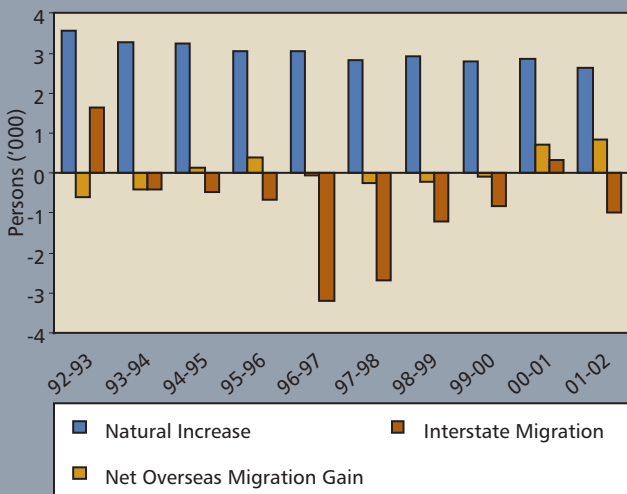


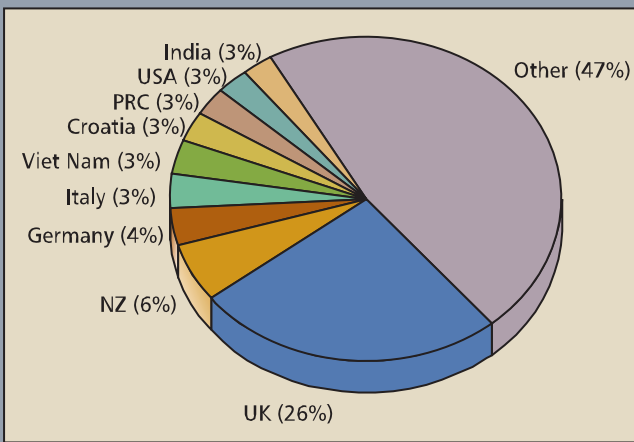
Australian Capital Territory

Fig. 8-85: Components of Population Change, ACT



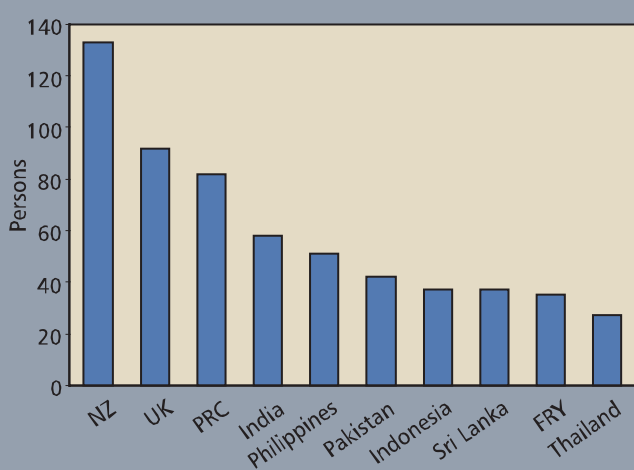
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Fig. 8-86: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, ACT 2001 Census



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Fig. 8-87: Top Ten Source Countries, ACT 2001-02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Population Size and Change

At the 2001 Census, around 1.7 per cent of Australia's population and 1.6 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in the ACT. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.1 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 22.6 per cent of the population of the ACT.

In 2001-02, the population of the ACT increased by 2,502 people, giving the ACT a 0.78 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,643 people through natural increase, 837 persons through net overseas migration and a loss of 978 people through net interstate migration.

ACT residents departing interstate moved largely to New South Wales (57.4 per cent of departures in 2001-02) and Queensland (18.4 per cent). Interstate arrivals to the ACT came predominantly from New South Wales (57.8 per cent of arrivals in 2001-02), and to a lesser extent Queensland (15.2 per cent) and Victoria (12.4 per cent).

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, persons from the United Kingdom accounted for 25.6 per cent of the ACT's overseas-born population. New Zealand, Germany, Italy, Viet Nam and the PRC were the next largest birthplace groups.

There were 1,075 settler arrivals to the ACT in 2001-02. 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 8.6 per cent in 2001-02.

In 2001-02, the top five countries of birth of settlers arriving in the ACT were New Zealand (133 persons), the United Kingdom (92 persons), the PRC (82 persons), India (58 persons) and the Philippines (51). By comparison, the top source countries for Australia were New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

There were more female settler arrivals (52.1 per cent) than male. The distribution of females and males across source countries was relatively even, except for Viet Nam (5 males and 20 females), Thailand (9 males and 18 females) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (12 males and 23 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. Over the past decade, Family Stream settlers have decreased while Skill Stream and New Zealand citizens have increased.

Of the 1,075 arrivals in the ACT in 2001–02, Skill Stream settlers were the largest stream, accounting for 41.4 per cent. Family Stream settler arrivals represented 28.6 per cent of the Territory's settler intake, New Zealand citizens 17.6 per cent and Humanitarian Program arrivals 11.1 per cent.

Females represented over half of Family settler arrivals (62.5 per cent) and 51.3 per cent of New Zealand entrants. However, females only comprised 45.8 per cent of Skill Stream entrants and 47.9 per cent of Humanitarian

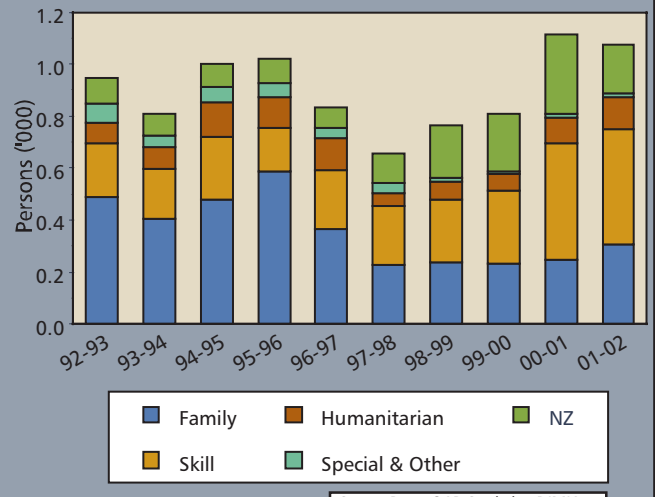
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the ACT received 307 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the ACT were born in the PRC (11.7 per cent) and the United Kingdom (9.8 per cent).

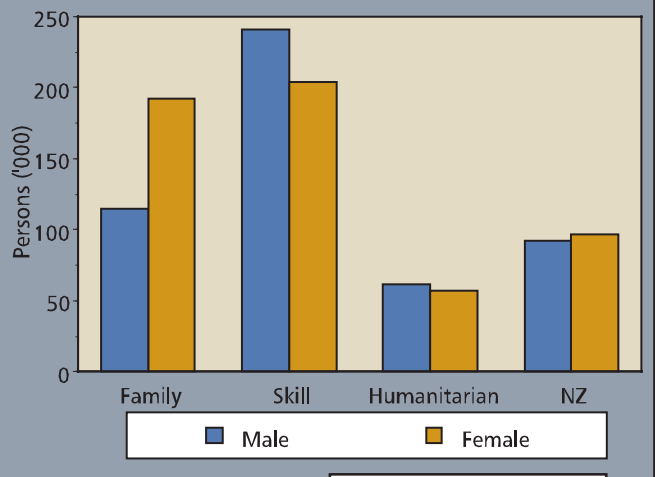
Over 60 per cent of Family settler arrivals to the ACT in 2001–02 entered either as Spouse (39 persons) or Spouse Provisional (152 persons). Fiances accounted for a further 19.2 per cent of Family settler arrivals (59 persons).

Fig. 8-88: Settler Arrivals by Stream, ACT



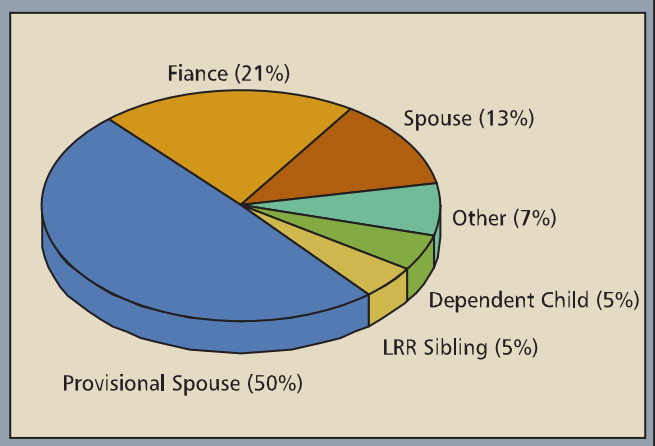
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-89: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, ACT, 2001–02



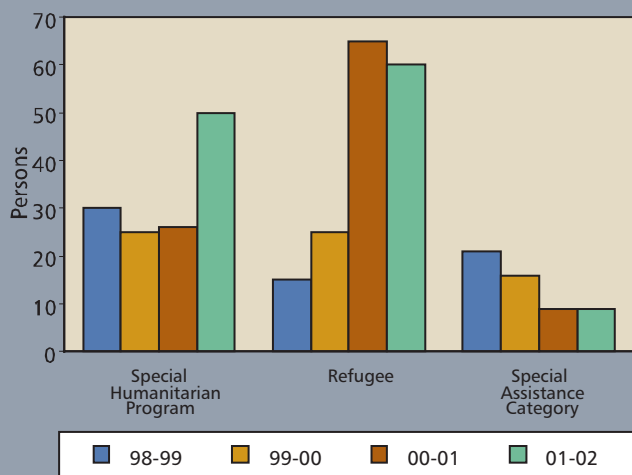
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-90: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-91: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the ACT received 119 Humanitarian settler arrivals. Of these, 9 people (7.6 per cent) were accepted under the Special Assistance Category, 50 people (42.0 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program and 60 people (50.4 per cent) as Refugees.

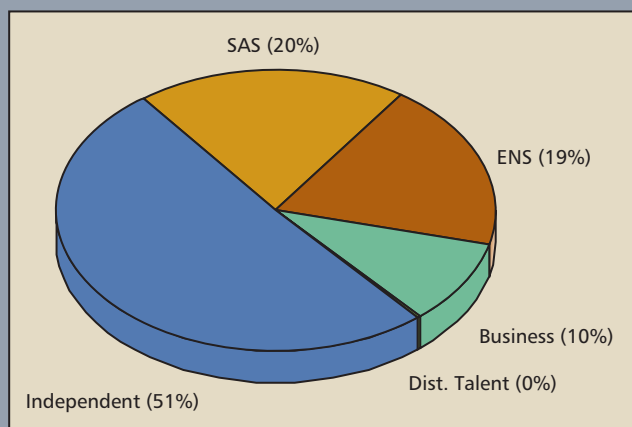
Of those settling in the ACT under the Humanitarian Program, 16.0 per cent were born in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 14.3 per cent in the Sudan and 13.4 per cent in Afghanistan.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

The ACT received 445 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2001–02. The largest number of these settlers (226 persons) entered under the Independent category. Skilled-Australian Sponsored category entrants accounted for a further 89 arrivals, Employer Nomination Scheme for 86 people, Business settler arrivals for 43 people and there was one Distinguished Talents settler arrival.

A large proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the ACT were born in the United Kingdom, (10.6 per cent), India (8.8 per cent), the PRC (8.5 per cent) and Pakistan (8.1 per cent).

Fig. 8-92: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT 2001–02



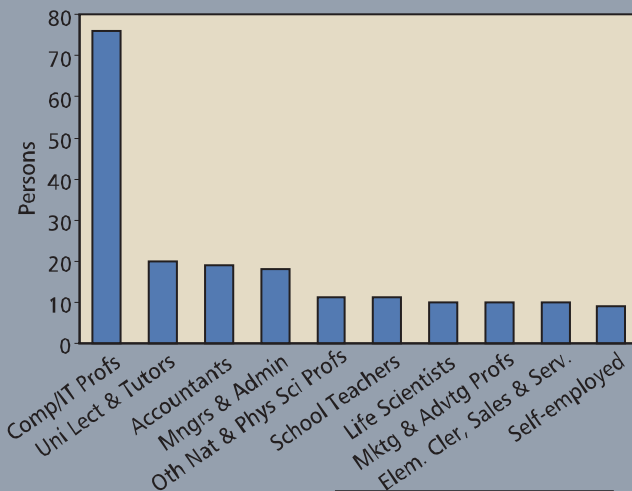
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for the ACT were computer professionals (76 persons), university lecturers and tutors (20 persons), accountants (19 persons), managers and administrators (18 persons) and other natural and physical sciences workers, and school teachers (both 11 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. 8-93: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, ACT 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals who arrived in the ACT in 2001–02, 43.9 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 (77.3 per cent). A further 9.8 per cent were semi-skilled, 5.0 per cent unskilled and 7.9 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 22.9 per cent of the Territory's labour force, which is below the Australian proportion of 24.6 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

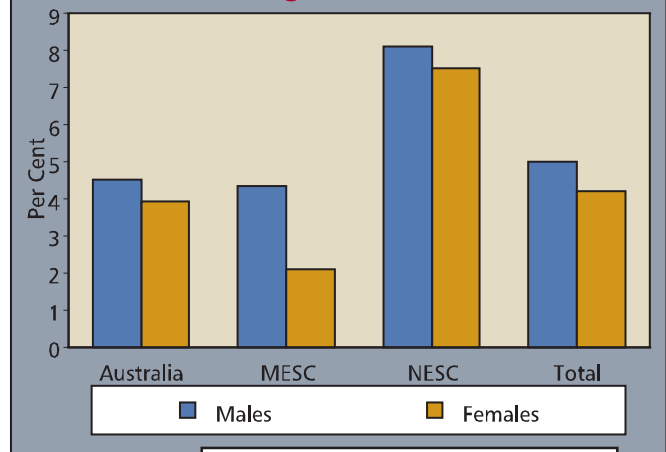
In August 2002, migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 9.6 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and 6.7 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 13.0 per cent of the Territory's employed and 22.8 per cent of the unemployed.

The ACT had an unemployment rate of 4.6 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.0 per cent. Unemployment rates in the Territory were higher for men than women (5.0 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively) and this was the case for all birthplace groups.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

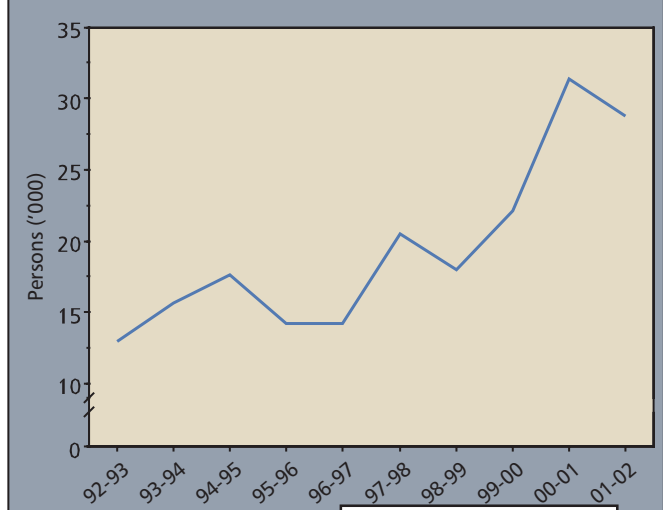
In 2001–02, the Australian Capital Territory attracted 28,757 visitors or 0.9 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The total number of overseas visitor arrivals to the ACT in 2001–02 increased by 30.3 per cent from 1999–2000.

Fig. 8-94: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, ACT August 2002



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, unpublished statistics

Fig. 8-95: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, ACT



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA