

The Impact of Recent International Migration on Australia's Changing Demography

by

Graeme Hugo

**ARC Australian Professorial Fellow, Professor of Geography and
Director of the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre ,
The University of Adelaide**

**Keynote Presentation to Annual Pathways Conference on Mobile Populations: The
Impacts and Issues of Immigration and Linked Population Changes, Massey University's
Theatrette, Wellington, New Zealand
21 October 2013**

Outline of Presentation

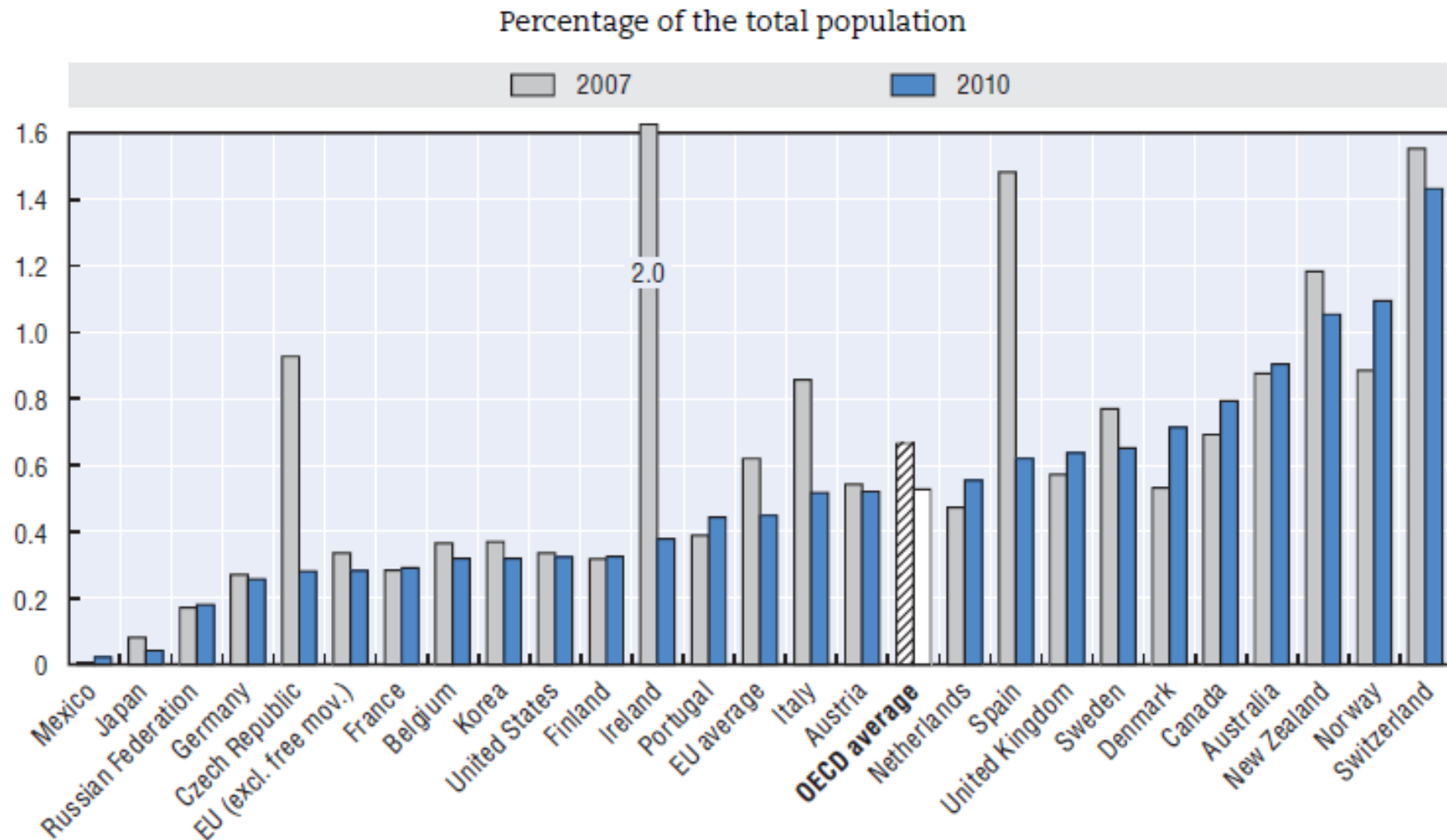
- **Introduction**
- **Global Context**
- **Recent Population Trends in Australia**
- **Key Migration Trends**
- **Impact on Population Growth**
- **Impact on Population Composition**
- **Impact on Population Distribution**
- **Some Wider Implications**
- **Conclusion**

United Nations 2013 Estimates

- 232m international migrants (175m in 2000)
- 136m in “North” Countries
- South to South Migration increasing faster than South to North
- Asia fastest growing destination
- Remittances \$505 billion in 2013

Permanent migration inflows into selected OECD and non-OECD countries, 2007 and 2010

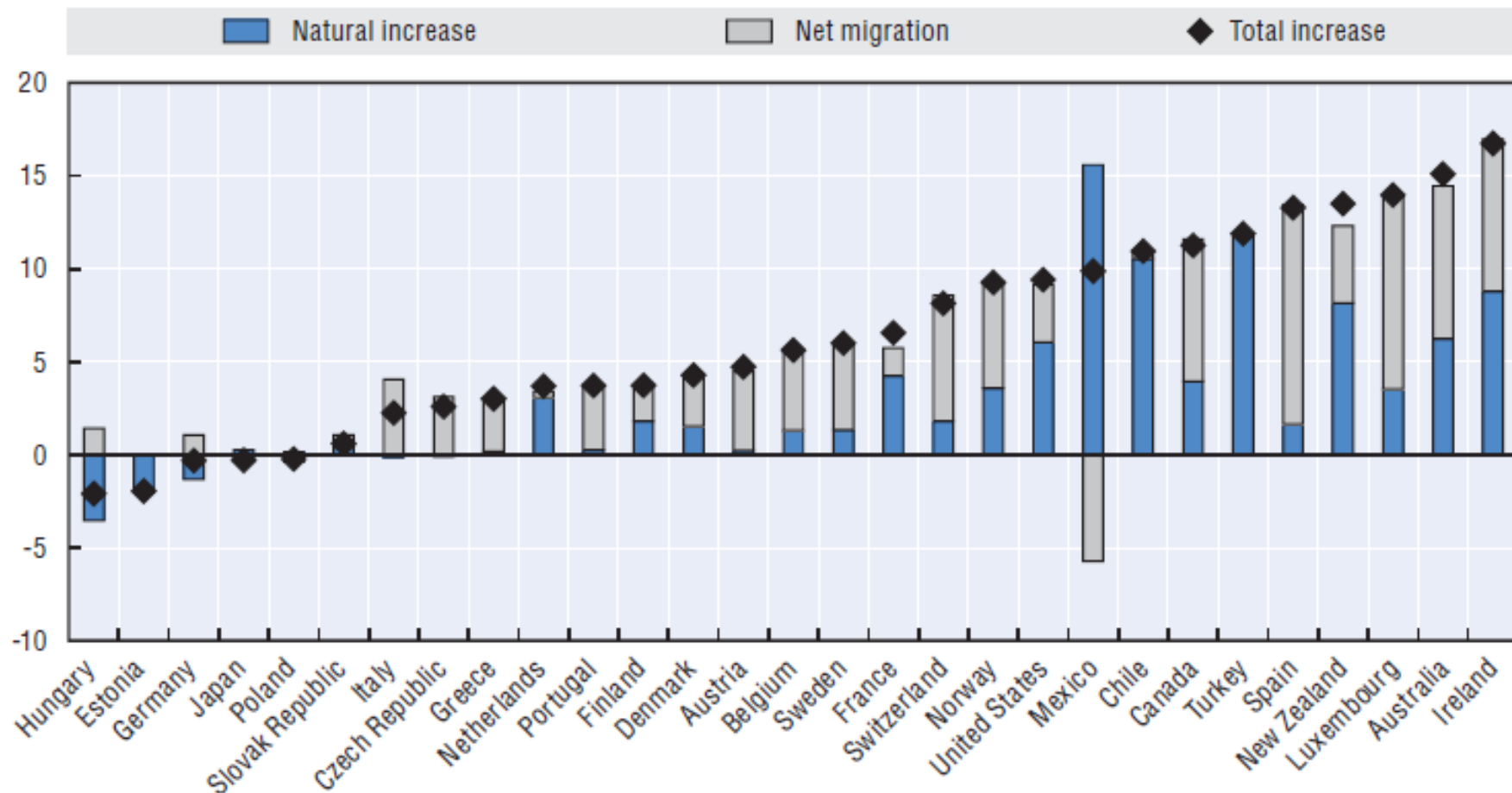
Source: OECD 2012, p.30



Population growth between 2000 and 2010 and its components

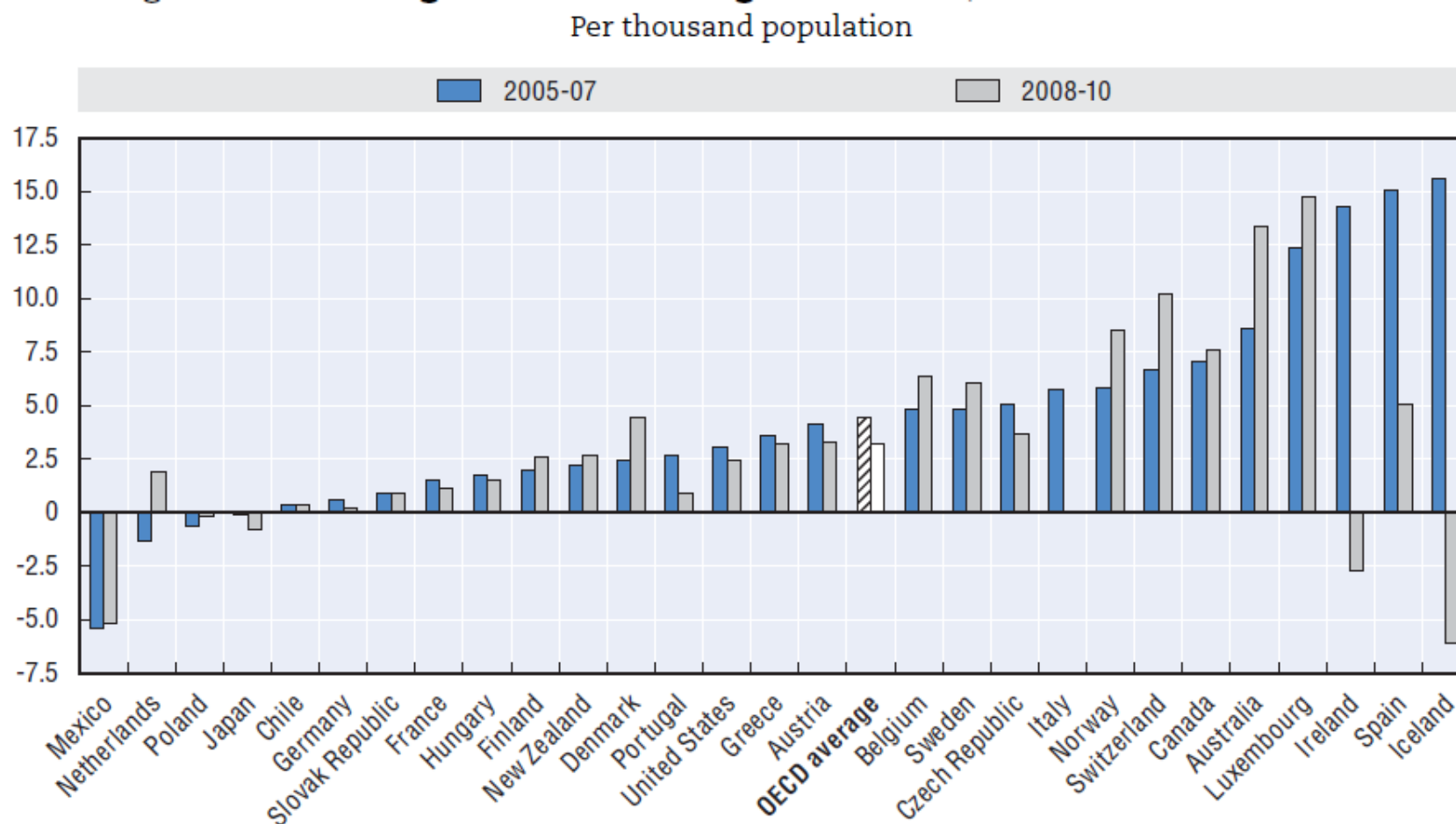
Source: OECD 2012, p.52

Percentages



Average annual net migration rates, 2005-07 and 2008-10

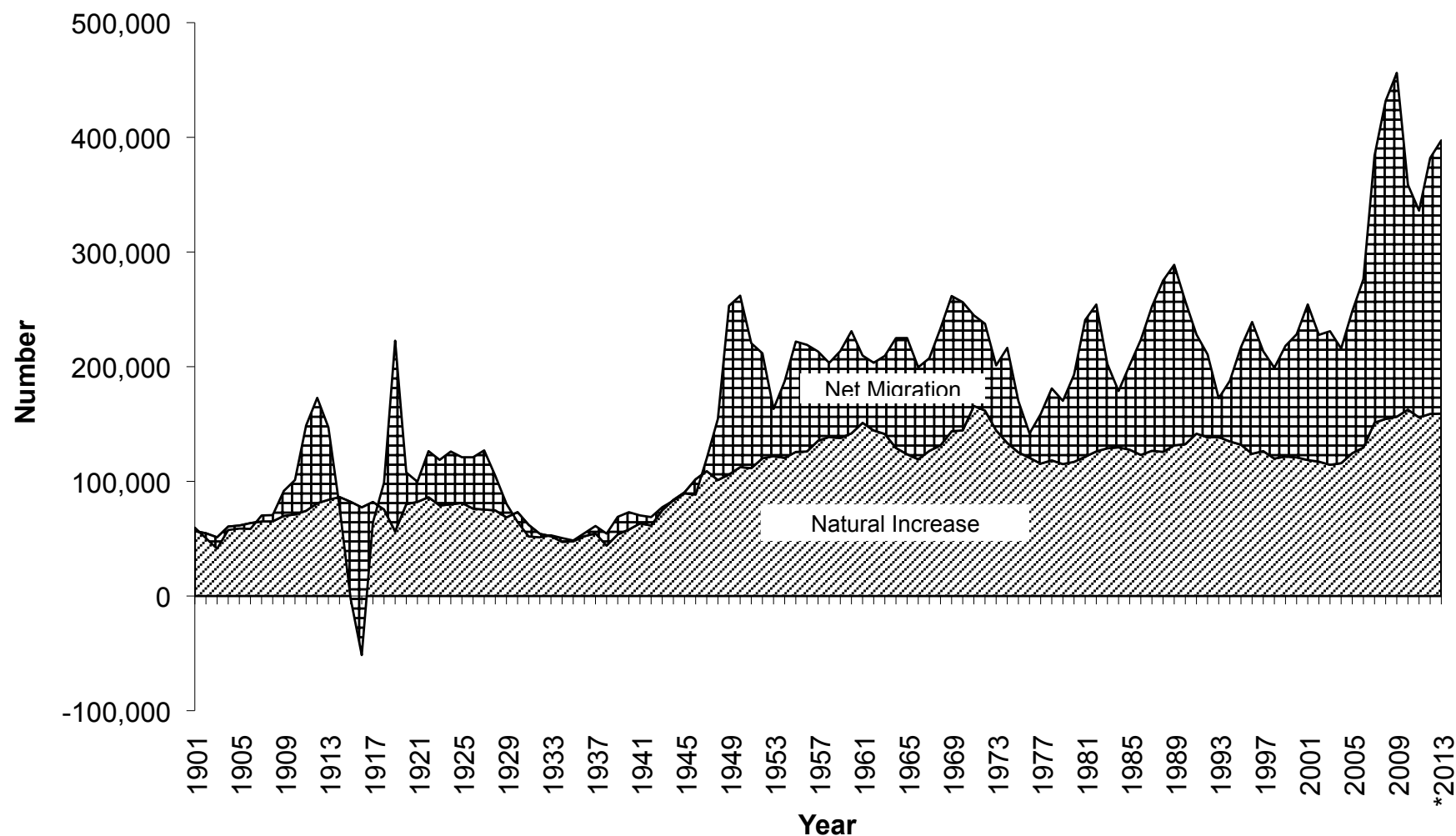
Source: OECD 2013, p.18



Notes: Averages for 2008-10 are based on 2009-10 for Australia and Ireland, on 2008 and 2010 for Japan and on 2008 for Greece.

Australia: Total Population Growth Showing the Natural Increase and Net Migration Components, 1901-2013

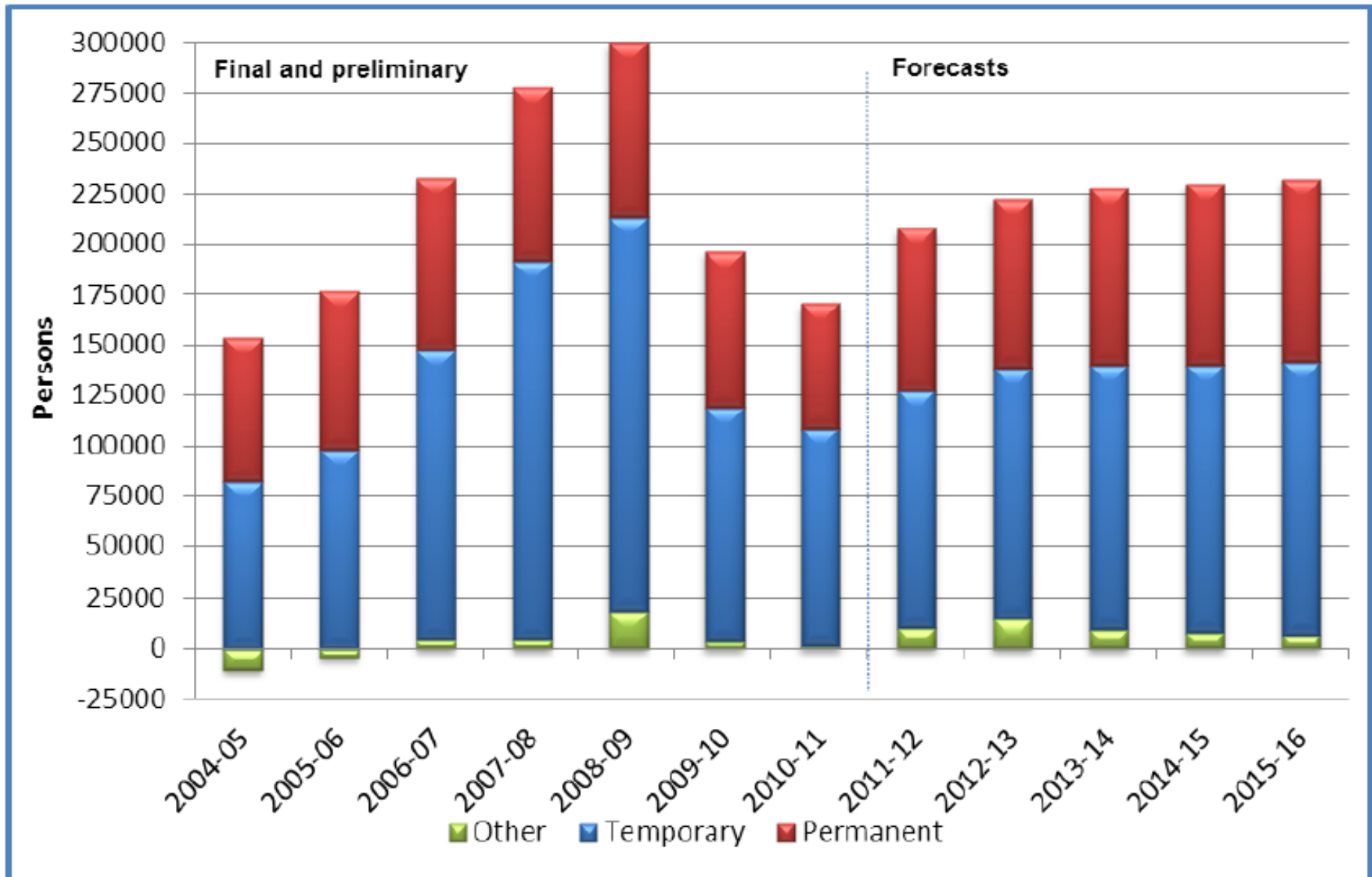
Source: ABS 1986 and ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, various issues



* Year Ending 31st March 2013

Components of NOM

Source: DIAC 2012, p.6



Australia: A Country of Immigration

- **26 percent born overseas in 2011**
- **18.8 percent Australia-born with an overseas-born parent(s) in 2011**
- **908,049 persons temporarily present at 30 June 2011**
- **Without postwar migration the Australian population would be less than 13 million**
- **Around 750,000 Australians overseas**

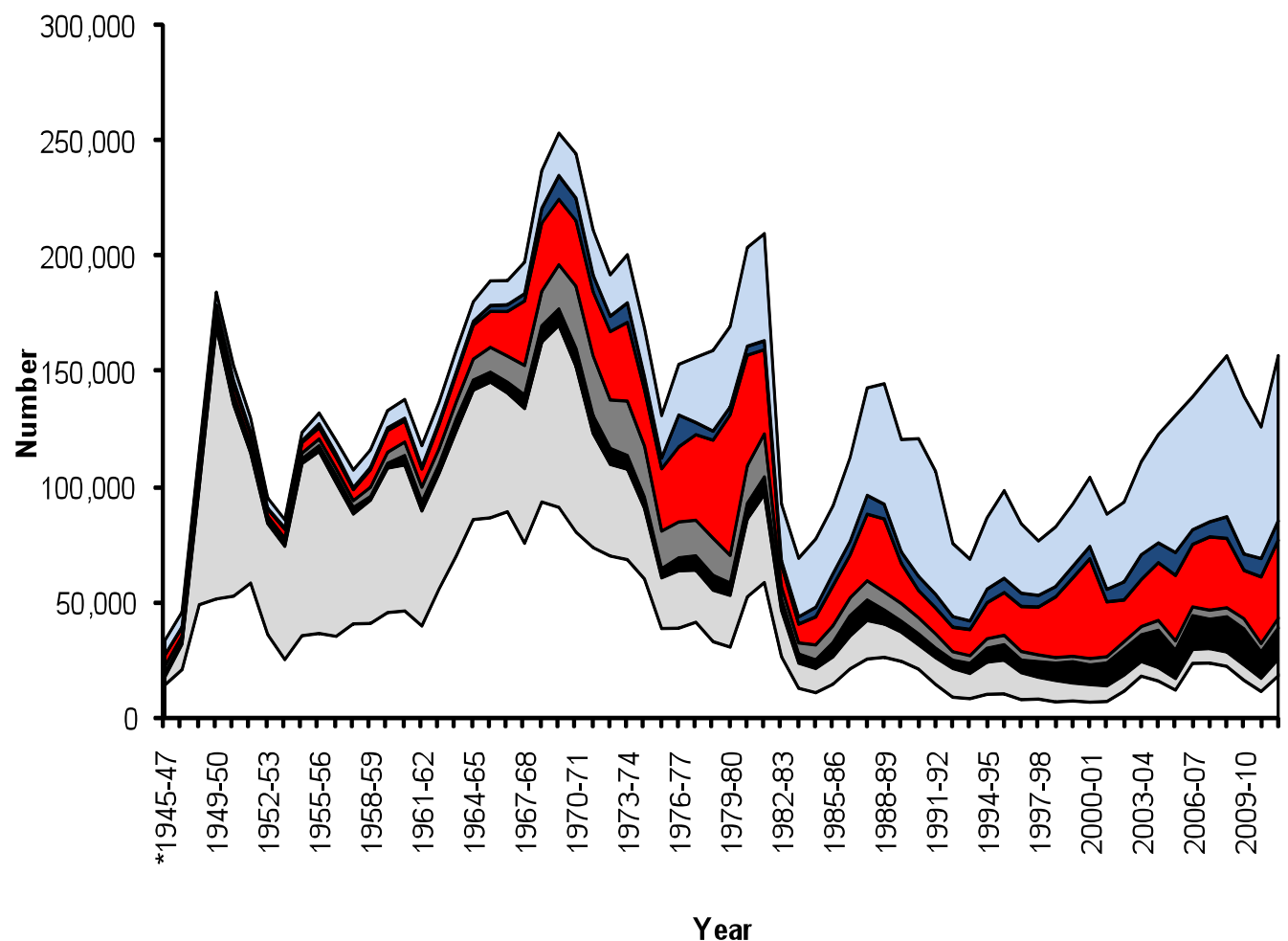
Indicators of Australian Diversity, 2011

Source: ABS, 2011 Census

Indicator	Percent
Born overseas	26.1
Born overseas in CALD country	16.6
Australia-born with an overseas-born parent	18.8
Speaks language other than English at home	19.2
Ancestry (multi response) in a CALD country (2006)	26.0
Non-Christian religion	22.3
Indigenous Population	2.6
No. of birthplace groups with 10,000 +	67
No. of birthplace groups with 1,000 +	133
No. of indigenous persons	548,369

Australia: Settler Arrivals by Region of Last Residence, 1947-2012

Source: DIMIA, *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics*; DIAC, *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC, unpublished data



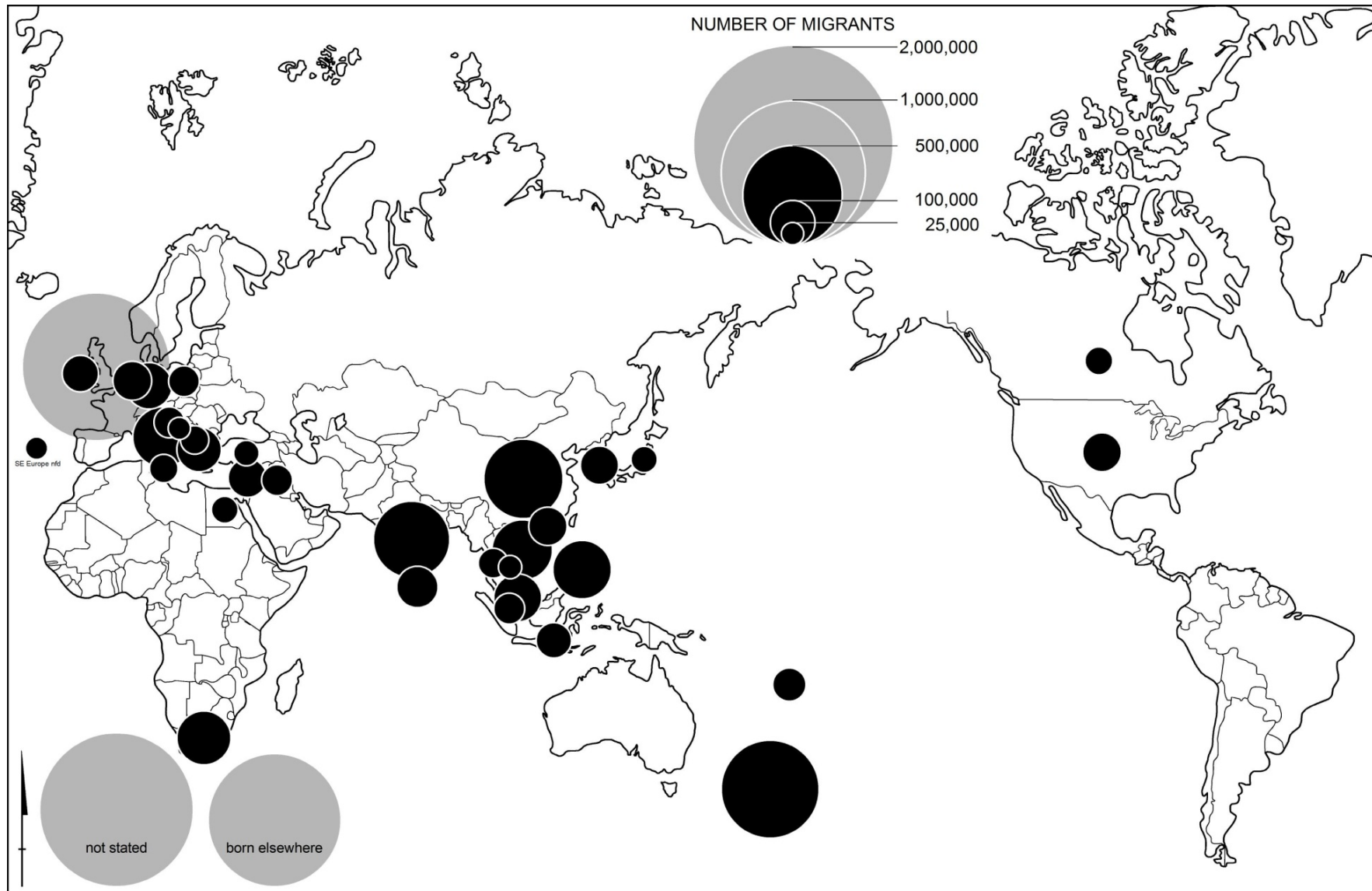
UK and Ireland
 Other Europe
 Africa
 Americas
 NZ and Pacific
 Middle East
 Asia

*July 1945 to June 1947

Note: Data from 2006-7 onwards are by region of birth

Distribution of Birthplace of Overseas-Born, 2011

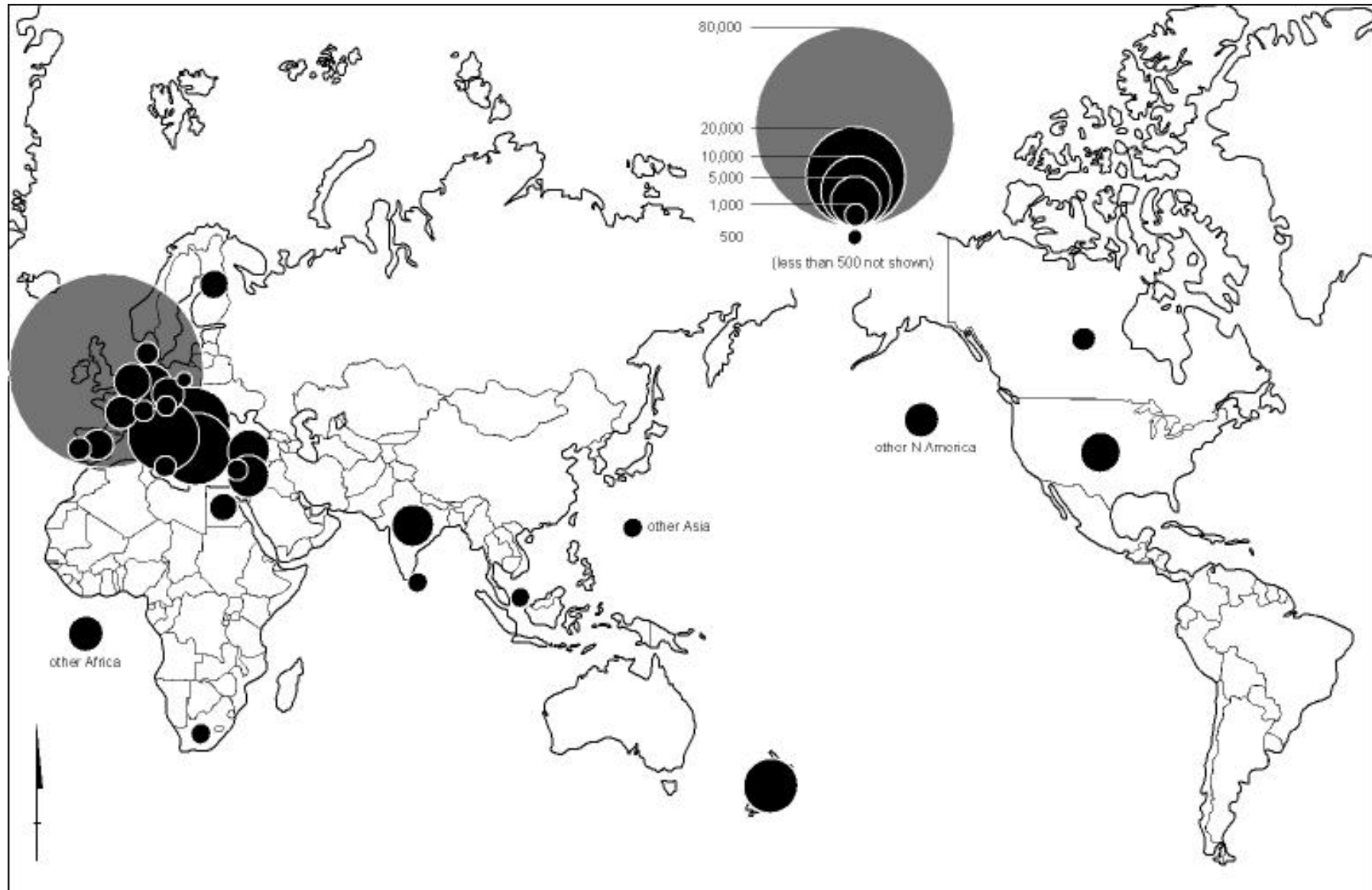
Source: ABS 2011 Census



Changing Origin of Settlers

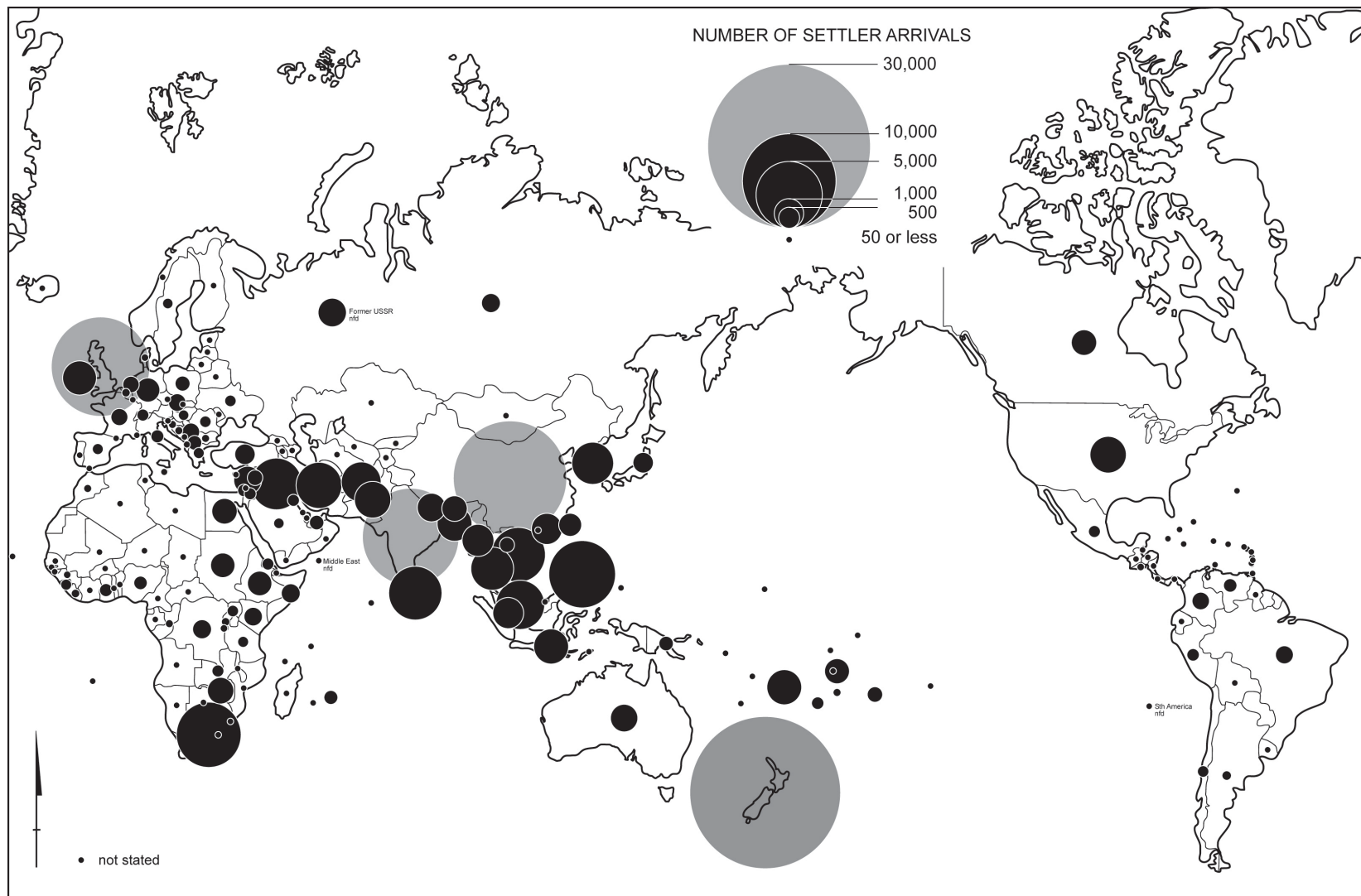
Distribution of Birthplace of Settlers to Australia, 1970

Source: DIMIA 1972 *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics*



Australia: Birthplace Country of Settler Arrivals, 2010-11

Source: DIAC unpublished data



10 Largest Overseas-born Groups in 2011

Source: ABS 2011 Census

Birthplace	Number
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man	1101082
New Zealand	483397
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	318969
India	295362
Italy	185403
Vietnam	185036
Philippines	171233
South Africa	145682
Malaysia	116195
Germany	108001

Australia: Fastest Growing Groups, 2006-2011

Source: ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses

Birthplace	2006	2011	Av An Growth Rate 2006-11
Nepal	4,566	24,636	40.1
Saudi Arabia	3,482	10,517	24.7
India	147,106	295,363	15.0
Colombia	5,709	11,317	14.7
Brazil	7,493	14,508	14.1
Pakistan	16,993	30,221	12.2
Burma (Myanmar)	12,378	21,760	11.9
Bangladesh	16,096	27,808	11.6
Afghanistan	16,751	28,598	11.3
China	206,588	318,969	9.1

Note: Excludes groups with less than 5,000 persons in 2011

Australia: Slowest Growing Groups 2009-10

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population Data

Birthplace	Number		Growth Rate
	2009	2010	2009-10
Latvia	23420	22800	-2.65
Lithuania	12900	12660	-1.86
Ukraine	59100	58030	-1.81
Hungary	91850	90650	-1.31
Malta	197930	195520	-1.22
Gaza Strip and West Bank	11660	11530	-1.11
Poland	236270	233810	-1.04
Greece	514140	508790	-1.04
Croatia	276080	273320	-1.00
Netherlands	357390	354440	-0.83

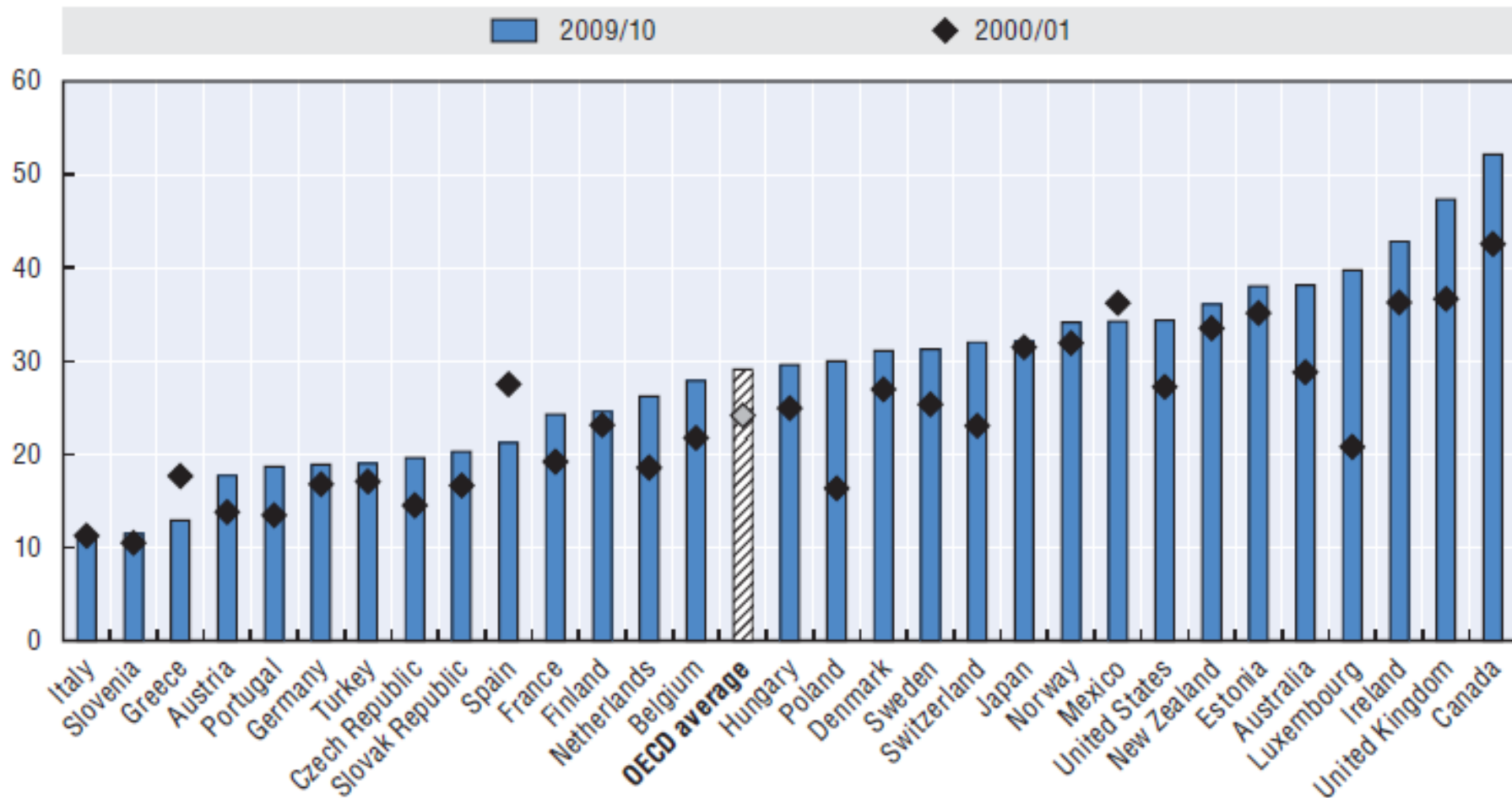
Note: Excludes groups with less than 5000 persons in 2006

A Paradigm Shift in Australian Migration

- Increase in non permanent migration
- Increase in onshore migration
- Increased focus on skill
- Introduction of State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme and other schemes to assist settlement in non-metropolitan areas
- Increased settlement outside main gateways
- Increased diversity
- Importance of asylum seekers
- New issues
 - Migration and Development
 - Migration and Climate Change

Percentage of high-educated among the foreign-born population, 2000 and 2010

Source: OECD 2012, p.54



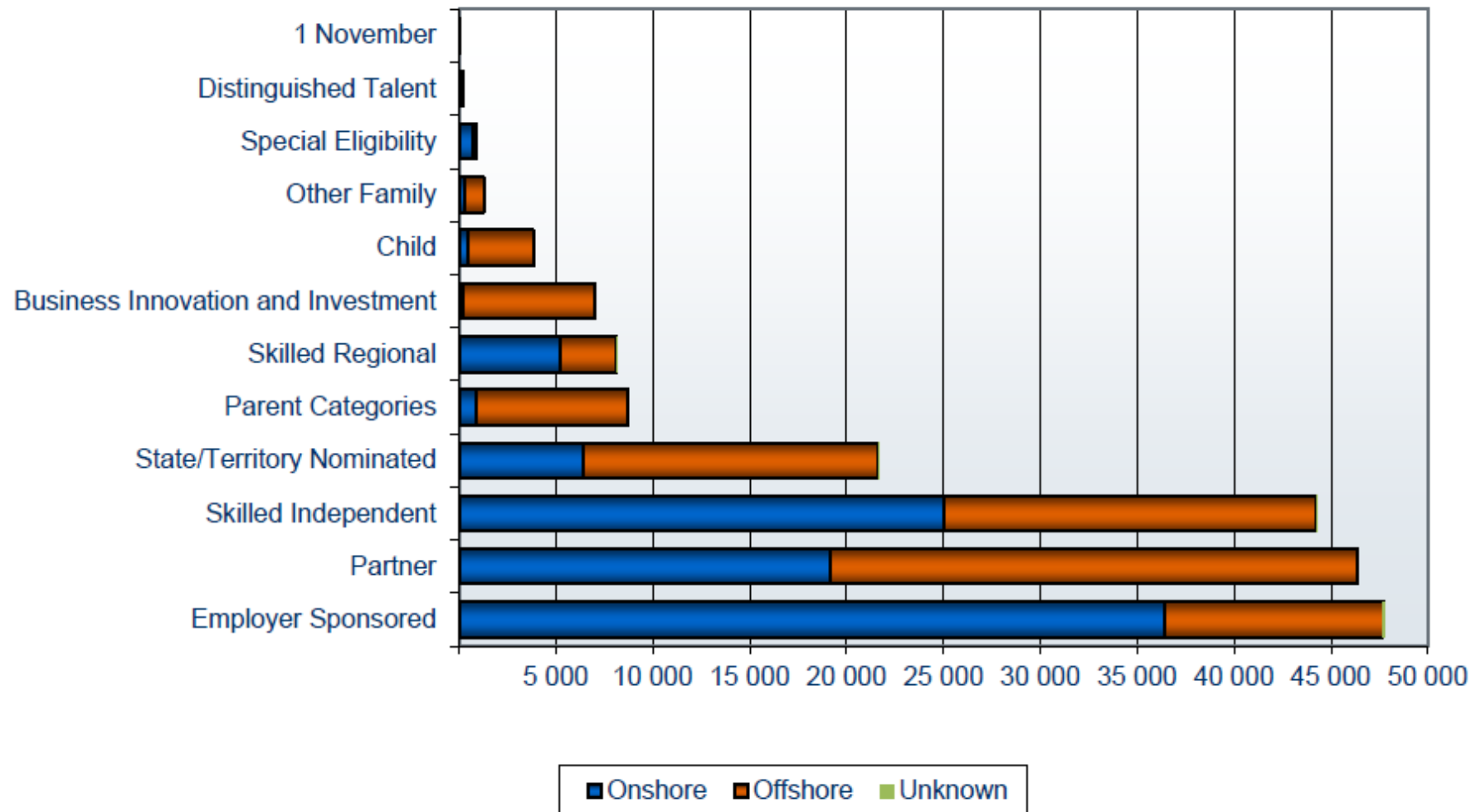
Higher Degree Qualification by Australia- and Overseas-Born, 1981-2011

Source: 1981 to 2001 Census One Percent files, ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses

Year	Australia-born	Overseas-born	Percent of All Higher Degree Overseas-Born
1981	0.44	0.97	43.5
1986	0.53	1.21	44.2
1991	0.72	1.58	44.9
1996	1.07	2.3	44.9
2001	1.35	3.22	47.4
2006	1.46	4.59	49.0
2011	1.90	5.34	54.9

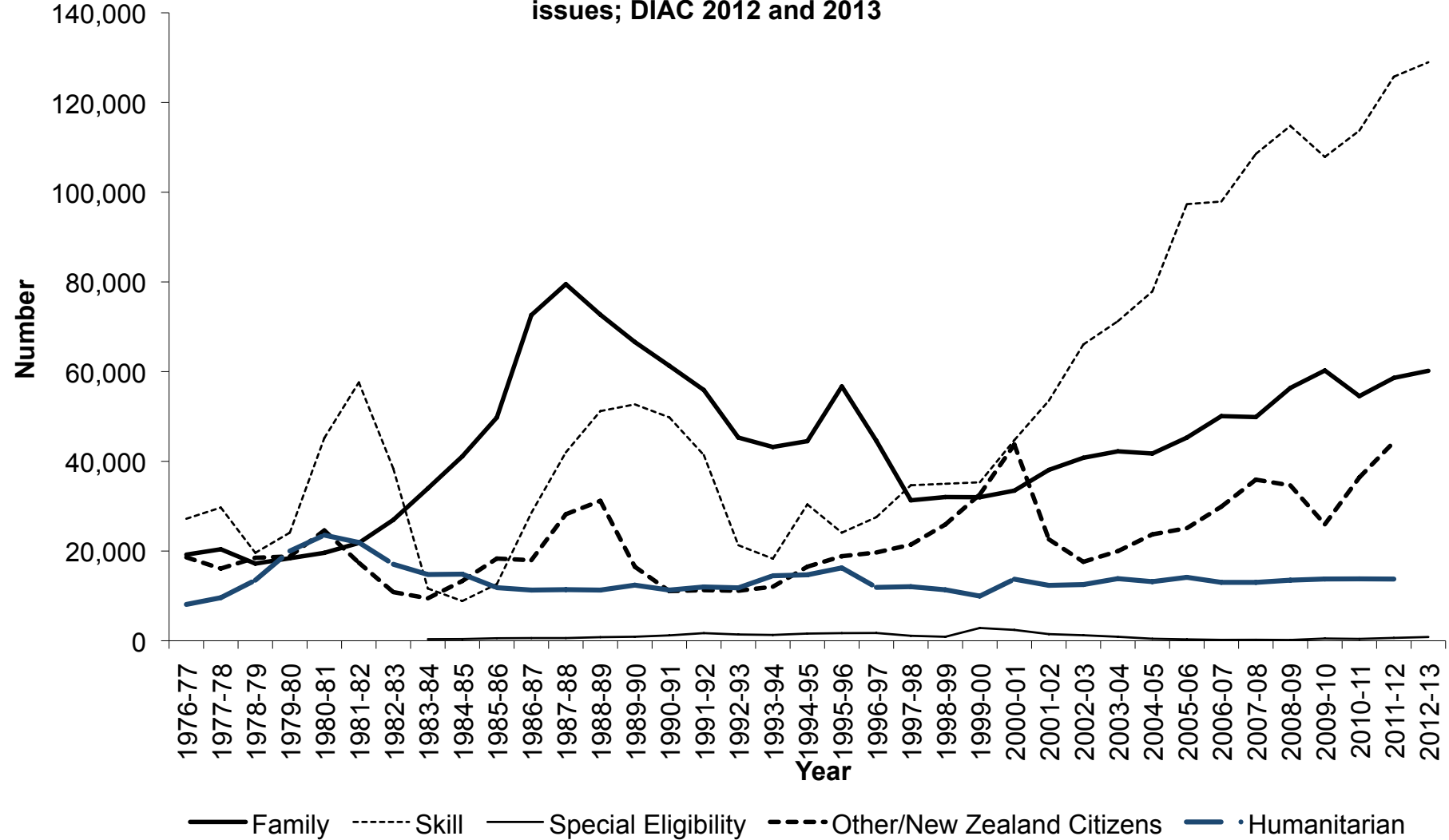
Migration program category outcomes 2012-13 – onshore versus offshore

Source: DIAC 2013, p.5



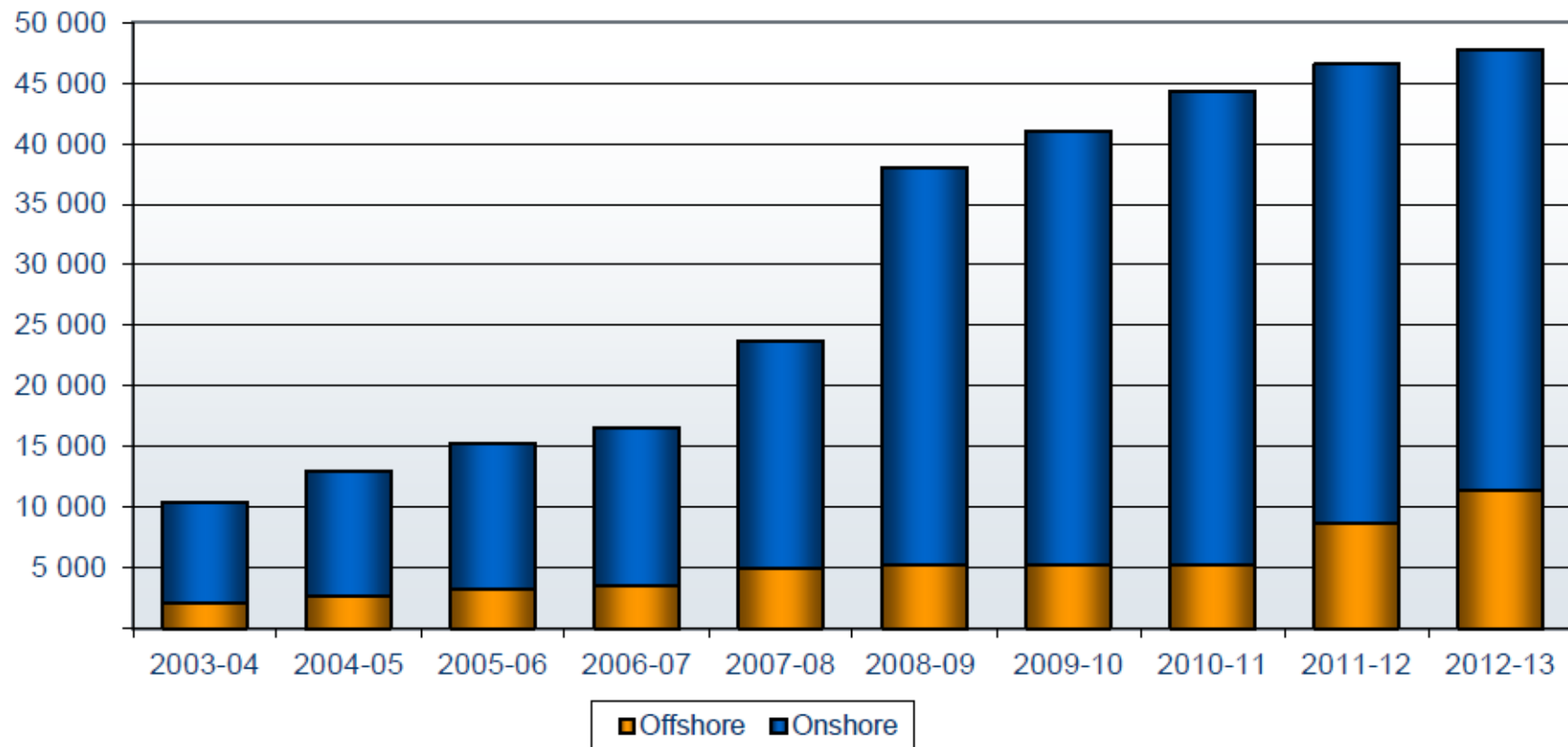
Australia: Migration Program Outcome by Stream and Non-Program Migration, 1976-7 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC 2012 and 2013



Employer sponsored outcome 2003-04 to 2012-13

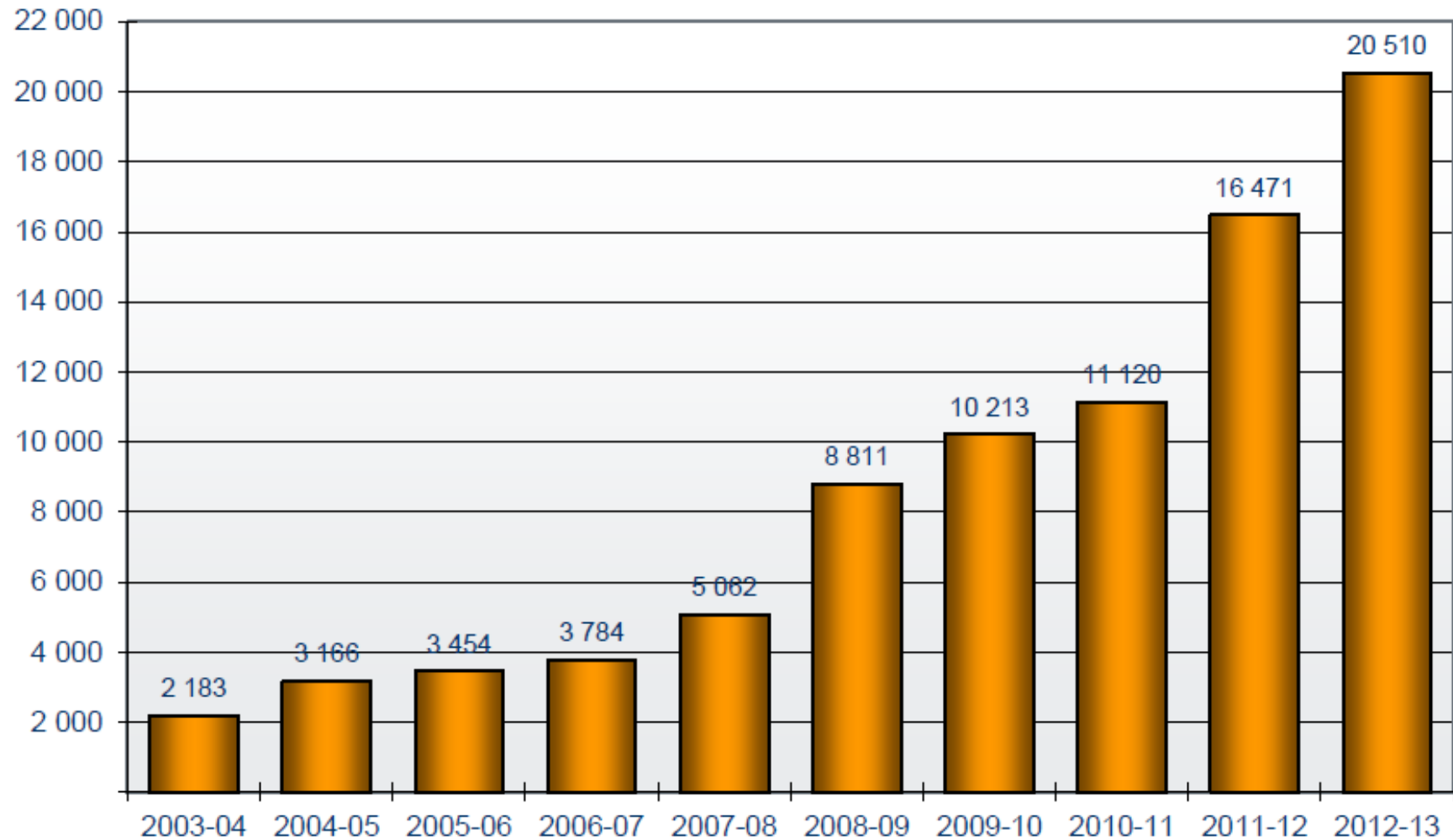
Source: DIAC 2013, p.10



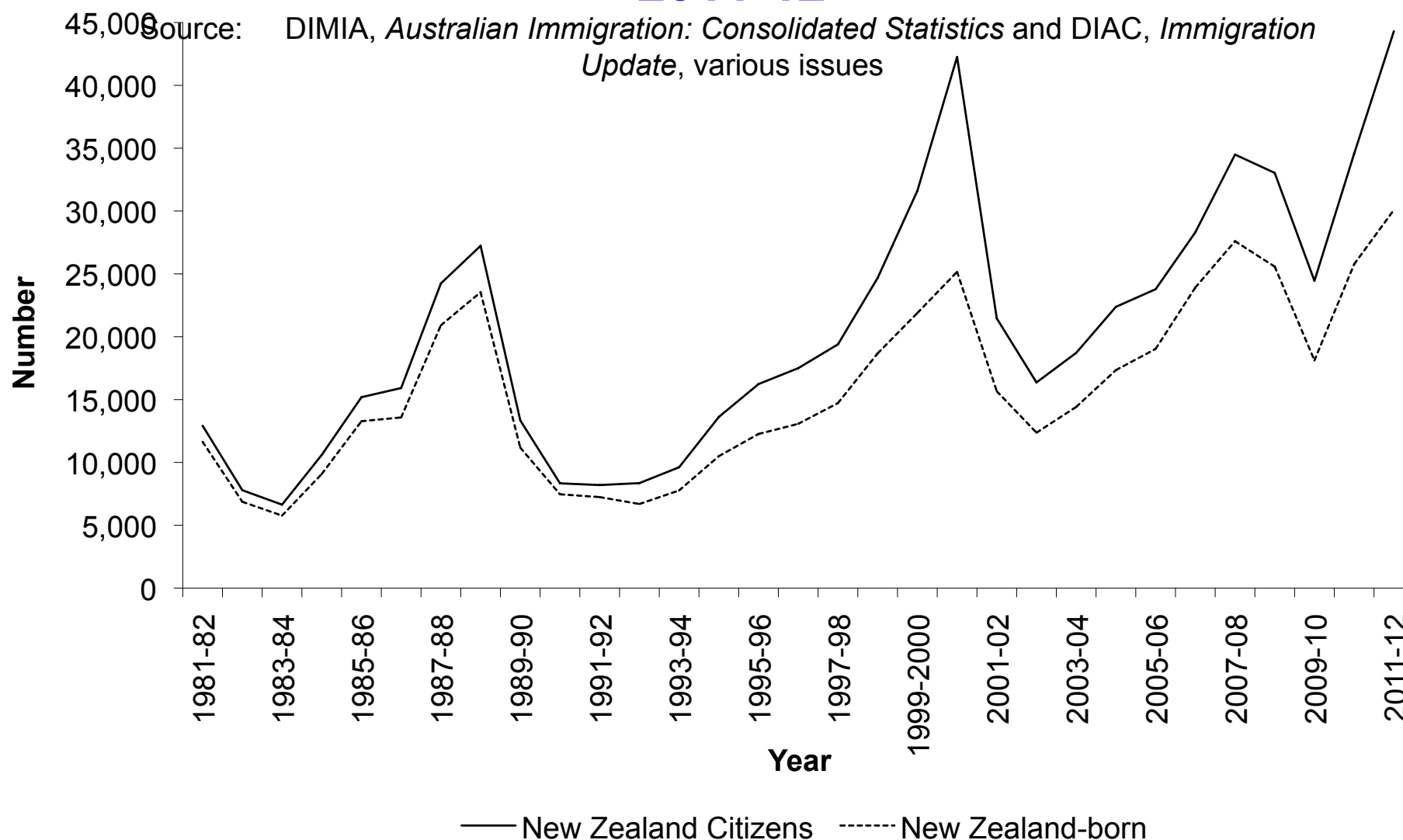
1. Onshore and offshore categories refer to the location of the applicant(s) at the time the application was lodged.

RSMS outcomes 2003-04 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013. p.11

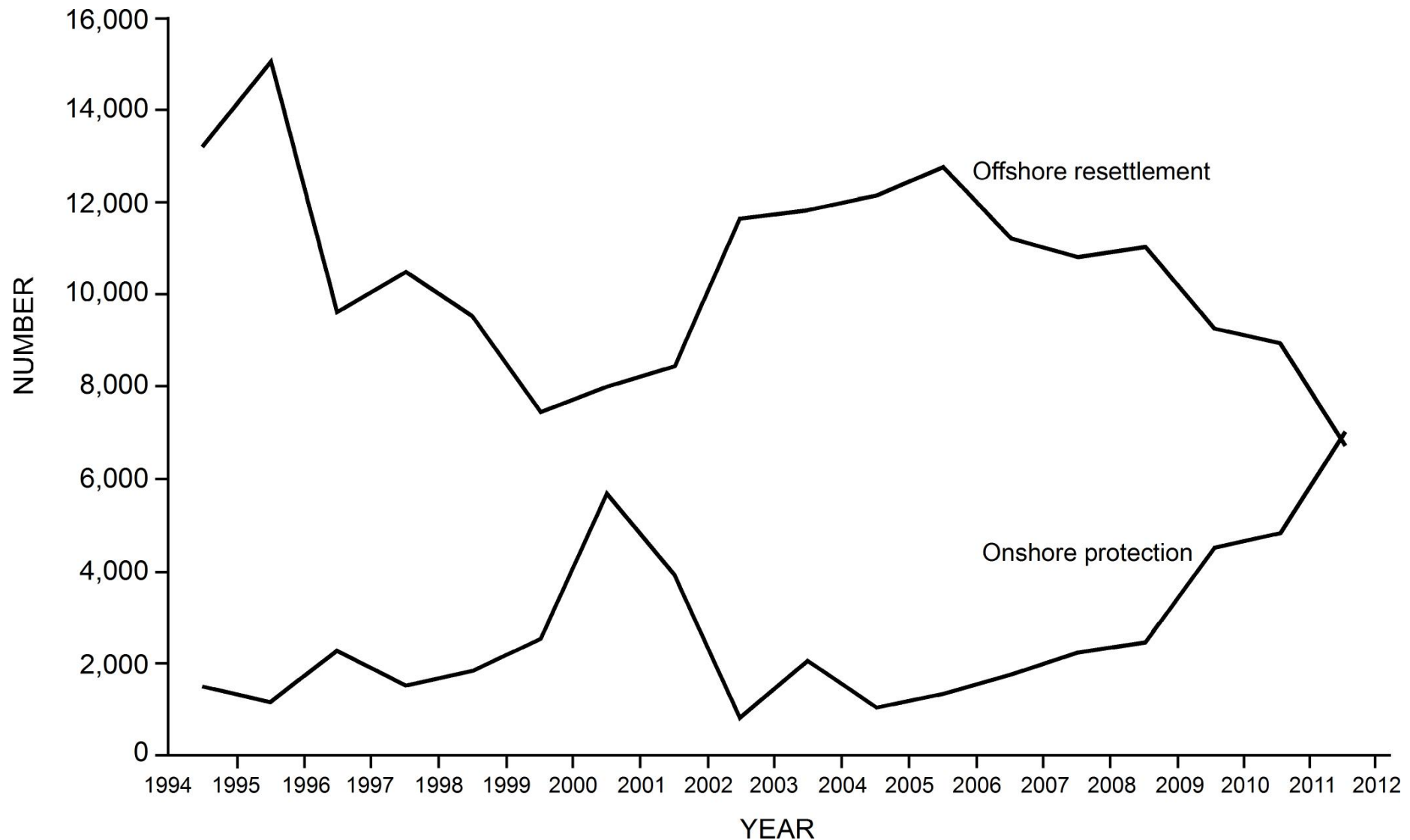


Australia: Permanent Arrivals of New Zealand Citizens and New Zealand-Born Persons, 1981-82 to 2011-12



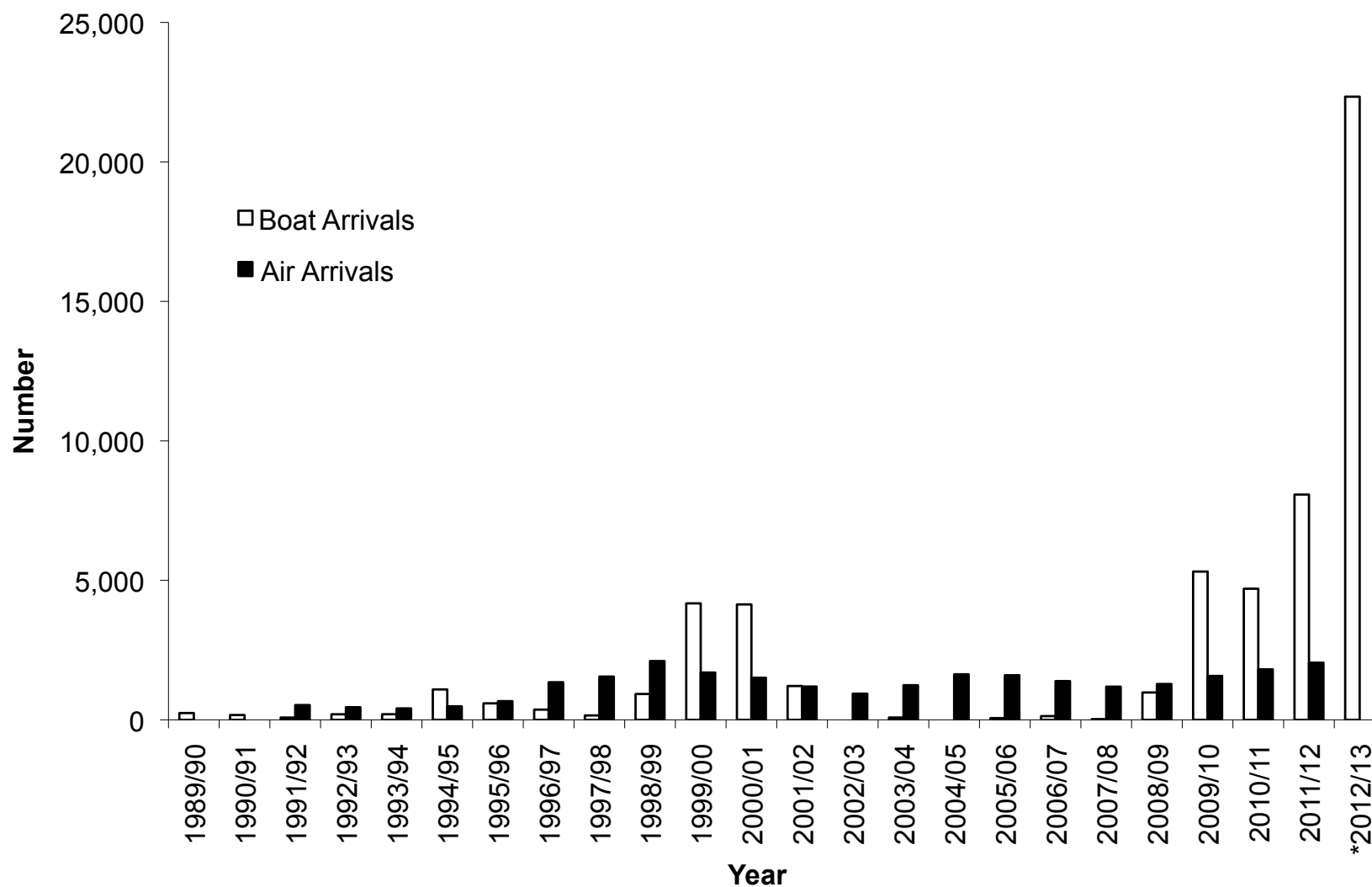
Humanitarian Program grants by category 1994–95 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC 2011a, p.59 and 2011b and 2012



Australia: Unauthorised Arrivals, 1989-90 to 2012-13

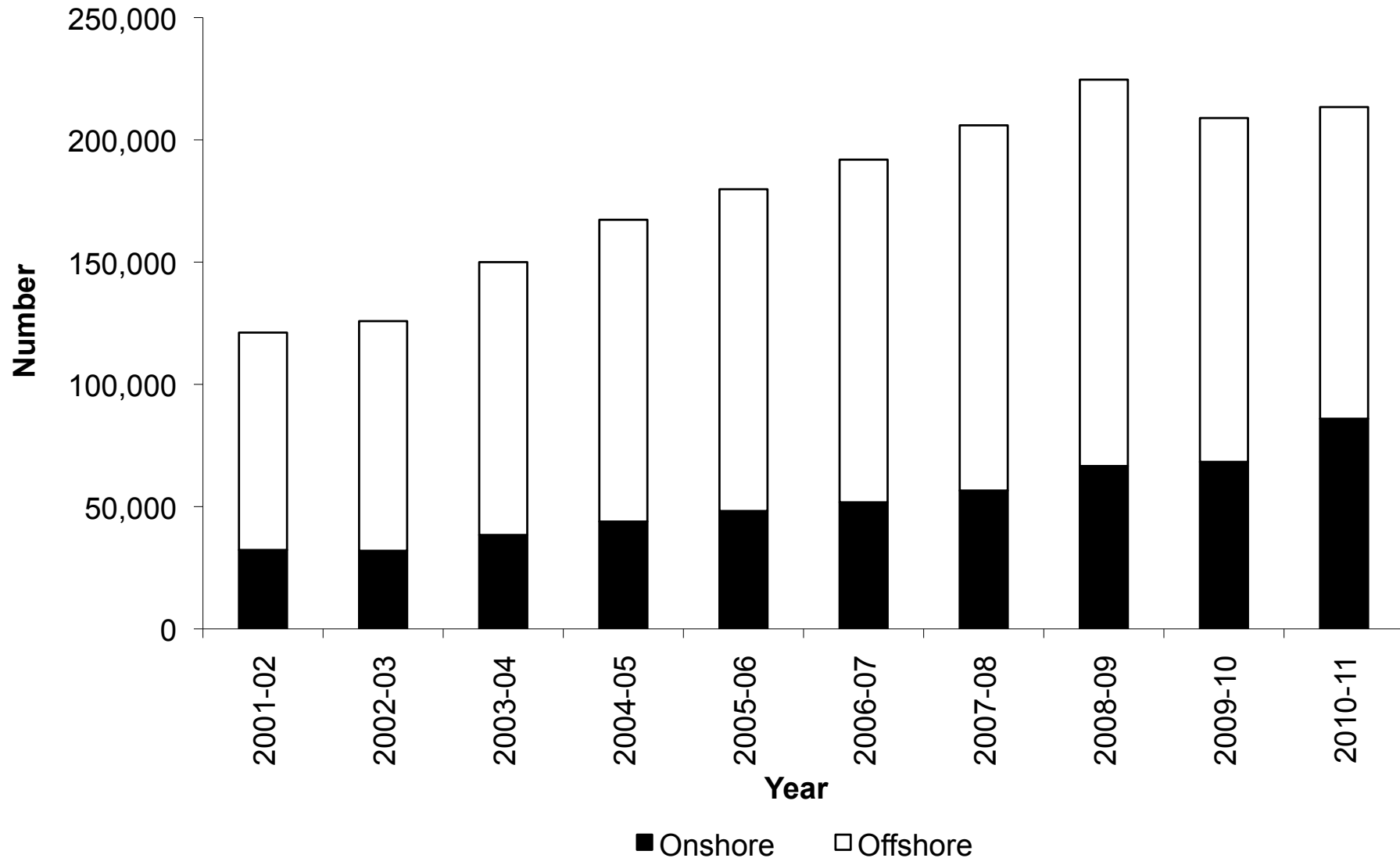
Source: DIMIA 2002, 2004 and 2005; DIAC 2007; DIAC *Annual Report*, various issues; Phillips and Spinks 2012; DIAC 2013



* Boat arrivals to 31st May 2013. Air Arrivals not available

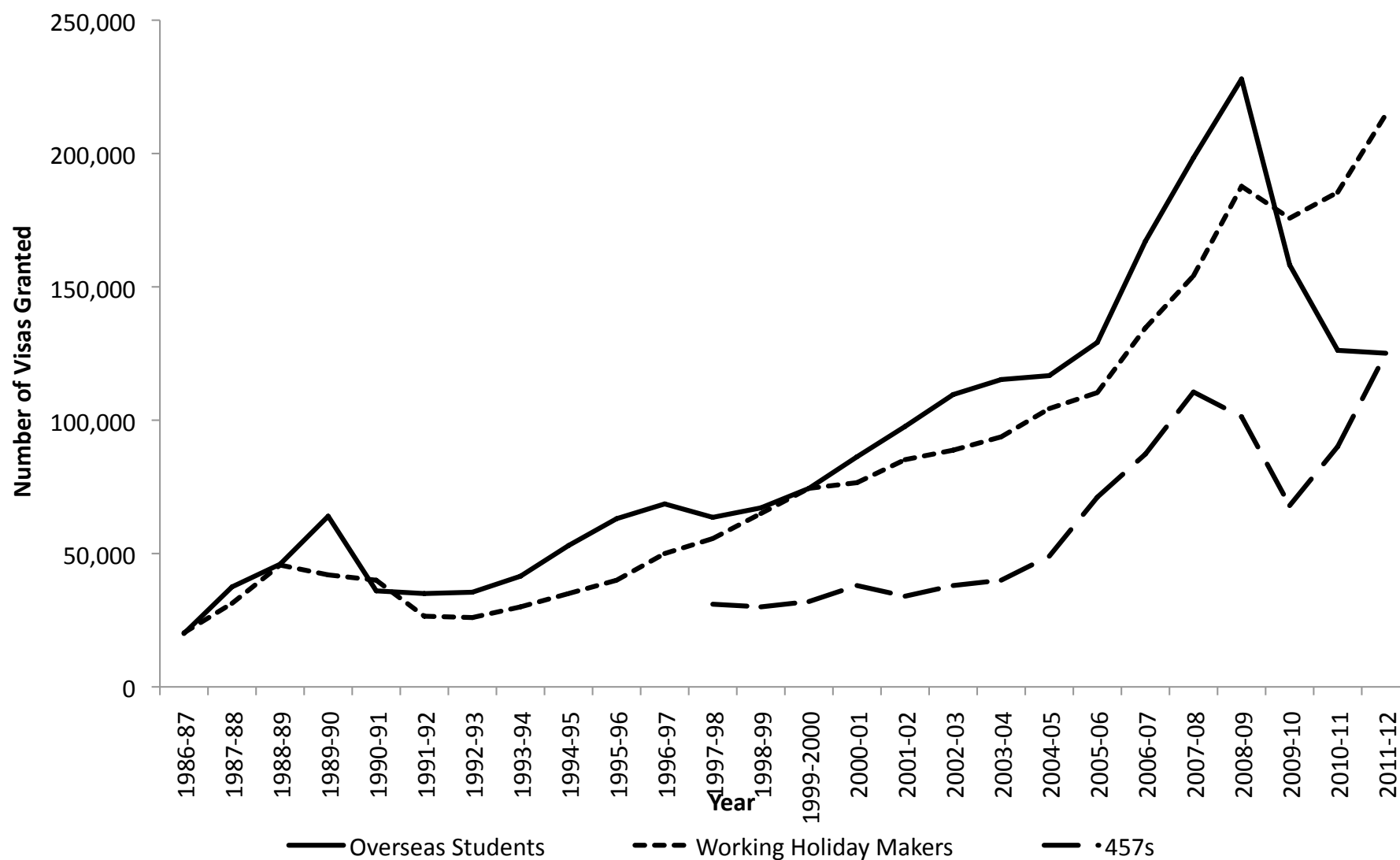
Australia: Permanent Additions, 2001-02 to 2010-11

Source: *DIAC Immigration Update*, various issues



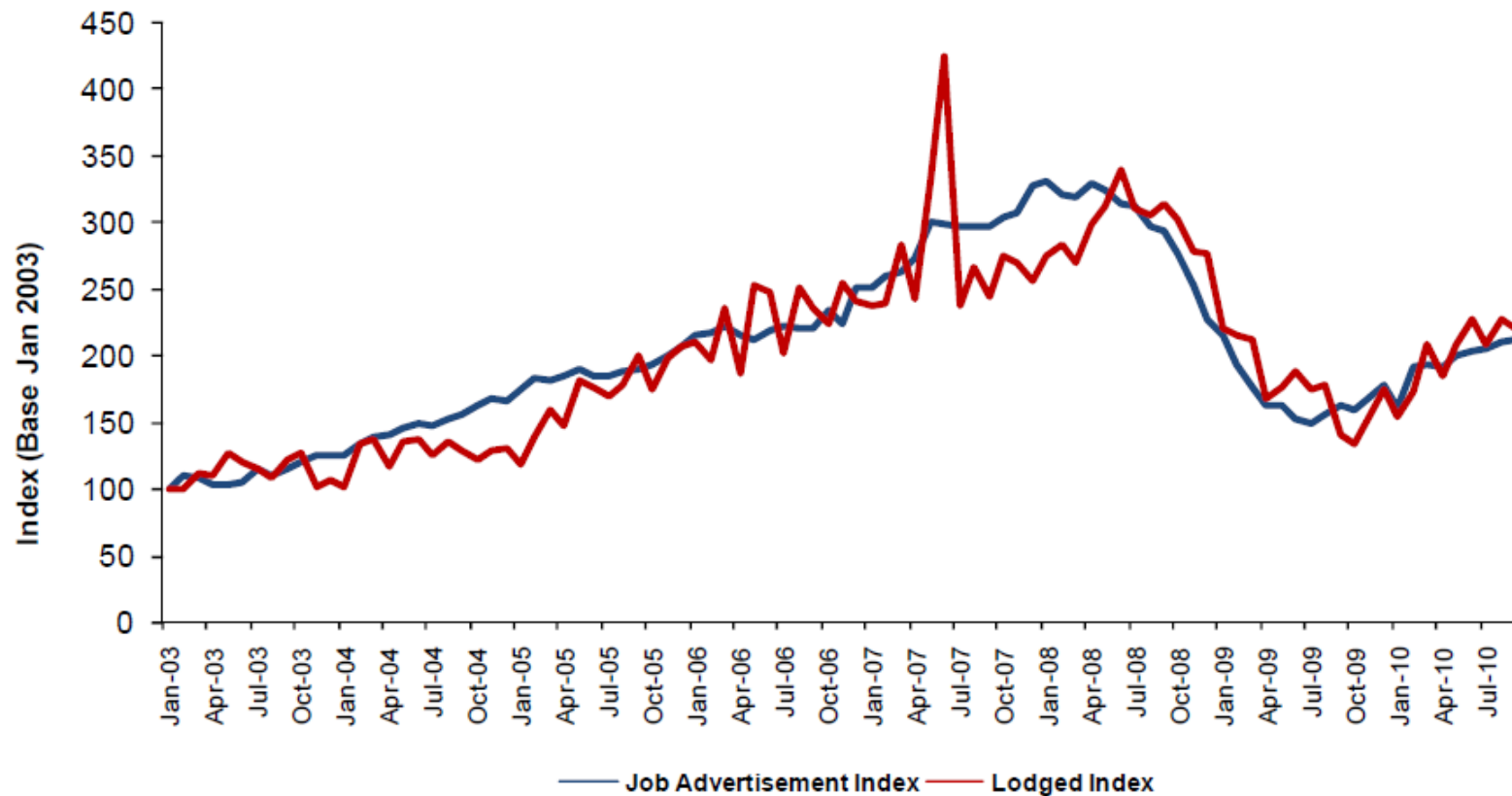
Australia: Temporary Migration, 1986-87 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC 2012



ANZ Bank Job Advertisement Series and Subclass 457 Primary Applications Lodged 2003-10

Cully 2011, p.26



Note: The spike in June 2007 is attributable to people lodging subclass 457 applications prior to the 1 July 2007 revision of the English language requirements.

Main Origin Countries 457s -2011-12 (54,060)

UK	15,750	33.2
India	11,940	37.1
Ireland	6,320	62.5
Philippines	5,000	122.2
USA	4,840	23.8
China	2,590	159.0
South Africa	1,550	19.2
Canada	1,950	17.5
Germany	1,570	18.0
France	1,400	20.7
Malaysia	1,150	29.2

Student Visa Grants 2008-09 and 2010-11: Major Source Countries

DIAC 2011, p.57

Citizenship	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Per cent change 2009-10 to 2010-11
People's Republic of China	55 331	54 541	49 852	-8.6
India	65 516	29 826	28 954	-2.9
Republic of Korea	17 351	16 416	13 238	-19.4
Brazil	12 525	11 461	9 780	-14.7
Malaysia	11 545	10 643	9 709	-8.8
Thailand	13 489	11 742	9 273	-21.0
Nepal	13 995	6 073	8 830	45.4
United States of America	9 644	9 007	8 562	-4.9
Indonesia	8 681	8 729	8 088	-7.3
Saudi Arabia	7 629	7 318	7 798	6.6
<i>Other¹</i>	<i>103 926</i>	<i>104 743</i>	<i>96 354</i>	<i>-8.0</i>
Total	319 632	270 499	250 438	-7.4

Australia: Total Fertility Rates of the 20 Largest Birthplace Groups in Australia, 2011

Source: ABS 2011 Census and ABS 2012 *Births Australia*

Country of Birth of Mother	Total Fertility Rate
United Kingdom	1.87
New Zealand	2.11
China	1.50
India	1.90
Italy	1.25
Vietnam	1.75
Philippines	1.76
South Africa	1.76
Malaysia	1.32
Germany	1.61
Greece	1.04
Sri Lanka	1.73
United States of America	1.86
Lebanon	3.80
Netherlands	1.89
Hong Kong	1.16
Korea, Republic of (South)	1.19
Indonesia	1.71
Fiji	1.76
Croatia	1.30

*Higher than Australia-born

Australia: Standardised Death Rates, 2011

Source: ABS Deaths Bulletin

Australia-born	5.1
New Zealand	4.7
UK	5.1
Italy	3.7
Greece	3.4
Lebanon	3.9
Malaysia	2.9
Philippines	3.0
Vietnam	2.8
China	2.8
India	3.4

Where Immigrants Settle Is Important

- **Influences day-to-day interactions**
- **Influence on broader well-being**
- **Influence on language and cultural maintenance**
- **Influence on integration, adjustment to labour and housing markets**
- **Influence on relationship with longer established Australians and other migrant groups**
- **Major influence on the distribution of the total Australian population**

The Spatial Distribution of Immigrants in Australia

- **Dynamic, ever-changing**
- **Migrants more mobile than non-migrants, especially in early years of settlement**
- **Spatial distribution is quite different to that of the total population**
- **Convergence with length of settlement**

Key Factors of the Spatial Dimensions of Immigrant Settlement

- **Before World War II quite dispersed although since concentration in large cities**
- **Postwar 1945-2001 a growing concentration in major cities, especially Sydney and Melbourne**
- **Variation between groups in tendency to concentrate.**
- **Evidence of shifts in 2001-11 period**

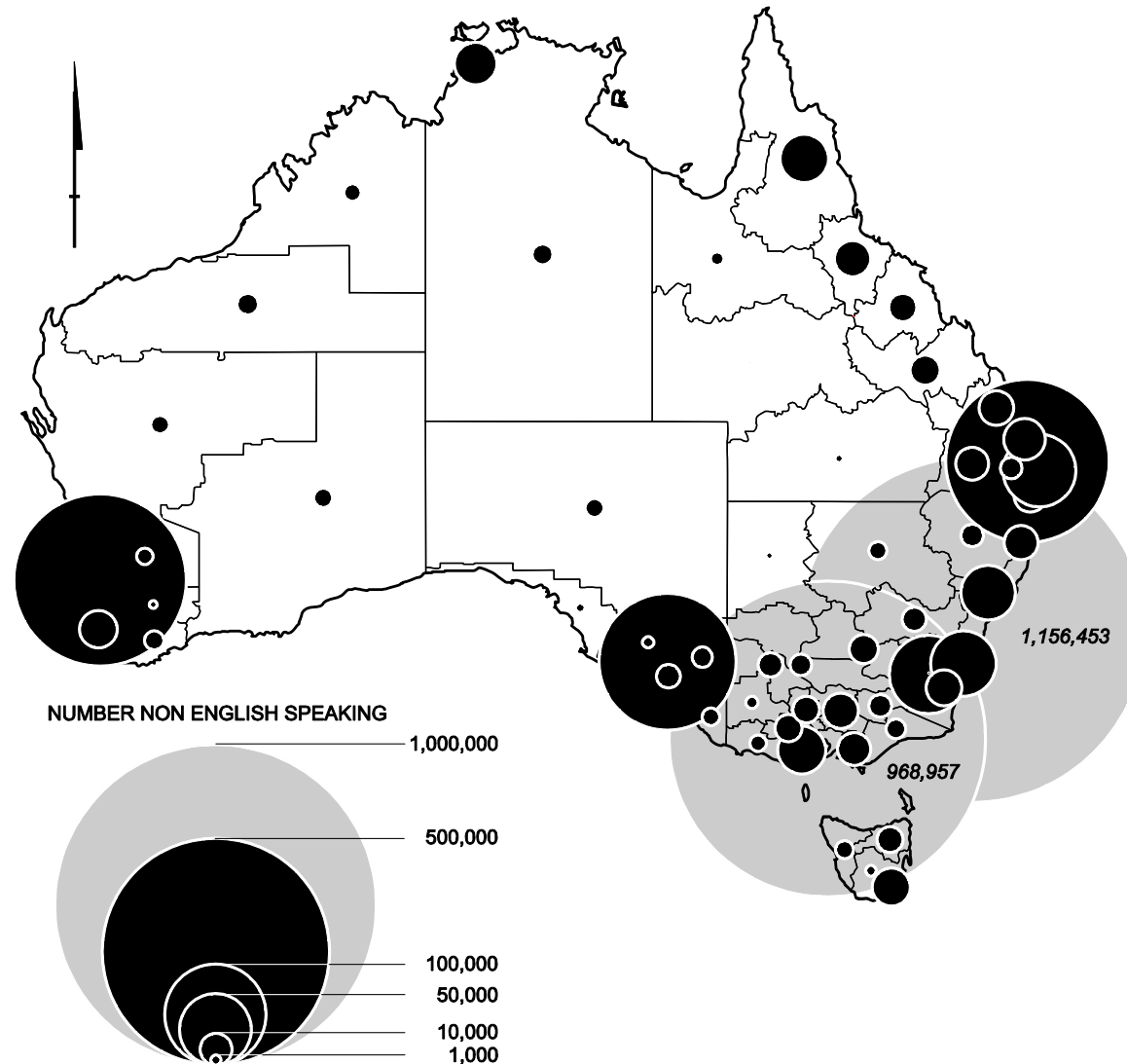
Distribution of Overseas-Born Population Between Capital Cities and Rest of State, 1947, 2001, 2006 and 2011

Source: ABS Censuses

	1947		2001		2006		2011		Growth Rates		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	1947- 2001	2001- 06	2006- 11
Major Capital Cities	453368	61.8	3307577	81.1	3557486	80.6	4278495	81.0	3.75	1.47	3.76
Rest of States	280004	38.2	771574	18.9	857873	19.4	1001645	19.0	1.89	2.14	3.15
Total	733372	100.0	4079151	100.0	4415359	100.0	5280140	100.0	3.23	1.60	3.64

Australia: Distribution of the CALD-Born Population by SA4 Region, 2011

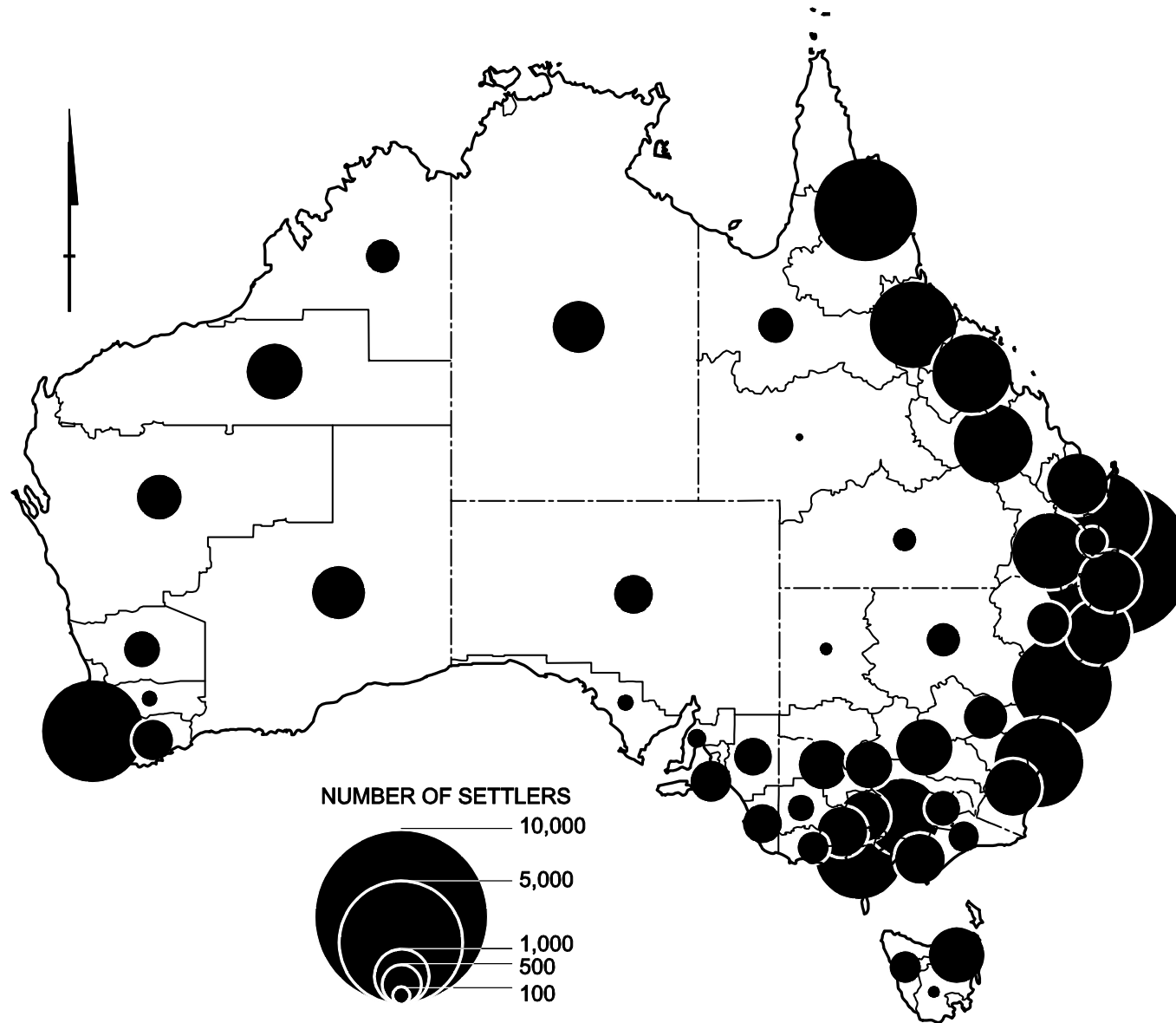
Source: ABS 2011 Census



Australia: Settlers Arriving in the Last 3 Years by Non-Metropolitan Statistical Divisions, July 2009 to June 2012

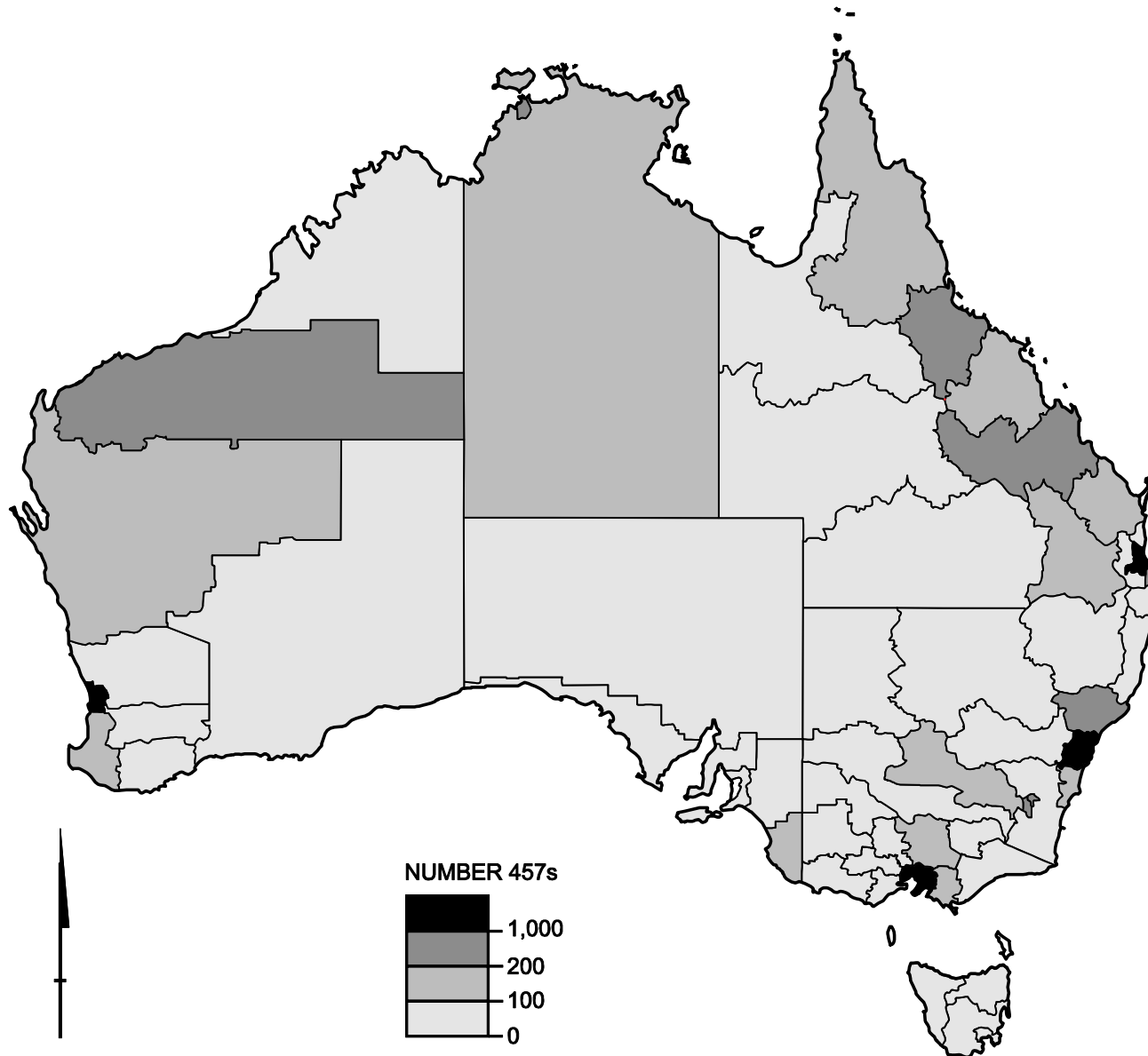
Source:

DIAC Settlement Reporting Facility



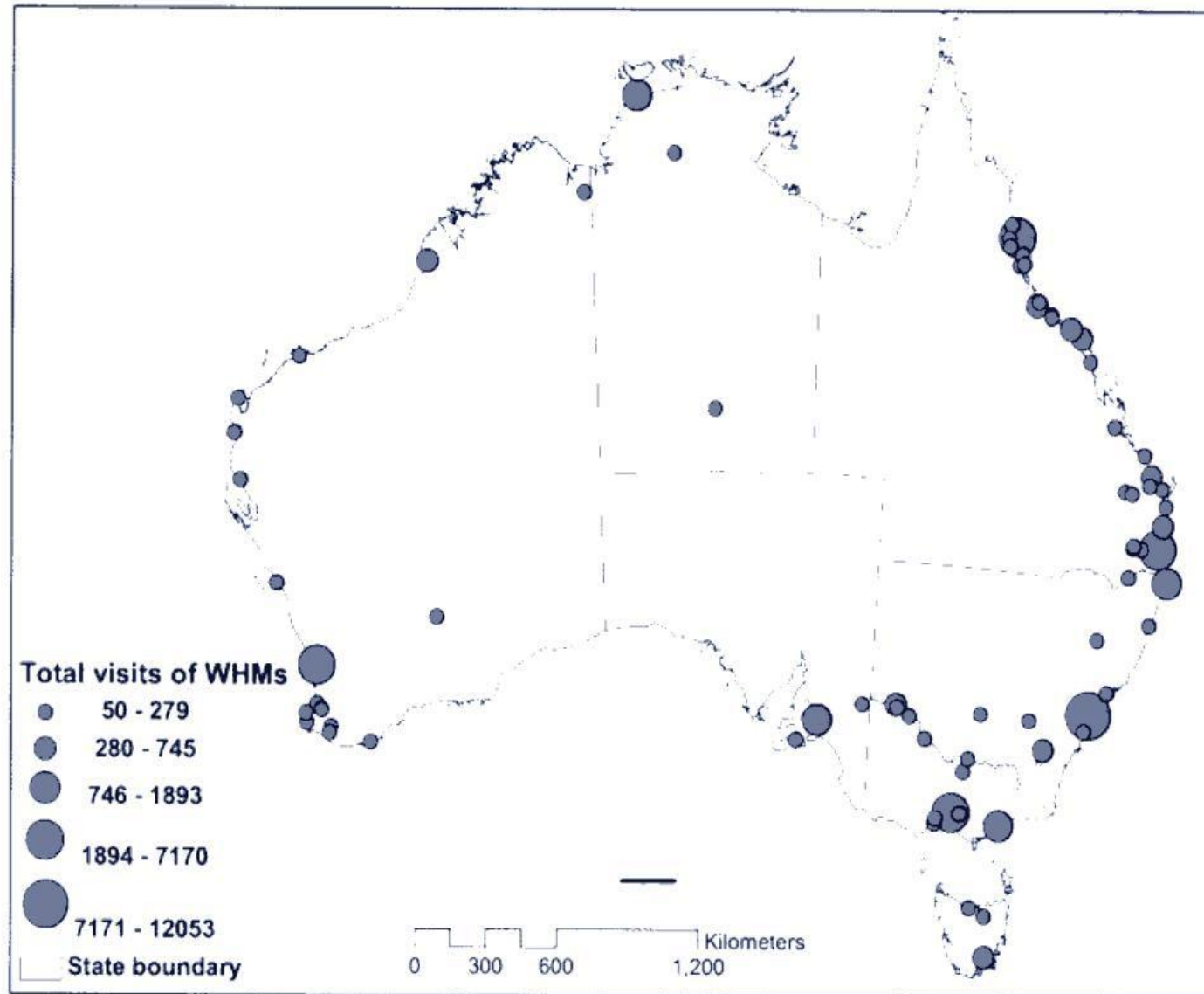
Australia: Distribution of Temporary Business Workers, 2010

