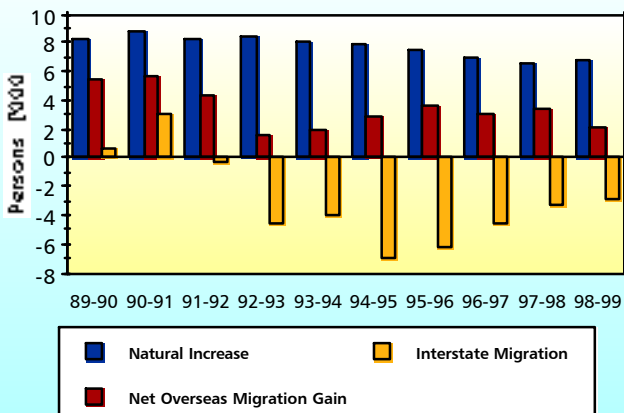


South Australia

Fig. 6-41: Components of Population Change, SA



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Population Size and Change

At the 1996 Census, approximately 8.1 per cent of Australia's population and 7.7 per cent of the overseas-born lived in South Australia. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.3 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 22.3 per cent of the population of South Australia.

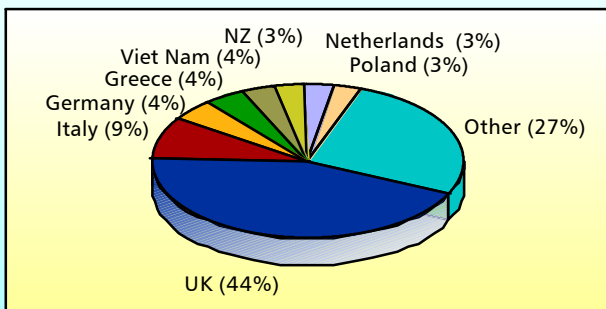
In 1998-99, the population of South Australia increased by around 6,000 people, giving South Australia a 0.4 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. South Australia gained 6,751 people through natural increase and 2,108 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated loss of 2,869 people from net interstate migration.

Population growth in South Australia has fluctuated in recent years, from a high of 17,951 people in 1990-91 to a low of 3,300 people in 1994-95. This can be largely attributed to fluctuations in interstate migration and, to a lesser extent, to fluctuations in overseas settler arrivals.

In 1998-99, South Australian residents moved largely to Victoria (29.0 per cent), New South Wales (21.9 per cent) and Queensland (21.3 per cent). Interstate arrivals came largely from Victoria (26.7 per cent), New South Wales (24.1 per cent) and Queensland (19.0 per cent).

Fig. 6-42: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, SA

1996 Census



Source Data: ABS 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 1996 Census, settlers from the United Kingdom accounted for 43.6 per cent of the overseas-born population of the State. Italy, Germany and Greece were the next largest birthplace groups.

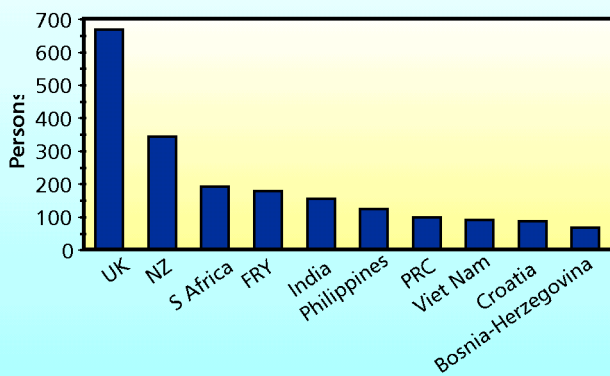
There were 3,105 settlers to South Australia in 1999-2000. The proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom has increased slightly from 20.5 per cent in 1998-99 to 21.4 per cent in 1999-2000. The proportion of settlers from Asia remained around 35 per cent until 1991-92, when it rose slightly to 36.8 per cent. In 1999-2000 the proportion was 24.7 per cent.

In 1999-2000, the top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to South Australia were the United Kingdom (665 persons), New Zealand (341 persons), South Africa (189 persons) the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (176 persons), and India (152 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia as a whole of New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

There were more female settler arrivals (51.6 per cent) than male (48.4 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was similar, except for Viet Nam (62 females to 27 males), and the Philippines (84 females to 37 males).

Fig. 6-43: Top Ten Source Countries, SA

1999-00



Settler Arrivals to South Australia by Migration Stream

In comparison with 1988–89 there are fewer entrants arriving in South Australia in all streams.

Of the 3,105 settlers who arrived in South Australia in 1999–2000, Skill settler arrivals accounted for 40.0 per cent. Family Stream settler arrivals represented 26.6 per cent of the State's migrant intake, Humanitarian Program 15.9 per cent and New Zealand citizens 15.5 per cent.

The proportion of female settler arrivals to South Australia in 1999–2000 (51.6 per cent) was a little higher than the proportion of all settler arrivals to Australia (50.9 per cent). Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (59.9 per cent) but comprised less than half of the New Zealand citizens (46.7 per cent) and entrants in the Skill Stream (48.7 per cent).

Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, South Australia received 825 Family stream settler arrivals, a 2.4 per cent decrease from the number received in 1998–99.

High proportions of Family Stream settlers who arrived in South Australia came from the United Kingdom (19.0 per cent), Viet Nam (8.6 per cent), the Philippines (10.7 per cent), and the PRC (5.6 per cent).

Over 60 per cent of Family Stream settler arrivals to South Australia in 1999–2000 entered under either Spouse (113) or Provisional Spouse (391) visas. A further 19.4 per cent entered as Fiances (160).

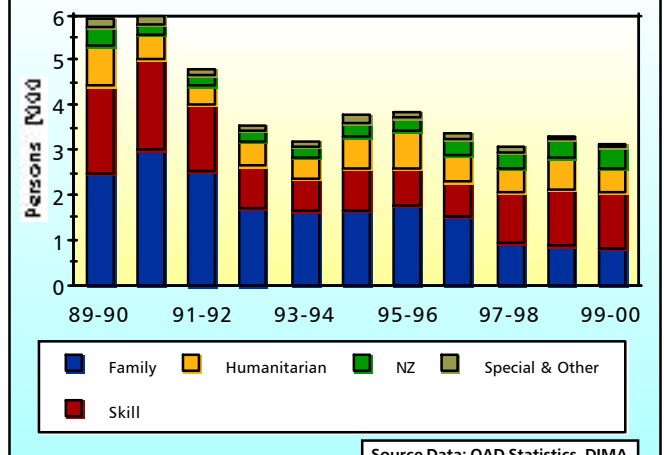
Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, South Australia received 494 Humanitarian settler arrivals, a decrease of 32.6 per cent from 1998–99. Of the 1999–2000 Humanitarian Program intake, 311 persons (63.0 per cent) were accepted as Refugees, 47 persons (9.5 per cent) under the Special Assistance Category, and 136 persons (27.5 per cent) under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Females made up 51.4 per cent of the Refugee category and 54.4 per cent of the Special Humanitarian Program. However they comprised only 42.6 per cent of the Special Assistance Category. Under the Women At Risk category, 30 persons were settled.

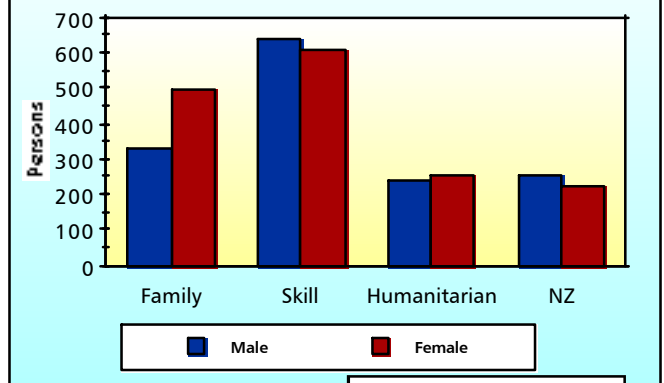
Settlers from Croatia made up 24.4 per cent of Refugees, people from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia made up 51.5 per cent of Special Humanitarian Program entrants and Pakistan accounted for 51.1 per cent of all Special Assistance Category arrivals.

Fig. 6-44: Settler Arrivals by Stream, SA



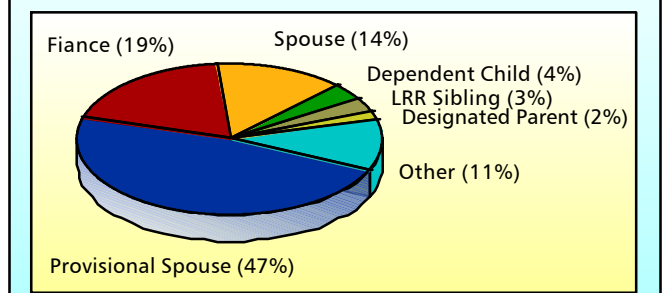
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-45: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, SA
1999-00



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-46: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, SA
1999-00



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-47: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, SA

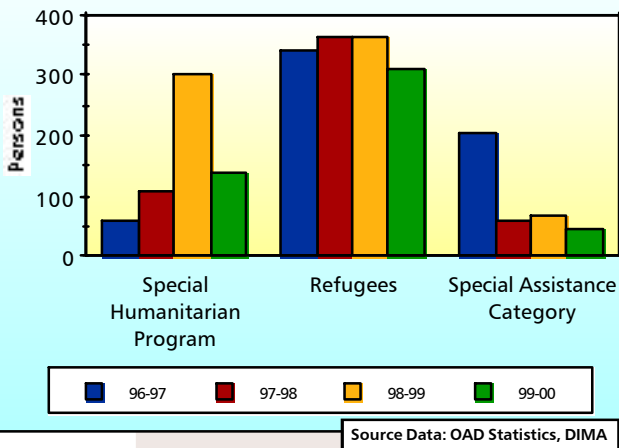


Fig. 6-48: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, SA

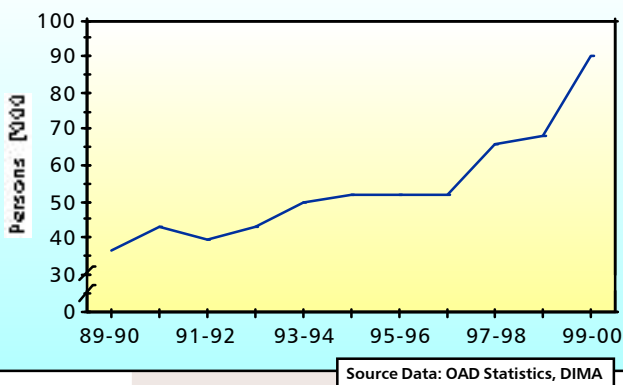
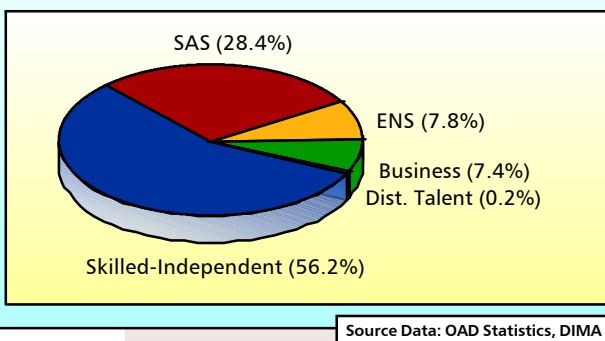


Fig. 6-49: Skill Stream Settler Arrival by Category, SA 1999-00



Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 1999–2000, South Australia attracted 90,365 visitors or 2.7 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay.

While the number of overseas visitors to South Australia has increased over a ten year period, the proportion has remained steady for many years (2.7 per cent in 1990–91 and 2.7 per cent in 1999–2000). There was a slight increase from 2.2 per cent in 1998–99.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

South Australia received 1,243 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 1999–2000, 4 people less than for 1998–99. The majority of 1999–2000 Skill Stream settler arrivals (699 persons) entered under the Independent category. Skill-Australian Sponsored entrants accounted for 353 people and Employer Nomination Scheme entrants for 97 people. Business settler arrivals accounted for 92 Skill Stream entrants in 1999–2000.

Skill Stream settler arrivals to South Australia in 1999–2000 came mainly from two countries; the United Kingdom (458 persons) and South Africa (172 persons).

Skill Stream settler arrivals from the United Kingdom entered largely under the Independent category (52.8 per cent), as did those from South Africa (57.6 per cent).

Females accounted for 48.9 per cent of Independent arrivals, 46.7 per cent of Skill-Australian Sponsored and 46.4 per cent Employer Nomination Scheme entrants and 56.5 per cent of Business settler arrivals.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, the top six occupations represented among settler arrivals to South Australia were registered nurses (40 persons), computing professionals (39 persons), accountants (34 persons), secretaries and personal assistants (33 persons), university lecturers and tutors (32 persons) and, elementary clerical sales and service workers (32 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals to Australia as a whole in 1999–2000 were: general managers (1,943 persons), computer professionals (1,778 persons), accountants (1,694 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (1,405) and, managers and administrators (1,264 persons).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals to South Australia in 1999–2000, 46.6 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, dependent children or performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (64.0 per cent). A further 13.6 per cent were semi-skilled, 8.1 per cent unskilled and 14.3 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 20.3 per cent of the South Australian labour force which is below the Australian proportion of 24.5 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

Migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 11.5 per cent of the State's employed persons and 10.4 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 8.6 per cent of the State's employed and 11.9 per cent of the unemployed.

In August 2000, South Australia had an unemployment rate of 7.5 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.2 per cent. In South Australia, Australian-born persons had an unemployment rate of 7.3 per cent, NESC migrants 9.9 per cent and MESC migrants 6.8 per cent.

MESC and NESC males had lower unemployment rates than their female counterparts but Australian-born males had a higher rate than Australian-born females.

Fig. 6-50: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, SA

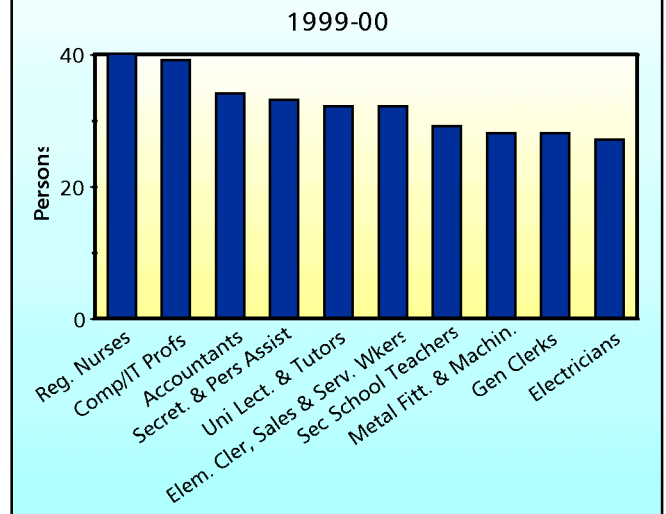


Fig. 6-51: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, SA

