830	2.2	9	18 739	5.3	3
People's Republic of China	8 077	2.6	7	15 932	4.5	4
New Zealand	11 365	3.7	4	12 848	3.6	5
Vietnam	10 546	3.4	6	12 025	3.4	6
Germany	11 971	3.9	3	11 409	3.2	7
Greece	10 782	3.5	5	9 757	2.8	8
Philippines	5 439	1.8	11	8 859	2.5	9
Netherlands	7 797	2.5	8	7 283	2.1	10
Other	91 349	29.7	n/a	113 175	32.1	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the population of South Australia was estimated to have increased by 14 560 people (Figure 25), a 0.9 per cent growth rate, this was well below the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 7143 people through natural increase and 11 622 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 4205 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 25: Components of population change—SA, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

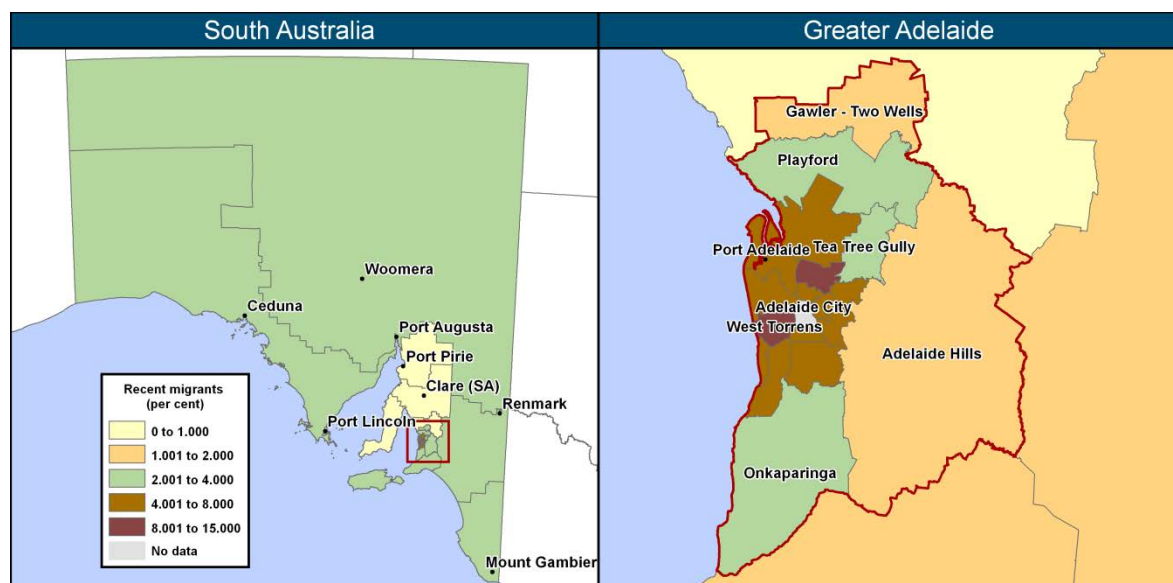
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 66 163 migrants have recently settled in South Australia. This represents 6.5 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. These recent migrants account for 4.1 per cent of South Australia's total population at the time of the Census, a figure that is below the national average of 4.7 per cent.

Adelaide has attracted the vast majority of South Australia's recent migrants—61 007 people or 92.2 per cent of the South Australian total. This represents 5.0 per cent, of Adelaide's population on Census night, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall. The significance of new migrant populations varies widely throughout Adelaide (Figure 26). Areas which have attracted more migrants as a share of their population include Adelaide City (21.1 per cent), Port Adelaide East (9.4 per cent) and West Torrens (8.6 per cent).

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Adelaide area was 4932. This represents 1.3 per cent of the population of regional South Australia. Areas of the state which have attracted the largest numbers of new migrants relative to their population on Census night are the Outback – North and East (2.0 per cent), Murray and Mallee (1.9 per cent) and the Eyre Peninsula and South West (1.3 per cent).

Figure 26: The population distribution of recent migrants, SA and Greater Adelaide



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to South Australia

In 2012–13, permanent additions to South Australia totalled 14 944 people (Table 36). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were the United Kingdom, India, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines and New Zealand.

Table 36: Top 10 source countries—SA, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
United Kingdom	911	1 732	2 643
India	922	921	1 843
People's Republic of China	512	917	1 429
Philippines	399	508	907
New Zealand	441	252	693
Sri Lanka	229	273	502
Iran	190	302	492
Malaysia	0	470	470
South Africa	217	201	418
Afghanistan	134	284	418
Other	1 849	3 204	5 053
Total¹	5 880	9 064	14 944

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

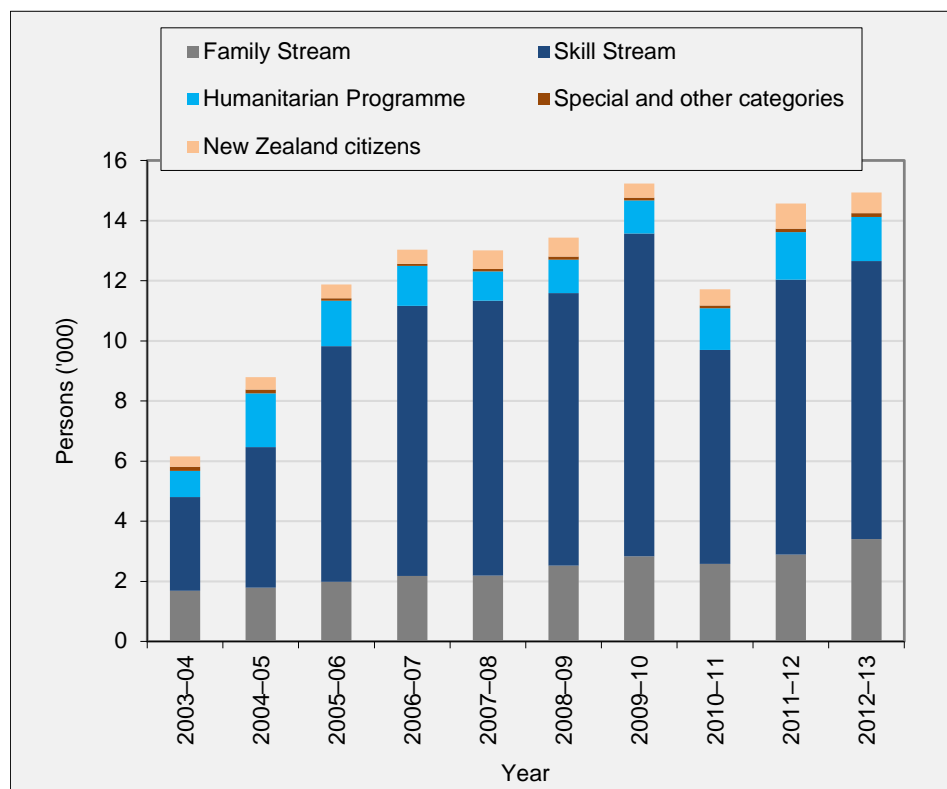
1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Almost two-thirds of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (9255 people). A further 3405 people were from the Family Stream, 1462 from the Humanitarian Programme and 793 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (695 people).

South Australia recorded a 2.6 per cent increase in permanent additions in 2012–13—the second largest number since the peak of 15 241 permanent additions in 2009–10. As Figure 27 shows, up until 2010–11, South Australia saw a decade of growth in permanent additions, rising from just over 6000 in the early part of the decade, increasing rapidly in the middle of the decade, and eventually peaking in 2009–10. The decrease in 2010–11 of 23.1 per cent was the largest decrease, both in percentage and absolute terms, across all jurisdictions.

Figure 27: Permanent additions by category—SA, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions to South Australia totalled 3405 people in 2012–13, reporting solid growth and a new peak that was 17.6 per cent above the 2896 recorded in 2011–12.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 529 (15.5 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 37). Other major source countries were India (12.0 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.3 per cent), the Philippines (8.3 per cent) and Vietnam (6.7 per cent).

More than 8-in-10 (82.8 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 9.3 per cent of these new migrants and the remaining 7.9 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 37: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—SA, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
People's Republic of China	329	447	529	18.4
India	227	285	408	43.3
United Kingdom	295	289	318	10.0
Philippines	226	266	282	6.1
Vietnam	188	185	227	22.6
Afghanistan	143	103	150	45.6
Thailand	108	101	115	14.1
United States of America	93	86	109	26.6
Pakistan	39	45	71	57.9
Korea ¹	36	37	66	77.2
Other	894	1 047	1 130	7.9
Total ²	2 581	2 896	3 405	17.6

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

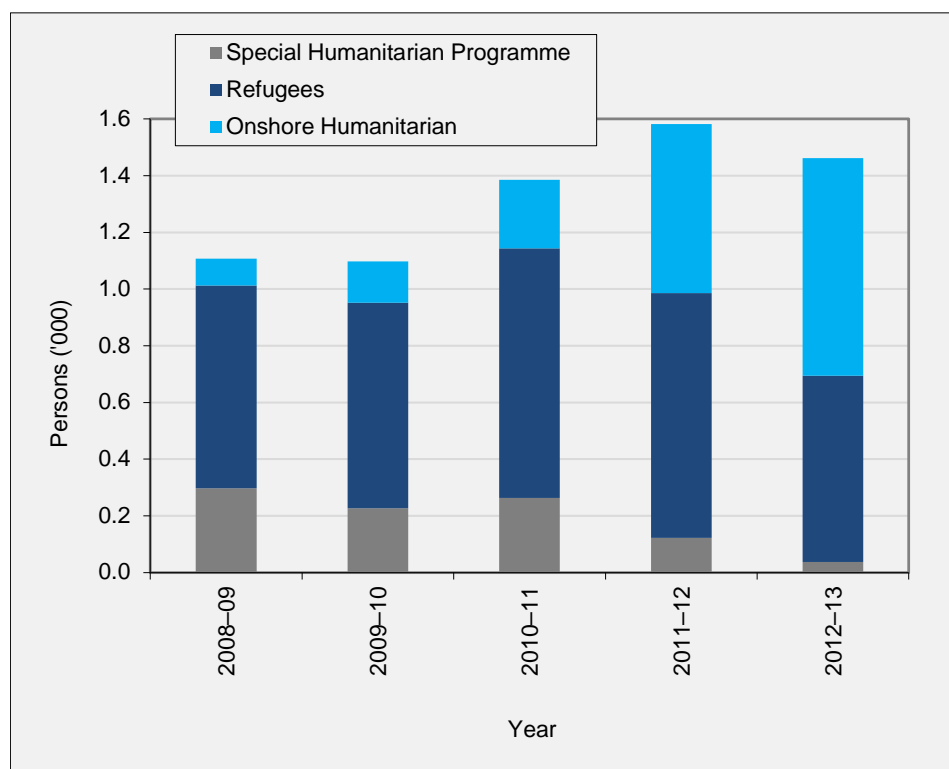
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Humanitarian permanent additions

South Australia received 1462 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 7.6 per cent fewer than the 1582 received in 2011–12, and 32.1 per cent up on the 1107 received in 2008–09 (Figure 28). Of the 1462 received in 2012–13, 694 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component, either as refugees (657 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Programme (37 people). A further 768 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in South Australia, 36.8 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 14.5 per cent in Iran, and 10.2 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 28: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—SA, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

South Australia's 9255 Skill Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 were 1.2 per cent higher than the 9146 recorded in 2011–12 (Table 38). Of these, the major skilled categories were Family or State/Territory Sponsored (67.3 per cent) and Employer Sponsored (35.9 per cent). Growth in permanent additions was strong in both of these categories, with Family or State/Territory Sponsored up 46.7 per cent and Employer Sponsored up 34.0 per cent on 2011–12. Skilled Independent fell modestly—down 13.6 per cent, with 205 fewer permanent additions than in 2011–12.

Table 38: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—SA, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	3 645	4 247	6 231	46.7
Employer Sponsored	2 399	2 481	3 324	34.0
Skilled Independent	1 957	1 499	1 294	-13.6
Business Innovation and Investment ²	397	364	265	-27.2
Distinguished Talent	< 5	< 5	13	225.0
Total	7 116	9 146	9 255	1.2

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Around 6-in-10 (61.0 per cent) Skill Stream permanent additions to South Australia were born in one of five countries: India (24.0 per cent), the People's Republic of China (14.1 per cent), the United Kingdom (11.6 per cent), the Philippines (6.6 per cent) or Malaysia (4.6 per cent). Strong growth in permanent additions to South Australia was recorded for people born in India and the People's Republic of China—up by 508 and 398 people respectively (Table 39). However, at the same time the United Kingdom fell significantly and was down 49.1 per cent—1028 people fewer—on the number of permanent additions reported in 2011–12.

Table 39: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—SA, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	1 339	1 699	2 207	29.9
People's Republic of China	1 481	899	1 297	44.3
United Kingdom	867	2 094	1 066	-49.1
Philippines	356	468	608	29.9
Malaysia	261	397	424	6.8
South Africa	317	341	347	1.8
Sri Lanka	242	477	306	-35.8
Pakistan	57	215	262	21.9
Bangladesh	204	313	258	-17.6
Iran	95	207	228	10.1
Other ¹	1 820	2 007	2 183	8.8
Total²	7 116	9 146	9 255	1.2

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in eighth position ahead of Pakistan.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

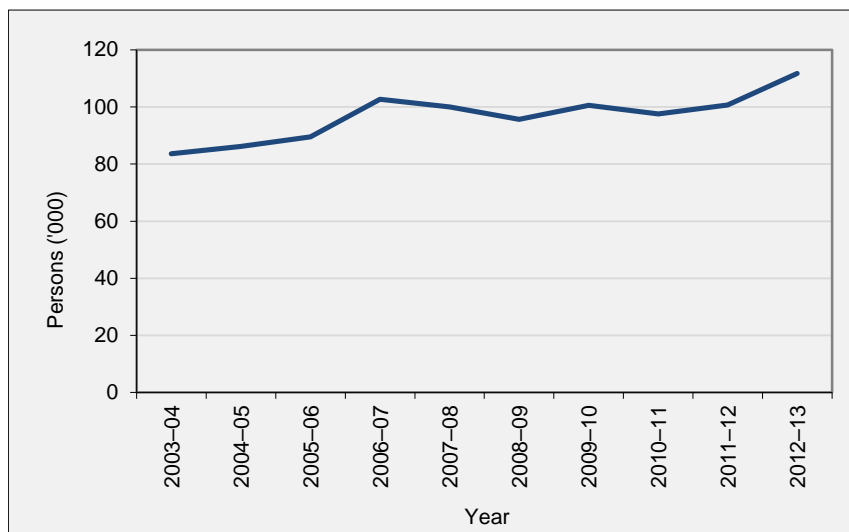
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, South Australia attracted almost 112 000 visitors, a 2.8 per cent share of all Australian visitors (4.0 million) for the year (Figure 29). This represented a 10.9 per cent increase on 2011–12, which was above the national increase of 6.1 per cent.

Figure 29: Overseas visitor arrivals—SA, 2003–04 to 2012–13

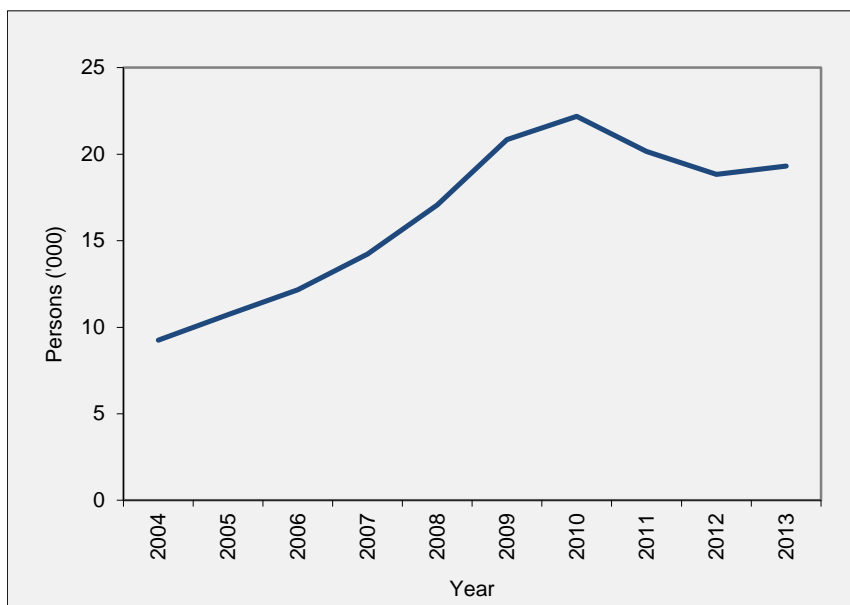


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in South Australia at 30 June 2013 was 19 320, up 2.6 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 30). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (5950), India (2310) and Malaysia (1590).

Figure 30: Stock of students—SA, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

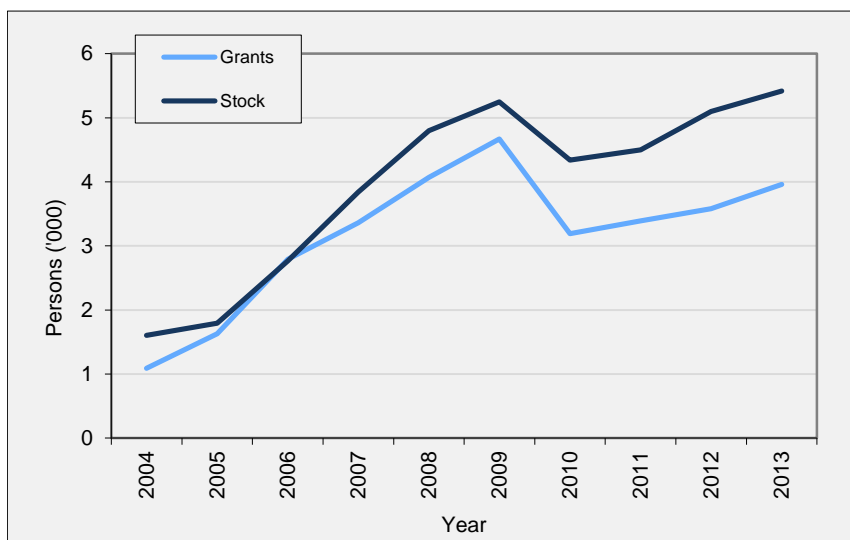


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 3960 people (2030 Primary Applicants and 1940 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in South Australia in 2012–13. This represented a 3.1 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 10.6 per cent (Figure 31). This rise in grants was well above the national increase of 1.0 per cent.

Figure 31: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—SA, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present in South Australia at 30 June 2013 was 5420. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (1410 visa holders), India (750 visa holders), the Philippines (470 visa holders) or Ireland (320 visa holders).

Western Australia

Table 40: Population snapshot—Western Australia

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	2 517 165
<i>10.9% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—3.3%	80 986
<i>Fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—32.8%	688 216
<i>Largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	45 465
Skilled migrants—60.6%	27 565
Family migrants—19.3%	8 774
Humanitarian migrants—2.6%	1 198
New Zealand citizens—16.6%	7 561
Special and other—0.8%	368
<i>15.5% of new permanent additions were from the United Kingdom</i>	7 002
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	435 558
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—10.9%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	22 850
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	39 800

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 10.4 per cent of Australia's population lived in Western Australia
- 13.0 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in Western Australia
- 32.8 per cent of Western Australia's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom accounted for 33.5 per cent of the overseas-born population of Western Australia (Table 41)
- other major countries of birth for Western Australia were New Zealand, South Africa, India, Malaysia and Italy.

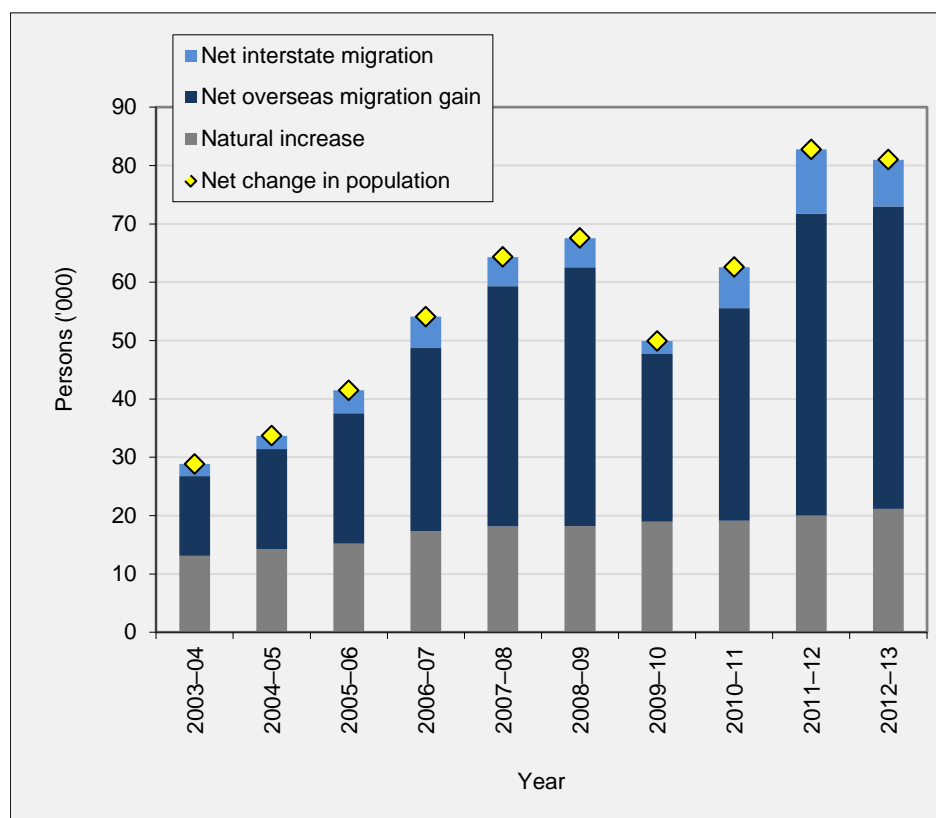
Table 41: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—WA, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	208 381	39.2	1	230 412	33.5	1
New Zealand	47 331	8.9	2	70 735	10.3	2
South Africa	22 052	4.1	3	35 327	5.1	3
India	15 156	2.9	6	29 915	4.3	4
Malaysia	19 717	3.7	5	24 967	3.6	5
Italy	20 934	3.9	4	19 477	2.8	6
Philippines	6 834	1.3	14	17 231	2.5	7
People's Republic of China	8 006	1.5	12	16 693	2.4	8
Ireland	9 009	1.7	11	14 296	2.1	9
Singapore	11 809	2.2	7	13 973	2.0	10
Other	162 517	30.6	n/a	215 190	31.3	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the population of Western Australia was estimated to have increased by 80 986 people (Figure 32), a 3.3 per cent growth rate—well above the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 21 185 people through natural increase and 51 809 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated gain of 7992 people from interstate migration.

Figure 32: Components of population change—WA, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

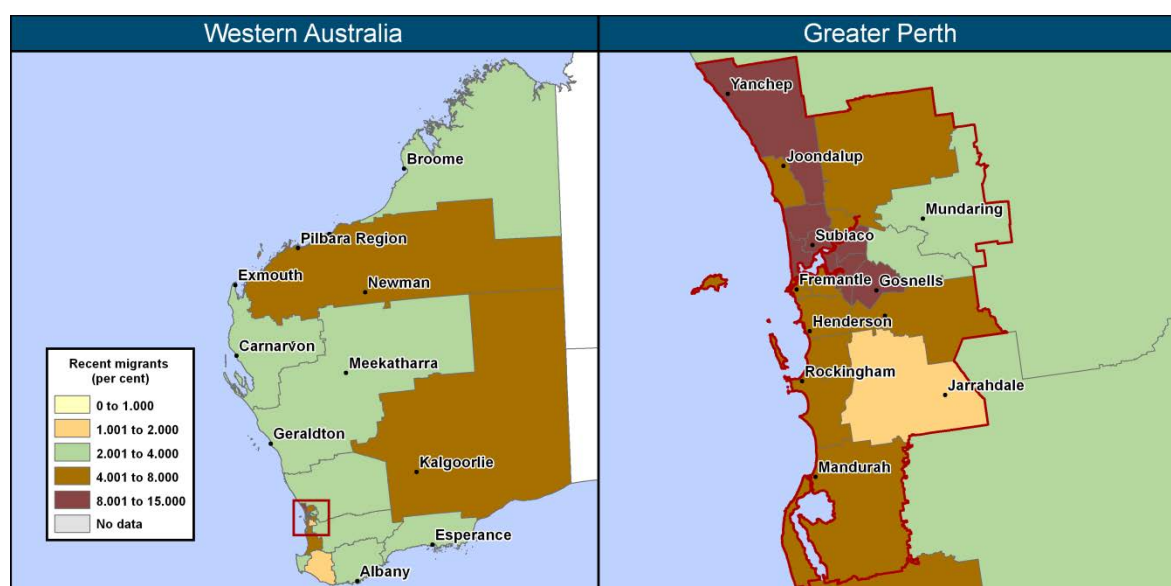
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 155 975 migrants have recently settled in Western Australia. This represents 15.4 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. These recent migrants account for 7.0 per cent of Western Australia's population at the time of the Census—the highest of all states and territories and well above the national average of 4.7 per cent.

Perth has attracted the vast majority of Western Australia's recent migrants—135 923 people or 87.1 per cent of the Western Australian total. This represents 7.9 per cent of Perth's population on Census night, and is well above the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall. The significance of new migrant populations varies widely throughout Perth (Figure 33). Areas which have attracted more migrants as a share of their population include Canning (14.4 per cent), Belmont – Victoria Park (12.9 per cent) and Perth City (12.8 per cent).

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Perth area was 19 086 or 3.8 per cent of the regional population of Western Australia. Regional parts of the state which have attracted the largest numbers relative to their existing population are the mining areas of the Goldfields (8.0 per cent) and the Pilbara (6.4 per cent) plus Mandurah (4.8 per cent).

Figure 33: The population distribution of recent migrants, WA and Greater Perth



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Western Australia

In 2012–13, permanent additions to Western Australia's totalled 45 465 people (Table 42). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were the United Kingdom, India, New Zealand, the Philippines, and the People's Republic of China.

Table 42: Top 10 source countries—WA, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
United Kingdom	3 089	3 913	7 002
India	2 062	3 039	5 101
New Zealand	6	4 965	4 971
Philippines	1 872	1 341	3 213
People's Republic of China	1 048	1 524	2 572
South Africa	1 001	1 556	2 557
Ireland	1 344	649	1 993
Malaysia	700	1 140	1 840
Sri Lanka	236	637	873
Singapore	245	493	738
Other	6 533	7 909	14 442
Total ¹	18 297	27 168	45 465

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

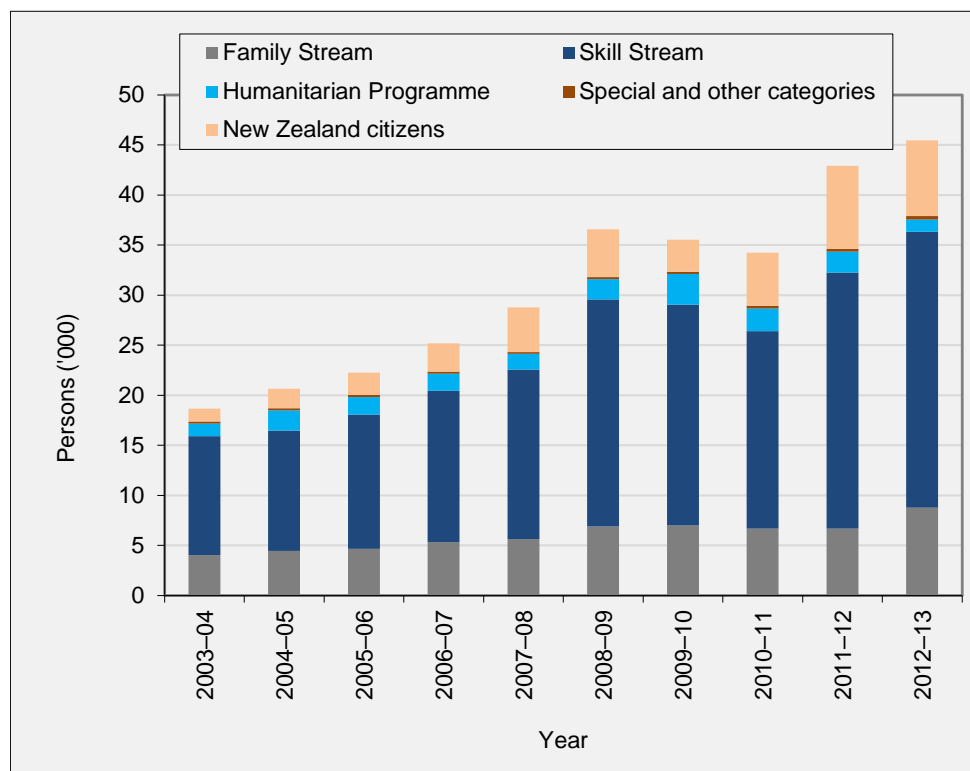
1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Around 6-in-10 of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (27 565 people). A further 8774 people were from the Family Stream, 1198 from the Humanitarian Programme and 7823 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (7561 people).

Permanent additions to Western Australia in 2012–13 were at the highest level ever—6.0 per cent above the former peak of 42 910 people in 2011–12. The first half of the decade was a period of steady growth that saw permanent additions increase marginally in successive years. However, with the onset of the global financial crisis, permanent additions to Western Australia fell in 2009–10 and 2010–11. This was supplanted by solid growth in the two years that followed with large increases in Skill Stream and New Zealand citizen permanent additions (Figure 34).

Figure 34: Permanent additions by category—WA, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions to Western Australia totalled 8774 people in 2012–13. This was significantly higher (31.1 per cent) than the 6691 recorded in 2011–12—displacing the former peak of 7014 permanent additions in 2009–10 by 25.1 per cent.

The United Kingdom accounted for 1157 (13.2 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 43). Other major source countries were India (11.0 per cent), the People's Republic of China (9.1 per cent), the Philippines (8.4 per cent) and Thailand (5.6 per cent).

More than 8-in-10 (80.9 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 10.9 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 8.2 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 43: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—WA, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
United Kingdom	1 112	1 055	1 157	9.6
India	530	666	967	45.2
People's Republic of China	600	593	796	34.2
Philippines	343	503	735	46.1
Thailand	376	331	487	47.2
Vietnam	257	267	326	22.0
South Africa	271	273	284	4.0
Malaysia	246	179	282	57.4
Indonesia	242	241	276	14.5
United States of America	192	149	217	45.5
Other	2 521	2 424	3 236	33.5
Total¹	6 699	6 691	8 774	31.1

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

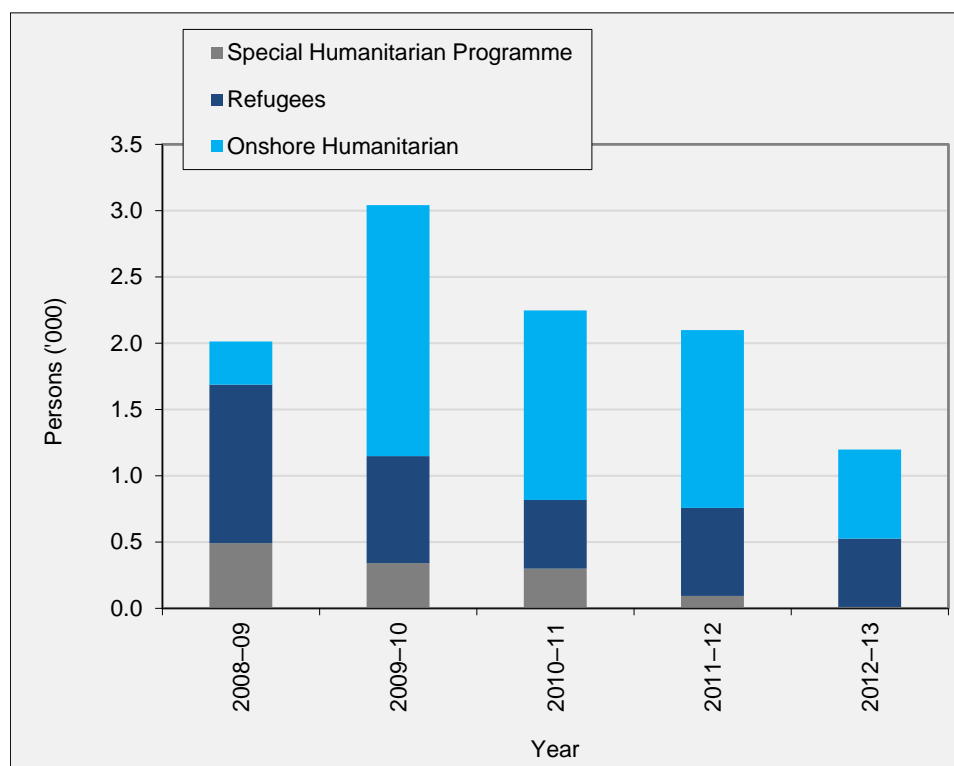
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Humanitarian permanent additions

Western Australia received 1198 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 43.0 per cent fewer than the 2100 received in 2011–12, and 60.6 per cent less than the 3043 received in 2009–10 (Figure 35). Of the 1198 received in 2012–13, 527 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component, either as refugees (517 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Programme (10 people). A further 671 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Western Australia, 27.2 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 22.3 per cent in Myanmar and 16.4 per cent in Iran.

Figure 35: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—WA, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

Western Australia's 27 565 Skill Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 were 7.8 per cent more than the 25 560 recorded in 2011–12. As Table 44 shows, over the last three years there has been a significant shift towards both the Employer Sponsored and Family or State/Territory Sponsored visa categories. Of these, the major skilled category was the Employer Sponsored visa category with a 47.9 per cent share, up 17.7 per cent on the previous year. Since 2010–11 however, it was the Family or State/Territory Sponsored visa category that grew most, with permanent additions increasing more than two-fold, from 4338 people in 2010–11 to 9761 people in 2012–13.

Table 44: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—WA, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Employer Sponsored	10 652	11 221	13 204	17.7
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	4 338	9 116	9 761	7.1
Skilled Independent	4 080	4 209	3 963	-5.9
Business Innovation and Investment ²	616	1 001	617	-38.3
Distinguished Talent	27	13	21	61.5
Total	19 713	25 560	27 565	7.8

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

More than half (56.9 per cent) of Skill Stream permanent additions to Western Australia were born in one of five countries: the United Kingdom (20.2 per cent), India (14.0 per cent), the Philippines (8.7 per cent), South Africa (7.6 per cent) or Ireland (6.5 per cent). Strong growth in permanent additions to Western Australia was recorded for people born in India and the People's Republic of China—up by 864 and 482 people respectively. However, at the same time large falls were recorded for people born in the Philippines, United Kingdom and South Africa with 803, 752 and 542 fewer permanent additions than in 2011–12 (Table 45).

Table 45: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—WA, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
United Kingdom	3 840	6 296	5 544	-11.9
India	2 161	2 977	3 841	29.0
Philippines	2 700	3 184	2 381	-25.2
South Africa	2 593	2 616	2 074	-20.7
Ireland	567	1 271	1 775	39.7
People's Republic of China	1 142	1 106	1 588	43.6
Malaysia	1 058	1 195	1 390	16.3
Sri Lanka	296	474	672	41.8
Singapore	339	425	516	21.4
Iran	202	354	452	27.7
Other ¹	4 703	5 552	7 191	29.5
Total²	19 713	25 560	27 565	7.8

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in ninth position ahead of Singapore.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

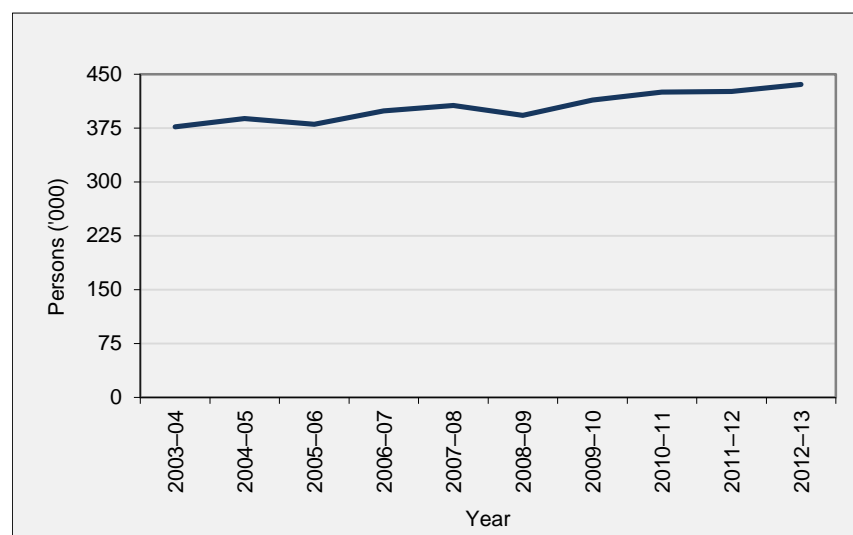
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, Western Australia attracted over 435 000 visitors, a 10.9 per cent share of all visitors to Australia for the year (4.0 million) and an increase of 2.3 per cent on 2011–12 (Figure 36). This was below the national growth rate of 6.1 per cent in 2012–13.

Figure 36: Overseas visitor arrivals—WA, 2003–04 to 2012–13

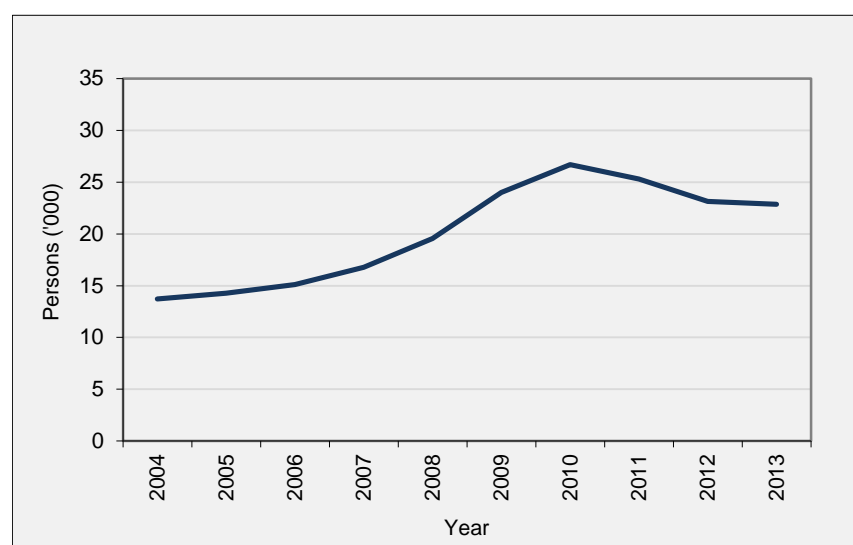


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in Western Australia at 30 June 2013 was 22 850, down 1.2 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 37). Just under half of these students were citizens of the People's Republic of China (3360), Malaysia (2150), India (1700), Indonesia (1110), Vietnam (950), Singapore (890) or the Republic of Korea (820).

Figure 37: Stock of students—WA, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

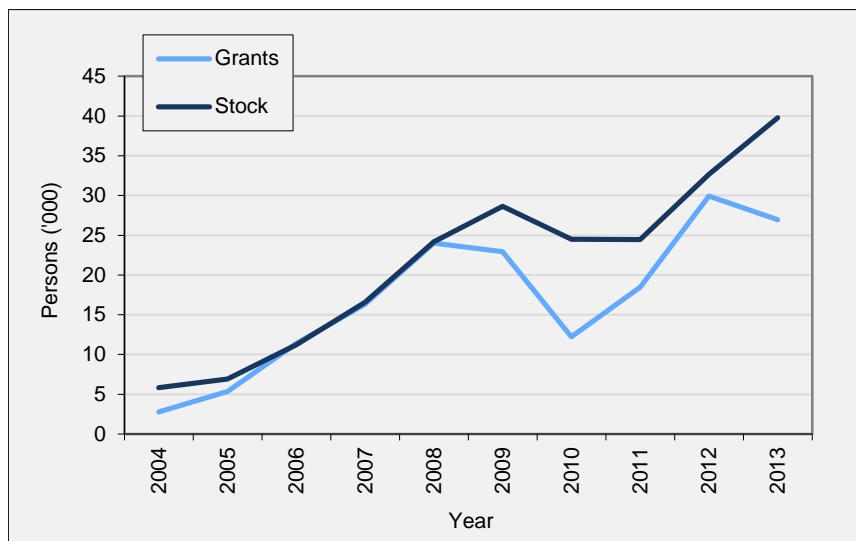


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 26 970 people (14 660 Primary Applicants and 12 310 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in Western Australia in 2012–13. This represented a 21.3 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was a decrease of 9.9 per cent (Figure 38). This was well below the national increase of 1.0 per cent for 2012–13.

Figure 38: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—WA, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders in Western Australia at 30 June 2013 was 39 800. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (11 240 visa holders), Ireland (5870 visa holders) or the Philippines (4470 visa holders).

