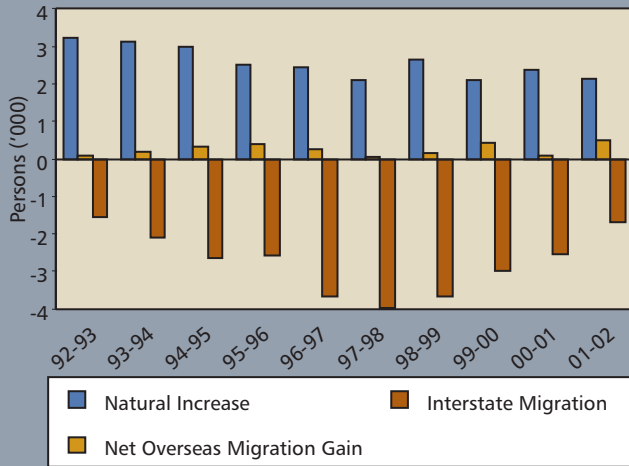


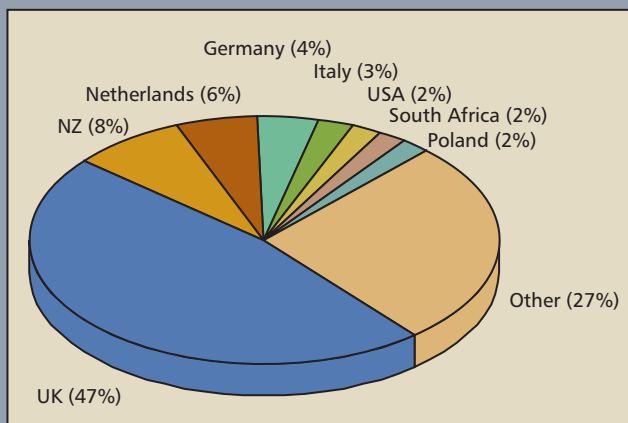
# Tasmania

**Fig. 8-63: Components of Populations Change, Tas**



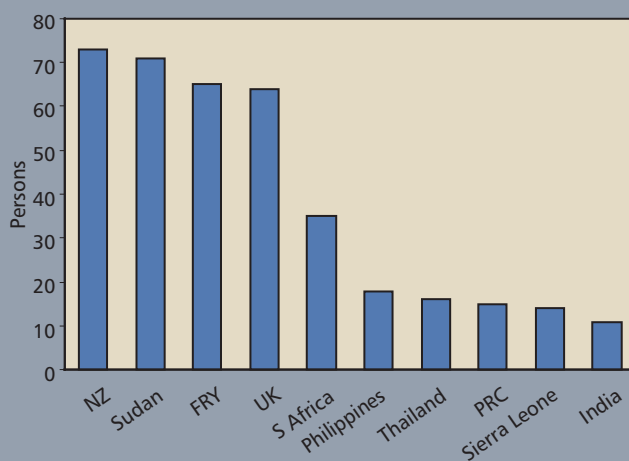
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**Fig. 8-64: Overseas-born Populations by Major Countries of Birth, Tas 2001 Census**



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

**Fig. 8-65: Top Ten Source Countries, Tas 2001-02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Population Size and Change

At the 2001 Census, approximately 2.5 per cent of Australia's population and 1.1 per cent of the overseas-born lived in Tasmania. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.1 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 10.5 per cent of the population of Tasmania.

In 2001-02, the population of Tasmania increased by 930 people, giving Tasmania a 0.20 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. Tasmania gained 2,139 people through natural increase and 482 people through net overseas migration gain. There was an estimated loss of 1,691 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. Population growth has been positive in the last two years.

The majority of Tasmanian residents departing interstate moved to Victoria (32.7 per cent of all departures in 2001-02), Queensland (26.6 per cent) and New South Wales (18.5 per cent). In 2001-02, 27.2 per cent of interstate arrivals to Tasmania came from Victoria, 23.9 per cent from New South Wales and 23.9 per cent from Queensland.

## Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, those born in the United Kingdom accounted for nearly half (47.2 per cent) of the overseas-born population of the State. New Zealand, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy were the next largest birthplace groups.

Settler arrivals to Tasmania in 2001-02 totalled 589. 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 2001-02 was 10.9 per cent.

In 2001-02, the top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to Tasmania were New Zealand (73 persons), Sudan (71 persons), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (65 persons), the United Kingdom (64 persons) and South Africa (35 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 more female settler arrivals (51.4 per cent) than male. The distribution of males and females across major source countries was relatively even, except for the Philippines (3 males to 15 females) and Thailand (4 males to 12 females).

## Settler Arrivals in Tasmania by Migration Stream

The number of settler arrivals in Tasmania in each migration stream has changed in recent years, with more Skill Stream settlers and also slightly more Family Stream settlers.

Of the 589 arrivals in Tasmania in 2001–02, Humanitarian Program arrivals was the largest stream, accounting for 33.4 per cent of the total.

Family Stream settlers represented 26.3 per cent of the State's settler arrivals intake, while the Skill Stream comprised 23.9 per cent of arrivals and New Zealand citizens was 14.8 per cent.

Slightly more than half of the settler arrivals to Tasmania were female (51.4 per cent), which is marginally lower than the Australian proportion (51.6 per cent).

Females represented 56.8 per cent of the Family stream, 48.9 per cent of the Skill stream and 50.3 per cent of Humanitarian Program arrivals.

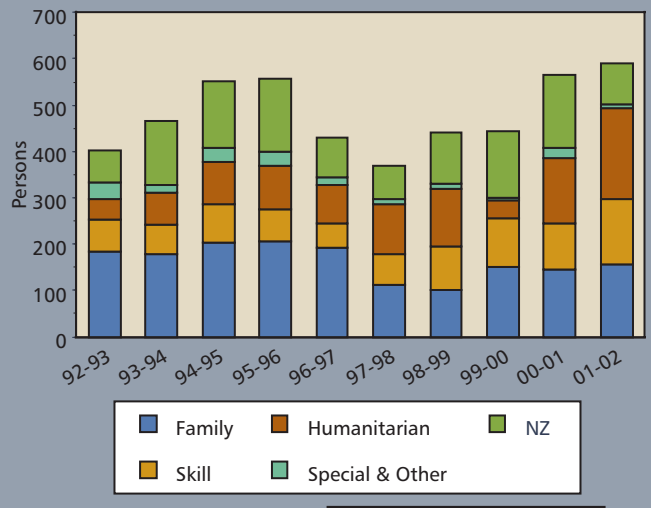
## Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, Tasmania received 155 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania were born in the United Kingdom (21.9 per cent), the Philippines (11.6 per cent), Thailand (7.7 per cent) and the USA (6.5 per cent).

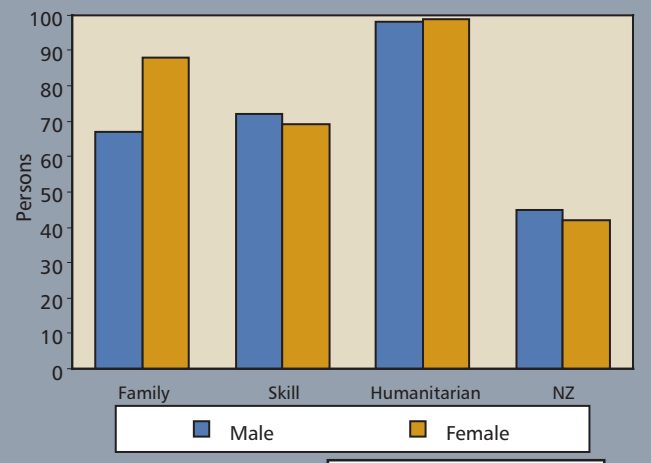
Nearly two thirds of Family settler arrivals to Tasmania in 2001–02 entered under either Spouse (19 persons) or Provisional Spouse (80 persons) visas. A further 20.0 per cent (31 persons) entered as Fiances.

Fig. 8-66: Settler Arrivals by Stream, Tas



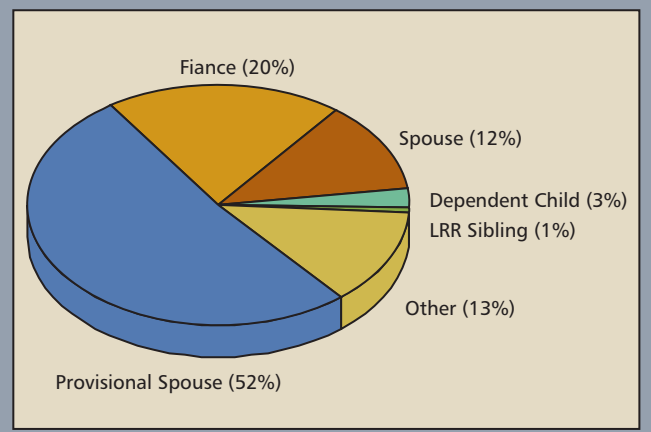
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-67: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, Tas, 2001–02



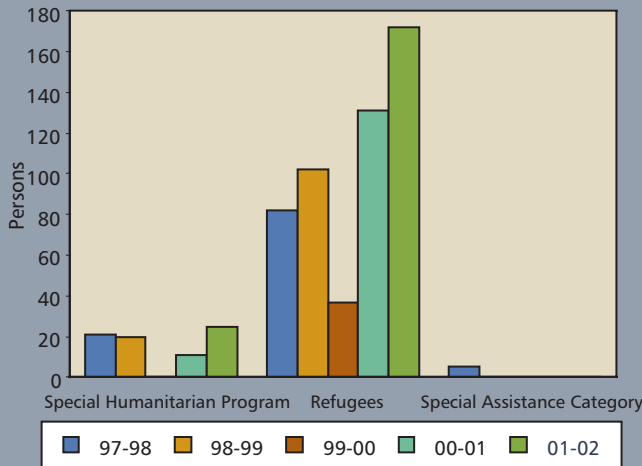
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-68: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-69: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

### Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, Tasmania received 197 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 172 people (87.3 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 25 people (12.7 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

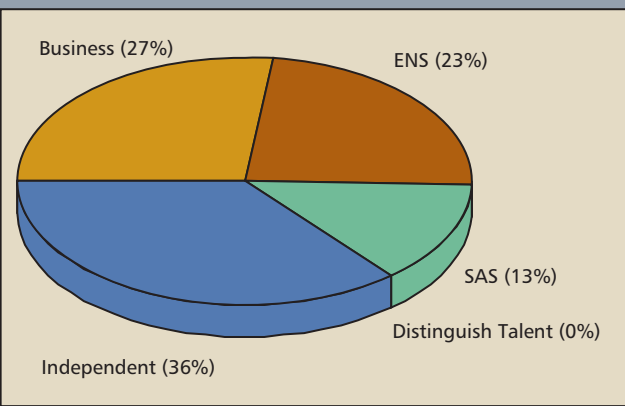
Of those settling in Tasmania under the Humanitarian Program, 36.0 per cent were born in the Sudan and 31.5 per cent in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

### Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Tasmania received 141 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2001–02. Of these arrivals, 33 people entered as Employer Nomination Scheme entrants, 19 people as Skilled-Australian Sponsored entrants, 51 people as Independent and 38 people as Business.

Of the 141 entrants, 33 people were born in South Africa, 21 in the United Kingdom and 13 people in Indonesia.

**Fig. 8-70: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2001–02**



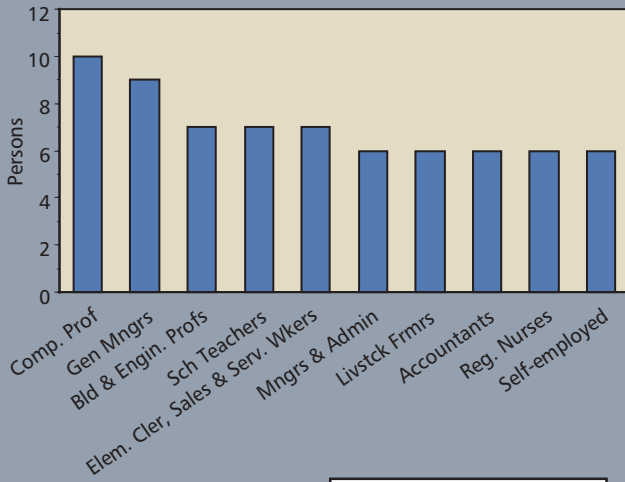
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

### Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals to Tasmania were computer professionals (10), general managers (9), and building and engineering professionals, school teachers and elementary clerical, sales and service workers (all 7 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. 8-71: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, Tas 2001–02**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania in 2001–02, 47.9 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 (56.9 per cent). A further 9.2 per cent were semi-skilled, 5.7 per cent unskilled and 28.3 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 10.2 per cent of the Tasmanian 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 6.3 per cent of the State's employed persons and 2.7 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 4.0 per cent of the State's employed and 5.7 per cent of the unemployed.

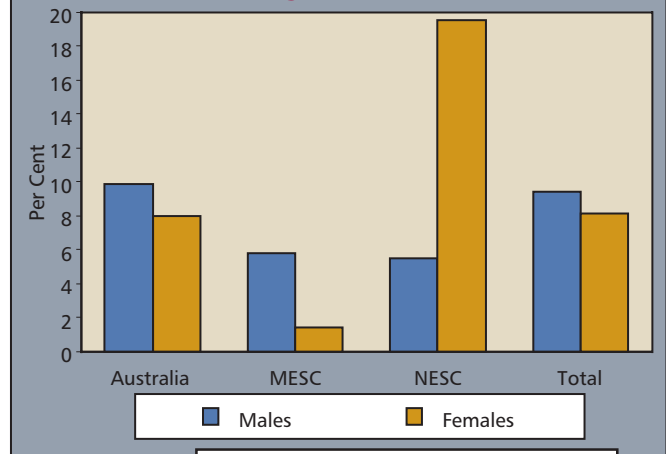
Tasmania had an unemployment rate of 8.8 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.0 per cent. Australian-born persons had an unemployment rate of 9.0 per cent, NESC-born 12.1 per cent and MESC-born 3.9 per cent.

Unemployment rates in Tasmania were higher for men than women (9.4 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively). This was the case for all birthplace groups, except for NESC-born where the unemployment rate was 5.5 per cent for men and 19.5 per cent for women.

## Overseas Visaed Visitors

In 2001–02, Tasmania attracted 23,513 visitors or 0.7 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. This was a huge increase of 46.1 per cent on 1999–2000.

**Fig. 8-72: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, Tas August 2002**



**Fig. 8-73: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, Tas**

