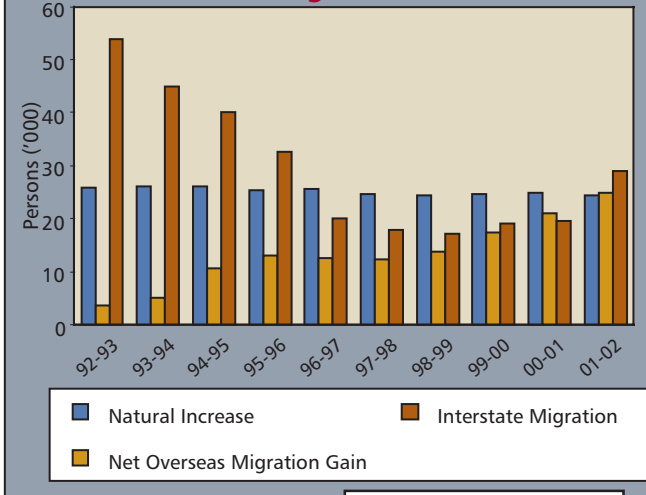


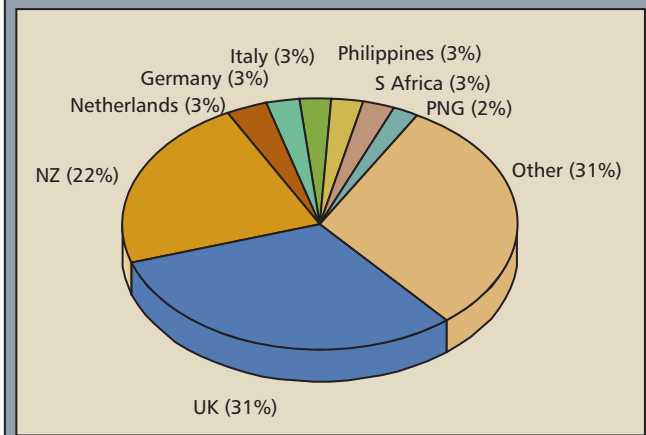
Queensland

Fig. 8-30: Components of Population Change, QLD



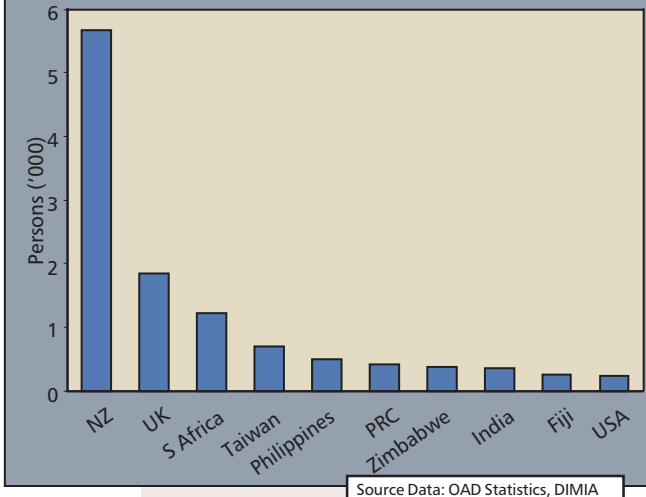
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Fig. 8-31: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, QLD 2001 Census



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Fig. 8-32: Top Ten Source Countries, QLD 2001-02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Population Size and Change

As at the 2001 Census, 18.8 per cent of Australia's population and 14.7 per cent of the overseas-born lived in Queensland. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.1 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 18.0 per cent of the population of Queensland.

In 2001-02, the population of Queensland increased by 78,229 people, giving Queensland a 2.16 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. Queensland gained 24,335 people through natural increase and 24,866 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of 29,028 people from net interstate migration.

Queensland continues to be the major recipient of interstate migration. Departing Queensland residents moved largely to New South Wales (47.7 per cent of departures in 2001-02) and Victoria (24.8 per cent). Interstate arrivals to Queensland came mainly from New South Wales (53.1 per cent of arrivals) and Victoria (20.4 per cent).

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, persons from the United Kingdom (29.4 per cent) and New Zealand (21.1 per cent) were the two largest birthplace groups in Queensland, accounting for 50.5 per cent of the State's overseas-born population. Germany, the Philippines, the Netherlands and Italy were the next largest birthplace groups.