Tasmania

Table 46: Population snapshot—Tasmania

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	513 012
<i>2.2% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—0.2%	822
<i>8th fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—12.2%	57 652
<i>8th largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	1 983
Skilled migrants—43.0%	852
Family migrants—25.8%	512
Humanitarian migrants—22.2%	440
New Zealand citizens—7.8%	154
Special and other—1.3%	25
<i>11.0% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	218
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	29 044
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—0.7%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	2 580
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	770

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 2.3 per cent of Australia's population lived in Tasmania
- 1.1 per cent Australia's overseas-born population lived in Tasmania
- 12.2 per cent of Tasmania's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom represented 40.4 per cent of the overseas-born population of Tasmania (Table 47)
- other major countries of birth for Tasmania were New Zealand, the Netherlands, Germany and the People's Republic of China.

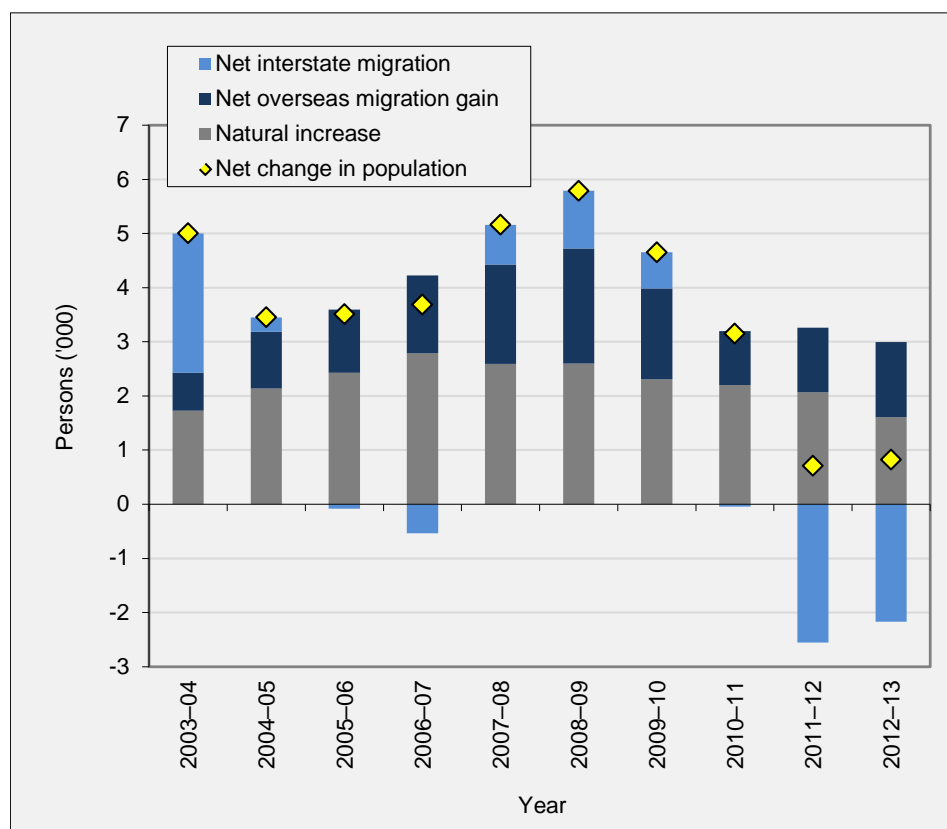
Table 47: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—Tasmania, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	22 633	44.8	1	23 289	40.4	1
New Zealand	4 161	8.2	2	4 928	8.5	2
Netherlands	2 433	4.8	3	2 375	4.1	3
Germany	2 114	4.2	4	2 191	3.8	4
People's Republic of China	965	1.9	8	1 915	3.3	5
South Africa	1 067	2.1	6	1 513	2.6	6
India	805	1.6	11	1 467	2.5	7
United States of America	1 160	2.3	5	1 460	2.5	8
Philippines	960	1.9	9	1 267	2.2	9
Malaysia	957	1.9	10	1 206	2.1	10
Other	13 286	26.3	n/a	16 041	27.8	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the population of Tasmania was estimated to have increased by 822 people (Figure 39), a 0.2 per cent growth rate—well below the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 1610 people through natural increase and 1385 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated loss of 2173 people through net interstate migration.

Figure 39: Components of population change—Tasmania, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

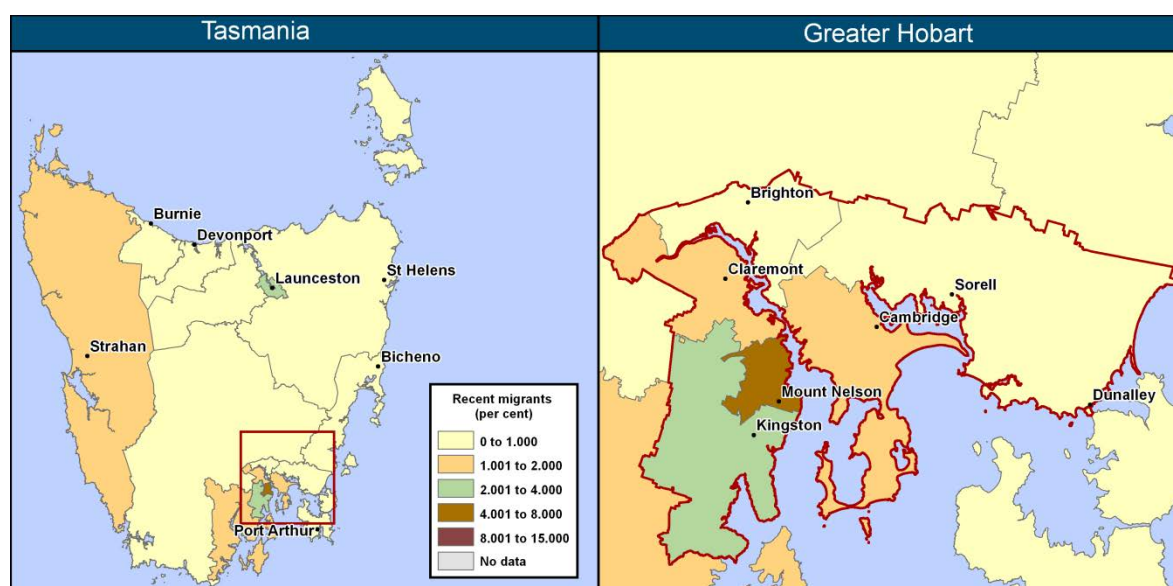
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 8997 migrants have recently settled in Tasmania. This represents 0.9 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. These recent migrants account for 1.8 per cent of Tasmania's total population at the time of the Census—the lowest of all states and territories and well below the national average of 4.7 per cent.

Hobart has attracted the majority of Tasmania's recent migrants—5148 people or 57.2 per cent of Tasmania's total. This represents 2.4 per cent of Hobart's population on Census night, well below the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall. The significance of new migrant populations varies widely throughout Hobart (Figure 40). Areas which have attracted more migrants as a share of their population include the inner, south, and western suburbs of Hobart.

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Hobart area was 3769 or 1.3 per cent of the regional population of Tasmania. Regional areas of the state which have attracted the largest numbers relative to their existing population are Launceston (2.8 per cent), the West Coast (1.3 per cent) and the South-East Coast (0.9 per cent).

Figure 40: The population distribution of recent migrants, Tasmania and Greater Hobart



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Tasmania

In 2012–13, permanent additions to Tasmania totalled 1 983 people (Table 48). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were India, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, Afghanistan and New Zealand.

Table 48: Top 10 source countries—Tasmania, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	139	79	218
United Kingdom	106	74	180
People's Republic of China	82	68	150
Afghanistan	0	119	119
New Zealand	45	71	116
Bhutan	26	81	107
Philippines	0	100	100
Nepal	14	50	64
Malaysia	46	13	59
South Africa	38	16	54
Other	360	445	805
Total ¹	867	1 116	1 983

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

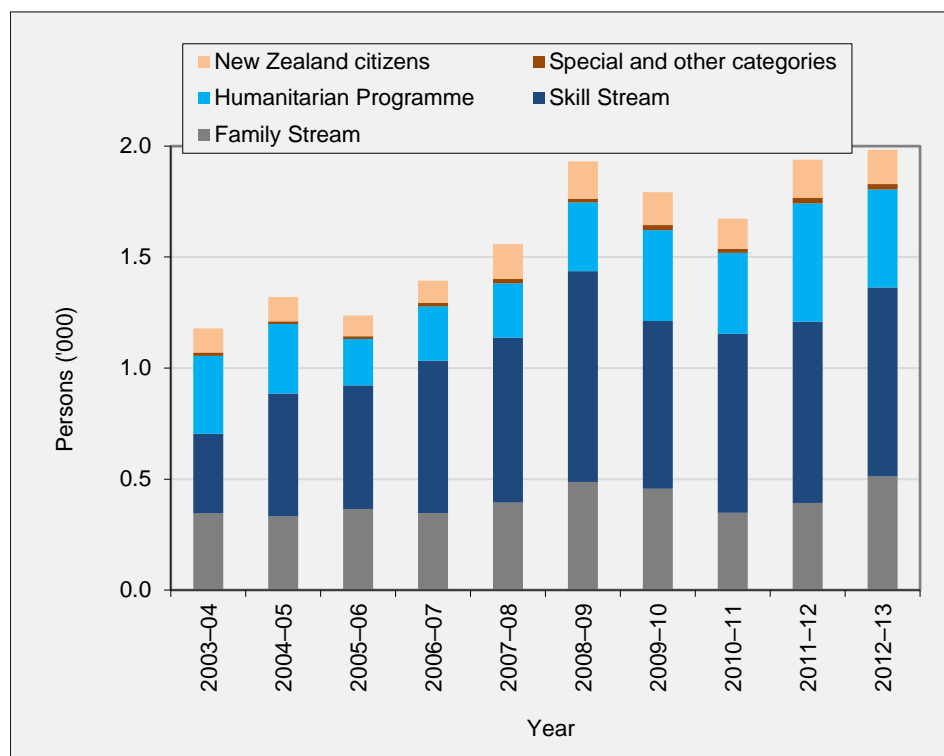
1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

More than 4-in-10 of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (852 people). A further 512 people were from the Family Stream, 440 from the Humanitarian Programme and 179 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (154 people).

Tasmania recorded a 2.3 per cent increase in permanent additions in 2012–13, a new peak that was slightly higher than the 1939 recorded in 2011–12 (Figure 41). With the exception of 2009–10 and 2010–11, which saw permanent additions decrease marginally in successive years, the past decade was mostly a time of steady growth with permanent additions increasing by 68.2 per cent, from 1179 in 2003–04 to 1983 in 2012–13.

Figure 41: Permanent additions by category—Tasmania, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 totalled 512 people, an increase of 30.2 per cent on the 393 recorded in 2011–12.

The Philippines accounted for 64 (12.5 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 49). Other major source countries were the United Kingdom (11.2 per cent), the People's Republic of China (10.8 per cent), India (8.4 per cent) and Thailand (7.0 per cent).

Almost 9-in-10 (86.9 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 7.8 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 5.3 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 49: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—Tasmania, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Philippines	35	49	64	30.8
United Kingdom	64	61	57	-5.9
People's Republic of China	32	46	55	20.2
India	15	22	43	96.2
Thailand	16	14	36	157.6
United States of America	32	27	17	-36.4
Indonesia	13	< 5	16	701.3
Canada	8	10	14	41.0
Vietnam	7	< 5	14	251.0
Korea ¹	< 5	11	13	19.5
Other	123	146	181	24.1
Total ²	349	393	512	30.2

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

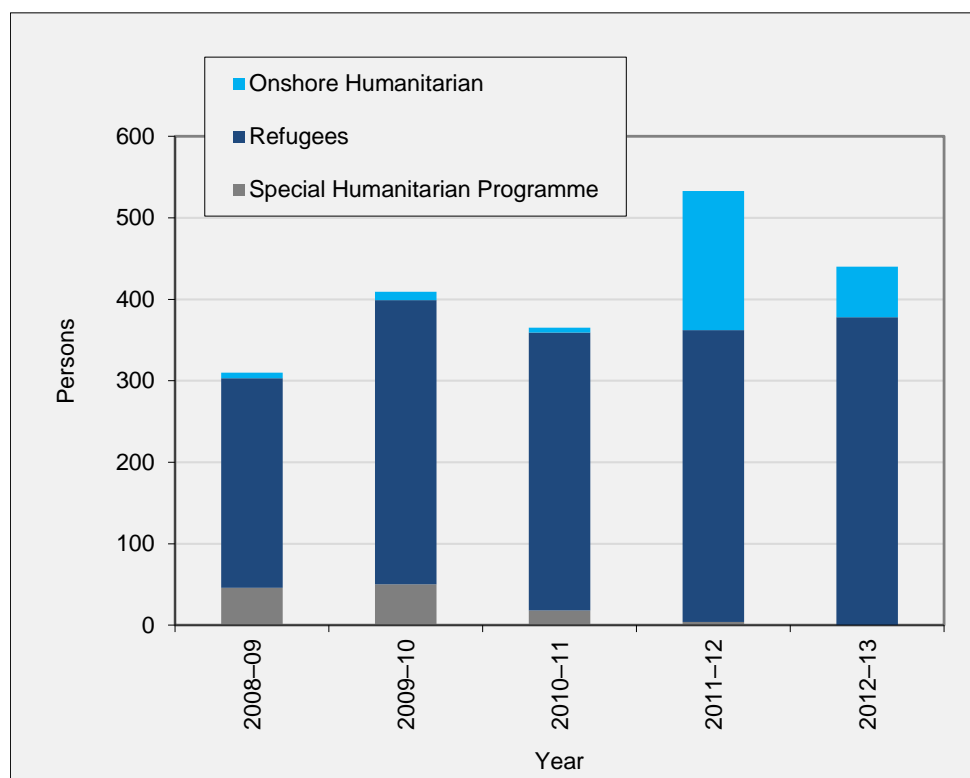
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Humanitarian permanent additions

Tasmania received 440 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 17.4 per cent fewer than the 533 received in 2011–12—but 20.6 per cent more than the 365 received in 2010–11 (Figure 42). Of the 440 received in 2012–13, 378 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component, as refugees. A further 62 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Tasmania, 27.2 per cent were born in Bhutan, 18.3 per cent in Nepal and 11.4 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 42: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—Tasmania, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

Tasmania received 852 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2012–13—up 4.4 per cent on 2011–12 (Table 50). Of these, the major skilled category was the Employer Sponsored visa category with a 51.0 per cent share. Growth in permanent additions, in 2012–13, was strong in the Skilled Independent visa category—up 25.6 per cent on the previous year.

Table 50: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—Tasmania, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Employer Sponsored	380	449	435	-3.2
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	230	214	234	9.3
Skilled Independent	170	123	155	25.6
Business Innovation and Investment ²	22	30	29	-3.3
Distinguished Talent	< 5	0	0	n/a
Total	805	816	852	4.4

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

More than half (53.8 per cent) of Skill Stream permanent additions to Tasmania were born in one of five countries: India (19.8 per cent), the People's Republic of China (13.9 per cent), the United Kingdom (10.1 per cent), the Philippines (5.9 per cent) or Malaysia (4.1 per cent). Growth varied widely amongst the different countries of birth. As Table 51 shows, numerically however, these changes were quite small.

Table 51: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—Tasmania, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	143	169	167	-1.2
People's Republic of China	244	111	117	5.4
United Kingdom	64	108	85	-21.3
Philippines	52	28	50	78.6
Malaysia	35	44	35	-20.5
South Africa	37	53	34	-35.8
United States of America	12	10	33	230.0
Korea ¹	20	28	26	-7.1
Nepal	5	9	25	177.8
Canada	< 5	10	22	120.0
Other ²	177	240	250	4.1
Total³	805	816	852	4.4

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in fifth position ahead of Malaysia.

3. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

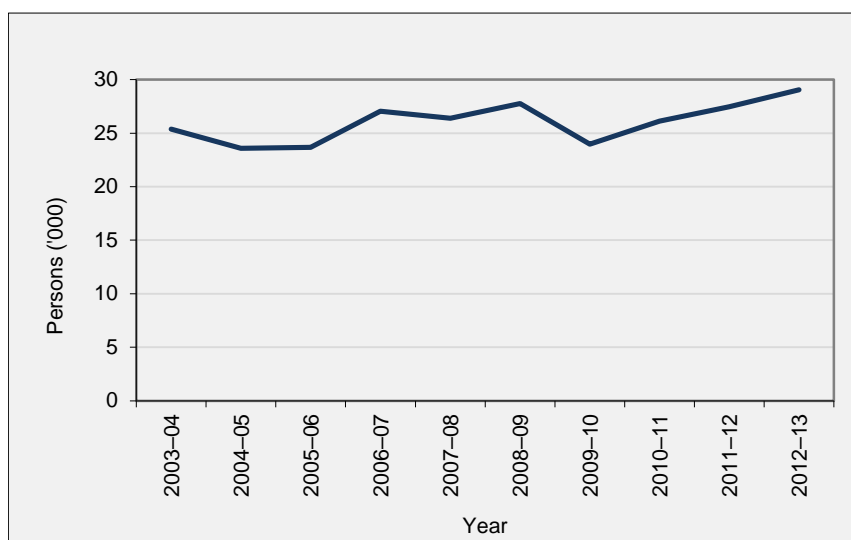
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, Tasmania attracted over 29 000 visitors, a 0.7 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (4.0 million) and an increase of 5.7 per cent on 2011–12 (Figure 43). This was in line with the national growth rate of 6.1 per cent in 2012–13.

Figure 43: Overseas visitor arrivals—Tasmania, 2003–04 to 2012–13

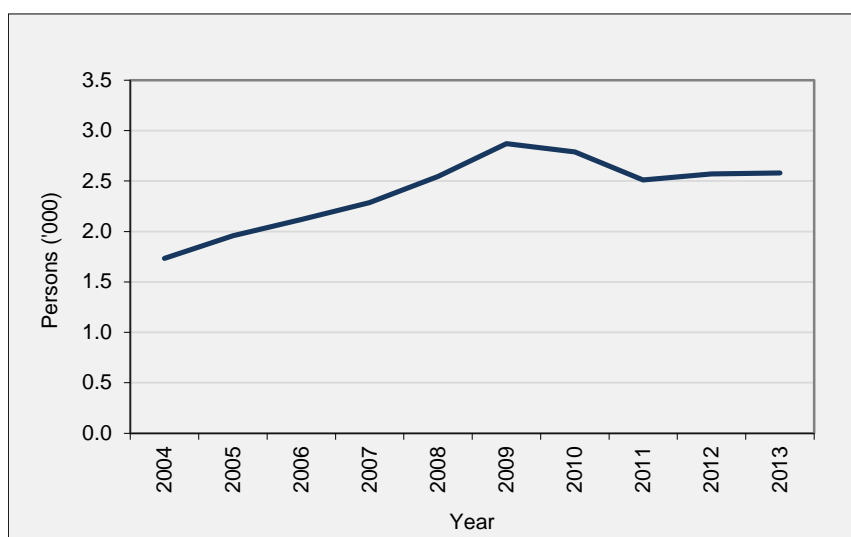


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in Tasmania at 30 June 2013 was 2580, up 0.4 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 44). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (750), Malaysia (460) and the Republic of Korea (160).

Figure 44: Stock of students—Tasmania, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

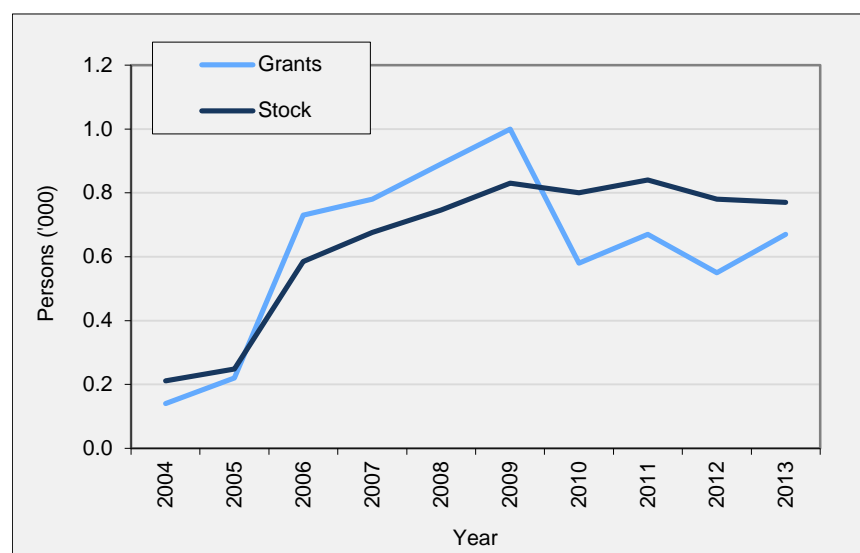


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 670 people (370 Primary Applicants and 300 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in Tasmania in 2012–13. This represented a 0.5 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 21.8 per cent (Figure 45). This growth rate was well in excess of the national increase of 1.0 per cent for 2012–13.

Figure 45: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—Tasmania, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders in Tasmania at 30 June 2013 was 770. Almost all of these were citizens of the United Kingdom (150 visa holders), India (110 visa holders), the United States of America (70 visa holders), South Africa (40 visa holders) or Sri Lanka (40 visa holders).

Northern Territory

Table 52: Population snapshot—Northern Territory

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	239 507
<i>1.0% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—1.8%	4 301
<i>5th fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—18.2%	35 176
<i>7th largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	3 474
Skilled migrants—61.4%	2 132
Family migrants—22.5%	782
Humanitarian migrants—4.2%	147
New Zealand citizens—11.2%	388
Special and other—0.7%	25
<i>17.3% of new permanent additions were from the Philippines</i>	595
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	35 118
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—0.9%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	1 050
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	2 120

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 1.0 per cent of Australia's population lived in the Northern Territory
- 0.7 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in the Northern Territory
- 18.2 per cent of the Northern Territory's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom represented close to one-fifth (18.3 per cent) of the overseas-born population of the Northern Territory (Table 53)
- other major countries of birth for the Northern Territory were New Zealand, the Philippines, India, the United States of America, and Greece.

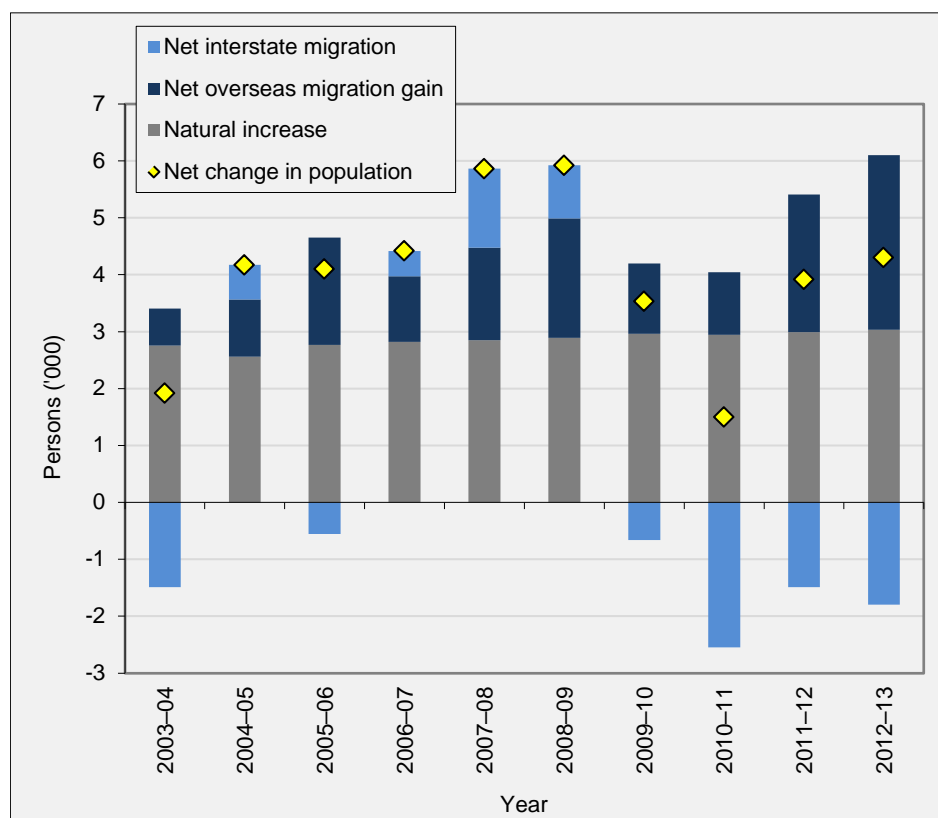
Table 53: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—NT, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	6 164	23.2	1	6 428	18.3	1
New Zealand	3 293	12.4	2	3 970	11.3	2
Philippines	1 875	7.1	3	3 587	10.2	3
India	588	2.2	10	1 917	5.4	4
United States of America	1 090	4.1	4	1 054	3.0	5
Greece	942	3.5	6	1 013	2.9	6
Indonesia	762	2.9	8	1 000	2.8	7
Timor-Leste	1 022	3.9	5	988	2.8	8
Germany	879	3.3	7	970	2.8	9
People's Republic of China	324	1.2	17	866	2.5	10
Other	9 599	36.2	n/a	13 383	38.0	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the Northern Territory's population was estimated to have increased by 4301 people (Figure 46), a 1.8 per cent growth rate; this was in line with the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The territory was estimated to have gained 3033 people through natural increase and 3065 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated loss of 1797 people through net interstate migration.

Figure 46: Components of population change—NT, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

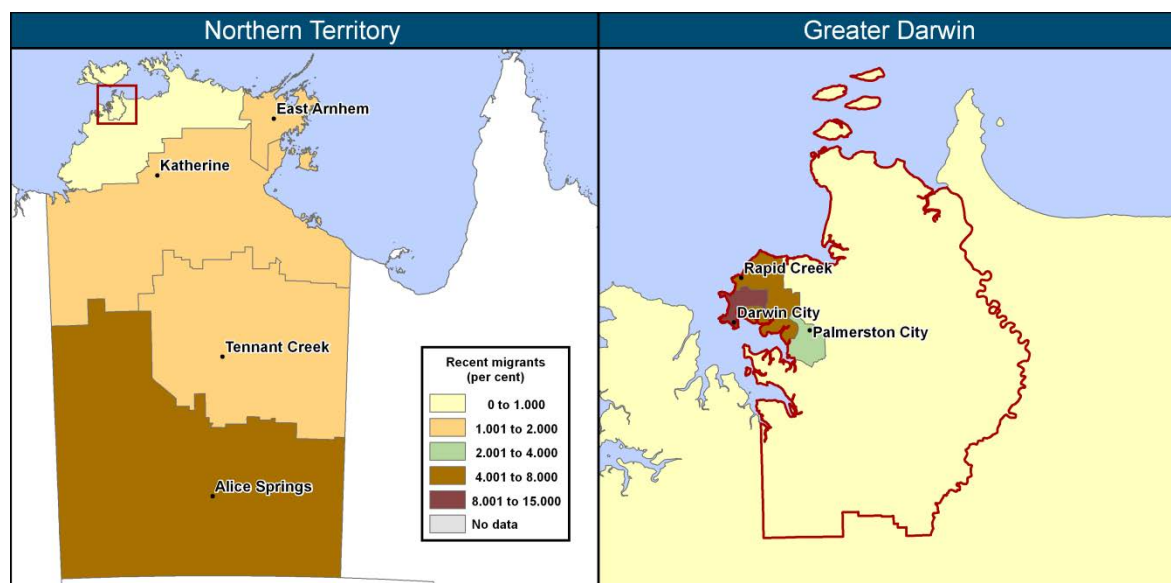
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 9674 migrants have recently settled in the Northern Territory. This represents 1.0 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. These recent migrants account for 4.6 per cent of the Northern Territory's population at the time of the Census, which is roughly in line with the national average of 4.7 per cent.

