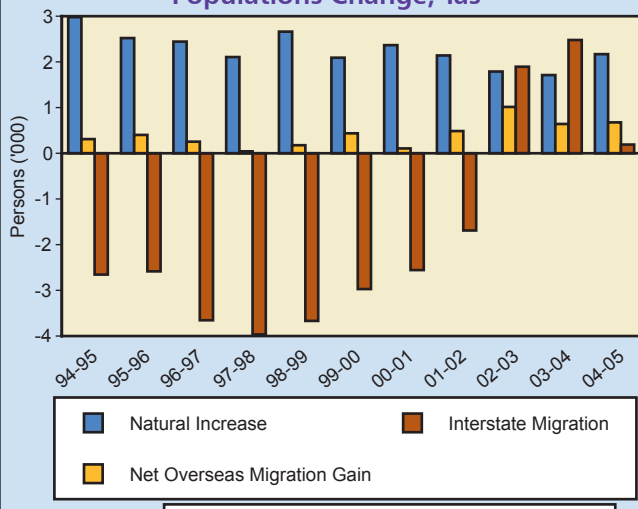


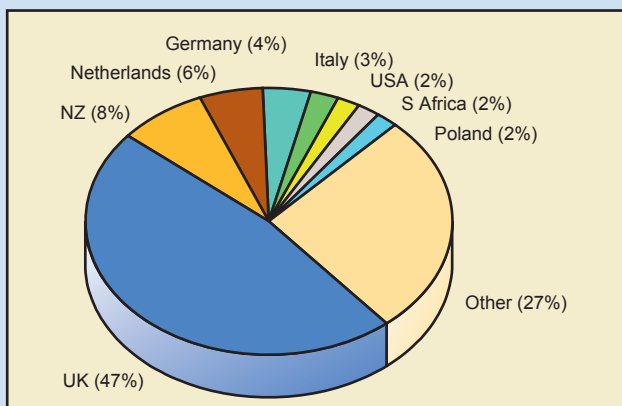
Tasmania

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



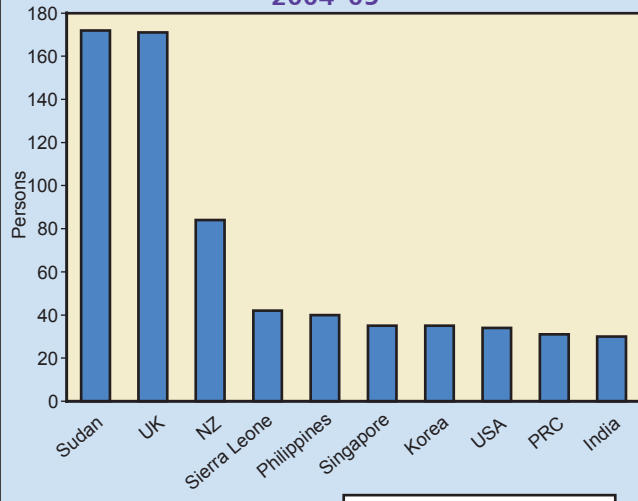
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

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 2004-05



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 2004-05, the population of Tasmania increased by 3,027 people, giving Tasmania a 0.63 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. Tasmania gained 2,169 people through natural increase and 671 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of only 187 people through net interstate migration, a fall from the previous year (2,475).

Population growth in Tasmania had declined steadily from 6,900 people in 1989-90 to become 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 five years.

The majority of Tasmanian residents departing interstate moved to Victoria (29.4 per cent of all departures in 2004-05), Queensland (28.6 per cent) and New South Wales (19.6 per cent). In 2004-05, 26.0 per cent of interstate arrivals to Tasmania came from Queensland and 25.7 per cent each from New South Wales and Victoria.

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 2004-05 totalled 944. 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 2004-05 was 18.1 per cent, an increase from 2003-04 (11.5 per cent).

In 2004-05, the top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to Tasmania were the Sudan (172 persons), the United Kingdom (171 persons), New Zealand (84 persons), Sierra Leone (42 persons) and Philippines (40 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and Sudan.

There were more female settler arrivals (51.9 per cent) than male. The distribution of males and females across major source countries was relatively even, except for the Philippines (12 males to 28 females).

Settler Arrivals in Tasmania by Migration Stream

Of the 944 arrivals in Tasmania in 2004–05, Skill Stream arrivals were the largest stream, accounting for 33.2 per cent of the total.

Family Stream settlers represented 22.2 per cent of the State's settler arrivals intake, while the Humanitarian Program comprised 31.8 per cent of arrivals and New Zealand citizens were 11.7 per cent.

Slightly more than half of the settler arrivals to Tasmania were female (51.9 per cent) marginally higher than the Australian average (51.8 per cent).

Females represented 59.5 per cent of the Family stream, 49.2 per cent of the Skill stream and 49.0 per cent of Humanitarian Program arrivals.

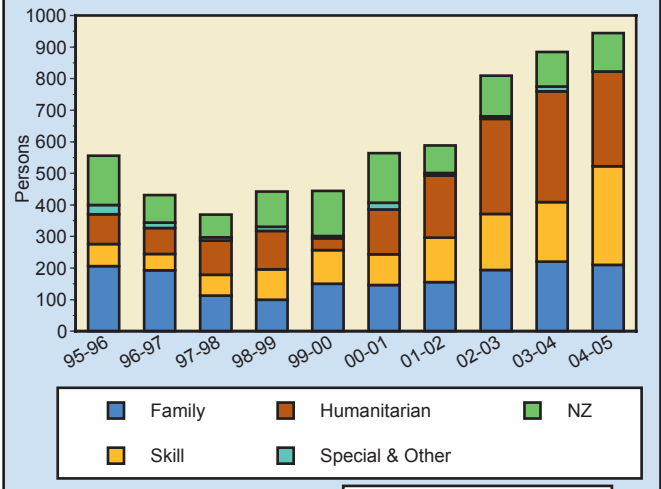
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2004–05, Tasmania received 210 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania were born in the United Kingdom (25.7 per cent), the Philippines (11.4 per cent) and the USA (7.1 per cent).

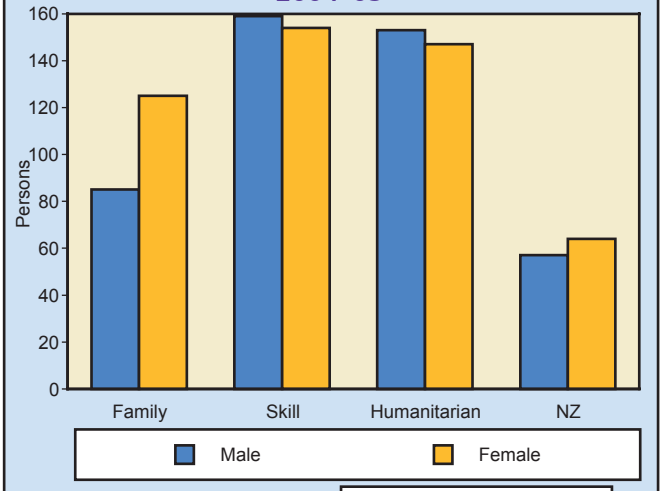
Over half of Family settler arrivals to Tasmania in 2004–05 entered under either Spouse (29 persons) or Provisional Spouse (106 persons) visas. A further 15.2 per cent (32 persons) entered as Fiancés.

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



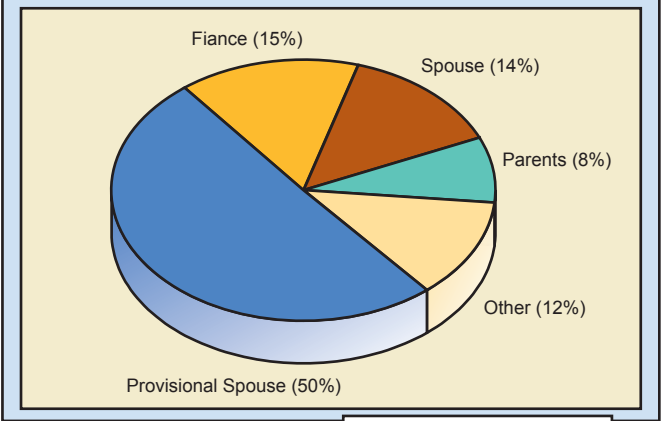
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-67: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, Tas, 2004–05



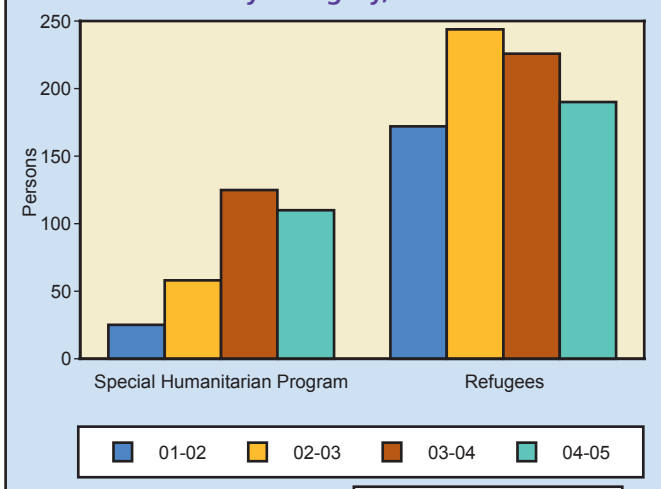
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-68: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2004–05



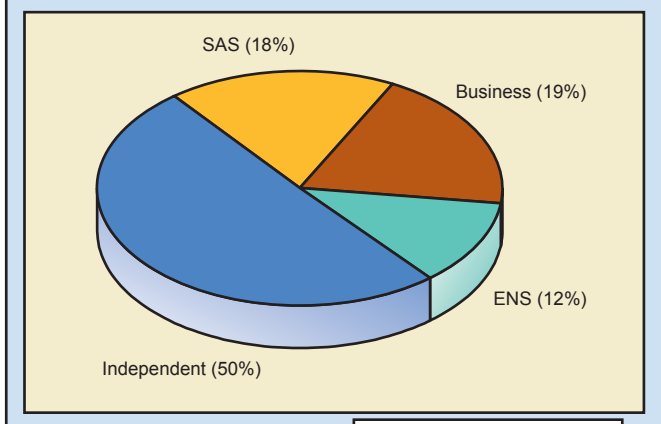
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



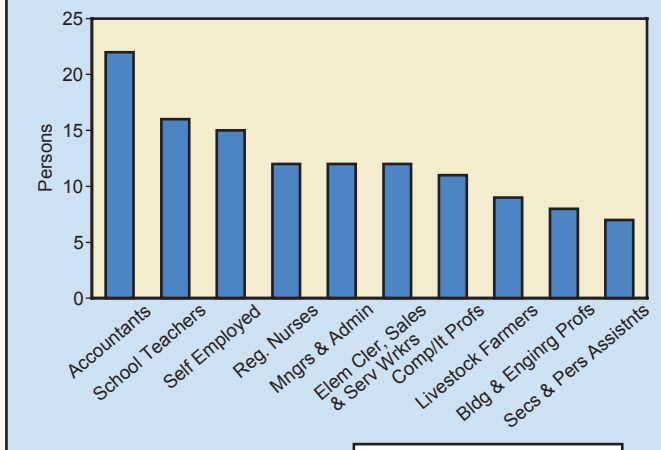
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-70: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2004-05



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-71: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, Tas 2004-05



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2004-05, Tasmania received 300 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 190 people (63.3 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 110 people (36.7 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in Tasmania under the Humanitarian Program, 57.3 per cent were born in the Sudan, 13.7 per cent in Sierra Leone and 8.0 per cent in Ethiopia.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Tasmania received 313 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2004-05. Of these arrivals, 158 people entered as Independent entrants, 61 people as Business, 57 people as Skilled-Australian Sponsored and 37 people under the Employer Nomination Scheme.

Of the 313 entrants, 104 people were born in the United Kingdom and 31 in South Korea.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2004-05, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals to Tasmania were accountants (22), school teachers (16), self employed (15) registered nurses (12) and managers and administrators (12).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2004-05 were computing professionals (5,197 persons), accountants (3,807 persons), managers & administrators (2,255 persons), elementary clerical, sales & service workers (2,181 persons) and registered nurses (1,677 persons).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals in Tasmania in 2004–05, 46.3 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 mainly skilled (68.2 per cent). A further 12.9 per cent were semi-skilled, 5.4 per cent unskilled and 13.6 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 9.7 per cent of the Tasmanian labour force, which is well below the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2005, migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 7.2 per cent of the State's employed persons and 7.1 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 3.2 per cent of the State's employed and 5.7 per cent of the unemployed.

Tasmania had an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent, compared with Australia's rate of 4.8 per cent. Australian-born persons had an unemployment rate of 5.8 per cent, NESC-born 10.1 per cent and MESC-born 6.9 per cent.

Overseas Visaed Visitors

In 2004–05, Tasmania attracted 23,600 visitors or 0.6 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. When compared with the previous year this was the only decrease (down 7.0 per cent) recorded by any State or Territory.

Fig. 8-72: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, Tas, August 2005

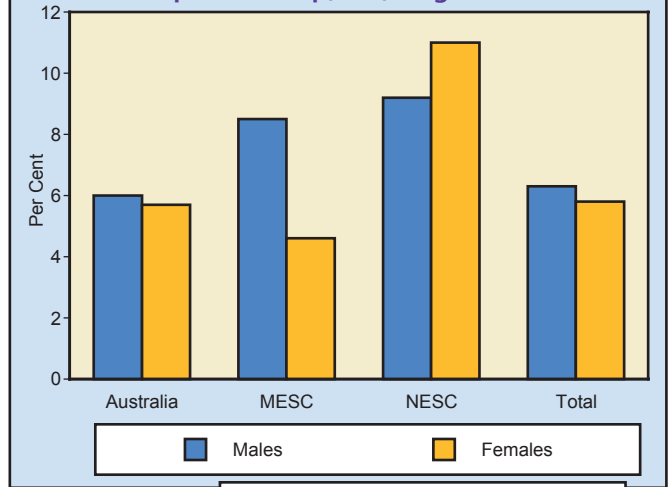


Fig. 8-73: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, Tas

