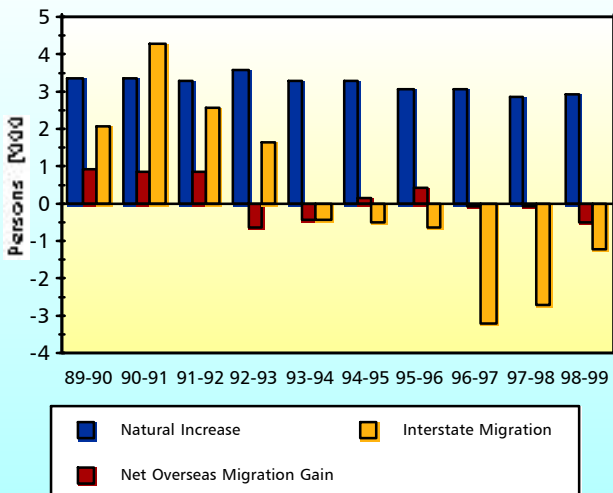


Australian Capital Territory

Fig. 6-85: Components of Population Change, ACT



Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Population Size and Change

At the 1996 Census, around 1.7 per cent of Australia's population and 1.7 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in the ACT. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.3 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 23.7 per cent of the population of the ACT.

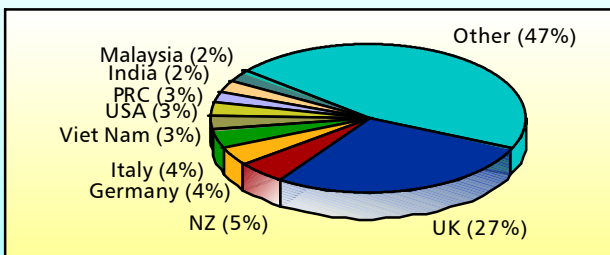
In 1998-99, the population of the ACT increased by 1,240 people, giving the ACT a 0.4 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,932 people through natural increase but lost 481 through net overseas migration and 1,213 people through net interstate migration.

Interstate arrivals to the ACT came predominantly from New South Wales (58.7 per cent of arrivals in 1998-99), and to a lesser extent Queensland (14.1 per cent) and Victoria (12.7 per cent).

ACT residents departing interstate moved largely to New South Wales (56.5 per cent) and Queensland (17.7 per cent).

Fig. 6-86: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, ACT

1996 Census



Source Data: ABS 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

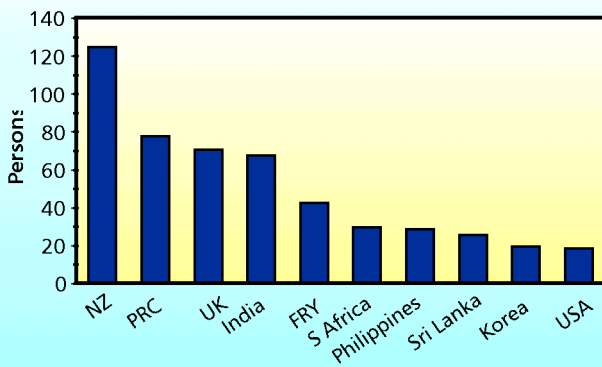
At the 1996 Census, persons from the United Kingdom accounted for 27.4 per cent of the ACT's overseas-born population. The former Yugoslavia, New Zealand, Germany and Italy were the next largest birthplace groups.

There were 809 settler arrivals to the ACT in 1999-2000. As with many other states and the Northern Territory, there has been some change in the relative importance of source countries in recent years. The proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom has fallen from 17.1 per cent in 1986-87 to 8.7 per cent in 1999-2000.

The proportion of settler arrivals from Asia increased from 37.3 per cent in 1986-87 to a peak of 54.2 per cent in 1990-91. The proportion of settlers from Asia in 1999-2000 was 39.9 per cent.

Fig. 6-87: Top Ten Source Countries, ACT

1999-00



In 1999-2000, the top five countries of origin of settlers arriving in the ACT were New Zealand (124 persons), the PRC (77 persons), the United Kingdom (70 persons), India (67 persons) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (42). By comparison, the top source countries for Australia were New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

There were marginally more female settler arrivals (51.3 per cent) than male. The distribution of females and males across source countries was relatively even, except for New Zealand (69 males and 55 females), the United Kingdom (40 males and 30 females), the Philippines (9 males and 19 females) and the PRC (34 males and 43 females).

Settler Arrivals to the Australian Capital Territory by Migration Stream

The numbers of settler arrivals in the Australian Capital Territory in each migration stream has changed in recent years. With the exception of Humanitarian Program arrivals, where the numbers have remained reasonably constant, there were fewer settler arrivals across all streams except New Zealand citizens in 1999–2000, compared with 1988–89.

Of the 809 arrivals in the ACT in 1999–2000, Skill Stream settler arrivals were the largest stream, accounting for 34.7 per cent. Family Stream settler arrivals represented 28.7 per cent of the Territory’s settler intake. New Zealand citizens 27.6 per cent and Humanitarian Program arrivals 8.2 per cent.

Females represented over half of Family settler arrivals (62.1 per cent) and 51.5 per cent of Humanitarian. Females comprised 46.3 per cent of Skill Stream entrants and 46.3 per cent of New Zealand entrants.

Family Stream Settler Arrivals

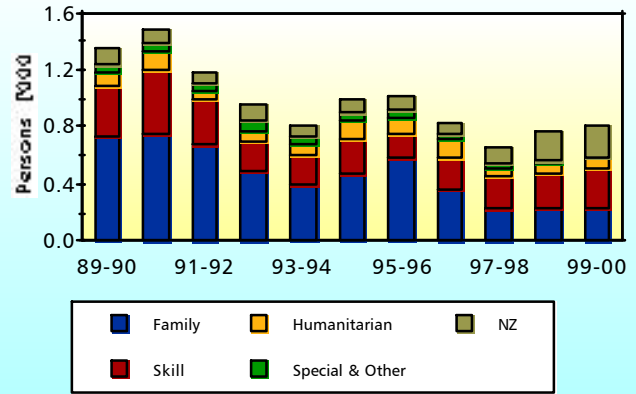
In 1999–2000, the ACT received 232 Family settler arrivals, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the number received in 1998–99.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the ACT came from the United Kingdom (12.5 per cent), the PRC (11.2 per cent) and the Philippines (8.6 per cent).

Over 60 per cent of Family settler arrivals to the ACT in 1999–2000 entered either as Spouse (24 persons) or Spouse Provisional (122 persons).

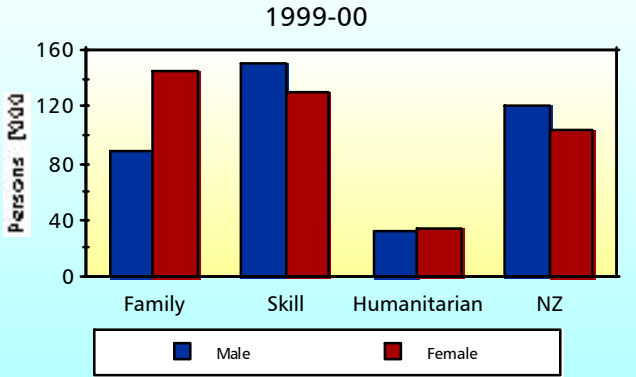
Fiances accounted for a further 19.0 per cent of Family settler arrivals (44 persons).

Fig. 6-88: Settler Arrivals by Stream, ACT



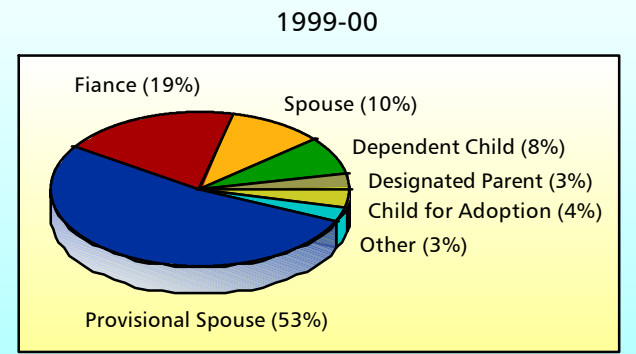
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-89: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, ACT 1999-00



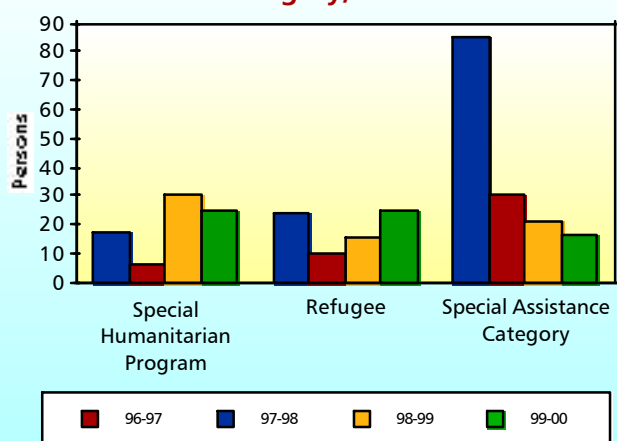
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-90: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT 1999-00



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 6-91: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

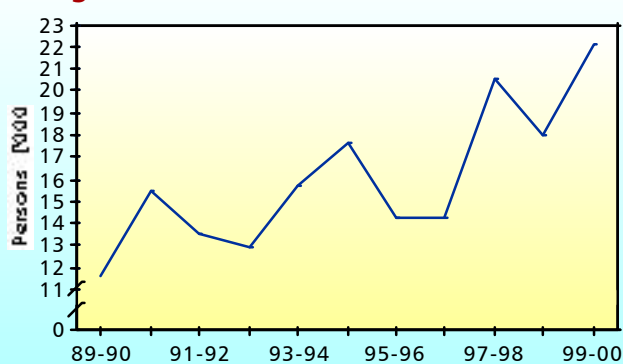
In 1999–2000, the ACT received 66 Humanitarian settler arrivals, a decrease of one person compared with 1998–99. Of the 1999–2000 Humanitarian Program arrivals, 16 people (24.2 per cent) were accepted under the Special Assistance Category, 25 people were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program and 25 people as Refugees.