Darwin has attracted the majority of the territory's recent migrants—6851 people or 70.8 per cent of its total (Figure 47). This represents 5.7 per cent of Darwin's population on Census night, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for capital cities overall.

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Darwin area was 2640 or 3.0 per cent of the regional population of the territory. Regions of the territory which have attracted the largest numbers relative to their existing population are Alice Springs (5.3 per cent), and Palmerston (3.4 per cent).

Figure 47: The population distribution of recent migrants, NT and Greater Darwin



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to the Northern Territory

In 2012–13, permanent additions to the Northern Territory totalled 3474 people (Table 54). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were the Philippines, India, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Nepal.

Table 54: Top 10 source countries—NT, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
Philippines	381	214	595
India	397	160	557
United Kingdom	217	67	284
New Zealand	< 5	257	258
Nepal	130	48	178
People's Republic of China	52	57	109
Ireland	87	15	102
Sri Lanka	43	44	87
Greece	28	48	76
Vietnam	14	54	68
Other	624	503	1 127
Total¹	2 007	1 467	3 474

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

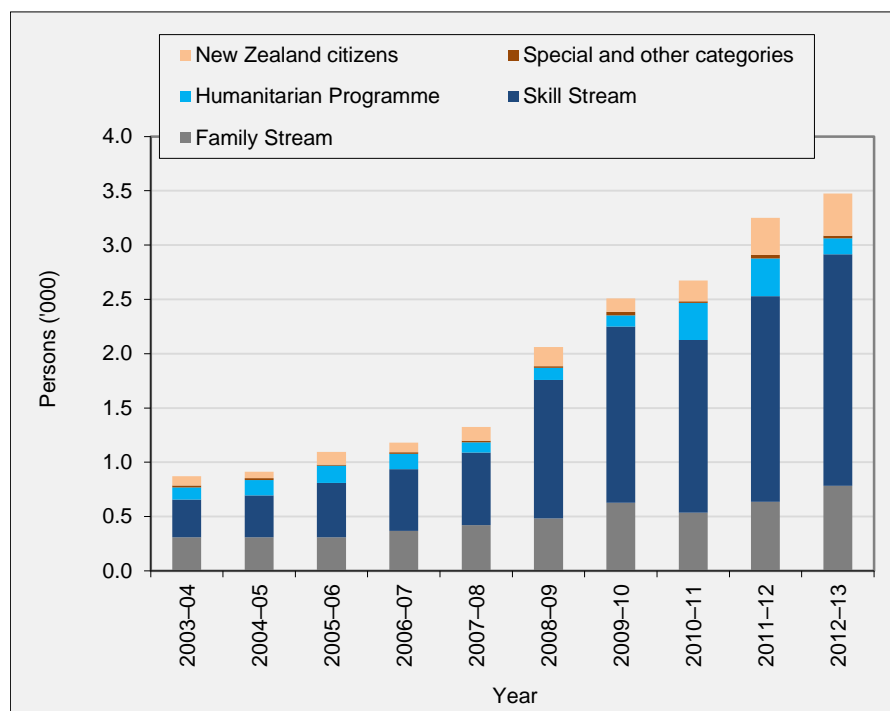
1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Almost two-thirds of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (2132 people). A further 782 people were from the Family Stream, 147 from the Humanitarian Programme and 412 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (388 people).

Since 2008–09, the Northern Territory has seen some strong growth in permanent additions, with 2012–13 up 6.9 per cent on the previous year. As shown in Figure 48, the rise in permanent additions from 2003–04 to 2007–08 was steady, increasing from 871 people to 1326 people over that period. From 2008–09, largely due to increased demand for skilled migrants, permanent additions increased more sharply from 2062 people to 3474 people in 2012–13.

Figure 48: Permanent additions by category—NT, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions to the Northern Territory increased 23.2 per cent, from 635 people in 2011–12 to 782 people in 2012–13.

The Philippines accounted for 140 (17.9 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 55). Other major source countries were India (8.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.5 per cent), Greece (6.9 per cent) and Vietnam (5.9 per cent).

Almost 9-in-10 (89.2 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 3.7 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 7.0 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 55: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—NT, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Philippines	90	138	140	1.6
India	41	44	67	52.7
United Kingdom	40	61	58	-4.1
Greece	15	20	54	171.4
Vietnam	33	22	46	109.3
Indonesia	48	31	37	19.5
People's Republic of China	26	39	33	-15.3
Thailand	42	44	31	-29.3
United States of America	15	6	21	253.0
Taiwan	11	14	20	44.2
Other	174	216	272	26.1
Total ¹	536	635	782	23.2

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

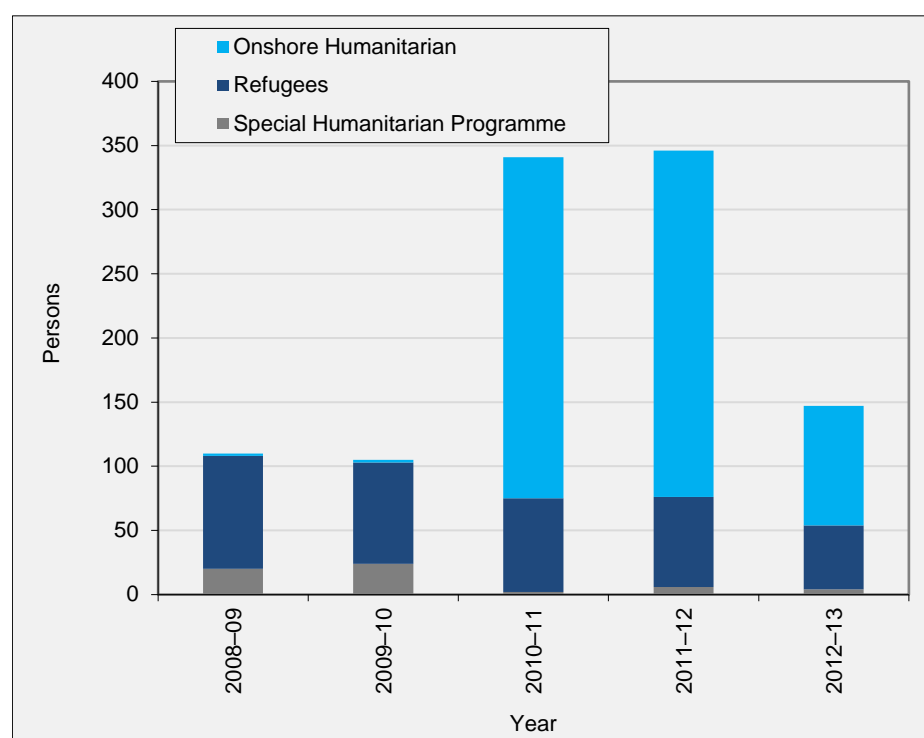
Humanitarian permanent additions

The Northern Territory received 147 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 57.4 per cent less than the 346 received in 2011–12—but 33.9 per cent more than the 110 received in 2008–09 (Figure 49).

For the period 2008–09 and 2009–10 the numbers of humanitarian permanent additions were quite low, at a little over 100 permanent additions in each year—most of which were from the offshore protection component. However, in the two years that followed there was strong growth, driven by increased onshore grants to asylum seekers. Of the 147 permanent additions in 2012–13, 54 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component. A further 93 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in the Northern Territory, 45.1 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 18.5 per cent in Iran and 7.5 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 49: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—NT, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Skill Stream permanent additions

The Northern Territory's 2132 Skill Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 were 12.5 per cent more than the 1895 recorded in 2011–12 (Table 56). Of these, the major skilled category was the Employer Sponsored visa category with a 69.9 per cent share. Growth was strong in both the Employer Sponsored and the Family or State/Territory Sponsored visa categories—up 14.4 per cent and 10.8 per cent on 2011–12 respectively.

Table 56: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—NT, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Employer Sponsored	1 142	1 303	1 491	14.4
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	313	425	471	10.8
Skilled Independent	119	163	169	3.8
Business Innovation and Investment ²	16	< 5	< 5	-50.0
Distinguished Talent	0	0	0	n/a
Total	1 590	1 895	2 132	12.5

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Almost two-thirds (65.7 per cent) of Skill Stream permanent additions to the Northern Territory were born in one of five countries: India (22.9 per cent), the Philippines (21.3 per cent), the United Kingdom (10.1 per cent), Nepal (7.4 per cent), and Ireland (4.0 per cent). Strong growth was recorded for people born in India, up 54.3 per cent on 2011–12 (Table 57).

Table 57: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—NT, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	233	311	480	54.3
Philippines	452	474	448	-5.5
United Kingdom	119	179	213	19.0
Nepal	58	119	155	30.3
Ireland	59	64	85	32.8
Sri Lanka	29	67	75	11.9
People's Republic of China	145	83	71	-14.5
Zimbabwe	41	33	47	42.4
South Africa	92	70	44	-37.1
Korea ¹	24	29	44	51.7
Other ²	323	445	439	-1.3
Total³	1 590	1 895	2 132	12.5

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in seventh position ahead of the People's Republic of China.

3. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

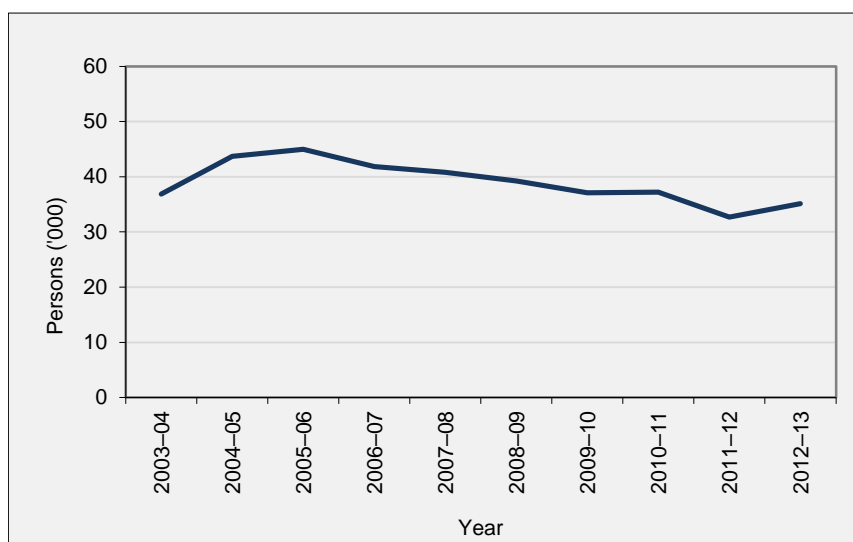
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, the Northern Territory attracted over 35 000 visitors. This was a 0.9 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (4.0 million) and an increase of 7.4 per cent on 2011–12. This was above the national increase of 6.1 per cent for 2012–13.

Figure 50: Overseas visitor arrivals—NT, 2003–04 to 2012–13

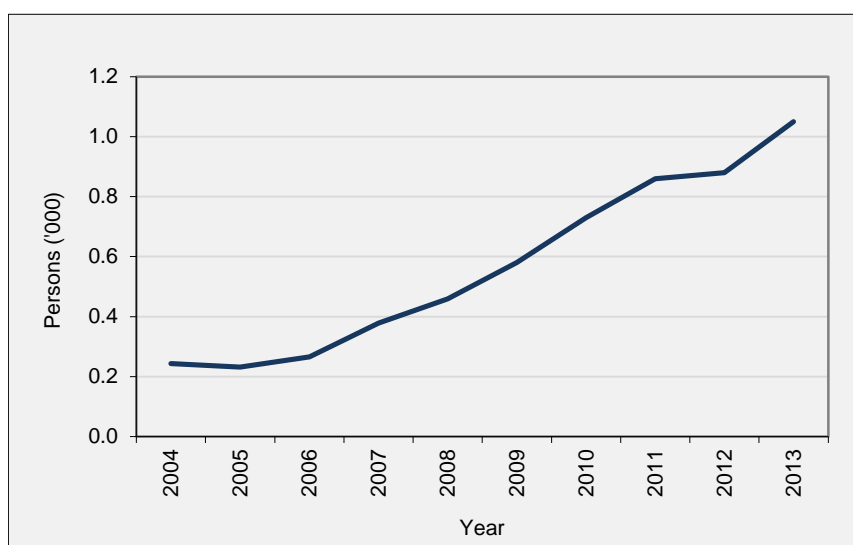


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2013 was 1050, up 19.3 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 51). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the Philippines (210), India (100), Nepal (80), People's Republic of China (70), or Vietnam (70).

Figure 51: Stock of students—NT, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

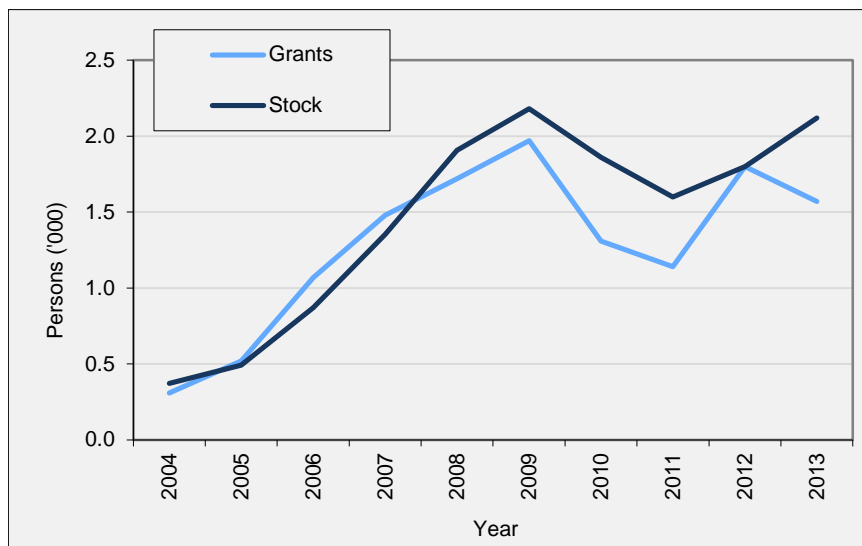


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 1570 people (910 Primary Applicants and 660 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in the Northern Territory in 2012–13. This represented a 1.2 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was a decrease of 12.8 per cent (Figure 52). Nationally, the number of visa grants increased by 1.0 per cent for 2012–13.

Figure 52: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—NT, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2013 was 2120. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (500 visa holders), Philippines (380 visa holders), or Ireland (260 visa holders).

Australian Capital Territory

Table 58: Population snapshot—Australian Capital Territory

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	383 375
<i>1.7% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2013—2.2%	8 258
<i>2nd fastest rate of growth of all eight states and territories</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census—25.3%	86 323
<i>4th largest proportion of overseas-born of all states and territories</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2012–13	4 589
Skilled migrants—61.4%	2 818
Family migrants—24.2%	1 111
Humanitarian migrants—4.4%	204
New Zealand citizens—8.5%	390
Special and other—1.4%	66
<i>19.7% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	898
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2012–13	40 888
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals—1.0%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2013	6 440
Number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present at 30 June 2013	2 180

Source data: ABS—Demographic Statistics (3101.0), The 2011 Census of Population and Housing; DIBP—Permanent additions, OAD Statistics and The Stock of Temporary Entrants.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Population size and change

At the time of the 2011 Census:

- 1.7 per cent of Australia's population lived in the Australian Capital Territory
- 1.6 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in the Australian Capital Territory
- 25.3 per cent of the Australian Capital Territory's population was born overseas (compared to the national average of 26.1 per cent)
- people born in the United Kingdom accounted for 18.7 per cent of the overseas-born population of the Australian Capital Territory (Table 59)
- other major countries of birth for the Australian Capital Territory were the People's Republic of China, India, New Zealand, Vietnam and the Philippines.

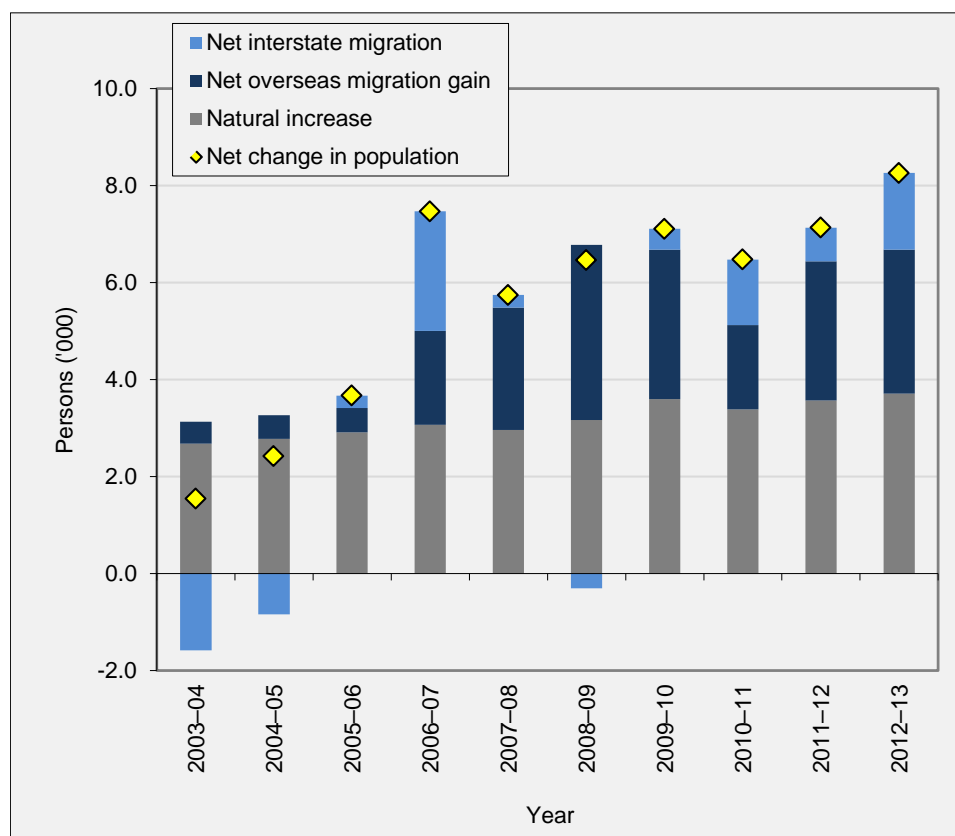
Table 59: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—ACT, 2006 and 2011 Census

Country of birth	2006 Census			2011 Census		
	Population	Per cent	Rank	Population	Per cent	Rank
United Kingdom	16 116	22.9	1	16 104	18.7	1
People's Republic of China	3 546	5.0	3	6 592	7.6	2
India	2 736	3.9	4	5 886	6.8	3
New Zealand	3 915	5.6	2	4 388	5.1	4
Vietnam	2 369	3.4	5	2 957	3.4	5
Philippines	1 664	2.4	10	2 423	2.8	6
United States of America	1 984	2.8	8	2 415	2.8	7
Germany	2 366	3.4	6	2 331	2.7	8
Sri Lanka	1 607	2.3	11	2 268	2.6	9
Malaysia	1 818	2.6	9	2 208	2.6	10
Other	32 243	45.8	n/a	38 751	44.9	n/a

Source data: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing

In 2012–13, the population of the Australian Capital Territory was estimated to have increased by 8258 people (Figure 53), a 2.2 per cent growth rate—a figure above the national growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The territory was estimated to have gained 3711 people through natural increase and 2968 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of 1579 people through net interstate migration.

Figure 53: Components of population change—ACT, 2003–04 to 2012–13



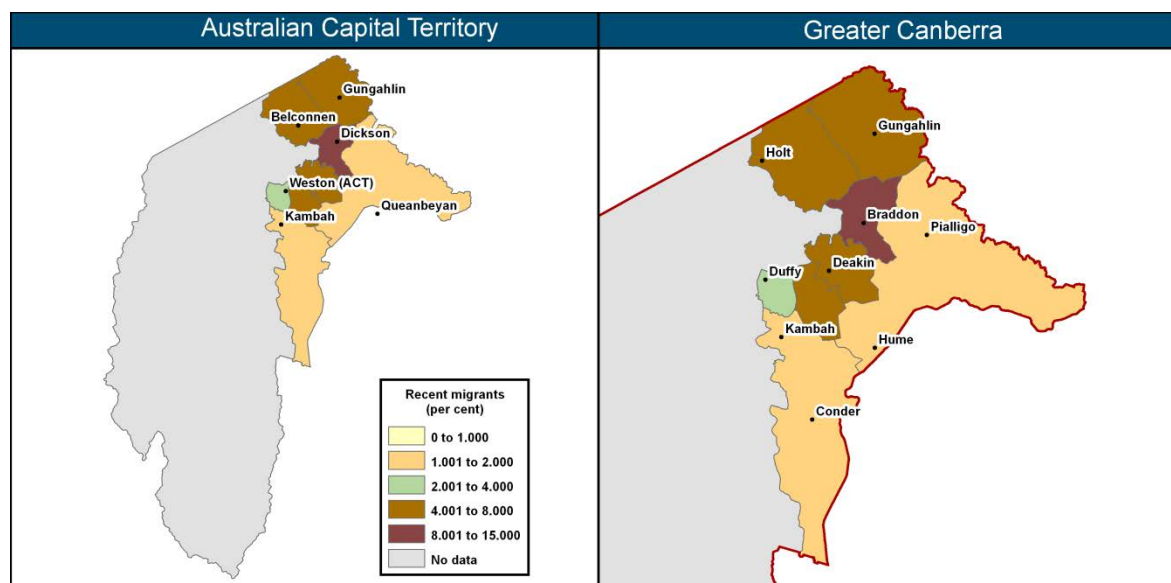
Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 17 328 migrants have recently settled in the Australian Capital Territory. This represents 1.7 per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. These recent migrants account for 4.9 per cent of the Australian Capital Territory's population at the time of the Census, slightly above the national average of 4.7 per cent.

As Figure 54 shows, the areas within Canberra that have attracted relatively large proportions of recent migrants compared with their population on Census night include the Inner North (9.3 per cent) and Gungahlin and Woden with 6.4 per cent each.

Figure 54: The population distribution of recent migrants, ACT and Greater Canberra



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory

In 2012–13, permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory totalled 4589 people (Table 43). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were India, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Table 60: Top 10 source countries—ACT, 2012–13

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	582	316	898
People's Republic of China	240	242	482
United Kingdom	175	141	316
New Zealand	< 5	247	248
Philippines	127	80	207
Korea ¹	103	91	194
Pakistan	65	104	169
Sri Lanka	72	69	141
South Africa	36	88	124
Vietnam	58	42	100
Other	910	776	1 686
Total ²	2 393	2 196	4 589

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

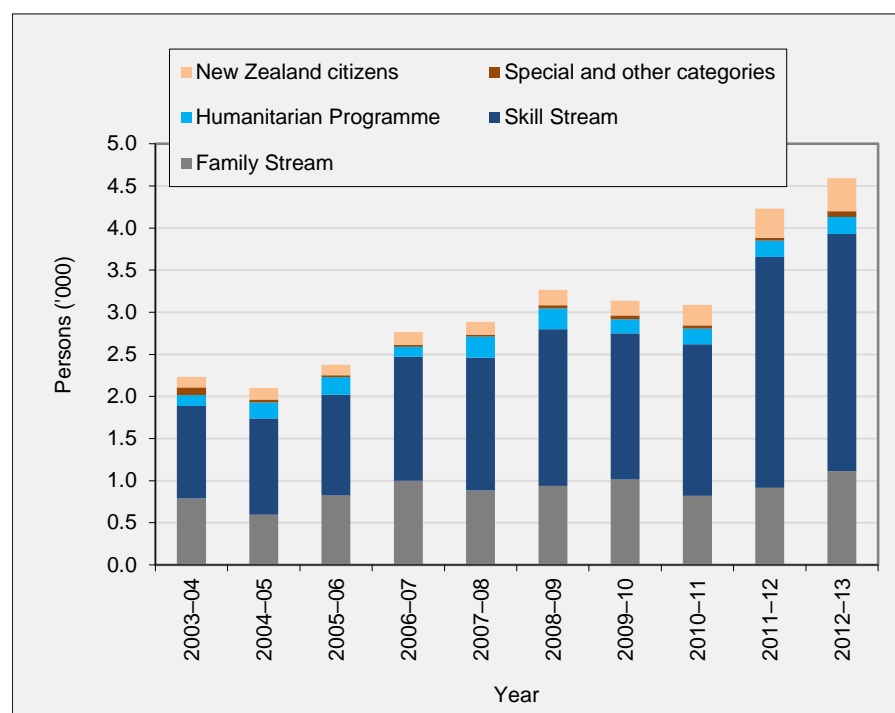
2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

Almost two-thirds of these new permanent additions came from the Skill Stream (2818 people). A further 1111 people were from the Family Stream, 204 from the Humanitarian Programme and 430 from Non-Programme migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (390 people).

As was the case with Western Australia and Tasmania, growth in permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory fell over 2009–10 and 2010–11 (Figure 55). The past decade though has mainly been a period of growth, with permanent additions increasing from 2233 people in 2003–04 to 4589 people in 2012–13. This was largely due to increased demand for skilled migrants, which saw this cohort increase by 156.9 per cent over the period.

Figure 55: Permanent additions by category—ACT, 2003–04 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory increased 21.4 per cent, from 915 people in 2011–12 to 1111 people in 2012–13.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 215 (19.3 per cent) of these permanent additions (Table 61). Other major source countries were India (12.3 per cent), United Kingdom (5.6 per cent), United States of America (5.2 per cent) and the Philippines (4.9 per cent).

Around 8-in-10 (80.9 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2012–13 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 12.2 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 7.0 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Table 61: Family Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—ACT, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
People's Republic of China	139	156	215	37.7
India	81	101	136	35.0
United Kingdom	49	70	62	-10.9
United States of America	52	40	57	43.7
Philippines	34	51	54	6.1
Vietnam	46	54	51	-5.2
Pakistan	17	20	37	85.2
Thailand	18	33	35	6.1
Korea ¹	12	22	30	37.8
Canada	16	25	23	-7.2
Other	356	340	409	20.3
Total ²	820	915	1 111	21.4

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

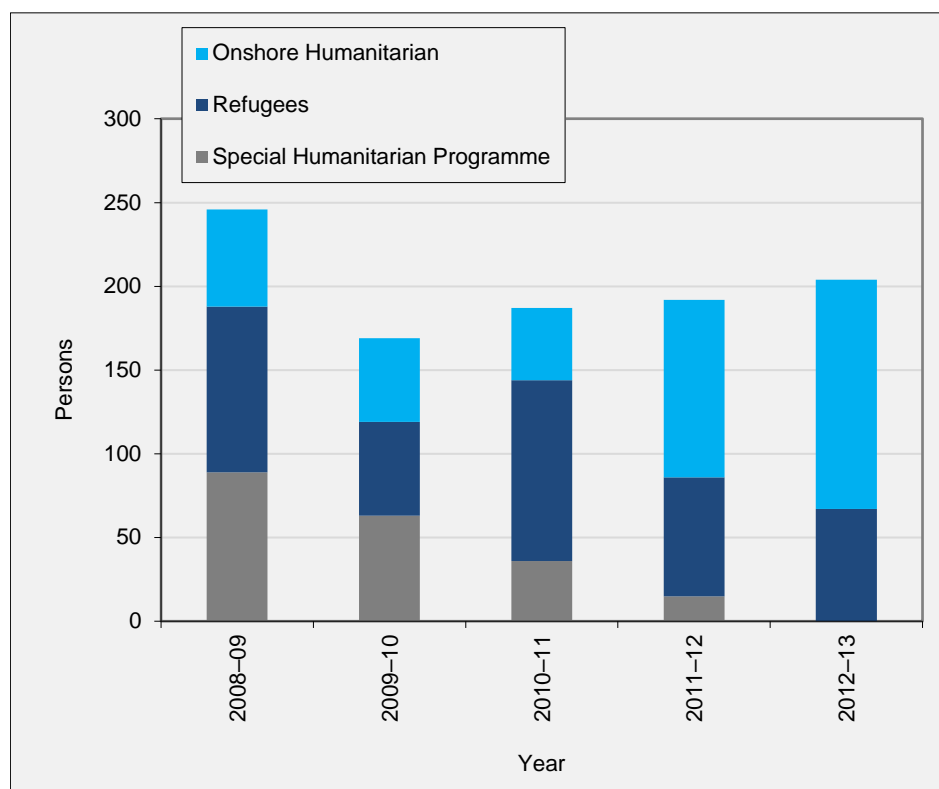
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

Humanitarian permanent additions

The Australian Capital Territory received 204 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme in 2012–13. This was 6.2 per cent more than the 192 received in 2011–12—but 17.1 per cent fewer than the 246 received in 2008–09 (Figure 56). Of the 204 received in 2012–13, 67 were accepted under the offshore resettlement component as refugees. A further 137 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in the Australian Capital Territory, 23.4 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 20.4 per cent in Iran and 9.5 per cent in Pakistan.

Figure 56: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—ACT, 2008–09 to 2012–13



Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

Skill Stream permanent additions

The Australian Capital Territory's 2818 Skill Stream permanent additions for 2012–13 were 2.7 per cent higher than the 2743 recorded in 2011–12 (Table 62). Of these, the major skilled category is the Employer Sponsored visa category with a 56.2 per cent share. Growth was strong in both the Skilled Independent and the Employer Sponsored visa categories, up on 2011–12 by 18.5 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively. A large fall of 19.7 per cent was recorded for Family or State/Territory Sponsored—199 fewer permanent additions than in 2011–12.

Table 62: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—ACT, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
Employer Sponsored	869	1 354	1 584	17.0
Family or State/Territory Sponsored ¹	503	1 009	810	-19.7
Skilled Independent	386	327	387	18.5
Business Innovation and Investment ²	27	40	37	-7.5
Distinguished Talent	14	13	0	-100.0
Total	1 799	2 743	2 818	2.7

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes State/Territory, Family and Skilled Sponsored visa categories. Further detail can be found in the glossary.

2. From 1 July 2012, the Business Skills Programme was replaced by the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

More than half (54.9 per cent) of Skill Stream permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory were born in one of five countries: India (26.5 per cent), the People's Republic of China (8.9 per cent), the United Kingdom (8.6 per cent), Korea (5.6 per cent), and the Philippines (5.3 per cent). Strong growth was recorded for people born in India, up 42.8 per cent on 2011–12 (Table 63).

Table 63: Skill Stream permanent additions, top 10 by countries of birth—ACT, 2010–11 to 2012–13

Country of birth	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Per cent change 2011–12 to 2012–13
India	353	519	741	42.8
People's Republic of China	318	308	250	-18.8
United Kingdom	130	361	241	-33.2
Korea ¹	88	143	157	9.8
Philippines	124	120	148	23.3
Sri Lanka	75	72	113	56.9
South Africa	117	231	109	-52.8
Pakistan	36	76	108	42.1
Nepal	24	35	72	105.7
Malaysia	37	57	72	26.3
Other ²	474	796	788	-1.1
Total³	1 799	2 743	2 818	2.7

Source data: Permanent additions, DIBP

1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Included is 'Australia (includes External Territories)' which technically ranks in ninth position ahead of Nepal.

3. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

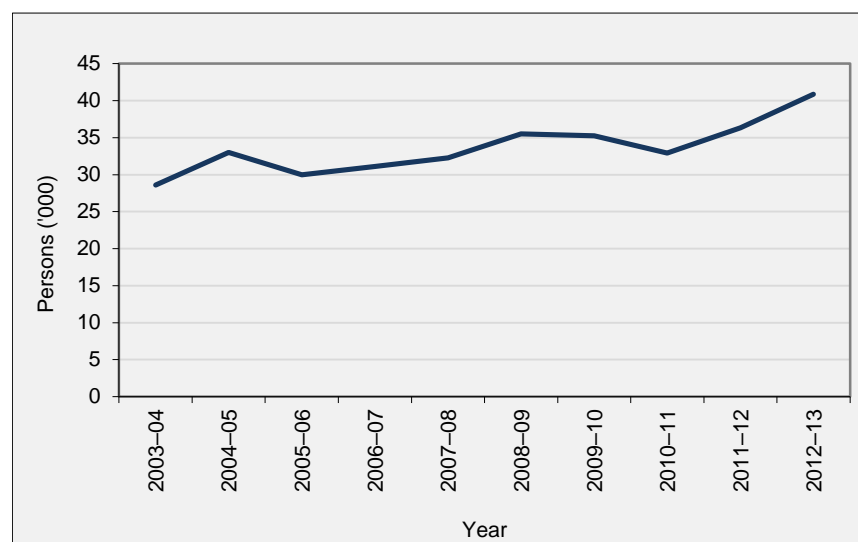
Note: There were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13. As a result these numbers have been redistributed.

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2012–13, the Australian Capital Territory attracted almost 41 000 visitors, a 1.0 per cent share of all Australian visitors (4.0 million) and an increase of 12.5 per cent on 2011–12 (Figure 57). This was well above the national growth rate of 6.1 per cent in 2012–13.

Figure 57: Overseas visitor arrivals—ACT, 2003–04 to 2012–13

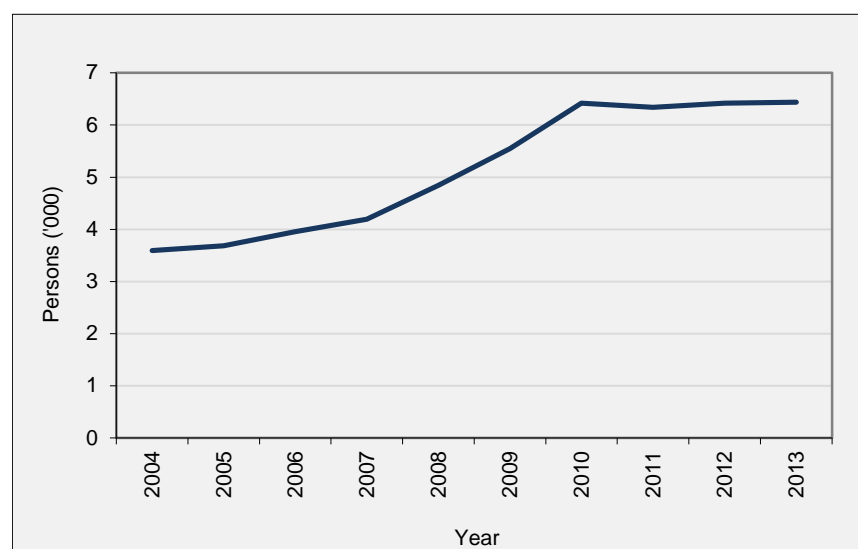


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIBP

International students

The number of international students in the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 2013 was 6440, up 0.3 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 58). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (2010), the Republic of Korea (410), Vietnam (360), Indonesia (350), or Malaysia (300).

Figure 58: Stock of students—ACT, at 30 June, 2004 to 2013

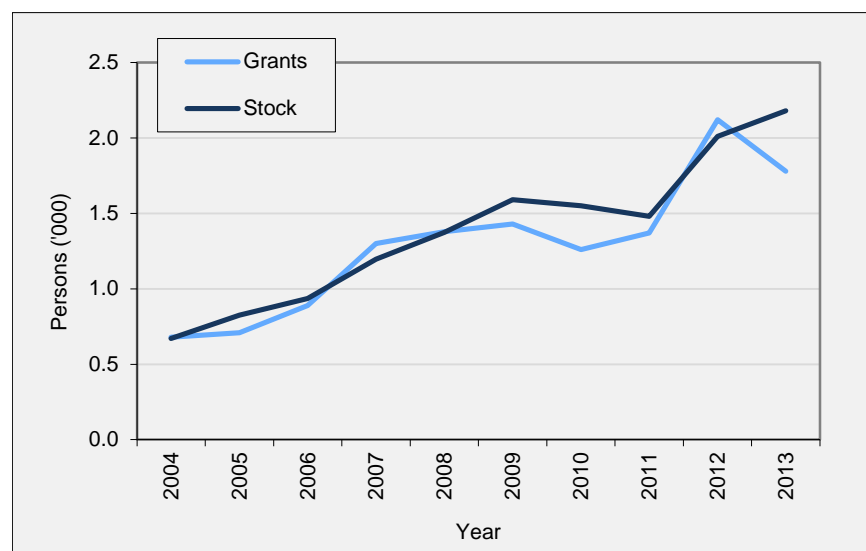


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

Temporary Work (Skilled) residents

There were 1780 people (940 Primary Applicants and 850 Dependents) granted Temporary Work (Skilled) visas in the Australian Capital Territory in 2012–13. This represented a 1.4 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was a decrease of 16.0 per cent (Figure 59). This growth rate was well below the national increase of 1.0 per cent for 2012–13.

Figure 59: Temporary Work (Skilled) programme grants and stock (at 30 June)—ACT, 2004 to 2013



Source data: Visa Reporting and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIBP

The number of Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders present in the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 2013 was 2180. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (420 visa holders), India (300 visa holders), the United States of America (200 visa holders) or Ireland (190 visa holders).

Glossary

Arrivals—a measure of movements into Australia, this includes people who enter Australia on more than one occasion.

Census—refers to the Australian Government's 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is conducted every five years.

Dependent—a person is a Dependent if they are included on a visa application and wholly or substantially rely on the Primary Applicant for financial, psychological or physical support. See also Primary Applicant.

Family or State/Territory Sponsored—includes:

- State/Territory Nominated Independent
- State/Territory Nominated
- Skilled Regional Australian Linked/Skilled Australian Sponsored Regional
- Skilled Australian Linked/Skilled Australian Sponsored
- Regional Sponsored
- Skilled Sponsored
 - Includes Skilled Australian Sponsored
 - State/Territory Sponsored visa classes; and
 - State Specific and Regional Migration.

Family Stream—categories of the Migration Programme where the core eligibility criteria are based on a close family relationship with a sponsor who is an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the Family Stream (for example, children of spouses) are also counted as part of the Family Stream.

Grants—the number of visas issued over a given period. This is usually officially reported over a financial year.

Greater capital city statistical area—represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra.

Humanitarian Programme—provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. In line with Australia's international obligations, the onshore component of this programme provides protection to refugees in Australia whose claims meet the criteria of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The offshore component resettles refugees and others who are in great humanitarian need.

International student—see Overseas Student.

Labour force—the population 15 years of age or over who are employed or unemployed.

Migration Programme—annual planned permanent intake determined by the Australian Government in the Budget context which governs the number of visas granted for permanent entry from offshore and for permanent resident status onshore, not including New Zealand citizens intending to live permanently in Australia.

Net overseas migration—net gain or loss of population through people arriving in and departing from Australia:

- based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more, it is the difference between the number of:
 - incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who are not currently counted in the population, and are added to the population (NOM arrivals)
 - outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who are currently counted in the population, and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

Under the current methodology final estimates for NOM are based on a traveller's actual duration of stay or absence during a 16-month period. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier.

Non-Programme migration—categories not covered by the Migration or Humanitarian Programme. These are:

- New Zealand citizens, which refers to the arrival of New Zealand citizens under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement.
- Other, which refers primarily to the arrival in Australia of children born to Australian citizens overseas. It includes residents of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island and people granted Australian citizenship overseas.

Offshore—location outside Australia. Thus, offshore components of the Migration Programme refer to visas that cater for the migration of people who are outside of Australia. Certain offshore visas can, however, be applied for by people in Australia, but they must be outside Australia for the granting of the visa.

Onshore—location in Australia. Thus, onshore components of the Migration Programme refer to visas that cater for the migration of people who are in Australia.

Overseas Student (or international student)—temporary migrant in Australia who is studying at an Australian educational institution in a course approved by the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students.

Passenger card—completed by all passengers arriving or departing from Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.

Permanent additions—term used that collectively defines the sum of offshore and onshore permanent migration, that is, the number of settlers arriving in Australia from overseas plus the number of people granted permanent residence while in Australia on a temporary visa.

Primary Applicant—the person who applied for the visa. Other people included on the visa are referred to as dependents or secondary applicants.




Programme year—aligns with the Australian financial year, for example 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

Recent migrants—in terms of the 2011 Census, migrants who arrived in Australia after the 2006 Census.

Refugee—defined by the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by the 1967 Protocol, as a person who:

- owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of, race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and
- is outside the country of their nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of their former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

Settler arrivals—people arriving in Australia who hold permanent migration visas, New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to live in Australia, and those otherwise eligible to live here (for example, overseas-born children of Australian citizens). Data is based on statistics obtained from visa information and supplemented by information obtained from incoming passenger cards.



Skill Stream—consists of the categories of the Migration Programme where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of Skill Stream principal applicants are also counted as part of the Skill Stream.

Special and other categories—this category groups together small volume visas: Special Eligibility from the Migration Programme, and that pertaining to other categories from Non-Programme migration.

Subclass—a unique three-digit numerical code associated with each visa. For example, the Temporary Work (Skilled) visa is also known as the subclass 457 visa.

Stock of temporary entrants—the number of temporary entrants in Australia at a point in time. Stock data is not used to report on visitors because the number of visitors in Australia at any one time is relatively small and subject to large seasonal variations.

Visa—permission or authority granted by the Australian Government for foreign nationals to travel and stay in Australia.



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Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
n/a	not applicable
NT	Northern Territory
NOM	Net Overseas Migration
NSW	New South Wales
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures
PRC	People's Republic of China
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SAR	Special Administrative Region
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