The number of settler arrivals in 2001-02 was 15,825 people. The proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom has decreased from 19.2 per cent in 1986-87 to 11.7 per cent in 2001-02. The proportion of settlers from Asia increased from 20.4 per cent in 1986-87 to a peak of 47.5 per cent in 1991-92, and then declined to 23.1 per cent in 2001-02. The New Zealand-born were again by far the biggest proportion of settlers in Queensland in 2001-02, having increased from 30.8 per cent in 1995-96 to 45.3 per cent in 1998-99, before falling to 35.8 per cent in 2001-02.

In 2001-02, most settler arrivals to Queensland came from New Zealand (5,669 persons), the United Kingdom (1,850 persons), South Africa (1,212 persons), Taiwan (695 persons) and the Philippines (492 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

There were more female settler arrivals (52.3 per cent) than male (47.7 per cent). There were significantly more females (160 persons) than males (29 persons) from Thailand, and also from the Philippines (367 females to 125 males) and Viet Nam (122 females to 42 males). There were more males (1,005 persons) from the United Kingdom than females (845 persons).

Settler Arrivals to Queensland by Migration Stream

The distribution of settler arrivals to Queensland by migration category has changed significantly over recent years.

Of the 15,825 arrivals in Queensland in 2001–02, the largest numbers were New Zealand citizens (45.0 per cent) and Skill Stream arrivals (30.4 per cent).

Family Stream settler arrivals represented 19.1 per cent of the State's migrant intake and Humanitarian Program migration 4.0 per cent.

Females were strongly represented in the Family stream (64.4 per cent) but comprised less than half of the entrants in the Skill Stream (48.5 per cent). Of the Humanitarian Program arrivals in 2001–02, 50.0 per cent were female.

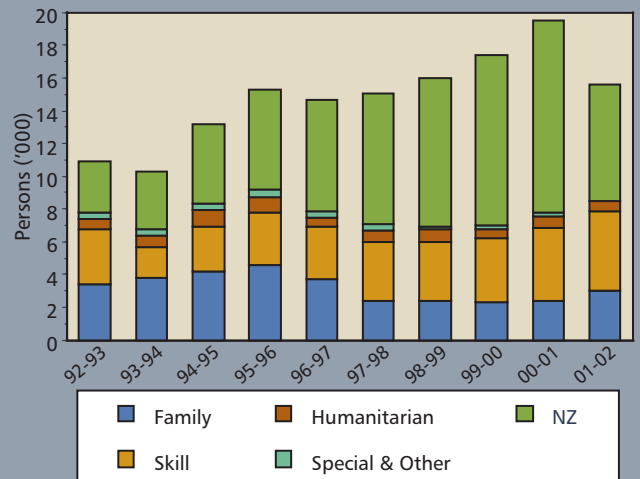
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, Queensland received 3,022 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settlers arriving in Queensland were born in the United Kingdom (17.3 per cent), the Philippines (12.0 per cent), Thailand (5.6 per cent), the PRC (5.0 per cent) and Viet Nam (4.8 per cent).

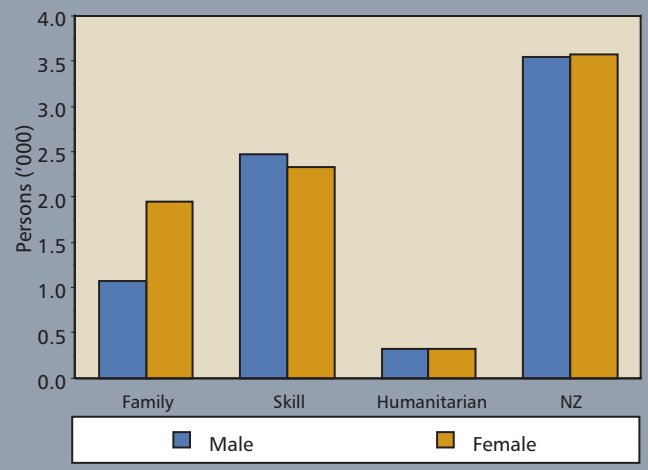
Over two-thirds of Family settlers who arrived in Queensland in 2001–02 entered under Spouse (560 persons) or Spouse Provisional (1,568 persons) visas. Fiances were the next largest category (544 persons) followed by Dependent Children (125 persons).

Fig. 8-33: Settler Arrivals by Stream, QLD



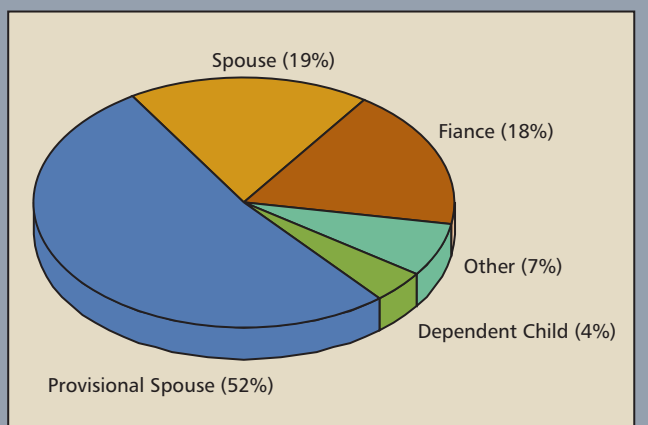
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-34: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, QLD, 2001–02



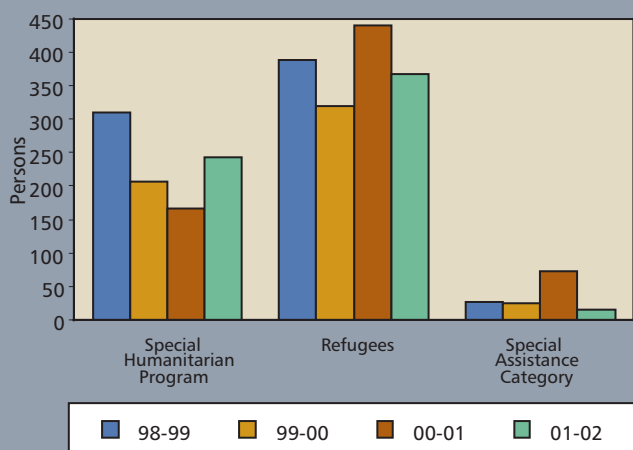
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-35: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, QLD 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-36: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, QLD



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, Queensland received 626 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 368 people (58.8 per cent) were accepted as Refugees, 16 people (2.6 per cent) under the Special Assistance Category and 242 people (38.7 per cent) under the Special Humanitarian Program.

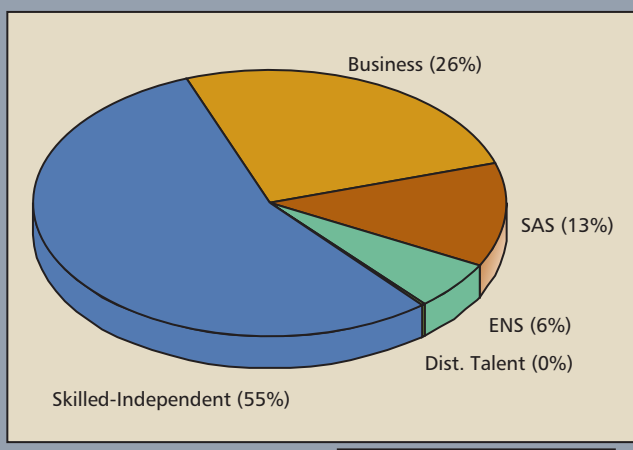
Of those settling in Queensland under the Humanitarian Program, 22.5 per cent were born in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 22.2 per cent in the Sudan and 9.7 per cent in Iraq.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Queensland received 4,803 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2001–02. Some 55.4 per cent of these arrivals (2,660 persons) entered under the Independent category. Queensland also received significant numbers of Skilled-Australian Sponsored arrivals (608 persons) and Business settler arrivals (1,238 persons). There were also 284 Employer Nomination Scheme and 13 Distinguished Talent entrants.

Six in 10 of all Skill Stream settler arrivals to Queensland were born in five countries: South Africa (19.8 per cent), the United Kingdom (18.0 per cent), Taiwan (11.2 per cent), Zimbabwe (7.1 per cent) and India (5.3 per cent).

