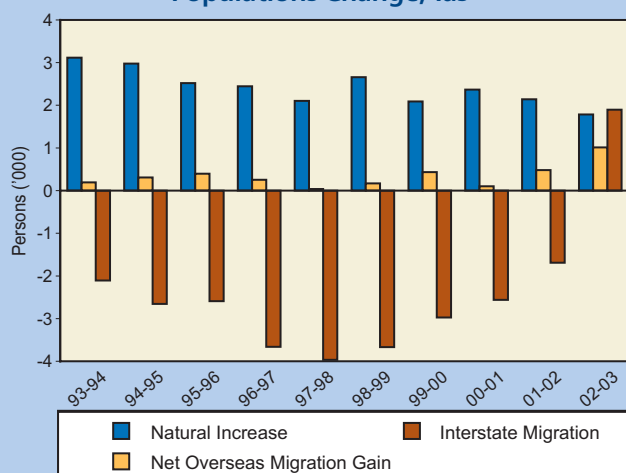


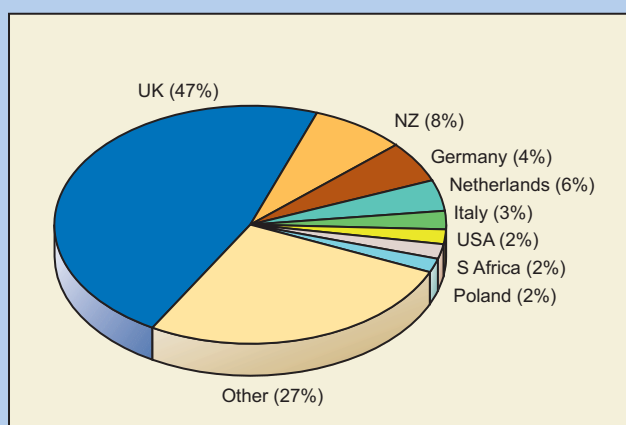
# Tasmania

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



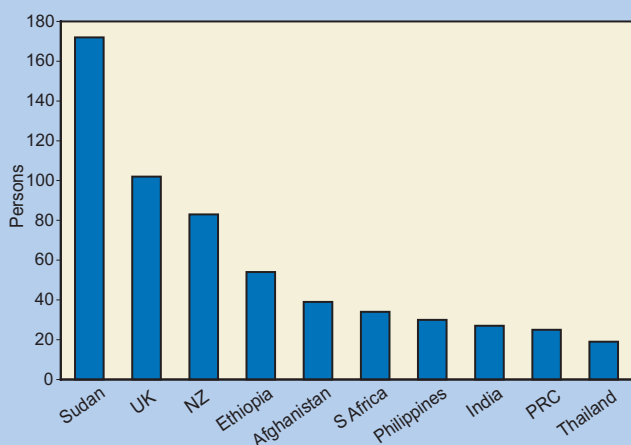
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**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 2003-04**



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 2002-03, the population of Tasmania increased by 4,693 people, giving Tasmania a 0.99 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. Tasmania gained 1,784 people through natural increase and 1,014 people through net overseas migration gain. There was an estimated gain of 1,895 people through net interstate migration, the first increase for over a decade.

Population growth in Tasmania had declined steadily from 6,900 people in 1989-90 to negative in 1996-97. This was due mainly to increasing losses through interstate migration, which had fallen from a net gain of 1,430 people in 1989-90. Tasmania has had positive population growth in each of the last three years.

The majority of Tasmanian residents departing interstate moved to Victoria (30.7 per cent of all departures in 2002-03), Queensland (28.8 per cent) and New South Wales (18.5 per cent). In 2002-03, 27.3 per cent of interstate arrivals to Tasmania came from Victoria, 26.4 per cent from New South Wales and 23.2 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 2003-04 totalled 884. 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 2003-04 was 11.5 per cent, a decrease from 2002-03 (13.3 per cent).

In 2003-04, the top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to Tasmania were the Sudan (172 persons), the United Kingdom (102 persons), New Zealand (83 persons), Ethiopia (54 persons) and Afghanistan (39 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia as a whole: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and South Africa.

There were more female settler arrivals (54.2 per cent) than male. The distribution of males and females across major source countries was relatively even, except for the Philippines (3 males to 27 females) and Thailand (4 males to 15 females).

### Settler Arrivals in Tasmania by Migration Stream

Of the 884 arrivals in Tasmania in 2003-04, Humanitarian Program arrivals was the largest stream, accounting for 39.7 per cent of the total.

Family Stream settlers represented 24.9 per cent of the State's settler arrivals intake, while the Skill Stream comprised 21.4 per cent of arrivals and New Zealand citizens was 12.3 per cent.

Slightly more than half of the settler arrivals to Tasmania were female (54.2 per cent), which is marginally higher than the Australian proportion (51.8 per cent).

Females represented 61.8 per cent of the Family Stream, 48.7 per cent of the Skill Stream and 52.7 per cent of Humanitarian Program arrivals.

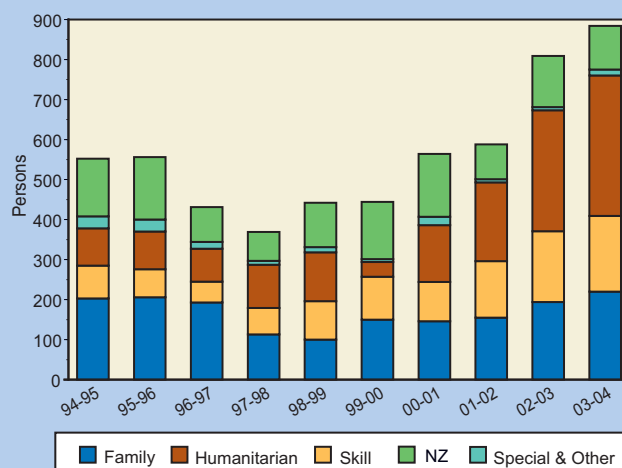
### Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, Tasmania received 220 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania were born in the United Kingdom (18.6 per cent), the Philippines (11.8 per cent) and Thailand (7.7 per cent).

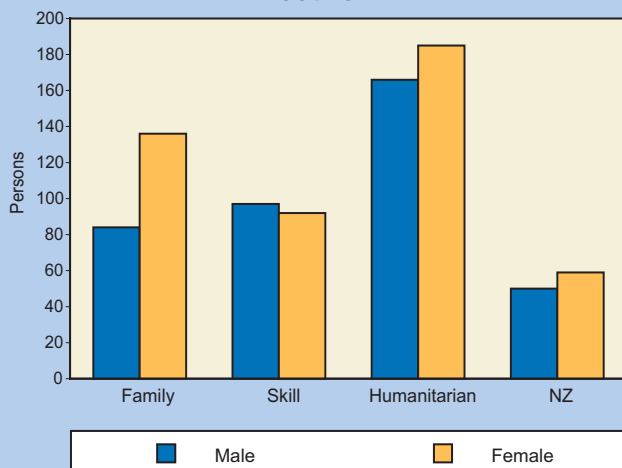
Over half of Family settler arrivals to Tasmania in 2003-04 entered under either Spouse (32 persons) or Provisional Spouse (112 persons) visas. A further 19.1 per cent (42 persons) entered as Fiances.

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



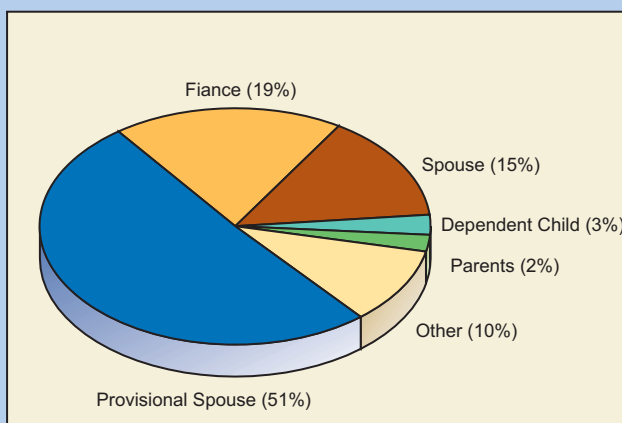
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-67: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, Tas, 2003-04



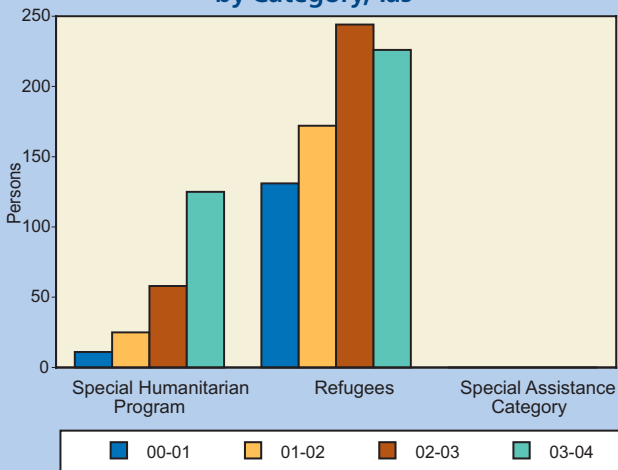
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-68: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2003-04



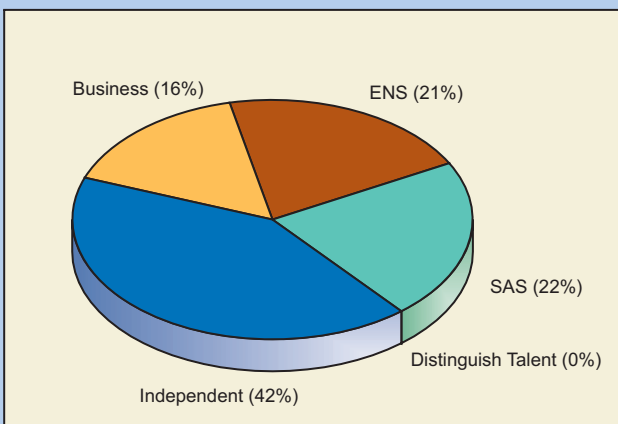
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



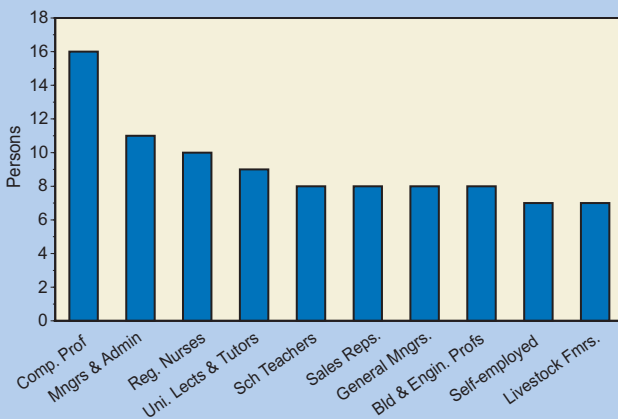
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-70: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2003-04**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-71: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, Tas 2003-04**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

### Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, Tasmania received 351 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 226 people (64.4 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 125 people (35.6 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in Tasmania under the Humanitarian Program, 48.7 per cent were born in the Sudan, 13.7 per cent in Ethiopia and 11 per cent in Afghanistan.

### Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Tasmania received 189 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2003-04. Of these arrivals, 39 people entered as ENS entrants, 41 people as Skilled-Australian Sponsored entrants, 79 people as Independent and 30 people as Business.

Of the 189 entrants, 47 people were born in the United Kingdom and 27 in South Africa

### Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals to Tasmania were computer professionals (16 persons), managers and administrators (11 persons), registered nurses (10 persons), university lecturers and tutors (9 persons) and school teachers (8 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2003-04 were computer professionals (5,105 persons), accountants (1,867 persons), managers and administrators (1,840 persons), electrical and electronics engineers (1,679) and registered nurses (1,582).

## Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals in Tasmania in 2003-04, 48.0 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, dependent children, students or performed home duties.

Persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (59.9 per cent). A further 12.9 per cent were semi-skilled, 6.2 per cent unskilled and 21.1 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 11.4 per cent of the Tasmanian labour force, which is well below the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

## Unemployment Rates

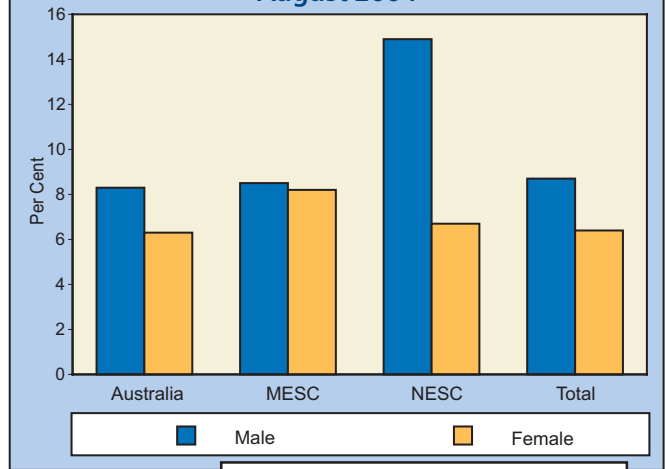
In August 2004, migrants from MESC accounted for 7.3 per cent of the State's employed persons and 7.9 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from NESC accounted for 4.1 per cent of the State's employed and 4.0 per cent of the unemployed.

Tasmania had an unemployment rate of 6.7 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 5.4 per cent. Australian-born persons had an unemployment rate of 6.6 per cent, NESC-born 6.8 per cent and MESC-born 7.2 per cent.

## Overseas Visaed Visitors

In 2003-04, Tasmania attracted 25,383 visitors or 0.7 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. This was the largest increase recorded by any State or Territory, 15.4 per cent higher than in the previous year.

**Fig. 8-72: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, Tas August 2004**



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

