



Informing policy through annual updates
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DONDUNSTANFOUNDATION
REMEMBER THE FUTURE



2013 Migration Update Conference

Ebbs and Flows of Regional Migration

Keynote Address

2013 Migration Update

Professor Graeme Hugo

ARC Australian Professorial Fellow & Professor of Geography

Director, National Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems

The University of Adelaide

Presented by Dr Helen Feist – Deputy Director, Australian Population & Migrant Research Centre



MIGRATION UPDATE 2013

by

Graeme Hugo

**ARC Australian Professorial Fellow and
Professor of Geography,
The University of Adelaide**

**Presentation to 2013 Migration Update
Conference, Adelaide
19th September, 2013**



Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Global Trends
- Australian Trends
 - Permanent
 - Temporary
- South Australia and Regional Settlement
- Issues
- Conclusion

Challenges in Monitoring Migration

- Data quality
 - neglects emigration
 - neglects non-permanent movements
 - undocumented migration
 - stocks vs flows
- Contested area
- Lack of evidence driven policy
- Public debates & Media – asylum seekers, 457s

2013 International Migrants

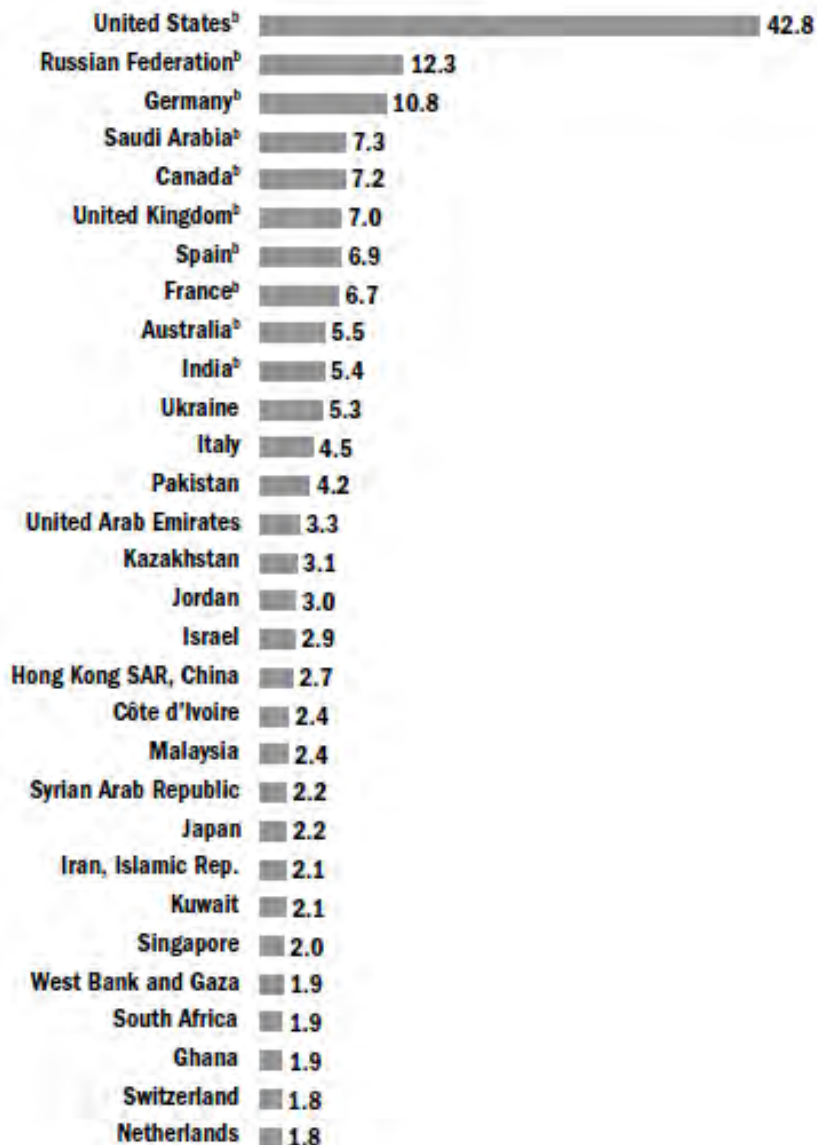
Source: United Nations International Population Division

- 232m living outside country of birth
- 137m in high income countries (11% of total)
- 95m of them from low income countries (1.8% of total)
- 2000-05 – increased 12.8m
- 2005-10 – increased 10.5m
- 2010-13 – increased 18m
- Females 49%