Source: Cully, 2011



Major Localities Which WHMs Visited, 2008

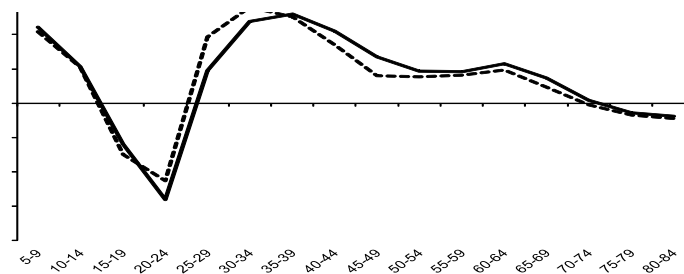
Source: Tan *et al.*, 2009, 70



Australia: Rest of State Migration Profile, 2006-2011

Source: ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses

a. Total

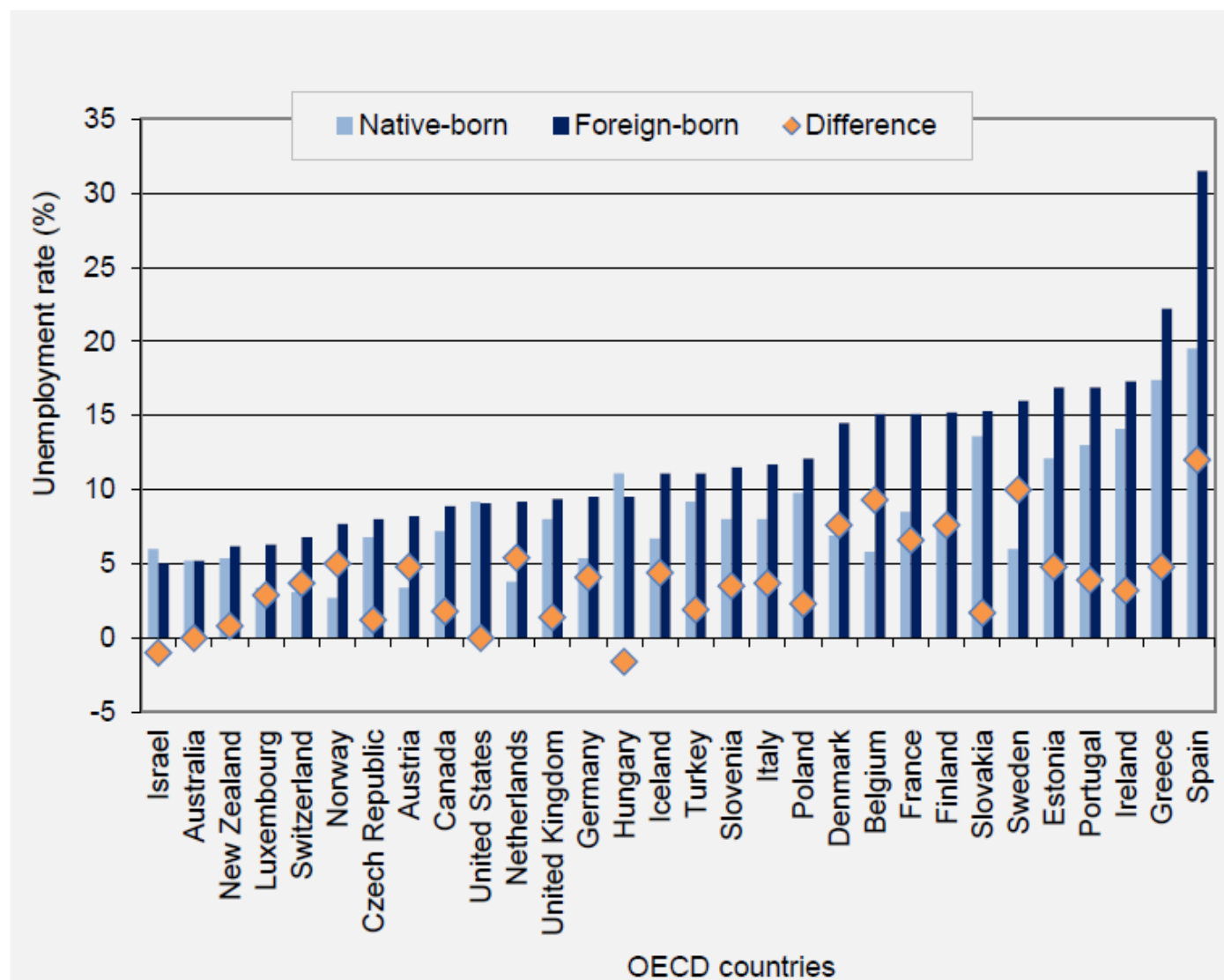


b. Australia-born

c. Overseas-born

Unemployment for native-born and foreign-born, OECD member countries, 2011

Source: DIAC 2013, p.145



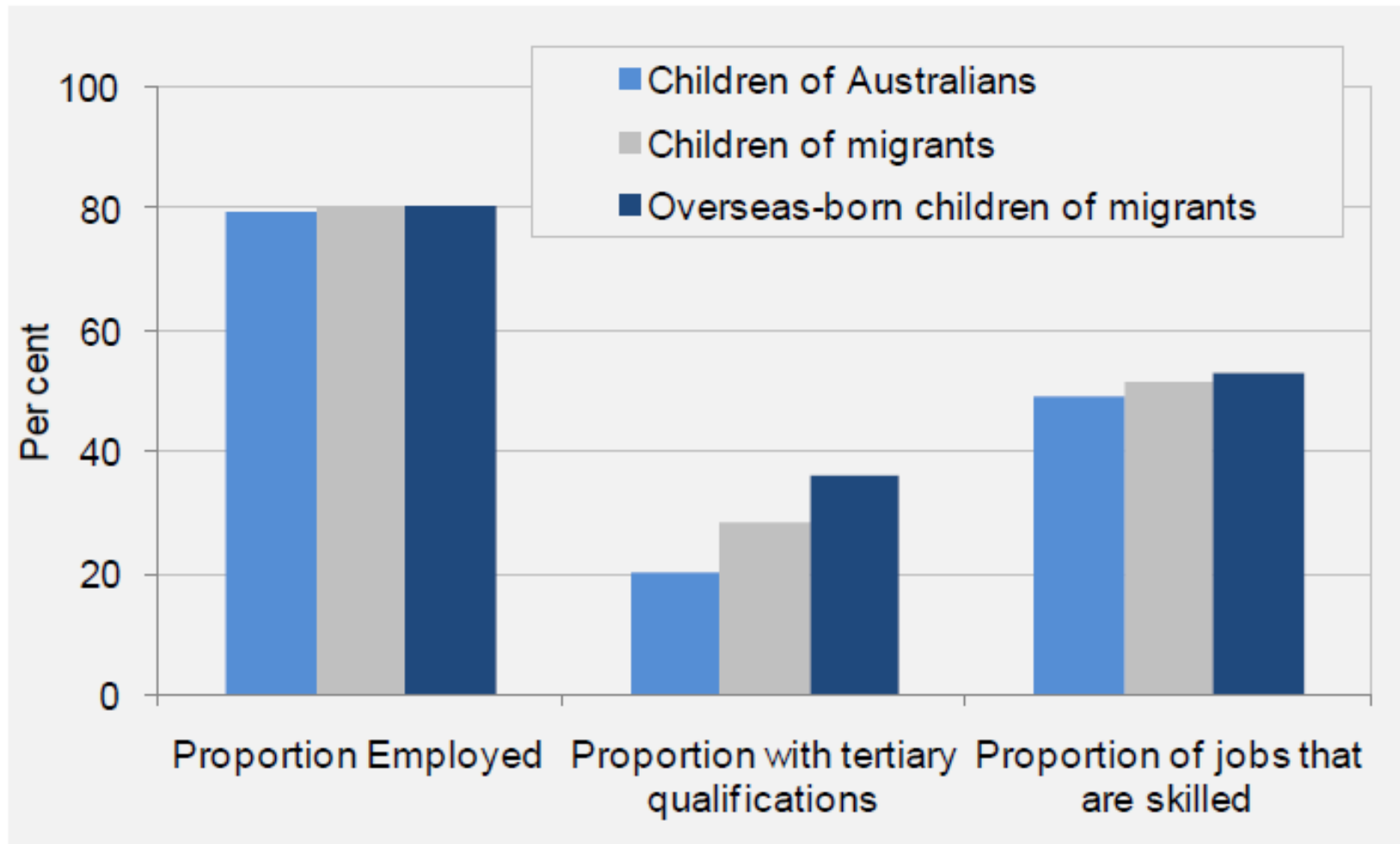
Employment outcomes of Australia's population by birth group, 2011 Census

Source: DIAC 2013, p.149

Employment outcome	Overseas-born		Australia-born
	OECD	Non-OECD	
	Per cent (%)		
Males			
Working full-time	81.9	77.2	81.0
Working part-time	18.1	22.8	19.0
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.0	5.5
Participation rate	65.2	71.1	72.8
Females			
Working full-time	54.1	58.6	51.0
Working part-time	45.9	41.4	49.0
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.9	5.1
Participation rate	52.3	55.8	61.8

Education and employment outcomes, children of Australians and children of migrants 15 to 34 years of age

Source: DIAC 2013, p.155



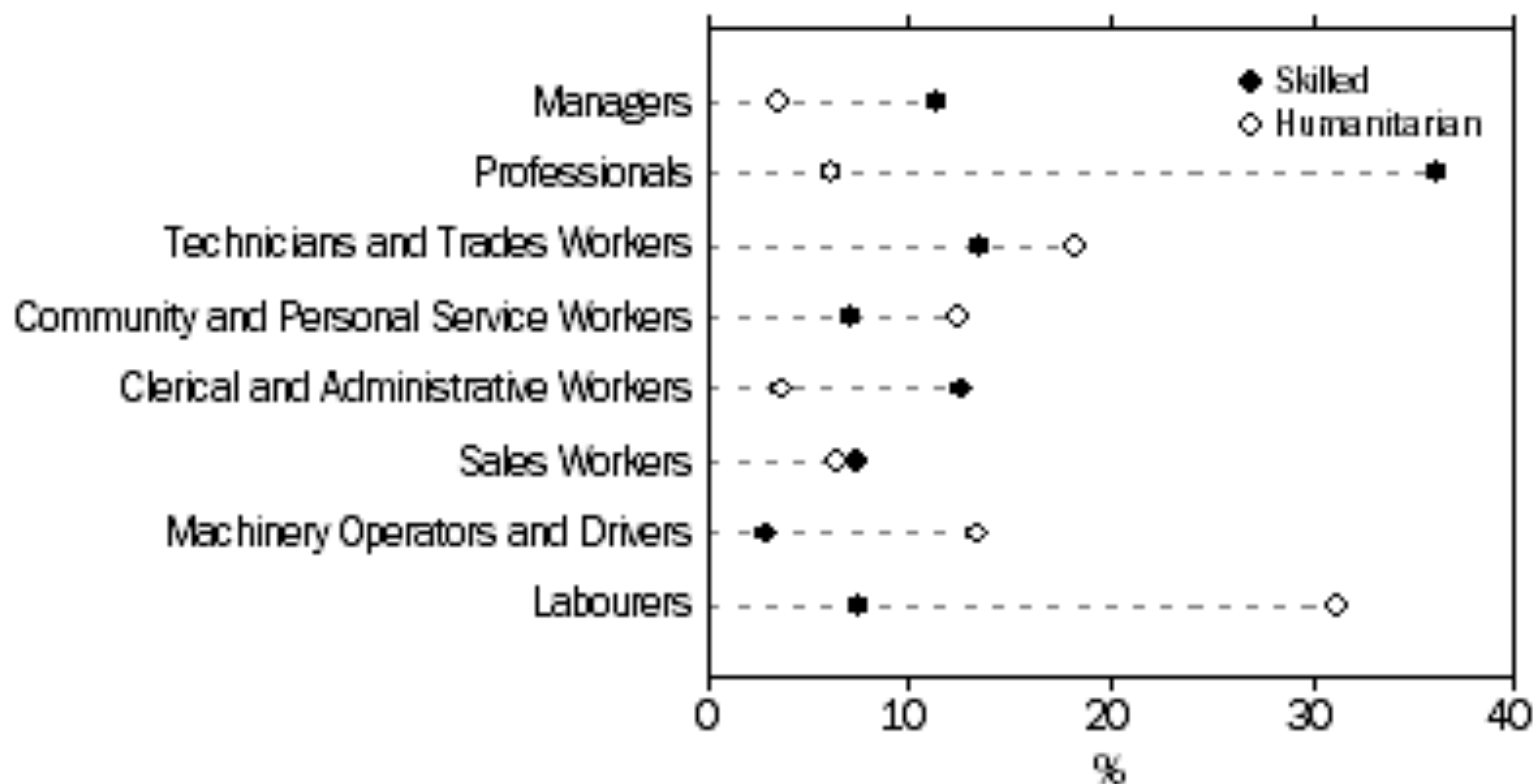
There is substantial evidence of a “brain waste” among refugee-humanitarian settlers where they do not get jobs commensurate with their skill/education.

There is evidence of

- discrimination on the basis of race, religion and ethnic origin
- structural disadvantage in the workplace

Occupation of Employed Migrants, 15 Years and Over, 2006

Source: ABS, 2010b, 13-14



Source: Visa subclass (DAC, SDB extract), Occupation (ABS, 2006 Census)

Australia: First, Second Generation Humanitarian Birthplace Groups, Australia and Overseas Born by Occupation and Education, 2011

Source: ABS 2011 Census

% Labourers and Machinery Operators & Drivers					
Birthplace	Postgraduate Degree Level	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	Bachelor Degree Level	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	Certificate Level
First Generation, Humanitarian Birthplace Group	3.2	3.6	7.0	15.2	22.4
Second Generation, Humanitarian Birthplace Group	0.6	1.1	1.9	5.7	12.5
Australia-born	0.5	1.0	1.7	4.7	14.9
Overseas-born	4.0	2.9	6.6	11.4	17.7
Total Population	2.4	1.5	3.5	6.9	15.5

Australia: First, Second Generation Humanitarian Birthplace Groups, Australia and Overseas Born by Occupation and Education, 2011

Source: ABS 2011 Census

% Managers & Professionals					
Birthplace	Postgraduate Degree Level	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	Bachelor Degree Level	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	Certificate Level
First Generation, Humanitarian Birthplace Group	78.5	71.6	61.9	27.3	12.1
Second Generation, Humanitarian Birthplace Group	87.1	80.8	72.0	38.0	16.1
Australia-born	88.8	81.3	76.4	43.7	17.5
Overseas-born	74.2	75.0	63.4	36.7	16.6
Total Population	81.0	79.6	71.7	41.4	17.4

Workforce Participation: A Mixed Experience

- Clear evidence of upward mobility
- However also some groups trapped in low income jobs
- The “refugee gap”
- Need for removal of discrimination, facilitate recognition of qualifications and experience to “level playing field”
- However filling important shortages in labour market not filled by other migrant groups

Migrants' net impact on the Australian Government Budget by visa category, 2010-11

Source: DIAC 2012, p.167

Visa category	Net fiscal impact (\$ millions)				
	Period of settlement in Australia (years)				
	1	2	3	10	20
Family Stream					
Parent	-7.7	-5.6	-6.0	-7.7	-9.4
Partner and other	-16.8	76.9	48.2	244.1	242.3
Contributory Parent	236.8	-11.4	0.8	-35.5	-86.5
<i>Family Stream total</i>	<i>212.3</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>200.9</i>	<i>146.4</i>
Skill Stream					
Skilled Independent	163.0	223.3	283.7	384.2	439.5
Skilled Family Sponsored	5.4	12.2	13.0	17.3	21.1
State/Territory Sponsored	68.3	80.2	86.6	104.7	138.1
Business Skills	44.9	44.3	46.2	33.2	24.1
Employer Sponsored	465.9	478.8	485.7	493.3	530.8
<i>Skill Stream total</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>838.7</i>	<i>915.1</i>	<i>1 032.8</i>	<i>1 153.6</i>
Humanitarian Stream	-247.3	-69.4	-62.0	-12.3	48.4
<i>Fiscal impact of permanent migration</i>	<i>712.4</i>	<i>829.2</i>	<i>896.1</i>	<i>1 221.4</i>	<i>1 348.5</i>
Temporary Business subclass 457	889.3	954.5	383.1	441.0	585.9

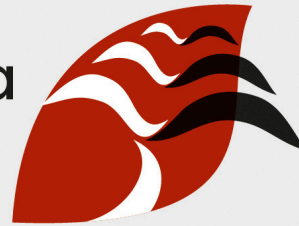
Demographic Implications

- Increasing role in population growth, composition and distribution
- Increasing influence on natural increase
- Major element in skill/education growth - productivity
- Huge social influence
- Increasing role in international categories

Conclusion

- Dynamic and changing age structure
- Challenges to longstanding positive attitudes to migrant settlement
- New issues of settlement of temporary migrants
- Challenges faced by refugees and asylum seekers
- New issues in non-metropolitan areas
- Increasingly need to consider migration not just in terms of national interest

Nga Tangata
Oho Mairangi



Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference 2013

MOBILE POPULATIONS

The Impacts and Issues of Immigration and Linked Population Changes



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HIKINA WHAKATUTUKI



MASSEY
UNIVERSITY
TE KUNenga KI PŪREHUROA

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND



National Institute of
Demographic and Economic Analysis
Te Rōnanga Tātari Tatauranga
THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO