

2012 Migration Update Report

by

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Outline of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Global Trends**
- **Australian Trends**
 - **Permanent**
 - **Temporary**
- **Issues**
- **Conclusion**

Challenges in Monitoring Migration

- Data quality
 - neglects emigration
 - neglects non-permanent movements
 - undocumented migration
 - stocks vs flows
- Contested area
- Media role
- Lack of evidence driven policy

2010 International Migrants

Source: United Nations International Population Division

- 214m living outside country of birth (195m in 2005)
- 128m in high income countries
- 74m of them from low income countries
- 2000-05 – increased 12.8m
- 2005-10 – increased 10.5m
- Females 49%

World Refugee Situation, End 2011

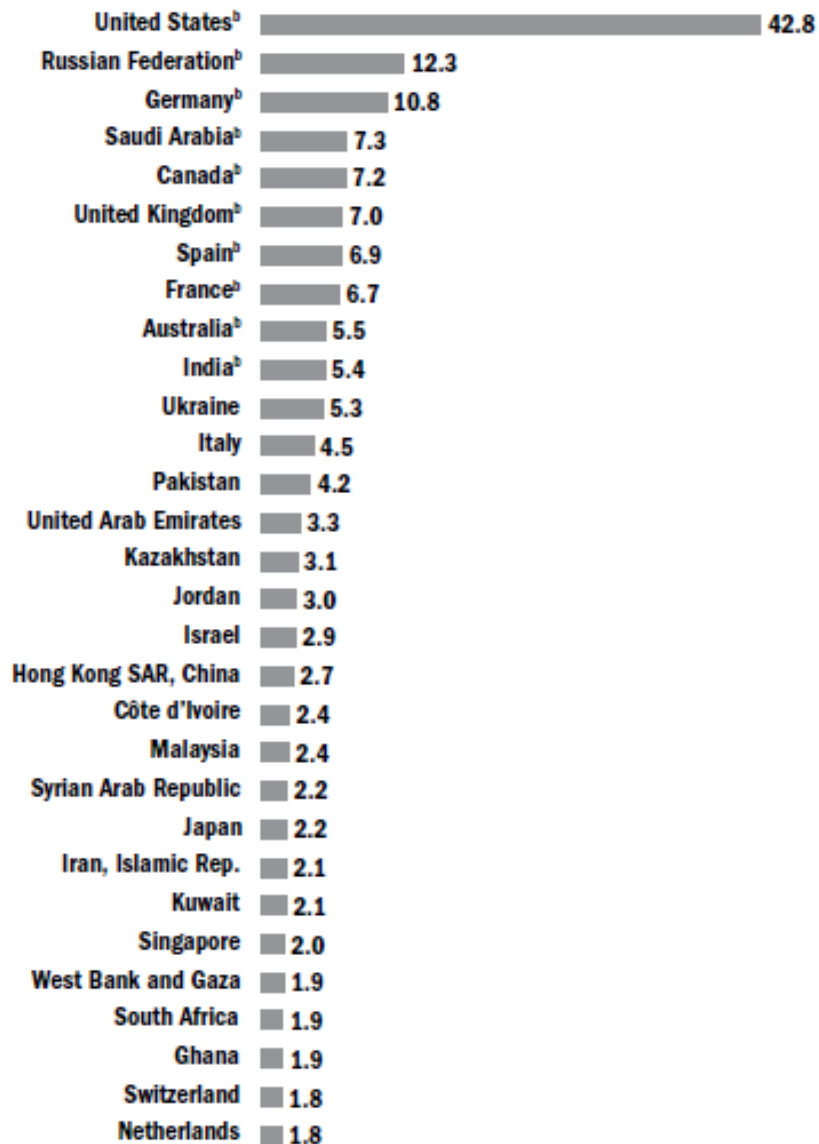
Source: UNHCR 2012

	Number	% Annual Change
Refugees	9,800,862	-1.5
People in Refugee-like situations	603,944	1.1
Asylum Seekers	895,284	6.9
IDPs	15,473,378	5.3
Refugees in LDCs	9,341,028	-1.6

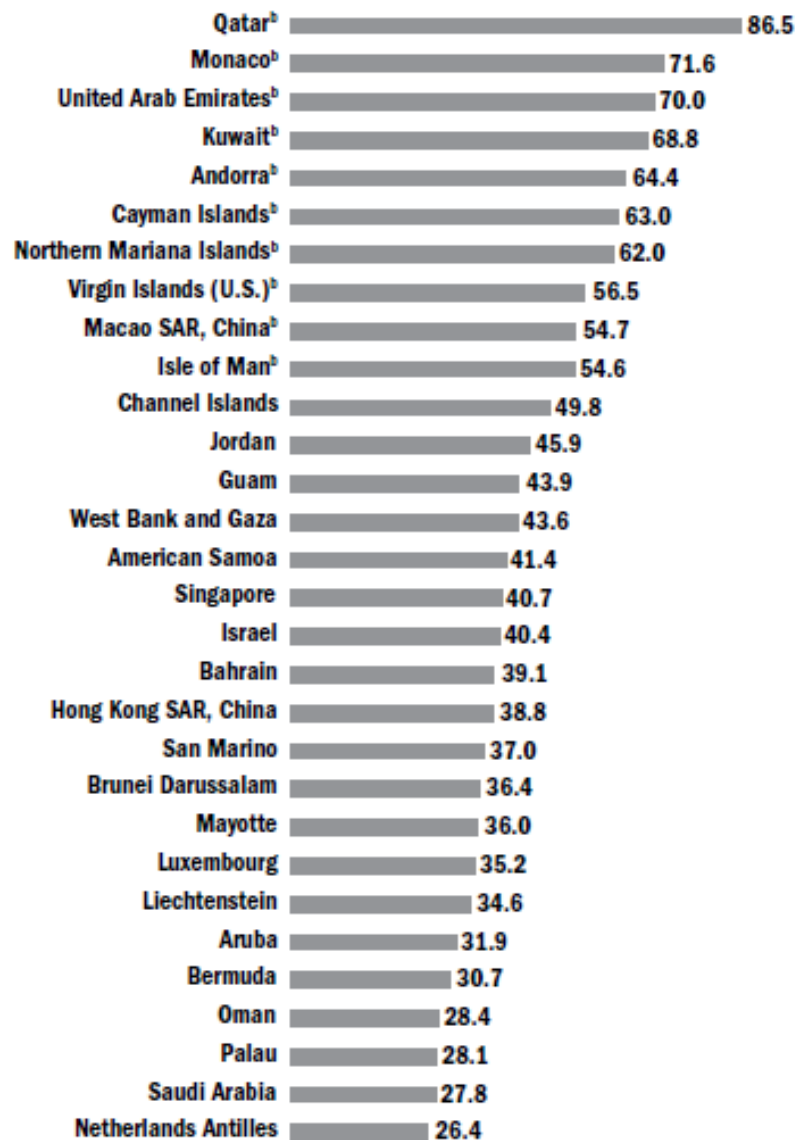
Top Immigration Countries, 2010

Source: World Bank 2011

number of immigrants, millions



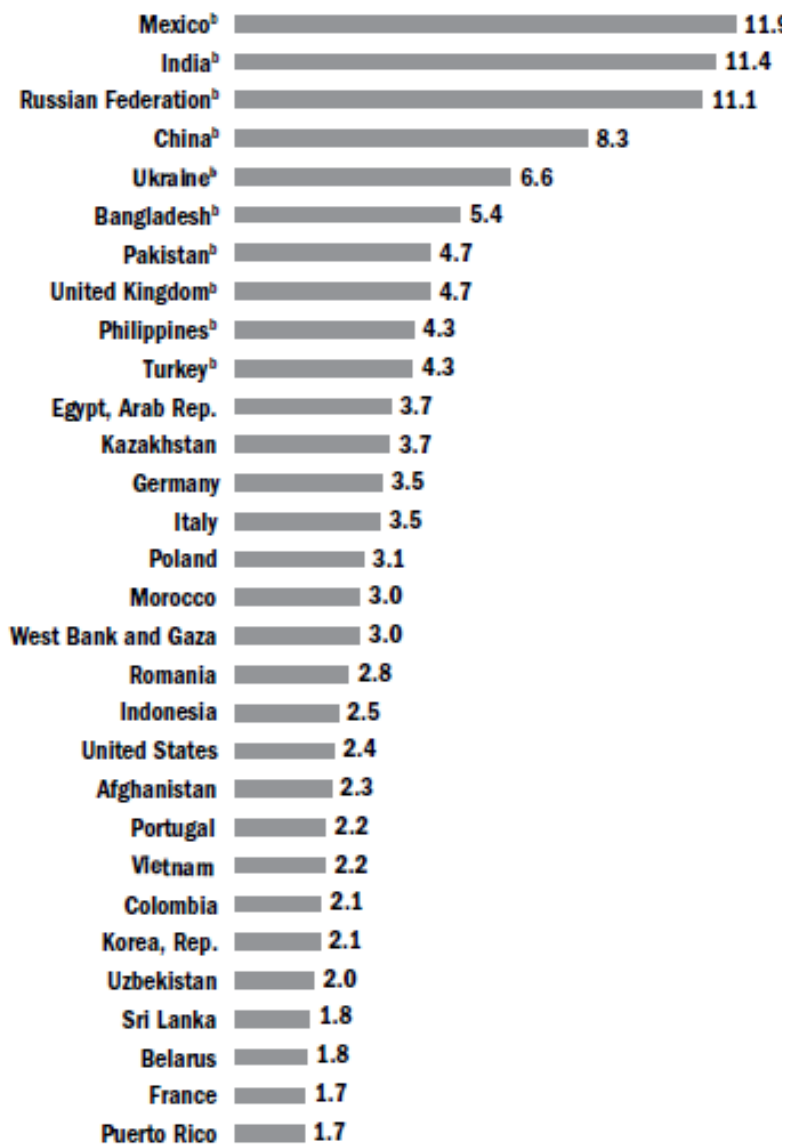
percentage of population



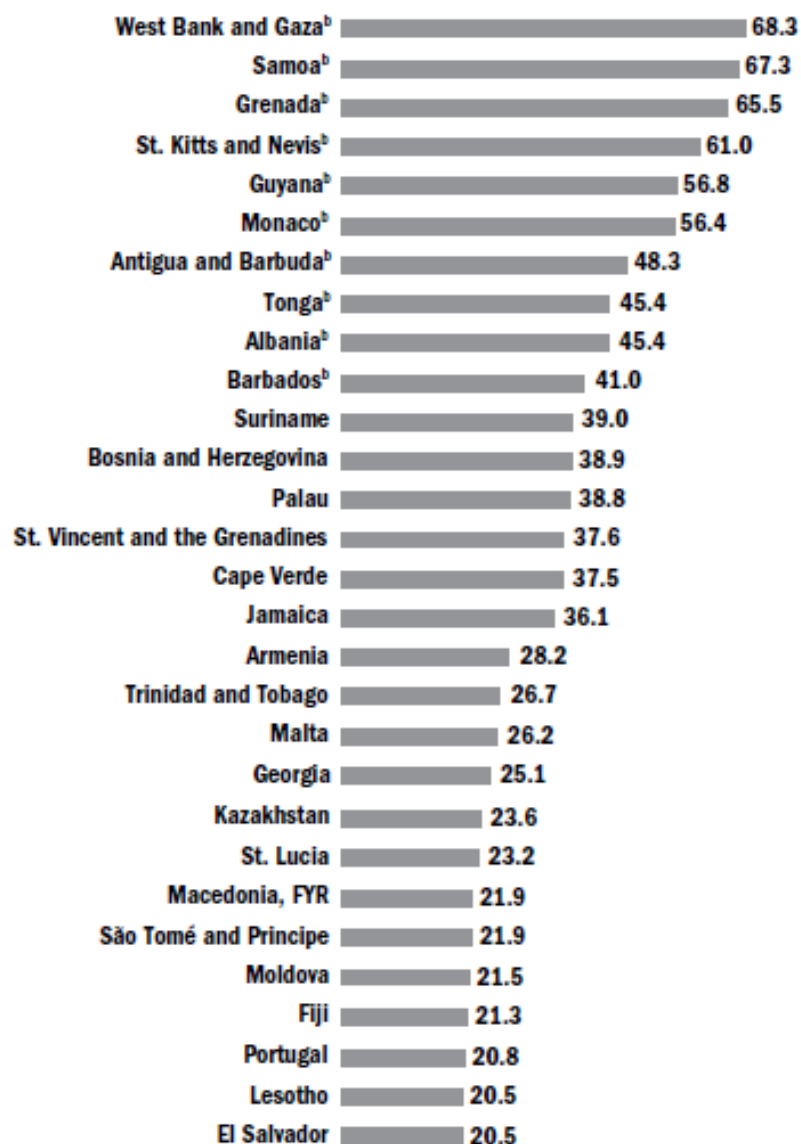
Top Emigration Countries, 2010

Source: World Bank 2011

number of emigrants, millions



percentage of population



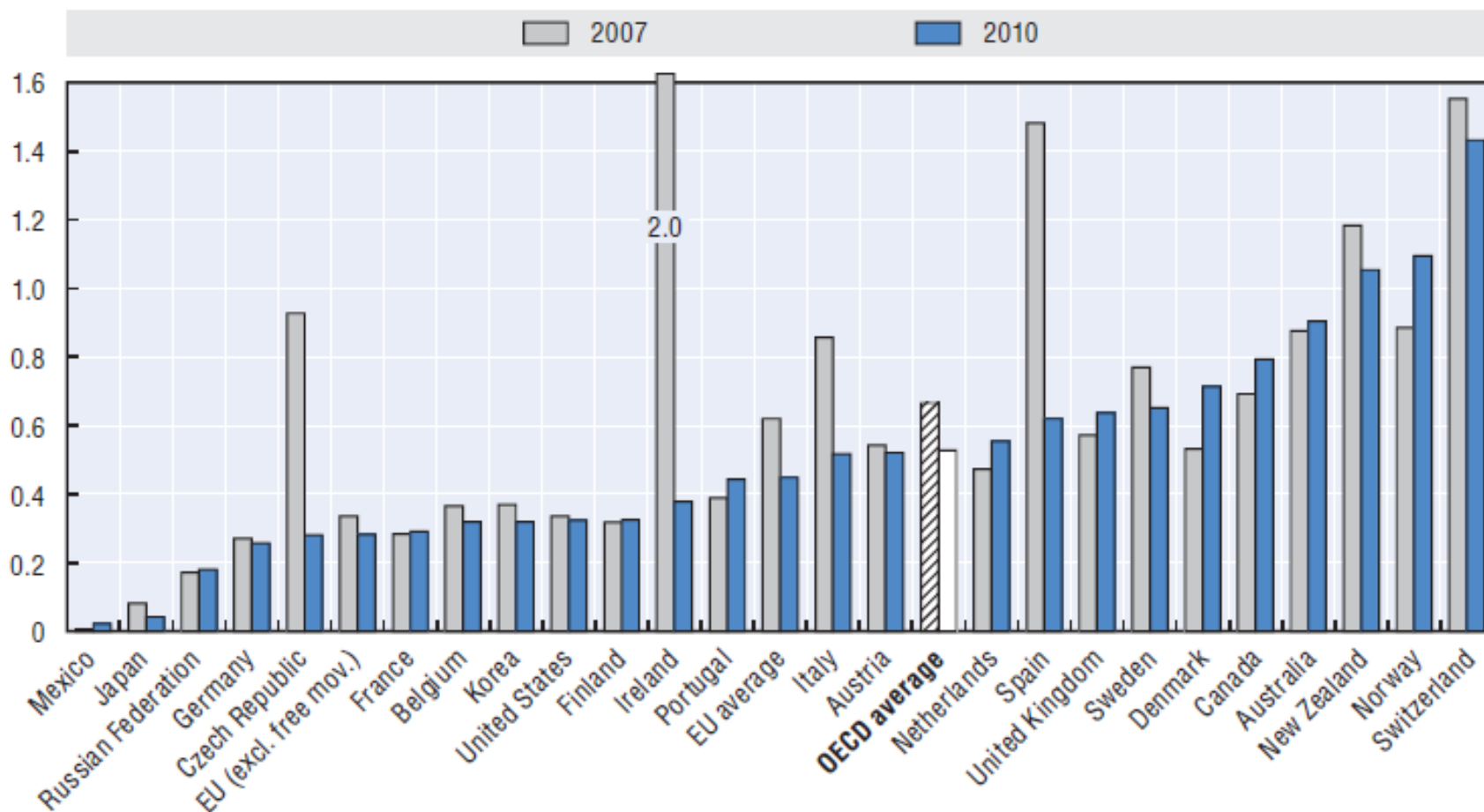
Key Global Issues

- Migration and Development
- Impact of GFC
- Climate Change/Environment and Migration
- Migration and Conflict, Refugees
- Undocumented Migration
- Governance and Capacity – Key Challenges
- Media representation
- Growing significance of Asia
- Lack of evidence driven policy
- Student migration

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

Source: OECD 2012, p.30

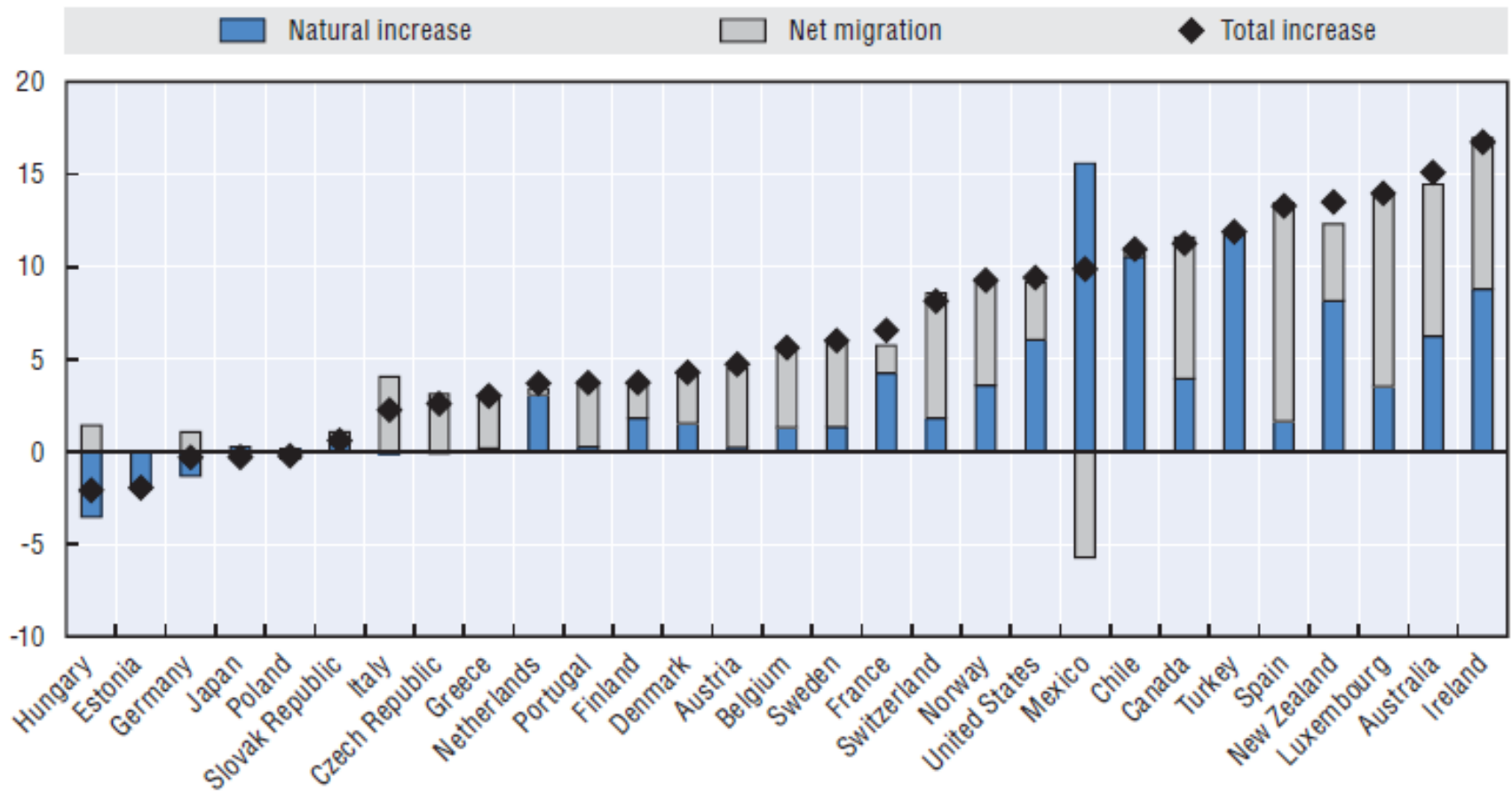
Percentage of the total population



Population growth between 2000 and 2010 and its components

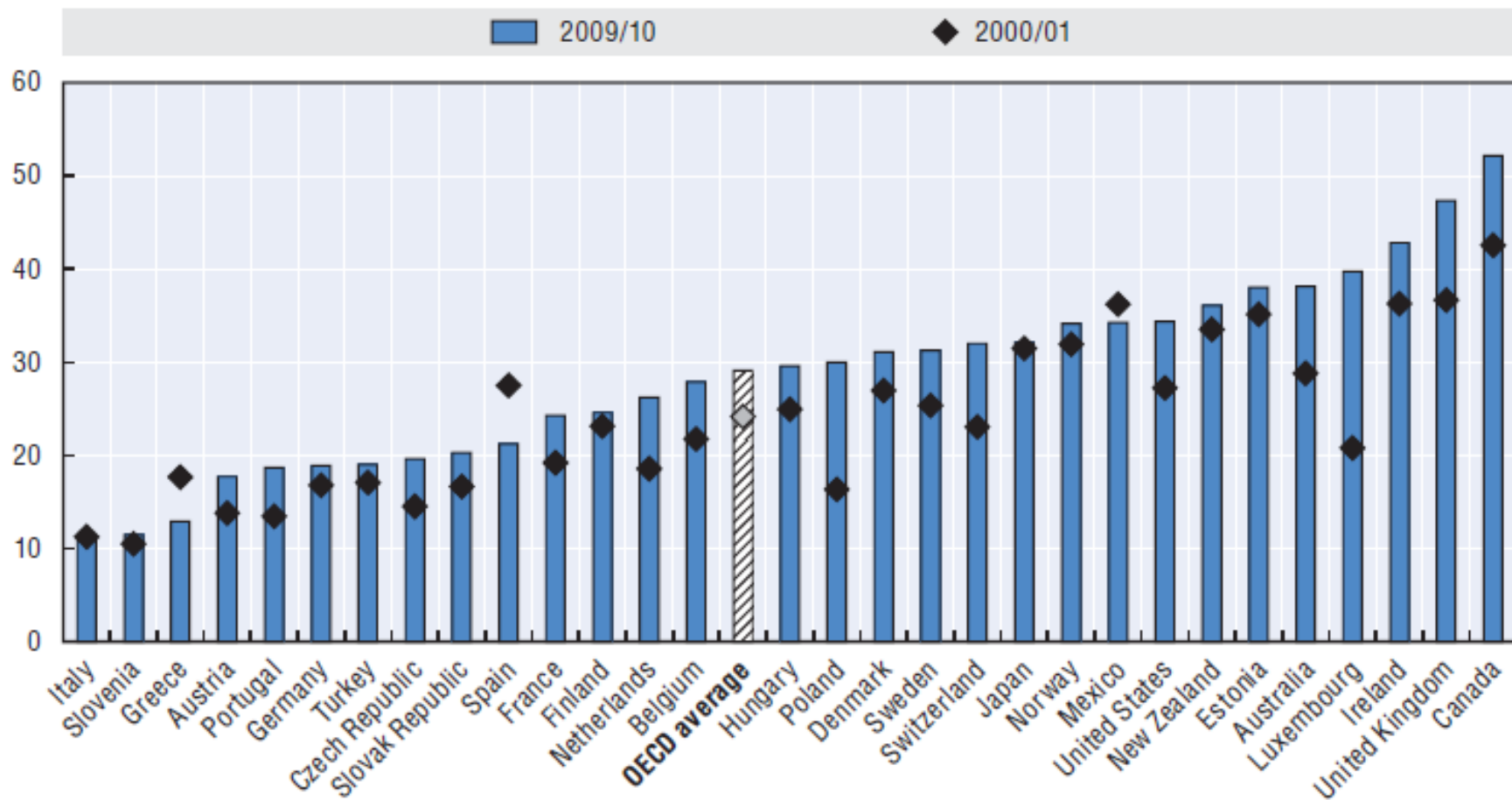
Source: OECD 2012, p.52

Percentages



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

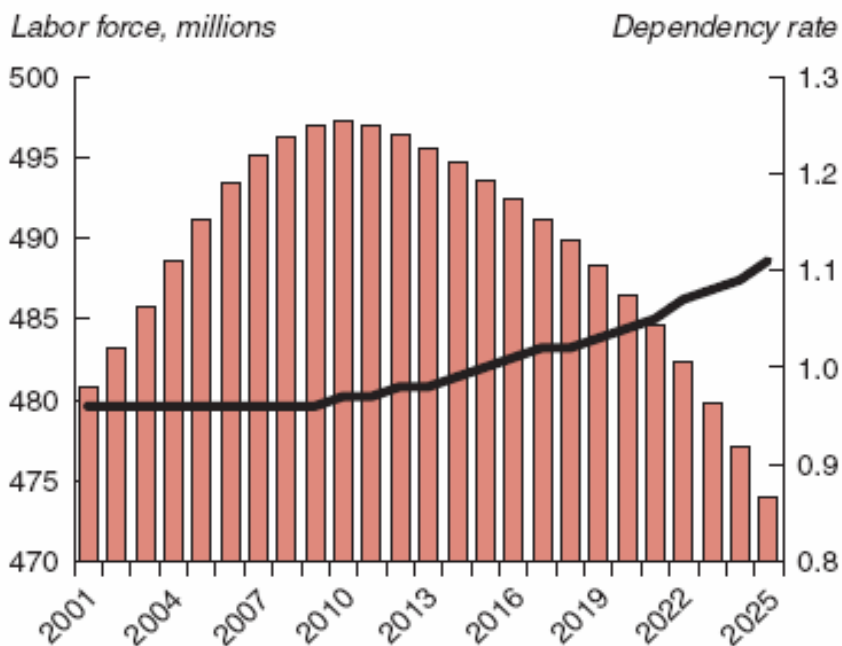
Source: OECD 2012, p.54



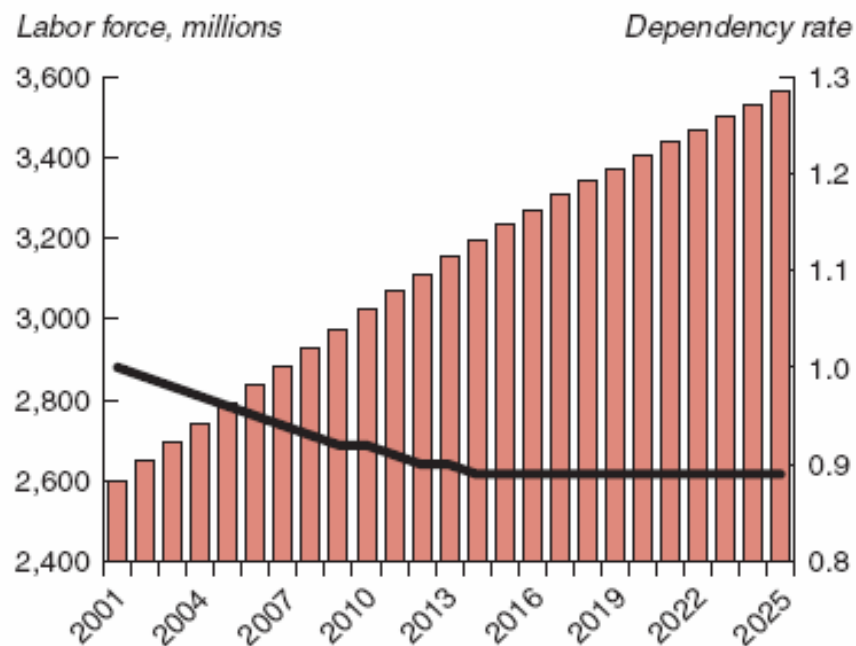
Labour Force Age Groups and Dependency Rates

Source: World Bank, 2006

Total, High-income countries



Total, Developing countries



Australia: A Country of Immigration

- **27 percent born overseas in 2011**
- **20 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**

