BUSA8031

Assignment 2 (BUSA8031)

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Introduction

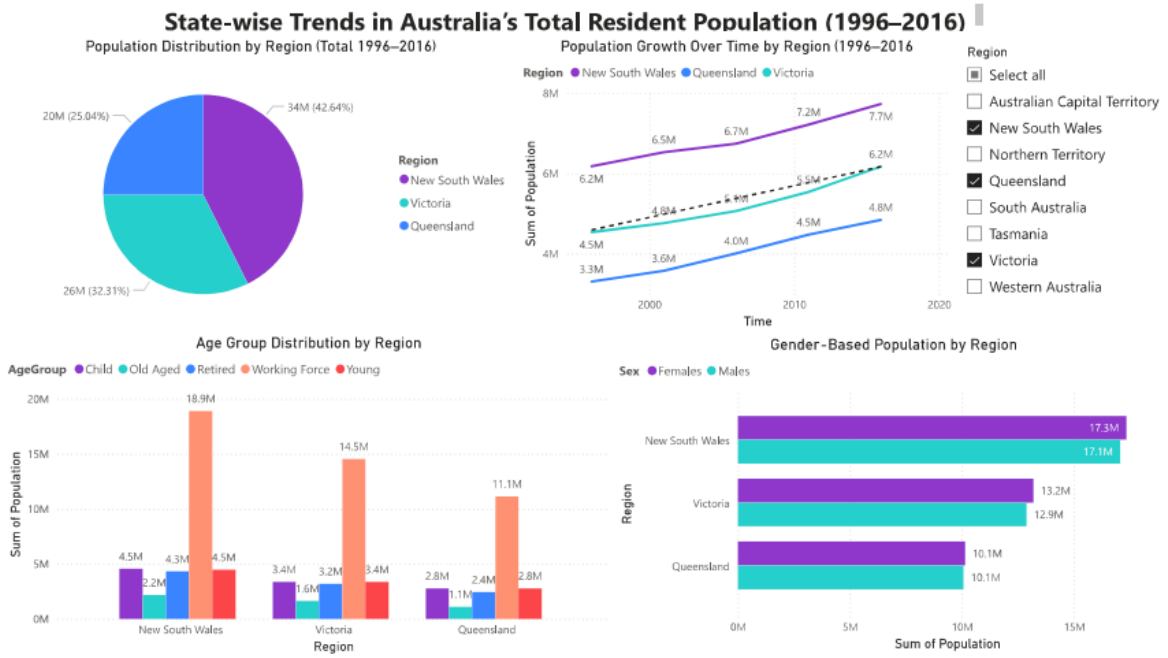
This report consists of three dashboards that show how charts and graphics help with making better plans and allocating resources. Using slicers and filters, users can interact with the data and better understand key topics around migration, settlement, and how populations have changed.

Dashboard 2 focuses on overseas-born people, so we can see who is migrating to Australia and how their ages and genders are distributed in each place. The first dashboard details the total estimated population of all Australian states and territories. It displays the changing makeup of the population by age and gender, and slicers make it possible to view the information by state. Through the third dashboard, we can see how the younger generation is the biggest workforce contribution to Australia.

Where Asian migrants left Europe during 2011 -2013, and hence Power BI dashboards in this report let me easily analyse changes in Australia's population and migration trends from 1996 to 2016. The dashboards take CSV data and portray meaningful information about changes over time, over different regions of Australia and how the overseas population chooses New South Wales and Victoria as major places for migration occurrence, and who the data is about by using interactive charts and graphs.

Dashboard 1: Total Estimated Population Across Regions (1996–2016)

The information on the first dashboard shows how Australian population numbers differ in different regions and how they have changed from 1996 to 2016. The tool was built with the goal of looking at both total numbers and the role of age and gender in the overall population of each state. All the visuals on the dashboard are linked by a region slicer, so that when I select a state or region, all the charts adjust at once. As a result, the user can use the dashboard more efficiently and interact with it in a better way.



Dashboard 1

We can see from the pie chart that around 31.5% of Australians are found in New South Wales, 24.96% in Victoria, 19.36% in Queensland, and 10.18% in Western Australia. These four states are by far the most populated in Australia. The graph beside it reveals that NSW and Victoria have gained the largest numbers of people as time has passed, due to their prosperous economy and good job opportunities. This reason could bring visitors from Australia and from other countries.

The column chart groups regions by the percentage of people from various age groups. It is obvious that states like NSW and VIC mainly attract working-age people because these states tend to offer more opportunities. There are few big differences in the male-female ratio from one state to another as shown in the bar chart.

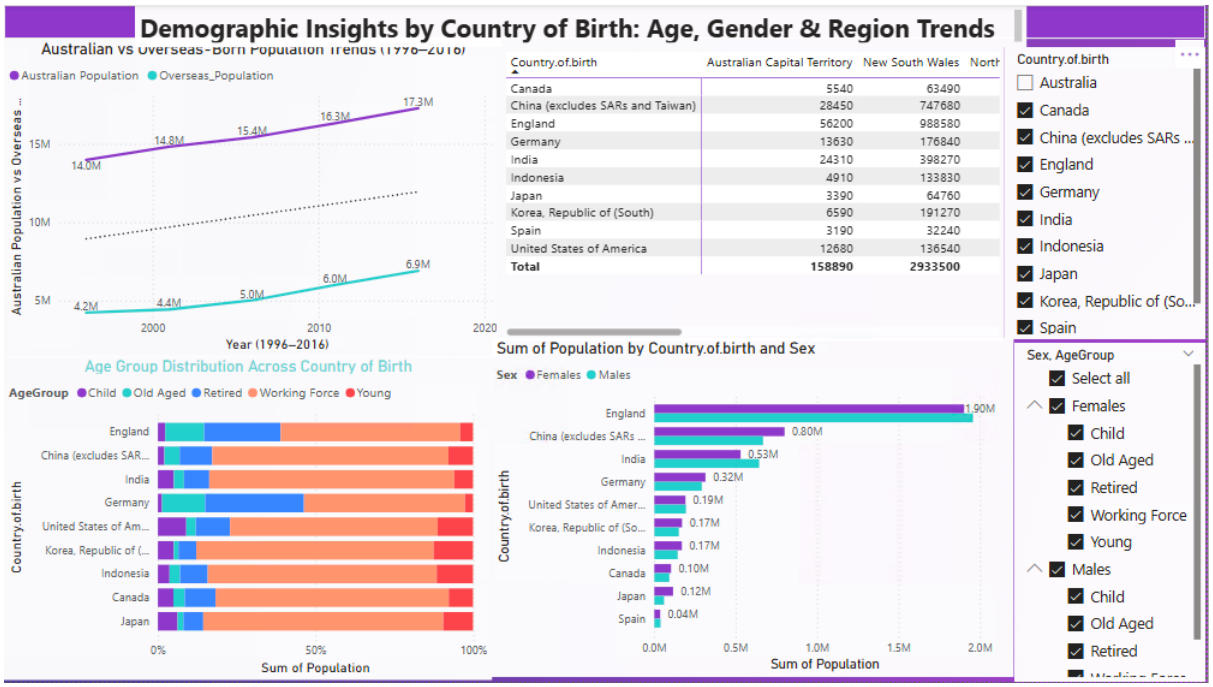
What insights did we discover: -

We have visualised that people are choosing New South Wales and Victoria for their homes. The trend has remained consistent for 20 years and is probably due to better careers, strong economic growth, and the appeal of urban living. Because the population in these areas keeps rising, local governments should be prepared to allocate resources accordingly in the future. Because I could switch views and review states next to one another in the map, the slicer made it much easier to find trends that mattered to me.

Dashboard 2: Migrant Population Insights – Who's Coming and Where They're From

This dashboard looks at the trends of migration in Australia from 1996 to 2016. It outlines the reason for the increase in the number of migrants from other countries in Australia and where they come from. Users can use filters for age, gender, and country on each visual to learn more information.

As can be seen from the top left chart, the number of people born in a country other than the US increased over this period, going from 4.2 million in 1996 to 6.9 million in 2016. Migration has clearly had a big impact on Australia's population over the years.



Dashboard 2

Underneath, a 100% stacked bar chart highlights how different age groups were represented in the various nations where people were born. It is common to see young adults from India, China, and South Korea involved in this work rather than older people. It means that more people could be going to these countries to look for work or to study at excellent colleges or schools.

There is another chart at the bottom right, and it shows how the statistics are divided by a person's place of birth and their gender. Practically the same number of men and women live in England, India, and China. Most migrants from India are men, which could be due to more men than women choosing jobs in other countries.

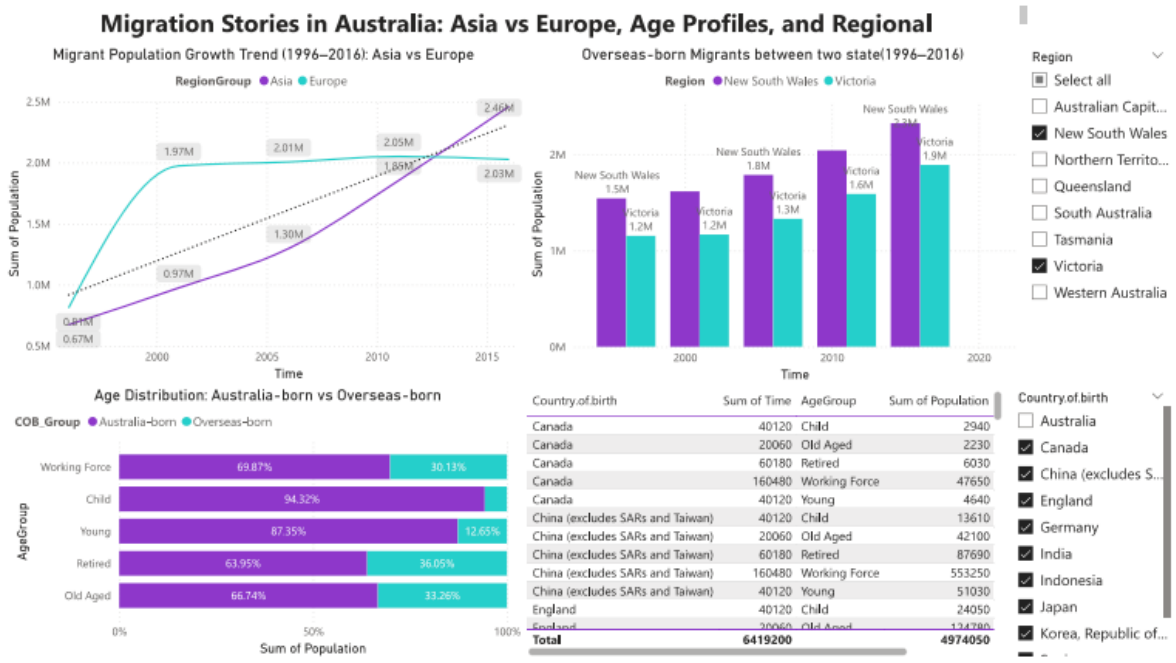
The middle table displays information on how many people from various countries live in each state of Australia. Because Northern Territory and Tasmania take in very few migrants, it is expected that more people end up in New South Wales and Victoria.

Insights :- Each year, there is an increase in the country's cultural diversity, as I could confirm by looking at the dashboard. With more younger migrants in Australia, they will soon help strengthen the country's economy. Many migrants are drawn to NSW and VIC since finding good employment in a city fits well with their decision to migrate.

we can select age, gender, and country to look at statistics from unique perspectives. People making policies, planning for groups, or targeting local markets will especially benefit from seeing these demographic trends.

Dashboard 3: Exploring Key Migration Stories Over Time (1996–2016)

This dashboard shows us three main things that have changed the way people live in Australia over the years. Rather than just showing total numbers, this dashboard tries to highlight problems and patterns that can only be seen by looking at different comparisons and visual images. It shows where people are coming from, the ages they tend to be, and which states in Australia they decide to move to. Each of the three charts can be interacted with, and we can use the slicers to see data filtered by things like age group, place of birth, and state.



Dashboard 3

1.Migrant Population Growth - Asia vs Europe:- The chart shows, using a line graph, how the migrant population increases in two major regions. Asia and Europe. Since 1996, migration from Asia has increased at a stronger and more noticeable rate than migration from Europe. Though Europe started with higher cases in the late 1990s, it only saw small increases over the following decades. Migration from Asia also increased over the years, until it became greater than migration from Europe. This points to a major change in Australia's migration program. The economic and educational chances in Australia have encouraged many people from India, China, and the Philippines to move there.

It gives us important insights into what causes people to move to other countries. Asians are visiting Australia not only to settle down but also to look for work and studying possibilities. These migrants seek out places such as Sydney and Melbourne, where there are strong employment and educational sectors.

2. Age Profile of Migrants – Australia-born vs Overseas-born:- Created from the same historical data, the second chart compares age group distribution between residents born in Australia and those born overseas. The figures suggest that the majority of immigrants arriving from other countries are in the "Young" and "Working Force" groups. Many immigrants are coming at an early age in order to find work or study. On the other hand, more of the Australia-born population is in the "Child" age group, which is typical for a settled country.

The study indicates that Australia's migration plan targets many skilled people and those with higher education. At this moment in their lives, migrants are able to be helpful and productive for society and the economy. Using this knowledge helps improve how policy is made in education, job training programs, and housing.

3 Regional Preferences - NSW vs Victoria- The third chart represents migrant settlement patterns in New South Wales and Victoria during the years 1996 to 2016 using a clustered column graph. It can be seen from the chart that a significant number of migrants move to New South Wales. On the other hand, Victoria has expanded at a speedy rate over the past few years, and it highlights that Sydney and Melbourne have grown in popularity because of their good economy, many different cultures, and job openings in Sydney.

Table1 workforce migrant top 5 countries

Country of Birth	Age Group	Region	Working Migrant
Canada	Working Force	New South Wales	47,650
Canada	Working Force	Victoria	29,330
China	Working Force	New South Wales	553,250
China	Working Force	Victoria	321,900
England	Working Force	New South Wales	571,210
England	Working Force	Victoria	412,470
India	Working Force	New South Wales	310,350
India	Working Force	Victoria	341,030
Germany	Working Force	New South Wales	92,170
Germany	Working Force	Victoria	76,440

Table workforce migrant top 5 countries

I find out from table in dashboard that mostly migrant come to Australia to earn money and work till their health age from 20 to 65 when there body is health to work mostly Chinese, European and Indian that one of the key discoveries is that people born overseas tend to be

younger and have more skills for workforce activities. It was interesting how Victoria quickly became a serious competitor to New South Wales when it came to settling migrants during the past two decades. Where China, England and India are the top three countries in the selected countries, they have been providing some of the highest-skilled minds to Australia as their top workforce.

While using slicers in this dashboard to look at data for various regions or certain age groups. Such interactivity allows anyone to use the dashboard for detailed and useful insights in policy or planning projects.

Conclusion

Through these dashboards, we have gained a clearer and more practical understanding of how Australia's population and migration trends have changed from 1996 to 2016. Each dashboard gives unique insights, and its interactive design makes it easier to explore data in a meaningful way.

Dashboard 1 showed that New South Wales and Victoria have remained the most populated states, likely because of strong economies and better job opportunities. Dashboard 2 revealed that most overseas-born migrants are younger and in the working-age group, which is important for Australia's workforce and future growth. Dashboard 3 compares Europe and Asia, clearly showing that migration from Asia has increased more rapidly. People coming from China, India, and Europe for skilled jobs and better opportunities, mostly to NSW and Victoria states, and this trend is likely due to Australia's skilled migration policies, education sector, and the rise of MNCS in cities like Sydney and Melbourne, which attract young global talent.

By using slicers, users can filter by region, age group, and country of birth, making the dashboards more flexible and useful for decision-making. These insights go beyond numbers, they helped me see real stories behind population growth, migration choices, and where support or services may be needed most.