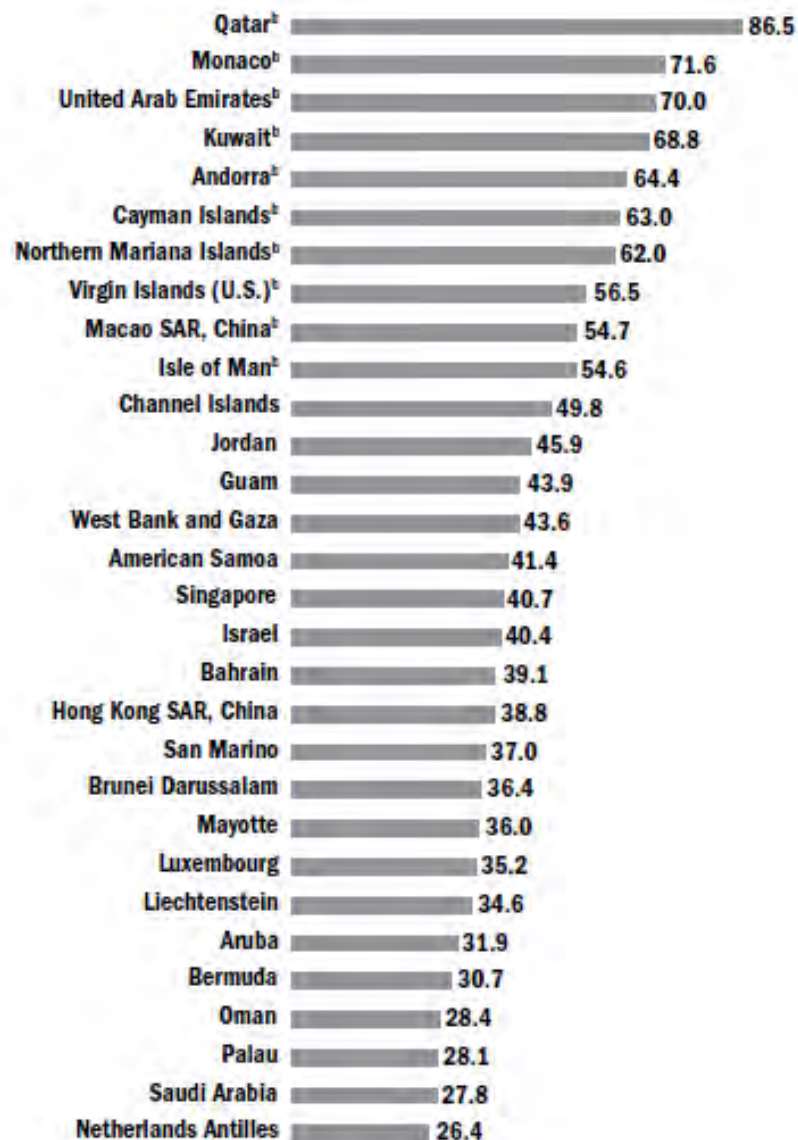
Top Immigration Countries, 2010

Source: World Bank 2011

number of immigrants, millions



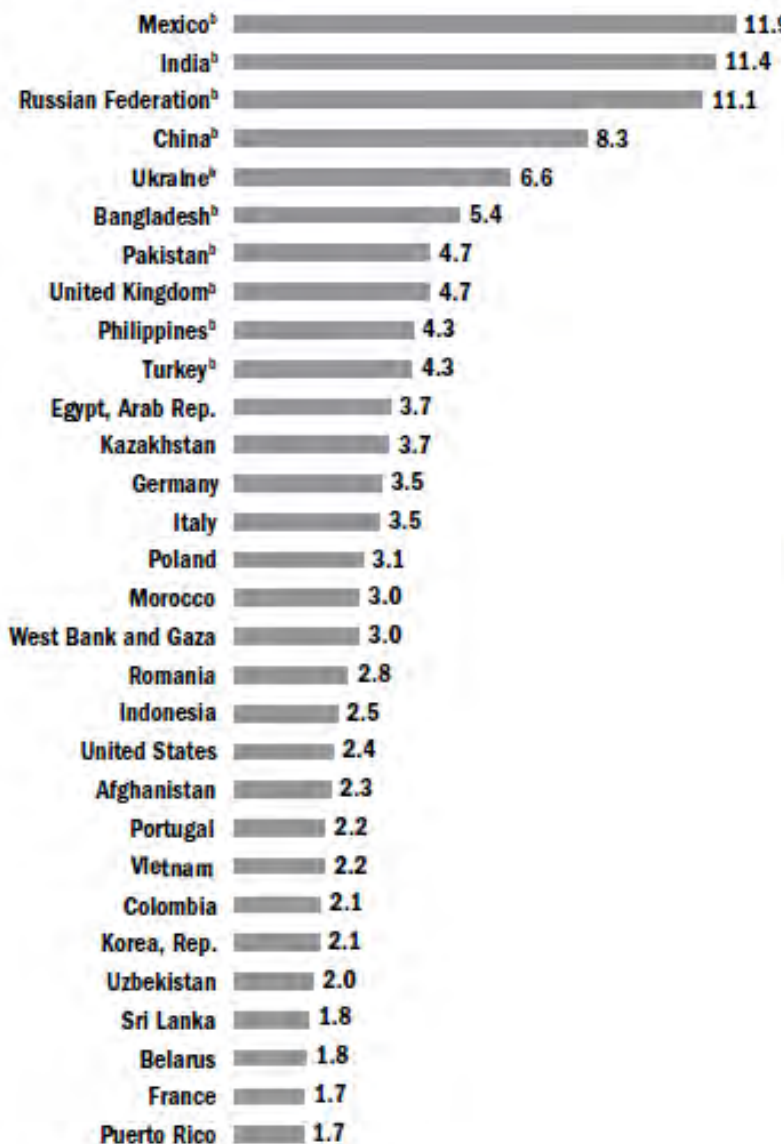
percentage of population



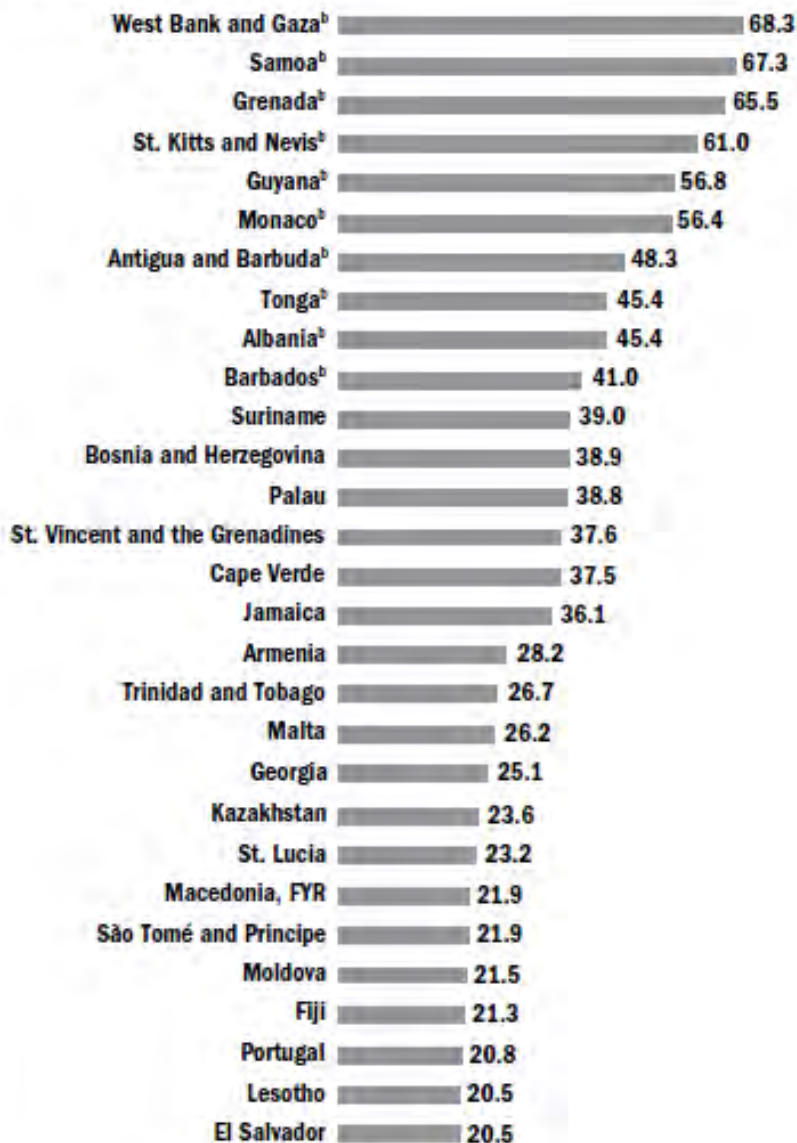
Top Emigration Countries, 2010

Source: World Bank 2011

number of emigrants, millions

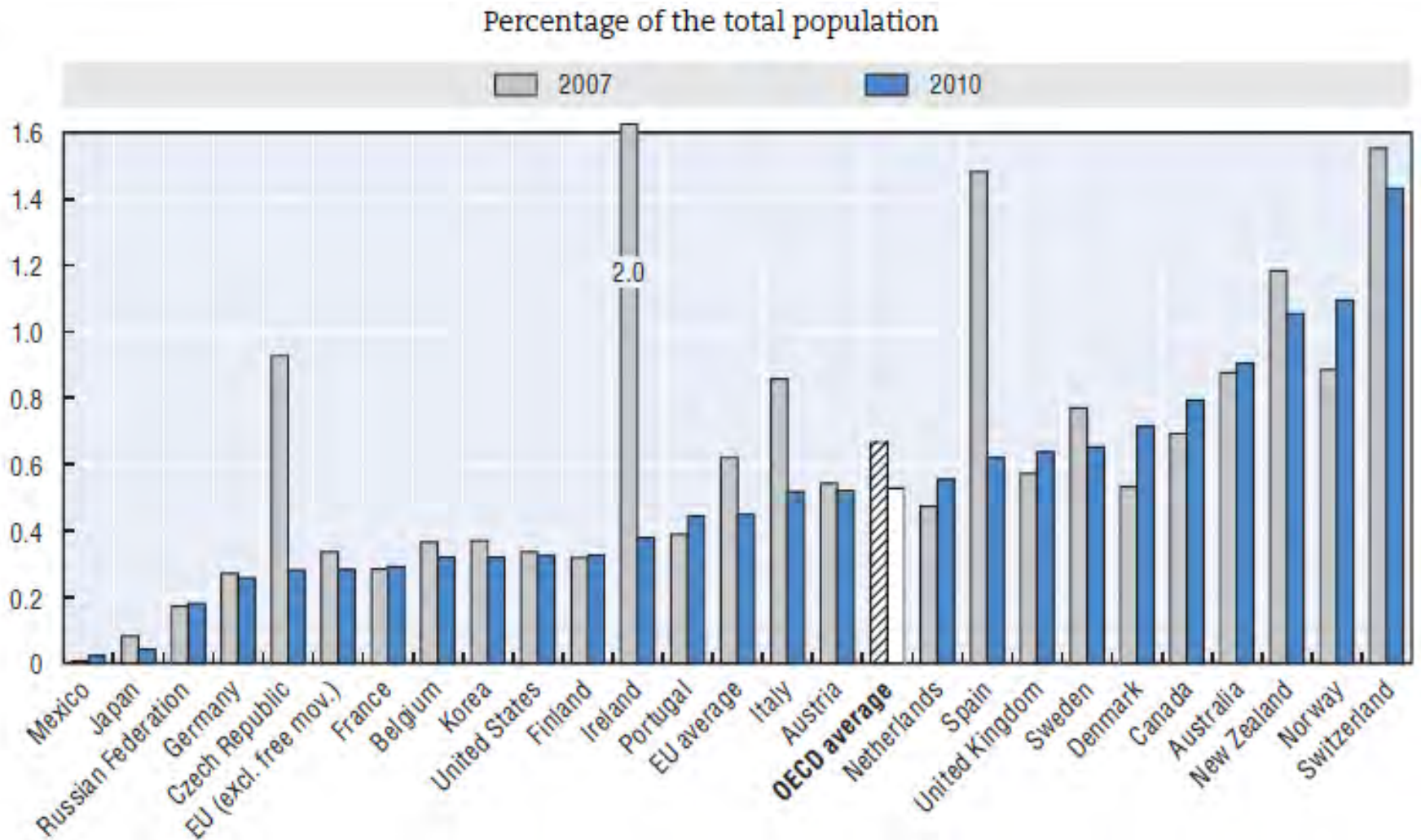


percentage of population



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

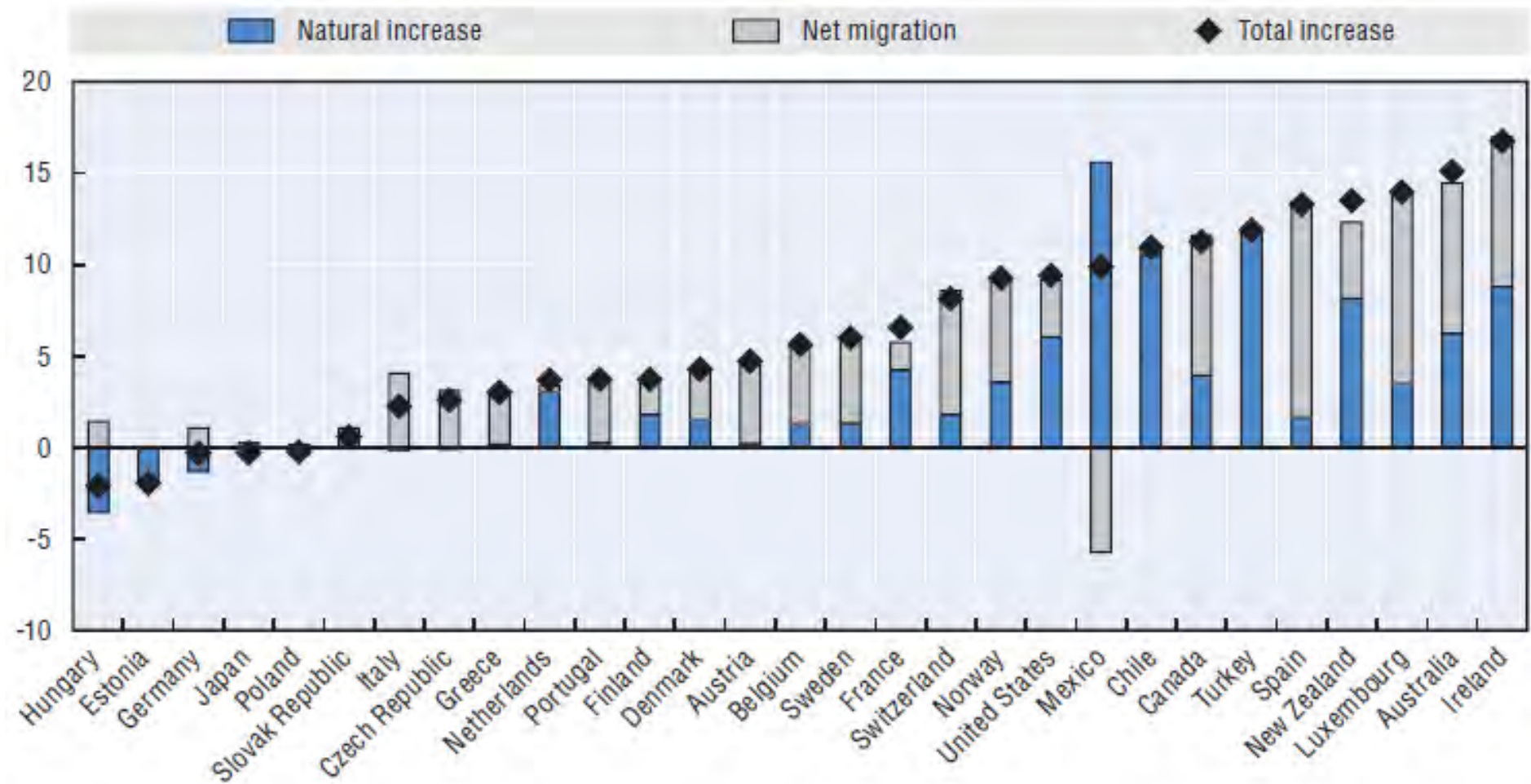
Source: OECD 2012, p.30



Population growth between 2000 and 2010 and its components

Source: OECD 2012, p.52

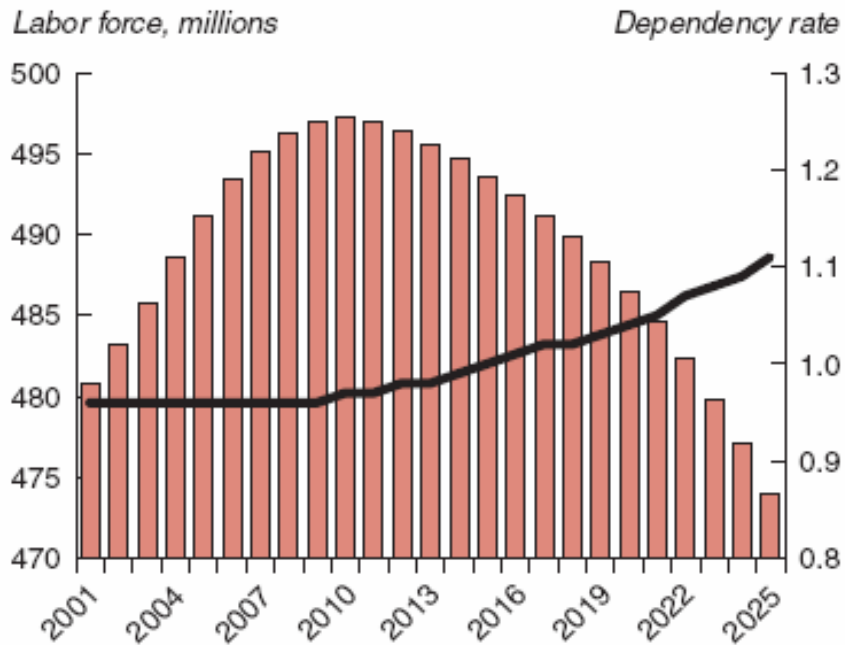
Percentages



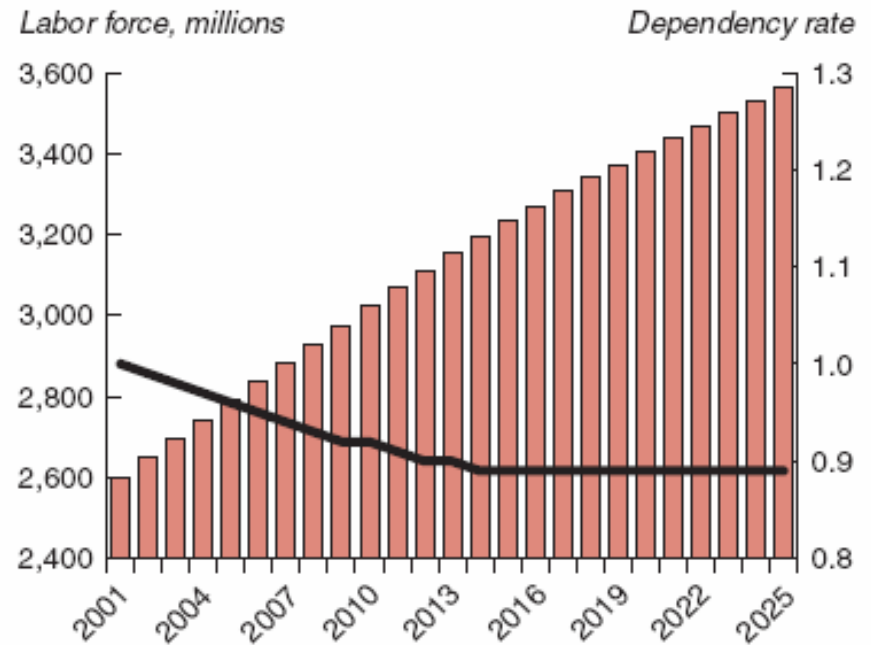
Labour Force Age Groups and Dependency Rates

Source: World Bank, 2006

Total, High-income countries



Total, Developing countries



■ Labor force — Dependency rate

World Refugee Situation, End 2012

Source: UNHCR 2013

	Number	% Annual Change
Refugees	9,881,538	0.8
People in Refugee-like situations	618,703	2.4
Asylum Seekers	936,740	4.6
IDPs	1,760,368	14.2
Refugees in LDCs	9,419,280	0.8

Key Global Issues

- Asylum seekers
- Migration and its links to 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
- Brain drain

Indicators of Australian Diversity, 2011

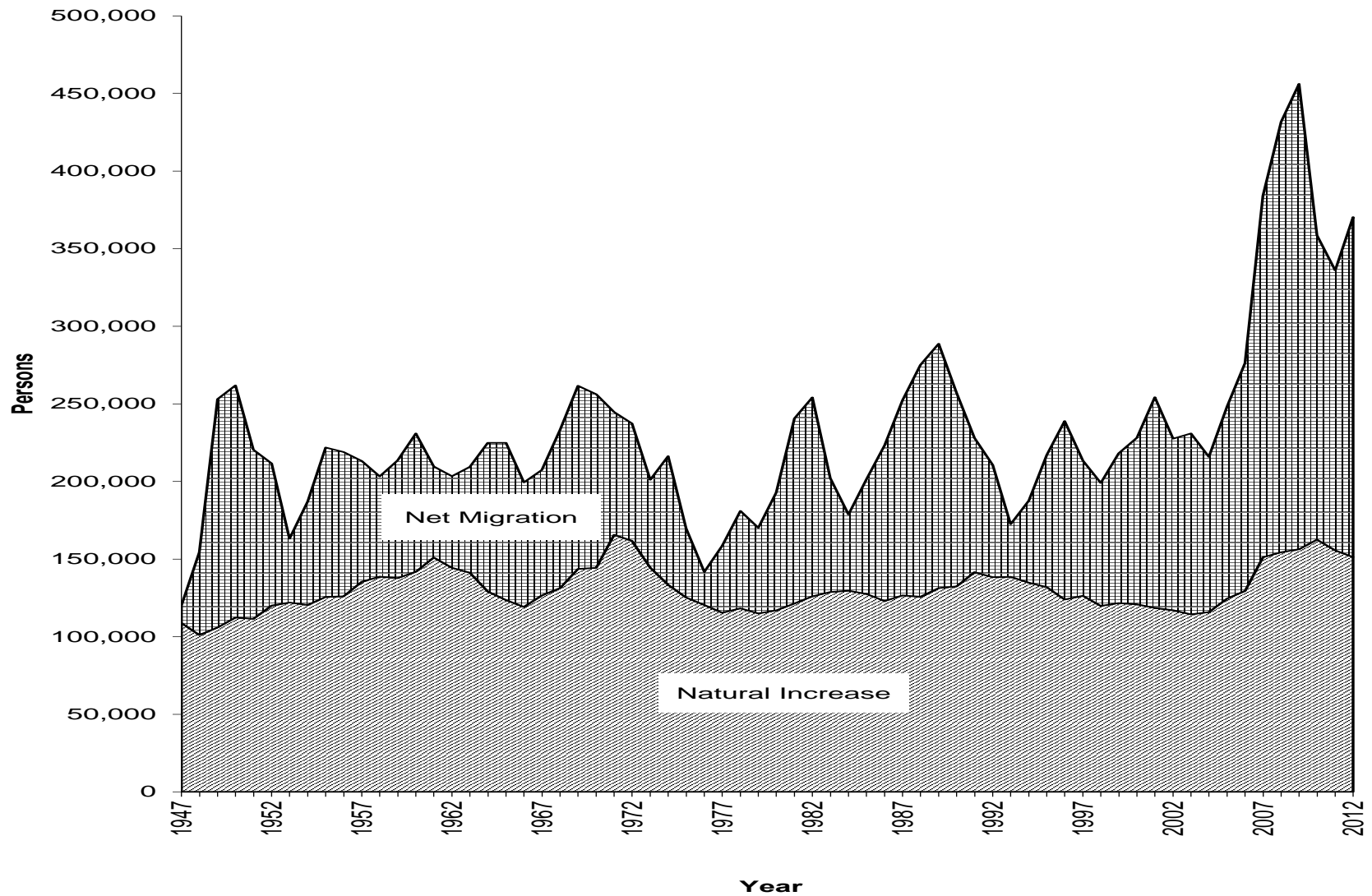
Source: ABS, 2011 Census

Indicator	Percent
Born overseas	26.1
Born overseas in NES country	16.6
Australia-born with an overseas-born parent	18.8
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

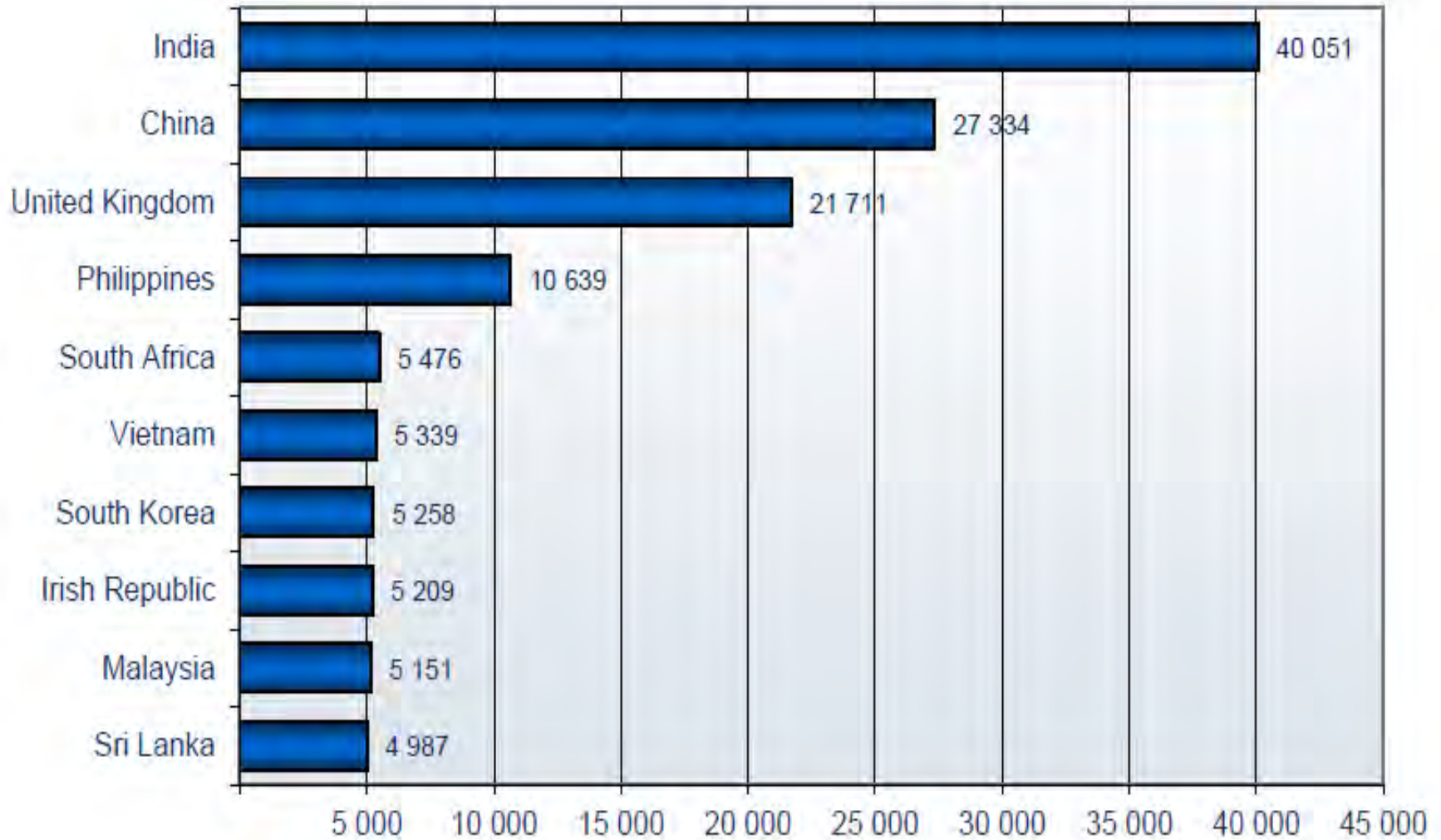
Australia: Total Population Growth Showing the Natural Increase and Net Migration Components, 1947 to 2012

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



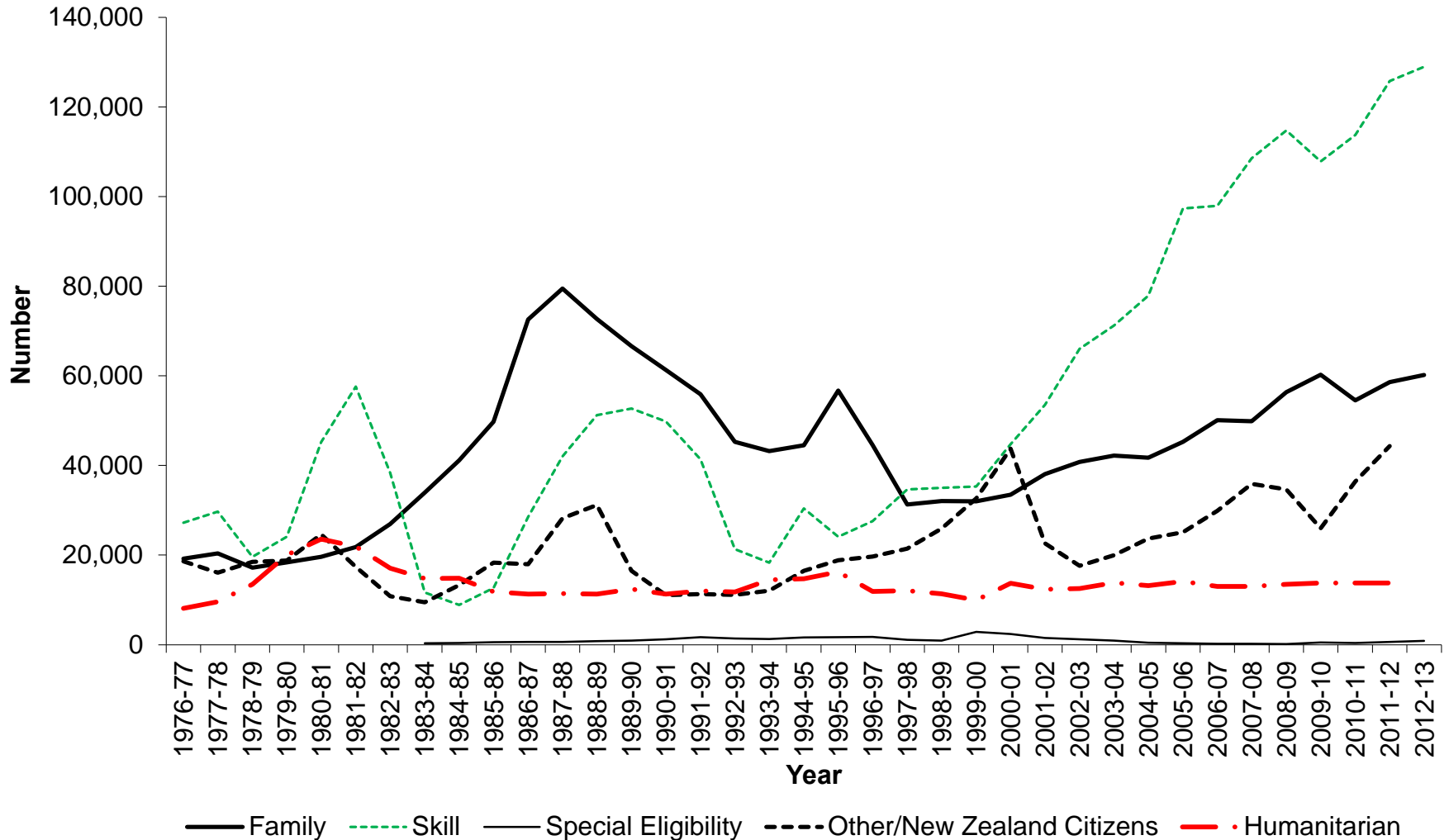
Top ten citizenships of migrant arrivals 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013, p.5



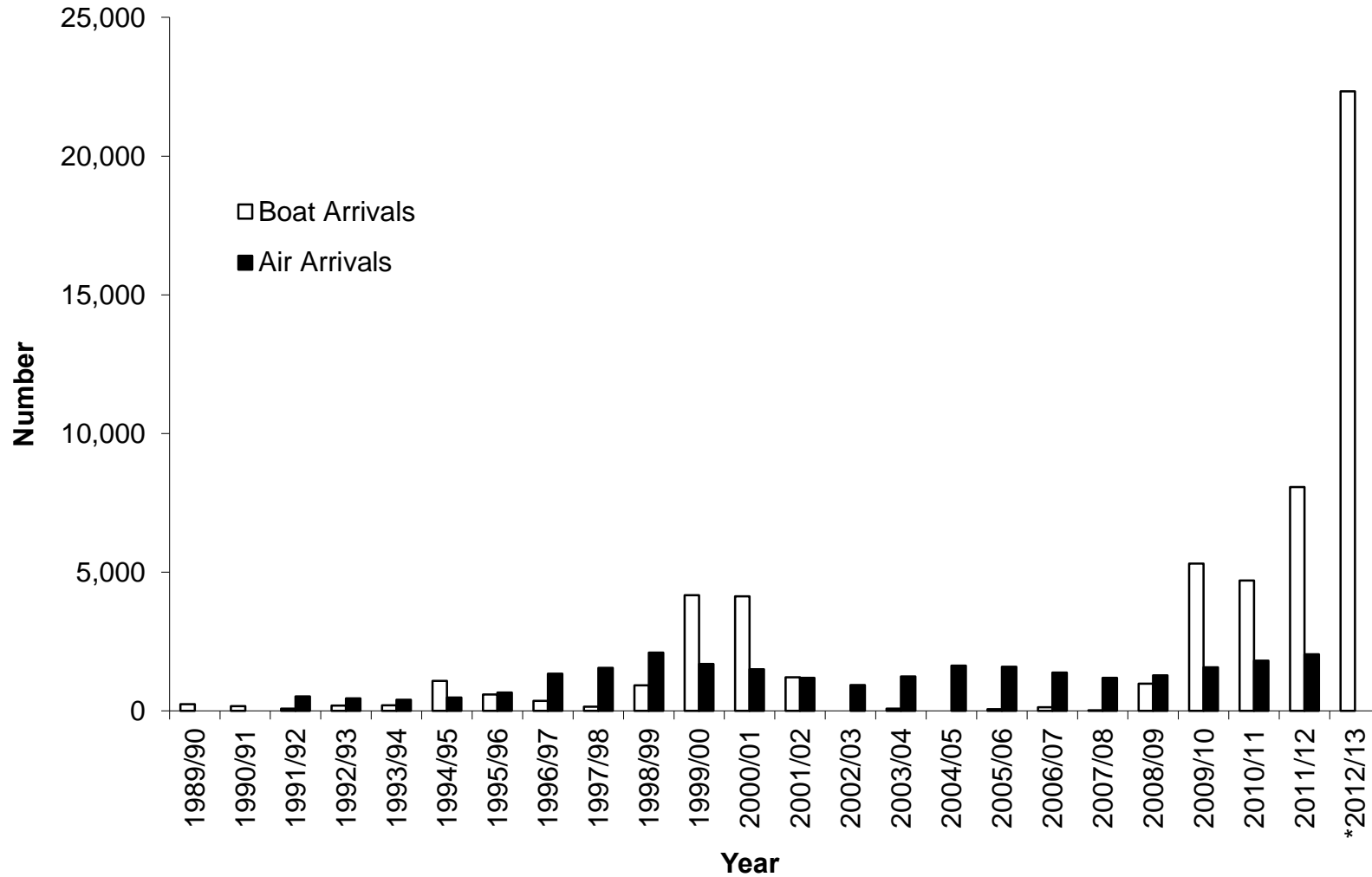
Australia: Migration Program Outcome by Stream and Non-Program Migration, 1976-7 to 2012-13

