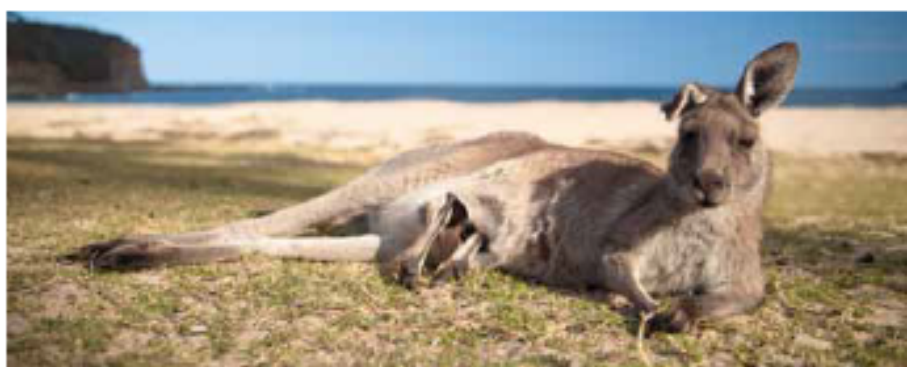




Australian Government
Department of Immigration
and Citizenship

Migration to Australia's states and territories 2011–12



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Migration to Australia's states and territories, 2011–12

Migration to Australia's states and territories, 2011–12 was prepared by:

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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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Executive summary

- Permanent additions to Australia in 2011–12 totalled 245 270 people, an increase of 14.9 per cent over the previous year (213 409 people). Almost three-quarters of these new migrants chose to live in New South Wales (28.9 per cent), Victoria (25.1 per cent) or Queensland (18.4 per cent).
- For the first time since 2008–09, all states and territories in 2011–12, recorded growth in permanent additions. Significant growth was recorded for the Australian Capital Territory (37.2 per cent), Western Australia (25.3 per cent) and South Australia (24.3 per cent).
- Skill Stream permanent additions were largest in New South Wales (26.7 per cent), Victoria (23.8 per cent) and Western Australia (20.6 per cent).
- Family Stream permanent additions were most prominent in New South Wales (39.9 per cent), followed by Victoria (28.7 per cent) and Queensland (14.2 per cent).
- Humanitarian permanent additions were mostly in New South Wales (25.4 per cent), Victoria (24.5 per cent) and Western Australia (14.4 per cent).
- New South Wales was the most popular destination for international students with 104 380 students at 30 June 2012. This was followed by Victoria with 86 580 students and Queensland with 44 540 students.
- There were 162 140 Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders in Australia at 30 June 2012, an increase of 23.5 per cent on the same period in 2011. New South Wales held the greatest share with 50 640 visa holders, followed by Western Australia with 32 670 visa holders and Victoria with 31 960 visa holders.
- In 2011–12, all states and territories experienced positive population growth. Natural increase exceeded net overseas migration in the Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory and Tasmania.
- The contribution of net overseas migration to population growth varied widely between states and territories—from 40.1 per cent of total population growth for the Australian Capital Territory to 151.7 per cent for Tasmania. The result for Tasmania is a special case, the large number of people leaving the state—negative net interstate migration—contributed to just 0.2 per cent population growth for Tasmania.

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Immigration to the states and territories

State and territory distribution of population

Based on the 2011 Census, more than three-quarters of Australia's population of 21.5 million people lived in the three largest states—New South Wales (32.2 per cent), Victoria (24.9 per cent) and Queensland (20.1 per cent). The remainder lived in Western Australia (10.4 per cent), South Australia (7.4 per cent), Tasmania (2.3 per cent), the Australian Capital Territory (1.7 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 largest states—New South Wales (33.6 per cent), Victoria (26.5 per cent) and Queensland (16.8 per cent).

As shown in Table 1, the proportion of overseas-born was highest for Western Australia (32.8 per cent) followed by Victoria (27.7 per cent) and New South Wales (27.3 per cent). The Northern Territory (18.2 per cent) and Tasmania (12.2 per cent) had the smallest proportions of overseas-born.

Table 1: Composition of state and territory populations by birthplace¹

State/territory	Australia-born	Overseas-born	Per cent overseas-born of Australia's population
NSW	4 747 375	1 778 543	27.3
Vic.	3 670 934	1 405 333	27.7
Qld	3 192 114	888 635	21.8
WA	1 407 809	688 216	32.8
SA	1 170 789	353 006	23.2
Tas.	414 261	57 652	12.2
ACT	255 053	86 323	25.3
NT	158 034	35 176	18.2
Australia	15 017 846	5 294 143	26.1

Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

1. Excludes country of birth 'not stated'—total includes 'other territories'.

Note: data based on the estimated residential population by country of birth is not available at the state/territory level.

Due to its long history of migration to Australia, the United Kingdom remained the largest migrant group overall with 20.8 per cent of all overseas-born—a share that is slowly decreasing.

The United Kingdom was also the largest migrant group in each state and territory, ranging from 15.2 per cent of all overseas-born in Victoria to 40.4 per cent in Tasmania.

Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia also had high proportions of people born in New Zealand (21.6, 11.3 and 10.3 per cent of overseas-born respectively). Above average proportions of China-born were recorded for New South Wales (8.8 per cent) and the Australian

Capital Territory (7.6 per cent), whilst relatively high proportions of settlers from the Philippines (10.2 per cent) lived in the Northern Territory. Of the overseas-born in South Australia, the largest group following those born in the United Kingdom came from Italy (5.9 per cent).

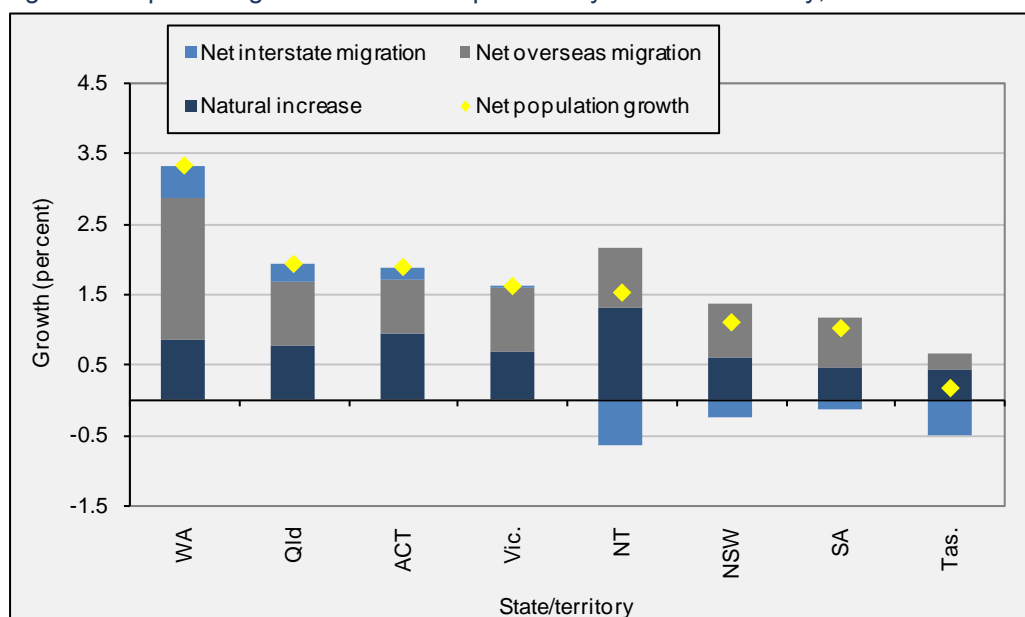
State and territory population growth

All states and territories grew in population in 2011–12.

Western Australia had the highest growth rate of 3.3 per cent, followed by Queensland with 1.9 per cent growth and the Australian Capital Territory with a growth rate just below that, also at 1.9 per cent. Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate for 2011–12 with 0.2 per cent (Figure 1).

For the seventh year in a row, net overseas migration was the main component of population growth, contributing an additional 208 300 people to Australia's total population in 2011–12. This was well in excess of the 151 300 people added through natural increase.

Figure 1: Population growth rates—components by state and territory, 2011–12

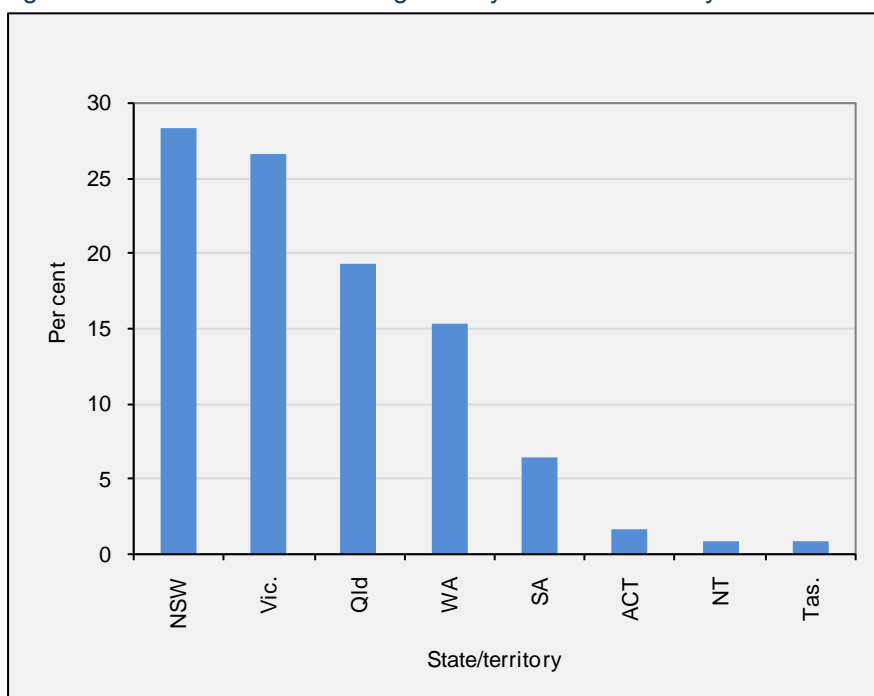


Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Geographic distribution of recent migrants

Since the 2006 Census over 1 million (1 012 066) new migrants have arrived in Australia. Approximately three-quarters have settled in the eastern states of New South Wales (28.5 per cent), Victoria (26.6 per cent) and Queensland (19.4 per cent) while a relatively large number have also settled in Western Australia (15.4 per cent).

Figure 2: Distribution of recent migrants by state and territory



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Capital cities have attracted the lion's share of these migrants (83.9 per cent). Sydney and Melbourne have been the most popular (25.1 per cent and 24.7 per cent, respectively), followed by Perth (13.4 per cent), Brisbane (11.8 per cent) and Adelaide (6.0 per cent). Relatively smaller numbers have settled in Canberra (1.7 per cent), Darwin (0.7 per cent) and Hobart (0.5 per cent).

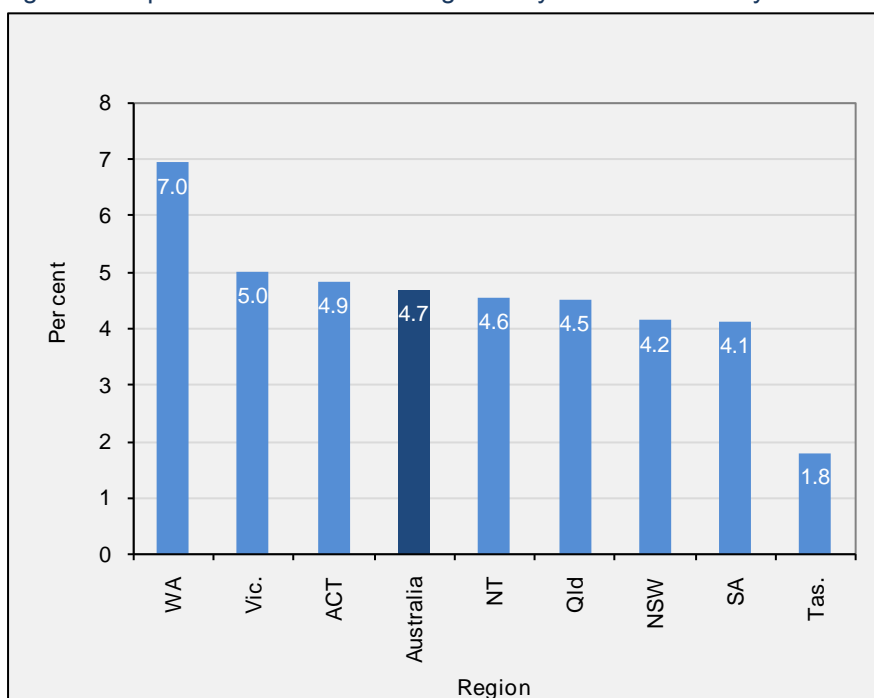
Recent migrants living outside the capital cities represent 15.7 per cent of the total. Around half these migrants have settled in regional Queensland (7.5 per cent) while a significant proportion have also settled in regional New South Wales (3.3 per cent). Western Australia and Victoria's regional areas have also proved attractive with equal shares of 1.9 per cent each.

Geographic representations

Compared with the existing population, recent migrants represent 4.7 per cent of the Australian total, 6.0 per cent of those living in capital cities and 2.2 per cent of people living in regional areas.

As Figure 3 shows, Western Australia has a significantly higher proportion of recent migrants (7.0 per cent) than other states and territories, while Tasmania has a considerably lower proportion (1.8 per cent).

Figure 3: Representation of recent migrants by state and territory



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Across the capital cities, the largest proportions of recent migrants are in Perth (7.9 per cent) and Melbourne (6.2 per cent). Brisbane and Sydney have the third highest shares with 5.8 per cent each, followed by Darwin (5.7 per cent), Adelaide (5.0 per cent), Canberra (4.8 per cent) and Hobart (2.4 per cent).

In the regional areas, Western Australia again has the highest proportion of recent migrants (3.8 per cent). There are also significant proportions in Queensland (3.4 per cent) and the Northern Territory (3.0 per cent). For the other states and territories the proportions are similar and in the order of 1.3 per cent (South Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales) to 1.4 per cent (Victoria).

State and territory characteristics from the 2011 Census

Recent migrants—that is those arriving after the 2006 Census—are relatively young and tend to fall within the prime working age range of 25 to 44 years. In comparison with the general population at the time of the 2011 Census, 49.4 per cent of recent migrants were of prime working age, significantly more than the 28.4 per cent in this age group represented by the Australian population. Across the various states and territories, recent migrants within this age group ranged from a low of 41.9 per cent for Tasmania, to 52.9 per cent in New South Wales (Table 2).

As Table 2 shows, recent migrants are well educated, with 63.3 per cent having a tertiary qualification (Bachelor Degree or higher)—far more so than Australia’s general population with 41.9 per cent. Their most popular fields of education were management and commerce (26.6 per cent), engineering and related technologies (16.6 per cent), society and culture (12.4 per cent) and health (10.7 per cent). Management and commerce was the most popular among recent migrants located in New South Wales (31.5 per cent). Engineering and related technologies was the most common field in Western Australia (23.9 per cent). Society and culture (18.5 per cent) flourished in the Australian Capital Territory, and health (17.6 per cent) in Tasmania.

Using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), most of these migrants were in professional (24.7 per cent), labouring (15.5 per cent) or technical and trades workers (14.5 per cent) occupations, and the proportions in these fields were higher than that of the general population. Recent migrants in managerial occupations, however, were under-represented (8.9 per cent) compared with the general population (13.1 per cent). As Table 2 shows, recent migrants in professional occupations ranged from 21.1 per cent in Western Australia to 32.2 per cent in Tasmania. Labourers (13.5 per cent) were lowest in the Australian Capital Territory and most prominent in South Australia (20.8 per cent). Technical and trades workers ranged from 10.5 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory to 19.6 per cent in Western Australia.

At a national level, accommodation and food services (14.0 per cent), health care and social assistance (13.1 per cent), manufacturing (10.1 per cent), professional scientific and technical services (9.7 per cent) and retail trade (9.2 per cent) were the largest recipients of recent migrants. Recent migrants also had the largest impact on accommodation and food services, accounting for 10.2 per cent of all workers in that industry. Other industries substantially affected by recent migrants were administrative and support services (8.2 per cent) and professional, scientific and technical services (6.3 per cent).

Accommodation and food services ranged from 12.4 per cent in Western Australia to 19.5 per cent in the Northern Territory. For health care and social assistance, the range was from 11.5 per cent in Western Australia to 18.6 per cent in Tasmania. Manufacturing was lowest in the Australian Capital Territory (1.8 per cent) and highest in South Australia (12.7 per cent), while retail trade ranged from 7.0 per cent in Tasmania to 10.9 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 2: Characteristics of post 2006 migrant arrivals by state and territory, compared with Australia's population

Category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia's population ¹
Per cent									
Age group									
0-14 years	15.3	15.7	20.4	19.2	20.6	20.4	19.5	16.9	19.5
15-24 years	22.0	25.3	20.9	23.3	19.7	26.4	16.9	27.2	13.5
25-44 years	52.9	50.1	46.0	48.3	46.9	41.9	52.7	47.8	28.4
45-64 years	7.9	7.4	10.9	8.0	11.5	9.8	10.2	7.1	24.4
65 years plus	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.1	14.2
Post school educational attainment ²									
Postgraduate Degree level	20.8	18.8	14.4	19.1	12.5	21.1	13.5	28.5	8.1
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.8
Bachelor Degree level	47.0	43.9	40.1	44.4	38.0	43.7	45.2	45.3	30.0
Advanced Diploma and Diploma level	18.4	21.2	19.6	18.3	20.0	17.5	19.1	13.9	17.9
Certificate level	11.9	13.7	23.8	16.0	27.2	15.3	19.7	9.6	40.2
Occupation by ANZSCO major group ³									
Managers	10.1	8.9	8.4	7.2	8.2	9.7	7.1	7.5	13.1
Professionals	28.5	24.8	22.5	22.0	21.1	32.2	24.2	29.4	21.7
Technicians and trades workers	11.9	14.0	15.2	13.1	19.6	11.7	15.7	10.5	14.4
Community and personal service workers	11.8	11.7	12.1	15.4	11.9	13.2	16.8	16.2	9.8
Clerical and administrative workers	10.3	10.1	10.0	8.4	10.0	6.2	8.9	9.2	15.0
Sales workers	9.3	8.5	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.2	8.9	11.1	9.5
Machinery operators and drivers	4.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.0	3.7	4.0	2.6	6.7
Labourers	13.6	15.4	17.3	20.8	14.8	17.1	14.4	13.5	9.6

Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

1. The total population of Australia—total includes 'other territories'.

2. Excludes level of education 'inadequately described', 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

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

State or territory of intended residence

Permanent additions in 2011–12 were at the highest level ever with 245 270 people—31 861 more than in the previous year, and an increase of 9.2 per cent on the previous peak in 2008–09. The increase in 2011–12 was primarily driven by a 24.7 per cent increase in offshore settler arrivals (158 936 people), with both offshore and onshore numbers at record levels. This growth was mostly a result of a larger Migration Program with considerable growth in offshore arrivals in the Skill Stream, which increased by 20 894 people on the previous year. Significant to this growth was the contribution of the Skilled Sponsored, Employer Sponsored and Skilled Independent visa categories. Growth in the Skilled Sponsored category accounted for 55.7 per cent of the total offshore increase in the Migration Program.

For the first time since 2008–09, permanent additions in 2011–12 grew across each state and territory (Table 3). Numerically, the largest increases were in Western Australia (up 8678), Victoria (up 7508), Queensland (up 5694) and New South Wales (up 4290).

Table 3: Number of permanent additions by state and territory, 2008–09 to 2011–12

State/territory of intended residence	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
NSW	67 625	61 424	65 735	70 025	6.5
Vic.	54 810	50 264	53 204	60 712	14.1
Qld	44 152	36 767	38 852	44 546	14.7
WA	36 585	35 532	34 233	42 911	25.3
SA	13 440	15 241	11 721	14 570	24.3
ACT	3 264	3 135	3 087	4 234	37.2
NT	2 062	2 508	2 675	3 249	21.5
Tas.	1 931	1 792	1 673	1 938	15.8
Australia ¹	224 619	208 921	213 409	245 270	14.9

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

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

As shown in Table 4, New South Wales, in 2011–12, has maintained its position as the most popular destination for new migrants with a share of 28.9 per cent, a share that has been gradually declining since 2006–07. The next most popular destinations were Victoria (25.1 per cent) and Queensland (18.4 per cent). However, it is Western Australia that has in recent years grown significantly, increasing from a 13.2 per cent share in 2006–07 to a 17.7 per cent share in 2011–12.

Table 4: Proportion of permanent additions by state and territory, 2006–07 to 2011–12

State/territory of intended residence	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12
NSW	33.1	31.9	30.2	29.7	31.1	28.9
Vic.	25.5	25.4	24.5	24.3	25.2	25.1
Qld	18.6	19.4	19.7	17.8	18.4	18.4
WA	13.2	14.1	16.3	17.2	16.2	17.7
SA	6.8	6.4	6.0	7.4	5.6	6.0
ACT	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
NT	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
Tas.	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

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

Permanent additions by category

As shown in Figure 4, the composition of permanent additions varied by jurisdiction.

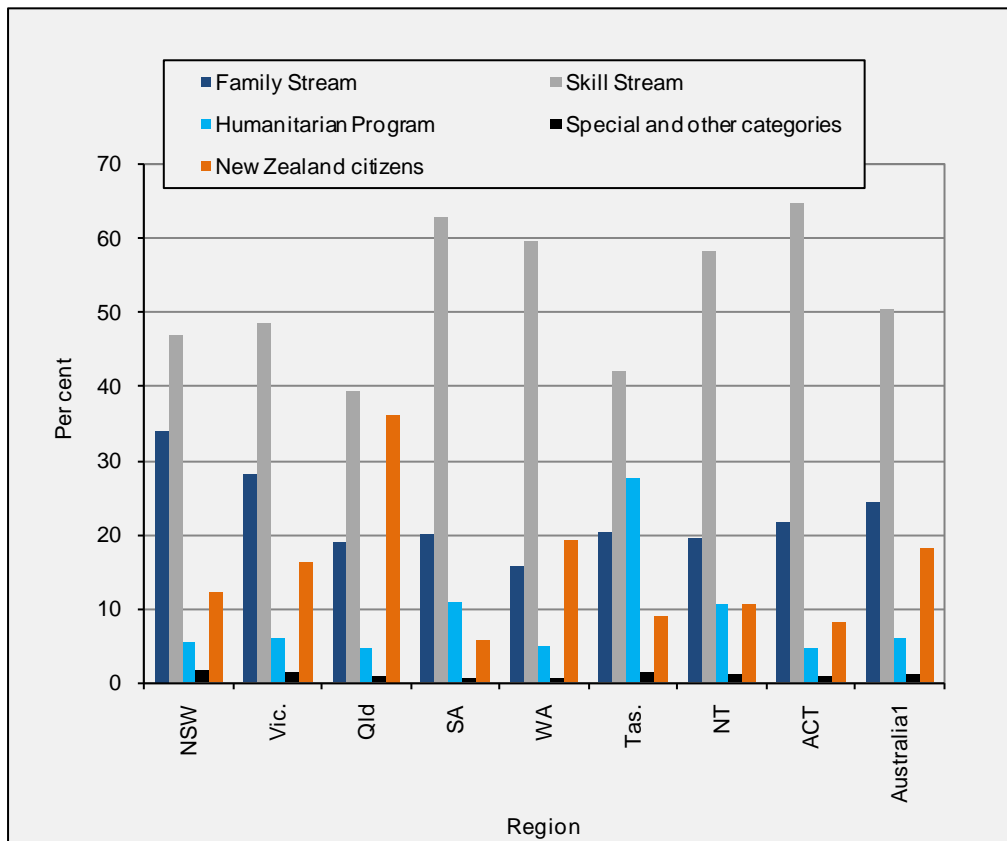
In 2011–12, the proportion of Family migrants was greatest in New South Wales (33.9 per cent of all its permanent additions). In contrast, Queensland and Western Australia had the lowest proportions of Family Stream migrants (19.0 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively).

The Australian Capital Territory (64.8 per cent) pipped South Australia (62.8 per cent) to have the greatest proportion of Skilled Stream migrants. For most other jurisdictions, the skilled migrant share was between 42.2 per cent and 59.6 per cent. Queensland had the lowest share with 39.3 per cent.

Tasmania received the highest proportion of Humanitarian Program entrants—27.5 per cent of its migrants for 2011–12 compared with between 4.6 and 10.9 per cent for other jurisdictions.

It is also notable that more than one-third of permanent additions to Queensland were New Zealand citizens—between two and seven times greater than the proportions for other states and territories.

Figure 4: Permanent additions by category to the states and territories, 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

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

Source countries

In 2010–11, the People's Republic of China overtook the United Kingdom to be the main source country of permanent additions. This meant, for the first time since 2002–03, the United Kingdom was not the main source country of new migrants to Australia. In 2011–12, there were further shifts. New Zealand (30 102) became the main source country, followed by India (28 310), the People's Republic of China (26 744) and the United Kingdom (26 161). Table 5 shows the top three source countries of permanent additions in 2011–12 for each state and territory.

Table 5: Permanent additions by top three countries of birth for each state and territory of intended residence, 2011–12

State/territory of intended residence	Source country					
	Largest provider	Total	Second largest provider	Total	Third largest provider	Total
Qld	New Zealand	11 079	United Kingdom	4 783	India	3 271
NSW	PRC ¹	10 549	India	7 779	United Kingdom	6 105
Vic.	India	9 251	PRC ¹	8 776	New Zealand	6 548
WA	United Kingdom	7 676	New Zealand	5 733	India	3 870
SA	United Kingdom	2 436	India	2 024	PRC ¹	1 403
ACT	India	648	PRC ¹	481	United Kingdom	452
NT	Philippines	616	India	375	United Kingdom	255
Tas.	India	194	United Kingdom	186	PRC ¹	161

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

1. People's Republic of China

Employment characteristics of permanent migrants

Information in this section is based on the ANZSCO major group classification of occupations, and is restricted to Skill Stream Primary Applicants.

In 2011–12, permanent additions through the Skill Stream were dominated by professionals (60.1 per cent). This was followed by technicians and trades workers (27.6 per cent), managers (8.4 per cent) and community and personal service workers (1.3 per cent). As Table 6 shows, the proportion of new migrants in professional and, technical and trades fields is well in excess of that for Australia's general population. Managers are under-represented among skilled migrants; only in Victoria does the proportion of new migrants in management fields align closely with the general population.

Table 6: Proportion of Skill Stream Primary Applicant occupations compared with Australia's general population by state and territory, 2011–12

State/territory	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and trades workers	Community and personal service workers	Other ¹	Total
NSW	8.7	66.9	20.7	0.9	2.9	100.0
Vic.	10.4	66.8	20.0	0.7	2.0	100.0
Qld	8.4	53.8	33.2	1.6	3.0	100.0
SA	8.7	58.7	26.1	3.3	3.2	100.0
WA	7.4	44.0	43.8	1.6	3.2	100.0
Tas.	2.3	69.4	26.1	0.8	1.4	100.0
NT	6.4	47.9	37.0	3.5	5.1	100.0
ACT	9.2	60.8	24.9	2.6	2.5	100.0
General population of Australia	12.8	22.2	14.7	9.5	40.9	100.0

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC and ABS Labour Force, Australia (6291.0.55.003)

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

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 Business (Long Stay) residents at the state and territory level.

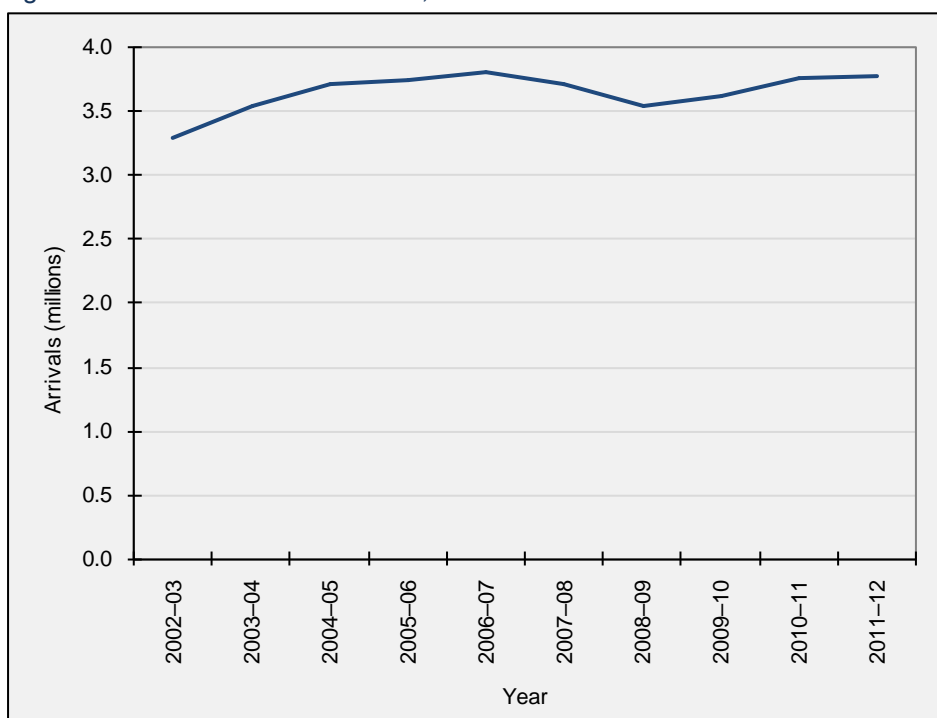
Stock of temporary entrants—an estimate of the number of people present in Australia on a particular day. In this chapter, stock data is used to report on Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents and international students at the state and territory level. Stock data is not used to report on visitors 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

In 2011–12, more than 3.7 million visitors came to Australia (Figure 5). This was up 0.5 per cent on the previous year, but still down on the 2006–07 peak of 3.8 million visitors. It was the second highest number of visitor arrivals in the last decade. Strong growth in visitor arrivals since 2010–11 from the People's Republic of China have continued with an increase of almost 80 000 visitors, or 19.0 per cent, in 2011–12.

Figure 5: Visitor arrivals to Australia, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

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

The major destinations of visitors, as indicated on incoming passenger cards, were New South Wales (40.1 per cent), Queensland (21.7 per cent) and Victoria (21.6 per cent).

As shown in Table 7, there was only a single change in the ranking of visitor state and territory destinations from 2008–09 to 2011–12, 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 16.6 per cent compared with an average increase of 6.8 per cent for other states and territories.

Table 7: Visitor arrivals by state and territory, 2008–09 to 2011–12

State/territory	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
NSW	1 456 216	1 476 793	1 517 541	1 511 082	-0.4
Qld	841 070	827 052	829 040	818 982	-1.2
Vic.	645 826	697 440	783 697	813 578	3.8
WA	392 516	414 040	425 058	425 848	0.2
SA	95 694	100 545	97 574	100 742	3.2
ACT	35 495	35 267	32 937	36 349	10.4
NT	39 213	37 113	37 182	32 708	-12.0
Tas.	27 775	23 987	26 139	27 473	5.1
Australia ¹	3 534 280	3 612 606	3 749 726	3 767 165	0.5

Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

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

International students

The stock of students more than doubled between 2004 and 2009. Since then it has fallen by 20.5 per cent—79 220 students at 30 June 2012. With the exception of Tasmania, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory, there were declines across all other states. Falls were most pronounced in the two most populous states, New South Wales and Victoria (Table 8).

Table 8: Stock of students by state and territory of intended residence at 30 June 2004 to 2012

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

Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

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

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 125 070 people (68 310 Primary Applicants and 56 760 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in 2011–12. Compared with 2010–11 this was an overall increase of 38.8 per cent and was 14 500 grants more than the previous peak in 2007–08 of 110 570 grants. New South Wales received the largest share of these grants at 30.9 per cent followed by Western Australia (23.9 per cent) and Victoria (19.2 per cent). With the exception of Tasmania which decreased 17.9 per cent, all other states and territories experienced increases, with Western Australia and Queensland the largest (62.2 per cent and 58.6 per cent respectively).

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders in Australia at 30 June 2012 was 162 140—an increase of 23.5 per cent on 30 June 2011, but an increase of 178.7 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 9).

Table 9: Stock of Business (Long Stay) by state and territory of intended residence at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

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

Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

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

Based on the ANZSCO major group classification of occupations, more than half of the Primary Applicants granted a Business (Long Stay) visa in 2011–12 were professionals (55.2 per cent). This was followed by technicians and trades workers (24.3 per cent), managers (14.4 per cent) and community and personal service workers (1.2 per cent). As Table 10 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 though, the 68 310 grants in 2011–12 represents less than one per cent of the 11 million workers in Australia or roughly equivalent to the number of professional workers in the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 10: Proportion of Primary Applicant occupations granted a Business (Long Stay) visa compared with Australia's general population by state and territory, 2011–12

State/territory	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and trades workers	Community and personal service workers	Other ¹	Total
NSW	16.1	61.6	15.6	1.3	5.4	100.0
WA	13.0	40.2	39.2	0.8	6.8	100.0
Vic.	13.7	62.7	19.4	1.6	2.6	100.0
Qld	15.2	52.1	26.9	0.9	4.9	100.0
SA	10.8	61.8	23.6	1.0	2.9	100.0
ACT	9.6	75.6	10.5	2.5	1.8	100.0
NT	10.9	47.4	34.5	1.3	5.9	100.0
Tas.	13.3	73.5	10.0	1.8	1.4	100.0
General population of Australia	12.8	22.2	14.7	9.5	40.9	100.0

Source data: IMIRS, DIAC and ABS Labour Force, Australia (6291.0.55.003)

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

In 2011–12, more than half (53.7 per cent) of Business (Long Stay) visa grants to Primary Applicants were to the sponsoring industries of construction (13.7 per cent), health care and social assistance (11.8 per cent), information media and telecommunications (11.3 per cent) and mining (9.7 per cent).

Within the construction industry, almost half (46.6 per cent) of these workers required skills with a technical or trades background (Table 11). Professionals (91.1 per cent) dominated the health care and social assistance industry, those in information media and telecommunications (80.9 per cent) or education and training (84.5 per cent).

Table 11: Business (Long Stay) Primary Applicant occupations granted by sponsor industry, 2011–12

Sponsor industry	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and trades workers	Community and personal service workers	Other ¹	Total ²
Construction	1 320	2 600	4 270	0	970	9 160
Health care and social assistance	170	7 170	140	300	100	7 870
Information media and telecommunications	840	6 080	450	0	150	7 520
Mining	990	3 210	1 790	10	470	6 460
Professional, scientific and technical	490	3 480	770	10	150	4 890
Manufacturing	720	980	2 150	10	200	4 070
Accommodation and food services	1 010	200	2 350	10	100	3 660
Education and training	330	2 880	80	20	110	3 410
Financial and insurance services	470	1840	80	0	130	2510
Other	3 230	8 660	3 980	440	960	17 280
Total ²	9 560	37 100	16 030	800	3 340	66 830

Source data: IMIRS, DIAC

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.

Western Australia received the lion's share of the workers sponsored in construction (44.8 per cent), mining (56.4 per cent) and manufacturing (35.5 per cent). For other industries, New South Wales received the largest share of workers (Table 12).

Table 12: Business (Long Stay) Primary Applicant occupations granted by sponsor industry, 2011–12

Sponsor industry	NSW	WA	Vic.	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	Tas.
Construction	17.8	44.8	9.5	22.9	1.7	0.8	2.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance	33.0	16.1	21.7	17.7	6.2	3.5	0.6	1.3
Information media and telecommunications	61.2	5.2	26.2	5.0	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.1
Mining	4.3	56.4	3.8	29.3	2.9	0.0	2.8	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical	37.1	17.1	29.1	13.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	25.0	35.5	19.6	15.8	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.1
Accommodation and food services	34.7	16.5	26.2	18.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.2
Education and training	30.1	10.0	26.1	20.2	5.1	7.0	0.4	1.1
Financial and insurance services	59.1	8.8	21.7	7.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
Other	36.8	18.9	23.8	13.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	0.4

Source data: IMIRS, DIAC

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

New South Wales

Table 13: Population snapshot—New South Wales

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	7 290 345
<i>32.1% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 1.1%	78 877
<i>6th fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 27.3%	1 778 543
<i>3rd largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	70 025
Skilled migrants, 47.1%	33 008
Family migrants, 33.9%	23 768
Humanitarian migrants, 5.3%	3 717
New Zealand citizens, 12.1%	8 444
Other, 1.6%	1 088
<i>15.1% of new permanent additions were from the People's Republic of China</i>	10 549
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	1 511 082
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 40.1%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	104 380
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	50 640

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

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 14)
- other major countries of birth for New South Wales were the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, India, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

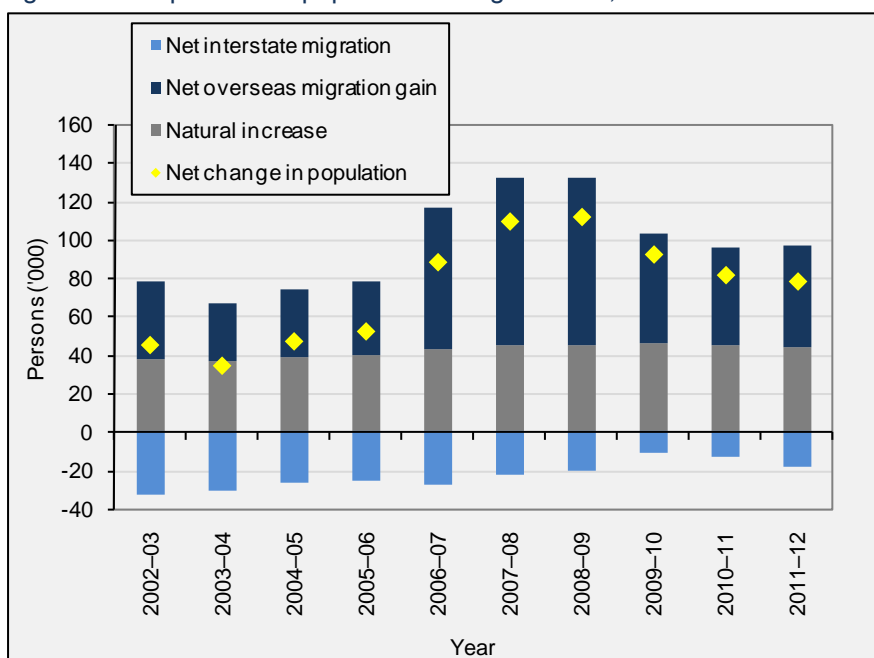
Table 14: Change in the overseas-born population by major countries of birth—NSW, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12 the population of New South Wales was estimated to have increased by 78 877 people (Figure 6), a 1.1 per cent growth rate—slightly below the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 43 526 people through natural increase and 53 729 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 18 378 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 6: Components of population change—NSW, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

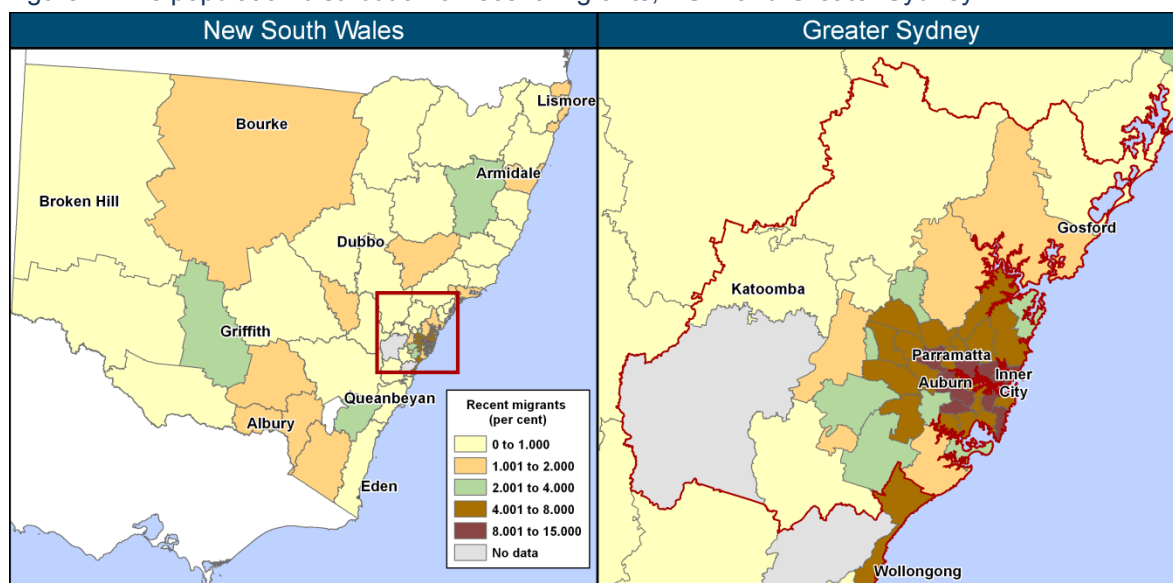
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 287 962 migrants have recently settled in New South Wales. This represents 28.5 per cent of all permanent 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 4.2 per cent of the population of New South Wales, 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. Compared with Sydney's existing population, this represents 5.8 per cent, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities. There are areas however, which have attracted relatively larger proportions, as the map for Greater Sydney shows (Figure 7). These 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. This represents 11.6 per cent of the total for New South Wales and 3.3 per cent of all recent migrants living outside Australia's capital cities. There is, however, significant variation across different areas of the State. Those 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 7: The population distribution of recent migrants, NSW and Greater Sydney



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to NSW

In 2010–11, permanent additions to New South Wales totalled 70 025 people. The main birthplaces of these new migrants, as shown in Table 15, were the People's Republic of China, India, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Table 15: Top 10 source countries—NSW, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
People's Republic of China	3 659	6 890	10 549
India	3 712	4 067	7 779
United Kingdom	3 151	2 954	6 105
New Zealand	2	5 621	5 623
Philippines	801	2 100	2 901
Korea ¹	1 247	1 000	2 247
South Africa	782	1 392	2 174
Vietnam	582	1 284	1 866
Iran	579	1 023	1 602
Pakistan	364	1 191	1 555
Other	11 650	15 605	27 255
Total²	26 895	43 130	70 025

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

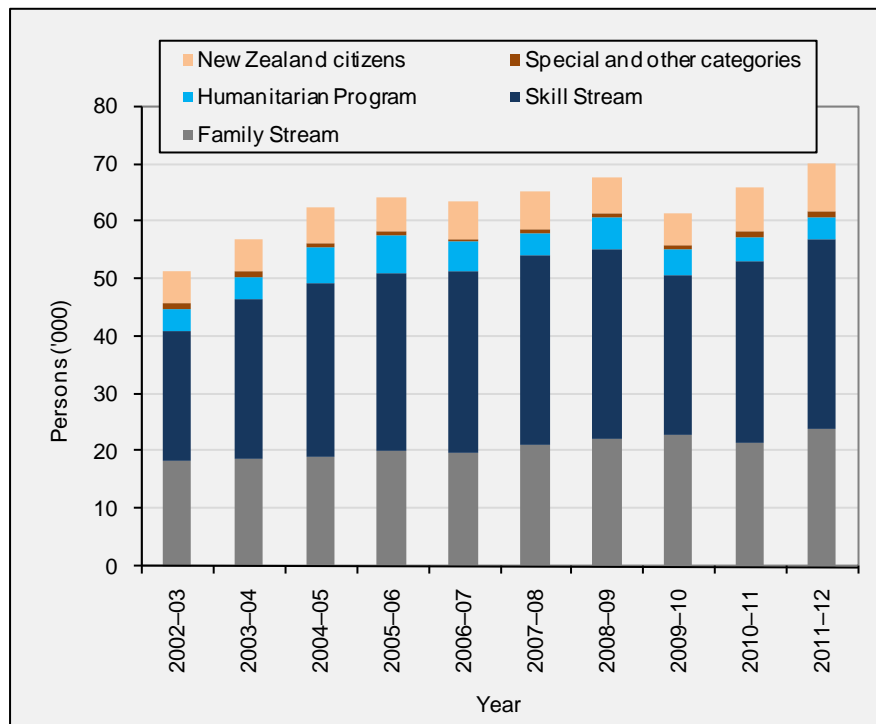
1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for almost half of these permanent additions (33 008 people). A further 23 768 people were from the Family Stream, 3717 from the Humanitarian Program and 9138 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (8444 people).

In 2011–12 permanent additions to New South Wales increased by 6.5 per cent. They are now at the highest level ever, however, overall the number of permanent additions to New South Wales has been fairly steady since 2004–05, hovering around the 60 000 to 70 000 range (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Permanent additions by category—NSW, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 totalled 23 768 people—11.5 per cent more than the 21 323 recorded in 2010–11.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 5063 (21.4 per cent) of these new migrants. Other major source countries were the United Kingdom (7.9 per cent), India (7.3 per cent), Vietnam (6.7 per cent) and the Philippines (5.2 per cent).

More than three-quarters (77.2 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 15.2 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 7.6 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

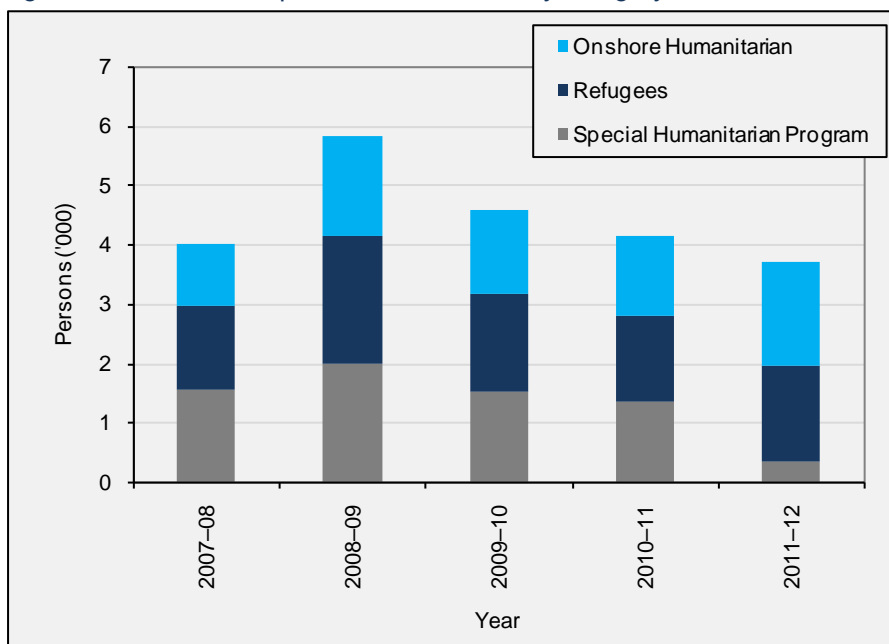
Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, New South Wales received 3717 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program (Figure 9). Of these, 1958 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either

as refugees (1616 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (342 people). A further 1759 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in New South Wales, 26.8 per cent were born in Iraq, 16.4 per cent in Iran and 6.7 per cent in Afghanistan.

Figure 9: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—NSW, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

New South Wales received 33 008 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 3.9 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 16). More than one-third of these entered under the Skilled Independent visa category (37.9 per cent) or the Employer Sponsored category (36.3 per cent). The shift towards the sponsored visa categories was notably evident with a 32.3 per cent increase in Skilled Sponsored migrants, and a 129.3 per cent increase in State/Territory Sponsored migrants on 2010–11.

More than half (54.0 per cent) of all Skill Stream permanent additions to New South Wales were born in one of five countries: India (17.6 per cent), the People's Republic of China (15.1 per cent), the United Kingdom (11.7 per cent), South Africa (5.0 per cent) or the Philippines (4.6 per cent).

Table 16: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—NSW, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Skilled Independent	12 822	14 057	12 494	-11.1
Employer Sponsored	9 711	11 580	11 977	3.4
Skilled Sponsored	1 937	3 950	5 226	32.3
Business Skills	1 496	1 408	1 649	17.1
State/Territory Sponsored	1 132	682	1 564	129.3
Distinguished Talent	68	45	67	48.9
Skilled Family Sponsored	242	32	31	-3.1
Total	27 408	31 754	33 008	3.9

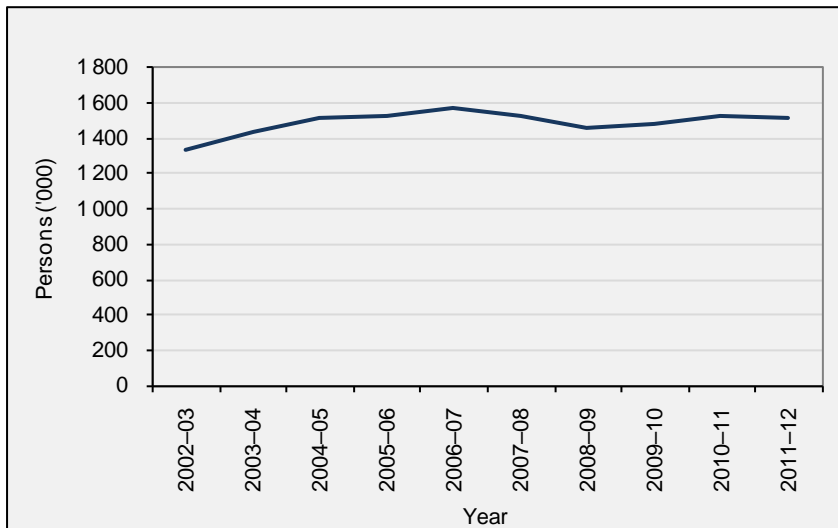
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, New South Wales was the main or only destination for more than 1.5 million overseas visitors to Australia, a 40.1 per cent share of all visitors for the year (3.7 million). Visitor arrivals were 0.4 per cent down on 2010–11; which went against the national growth rate of 0.5 per cent (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Overseas visitor arrivals—NSW, 2002–03 to 2011–12

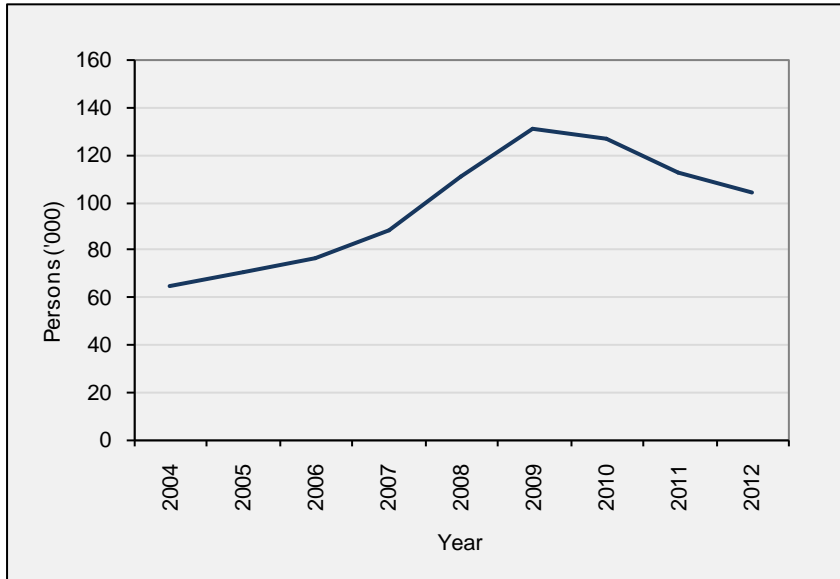


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in New South Wales at 30 June 2012 was 104 380, down 7.3 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 11). Most of these students were citizens of the People's Republic of China (25 860), the Republic of Korea (7580), India (7510), Nepal (7470) or Thailand (6670).

Figure 11: Stock of students—NSW, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

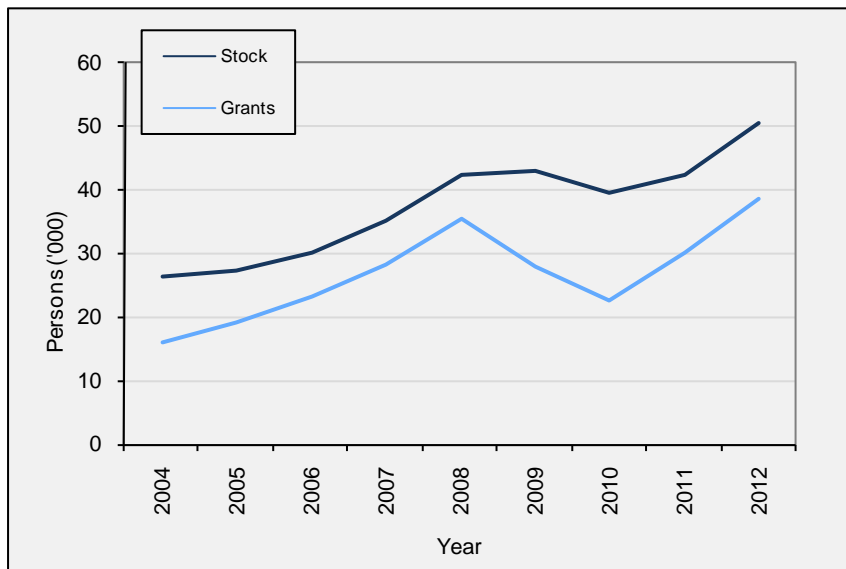


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 38 700 people (22 560 Primary Applicants and 16 140 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in New South Wales in 2011–12. This represented a 30.9 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 27.9 per cent (Figure 12). This was below the national increase of 38.8 per cent.

Figure 12: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—NSW, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders present in New South Wales at 30 June 2012 was 50 640. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (13 650 visa holders), India (8240 visa holders) or Ireland (4580 visa holders).

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Victoria

Table 17: Population snapshot—Victoria

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	5 623 492
<i>24.8% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 1.6%	88 966
<i>4th fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 27.7%	1 405 333
<i>2nd largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	60 712
Skilled migrants, 48.5%	29 446
Family migrants, 28.2%	17 133
Humanitarian migrants, 5.9%	3 582
New Zealand citizens, 16.1%	9 788
Other, 1.3%	763
<i>15.3% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	9 251
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	813 578
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 21.6%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	86 580
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	31 960

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

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 18)
- other major countries of birth for Victoria were India, the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, and Italy.

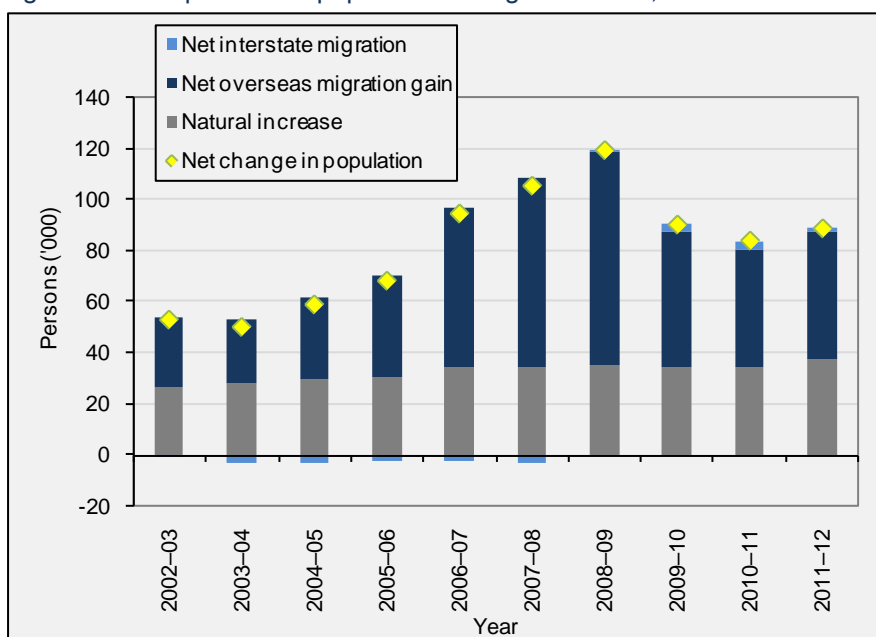
Table 18: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—Victoria, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12, the population of Victoria was estimated to have increased by 88 966 people (Figure 13), a 1.6 per cent growth rate—in line with the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 38 067 people through natural increase and 49 696 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated gain of 1203 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 13: Components of population change—Victoria, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

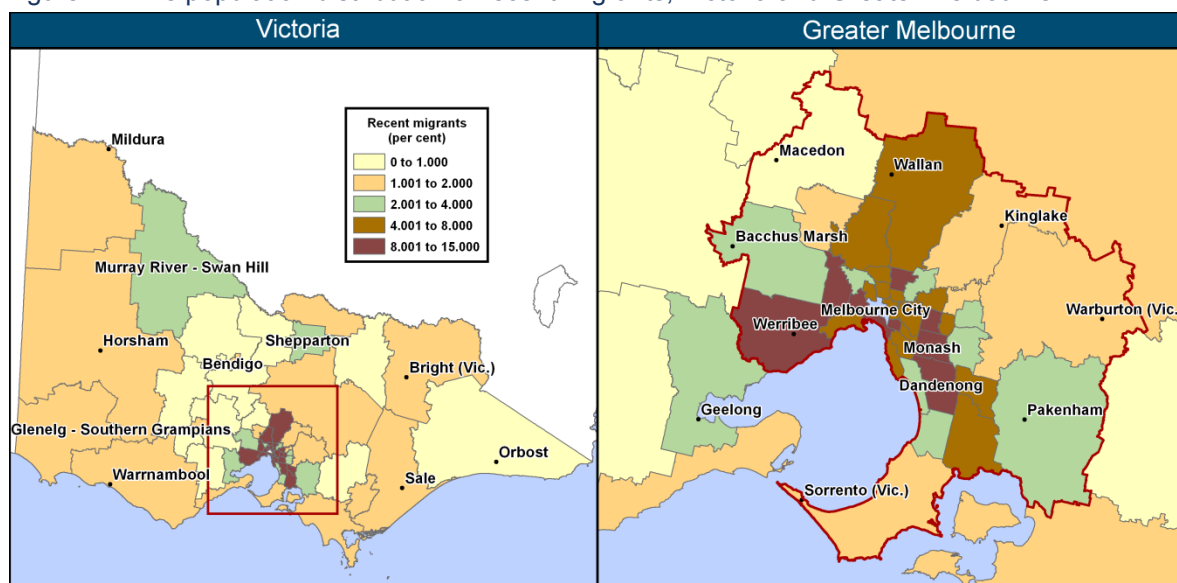
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 269 605 migrants have recently settled in Victoria. This represents 26.6 per cent of all permanent 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, 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. Compared with Melbourne's existing population, this represents 6.2 per cent, slightly above the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities. As Figure 14 shows, the areas within Melbourne which have attracted large proportions relative to their existing 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. This represents 7.1 per cent of the total for Victoria and 1.9 per cent of all recent migrants living outside Australia's capital cities. Areas of the State which have attracted the largest numbers relative to their existing population 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 14: The population distribution of recent migrants, Victoria and Greater Melbourne



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Victoria

In 2011–12, there were 60 712 permanent additions to the Victorian population (Table 19). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were India, the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Sri Lanka.

Table 19: Top 10 source countries—Victoria, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	4 667	4 584	9 251
People's Republic of China	2 414	6 362	8 776
New Zealand	2	6 546	6 548
United Kingdom	1 842	2 526	4 368
Sri Lanka	871	1 984	2 855
Philippines	632	1 560	2 192
Malaysia	551	1 420	1 971
Vietnam	620	1 232	1 852
Pakistan	389	854	1 243
South Africa	449	764	1 213
Other	7 430	12 740	20 170
Total ¹	20 135	40 577	60 712

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

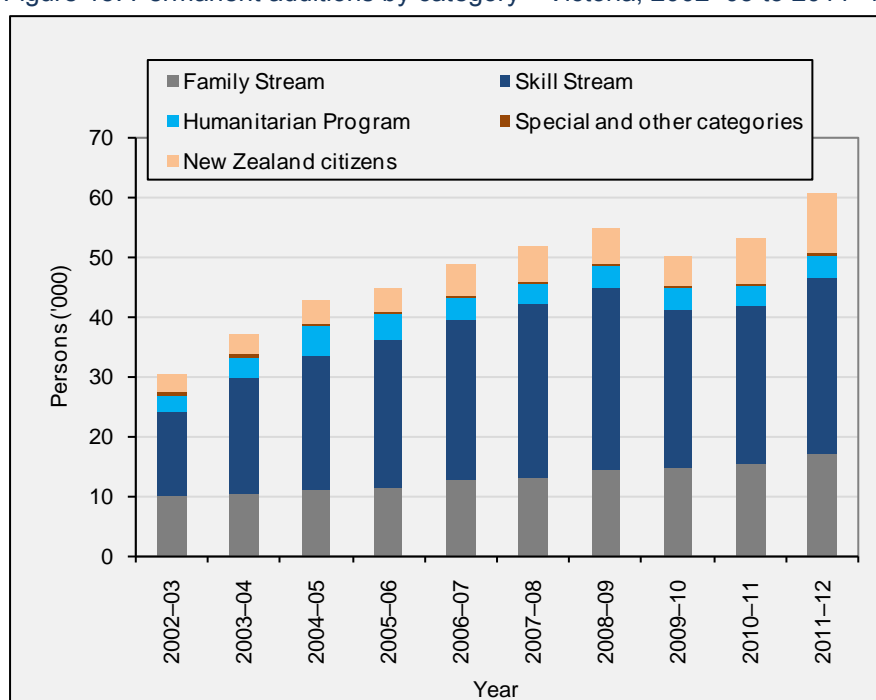
1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for almost half of Victoria's permanent additions in 2011–12 (29 446 people). A further 17 133 people were from the Family Stream, 3582 from the Humanitarian Program and 10 379 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (9788 people).

In 2011–12, permanent additions to Victoria increased by 14.1 per cent. This is a continuation of a trend which, with the exception of 2009–10, has seen the number of permanent additions to Victoria on an upward trajectory—increasing numbers of skilled migrants being mostly responsible for this 97.8 per cent growth between 2002–03 and 2011–12 (Figure 15).

New Zealand citizen permanent additions are at their highest level for the decade and are now higher than the 8545 recorded in 2000–01 before the Australia – New Zealand social security arrangements were introduced.

Figure 15: Permanent additions by category—Victoria, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 17 133 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 was 14.1 per cent higher than the 15 447 recorded in 2010–11.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 2896 (17.0 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were India (12.7 per cent), Vietnam (8.3 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.1 per cent) and the Philippines (4.5 per cent).

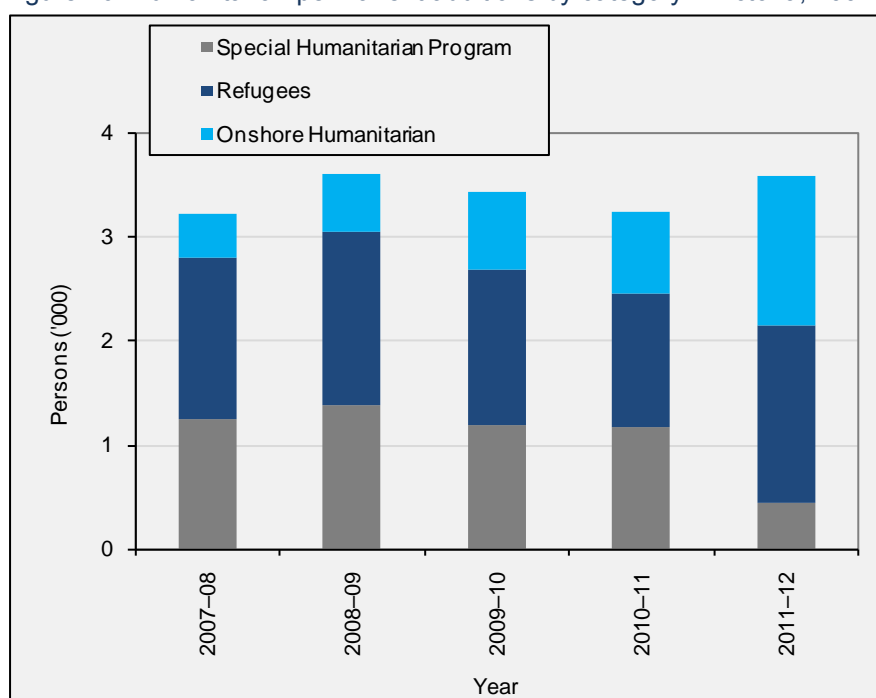
More than three-quarters (78.6 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 14.7 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 6.6 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, Victoria received 3582 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program (Figure 16). Of these, 2135 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either as refugees (1701 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (434 people). A further 1447 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Victoria, 21.6 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 20.5 per cent in Myanmar and 16.0 per cent in Iraq.

Figure 16: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—Victoria, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

Victoria received 29 446 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 11.7 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 20). Of these, 35.6 per cent entered under the Skilled Independent visa category. Other major skilled categories were Employer Sponsored (27.9 per cent) and Skilled Sponsored (19.3 per cent).

Almost two-thirds (63.4 per cent) of Skill Stream permanent additions to Victoria were born in one of five countries: India (23.0 per cent), the People's Republic of China (18.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.4 per cent), Sri Lanka (7.5 per cent) or Malaysia (5.0 per cent).

Table 20: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—Victoria, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Skilled Independent	9 790	10 298	10 486	1.8
Employer Sponsored	7 854	8 119	8 223	1.3
Skilled Sponsored	3 556	3 946	5 697	44.4
Business Skills	3 515	2 965	3 451	16.4
State/Territory Sponsored	1 514	1 025	1 561	52.3
Distinguished Talent	51	11	28	154.5
Skilled Family Sponsored	213	8	0	-100.0
Total	26 493	26 372	29 446	11.7

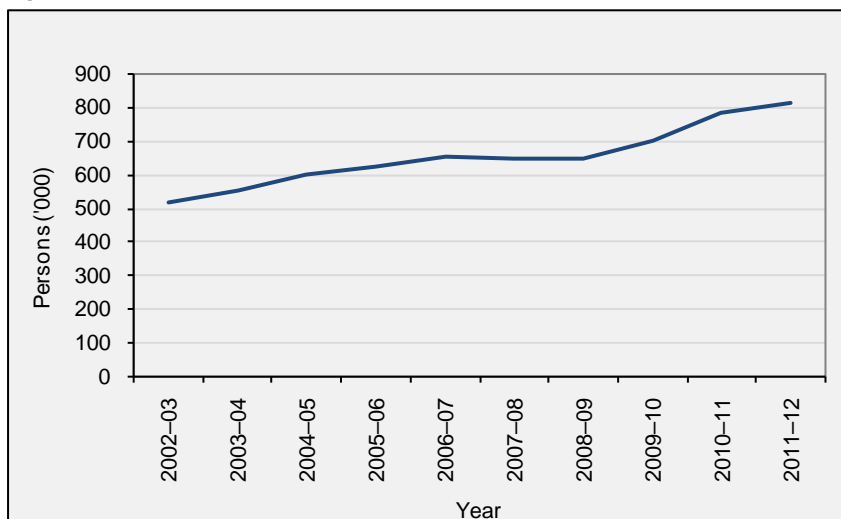
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, Victoria attracted almost 815 000 visitors (Figure 17), a 21.6 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (3.7 million) and an increase of 3.8 per cent on 2010–11. This made Victoria the third most preferred destination of overseas visitors after New South Wales and Queensland.

Figure 17: Overseas visitor arrivals—Victoria, 2002–03 to 2011–12

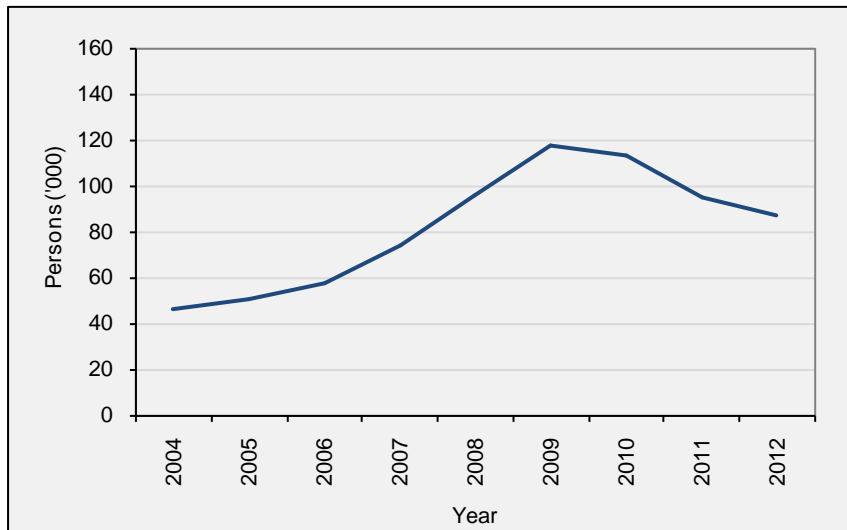


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in Victoria at 30 June 2011 was 86 580, down 8.5 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 18). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (21 340), India (16 410) and Vietnam (6550).

Figure 18: Stock of students—Victoria, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

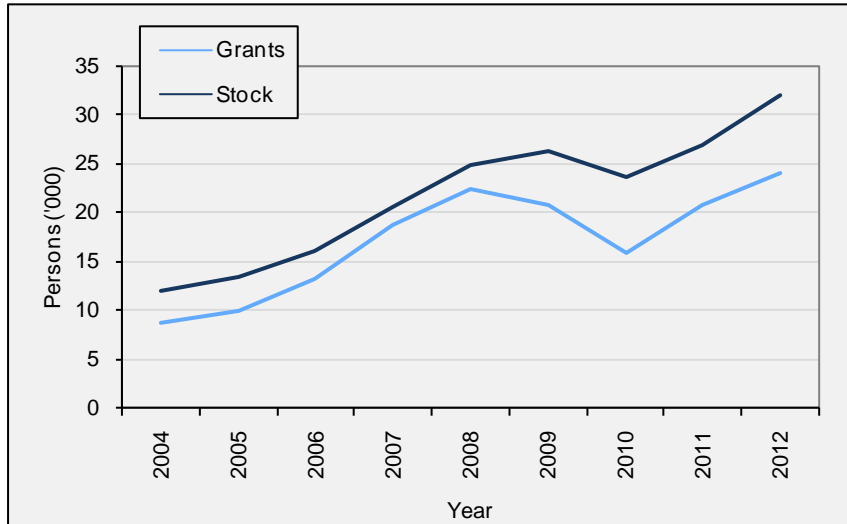


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 24 040 people (13 680 Primary Applicants and 10 360 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in Victoria in 2011–12. This represented a 19.2 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 15.1 per cent (Figure 19). This growth rate was well below the national increase in grants of 38.8 per cent.

Figure 19: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—Victoria, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders present in Victoria at 30 June 2012 was 31 960. Around half of these were citizens of the United Kingdom (7490 visa holders), India (7380 visa holders) or Ireland (2380 visa holders).

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Queensland

Table 21: Population snapshot—Queensland

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	4 560 059
<i>20.1% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 1.9%	85 961
<i>2nd fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 21.8%	888 635
<i>6th largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	44 546
Skilled migrants, 39.3%	17 517
Family migrants, 19.0%	8 471
Humanitarian migrants, 4.6%	2 071
New Zealand citizens, 36.1%	16 081
Other, 0.9%	406
<i>25.0% of new permanent additions were from New Zealand</i>	11 079
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	818 982
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 21.7%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	44 540
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	27 510

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

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 22)
- other major countries of birth for Queensland were South Africa, India, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

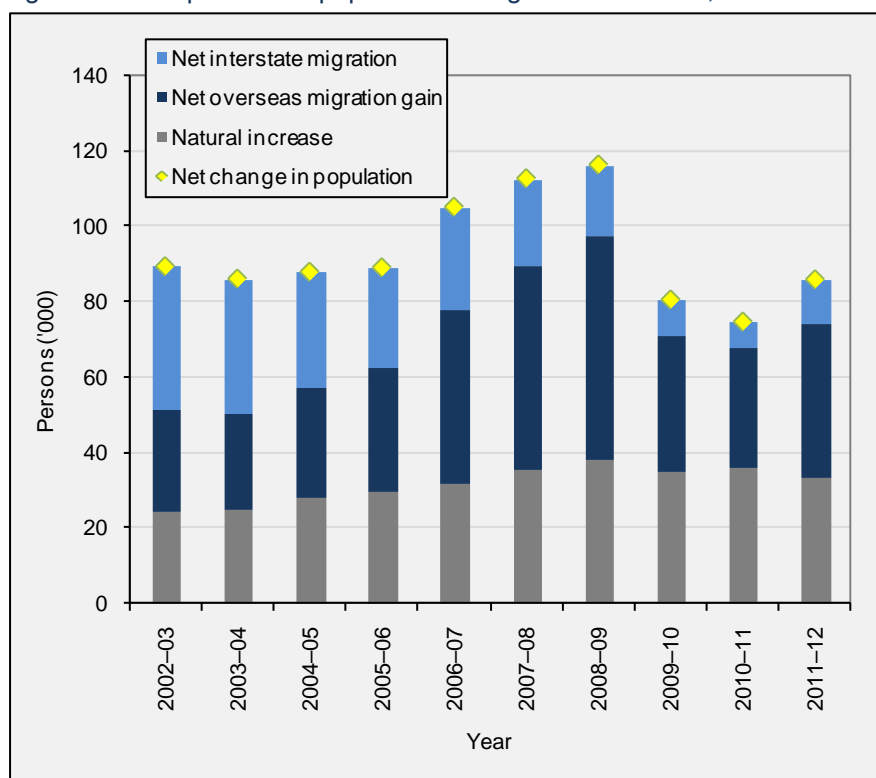
Table 22: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—Queensland, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12, the population of Queensland was estimated to have increased by 85 961 people (Figure 20), a 1.9 per cent growth rate—slightly above the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. Queensland was estimated to have gained 33 693 people through natural increase and 40 472 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of 11 796 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 20: Components of population change—Queensland, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

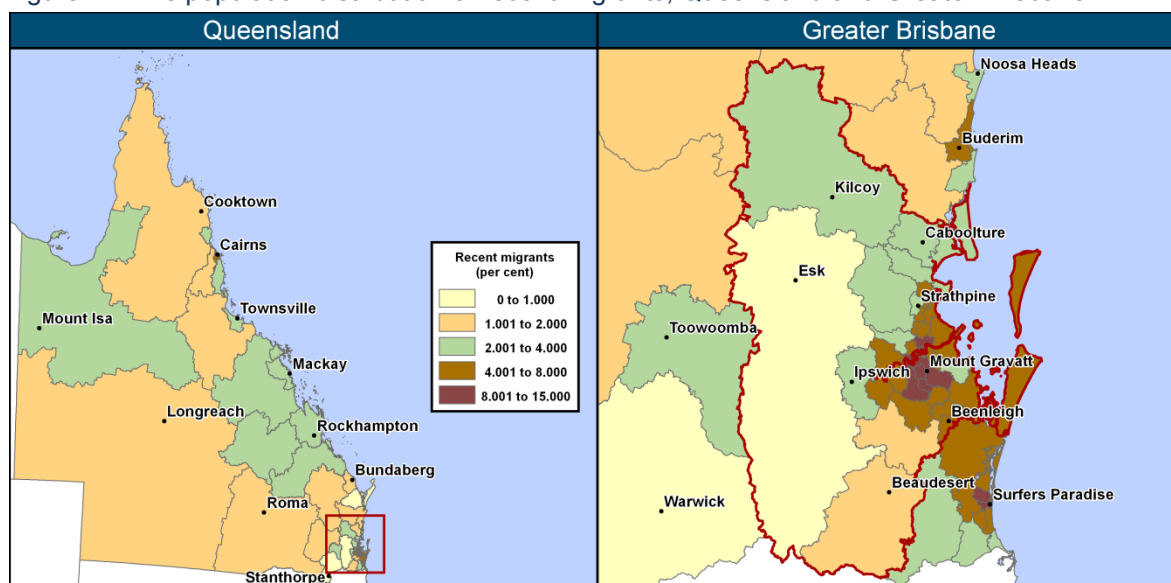
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 196 279 migrants have recently settled in Queensland. This represents 19.4 per cent of all permanent 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, 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. Compared with Brisbane's existing population, this represents 5.8 per cent, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities. As Figure 21 shows, the areas within Brisbane which have attracted large proportions relative to their existing 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 38.6 per cent of the total for Queensland. This is a much larger proportion than the other states and territories, representing 7.5 per cent of all recent arrivals who have settled outside Australia's capital cities. 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 21: The population distribution of recent migrants, Queensland and Greater Brisbane



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Queensland

In 2011–12, there were 44 546 permanent additions to Queensland's population (Table 23). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were New Zealand, the United Kingdom, India, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

Table 23: Top 10 source countries—Queensland, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
New Zealand	3	11 076	11 079
United Kingdom	1 659	3 124	4 783
India	1 586	1 685	3 271
Philippines	1 395	1 348	2 743
People's Republic of China	880	1 756	2 636
South Africa	846	1 464	2 310
Korea ¹	483	475	958
Sri Lanka	273	475	748
Iran	341	405	746
Ireland	380	322	702
Other	4891	9467	14 358
Total ²	12 947	31 599	44 546

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

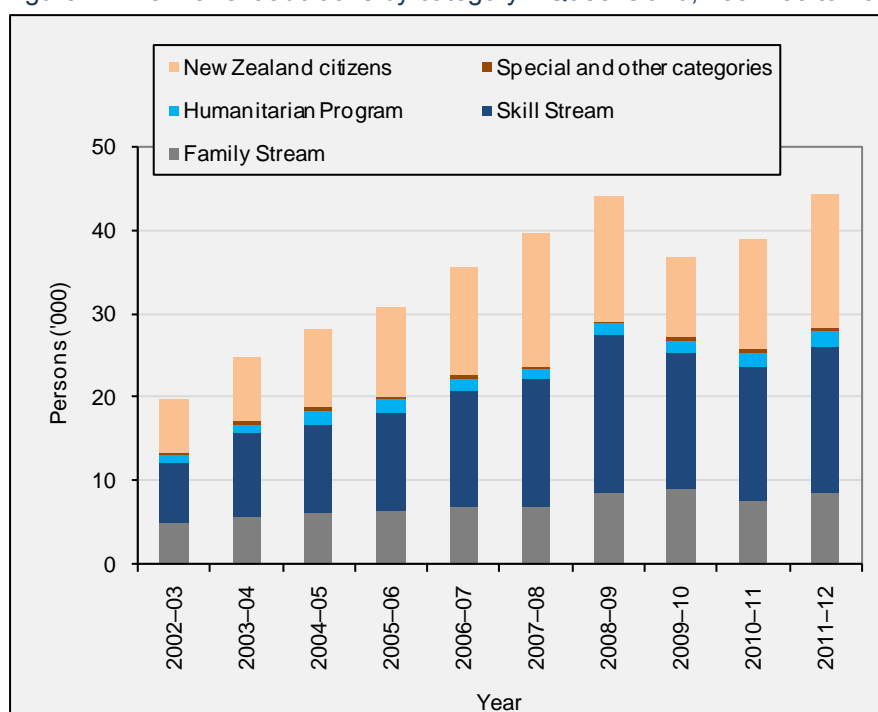
1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for 39.3 per cent of Queensland's permanent additions in 2011–12 (17 517 people). A further 8471 people were from the Family Stream, 2071 from the Humanitarian Program and 16 454 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (16 081 people).

In 2011–12, permanent additions to Queensland increased by 14.7 per cent largely due to increased numbers of New Zealand citizens, up from 13 018 people in 2010–11 to 16 081 persons in 2011–12. With the exception of 2009–10, which saw permanent additions fall for the first time in a decade, the number of permanent additions to Queensland had been on an upward trajectory—with increasing numbers of skilled migrants and New Zealand citizens mostly responsible for the 124.9 per cent growth between 2002–03 and 2011–12 (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Permanent additions by category—Queensland, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 8471 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 was 12.3 per cent larger than the 7541 recorded in 2010–11.

The United Kingdom accounted for 1179 (14.0 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were the Philippines (10.1 per cent), the People's Republic of China (9.8 per cent), India (6.2 per cent) and Thailand (4.6 per cent).

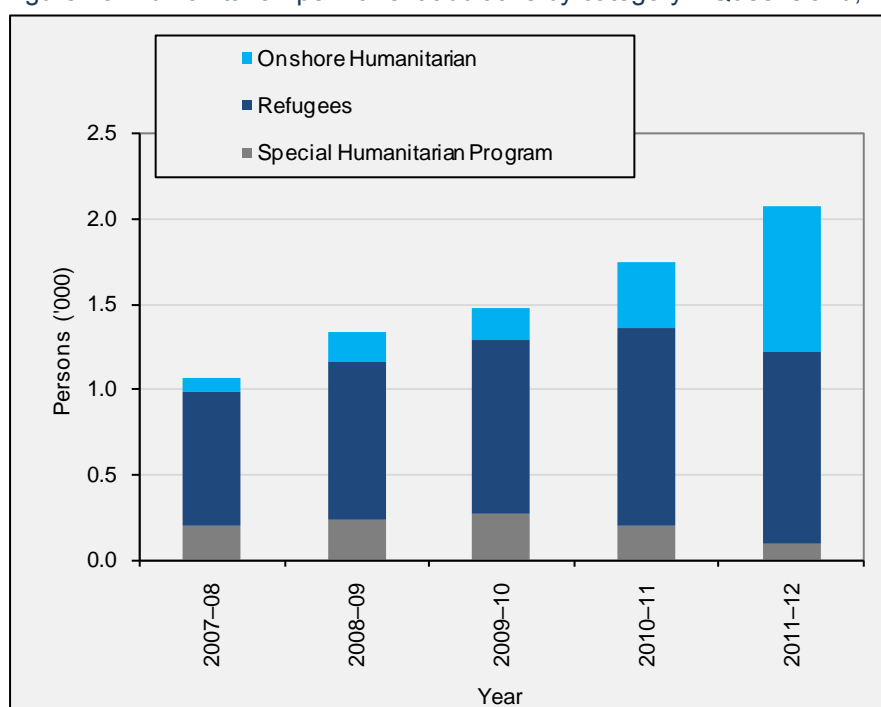
More than four-fifths (81.4 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 11.9 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 6.7 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, Queensland received 2071 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program—its fourth successive increase (Figure 23). Of these, 1216 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either as refugees (1119 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (97 people). A further 855 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Queensland, 14.8 per cent were born in Iran, 11.9 per cent in Myanmar and 11.8 per cent in Afghanistan.

Figure 23: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—Queensland, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

Queensland received 17 517 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 8.5 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 24). More than half of these (52.5 per cent) entered under the Employer Sponsored visa category. Other major skilled categories were Skilled Independent (25.8 per cent) and Skilled Sponsored (15.9 per cent).

More than half of Skill Stream permanent additions to Queensland were born in one of five countries: the United Kingdom (17.5 per cent), India (13.3 per cent), the Philippines (9.9 per cent), South Africa (9.1 per cent), and the People's Republic of China (7.5 per cent).

Table 24: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—Queensland, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Employer Sponsored	8 467	9 068	9 189	1.3
Skilled Independent	5 104	4 672	4 522	-3.2
Skilled Sponsored	1 608	1 726	2 777	60.9
Business Skills	717	541	675	24.8
State/Territory Sponsored	282	119	336	182.4
Distinguished Talent	12	9	17	88.9
Skilled Family Sponsored	100	9	1	-88.9
Total	16 290	16 144	17 517	8.5

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

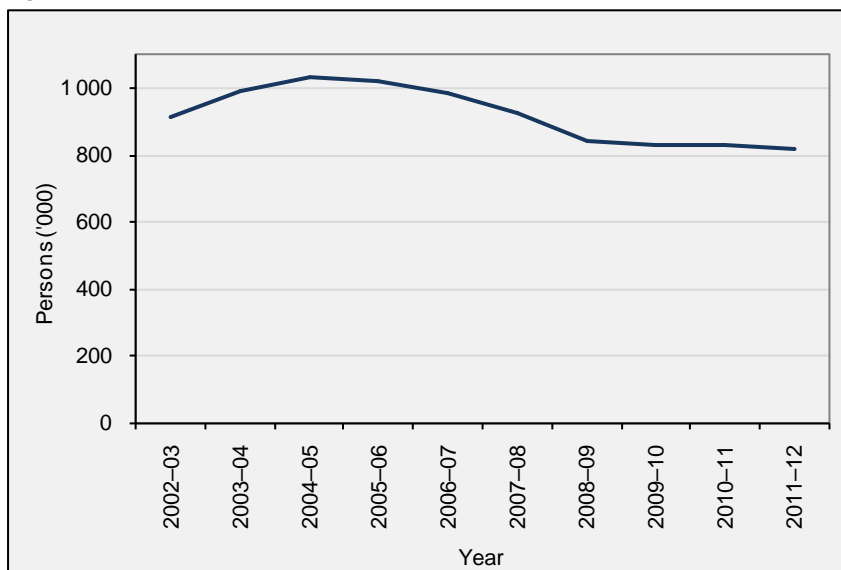
Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, Queensland attracted around 820 000 visitors, a 21.7 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (3.7 million) and a decrease of 1.2 per cent on 2010–11 (Figure 24).

Queensland remained the second most preferred destination of overseas visitors after New South Wales.

Figure 24: Overseas visitor arrivals—Queensland, 2002–03 to 2011–12

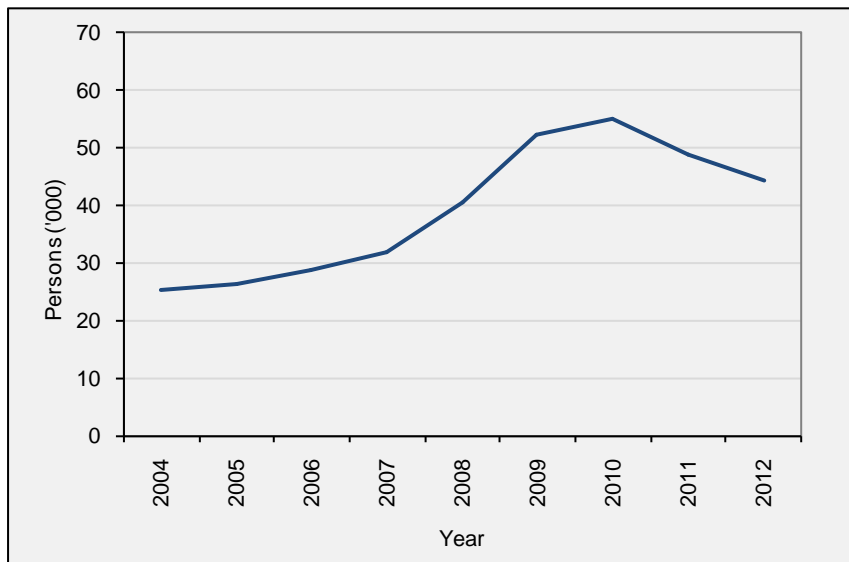


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in Queensland at 30 June 2012 was 44 540, down 8.7 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 25). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (8010), India (5960), the Republic of Korea (3340), Saudi Arabia (2100), Malaysia (1770) and Japan (1610).

Figure 25: Stock of students—Queensland, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

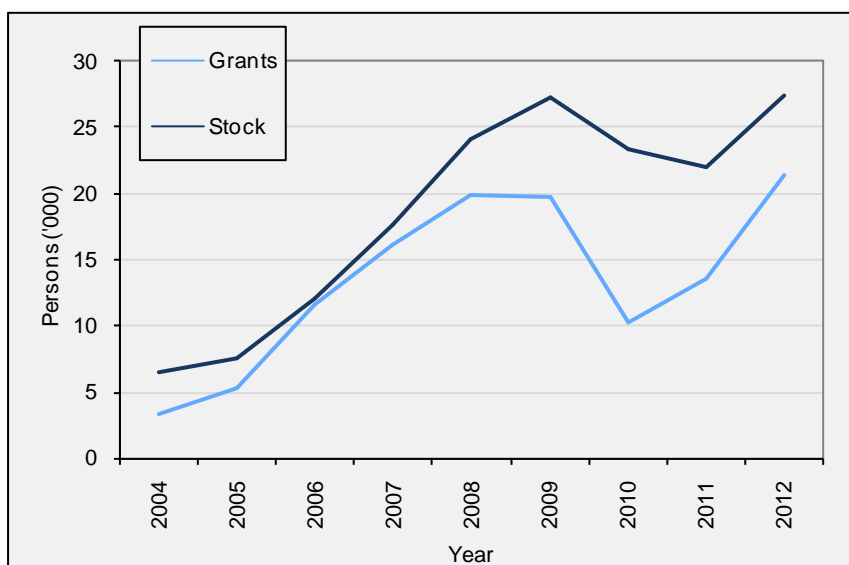


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 21 490 people (11 310 Primary Applicants and 10 180 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in Queensland in 2011–12. This represented a 17.2 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 58.6 per cent (Figure 26)—this was well above the national increase of 38.8 per cent.

Figure 26: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—Queensland, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders in Queensland at 30 June 2012 was 27 510. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (6170 visa holders), India (2710 visa holders), the Philippines (2460 visa holders), the United States of America (2140 visa holders) or Ireland (1930 visa holders).

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South Australia

Table 25: Population snapshot—South Australia

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	1 654 778
<i>7.3% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 1.0%	16 546
<i>7th fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 23.2%	353 006
<i>5th largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	14 570
Skilled migrants, 62.8%	9 151
Family migrants, 19.9%	2 899
Humanitarian migrants, 10.9%	1 581
New Zealand citizens, 5.7%	833
Other, 0.7%	106
<i>16.8% of new permanent additions were from the United Kingdom</i>	2 436
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	100 742
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 2.7%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	18 830
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	5 100

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

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 26)
- other major countries of birth for South Australia were India, the People's Republic of China and New Zealand.

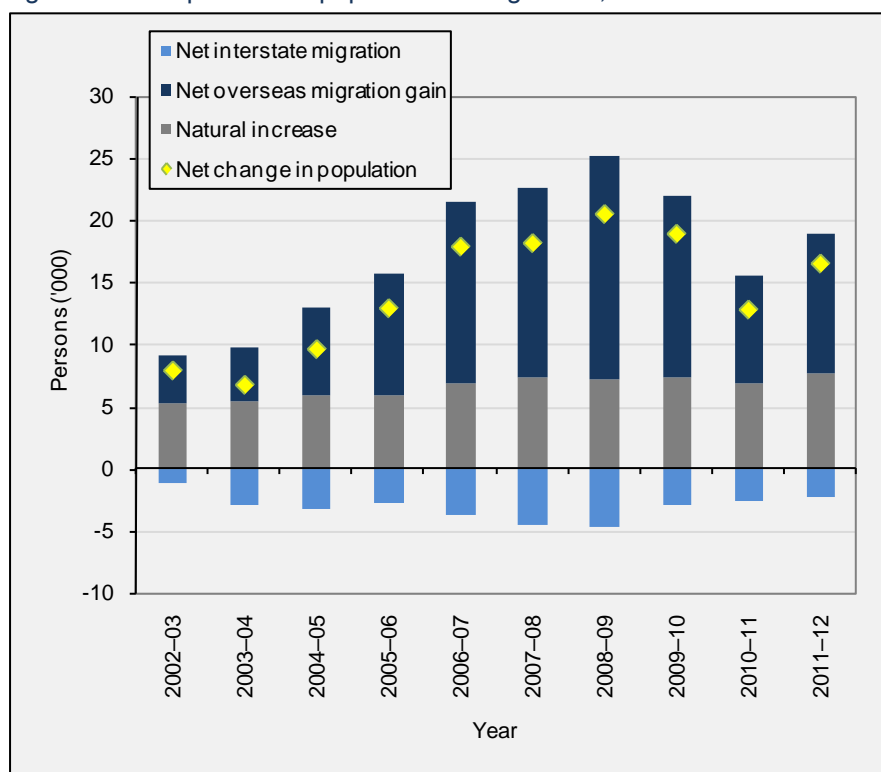
Table 26: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—SA, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12, the population of South Australia was estimated to have increased by 16 546 people (Figure 27), a 1.0 per cent growth rate—slightly below the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 7629 people through natural increase and 11 274 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 2357 people from net interstate migration.

Figure 27: Components of population change—SA, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

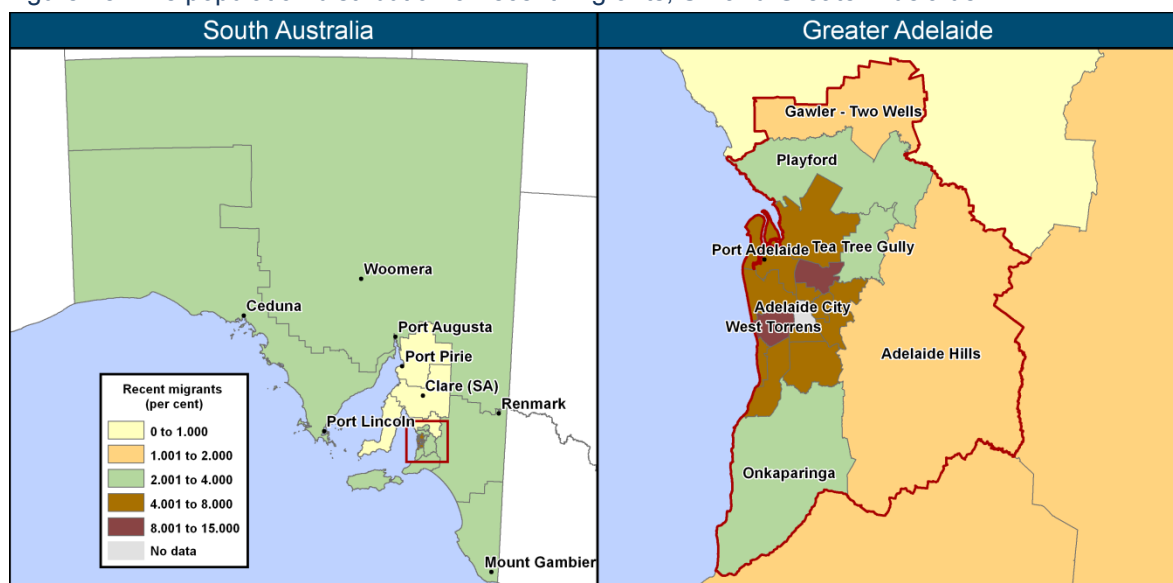
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 66 164 migrants have recently settled in South Australia. This represents 6.5 per cent of all permanent 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, 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. Compared with the total population of Adelaide, this represents 5.0 per cent, below the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities. As Figure 28 shows, the areas within Adelaide which have attracted large proportions relative to their existing 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 8.1 per cent of the total for South Australia and 0.5 per cent of all recent migrants living outside Australia's capital cities. Regional areas of the State which have attracted the largest numbers relative to their existing population 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 28: 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 2011–12, there were 14 570 permanent additions to the South Australian population (Table 27). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were the United Kingdom, India, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines and New Zealand.

Table 27: Top 10 source countries—SA, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
United Kingdom	421	2 015	2 436
India	827	1 197	2 024
People's Republic of China	500	903	1 403
Philippines	253	500	753
New Zealand	0	564	564
Sri Lanka	100	435	535
Iran	258	249	507
Malaysia	148	320	468
South Africa	115	297	412
Afghanistan	159	216	375
Other	1 370	3 664	5 034
Total ¹	4 206	10 364	14 570

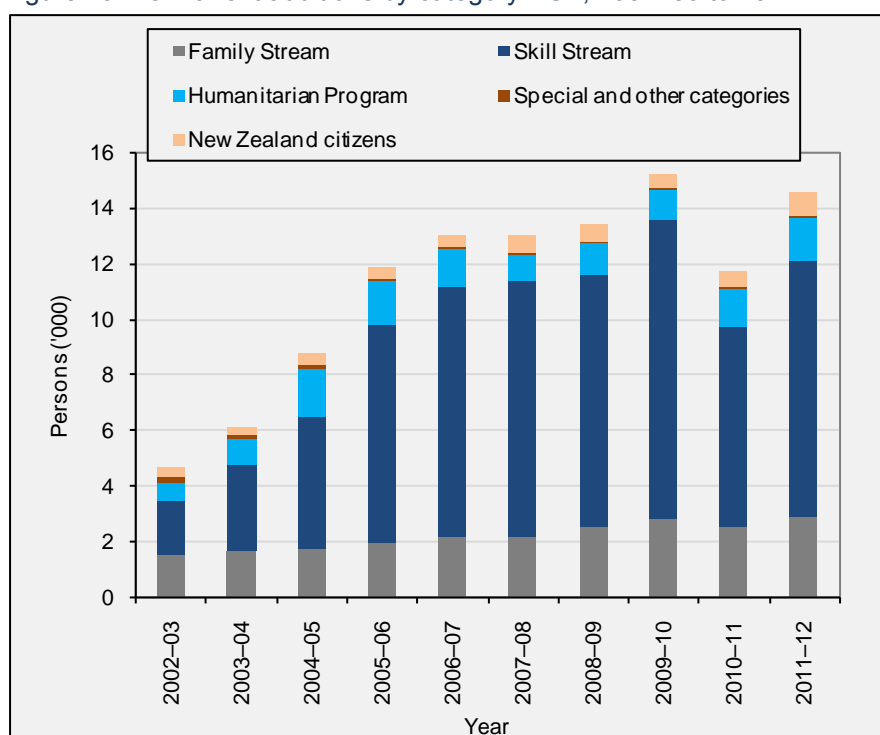
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for almost two-thirds (62.8 per cent) of South Australia's permanent additions in 2011–12 (9151 people). A further 2899 people were from the Family Stream, 1581 from the Humanitarian Program and 906 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (833 people).

South Australia recorded a 24.3 per cent increase in permanent additions in 2011–12—the second largest number since the peak of 15 241 permanent additions in 2009–10. As Figure 29 shows, up until 2010–11, South Australia saw a decade of growth in permanent additions, rising from just over 4000 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 29: Permanent additions by category—SA, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 2899 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 were 12.3 per cent more than the 2581 recorded in 2010–11.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 447 (15.4 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were the United Kingdom (10.0 per cent), India (9.9 per cent), the Philippines (9.2 per cent) and Vietnam (6.4 per cent).

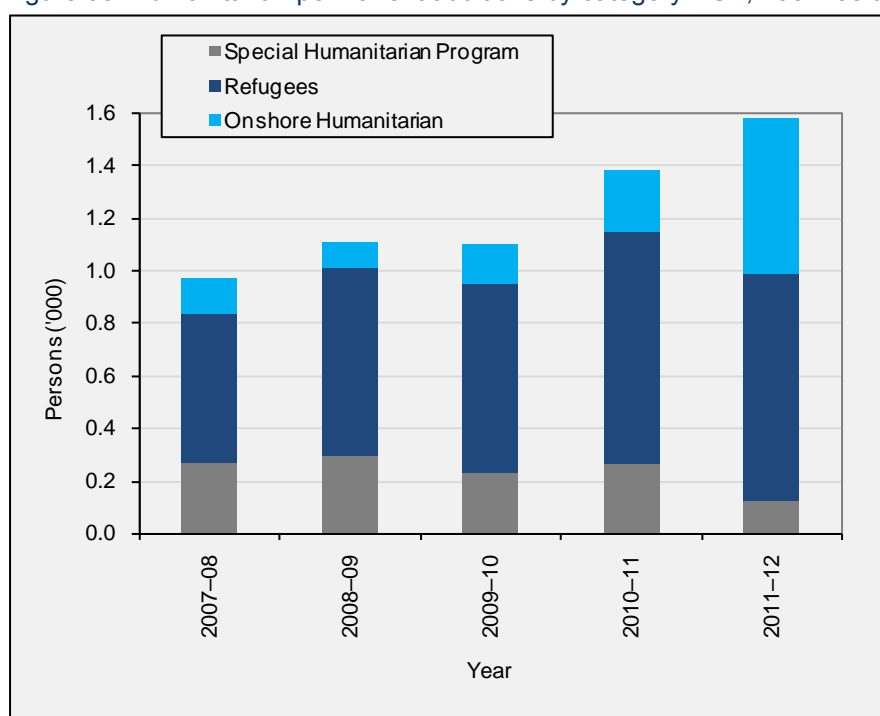
More than four-fifths (80.6 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 11.5 per cent of these new migrants and the remaining 7.9 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, South Australia received 1581 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program (Figure 30). Of these, 985 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either as refugees (863 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (122 people). A further 596 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in South Australia, 17.2 per cent were born in Iran, 17.1 per cent in Afghanistan, and 11.0 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 30: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—SA, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

South Australia received 9151 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 28.6 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 28). About one-third of these (33.2 per cent) entered under the Skilled Sponsored visa category. Other major skilled categories were Employer Sponsored (27.1 per cent) and State/Territory Sponsored (19.3 per cent).

Most Skill Stream permanent additions to South Australia were born in one of five countries: the United Kingdom (22.9 per cent), India (18.6 per cent), the People's Republic of China (9.9 per cent), Sri Lanka (5.2 per cent) and the Philippines (5.1 per cent).

Table 28: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—SA, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Skilled Sponsored	1 272	1 116	3 039	172.3
Employer Sponsored	2 841	2 399	2 481	3.4
State/Territory Sponsored	4 052	1 245	1 763	41.6
Skilled Independent	2 145	1 957	1 500	-23.4
Business Skills	404	397	364	-8.3
Distinguished Talent	10	1	4	300.0
Skilled Family Sponsored	18	1	0	-100.0
Total	10 742	7 116	9151	28.6

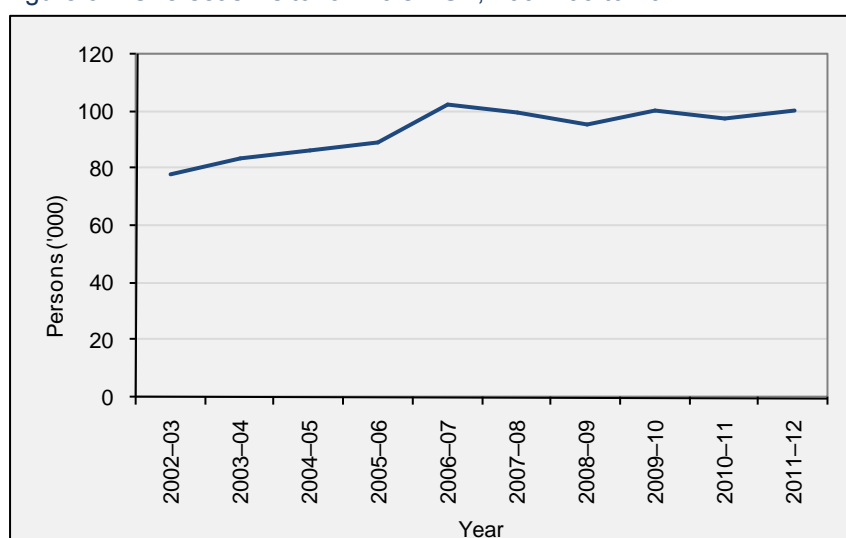
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, South Australia attracted over 100 000 visitors, a 2.7 per cent share of all Australian visitors (3.7 million) for the year (Figure 31). This represented a 3.2 per cent increase on 2010–11, which was above the national increase of 0.5 per cent.

Figure 31: Overseas visitor arrivals—SA, 2002–03 to 2011–12

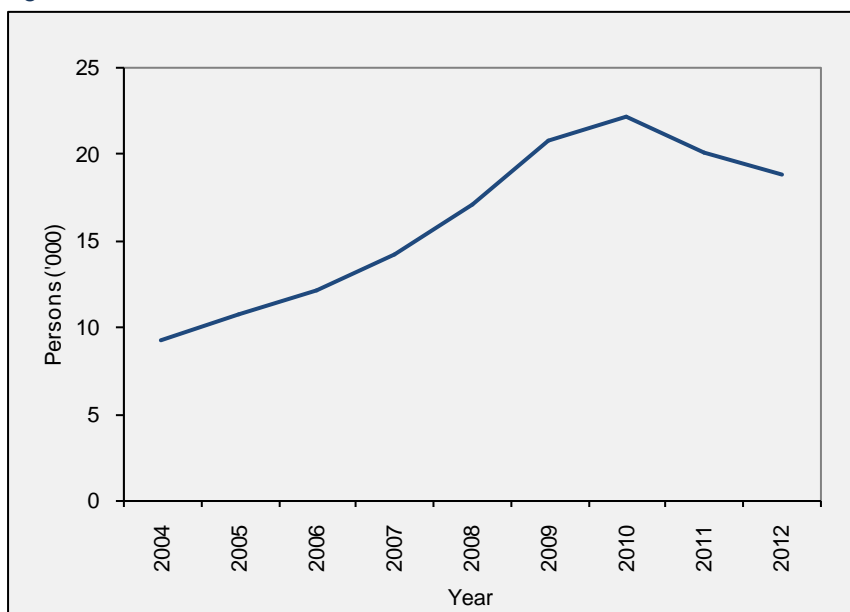


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in South Australia at 30 June 2012 was 18 830, down 6.6 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 32). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (5960), India (2570) and Malaysia (1600).

Figure 32: Stock of students—SA, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

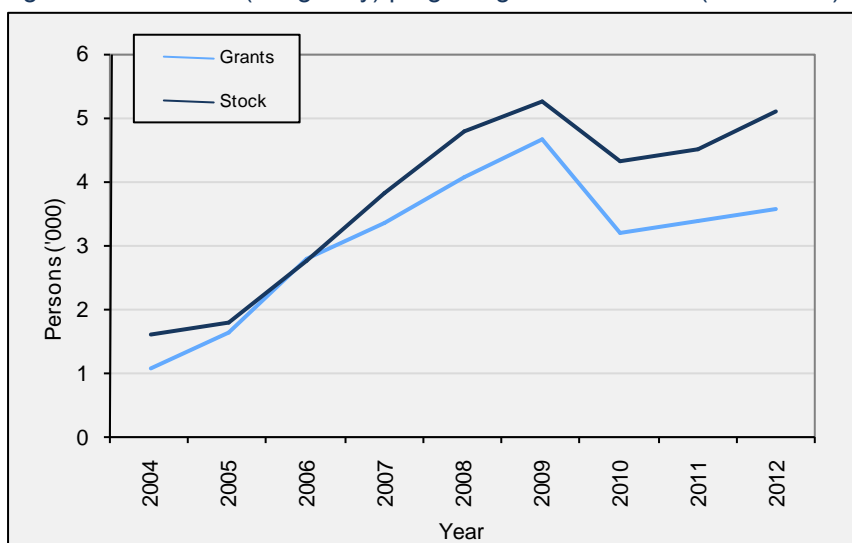


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 3580 people (1810 Primary Applicants and 1770 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in South Australia in 2011–12. This represented a 2.9 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 5.6 per cent (Figure 33). This rise in grants was not, however, as pronounced as the national increase of 38.8 per cent.

Figure 33: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—SA, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders present in South Australia at 30 June 2012 was 5100. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (1200 visa holders), India (620 visa holders), the Philippines (510 visa holders) or the People's Republic of China (420 visa holders).

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Western Australia

Table 29: Population snapshot—Western Australia

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	2 430 252
<i>10.7% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 3.3%	78 037
<i>Fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 32.8%	688 216
<i>Largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	42 911
Skilled migrants, 59.6%	25 557
Family migrants, 15.6%	6 694
Humanitarian migrants, 4.9%	2 099
New Zealand citizens, 19.3%	8 300
Other, 0.6%	261
<i>18.0% of new permanent additions were from the United Kingdom</i>	7 676
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	425 848
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 11.3%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	23 130
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	32 670

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

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 30)
- other major countries of birth for Western Australia were New Zealand, South Africa, India, Malaysia and Italy.

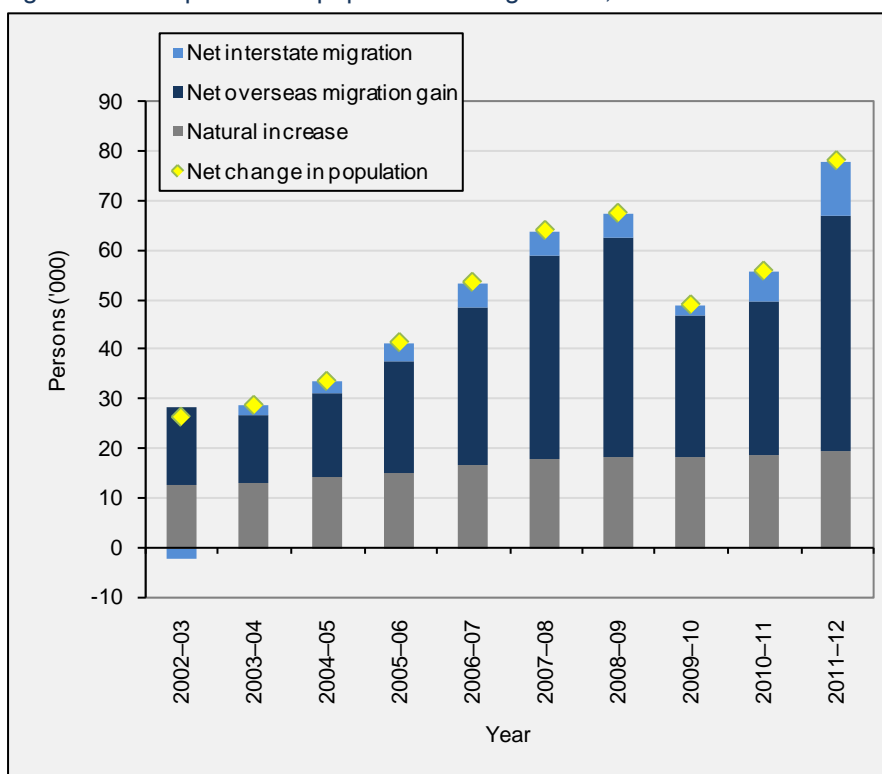
Table 30: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—WA, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12, the population of Western Australia was estimated to have increased by 78 037 people (Figure 34), a 3.3 per cent growth rate—well above the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 19 805 people through natural increase and 47 147 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated gain of 11 085 people from interstate migration.

Figure 34: Components of population change—WA, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

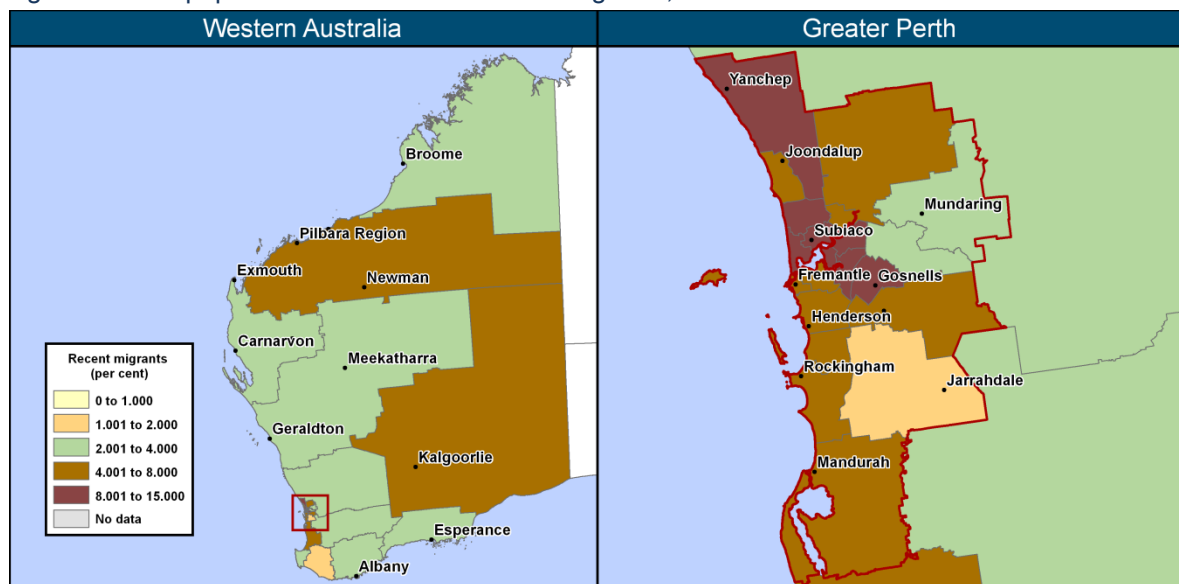
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 155 970 migrants have recently settled in Western Australia. This represents 15.4 per cent of all permanent migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. Compared with Western Australia's existing population, the number of recent migrants represents 7.0 per cent, 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. Compared with the total population of Perth, this represents 7.9 per cent, again the highest and well above the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities. As Figure 35 shows, the areas within Perth which have attracted large proportions relative to their existing 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. This represents 12.2 per cent of the total for Western Australia and 1.9 per cent of all recent migrants living outside Australia's capital cities. Regional areas of the State which have attracted the largest numbers relative to their existing population are the Goldfields (8.0 per cent), the Pilbara (6.4 per cent) and Mandurah (4.8 per cent).

Figure 35: 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 2011–12, there were 42 911 permanent additions to Western Australia's population. As Table 31 shows, the main birthplaces of these new migrants were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, the Philippines, and South Africa.

Table 31: Top 10 source countries—WA, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
United Kingdom	2 137	5 539	7 676
New Zealand	3	5 730	5 733
India	1 530	2 340	3 870
Philippines	2 715	1 052	3 767
South Africa	1 032	2 096	3 128
People's Republic of China	739	1 201	1 940
Malaysia	369	1 070	1 439
Ireland	565	857	1 422
Iran	473	433	906
Afghanistan	547	144	691
Other	4 604	7 582	12 186
Total ¹	14 862	28 049	42 911

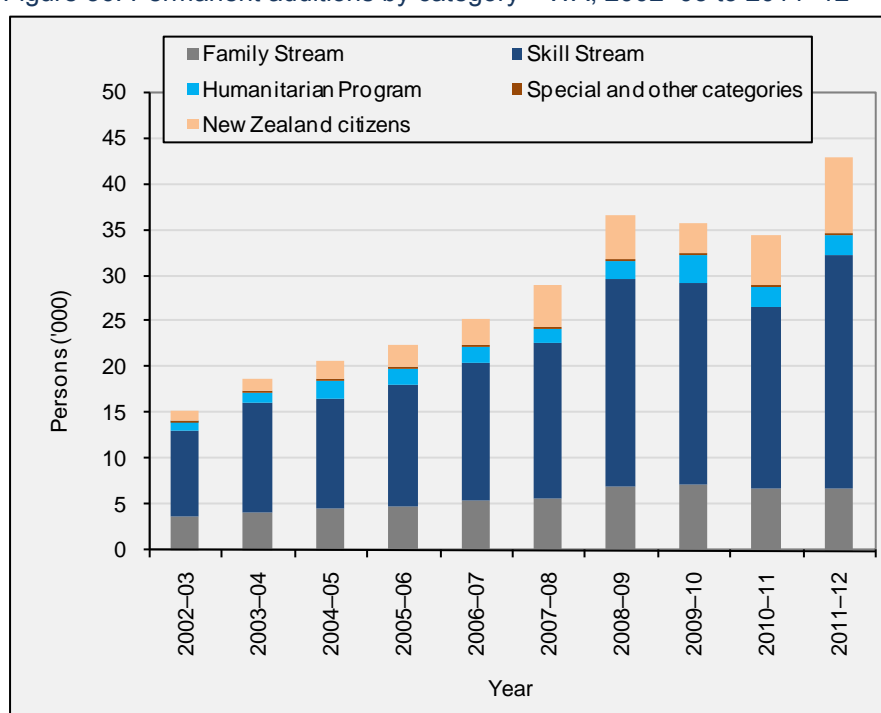
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for more than half (59.6 per cent) of Western Australia's permanent additions with 25 557 people. A further 6694 people were from the Family Stream, 2099 from the Humanitarian Program and 8512 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (8300 people).

In 2011–12, permanent additions to Western Australia were at the highest level ever displacing the previous peak of 36 585 in 2008–09 by 6326 people (Figure 36). With the exception of 2009–10 and 2010–11, which saw permanent additions decrease marginally in successive years, the past decade was a time of steady growth with permanent additions increasing by 181.9 per cent, from 15 221 in 2002–03 to 42 911 in 2011–12.

Figure 36: Permanent additions by category—WA, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 6694 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 was 0.1 per cent fewer than the 6699 recorded in 2010–11.

The United Kingdom accounted for 1056 (15.8 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were India (9.9 per cent), the People's Republic of China (8.9 per cent), the Philippines (7.5 per cent) and Thailand (5.0 per cent).

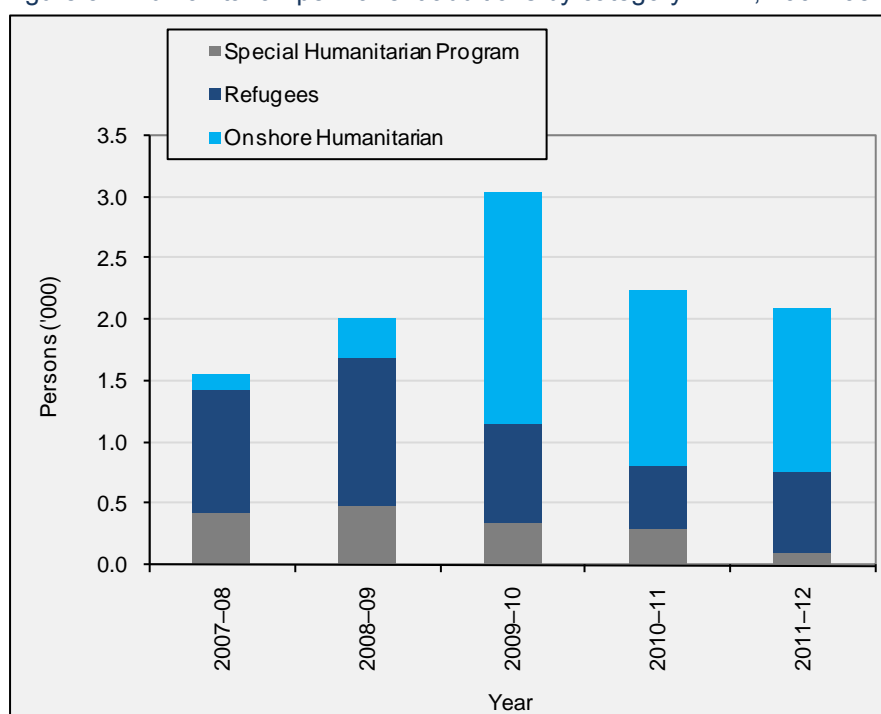
More than three-quarters (78.1 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 13.3 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 8.6 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, Western Australia received 2099 permanent additions (Figure 37) under the Humanitarian Program—6.6 per cent fewer than in 2010–11. Of these, 757 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either as refugees (663 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (94 people). A further 1342 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Western Australia, 28.8 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 22.4 per cent in Iran and 15.5 per cent in Myanmar.

Figure 37: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—WA, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

Western Australia received 25 557 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 29.6 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 32). Almost half of these (43.9 per cent) entered under the Employer Sponsored visa category. Other major skilled categories were Skilled Sponsored (33.3 per cent) and Skilled Independent (16.5 per cent).

Almost two-thirds of Skill Stream permanent additions to Western Australia were born in one of five countries: the United Kingdom (24.7 per cent), the Philippines (12.5 per cent), India (11.7 per cent), South Africa (10.3 per cent) and Ireland (5.0 per cent).

Table 32: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—WA, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Employer Sponsored	10 058	10 652	11 220	5.3
Skilled Sponsored	4 954	4 156	8 518	105.0
Skilled Independent	5 243	4 080	4 211	3.2
Business Skills	836	616	1 000	62.3
State/Territory Sponsored	809	172	594	245.3
Distinguished Talent	16	27	13	-51.9
Skilled Family Sponsored	131	10	1	-90.0
Total	22 047	19 713	25 557	29.6

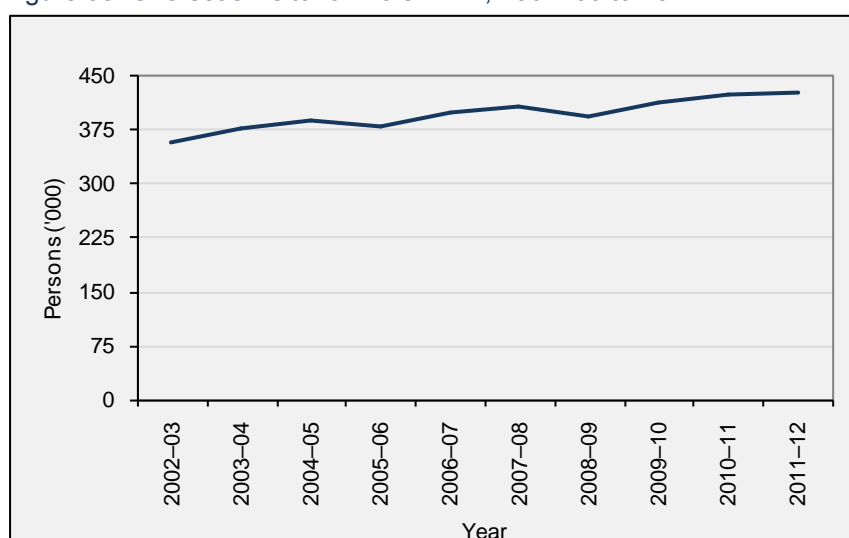
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, Western Australia attracted over 425 000 visitors, an 11.3 per cent share of all visitors to Australia for the year (3.7 million) and an increase of 0.2 per cent on 2010–11 (Figure 38). This was below the national growth rate of 0.5 per cent in 2011–12.

Figure 38: Overseas visitor arrivals—WA, 2002–03 to 2011–12

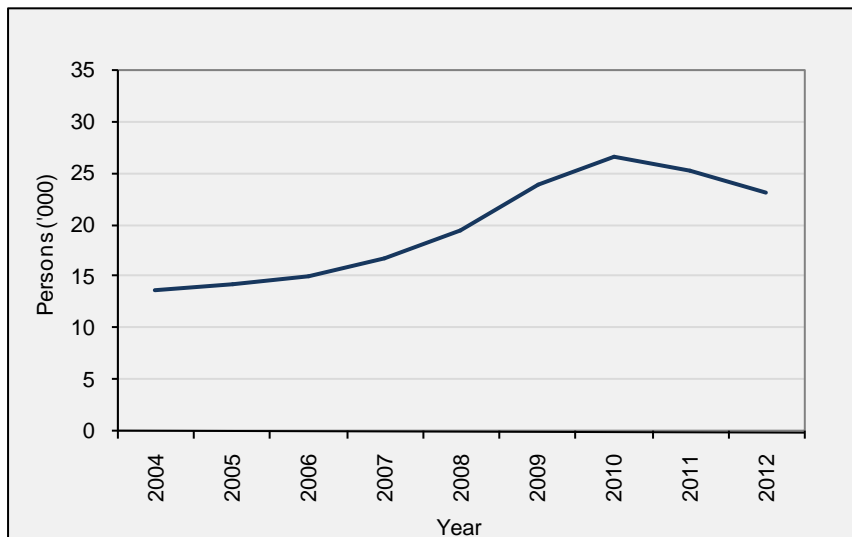


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in Western Australia at 30 June 2012 was 23 130, down 8.5 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 39). Just under half of these students were citizens of the People's Republic of China (3490), India (2330), Malaysia (2230), Indonesia (1120) or the Republic of Korea (900).

Figure 39: Stock of students—WA, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

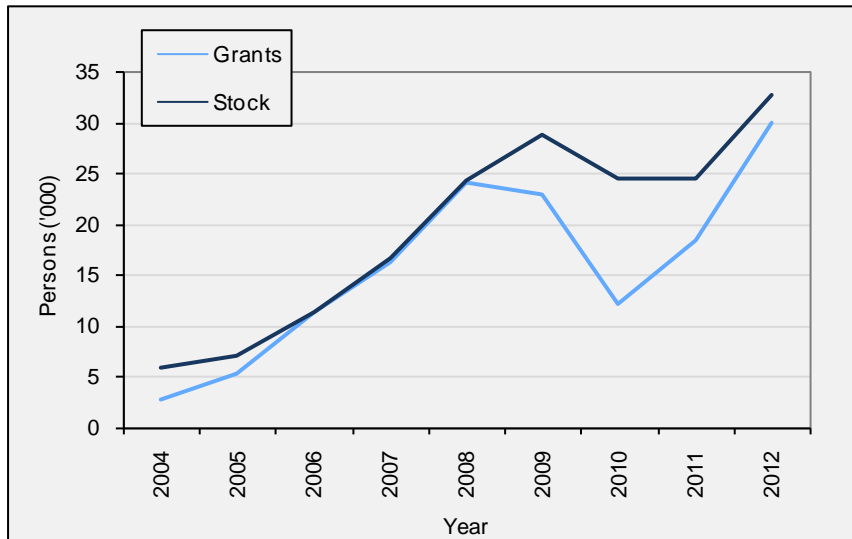


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 29 940 people (16 290 Primary Applicants and 13 650 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in Western Australia in 2011–12. This represented a 23.9 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 62.2 per cent (Figure 40). This was well in excess of the national increase of 38.8 per cent for 2011–12.

Figure 40: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—WA, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders in Western Australia at 30 June 2012 was 32 670. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (9670 visa holders), the Philippines (3620 visa holders) or Ireland (3580 visa holders).

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Tasmania

Table 33: Population snapshot—Tasmania

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	512 019
<i>2.3% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 0.2%	824
<i>8th fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 12.2%	57 652
<i>8th largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	1 938
Skilled migrants, 42.2%	817
Family migrants, 20.2%	391
Humanitarian migrants, 27.5%	533
New Zealand citizens, 8.8%	171
Other, 1.3%	26
<i>10.1% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	194
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	27 473
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 0.7%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	2 570
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	780

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

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 34)
- other major countries of birth for Tasmania were New Zealand, the Netherlands, Germany and the People's Republic of China.

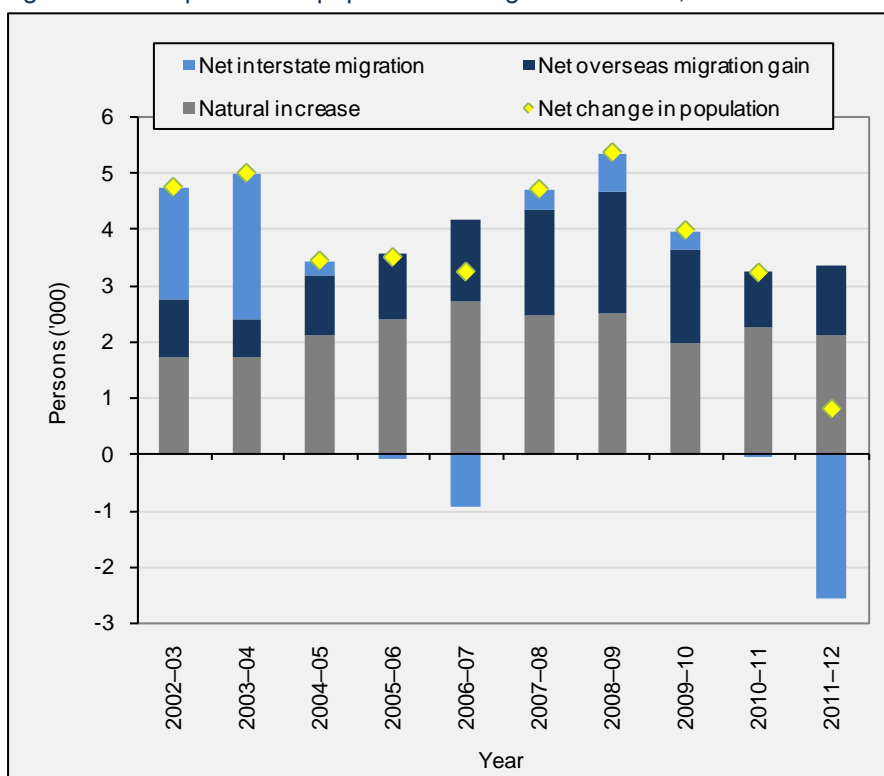
Table 34: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—Tasmania, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12, the population of Tasmania was estimated to have increased by 824 people (Figure 41), a 0.2 per cent growth rate—well below the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The state was estimated to have gained 2126 people through natural increase and 1250 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated loss of 2552 people through net interstate migration.

Figure 41: Components of population change—Tasmania, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

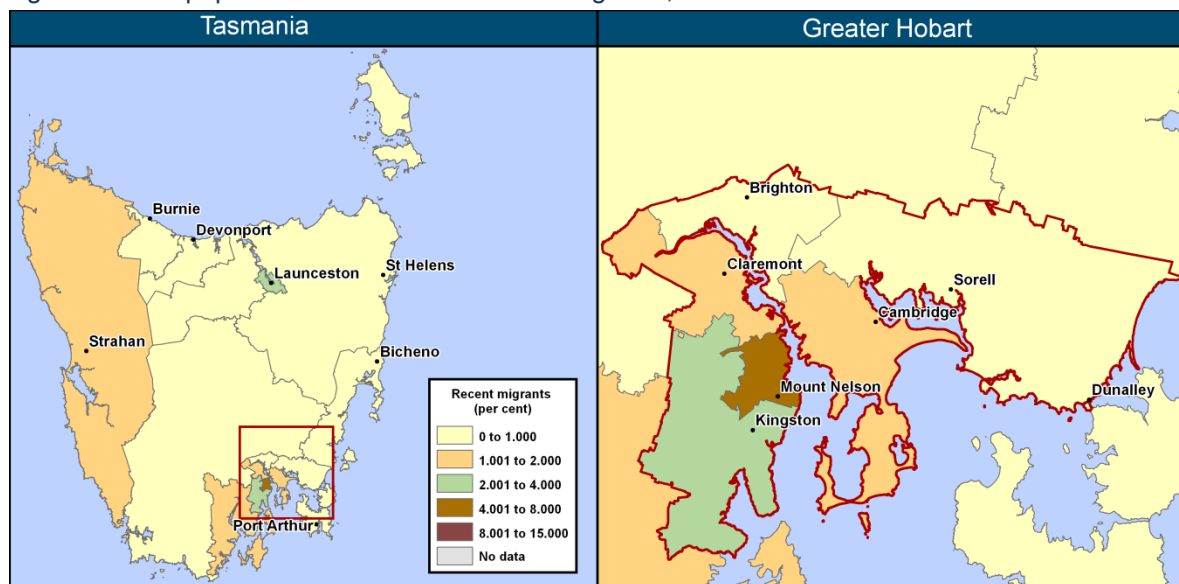
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 8996 migrants have recently settled in Tasmania. This represents 0.9 per cent of all permanent migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. Compared with Tasmania's existing population, the number represents 1.8 per cent, 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. Compared with the total population of Hobart, this represents 2.4 per cent, well below the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities. As Figure 42 shows, the areas within Hobart which have attracted the largest number relative to their existing population include the inner, south, and western suburbs of Hobart.

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Hobart area was 3769. This represents 41.9 per cent of the total for Tasmania and 0.4 per cent of all recent migrants living outside Australia's capital cities. 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 42: The population distribution of recent migrants, Tasmania and Greater Hobart



Source data: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent additions to Tasmania

In 2011–12, there were 1938 permanent additions to Tasmania's population (Table 35). The main birthplaces of these new migrants in 2011–12 were India, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, Afghanistan and New Zealand.

Table 35: Top 10 source countries—Tasmania, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	121	73	194
United Kingdom	71	115	186
People's Republic of China	106	55	161
Afghanistan	154	4	158
New Zealand	1	113	114
Bhutan	0	110	110
Philippines	18	65	83
Nepal	6	71	77
Malaysia	30	36	66
South Africa	27	37	64
Other	227	489	716
Total ¹	770	1 168	1 938

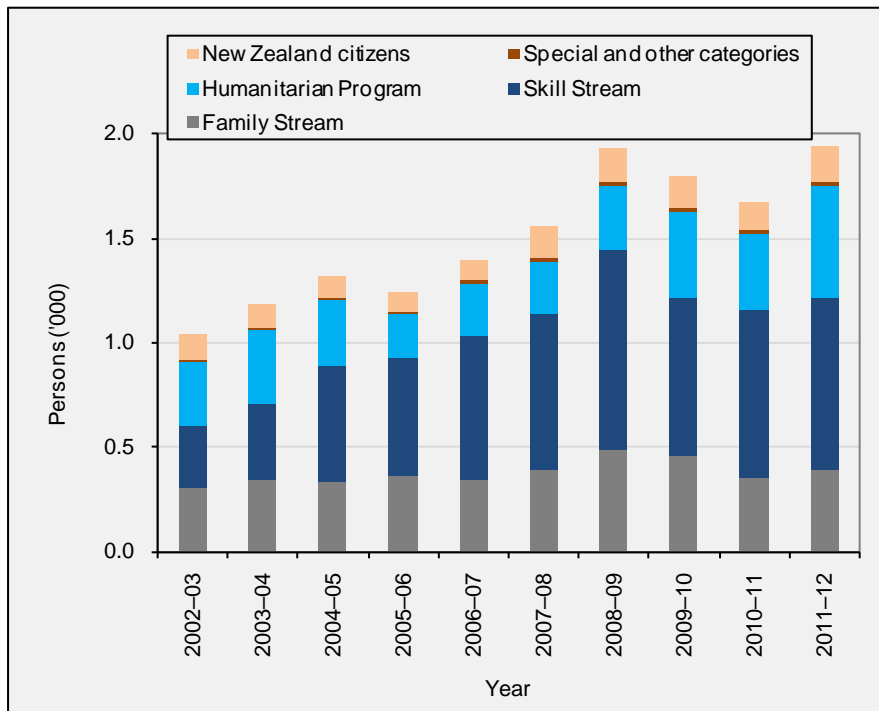
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for 42.2 per cent of Tasmania's permanent additions in 2011–12 (817 people). A further 391 people were from the Family Stream, 533 from the Humanitarian Program and 189 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (171 people).

In 2011–12, permanent additions to Tasmania were up 15.8 per cent on the previous year and displaced the previous peak of 1931 permanent additions in 2008–09 (Figure 43). 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 86.0 per cent, from 1042 in 2002–03 to 1938 in 2011–12.

Figure 43: Permanent additions by category—Tasmania, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 391 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 was 12.0 per cent larger than the 349 recorded in 2010–11.

The United Kingdom accounted for 61 (15.6 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were the Philippines (12.6 per cent), the People's Republic of China (11.8 per cent), the United States of America (6.9 per cent) and India (5.4 per cent).

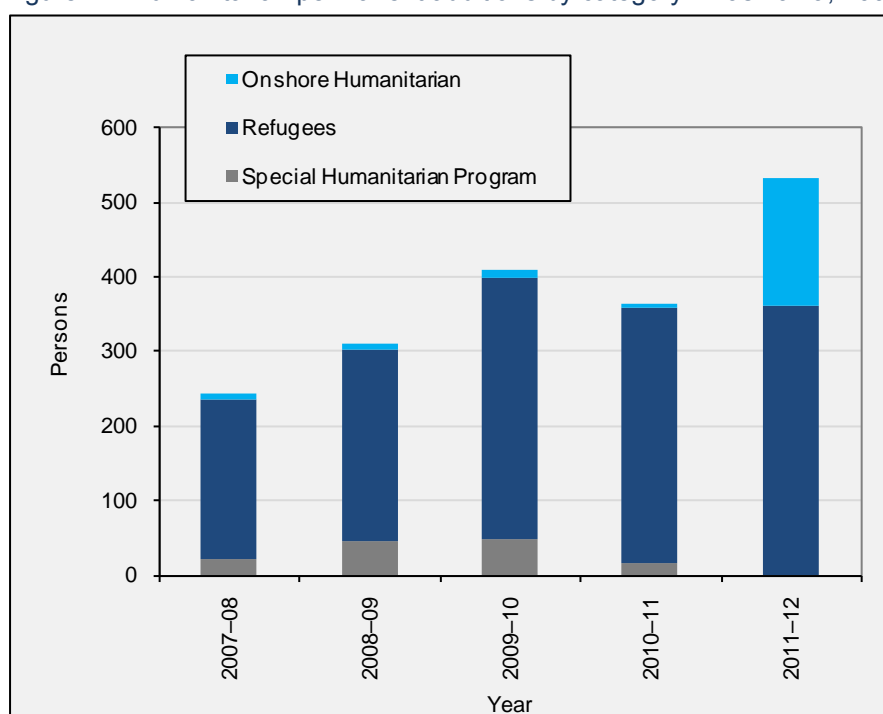
Almost 9-in-10 (86.7 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 7.2 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 6.1 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, Tasmania received 533 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program (Figure 44). Of these, 362 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either as refugees (358 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (4 people). A further 171 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in Tasmania, 29.6 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 20.7 per cent in Bhutan and 12.4 per cent in Nepal.

Figure 44: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—Tasmania, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

Tasmania received 817 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 1.5 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 36). More than half of these (55.0 per cent) entered under the Employer Sponsored visa category. Other major skilled categories were Skilled Independent (15.2 per cent) and State/Territory Sponsored (13.5 per cent).

Almost 6-in-10 Skill Stream permanent additions to Tasmania were born in one of five countries: India (20.8 per cent), the People's Republic of China (13.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (13.3 per cent), South Africa (6.5 per cent) and Malaysia (5.4 per cent).

Table 36: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—Tasmania, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Employer Sponsored	341	380	449	18.2
Skilled Independent	144	170	124	-27.1
State/Territory Sponsored	141	165	110	-33.3
Skilled Sponsored	69	65	105	61.5
Business Skills	55	22	29	31.8
Distinguished Talent	4	3	0	-100.0
Skilled Family Sponsored	2	0	0	n/a
Total	756	805	817	1.5

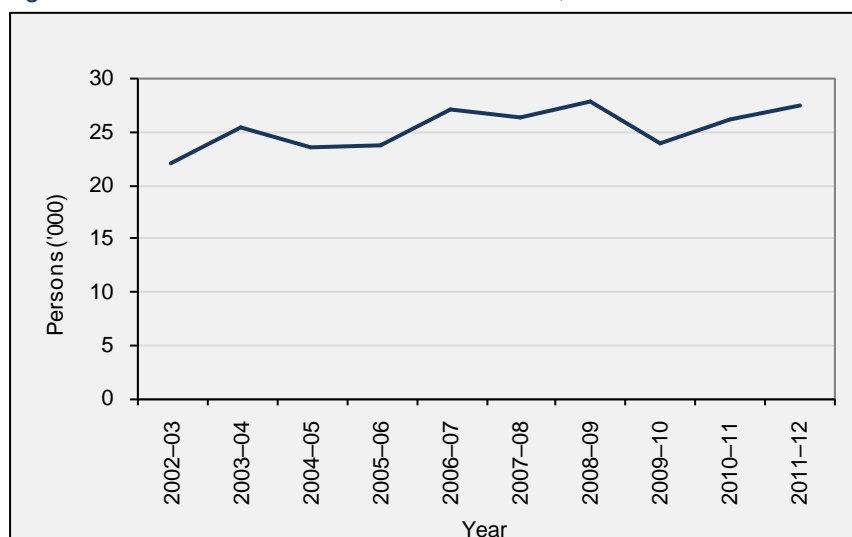
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, Tasmania attracted almost 27 500 visitors, a 0.7 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (3.7 million) and an increase of 5.1 per cent on 2010–11 (Figure 45). This was above the national growth rate of 0.5 per cent in 2011–12.

Figure 45: Overseas visitor arrivals—Tasmania, 2002–03 to 2011–12

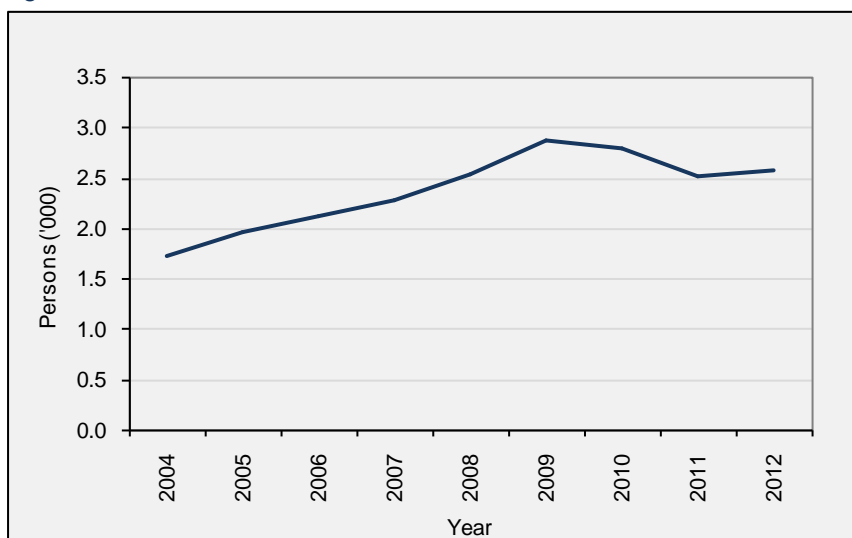


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in Tasmania at 30 June 2012 was 2570, up 2.4 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 46). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (790), Malaysia (470) and the Republic of Korea (190).

Figure 46: Stock of students—Tasmania, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

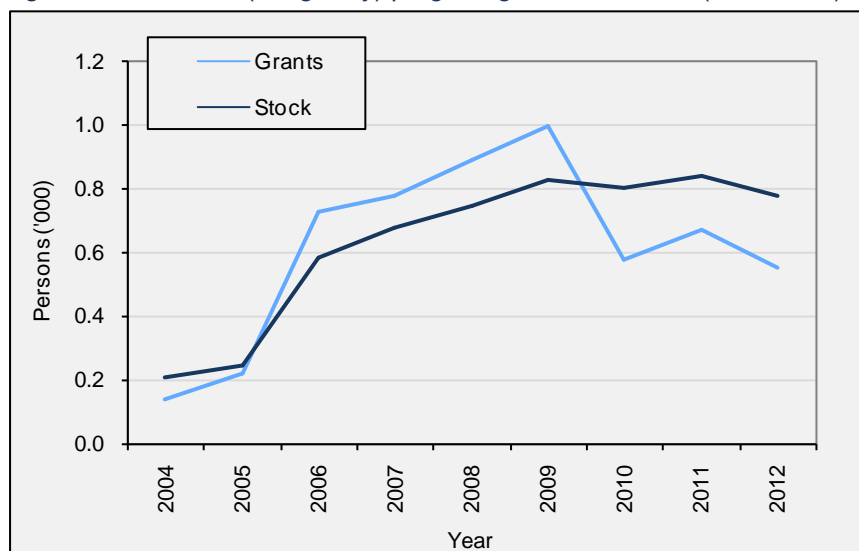


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 550 people (280 Primary Applicants and 270 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in Tasmania in 2011–12. This represented a 0.4 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was a decrease of 17.9 per cent (Figure 47). This growth rate went against the national increase of 38.8 per cent for 2011–12.

Figure 47: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—Tasmania, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders in Tasmania at 30 June 2012 was 780. Almost all of these were citizens of the United Kingdom (180 visa holders) India (100 visa holders), the United States of America (60 visa holders), the Philippines (50 visa holders) or South Africa (50 visa holders).

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Northern Territory

Table 37: Population snapshot—Northern Territory

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	234 836
<i>1.0% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 1.5%	3 505
<i>5th fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 18.2%	35 176
<i>7th largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	3 249
Skilled migrants, 58.3%	1 895
Family migrants, 19.5%	634
Humanitarian migrants, 10.6%	346
New Zealand citizens, 10.5%	340
Other, 1.0%	34
<i>19.1% of new permanent additions were from the Philippines</i>	616
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	32 708
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 0.9%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	880
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	1 800

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

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 38)
- other major countries of birth for the Northern Territory were New Zealand, the Philippines, India, the United States of America, and Greece.

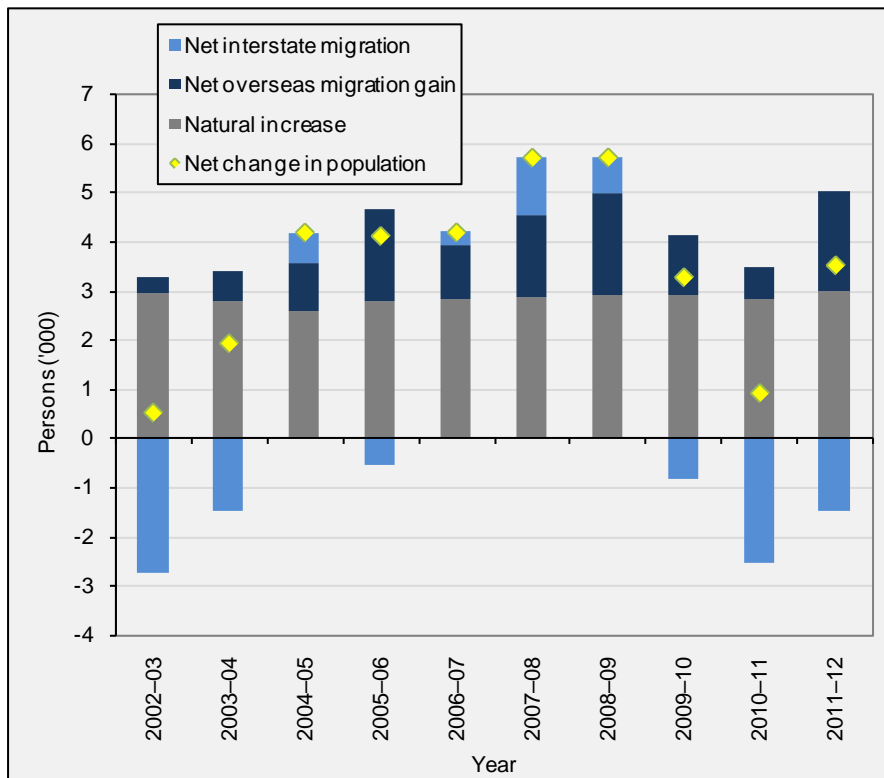
Table 38: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—NT, 2006 and 2011 Census

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 2011–12, the Northern Territory's population was estimated to have increased by 3505 people (Figure 48), a 1.5 per cent growth rate—slightly below the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The territory was estimated to have gained 2993 people through natural increase and 2004 people through net overseas migration. There was also an estimated loss of 1492 people through net interstate migration.

Figure 48: Components of population change—NT, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

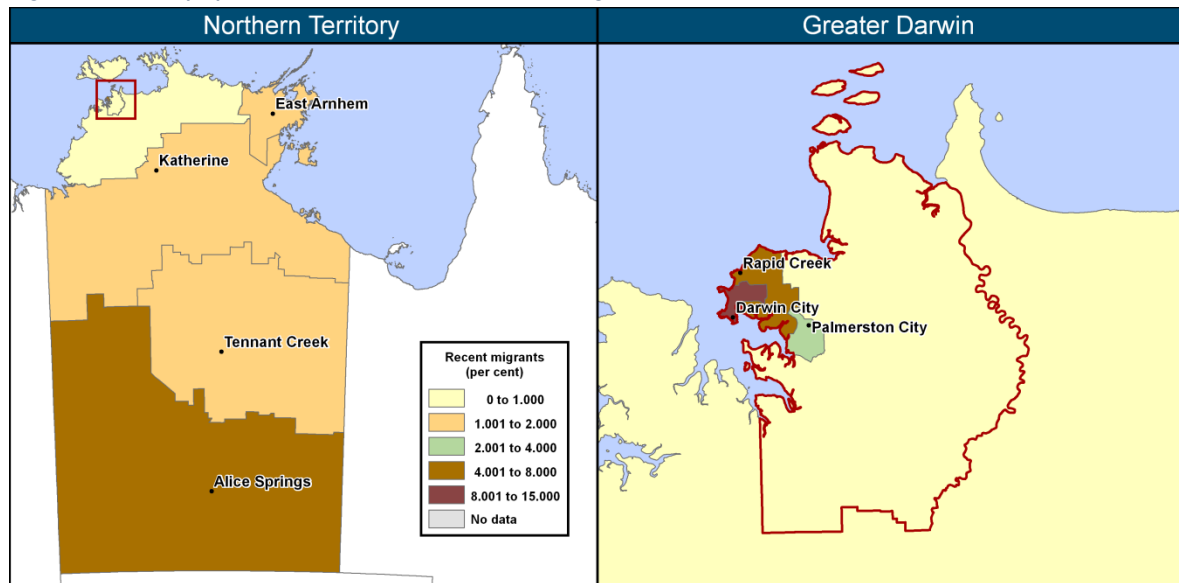
Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 9673 migrants have recently settled in the Northern Territory. This represents 1.0 per cent of all permanent migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. Compared with the Territory's existing population, the number represents 4.6 per cent, 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 49). Compared with the total population of Darwin, this represents 5.7 per cent, slightly below the average of 6.0 per cent for all capital cities.

The number of recent migrants living outside the Greater Darwin area was 2640. This represents 27.3 per cent of the total for the Territory and 0.3 per cent of all recent migrants living outside Australia's capital cities. 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 49: 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 2011–12, there were 3249 permanent additions to the Northern Territory's population (Table 39). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were the Philippines, India, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Iran.

Table 39: Top 10 source countries—NT, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
Philippines	380	236	616
India	238	137	375
United Kingdom	170	85	255
New Zealand	0	233	233
Iran	123	12	135
Nepal	84	48	132
People's Republic of China	76	51	127
Afghanistan	73	21	94
Sri Lanka	44	43	87
South Africa	42	41	83
Other	526	555	1 081
Total ¹	1 787	1 462	3 249

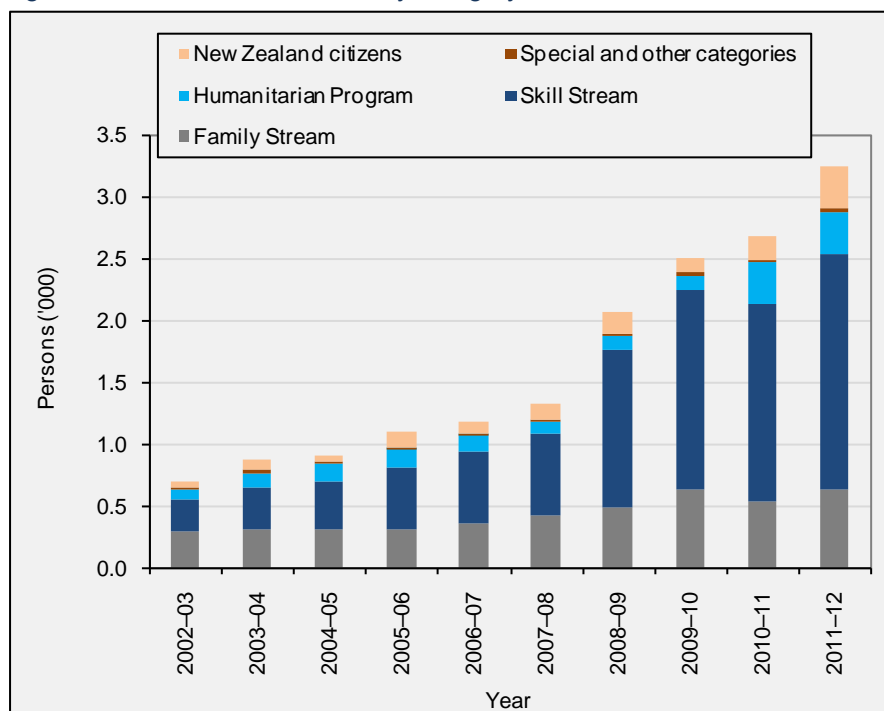
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

1. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for 58.3 per cent of the Northern Territory's permanent additions (1895 people). A further 634 people were from the Family Stream, 346 from the Humanitarian Program and 374 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (340 people).

In recent years the Northern Territory has seen some strong growth in permanent additions, with 2011–12 achieving 21.5 per cent growth on the previous year. As shown in Figure 50, the rise in permanent additions from 2002–03 to 2006–07 was steady, increasing from 697 people to 1182 people. From 2007–08, largely due to increased demand for skilled migrants, permanent additions increased more sharply from 1326 people to 3249 people in 2011–12.

Figure 50: Permanent additions by category—NT, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 634 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 were 18.3 per cent more than the 536 recorded in 2010–11.

The Philippines accounted for 139 (21.9 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were the United Kingdom (9.6 per cent), Thailand (6.9 per cent), India (6.9 per cent) and the People's Republic of China (6.2 per cent).

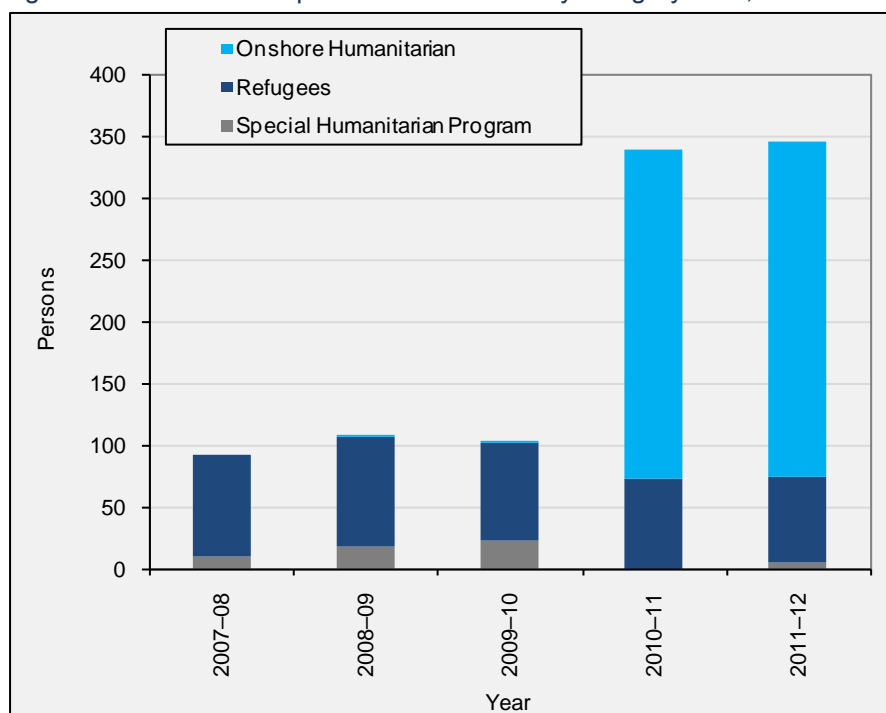
More than 8-in-10 (83.1 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 5.4 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 11.5 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2010–11 the Northern Territory received 341 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program, a figure greater than the combined total of the previous three years (Figure 51). This large increase was entirely driven by the granting on 266 humanitarian visas onshore. In 2011–12, permanent additions were much the same as in 2010–11, with onshore visas again being the dominant component accounting for 270 of the 346 permanent additions. Of the offshore component, 70 people were accepted as refugees and six visas were granted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in the Northern Territory, 38.1 per cent were born in Iran, 27.4 per cent in Afghanistan and 8.6 per cent in Iraq.

Figure 51: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—NT, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

The Northern Territory received 1895 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 19.2 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 40). Some 68.8 per cent entered under the Employer Sponsored

category. Other major skilled categories were Skilled Sponsored (13.1 per cent) and State/Territory Sponsored (9.3 per cent).

Almost two-thirds of Skill Stream permanent additions to the Northern Territory were born in one of five countries: the Philippines (25.3 per cent), India (16.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.6 per cent), Nepal (6.4 per cent), and the People's Republic of China (4.4 per cent).

Table 40: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—NT, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Employer Sponsored	1 134	1 142	1 303	14.1
Skilled Sponsored	170	235	249	6.0
State/Territory Sponsored	77	75	176	134.7
Skilled Independent	228	119	163	37.0
Business Skills	7	16	4	-75.0
Distinguished Talent	4	0	0	n/a
Skilled Family Sponsored	3	3	0	-100.0
Total	1 623	1 590	1 895	19.2

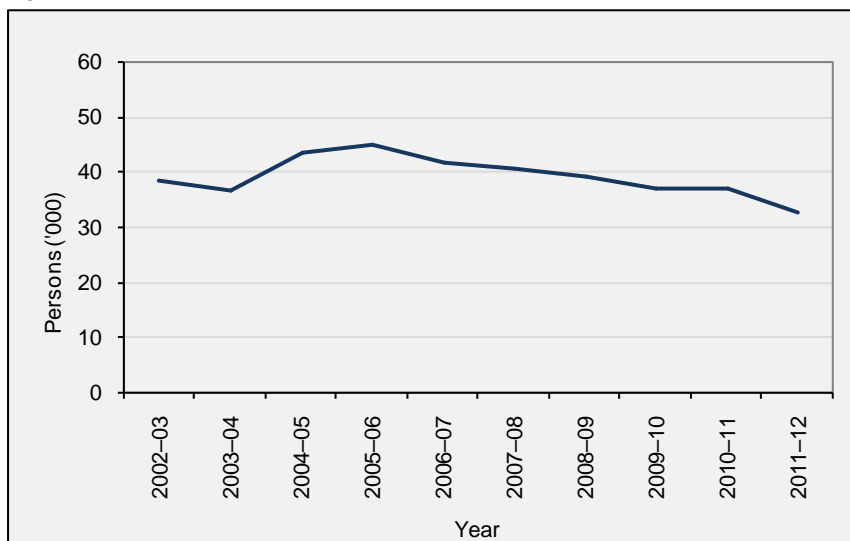
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, the Northern Territory had almost 33 000 visitors. This was a 0.9 per cent share of all Australian visitors for the year (3.7 million) and a decrease of 12.0 per cent on 2010–11. As shown in Figure 52, visitor arrivals declined steadily over the past decade with 2011–12 arrivals 15.3 per cent lower than 2002–03 levels.

Figure 52: Overseas visitor arrivals—NT, 2002–03 to 2011–12

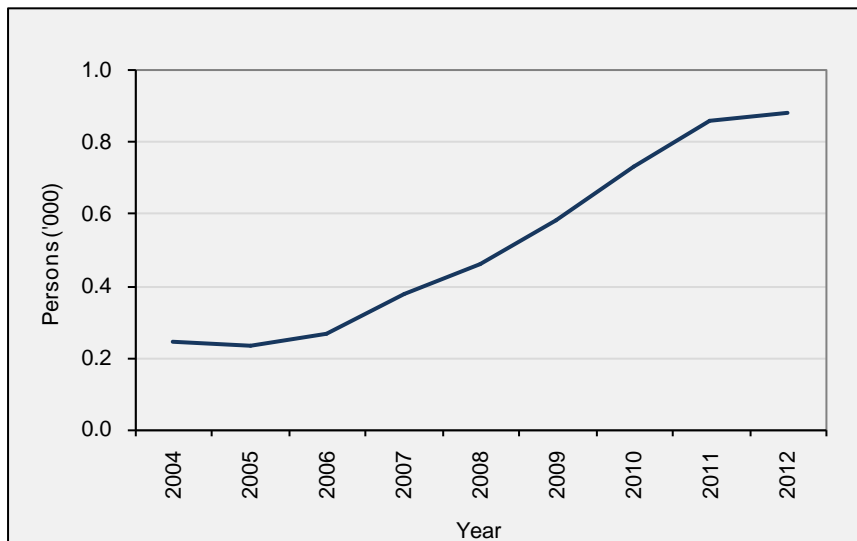


Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

International students

The number of international students in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2012 was 880, up 2.3 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 53). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the Philippines (190), India (90), the People's Republic of China (80), Vietnam (60) and Nepal (50).

Figure 53: Stock of students—NT, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

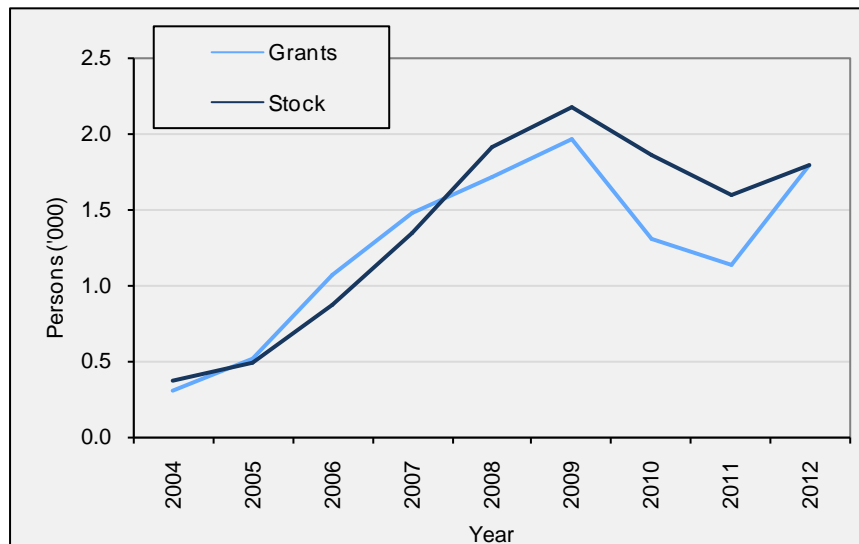


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 1800 people (1000 Primary Applicants and 800 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in the Northern Territory in 2011–12. This represented a 1.4 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 57.9 per cent (Figure 54). Nationally, the number of visa grants increased by 38.8 per cent for 2011–12.

Figure 54: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—NT, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2012 was 1800. Most were citizens of the Philippines (400 visa holders), the United Kingdom (350 visa holders) or India (200 visa holders).

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Australian Capital Territory

Table 41: Population snapshot—Australian Capital Territory

Population characteristics	Persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012	374 658
<i>1.7% of Australia's population live here</i>	
Population Growth at 30 June 2012, 1.9%	6 906
<i>3rd fastest rate of growth</i>	
Proportion of overseas-born—2011 Census, 25.3%	86 323
<i>4th largest proportion of overseas-born</i>	
Permanent additions	Persons
Number of permanent additions, 2011–12	4 234
Skilled migrants, 64.8%	2 745
Family migrants, 21.6%	914
Humanitarian migrants, 4.6%	193
New Zealand citizens, 8.2%	347
Other, 0.8%	35
<i>15.4% of new permanent additions were from India</i>	648
Overseas visitor arrivals	Persons
Number of visitor arrivals, 2011–12	36 349
<i>Share of the national total of visitor arrivals, 1.0%</i>	
Temporary entrants	Persons
Number of international students present at 30 June 2012	6 420
Number of Business (Long Stay) workers present at 30 June 2012	2 010

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

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 42)
- other major countries of birth for the Australian Capital Territory were the People's Republic of China, India, New Zealand, Vietnam and the Philippines.

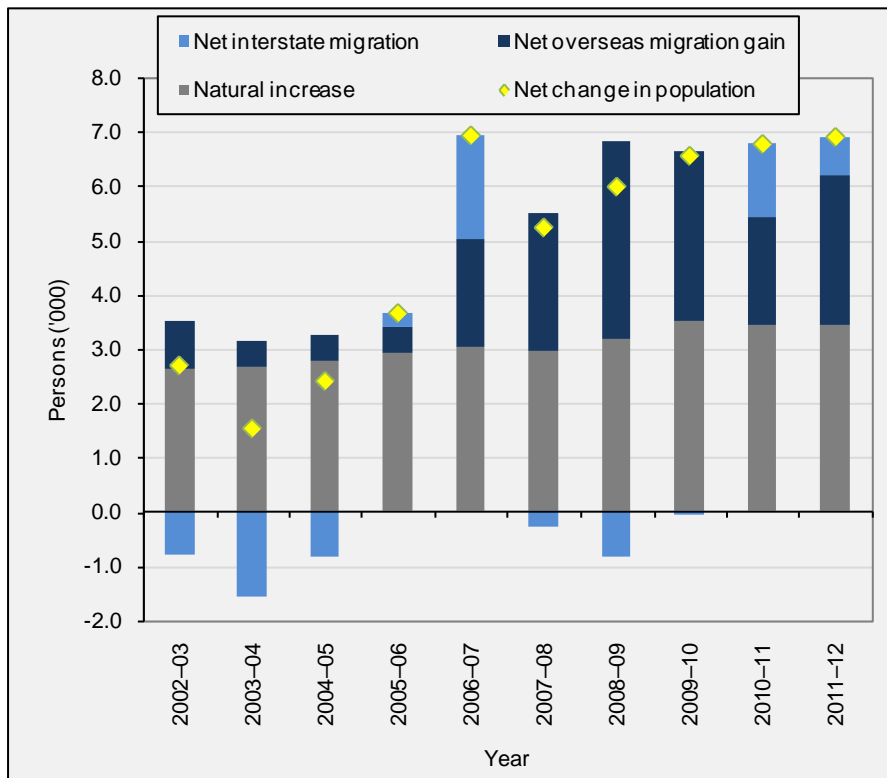
Table 42: Change in overseas-born population by major countries of birth—ACT, 2006 and 2011 Census

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	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 2011–12, the population of the Australian Capital Territory was estimated to have increased by 6906 people (Figure 55), a 1.9 per cent growth rate—slightly above the national growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The territory was estimated to have gained 3439 people through natural increase and 2772 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of 695 people through net interstate migration.

Figure 55: Components of population change—ACT, 2002–03 to 2011–12



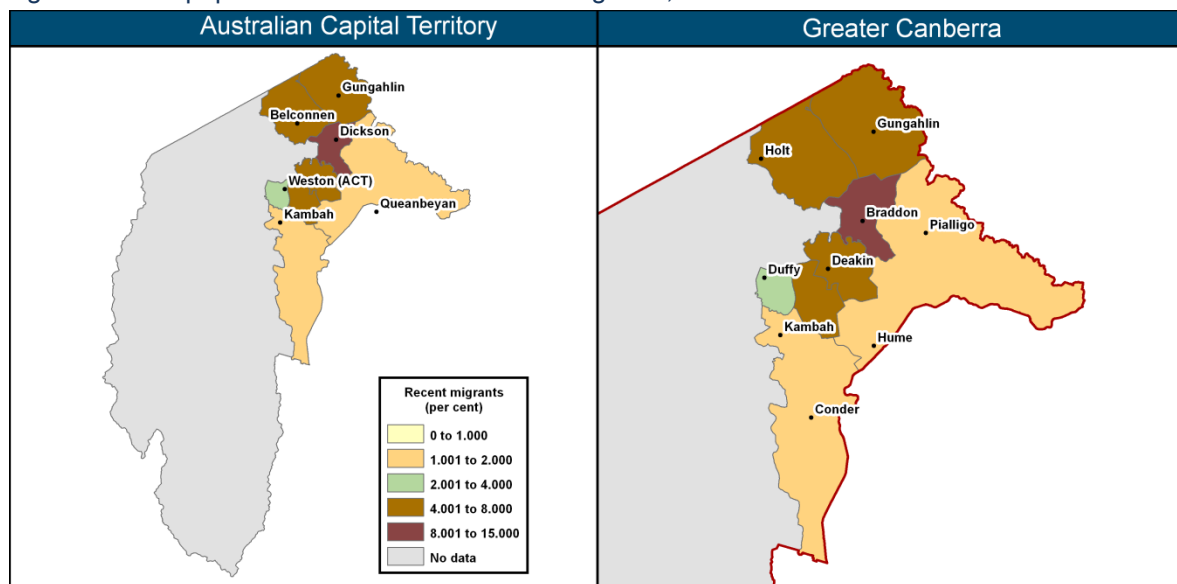
Source data: ABS Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Geographic distribution of recent migrants

A total of 17 334 migrants have recently settled in the Australian Capital Territory. This represents 1.7 per cent of all permanent migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2007 and the night of the 2011 Census. Compared with the Territory's existing population, the number represents 4.9 per cent, slightly above the national average of 4.7 per cent.

As Figure 56 shows, the areas within Canberra that have attracted relatively large proportions of recent migrants compared with their existing population include the Inner North (9.3 per cent) and Gungahlin and Woden with 6.4 per cent each.

Figure 56: 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 2011–12, there were 4234 permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory's population (Table 43). The main birthplaces of these new migrants were India, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand.

Table 43: Top 10 source countries—ACT, 2011–12

Country of birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
India	341	307	648
People's Republic of China	240	241	481
United Kingdom	108	344	452
South Africa	41	215	256
New Zealand	1	206	207
Korea ¹	97	76	173
Philippines	80	93	173
Pakistan	61	55	116
United States of America	49	46	95
Sri Lanka	25	68	93
Other	582	927	1 509
Total ²	1 656	2 578	4 234

Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

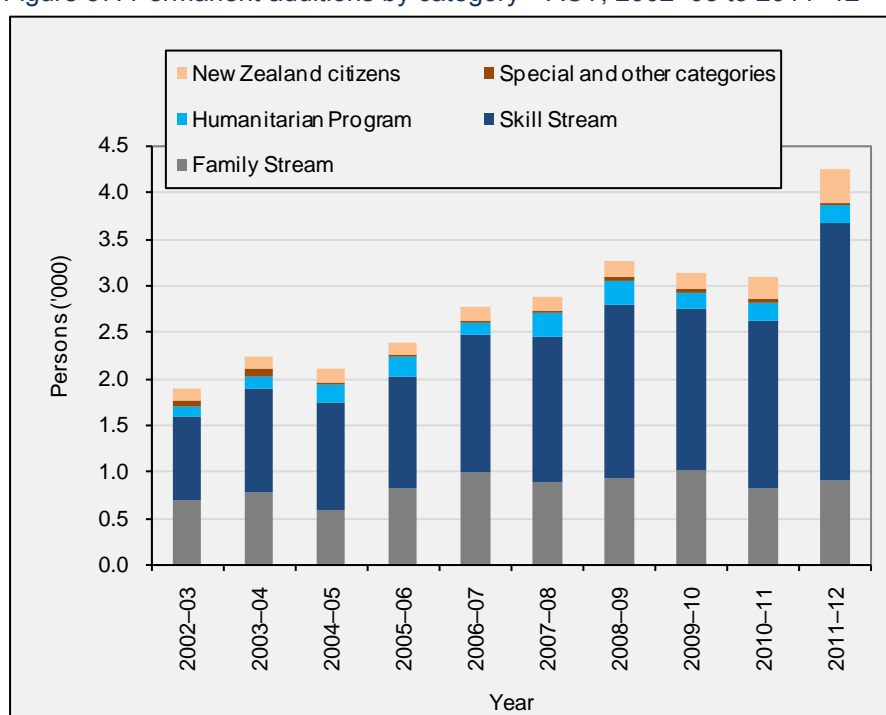
1. Includes North and South Korea.

2. Includes country of birth 'not stated'.

The Skill Stream accounted for almost two-thirds of the Australian Capital Territory's permanent additions (2745 people). A further 914 people were from the Family Stream, 193 from the Humanitarian Program and 373 from Non-Program migration—mostly New Zealand citizens (347 people).

As shown in Figure 57, with the exception of 2009–10 and 2010–11—which saw permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory decrease marginally in successive years—the past decade was mostly a time of steady growth with permanent additions increasing by 124.1 per cent. This was, largely due to increased demand for skilled migrants, which saw permanent additions in 2011–12 increase by 37.2 per cent on 2010–11.

Figure 57: Permanent additions by category—ACT, 2002–03 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Family Stream permanent additions

The 914 Family Stream permanent additions for 2011–12 were 11.5 per cent more than the 820 recorded in 2010–11.

The People's Republic of China accounted for 156 (17.1 per cent) of these permanent additions. Other major source countries were India (11.1 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.7 per cent), Vietnam (5.9 per cent) and the Philippines (5.6 per cent).

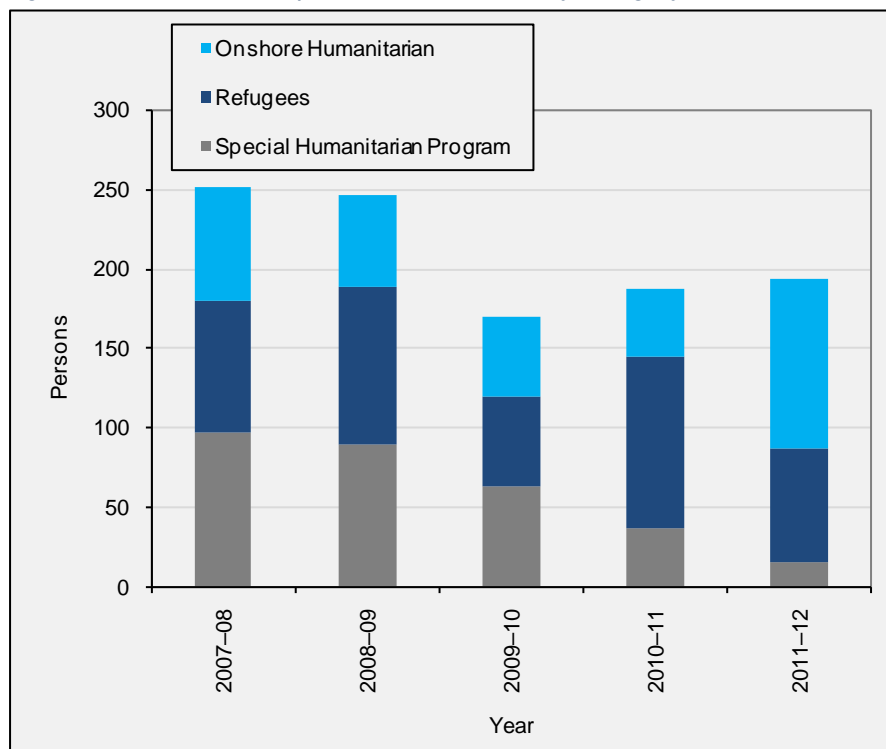
Almost 8-in-10 (78.4 per cent) of Family Stream permanent additions in 2011–12 entered Australia under a Partner visa category. Parents accounted for a further 15.0 per cent of these new migrants, and the remaining 6.6 per cent was made up of other family categories—such as Carers, Unaccompanied Minors and Aged Dependent Relatives.

Humanitarian permanent additions

In 2011–12, the Australian Capital Territory received 193 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Program (Figure 58). Of these, 87 were accepted under the offshore protection component, either as refugees (72 people) or under the Special Humanitarian Program (15 people). A further 106 people were granted visas onshore.

Of those settling in the Australian Capital Territory, 21.5 per cent were born in Afghanistan, 14.1 per cent in Iran and 10.5 per cent in Iraq.

Figure 58: Humanitarian permanent additions by category—ACT, 2007–08 to 2011–12



Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Skill Stream permanent additions

The Australian Capital Territory received 2745 Skill Stream permanent additions in 2011–12, up 52.6 per cent on 2010–11 (Table 44). Almost half of these (49.3 per cent) entered under the Employer Sponsored visa category. Other major skilled categories were Skilled Sponsored (33.6 per cent) and Skilled Independent (11.9 per cent).

More than half of Skill Stream permanent additions to the Australian Capital Territory were born in one of five countries: India (19.1 per cent), the United Kingdom (13.3 per cent), the People's Republic of China (11.4 per cent), South Africa (8.5 per cent) and Korea (5.3 per cent).¹

Table 44: Skill Stream permanent additions by category—ACT, 2009–10 to 2011–12

Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	Per cent change 2010–11 to 2011–12
Employer Sponsored	741	869	1 354	55.8
Skilled Sponsored	414	459	921	100.7
Skilled Independent	366	386	327	-15.3
State/Territory Sponsored	166	44	88	100.0
Business Skills	25	27	42	55.6
Distinguished Talent	15	14	13	-7.1
Skilled Family Sponsored	8	0	0	n/a
Total	1 735	1 799	2 745	52.6

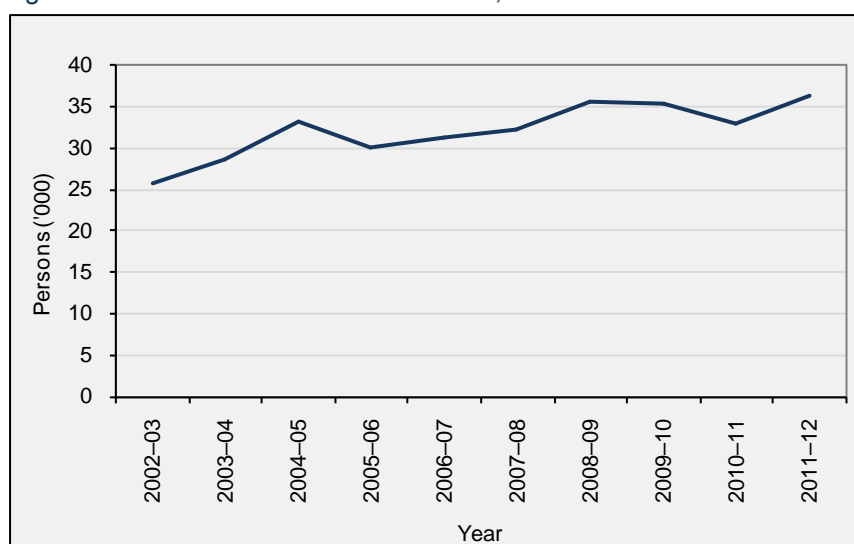
Source data: Permanent additions, DIAC

Temporary movements

Overseas visitor arrivals

In 2011–12, the Australian Capital Territory attracted over 36 000 visitors, a 1.0 per cent share of all Australian visitors (3.7 million) and an increase of 10.4 per cent on 2010–11 (Figure 59). This was well above the national growth rate of 0.5 per cent in 2011–12.

Figure 59: Overseas visitor arrivals—ACT, 2002–03 to 2011–12



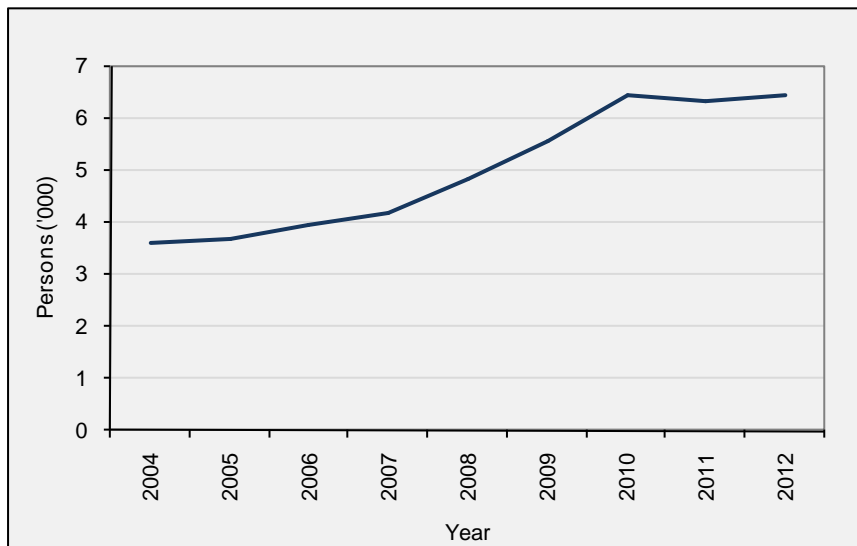
Source data: OAD Statistics, DIAC

¹ In referring to Korea, data includes both 'North and South' Korea.

International students

The number of international students in the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 2012 was 6420, up 1.3 per cent on the end of June the previous year (Figure 60). On the basis of citizenship, most students came from the People's Republic of China (2050), the Republic of Korea (430), Indonesia (360), Vietnam (360), and Malaysia (320).

Figure 60: Stock of students—ACT, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

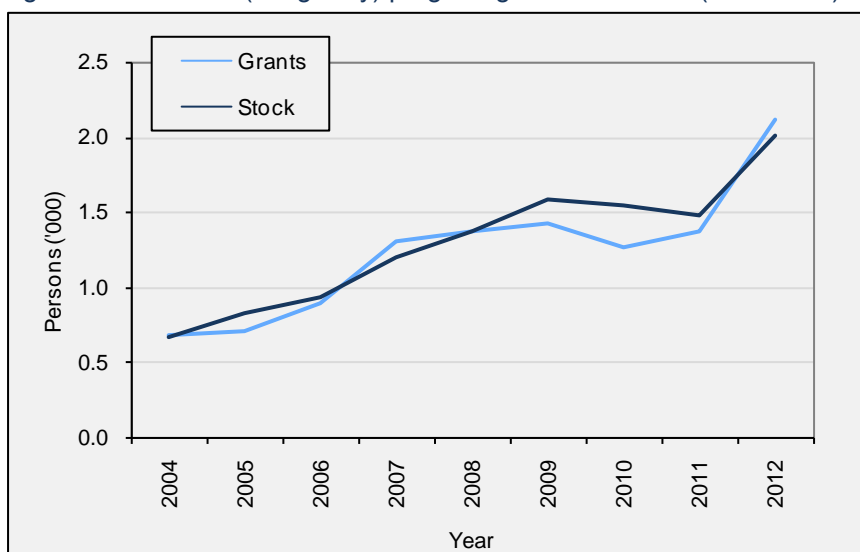


Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Temporary Business (Long Stay) residents

There were 2120 people (1140 Primary Applicants and 980 Dependents) granted Temporary Business (Long Stay) visas in the Australian Capital Territory in 2011–12. This represented a 1.7 per cent share of the national total and, compared with the previous year, was an increase of 54.7 per cent (Figure 61). This growth rate was well above the national increase of 38.8 per cent for 2011–12.

Figure 61: Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—ACT, 2004 to 2012



Source data: IMIRS and the Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) visa holders present in the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 2012 was 2010. Most were citizens of the United Kingdom (420 visa holders), India (350 visa holders), the United States of America (170 visa holders) or Ireland (150 visa holders).

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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 Stream—categories of the Migration Program 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 Program—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 program 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 Program—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 travellers' 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, 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, 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-Program migration—categories not covered by the Migration or Humanitarian Program. 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 Program 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 Program 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.

Program 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 Program 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 Program, and that pertaining to other categories from Non-Program migration.

Subclass—a unique three-digit numerical code associated with each visa. For example, the Business (Long Stay) 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.

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
IMIRS	Immigration Management Information Reporting System
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