Females made up exactly half of the arrivals in the Special Assistance Category, 48.0 per cent of the Refugees and 56.0 per cent of the Special Humanitarian Program arrivals.

Of the Special Assistance Category settler arrivals coming to the ACT, five came from Burma. Special Humanitarian Program entrants came mainly from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (10 persons) and Afghanistan (9 persons). Of the 25 refugees coming to the ACT, 11 were from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and seven were from Iraq.

Six people were settled in the ACT under the Women At Risk category.

Fig. 6-92: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, ACT



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

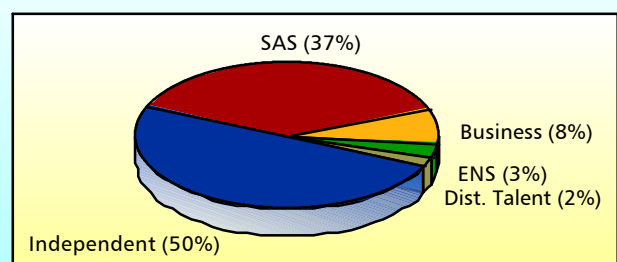
Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 1999–2000, the Australian Capital Territory attracted 22,075 visitors or 0.7 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The ACT's share of overseas visitor arrivals was around one per cent in the late 1980s, but has dropped in recent years.

The total number of overseas visitor arrivals to the ACT in 1999–2000 increased by 22.5 per cent from 1998–99.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Fig. 6-93: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT 1999-00



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

The ACT received 281 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 1999–2000, a 16.1 per cent increase from 1998–99. The largest number of 1999–2000 Skill Stream settlers (140 persons) entered under the Independent category. Skill-Australian Sponsored category entrants accounted for a further 104 people Skill Stream settler arrivals, Employer Nomination Scheme for 9 people, Business settler arrivals for 22 people and there were six Distinguished Talents settler arrivals.

A large proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the ACT came from India (18.1 per cent), the PRC (13.5 per cent) and the United Kingdom (10.7 per cent).

Most Skill Stream entrants from India entered as Skill-Australian Sponsored migrants (52.9 per cent), while most entrants from the PRC arrived as Independents (84.2 per cent).

Females comprised 44.2 per cent of Skill-Australian Sponsored entrants, 47.9 per cent of Independents, 33.3 per cent of ENS, 59.1 per cent of Business and 16.7 per cent of Distinguished Talents settler arrivals.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for the ACT were computer professionals (25 persons), accountants (14 persons), general managers (11 persons), managers and administrators (10 persons) and, secretaries and personal assistants (10 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).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals who arrived in the ACT in 1999–2000, 45.0 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 (70.6 per cent). A further 16.2 per cent were semi-skilled, 4.6 per cent unskilled and 8.6 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 22.8 per cent of the Territory's labour force which is below the Australian proportion of 24.5 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

Migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 7.2 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and 8.5 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 15.7 per cent of the Territory's employed and 12.7 per cent of the unemployed.

In August 2000, the ACT had an unemployment rate of 4.0 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.2 per cent. Australian-born persons had an unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent, NESC migrants 3.3 per cent and MESC migrants 4.6 per cent.

Fig. 6-94: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, ACT
1999-00

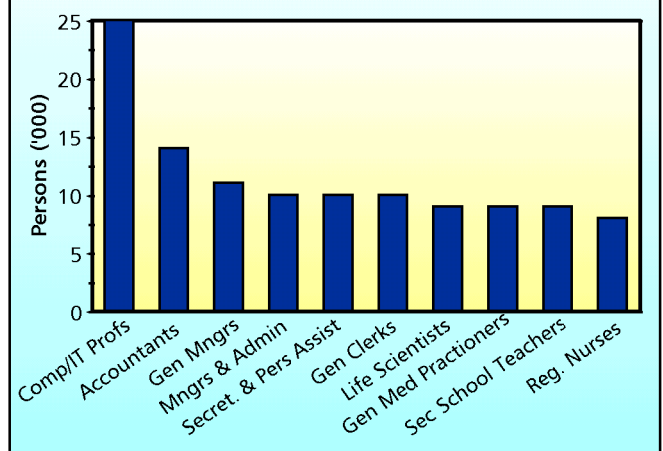


Fig. 6-95: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, ACT
August 2000