Fig. 8-37: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, QLD, 2001–02



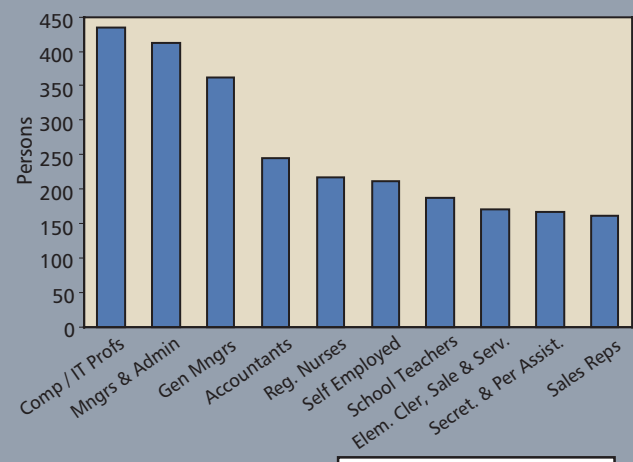
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Queensland were computer professionals (435 persons), managers and administrators (412 persons), general managers (362 persons), accountants (245 persons) and registered nurses (217 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2001–02 were computer professionals (4,661 persons), accountants (2,231 persons), general managers (1,812 persons), managers and administrators (1,599) and registered nurses (1,016).

Fig. 8-38: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, QLD 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Labour Market Profile

Of the total number of settler arrivals in Queensland in 2001–02, 44.8 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, students or performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (68.9 per cent). A further 18.5 per cent were semi-skilled, 7.0 per cent unskilled and 5.7 per cent were not in employment before they migrated.

Persons born overseas make up 18.6 per cent of the Queensland labour force, which is well below the Australian proportion of 24.6 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2002, migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 10.9 per cent of the State's employed persons and 9.5 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 7.6 per cent of the State's employed and 11.1 per cent of the unemployed.

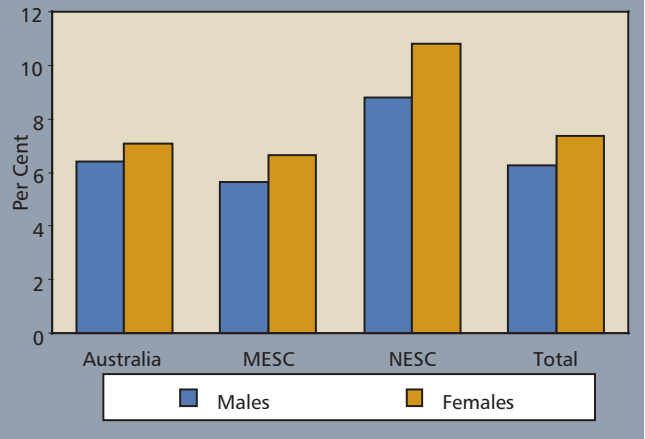
Queensland had an unemployment rate of 6.9 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.0 per cent. Australia-born persons in Queensland had an unemployment rate of 6.7 per cent, NESC-born 9.7 per cent and MESC-born 6.1 per cent.

Unemployment rates in Queensland were higher for females than for males (7.3 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively) and this was the case for all birthplace groups.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

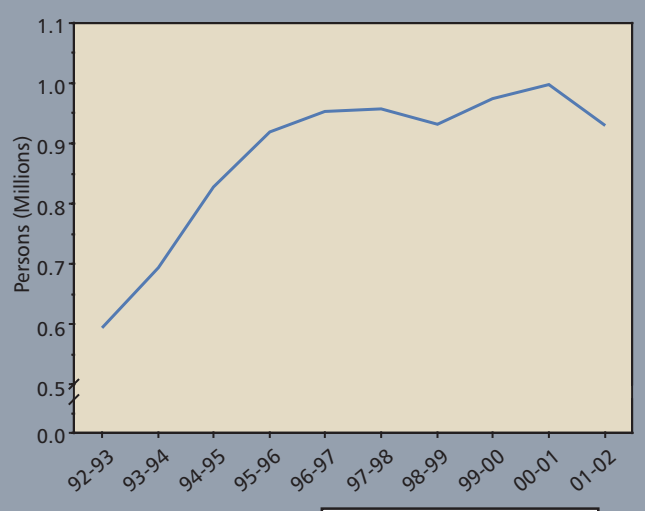
In 2001–02, Queensland attracted 930,429 visitors or 27.9 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. This was a decrease of 4.4 per cent over the number of visitors in 1999–2000. Queensland is the second most preferred destination of overseas visitors to Australia after New South Wales.

Fig. 8-39: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, QLD August 2002



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, unpublished Statistics

Fig. 8-40: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, QLD



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA