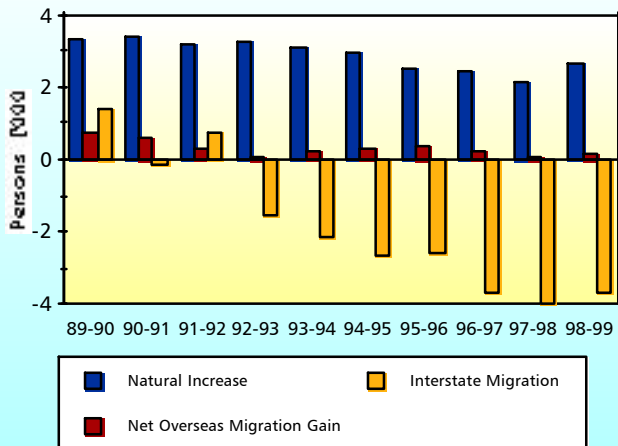


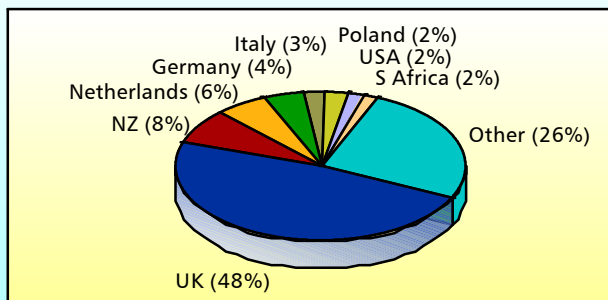
# Tasmania

**Fig. 6-63: Components of Population Change, Tas**



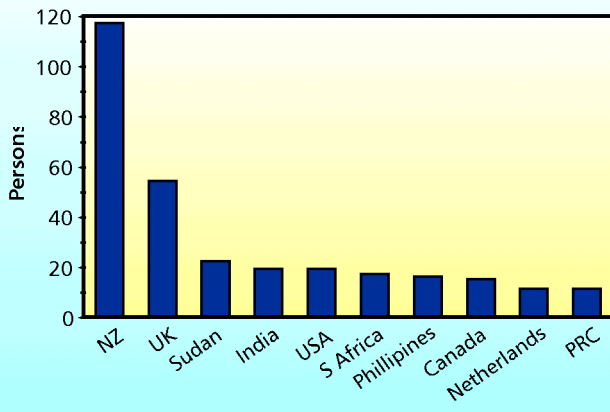
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**Fig. 6-64: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, Tas 1996 Census**



Source Data: ABS 1996 Census of Population and Housing

**Fig. 6-65: Top Ten Source Countries, Tas 1999-00**



## Population Size and Change

At the 1996 Census, approximately 2.6 per cent of Australia's population and 1.2 per cent of the overseas-born lived in Tasmania. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.3 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 10.8 per cent of the population of Tasmania.

In 1998-99, the population of Tasmania decreased by some 900 people, giving Tasmania a -0.2 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. Tasmania gained 2,658 people through natural increase and 114 people through net overseas migration gain. There was an estimated loss of 3,669 people through net interstate migration.

Population growth in Tasmania has declined steadily from 6,900 people in 1989-90 to negative in 1996-97. This is due mainly to increasing losses through interstate migration, which has fallen from a net gain of 1,430 people in 1989-90. Natural increase has also declined steadily.

In 1998-99, 26.1 per cent of interstate arrivals to Tasmania came from Victoria, 24.2 per cent from Queensland and 23.8 per cent from New South Wales.

The majority of Tasmanian residents departing interstate moved to Victoria (28.4 per cent), Queensland (27.0 per cent) and New South Wales (19.1 per cent).

## Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 1996 Census, settler arrivals from the United Kingdom accounted for nearly half of the overseas-born population of the State. New Zealand and the Netherlands were the next largest birthplace groups.

Settler arrivals to Tasmania in 1999-2000 totalled 444. The relative importance of source countries to Tasmania has varied in recent years. The proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom has decreased from 22.1 per cent in 1986-87 to 9.0 per cent in 1998-99. The proportion of arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1999-2000 was 12.2 per cent.

The proportion of settler arrivals from Asia has also decreased, from 30.7 per cent in 1986-87 to 15.8 per cent in 1998-99. In 1999-2000 the proportion of arrivals from Asia had decreased to 24.8 per cent.

In 1999–2000, the top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to Tasmania were New Zealand (117 persons), the United Kingdom (54 persons), Sudan (22 persons), India (19 persons), and the USA (19 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia as a whole; New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

There were slightly more female settler arrivals (51.8 per cent) than male. The distribution of males and females across major source countries was relatively even, except for India (6 males to 13 females), South Africa (6 males to 11 females), and the Philippines (2 males to 14 females).

### Settler Arrivals in Tasmania by Migration Stream

The number of settler arrivals in Tasmania in each migration stream has changed in recent years. In comparing settler arrivals arriving in 1988–89 to those in 1999–2000, there are now fewer arrivals in all streams.

Of the 444 arrivals in Tasmania in 1999–2000, Family arrivals was the largest stream, accounting for 33.8 per cent.

New Zealand citizens represented 32.2 per cent of the State’s settler arrivals intake, while the Skill Stream comprised 24.1 per cent of arrivals and Humanitarian was 8.3 per cent.

Slightly less than half of the settler arrivals to Tasmania were male (48.2 per cent), which is lower than the Australian proportion (49.1 per cent).

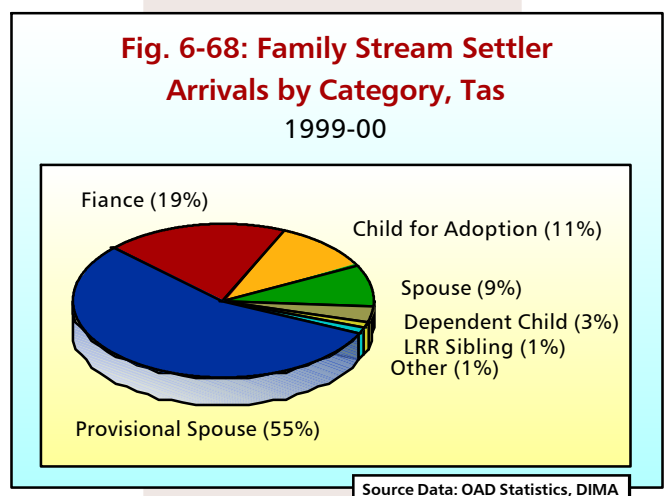
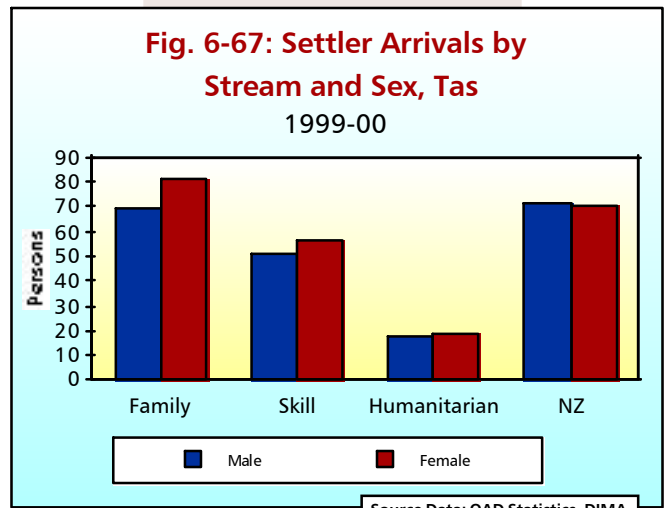
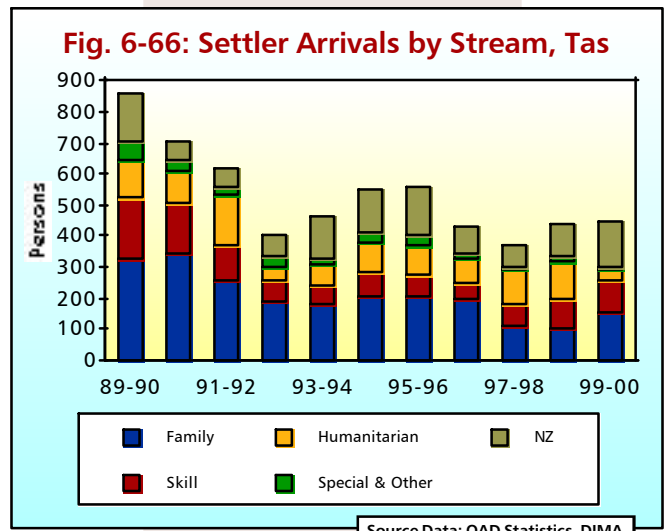
Females represented 54.0 per cent of the Family stream, 52.3 per cent of the Skill stream, 49.7 per cent of New Zealand citizens and 51.4 per cent of Humanitarian Program arrivals.

### Family Stream Settler Arrivals

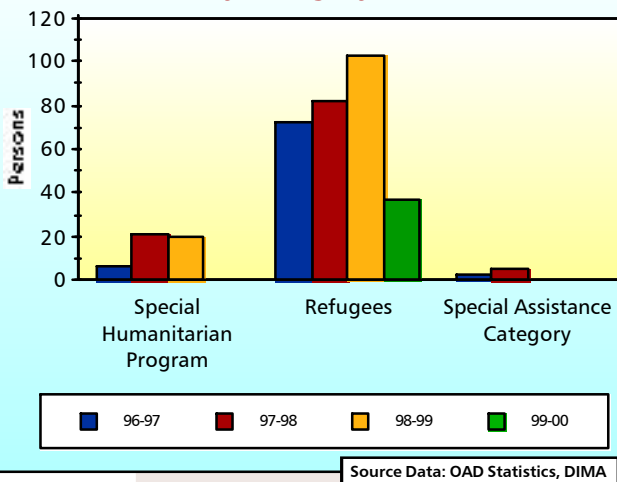
In 1999–2000, Tasmania received 150 Family Stream settler arrivals, an increase of 50.0 per cent over the number received in 1998–99.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania came from the United Kingdom (17.3 per cent), the Philippines (10.7 per cent) and the USA (9.3 per cent).

Nearly two thirds of Family settler arrivals to Tasmania in 1999–2000 entered under either Spouse (13 persons) or Provisional Spouse (83 persons) visas. A further 19.3 per cent (29 persons) entered as Fiances.



**Fig. 6-69: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas**



## Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, Tasmania received 37 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals, a decrease of 69.7 per cent over those received in 1998–99. Of the 1999–2000 Humanitarian Program arrivals, all were Refugees.

Females made up 51.4 per cent of Refugee entrants.

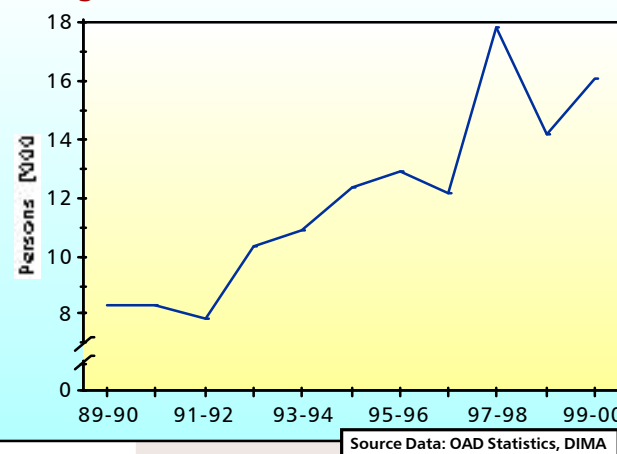
59.5 per cent of the Refugees were from Sudan and 16.2 per cent were from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

One person was settled under the Women At Risk category.

## Overseas Visaed Visitors

In 1999–2000, Tasmania attracted 16,091 visitors or 0.5 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay, an increase of 13.2 per cent on 1998–99.

**Fig. 6-70: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, Tas**



## Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

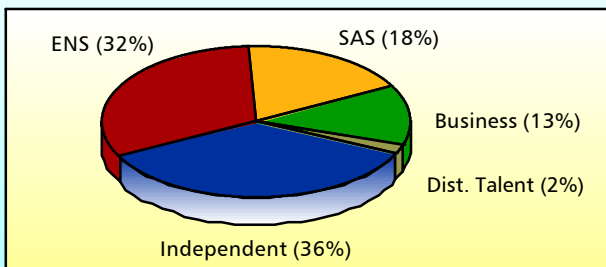
Tasmania received 107 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 1999–2000, 11 people more than those received in 1998–99.

Of the 1999–2000 Skill Stream arrivals, 34 people entered as Employer Nomination Scheme entrants, 19 people as Skill-Australian Sponsored entrants, 38 people as Independent, 14 people as Business and two people as Distinguished Talents settler arrivals.

Of the 107 entrants, 17 people were from the United Kingdom and 15 people were from India. Just under half of the United Kingdom entrants came under the Independent category.

**Fig. 6-71: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas**

1999-00



## Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, the top four occupations represented among settler arrivals to Tasmania were livestock farmers (11 persons), secondary school teachers (7 persons), special care workers (7 persons) and registered nurses (6 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for 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 persons) and, managers and administrators (1,264 persons).

## Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania in 1999–2000, 49.8 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, dependent children, students or performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (67.6 per cent). A further 14.6 per cent were semi-skilled, 8.2 per cent unskilled and 9.6 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 10.1 per cent of the Tasmanian labour force which is well below the Australian proportion of 24.5 per cent.

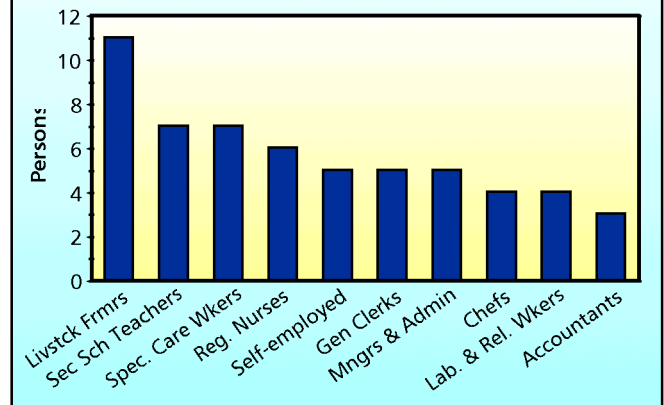
## Unemployment Rates

Migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 6.8 per cent of the State's employed persons and 6.9 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 3.4 per cent of the State's employed and 1.4 per cent of the unemployed.

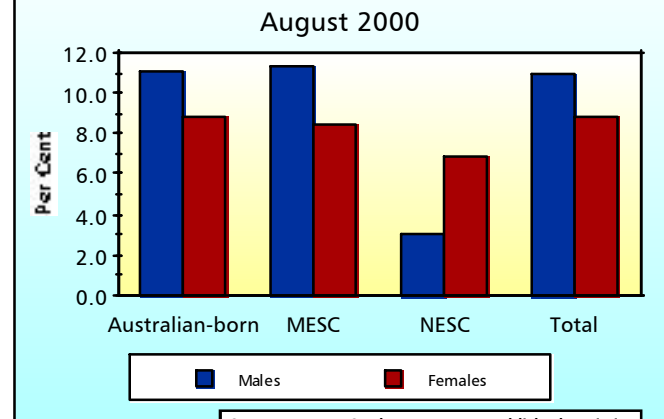
In August 2000, Tasmania had an unemployment rate of 10.0 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.2 per cent. Australian-born persons had an unemployment rate of 10.1 per cent, NESC settler arrivals 4.6 per cent and MESC settler arrivals 10.1 per cent.

Australian-born and MESC males had a higher unemployment rate than their female counterparts.

**Fig. 6-72: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, Tas 1999-00**



**Fig. 6-73: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, Tas August 2000**



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, unpublished statistics