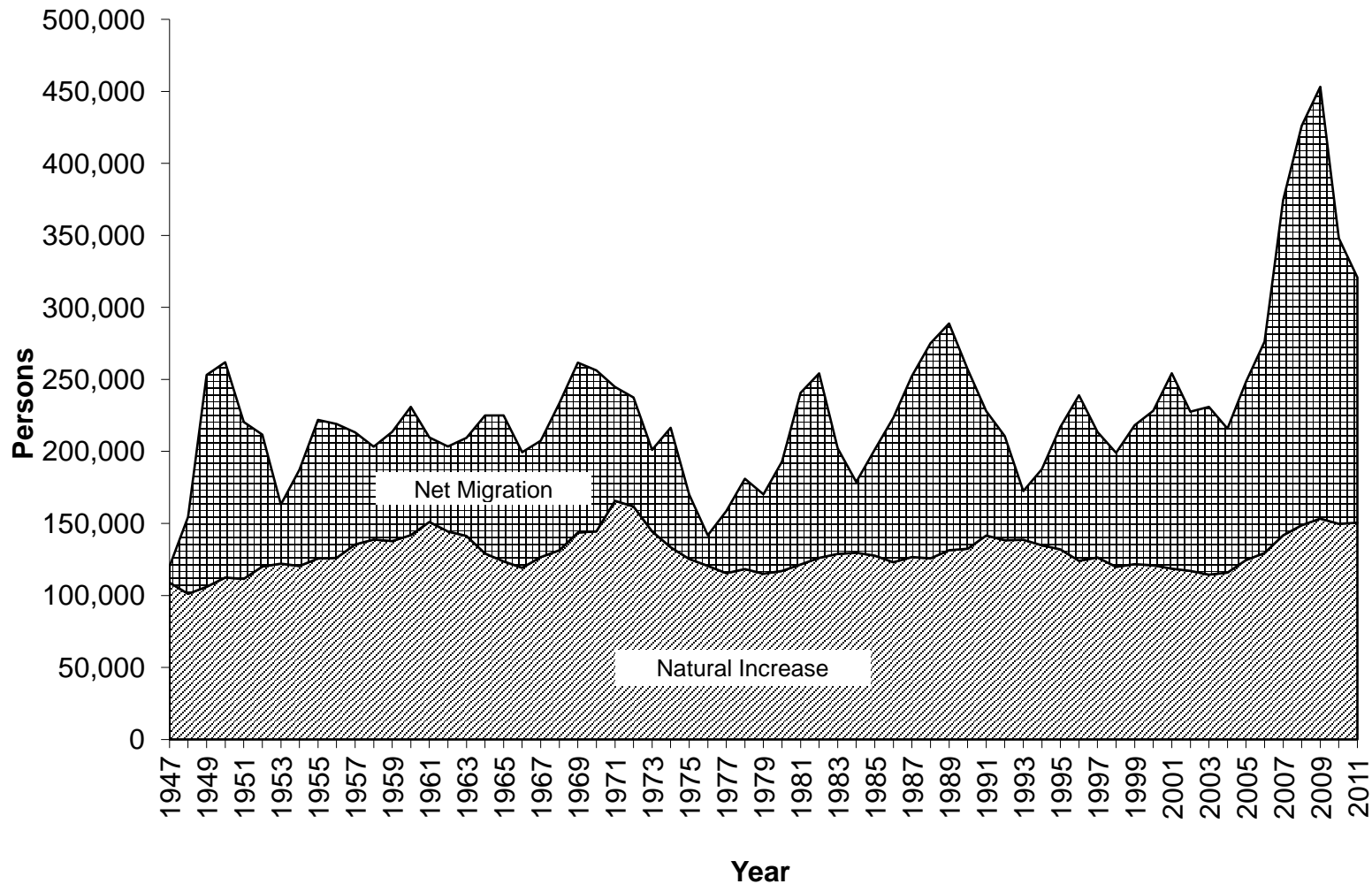
Indicators of Australian Diversity, 2011

Source: ABS, 2011 Census

Indicator	Percent
Born overseas	26.1
Born overseas in NES country	16.6
Australia-born with an overseas-born parent	27.0
Speaks language other than English at home	19.2
Ancestry (multi response) in a NES 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: Total Population Growth Showing the Natural Increase and Net Migration Components, 1947-2011

Source: ABS 1997 and ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics*, various issues



Australia: Estimated Resident Population and Rates of Growth

Source: ABS 2012 *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2011* and *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2011*

	Australia			
	Pre 2011 Census		Benchmarked to 2011 Census	
	Population	Growth Rate (%)	Population	Growth Rate (%)
2005-06	20,697,880	1.49	20,697,880	1.49
2006-07	21,072,452	1.18	21,015,936	1.54
2007-08	21,498,540	2.02	21,384,427	1.75
2008-09	21,951,736	2.11	21,778,845	1.84
2009-10	22,297,515	1.58	22,065,317	1.32
2010-11	22,618,294	1.44	22,323,933	1.17

Australia: Components of Population Growth

Source: ABS 2012

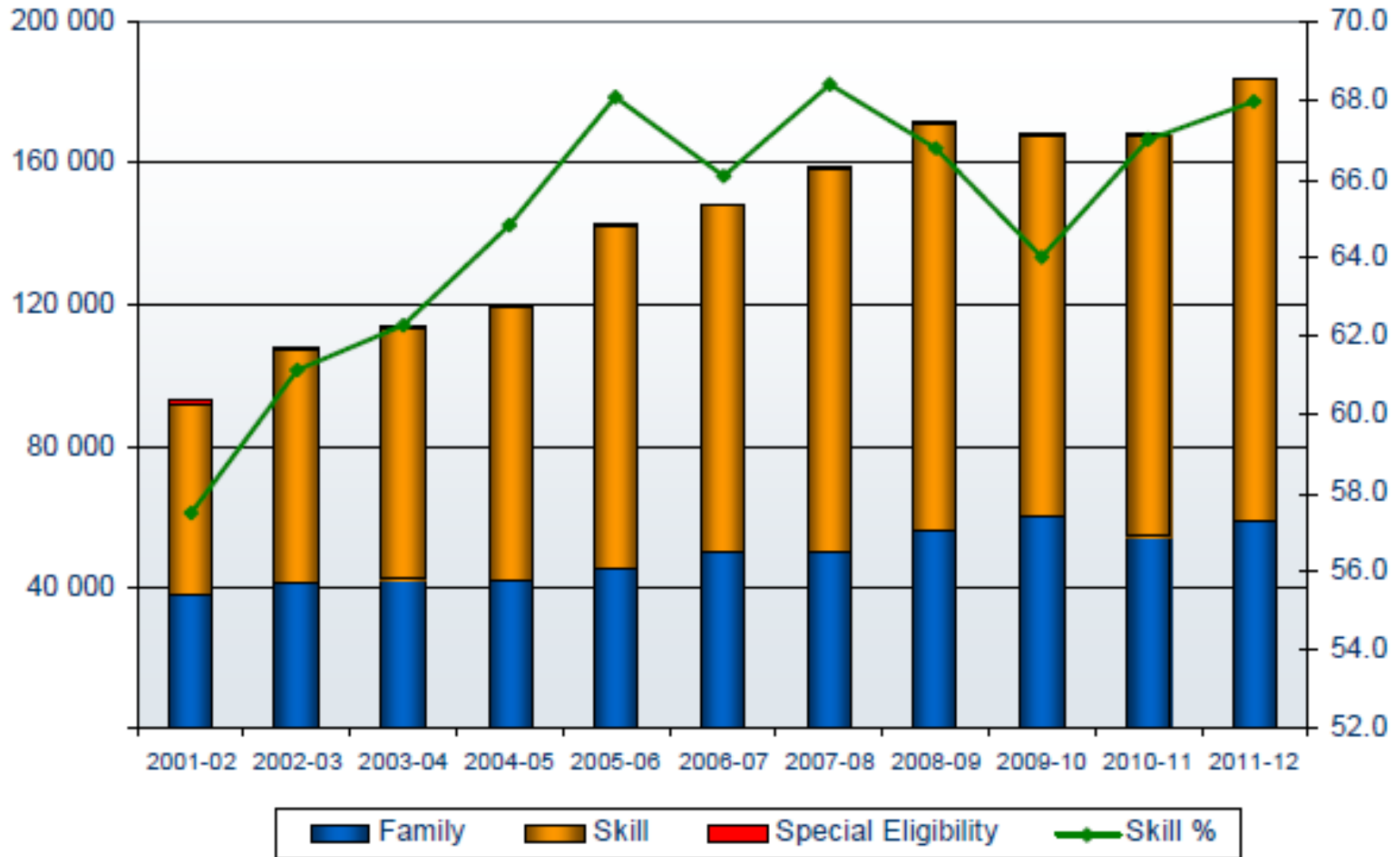
Year	% Growth Per Annum	Net Overseas Migration
2006	0.89	182,180
2007	1.17	244,067
2008	1.49	315,686
2009	1.14	246,899
2010	0.77	168,834
2011	0.83	183,976

Program Numbers

	2011-12	2012-13
Planning Level	185,000	190,000
Skill	125,755	129,250
Regional Skilled	16,471	16,000
Family	58,604	60,185
Special Eligibility	639	565
Humanitarian	13,750	20,000

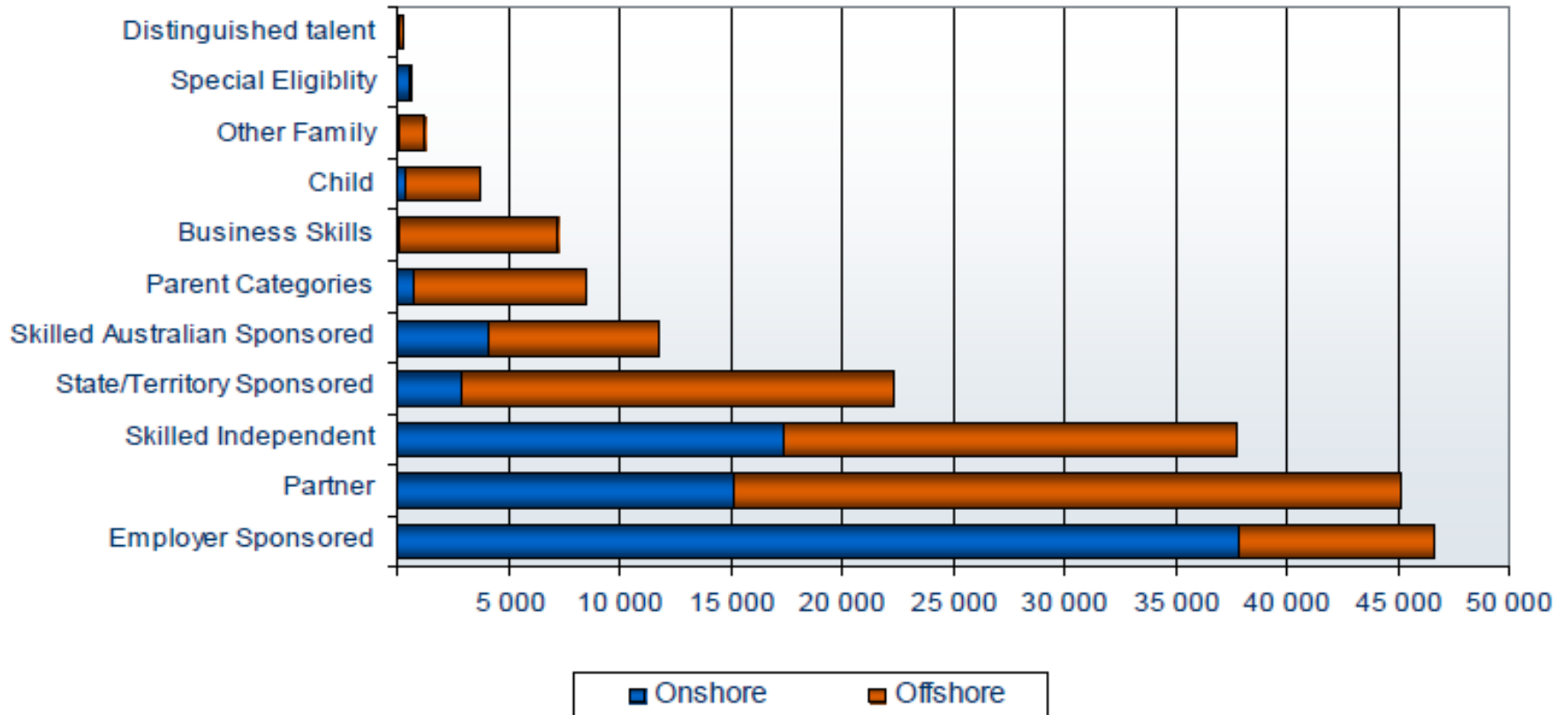
Migration program outcomes from 2001-02 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC 2012, p.4



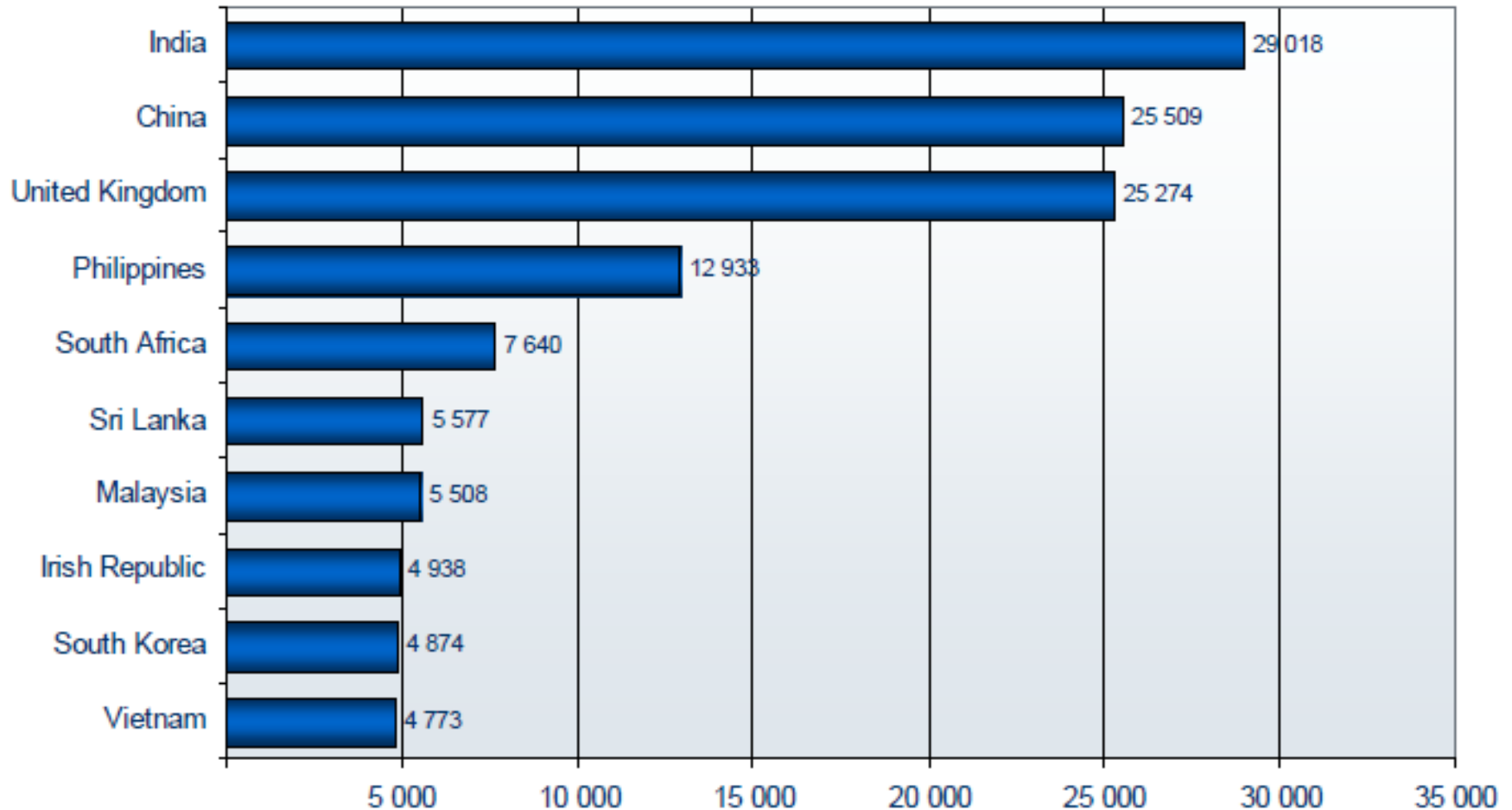
Migration program category outcomes 2011-12 – onshore versus offshore

Source: DIAC 2012, p.5



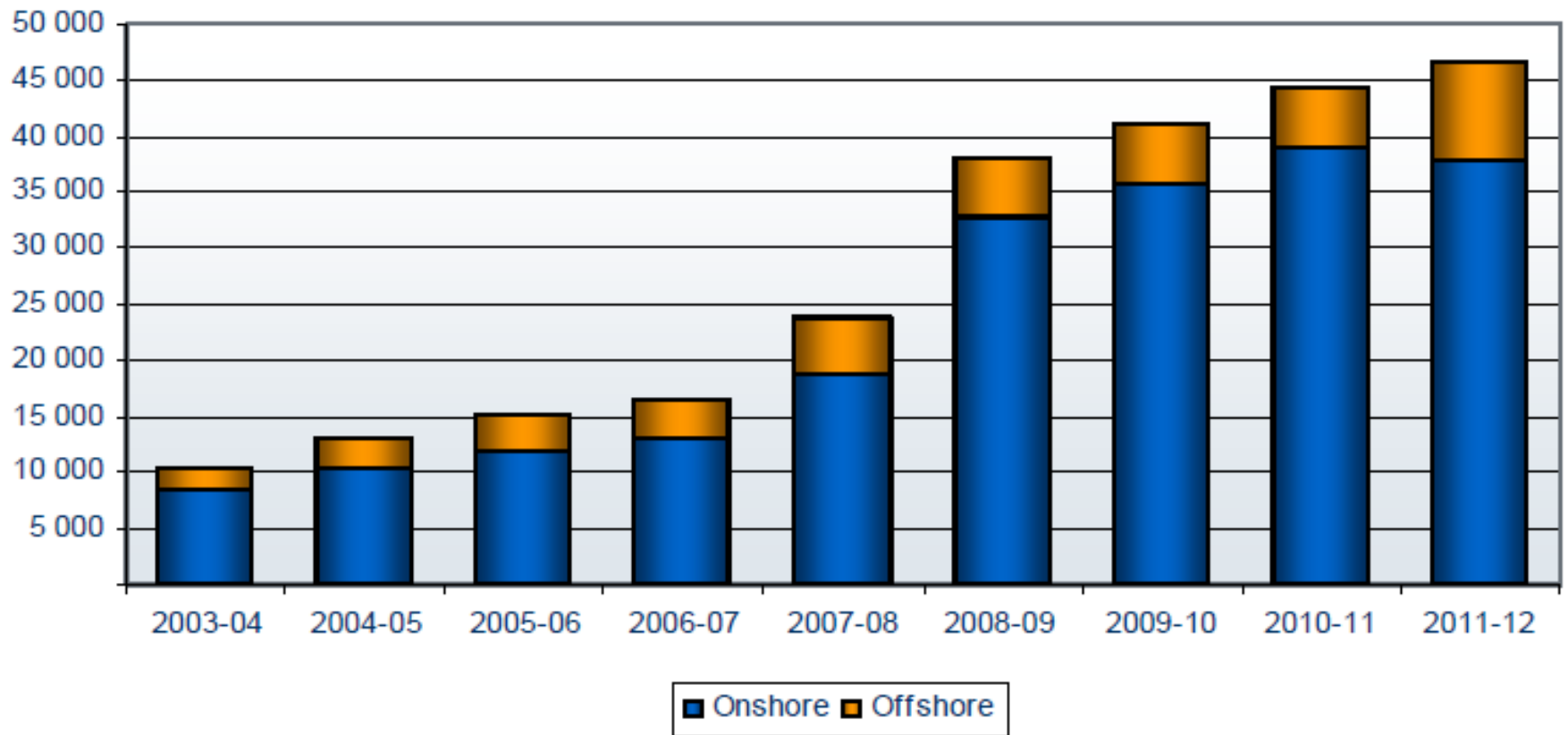
Top ten citizenships of migrants 2011-12

Source: DIAC 2012, p.5



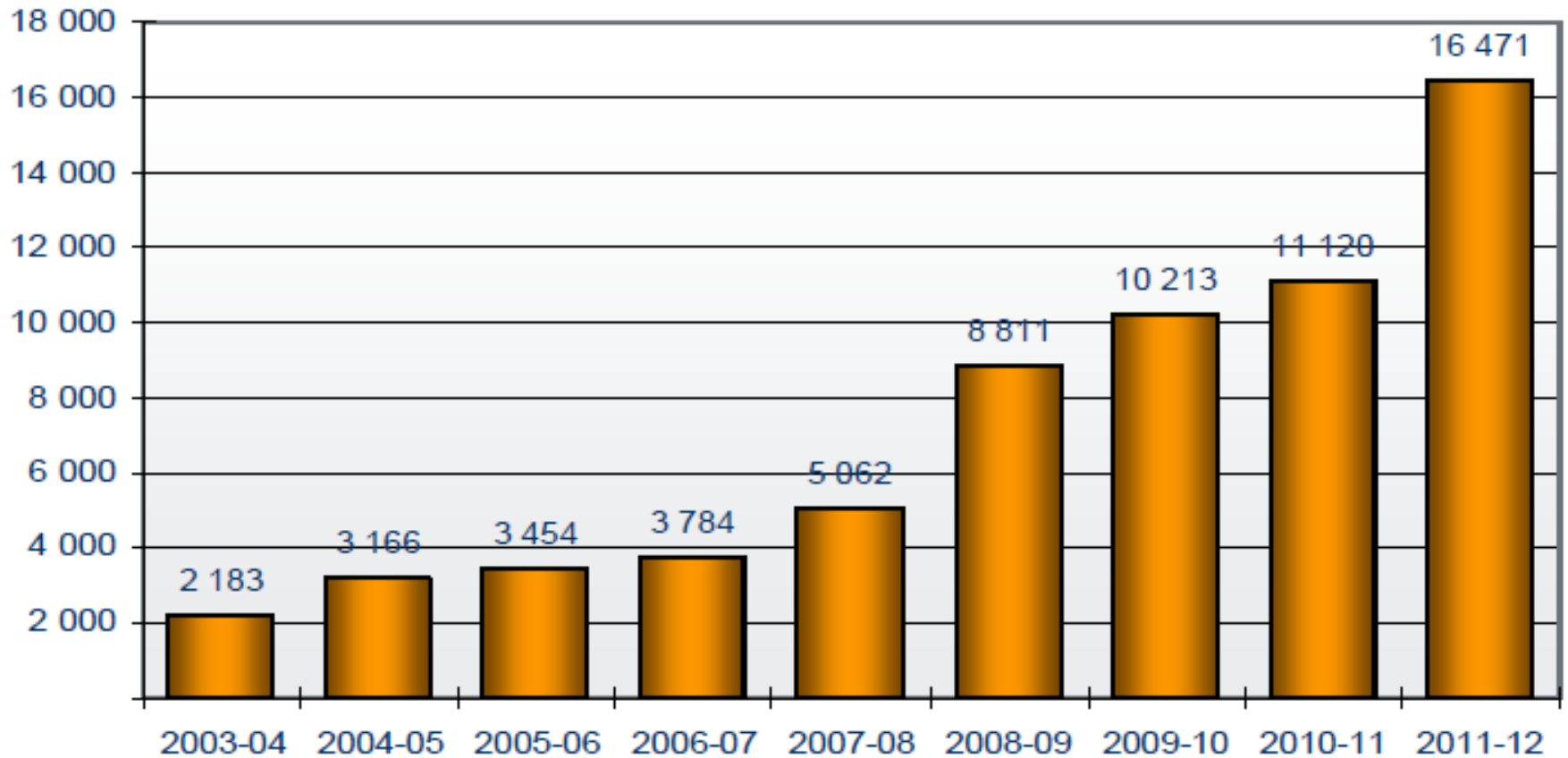
Employer sponsored outcome 2003-04 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC 2012, p.8



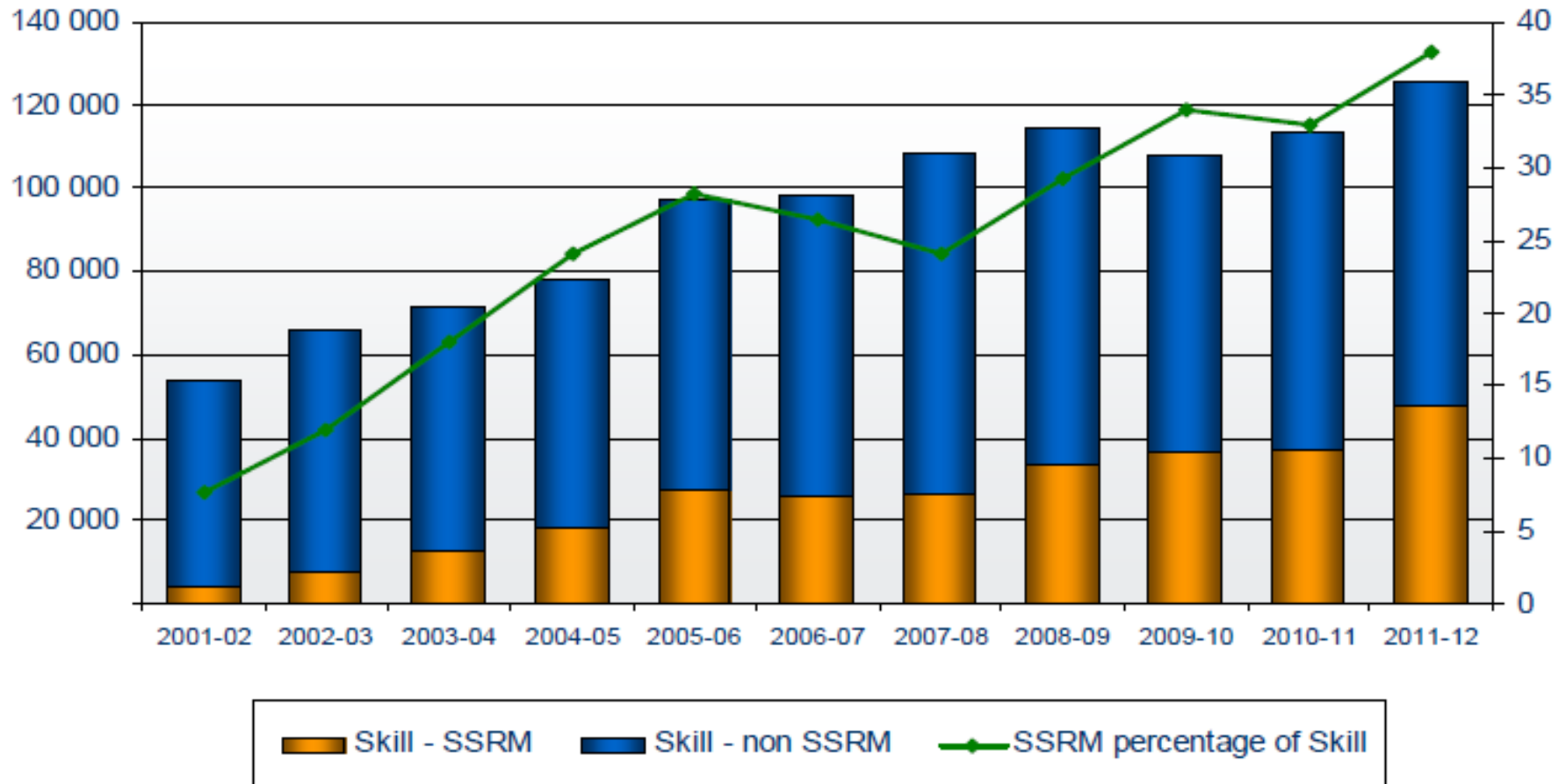
RSMS outcomes 2003-04 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC 2012, p.9



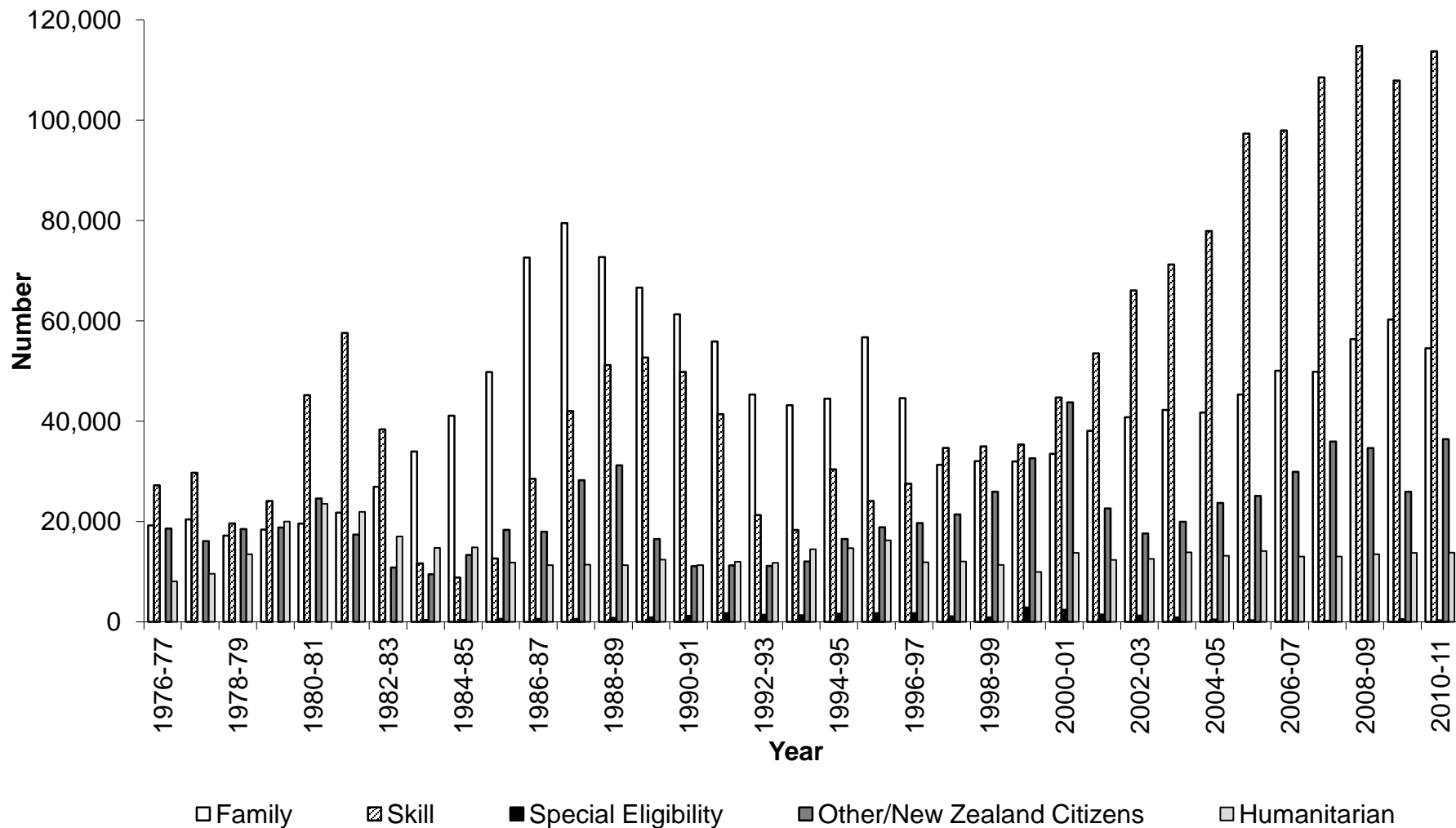
SSRM as a percentage of the skill stream

Source: DIAC 2012, p.11



Australia: Migration Program Outcome by Stream and Non-Program Migration, 1976-7 to 2010-11

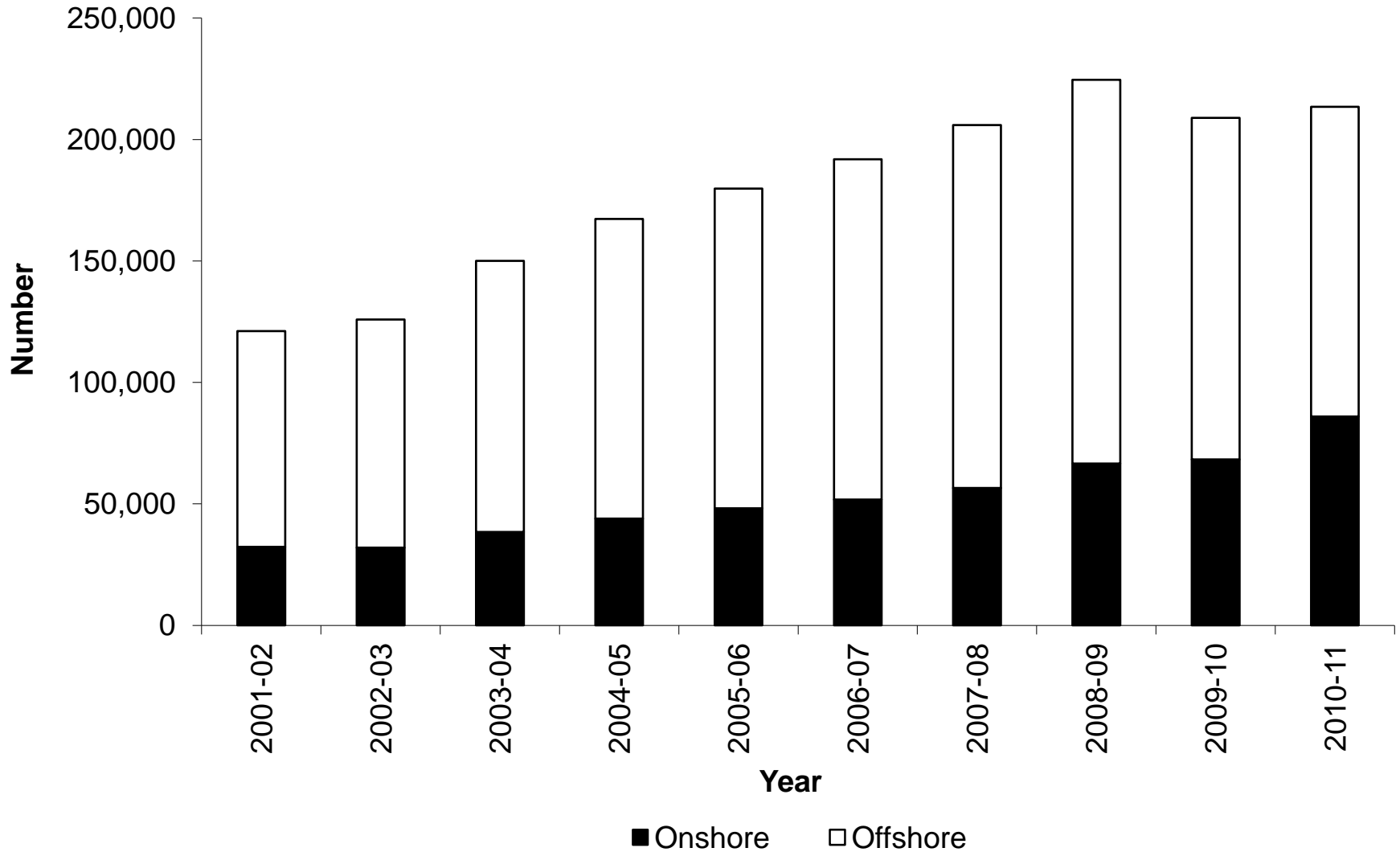
Source: DIAC *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC 2011



Note: Data prior to 1986-87 for off-shore only. Special Eligibility not included prior to 1982-3.

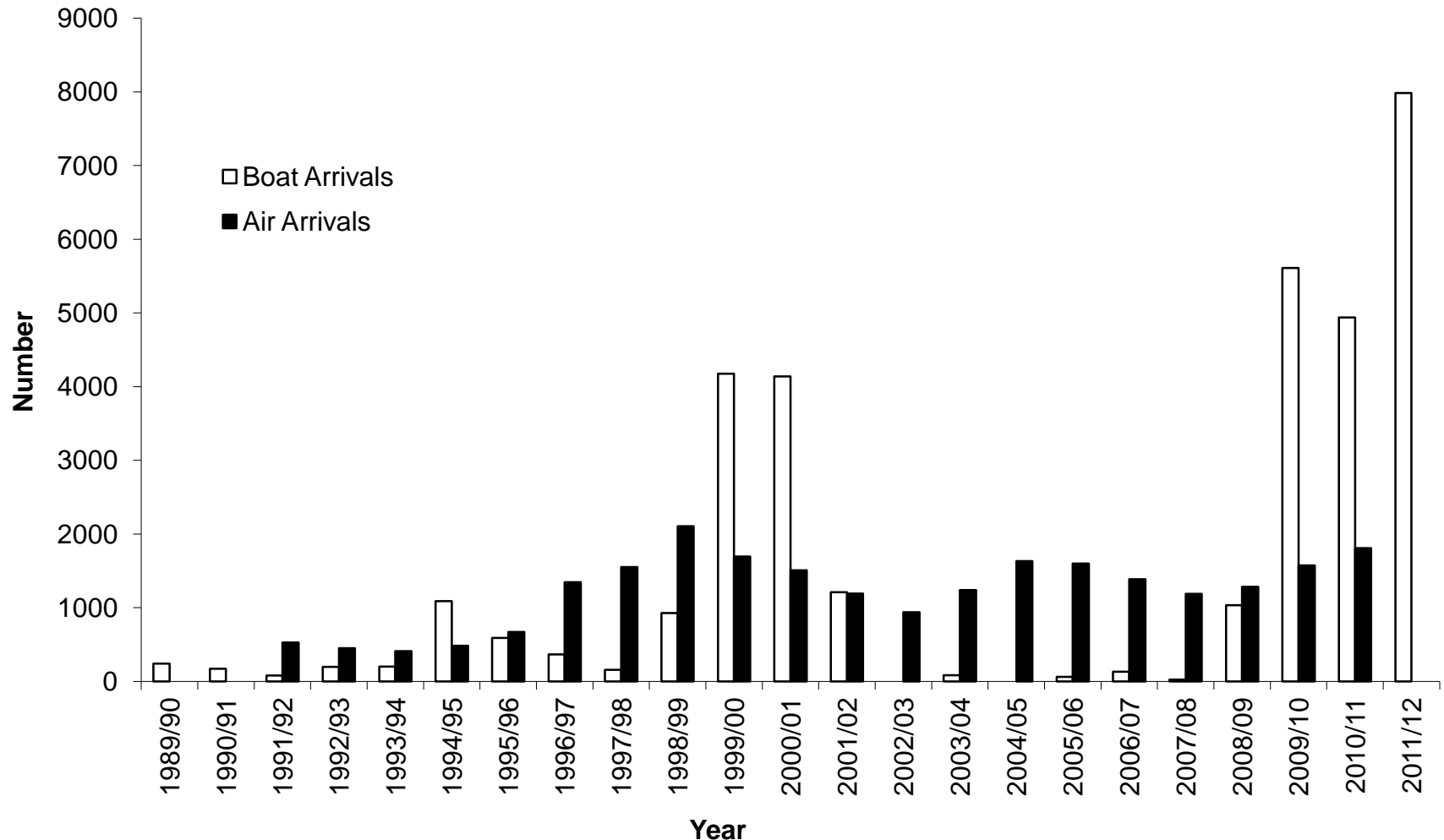
Australia: Permanent Additions, 2001-02 to 2010-11

Source: DIAC Immigration Update, various issues



Australia: Unauthorised Arrivals, 1989-90 to 2011-12

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



Note: Air Arrivals 2011-12 are not available

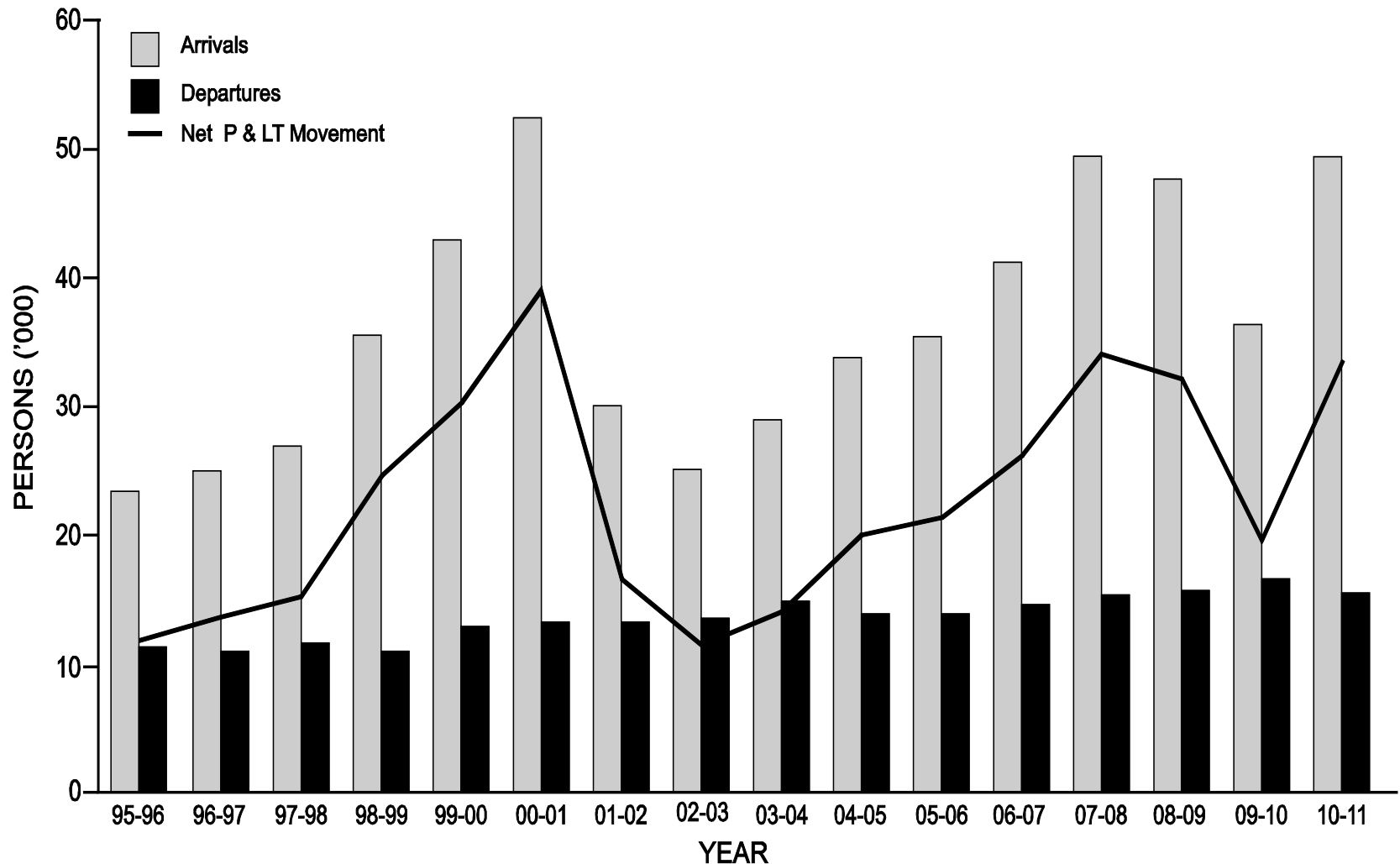
Australia: Permanent Arrivals of New Zealand Citizens and New Zealand-Born Persons, 1981-82 to 2011-12

Source: DIMIA, *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics* and DIAC, *Immigration Update*, various issues



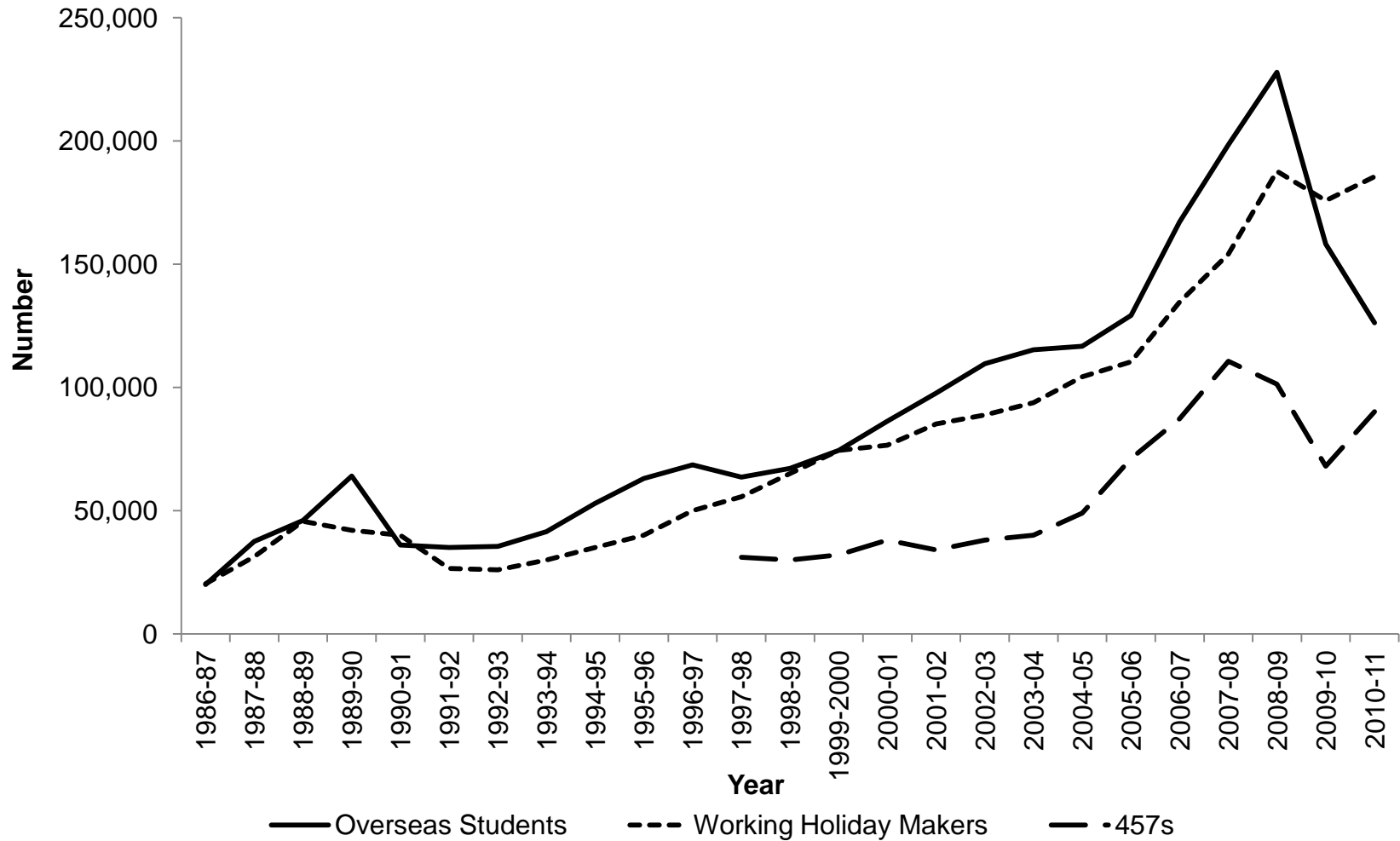
Australia: New Zealand Citizen Permanent and Long Term Arrivals and Departures, 1995-96 to 2010-11

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



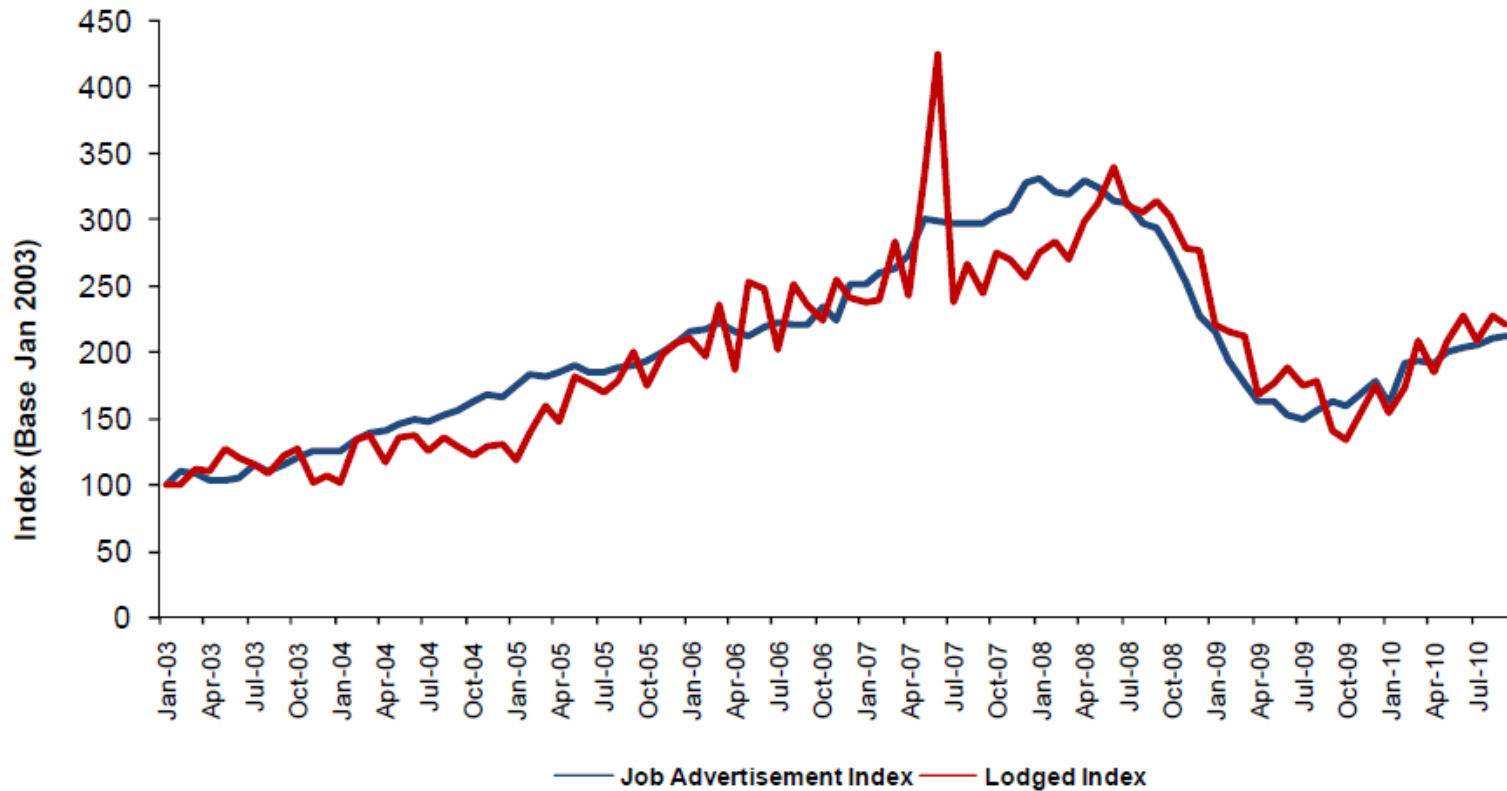
Australia: Temporary Migration, 1986-87 to 2010-11

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



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 - 2010-11 (34,790)

	2010-11	% Change
UK	11,820	37.7
India	8,760	30.4
USA	3,910	32.6
Ireland	3,890	60.9
Philippines	2,250	75.7
Canada	1,660	32.9
China	1,000	13.2
Germany	1,330	28.5
South Africa	1,300	25.9
France	1,160	21.4
Malaysia	890	24.9

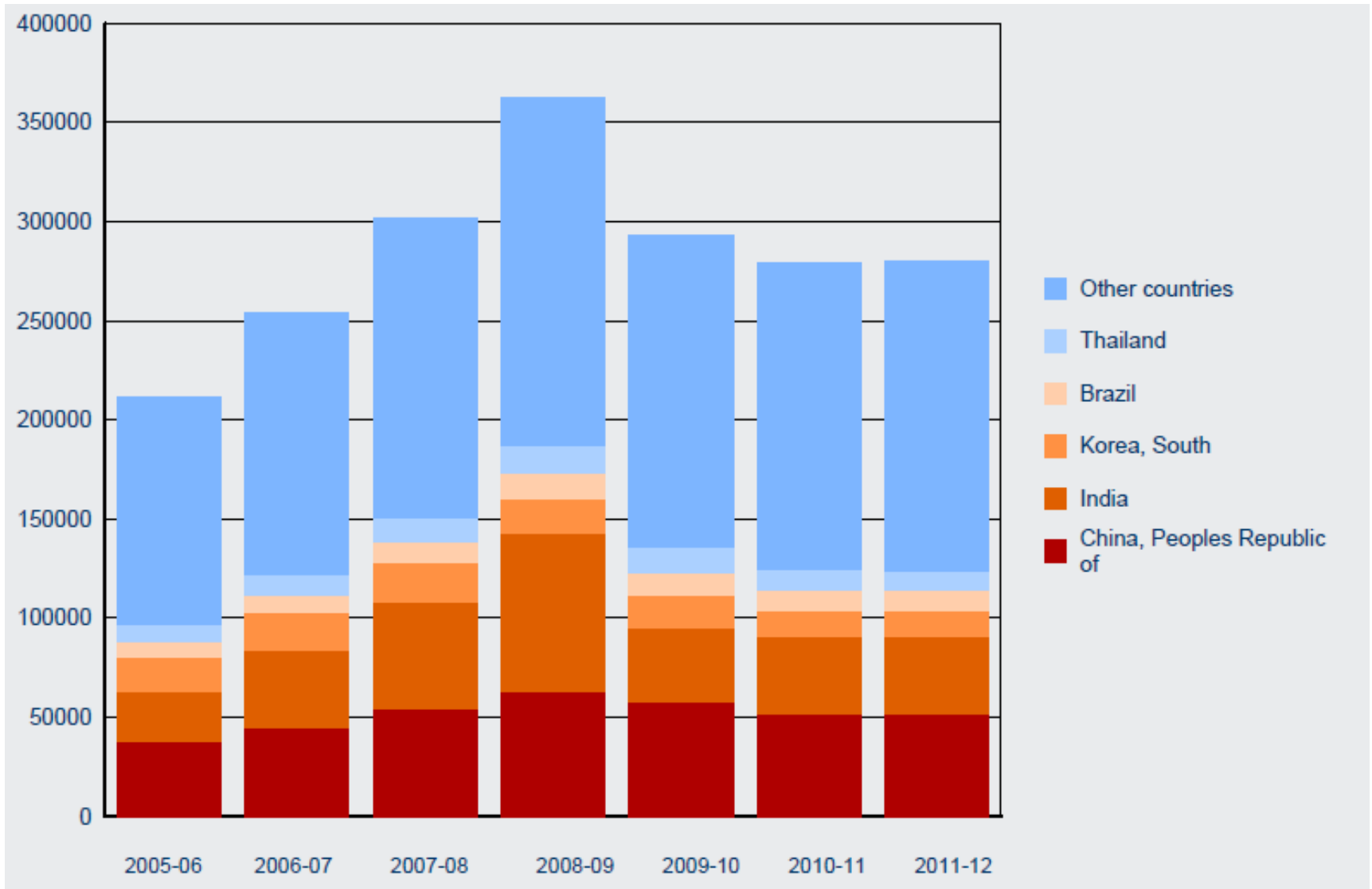
Student Visa Grants 2008-09 and 2010-11: Major Source Countries

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>Other</i> ¹	103 926	104 743	96 354	-8.0
Total	319 632	270 499	250 438	-7.4

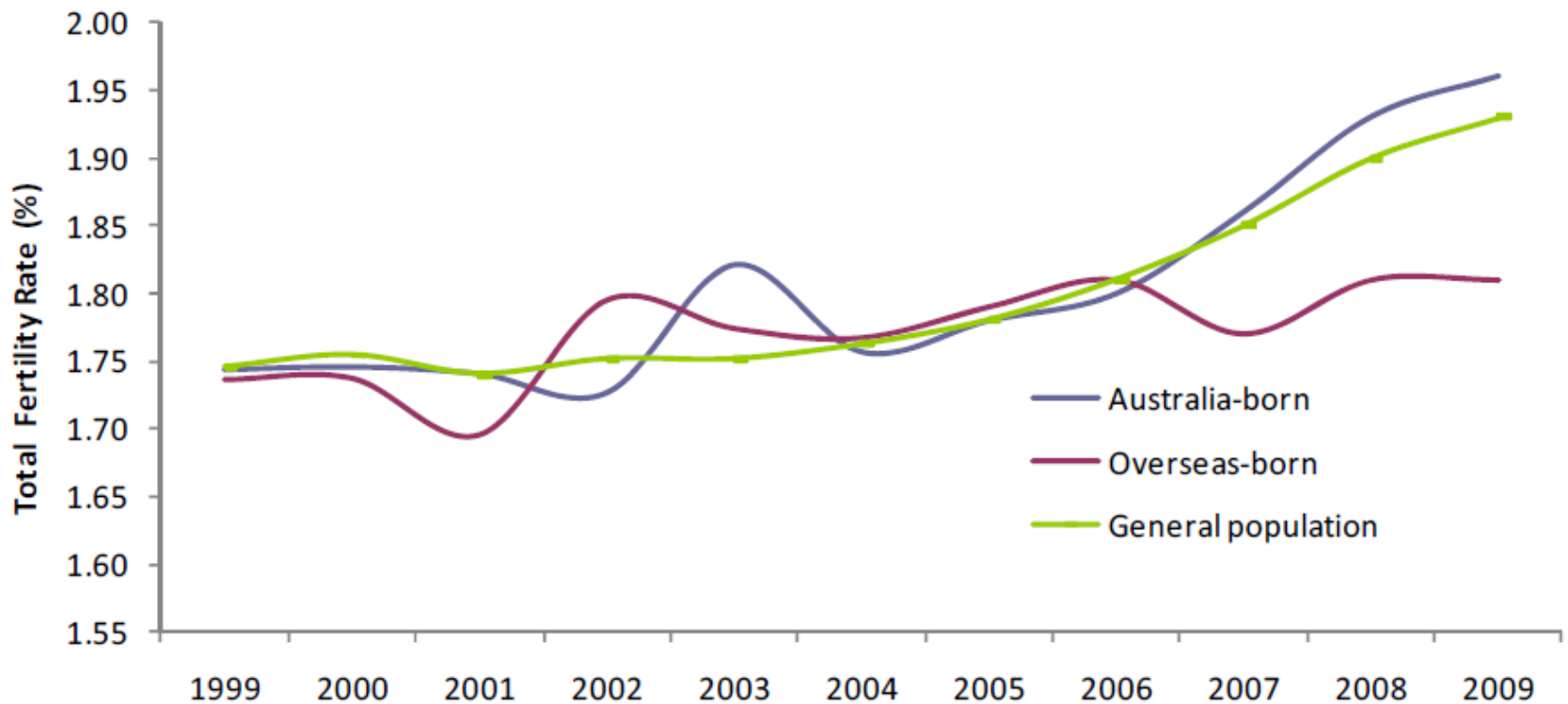
Number of student visa applications lodged by citizenship country in the last seven financial years

Source: DIAC 2012, p.14



Total Fertility Rate for Overseas-born, Australia-born and the General Population

Source: Cully 2011, p.44

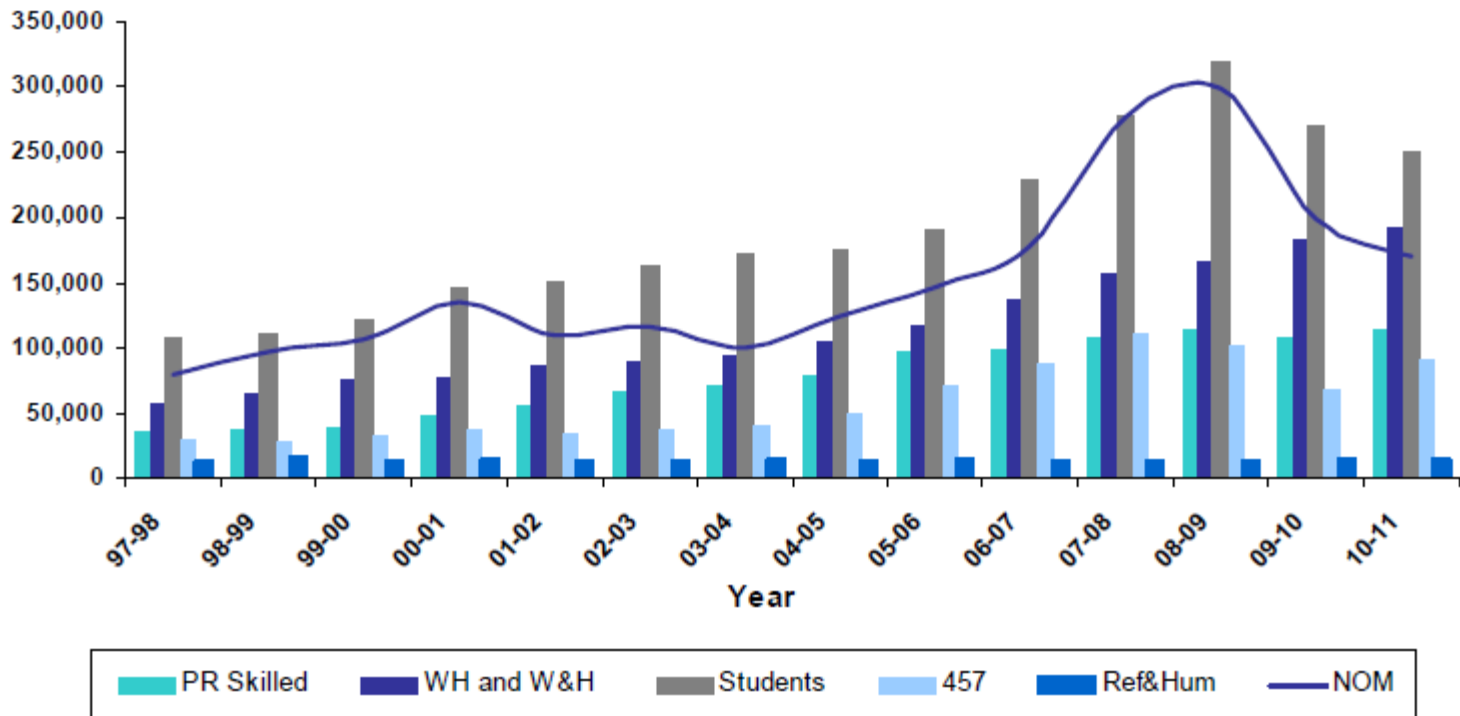


Visa policy settings affect more than just visa eligibility

Wider effects impact population growth, the economy, and society

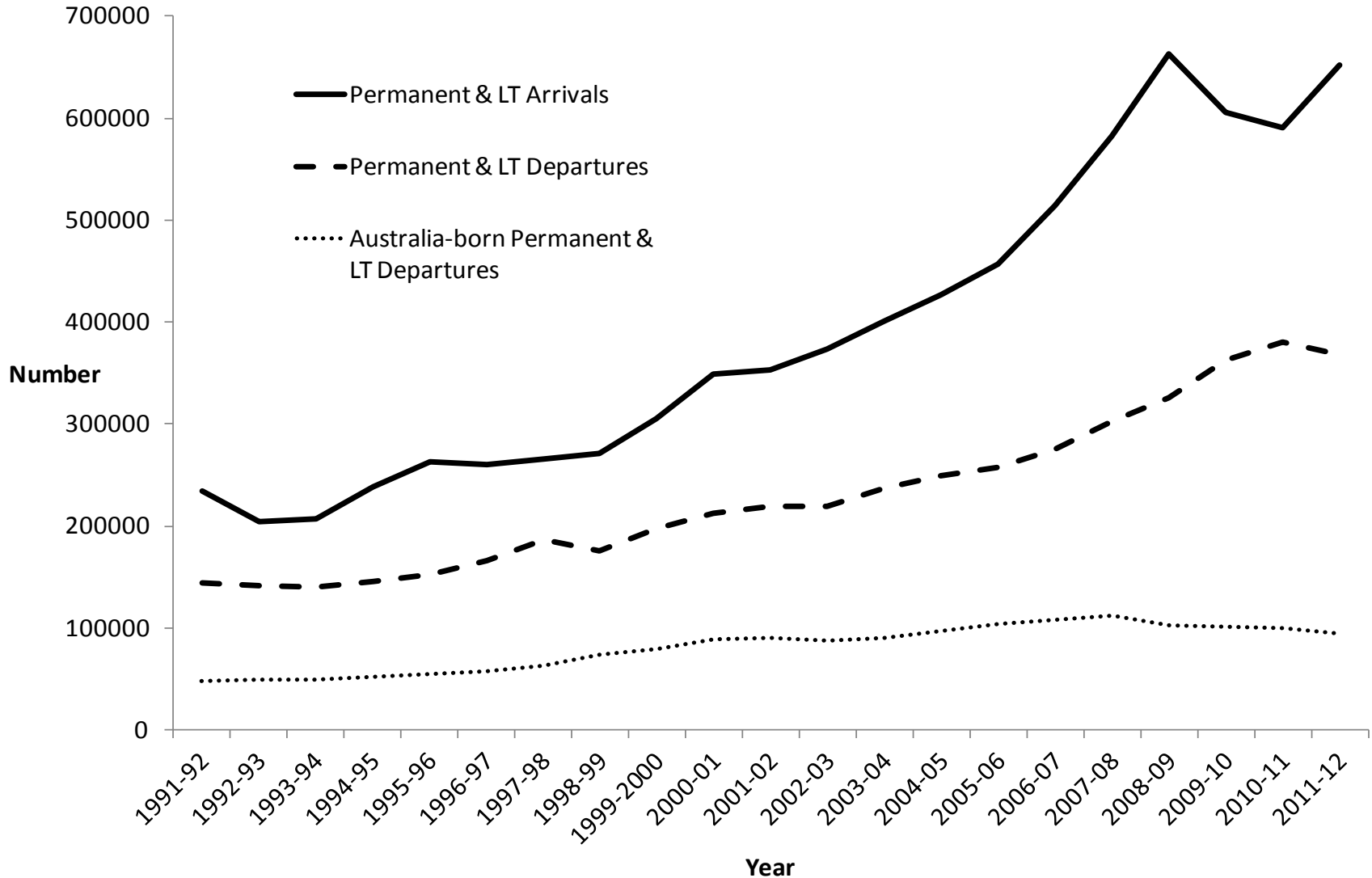
Source: Kukoc, 2012

Net Overseas Migration and visa grants 1997-98 to 2010-11



Australia: Permanent and Long Term Arrivals and Departures To/From Australia and Australia-born Permanent and Long Term Departures, 1991-92 to 2011-12

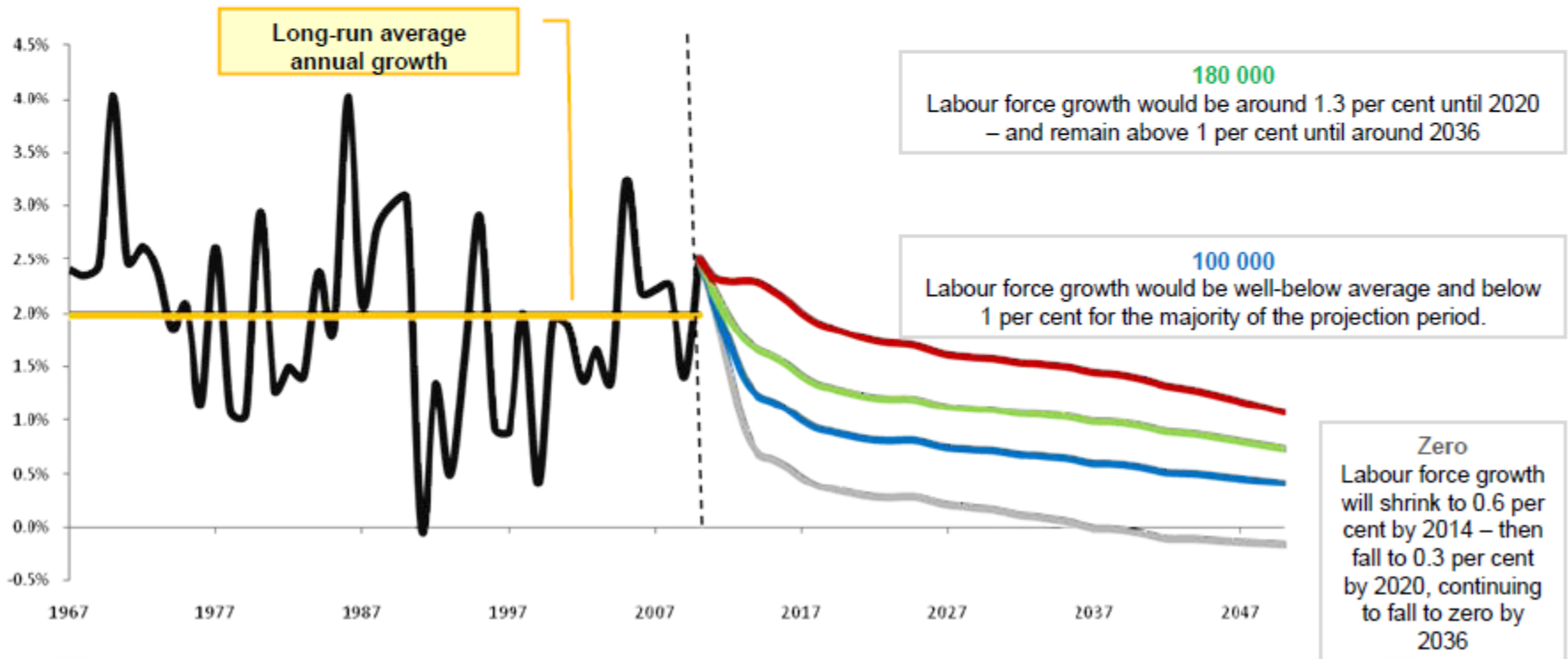
Source: DIAC, unpublished data



Rates of future labour force growth are projected to decline, even at very high levels of migration

Source: Hoffmann, 2011

Labour force growth, actual (1967-2009) and projected (2010-2050)



What are the levels needed by the economy?

Source: Hoffmann, 2011

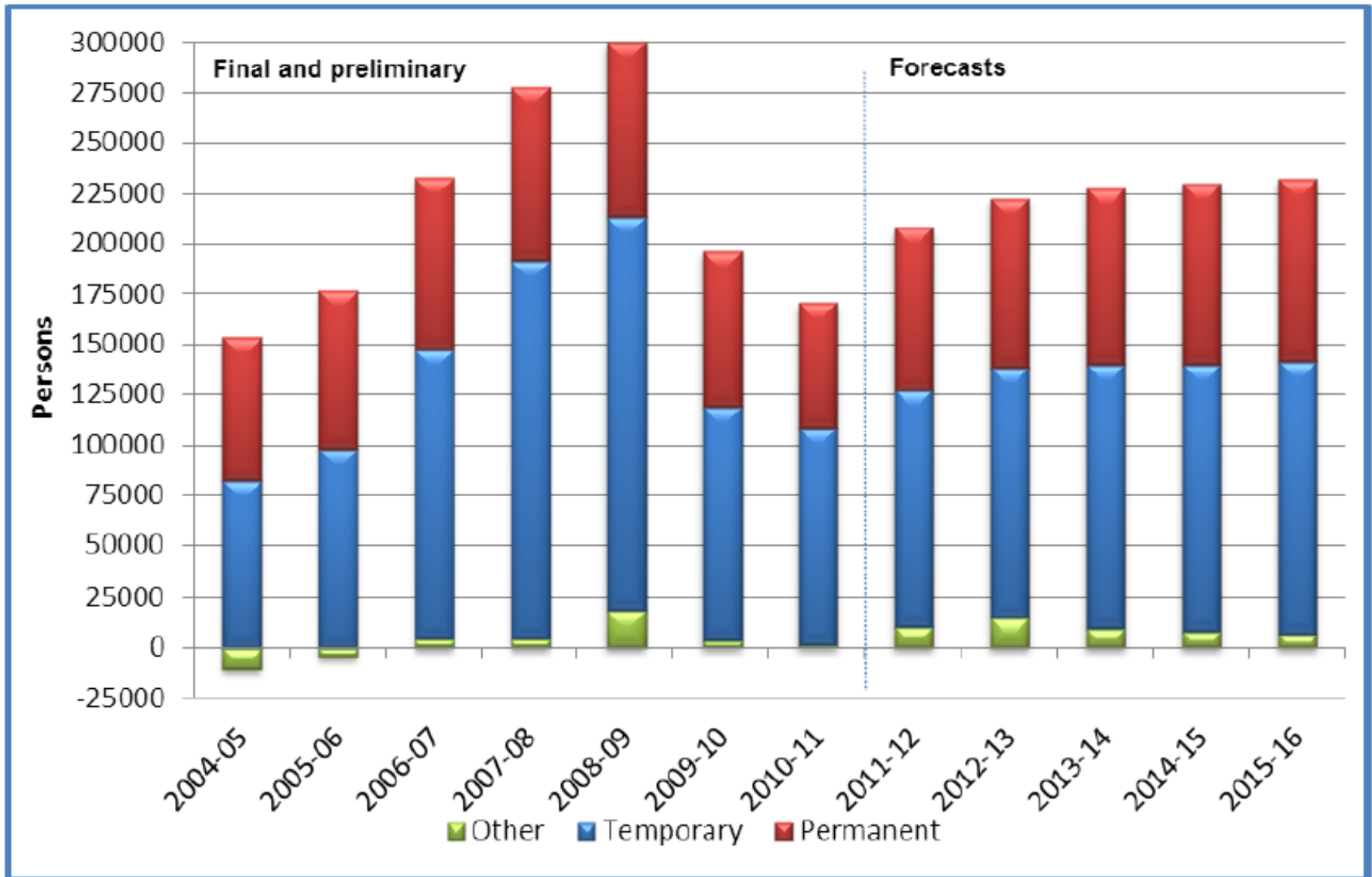
Labour Demand, 2010-2020 (000s of persons per annum)

	Unemployment rate constant 5%, participation rate slightly rising
Employment growth to meet GDP target	0.8%
Employment growth with zero NOM	0.5%
Average annual NOM to meet GDP target	188.7

Assumptions: GDP target = 3.25%, trend labour productivity growth = 1.6%, average working hours constant

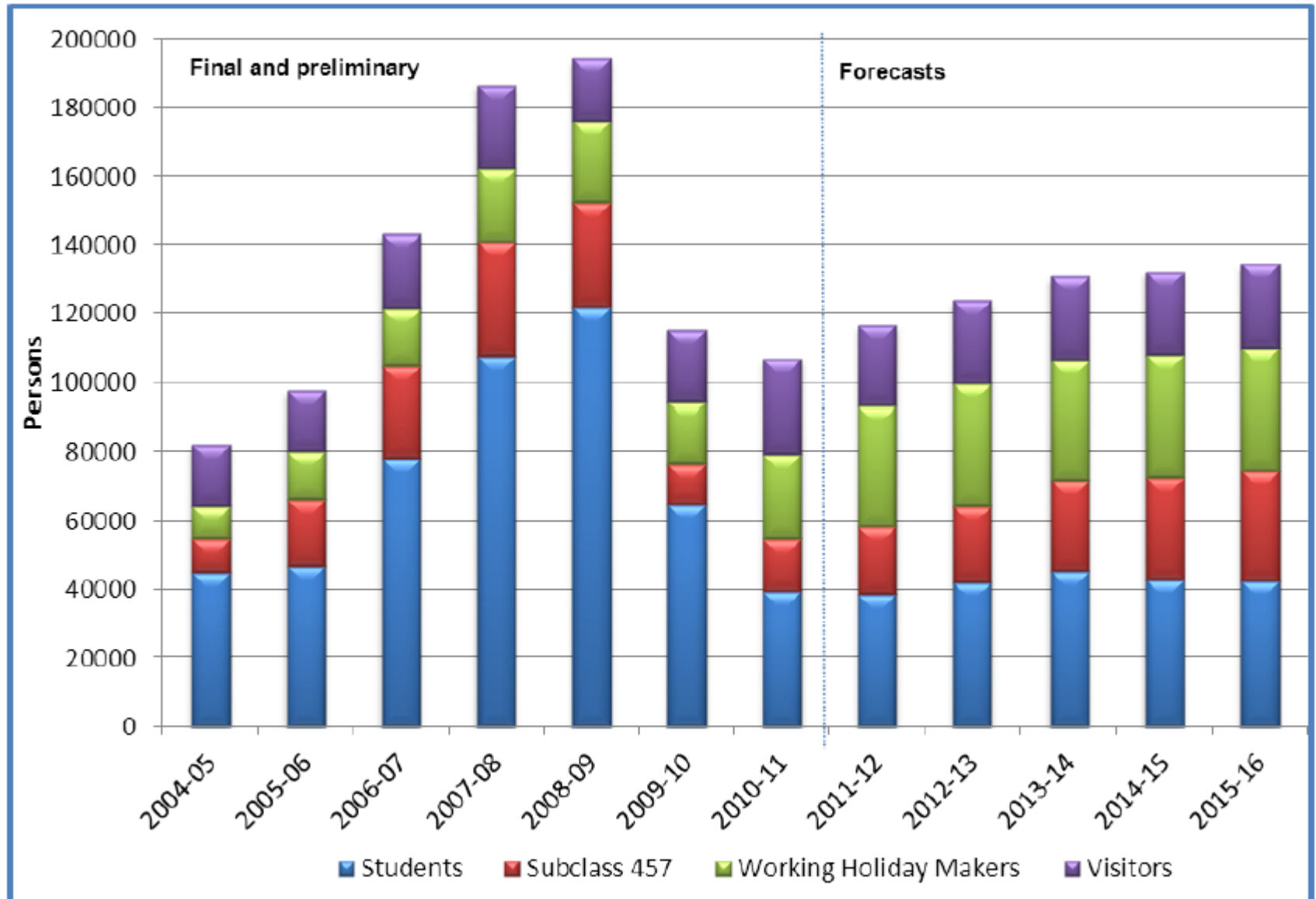
Components of NOM

Source: DIAC 2012, p.6



Contribution of Temporary Migrants to NOM

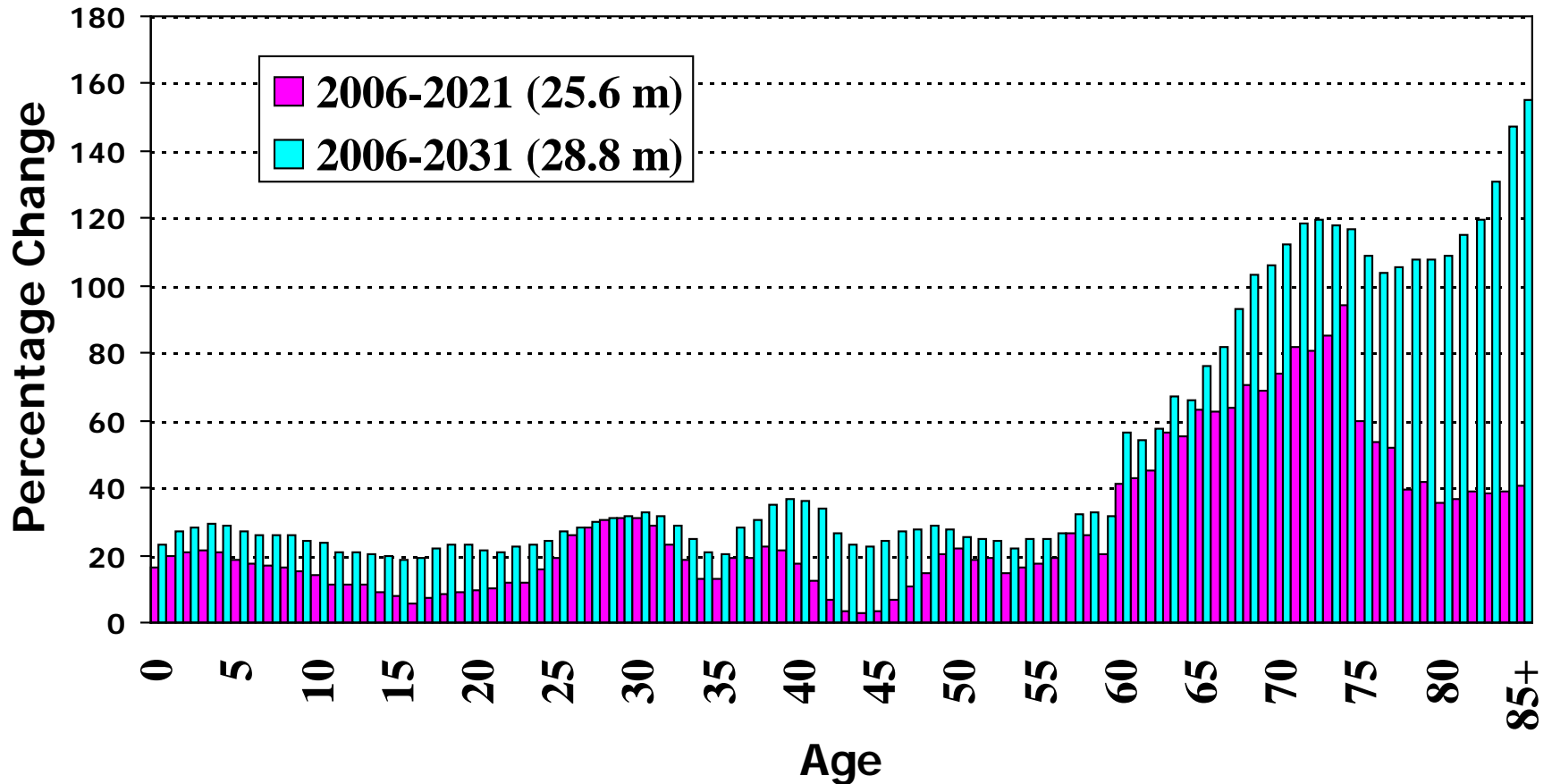
Source: DIAC 2012, 7



Structural Ageing:

Australia: Change by Age: 2006 – 2021; 2031 (Series B)

Source: ABS 2008 Projections

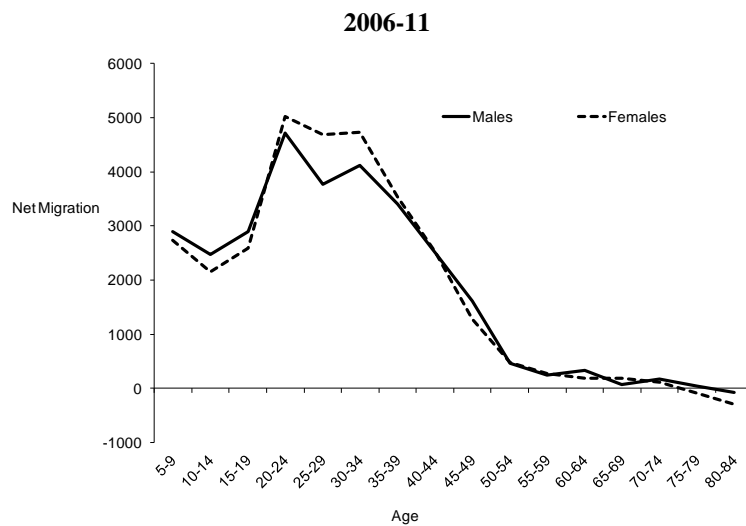
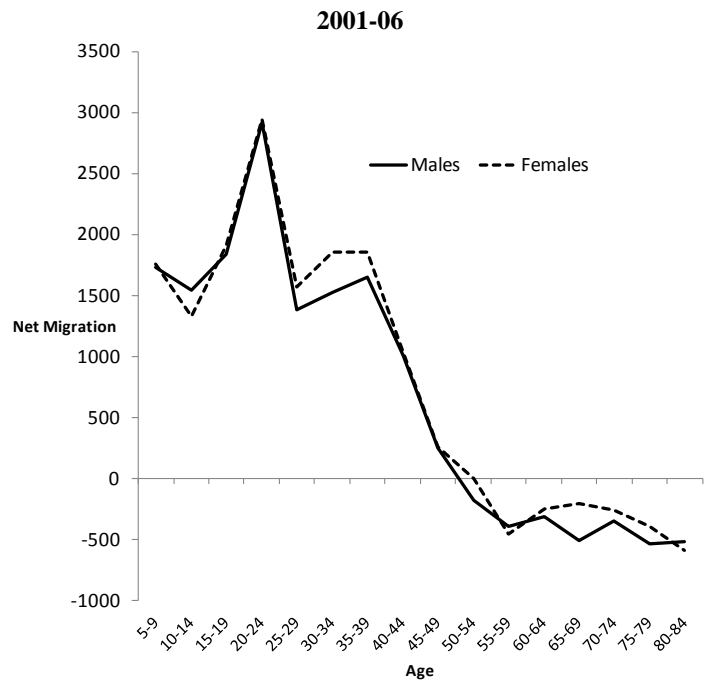


Australia's Population Dilemma

- **On the one hand there is a need to grow the population because:**
 - **A replacement task – 42% of the present workforce are baby boomers**
 - **Net increases in demand for labour (0.9-2.1 percent between 2010-2025, Access Economics)**
- **On the other there are substantial environmental constraints which will be exacerbated by climate change**

South Australia: Overseas-born Age Sex Specific Net Migration Estimates, 2001-06 and 2006-2011

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses



South Australia: Australia-born Age Sex Specific Net Migration Estimates, 2001-06 and 2006-11

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses

