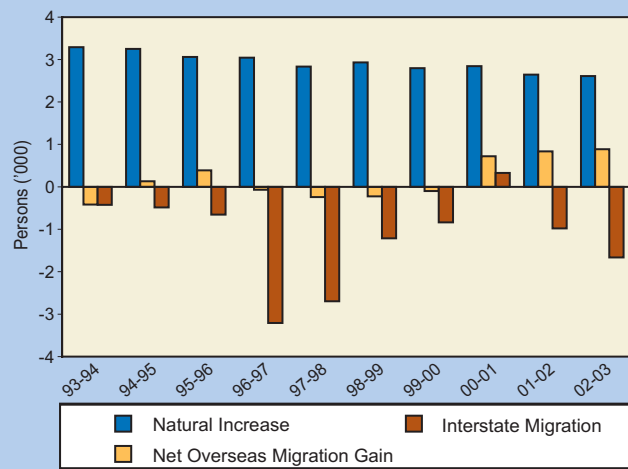


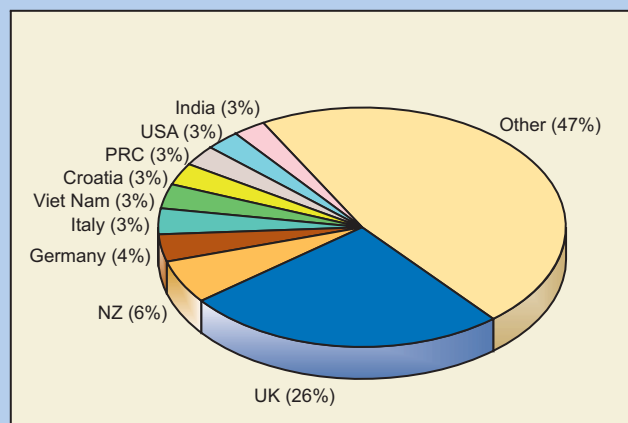
Australian Capital Territory

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



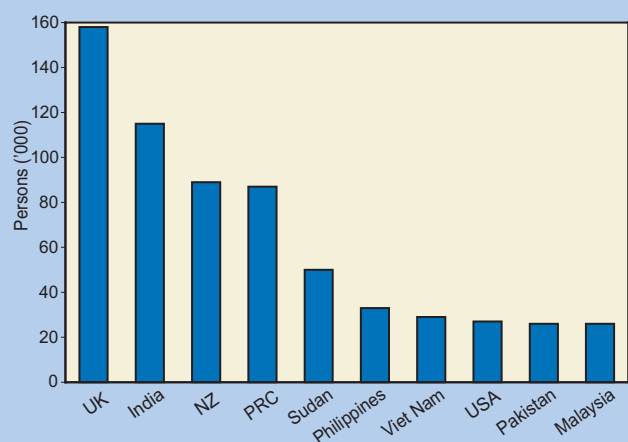
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

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 2003-04



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 2002-03, the population of the ACT increased by 1,851 people, giving the ACT a 0.58 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,610 people through natural increase, 885 persons through net overseas migration and a loss of 1,644 people through net interstate migration.

ACT residents departing interstate moved largely to New South Wales (55.0 per cent of departures in 2002-03) and Queensland (19.8 per cent). Interstate arrivals to the ACT came predominantly from New South Wales (58.0 per cent of arrivals in 2002-03), and to a lesser extent Queensland (14.8 per cent) and Victoria (12.3 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 1,050 settler arrivals to the ACT in 2003-04. 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 15.0 per cent in 2003-04.

In 2003-04, the top five countries of birth of settlers arriving in the ACT were the United Kingdom (158 persons), India (115 persons), New Zealand (89 persons), the PRC (87 persons) and the Sudan (50 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 (51.5 per cent) than male. The distribution of females and males across source countries was relatively even, except for Thailand (3 males and 17 females), Viet Nam (5 males and 24 females) and the PRC (30 males and 57 females).

Settler Arrivals to the Australian Capital Territory by Migration Stream

The numbers of settler arrivals in the ACT in each migration stream has changed in recent years. Over the past decade, Family Stream settlers have decreased while Skill Stream settlers have increased.

Of the 1,050 arrivals in the ACT in 2003–04, Skill Stream settler arrivals were the largest stream, accounting for 41.0 per cent. Family Stream settler arrivals represented 36.0 per cent of the Territory's settler intake, New Zealand citizens 11.8 per cent and Humanitarian Program arrivals 9.9 per cent.

Females represented over half of Family settler arrivals (60.8 per cent). However, females only comprised 47.0 per cent of Skill Stream entrants, 39.4 per cent of Humanitarian and 45.9 per cent of New Zealand citizens.

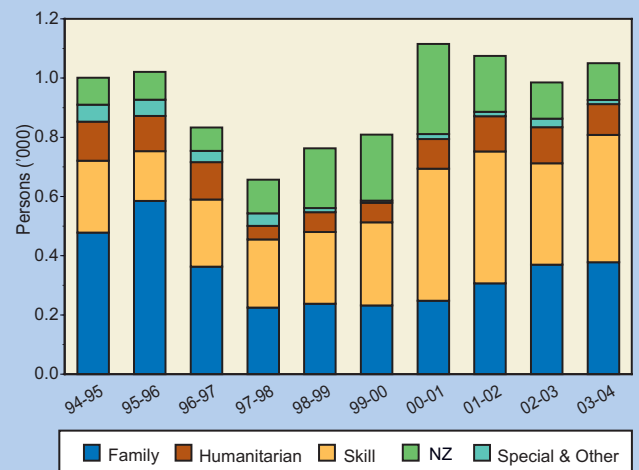
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the ACT received 378 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the ACT were born in the United Kingdom (14.0 per cent) and the PRC (9.5 per cent).

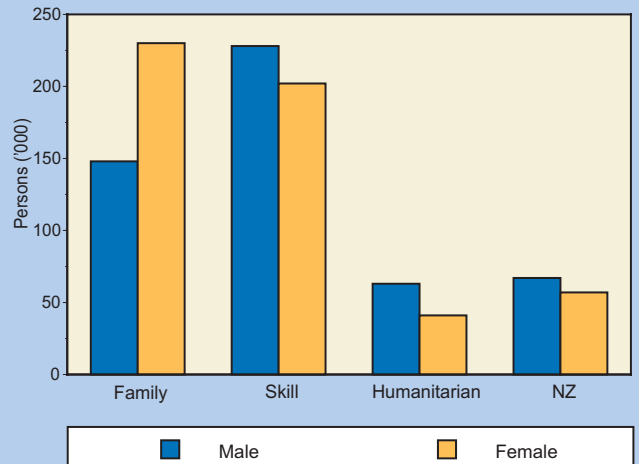
Over 60 per cent of Family settler arrivals to the ACT in 2003–04 entered either as Spouse (47 persons) or Spouse Provisional (181 persons). Fiances accounted for a further 18.5 per cent of Family settler arrivals (70 persons).

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



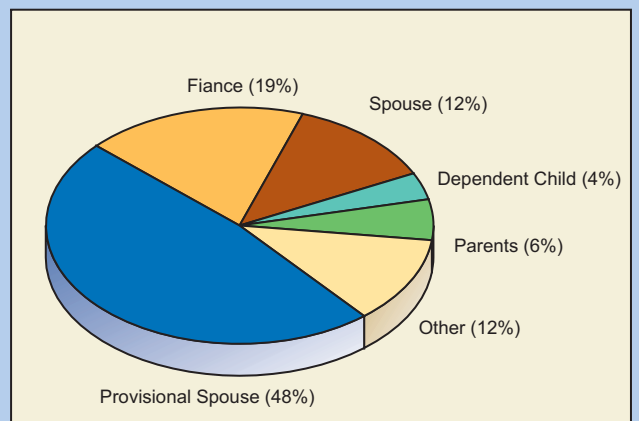
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-89: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, ACT 2003–04



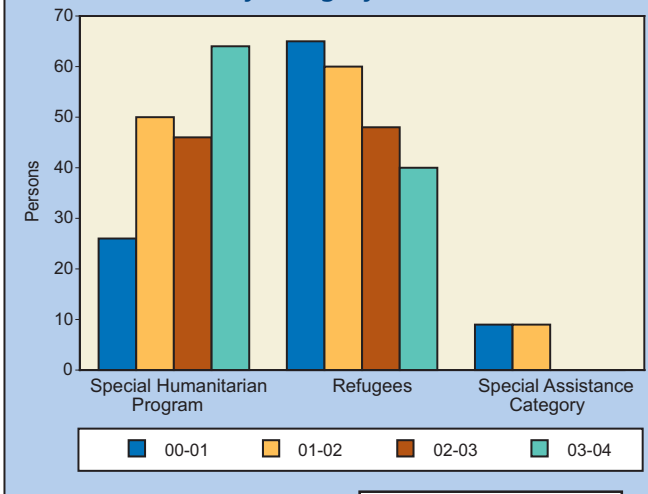
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-90: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT 2003–04



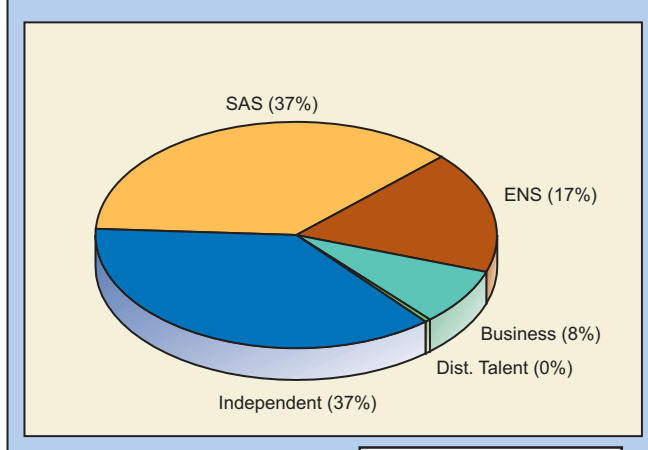
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



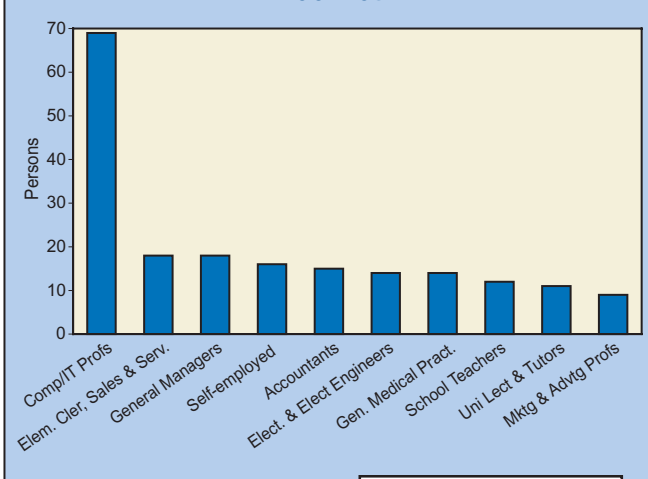
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-92: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, ACT 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-93: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, ACT 2002-03



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the ACT received 104 Humanitarian settler arrivals. Of these, 64 people (61.5 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program and 40 people (38.5 per cent) as Refugees.

Of those settling in the ACT under the Humanitarian Program, 48.1 per cent were born in the Sudan and 15.4 per cent in Afghanistan.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

The ACT received 430 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2003-04. The largest number of these settlers (159 persons) entered under the Independent category. Skilled-Australian Sponsored category entrants accounted for a further 159 arrivals, ENS for 75 people, Business settler arrivals for 35 people and there was two Distinguished Talents settler arrival.

A large proportion of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the ACT were born in the United Kingdom (22.6 per cent), India (21.2 per cent), the PRC (11.2 per cent) and Malaysia (5.1 per cent).

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for the ACT were computer professionals (69 persons), elementary clerical, sales and services workers (18 persons), general managers (18 persons), self-employed (16 persons) and accountants (15 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 who arrived in the ACT in 2003–04, 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 (78.9 per cent). A further 9.5 per cent were semi-skilled, 5.0 per cent unskilled and 6.6 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 23.1 per cent of the Territory's labour force, which is just below the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2004, migrants from MESC accounted for 10.2 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and 6.7 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from NESC accounted for 12.9 per cent of the Territory's employed and 18.7 per cent of the unemployed.

The ACT had an unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 5.4 per cent. Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 4.0 per cent, NESC migrants 5.8 per cent and MESC migrants 2.6 per cent.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 2003–04, the Australian Capital Territory attracted 28,597 visitors or 0.8 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State/Territory of stay. The total number of overseas visitor arrivals to the ACT in 2003-04 increased by 11.5 per cent from 2002-03.

Fig. 8-94: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, ACT August 2004

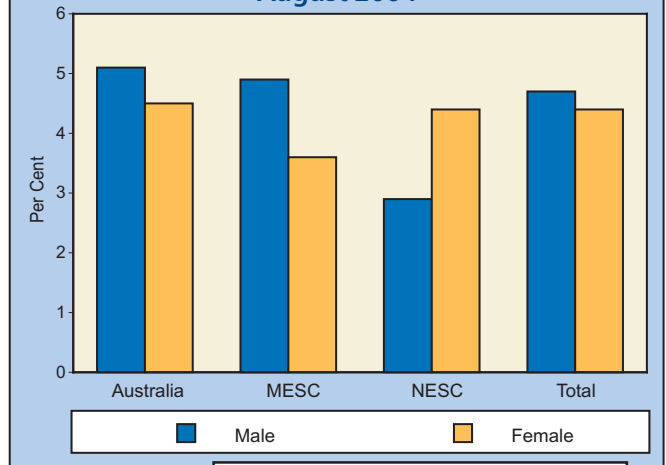


Fig. 8-95: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, ACT

