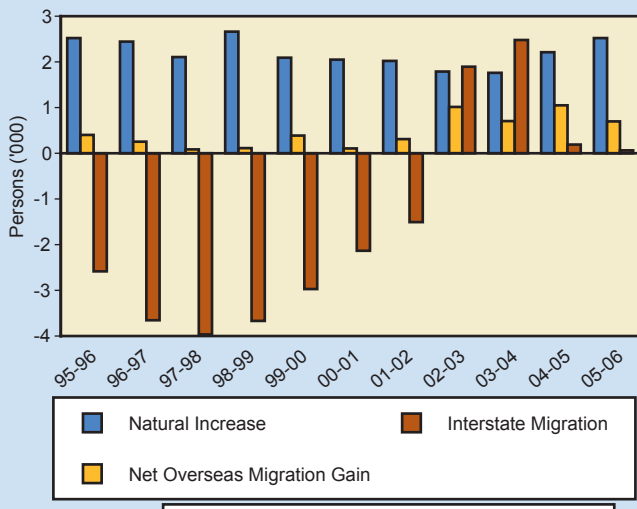


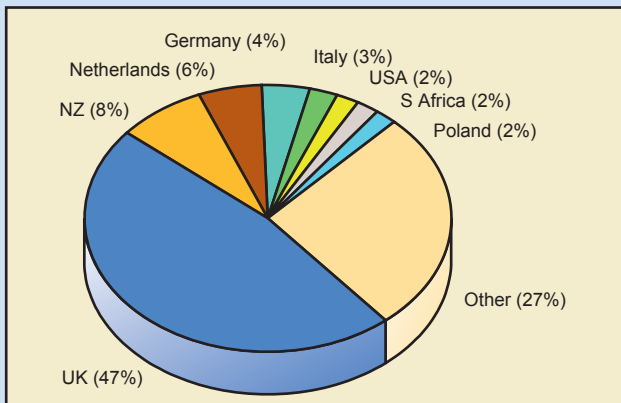
Tasmania

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



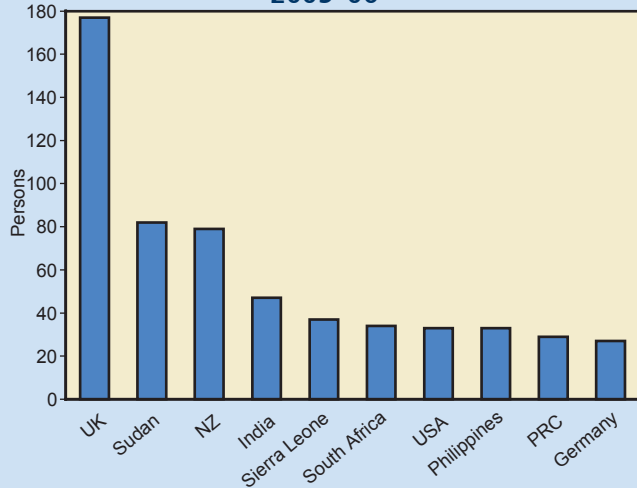
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Fig. 8-64: Overseas-born Population 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 2005-06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

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 nearly 11 per cent of the population of Tasmania.

In 2005-06, the population of Tasmania is estimated to have increased by 3,272 people, giving Tasmania a 0.7 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. Tasmania gained 2,520 people through natural increase and 692 people through net overseas migration. There was an estimated gain of only 60 people through net interstate migration, which has been declining over the last two years.

Population growth in Tasmania had declined steadily from 1989-90 to become negative in 1996-97. This was due mainly to increasing losses through interstate migration. Tasmania has had positive population growth in each of the last six years.

The majority of Tasmanian residents departing interstate moved to Queensland (29.6 per cent of all departures in 2005-06), Victoria (29.2 per cent) and New South Wales (18.4 per cent). In 2005-06, 27.3 per cent of interstate arrivals to Tasmania came from Queensland and 25.3 per cent from Victoria.

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, those born in the UK accounted for nearly half (47 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 2005-06 totalled 879. The relative importance of source countries to Tasmania has varied in recent years. The UK took over from Sudan as the top source country in 2005-06. Sudan had been the top source country for the previous three years. Compared with 2004-05 settlers from Sudan dropped by 52.3 per cent in 2005-06.

In 2005-06, the top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to Tasmania were the UK (177 persons), Sudan (82 persons), New Zealand (79 persons), India (47 persons) and Sierra Leone (37 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: the UK, New Zealand, India, the PRC and the Philippines.

There were more female settler arrivals (51.6 per cent) than male. The distribution of males and females across major source countries was relatively even, except for the Philippines (5 males to 28 females).

Settler Arrivals in Tasmania by Migration Stream

Of the 879 arrivals in Tasmania in 2005–06, Skill Stream arrivals were the largest component, accounting for 36.1 per cent of the total.

Family Stream settlers represented 29.2 per cent of the State's settler arrivals, while the Humanitarian Programme comprised 22.8 per cent and New Zealand citizens were 10.7 per cent.

Slightly more than half of the settler arrivals to Tasmania were female (51.6 per cent), marginally lower than the Australian average (52.2 per cent).

Females represented 62.6 per cent of the Family Stream, 46.4 per cent of the Skill Stream and 46.5 per cent of Humanitarian Programme arrivals.

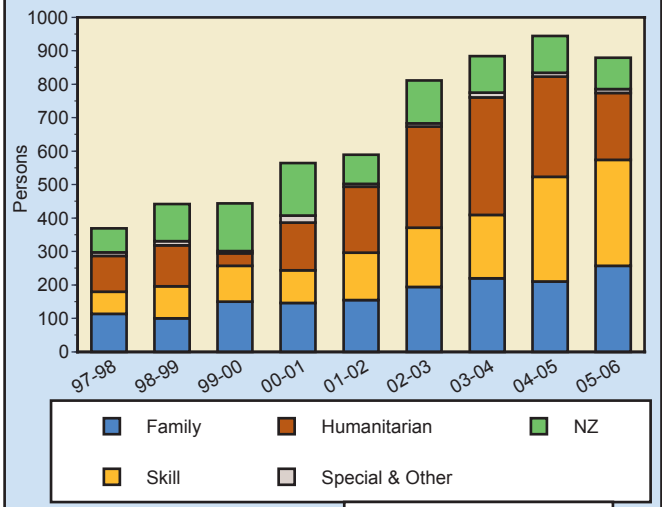
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2005–06, Tasmania received 257 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in Tasmania were born in the UK (19.8 per cent), the Philippines (12.5 per cent) and the United States of America (USA) (7.0 per cent).

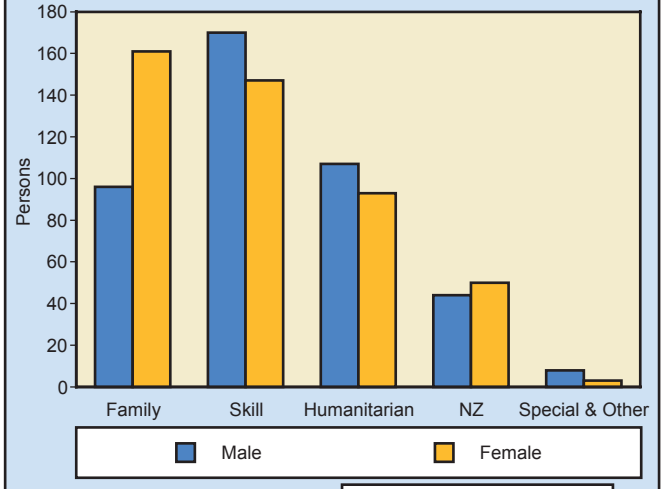
Nearly 60 per cent of Family settler arrivals to Tasmania in 2005–06 entered under either Spouse (41 persons) or Provisional Spouse (112 persons) categories. A further 17.9 per cent (46 persons) entered under the Fiancés category.

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



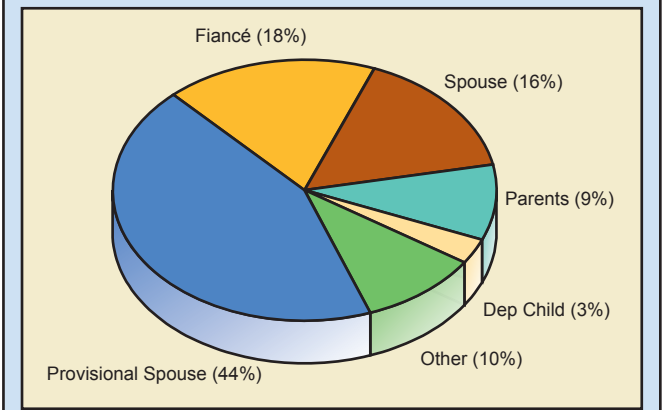
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-67: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, Tas 2005–06



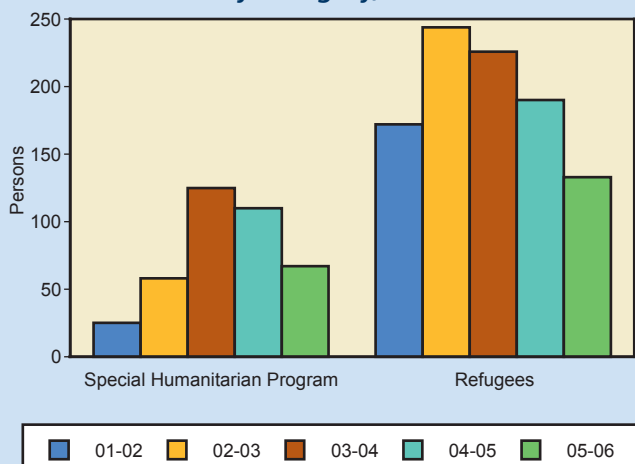
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-68: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2005–06



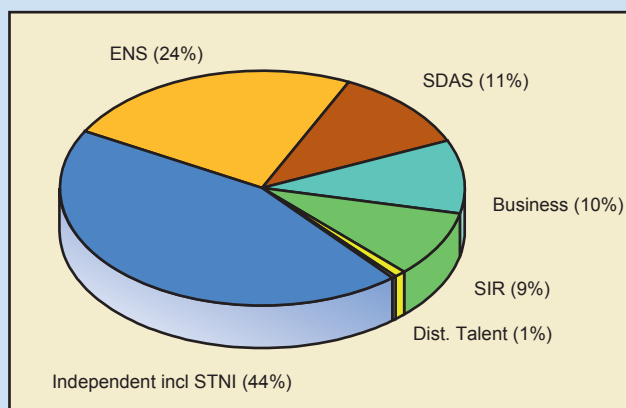
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

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



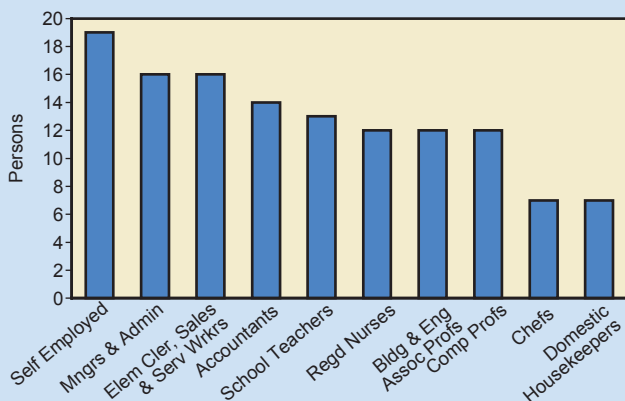
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-70: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, Tas 2005-06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-71: Top Ten Occupations of Settler Arrivals, Tas 2005-06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2005-06, Tasmania received 200 Humanitarian Programme settler arrivals. Of these, 133 people (66.5 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 67 people (33.5 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in Tasmania under the Humanitarian Programme, 40.0 per cent were born in Sudan, 18.5 per cent in Sierra Leone and 10.5 per cent in Burundi.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Tasmania received 317 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2005-06. Of these arrivals, 140 people entered as Skilled Independent (including STNI) entrants, 76 people under the Employer Nomination Scheme, 36 people as Skilled Designated Area Sponsored, 32 people as Business entrants and 29 people as Skilled Independent Regional.

Of the 317 entrants, 113 people were born in the UK and 35 in India.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2005-06, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals to Tasmania were self employed (19 persons), managers and administrators (16 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (16 persons), accountants (14 persons) and school teachers (13 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2005-06 were computing professionals (3,940 persons), accountants (3,471 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (2,905 persons), managers and administrators (2,838 persons), and building and engineering professionals (2,684 persons).

Labour Market Profile

Of total settler arrivals to Tasmania in 2005–06, 44.0 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 mainly skilled (68.2 per cent). A further 11.1 per cent were semi-skilled, 7.3 per cent unskilled and 13.4 per cent were not in employment.

In August 2006, persons born overseas made up 11.0 per cent of the Tasmanian labour force, which is well below the Australian proportion of 25.4 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2006, migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 7.3 per cent of the State's employed persons and 6.2 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 3.9 per cent of the State's employed and 2.8 per cent of the unemployed.

Tasmania had an unemployment rate of 6.2 per cent, compared with Australia's rate of 4.6 per cent. Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 6.3 per cent, NESC-born 4.3 per cent and MESC-born 5.5 per cent.

Overseas Visitors Arrivals

In 2005–06, Tasmania attracted 23.7 thousand visitors or 0.6 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. When compared with the previous year there was a slight increase in numbers (up 0.4 per cent).

Fig. 8-72: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, Tas, August 2006

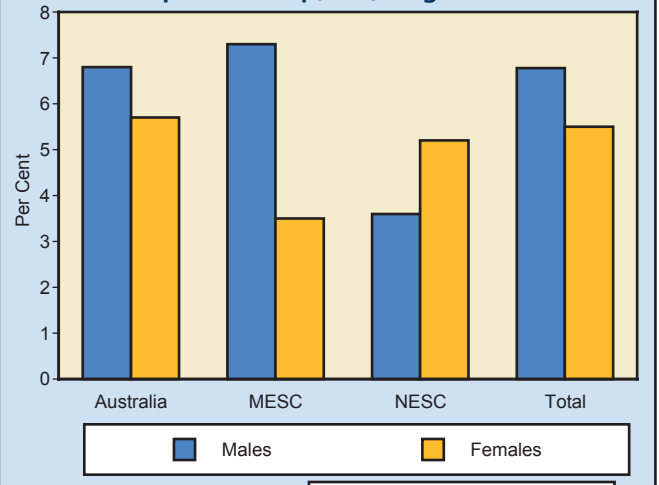


Fig. 8-73: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, Tas