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



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



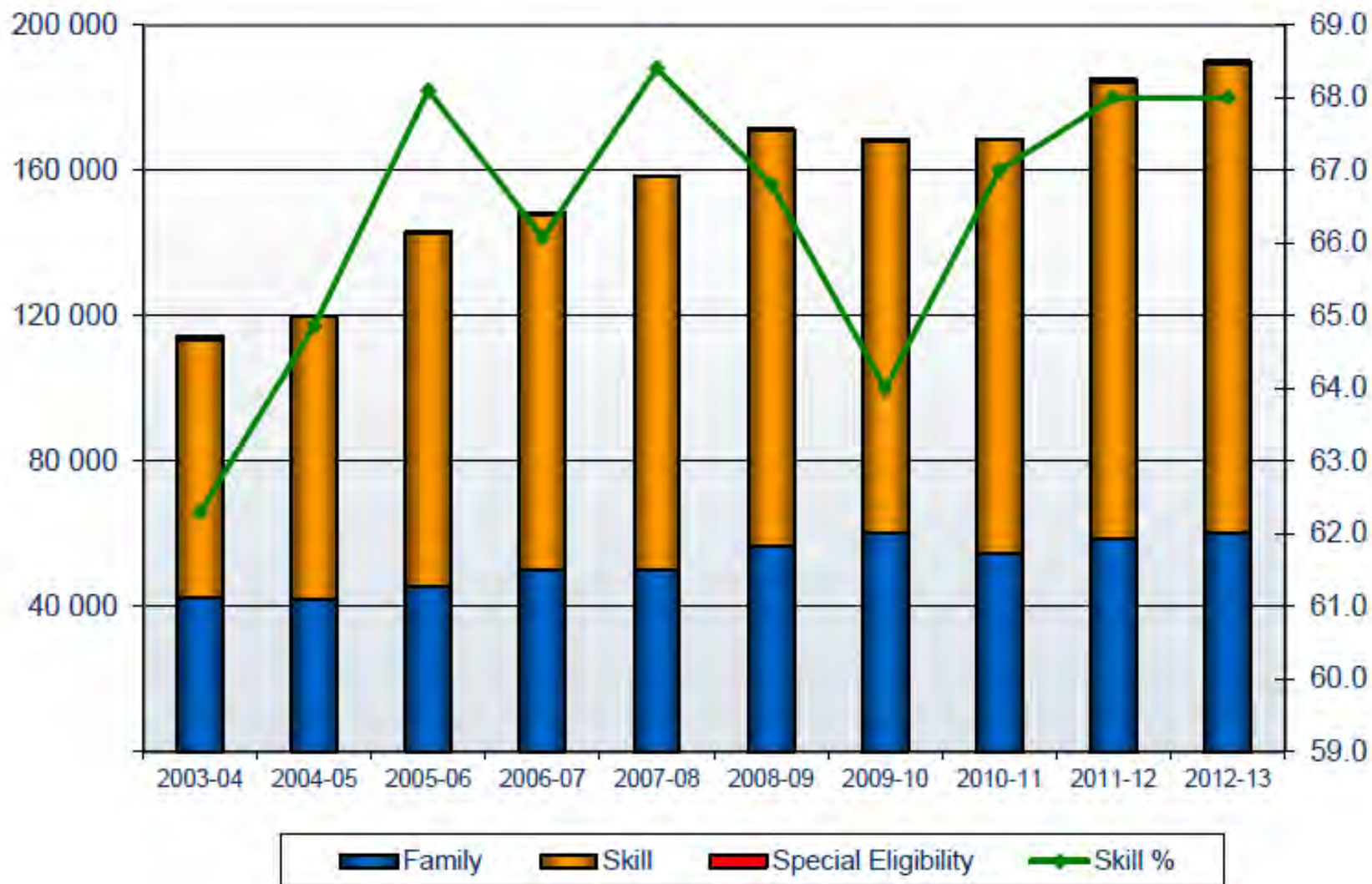
* Boat arrivals to 31st May 2013. Air Arrivals not available

Australia: Migration Program Numbers

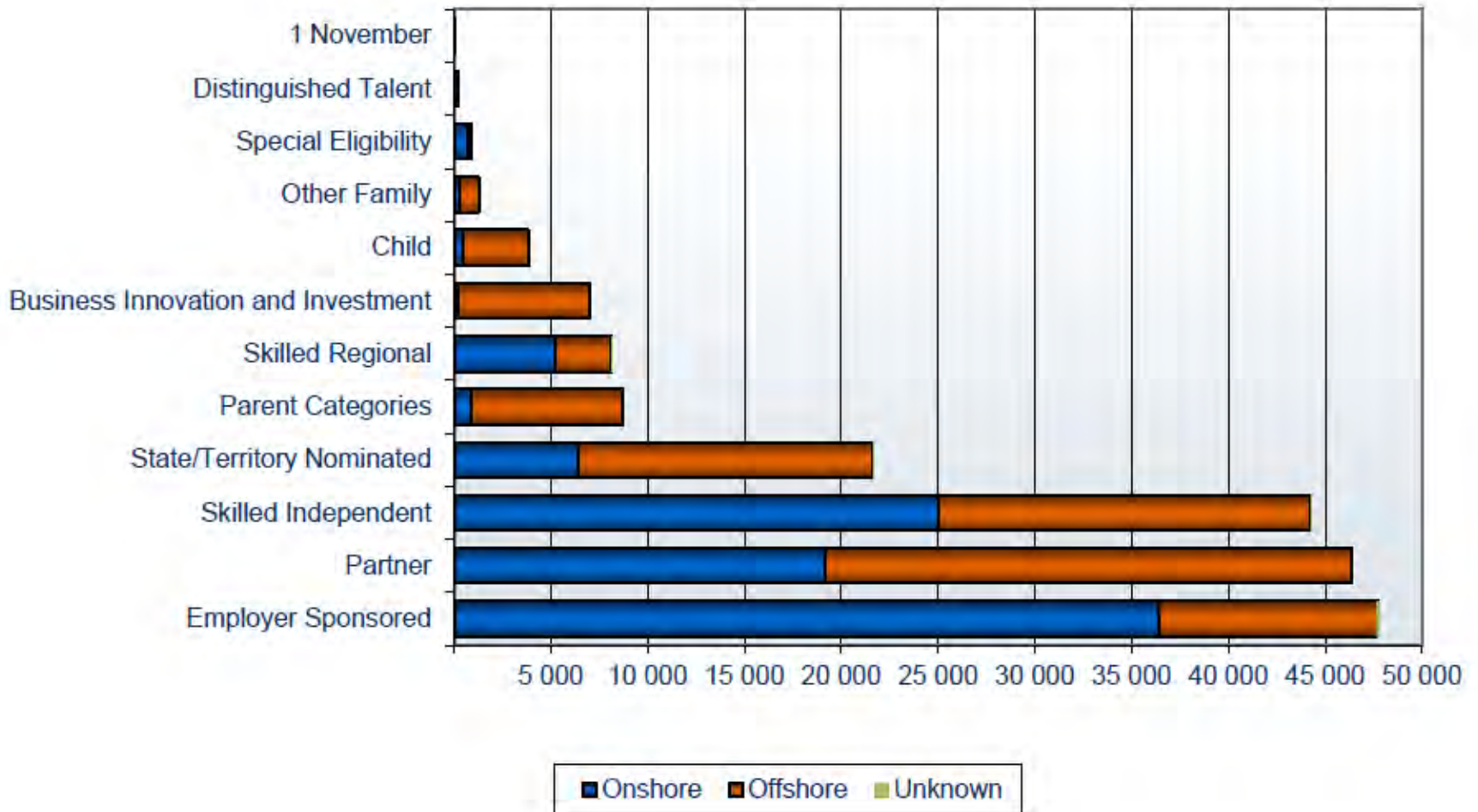
	2011-12	2012-13
Planning Level	185,000	190,000
Skill	125,755	129,250
Regional Skilled	16,471	16,000
Family	58,604	60,185
Special Eligibility	639	565
Humanitarian	13,750	20,000

Migration program outcomes from 2003-04 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013, p.4

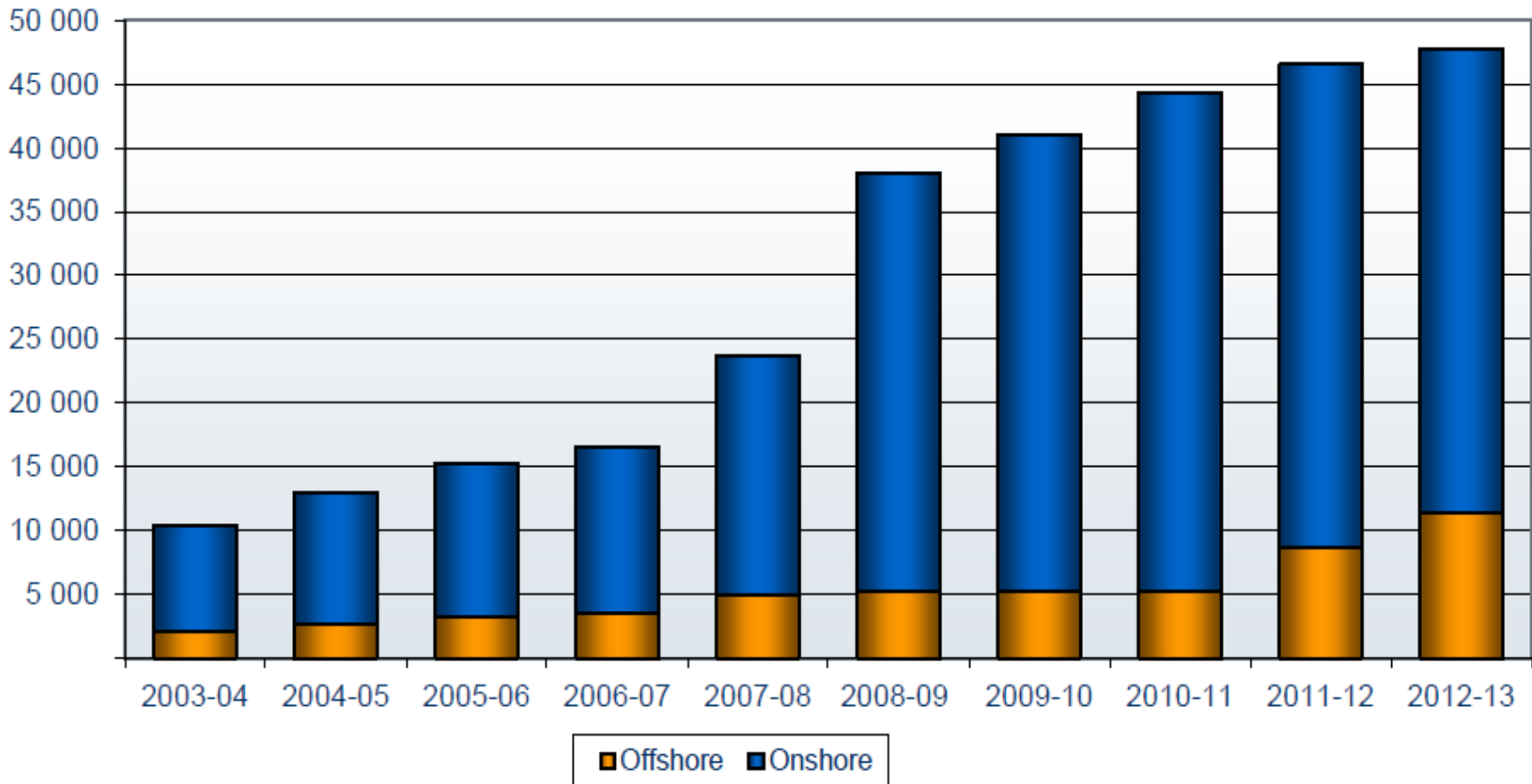


Migration program category outcomes 2012-13 – onshore versus offshore



Employer sponsored outcome 2003-04 to 2012-13

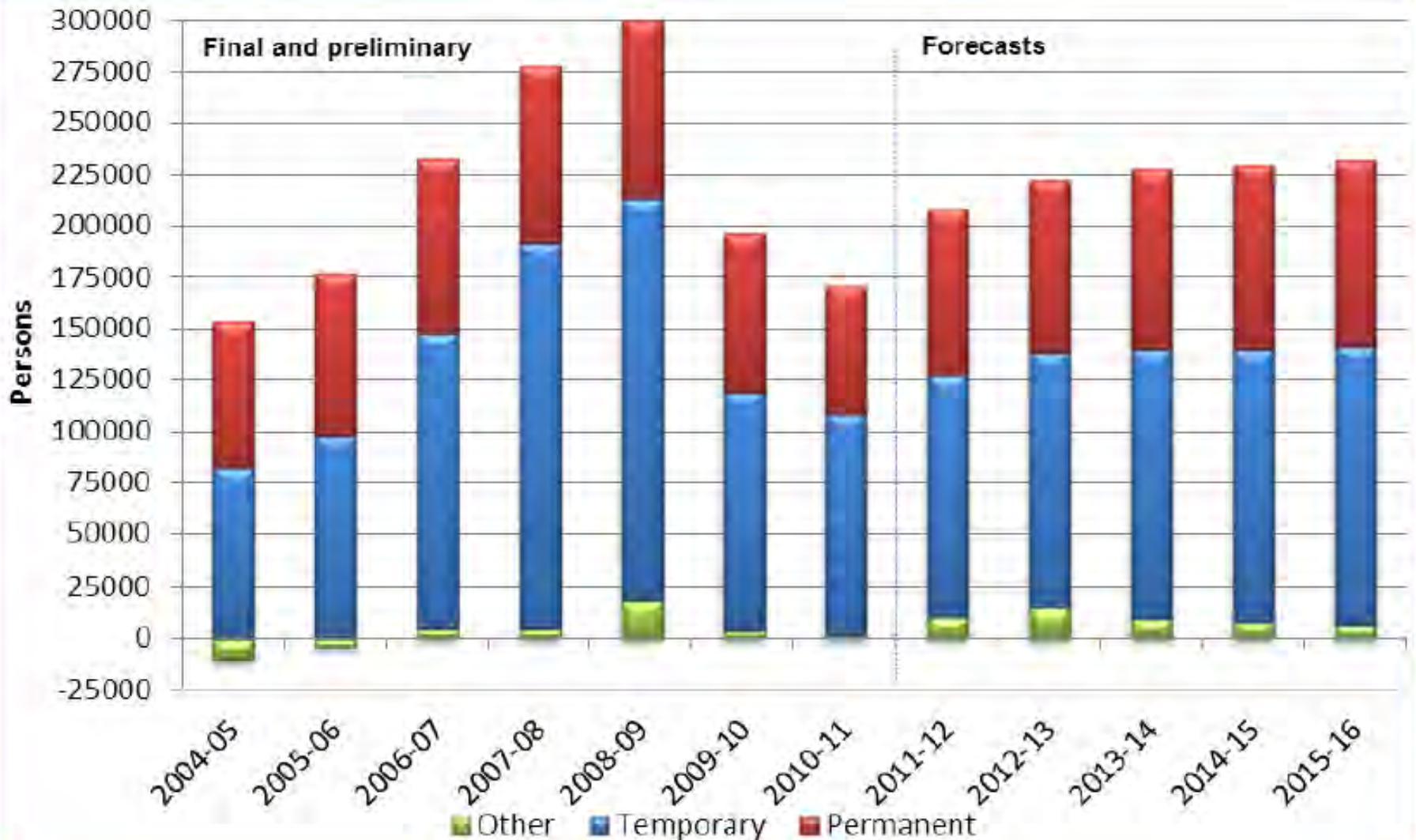
Source: DIAC 2013, p.10



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

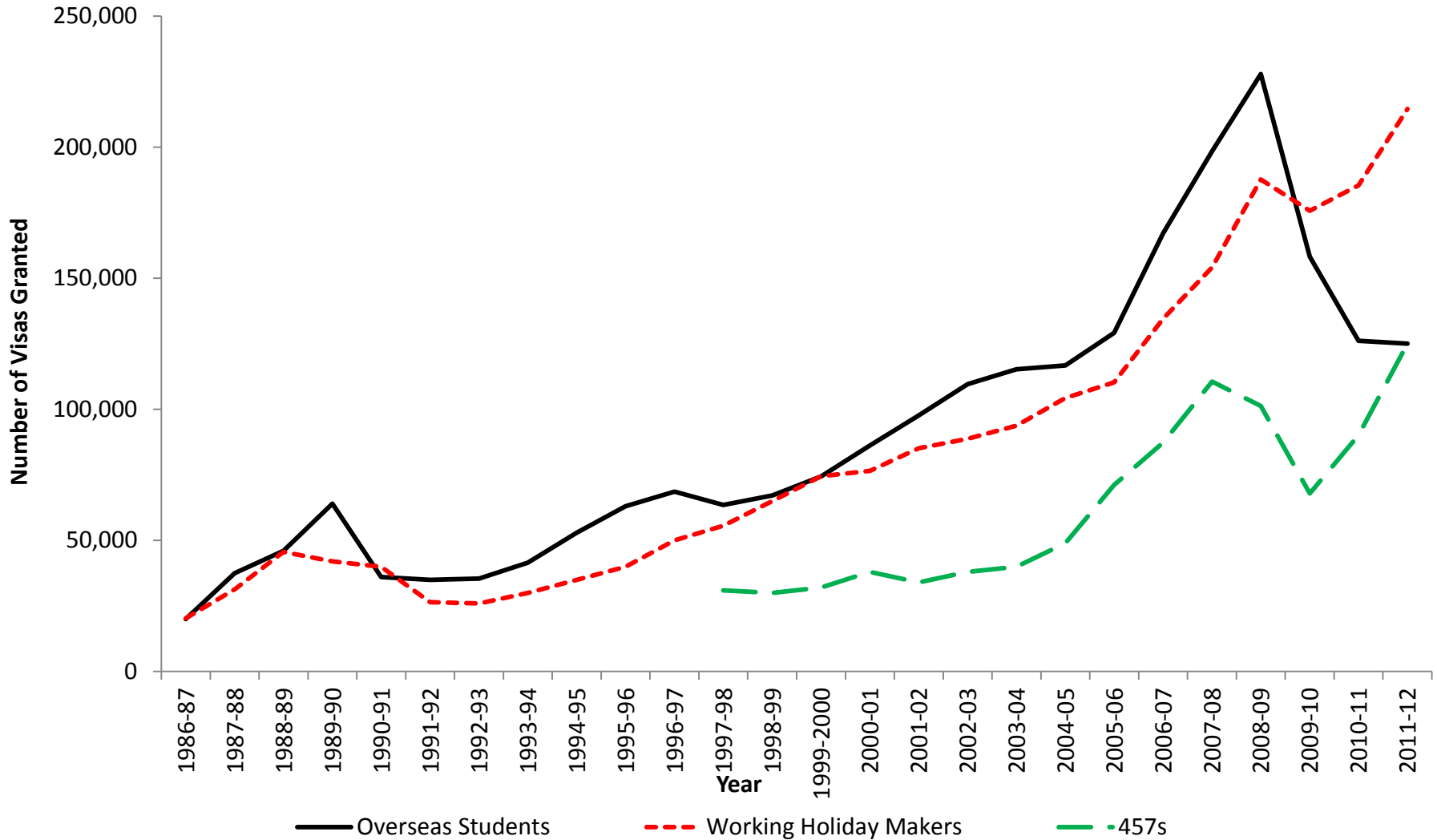
Components of NOM

Source: DIAC 2012, p.6



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

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



Working Holiday Program Visa Countries

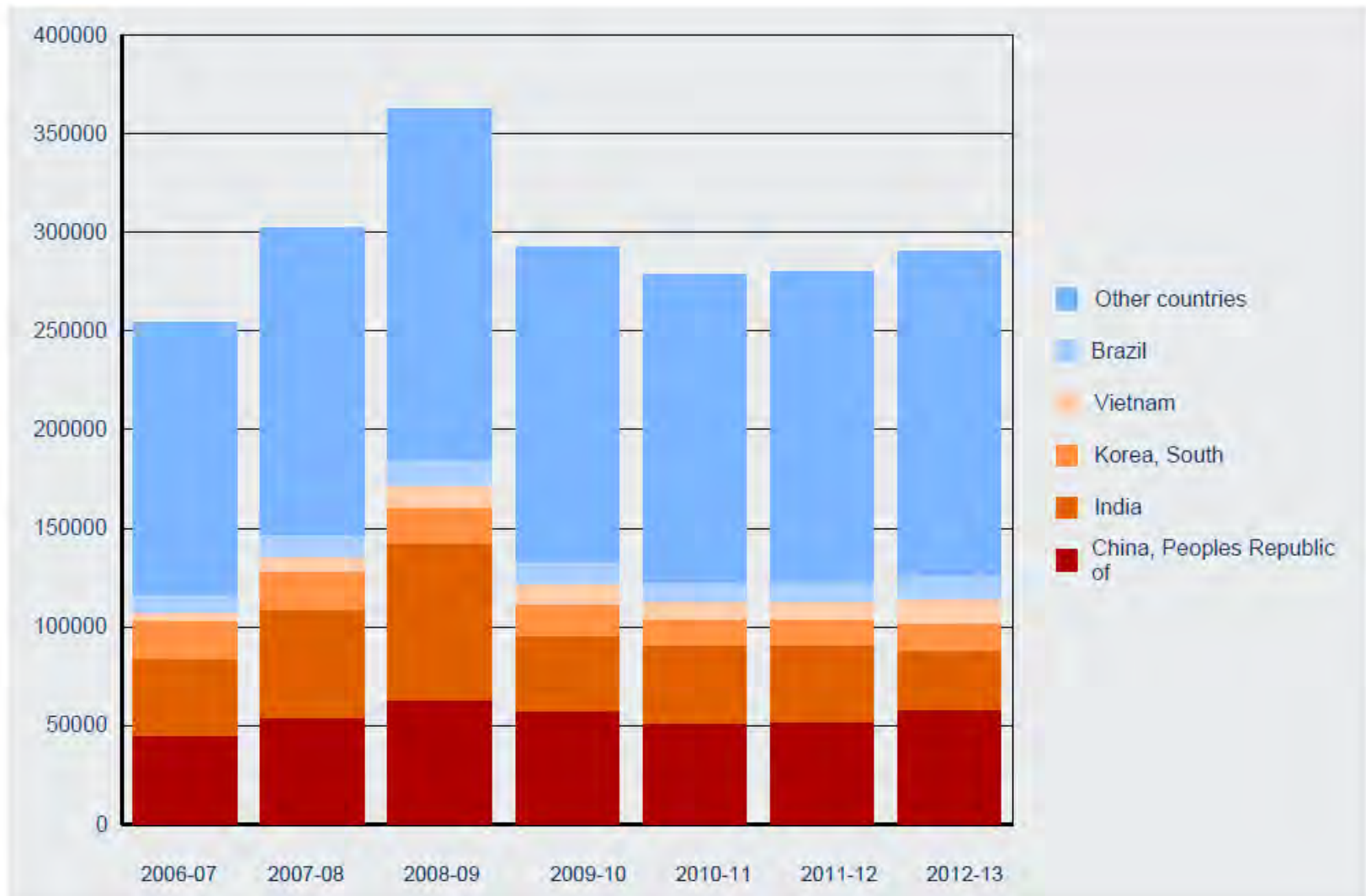
Uncapped countries	Capped Countries*
Belgium	Argentina
Canada	Bangladesh
Cyprus	Chile
Denmark	Indonesia
Estonia	Malaysia
Finland	Papua New Guinea
France	Thailand
Germany	Turkey
Hong Kong	USA
Ireland	Uruguay
Italy	
Japan	
Korea	
Malta	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Sweden	
Taiwan	
United Kingdom	

*all allowed a small number of entrants except for USA

**Negotiations also in place to have capped programs with:
Andorra, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Latvia,
Mexico, Poland, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain,
Vietnam

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

Source: DIAC 2013, p.12



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

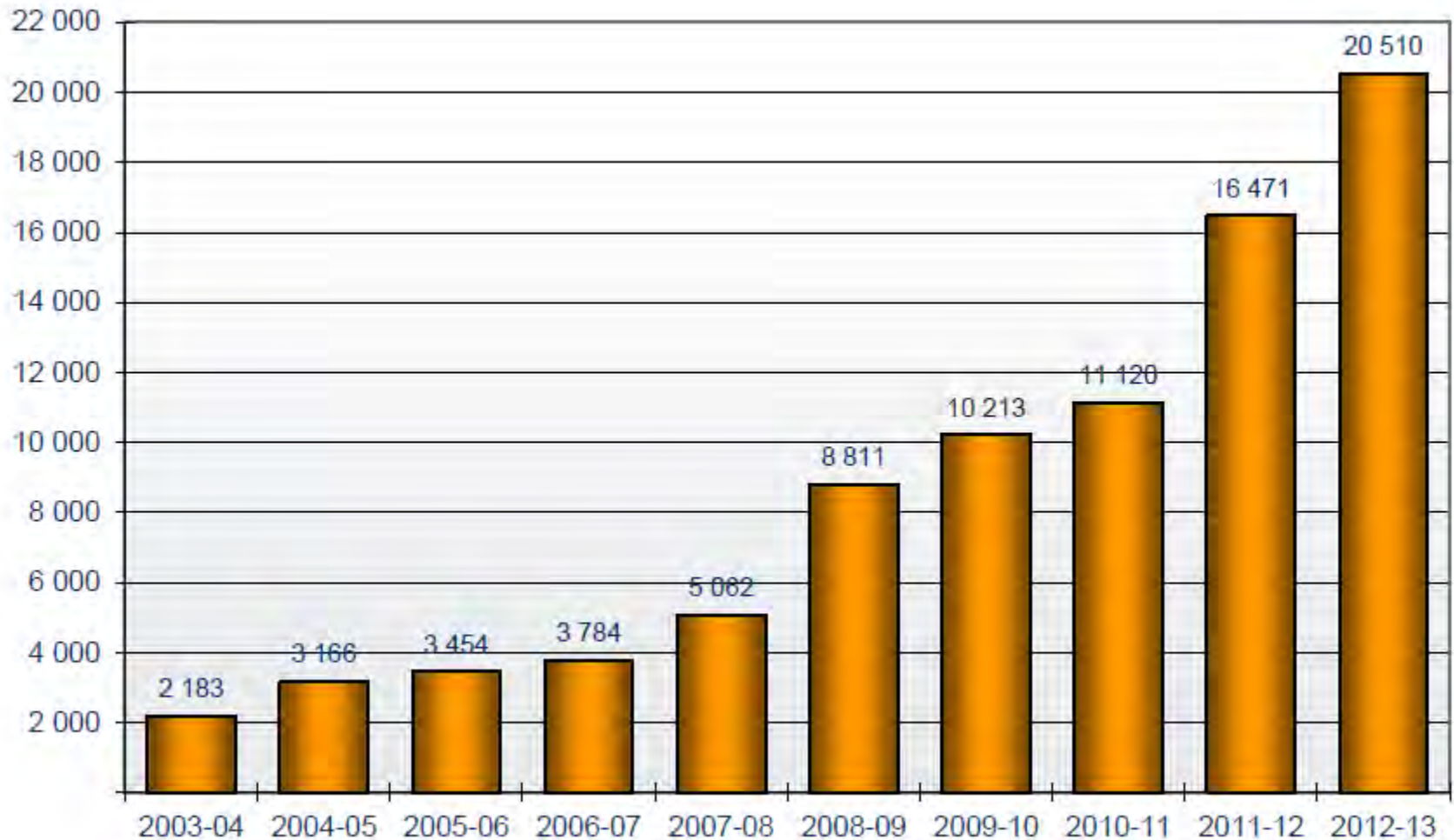
SSRM as a percentage of the skill stream

Source: DIAC 2013, p.14



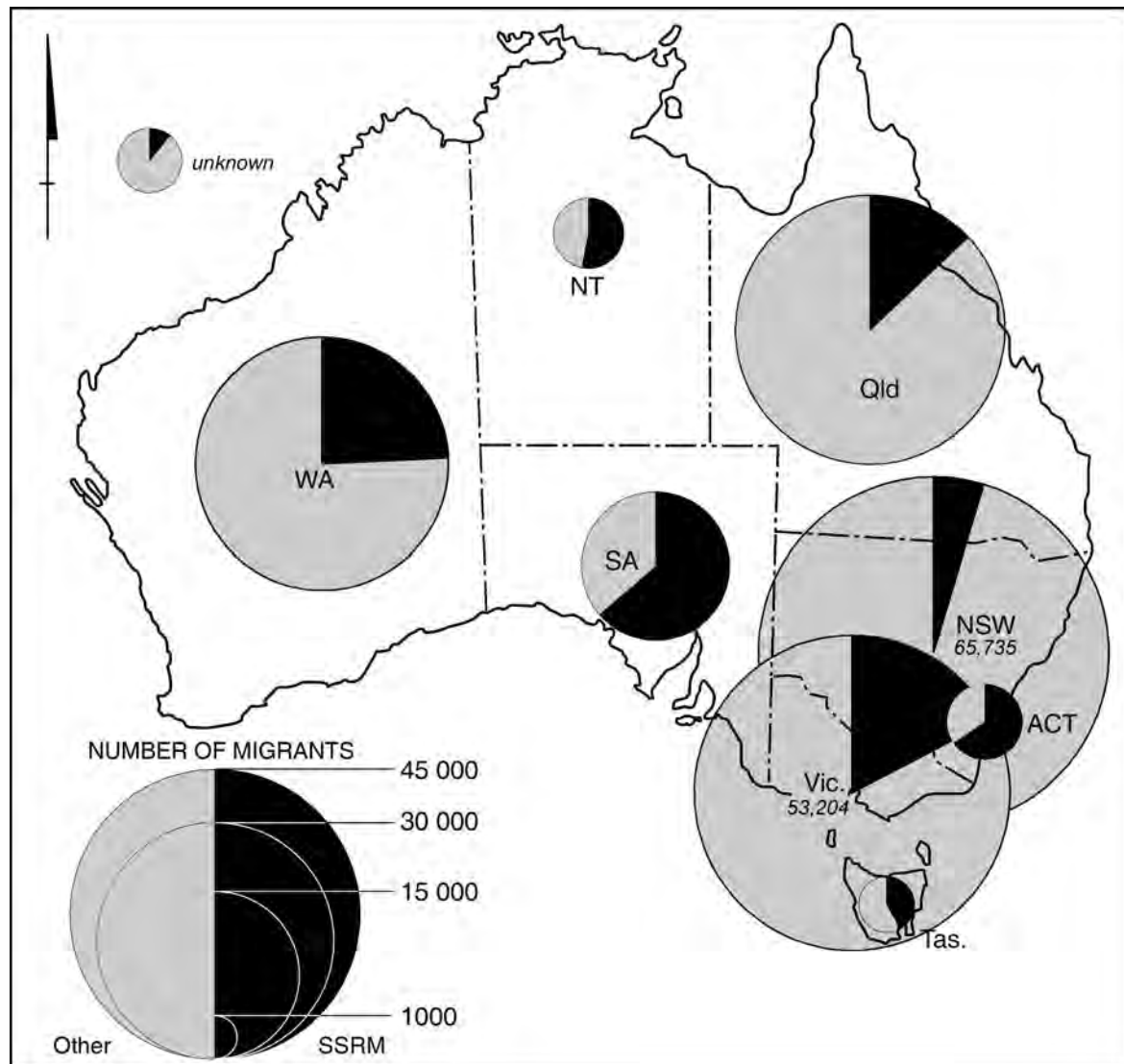
RSMS outcomes 2003-04 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013, p.11



Australia: Permanent Additions by State According to Whether They are State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme Migrants or Other Migrants, 2010-11

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



Number of Immigrants with Visas Granted Under the State Regional Specific Migration Mechanisms and Their Proportion of the Total Immigrant Intake,* 1997-98 to 2011-12

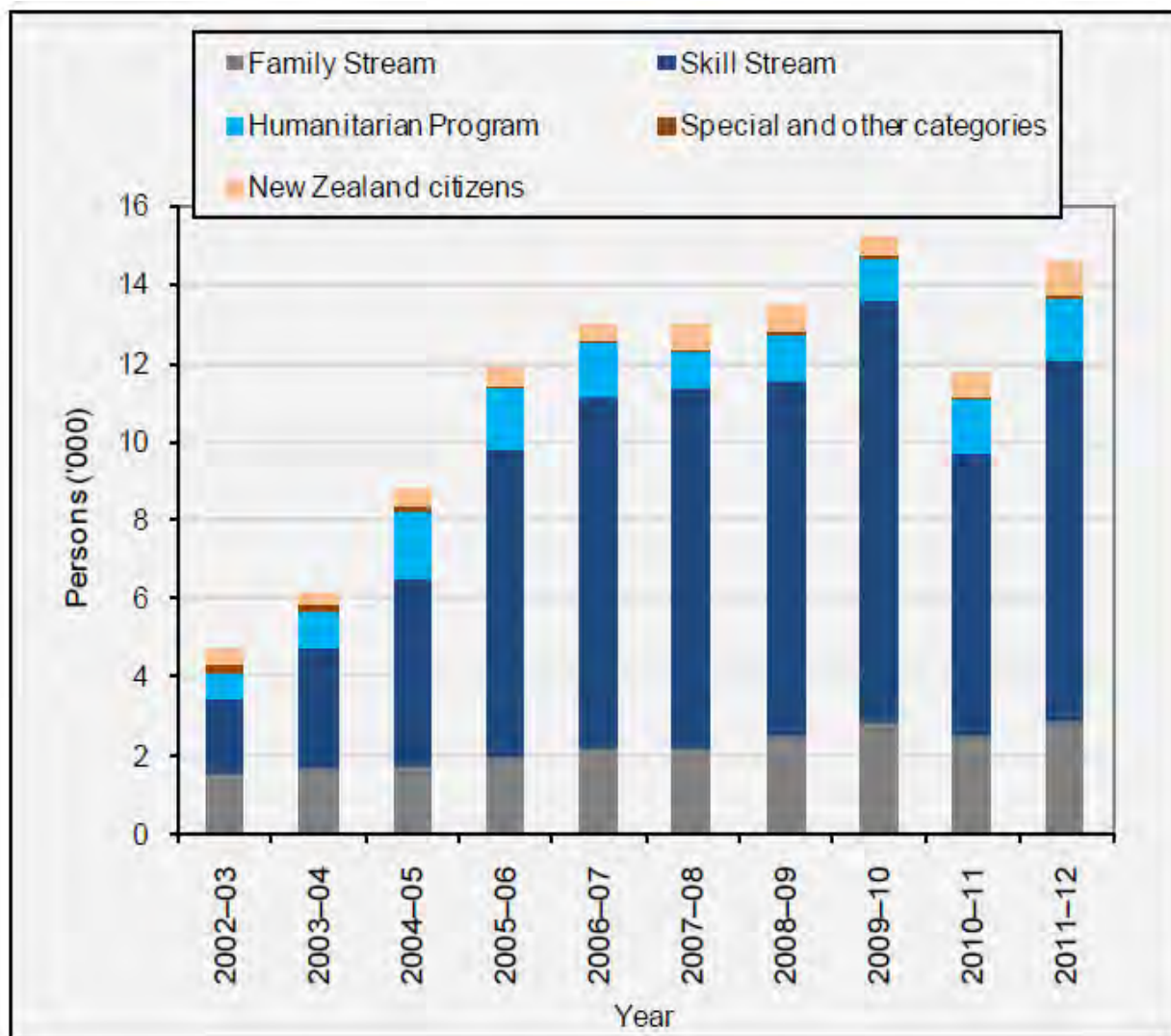
Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC, *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC 2012b

Year	Number	Percent of Total Immigrant Intake*	Percent in SA	Percent of Total Immigrant Intake in SA*
1997-98	1,753	2.3	34.5	19.7
1998-99	2,804	3.3	36.9	31.1
1999-2000	3,309	3.6	21.2	22.6
2000-01	3,846	3.6	19.5	23.6
2001-02	4,136	3.4	17.5	15.8
2002-03	7,941	6.3	16.7	28.3
2003-04	12,725	8.5	16.6	33.6
2004-05	18,697	11.2	26.5	56.3
2005-06	27,488	15.3	29.8	68.9
2006-07	25,845	13.5	27.7	54.9
2007-08	26,162	12.7	26.9	54.1
2008-09	33,474	14.9	22.9	56.9
2009-10	36,568	17.5	26.0	83.9
2010-11	37,410	17.5	19.9	63.9
2011-12	47,733	20.1	na	na

* Permanent additions from 2001-02.

South Australia: Permanent Additions by Category, 2001-02 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC, 2013, 59



South Australia: Top 10 Source Countries of Permanent Additions, 2010-11

Source: DIAC 2012, p.126

Country of Birth	Onshore	Offshore	Total
People's Republic of China	1,138	715	1,853
India	741	841	1,582
United Kingdom	340	864	1,204
Philippines	217	376	593
Afghanistan	53	364	417
New Zealand	0	412	412
Korea ¹	165	227	392
South Africa	173	196	368
Malaysia	171	137	308
Sri Lanka	70	223	293
Other	1,449	2,850	4,299
Total	4,517	7,204	11,721

¹ Includes North and South Korea

South Australia: Ten Largest Overseas-Born Groups, 2006 and 2011

Source: ABS 2006 and 2011 Census

Birthplace	2006	2011	% Change
United Kingdom	121,051	122,260	1.0
Italy	22,485	20,711	-7.9
India	6,830	18,742	174.4
China	8,082	15,933	97.1
New Zealand	11,366	12,850	13.1
Vietnam	10,546	12,026	14.0
Germany	11,970	11,408	-4.7
Greece	10,782	9,757	-9.5
Philippines	5,440	8,858	62.8
Netherlands	7,798	7,281	-6.6

South Australia: Net Overseas Migration

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

Year		% of All Australia Net Gain
1999-2000	3,829	3.6
2000-01	2,765	2.0
2001-02	2,798	2.5
2002-03	3,904	3.4
2003-04	4,305	4.3
2004-05	7,020	5.7
2005-06	9,813	6.7
2006-07	14,633	6.3
2007-08	15,327	6.3
2008-09	18,005	5.5
2009-10	14,537	6.0
2010-11	9,168	7.4
2011-12	11,413	5.1
2012 (Calendar Year)	11,696	5.2

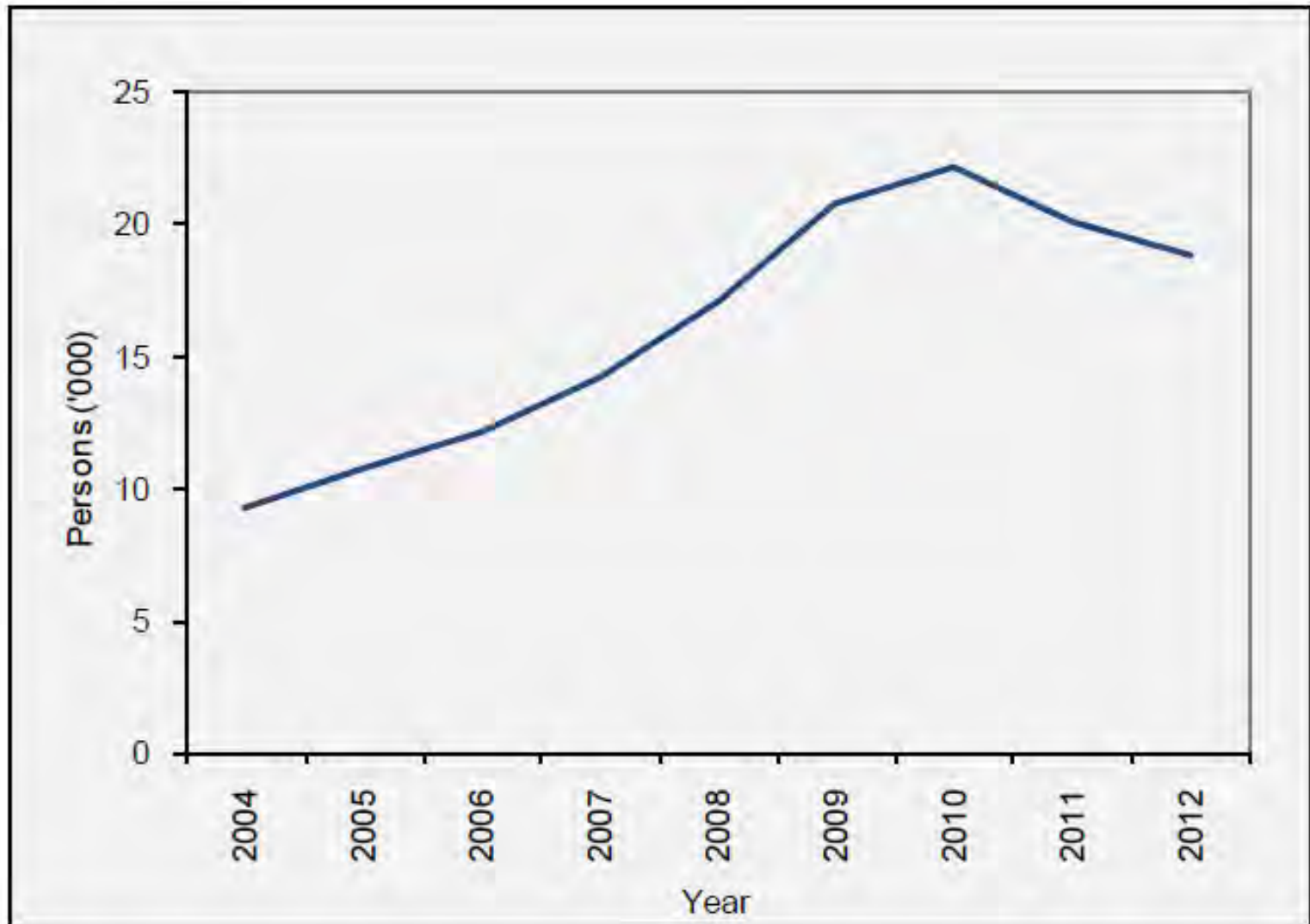
Trends in Temporary Migrants

Source: DIAC 2013

2011-12	Number SA	% of Australia
Visitor Arrivals	100,742	2.67
% Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	3.2	0.5
Students 2012	18,830	6.13
Students 2010	22,190	5.8
457s	5,100	3.15

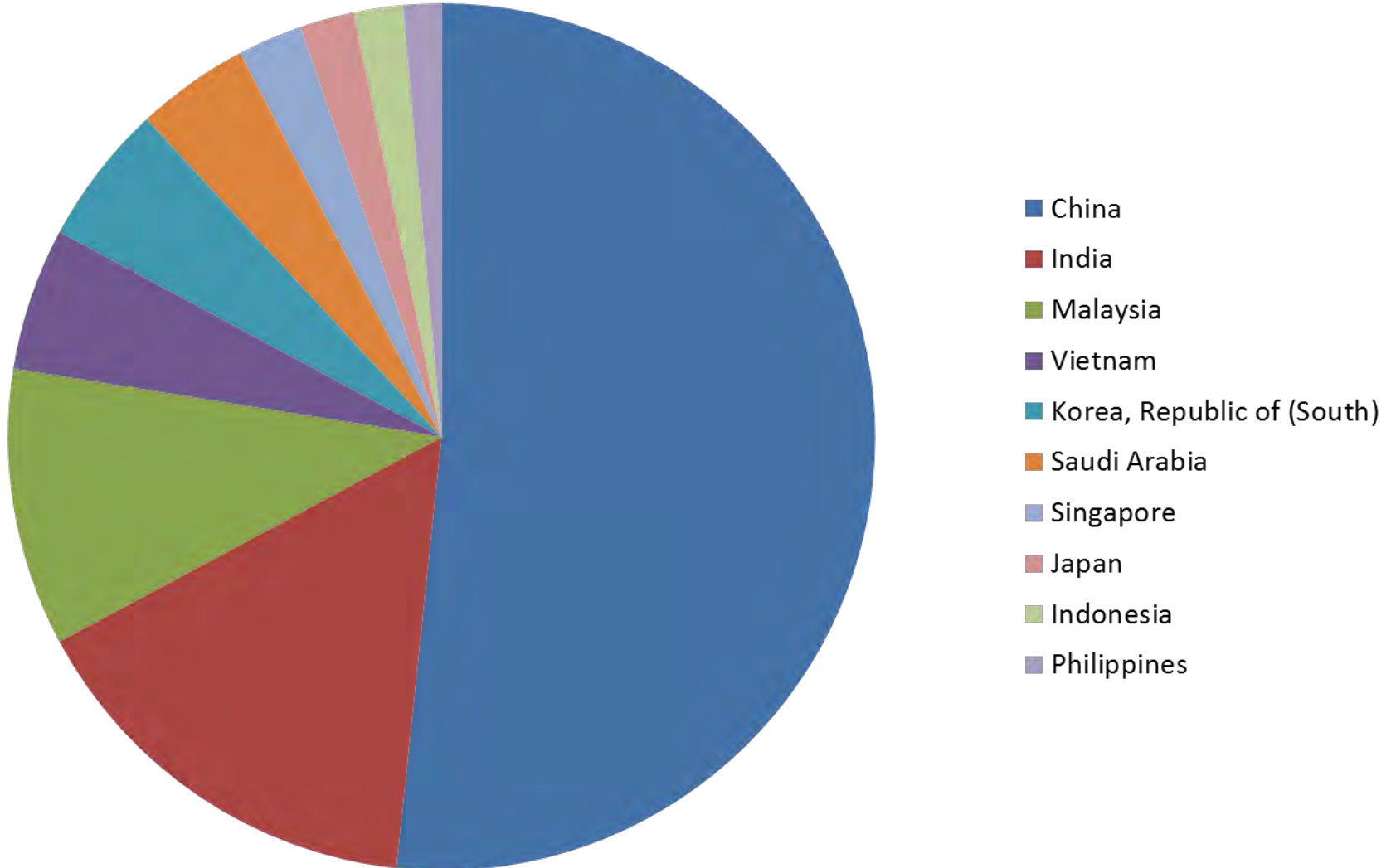
Stock of students—SA, at 30 June, 2004 to 2012

Source: DIAC 2013, p.62



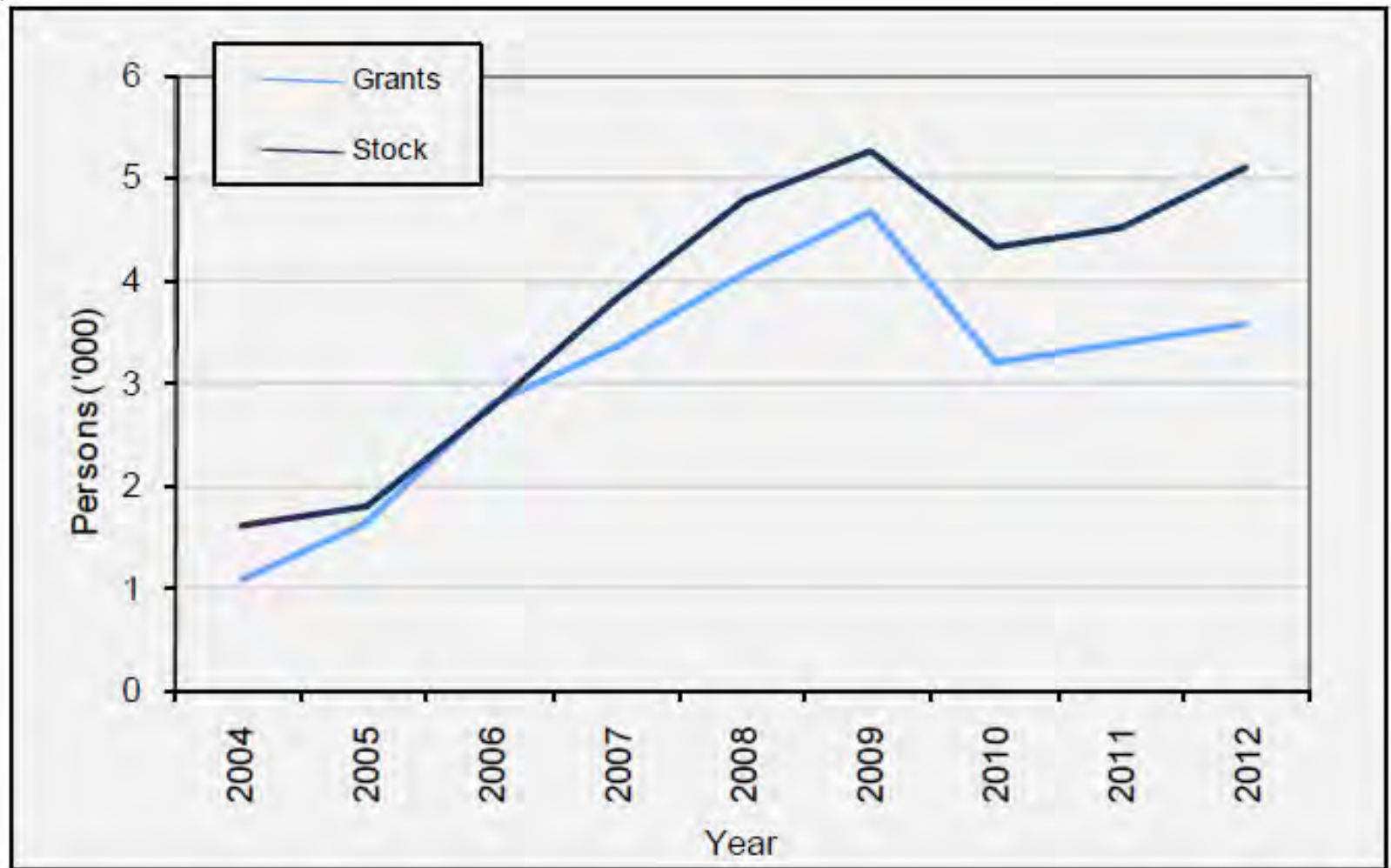
Overseas Students by Top 10 Regions of Origin, South Australia, YTD June 2012

Source: Australian Education International



Business (Long Stay) program grants and stock (at 30 June)—SA, 2004 to 2012

Source: DIAC 2013, p.63



Temporary Business Long Stay (457) & Working Holiday Makers 2007-2011

Source: DIAC, *Immigration Update*, various issues

Year	457			WHM		
	SA	Australia	Percent	SA	Australia	Percent
December 2011	4,296	128,602	3.3	2,140	130,612	1.6
December 2010	3,972	116,012	3.4	1,856	114,158	1.6
December 2009	4,230	119,017	3.6	1,851	116,805	1.6
December 2008	4,626	132,027	3.5	1,647	108,268	1.5
December 2007	3,987	104,791	3.8	1,325	87,577	1.5

Overseas Born Population by Regions in SA

	2006	2011	Absolute change	% Change
Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu & Kangaroo Island	22932	23704	772	3.4
Adelaide Metropolitan	314602	344663	30061	9.6
Barossa	11627	12096	469	4.0
Far North	4117	4411	294	7.1
Limestone Coast	8768	8360	-408	-4.7
Murraylands and Riverland	10436	11376	940	9.0
Whyalla and Eyre Peninsula	10030	9555	-475	-4.7
Yorke and Mid-North	10113	9605	-508	-5.0

Top 10 Metro and Non-Metro LGAs by MNES Country Backgrounds

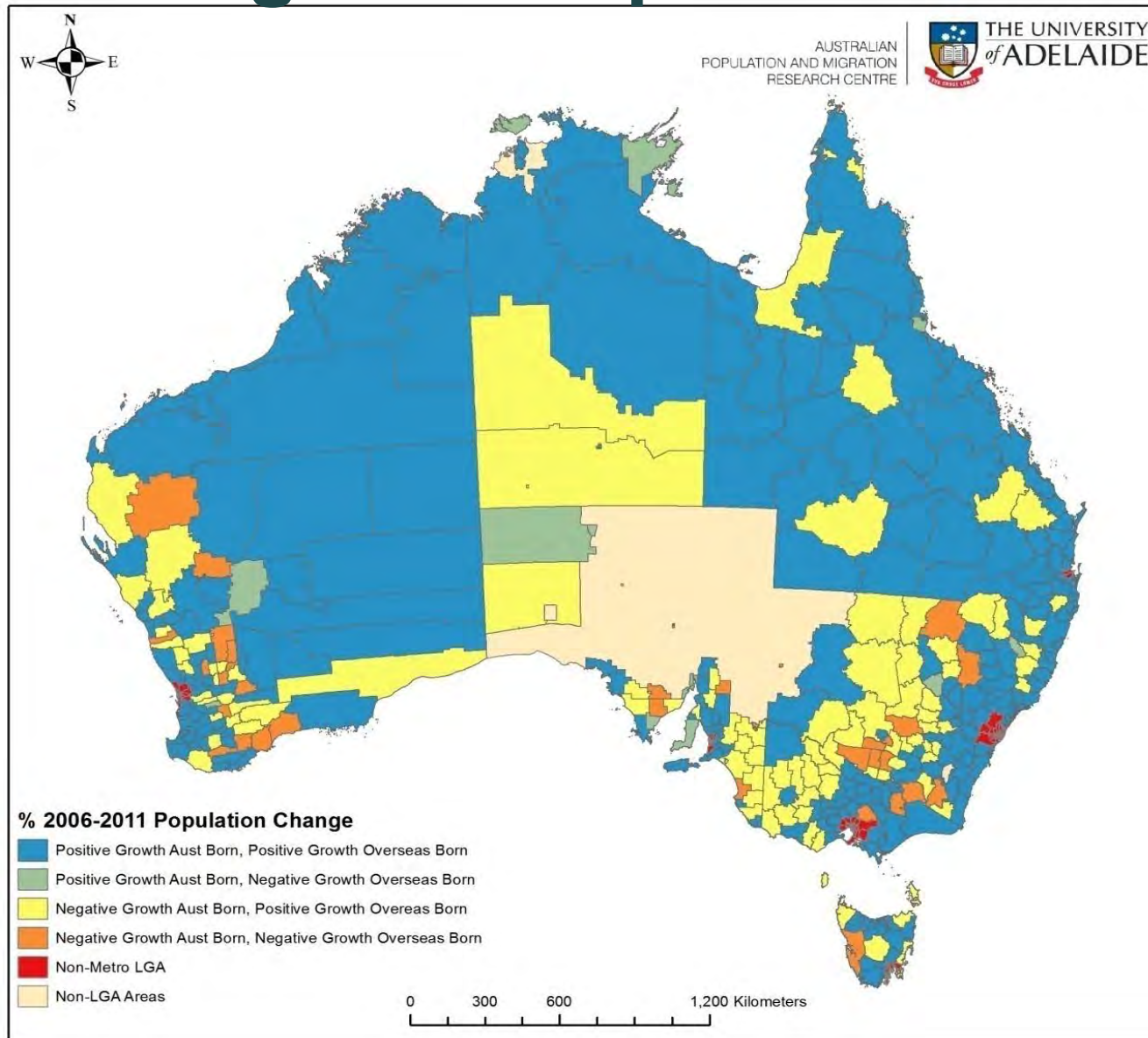
Mainly Non English Speaking Countries

Top 10 Metro LGAs	No.	Top 10 Non Metro LGAs	No.
Port Adelaide Enfield	26835	Whyalla	1432
Salisbury	23376	Mount Gambier	1391
Charles Sturt	22018	Murray Bridge	1385
West Torrens	12941	Mount Barker	1308
Campbelltown	12791	Alexandrina	963
Marion	11728	Renmark Paringa	927
Onkaparinga	10686	Berri and Barmera	785
Tea Tree Gully	9953	Barossa	672
Mitcham	7829	Port Pirie City and District	632
Burnside	7628	Victor Harbor	582

South Australia: Issues

- **Continuation of State Specific and Regional Migration?**
- **Low engagement in temporary migration**
- **Impact of delaying of Olympic Dam**
- **“Leakage” of immigrants to other states**
- **Role in non-metropolitan parts of the state**

The Role of Migration in Offsetting Rural and Regional Population Loss



Conclusion

- Natural immigration rates are still very high
- Likely to be reduced?
- Impact of new Government??
- Can internal labour mobility play a greater role in meeting regional labour shortages?
- Over reliance on immigration for meeting skill shortages?
- Involvement in High Level Dialogue – Can Australia use migration to assist development especially in the Pacific?
- Need for more informed and balanced public discussion



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Ebbs and Flows of Regional Migration

Keynote Address

Regional Migration in SA

Professor Philip Payton

Professor of Cornish & Australian Studies, University of Exeter (UK)

Adjunct Professor of History, Flinders University



*Regional Migration in SA: How Early Migrants Shaped
Our Culture – A Cornish Case Study*

Philip Payton



Summary

- South Australia has long enjoyed a prominent place in both the historiography and ‘mythology’ of the Cornish transnational identity, from the ‘coppermania’ of Kapunda and Burra Burra in the 1840s to the rise of ‘Australia’s Little Cornwall’ at Moonta and environs in the 1860s and subsequently. This talk examines the enduring cultural impact of these early Cornish migrants in SA, and seeks to place South Australia’s Cornish connection within the broader contextual framework of ethno-cultural diversity and heterogeneity in Colonial and pre-WW2 Australia as a whole. It also locates the SA experience within the expansion of the nineteenth-century hard-rock mining frontier and the emergence with the Cornish transnational identity. Here the 1840s and 1860s are seen to be pivotal decades in the development of both the frontier and the transnational identity, establishing among other things a symbiotic relationship between Cornwall and South Australia at moments of rapid and profound change. This symbiosis was responsible, it is argued, for the privileged place of South Australia within ‘imaginings’ of the Cornish diaspora but also for the diverse nature of the cultural impact – economic, technological, religious, political, and so on – of those early migrants in SA itself.

Cousin Jack comes of age? SA and a Transnational Identity



- The ‘Myth’ of Cousin Jack
- South Australia as ‘Paradise of Dissent’
- Expansion of the international copper frontier:
- Michigan; Kapunda, Burra
Burra and the Adelaide Hills

Wallaroo & Moonta: on the cusp of change?

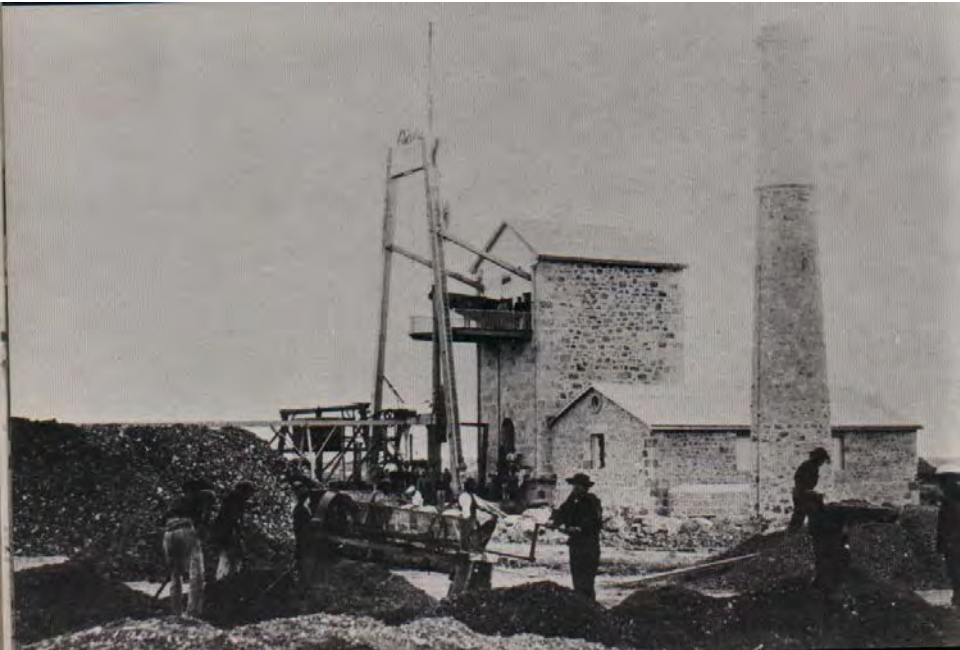


- 1860s - a decade of change
- Making Moonta's Myth

The Cult of Captain Hancock: Intellectual Cultural Transfer



Technology Transfer: Material & Intellectual Culture



- Machinery
- Terminology
- Organization

Personnel: Moonta Mines



Personnel: Wallaroo mines



‘Australia’s Little Cornwall’



Institutions: Cultural



Institutions: Religious



Institutions: Industrial/Political



Cornwall & South Australia: An Enduring Relationship?

EMIGRATION TO *South Australia.*

Mr. I. Latimer,
(AGENT FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

Having been requested to explain the principles of COLONIZATION adopted by the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONERS with regard to this Colony, begs to announce that he will deliver

A FREE LECTURE

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, AUGUST 27, 1839.

At the King's Head Inn, Chacewater.

As the Lecture is particularly intended for the instruction and benefit of the WORKING CLASSES, it is hoped that all those who feel interested in the subject will give their attendance punctually.

The Lecture will commence at Seven o'clock *precisely*, and at the conclusion the Lecturer will be happy to answer any questions relative to the Colony. Mr. Latimer will be in attendance at the KING'S HEAD previously, to give information to any Laborer, Mechanic, or Artisan, who may be desirous of obtaining a FREE PASSAGE to the Colony.

Truro, August 19, 1839.

E. HEARD, PRINTER, &c., BOSCAWEN-STREET, TRURO.



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2013 Migration Update Conference *Ebbs and Flows of Regional Migration*

Social Equity in Regional Areas: How to assess and address needs?

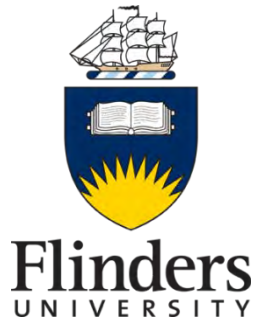
Panel Chair: Associate Professor Susanne Schech - Flinders University

Dr Lillian Mwanri – Faculty of Health & International Development, Flinders University

Rama Ramadathan – CALD Storybook Project - Country Health SA

Ross Hamilton – Programs & Resources Manager, EALD Birth-12, DECD

Danny McAteer – Assistant Director, Settlement and Multicultural Affairs, DIAC (SA office)



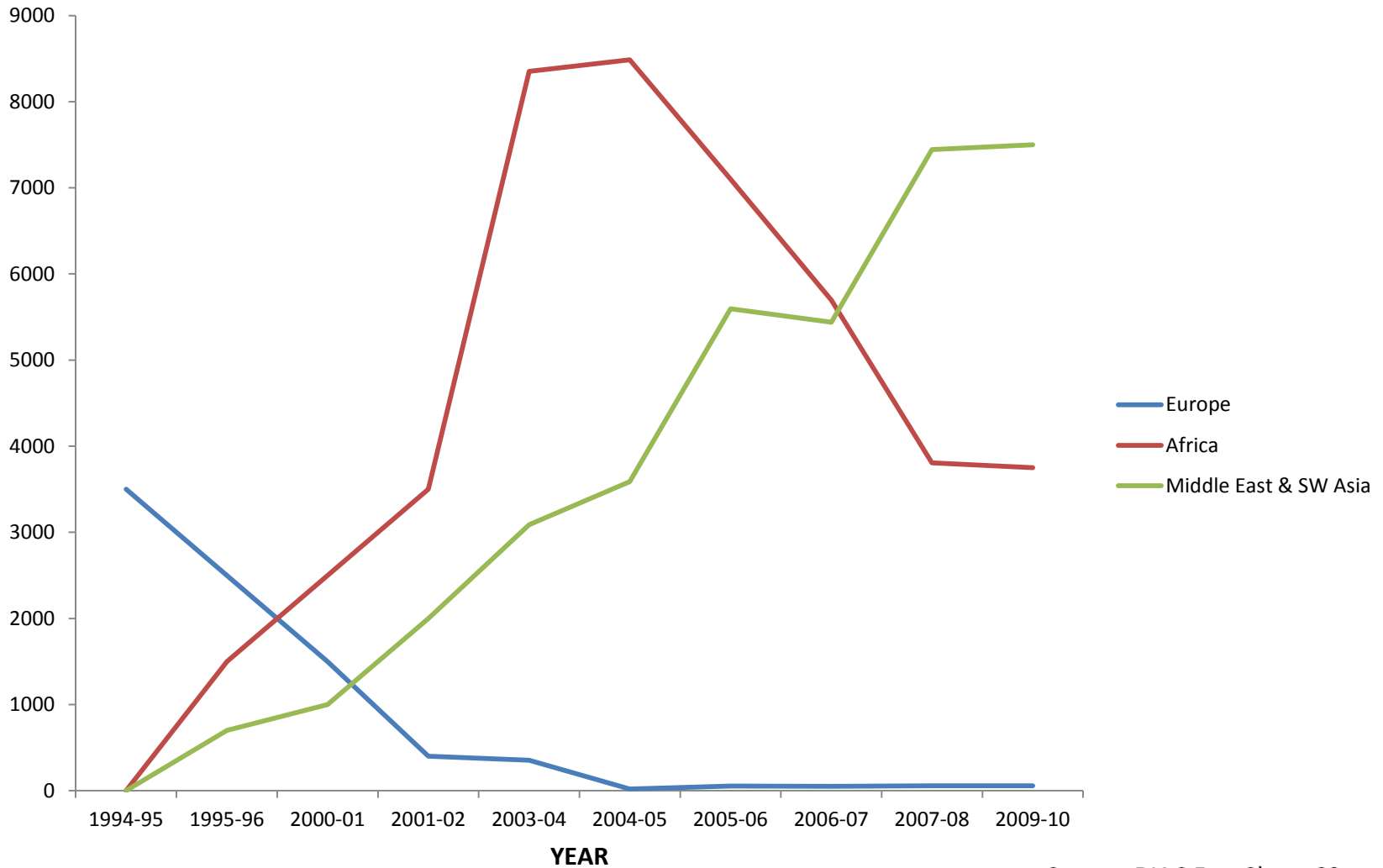
AGEING NEEDS IN THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Dr Lillian Mwanri (FAFPHM)

Discipline of Public Health, Flinders University

BACKGROUND

RECENT HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA BY REGION



Source: DIAC Fact Sheet 60



- **Africans are new and emerging communities**
- **Communities have formed in the past 10-12 years**
- **The majority of African have been resettled under the humanitarian program**



- **Most Africans with refugee background come from rural settings**
- **The majority of people are young people**
- **A significant number is ageing**



- **Migrants with refugee backgrounds tend to age prematurely**
- **There has not been a research to investigate needs of ageing Africans in South Australia.**
- **Estimates >400 Africans \geq 65 years**
- **The needs of ageing Africans in South Australia were investigated**

OBJECTIVES

- To identify African communities' perceptions of the needs and care in ageing
- To solicit the views of community members regarding support and services
- To identify better practices and approaches to deliver services
- To raise awareness in the African communities about available services
- To provide knowledge for service providers to understand support and needs of older Africans



Flinders
UNIVERSITY

METHODS

- Both Quantitative and qualitative
 - 9 focus group discussions
 - 42 semi structured interviews
 - Study tools were translated to languages spoken by participants
 - Multi-lingual interpreters were used

RESULTS

COUNTRY of origin	YEAR OF ARRIVAL				TOTAL
	1987-1992	1993-1998	1999-2004	2005-2010	
SUDAN*	0	1	19	10	30
LIBERIA*	0	2	16	9	27
SOMALIA*	0	2	14	2	18
BURUNDI*	0	0	5	8	13
ETHIOPIA*	1	5	3	4	13
CONGO –DRC*	0	0	4	3	7
TOGO*	0	0	2	3	5
TANZANIA	1	3	0	0	4
SIERRA LEONE*	0	0	2	2	4
RWANDA*	0	0	2	2	4
ERITREA*	0	0	0	2	2
UGANDA	0	0	0	1	1
KENYA	0	1	0	0	1
CAMEROON*	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	15	68	47	130

PARTICIPANTS NUMBER, AGE AND GENDER

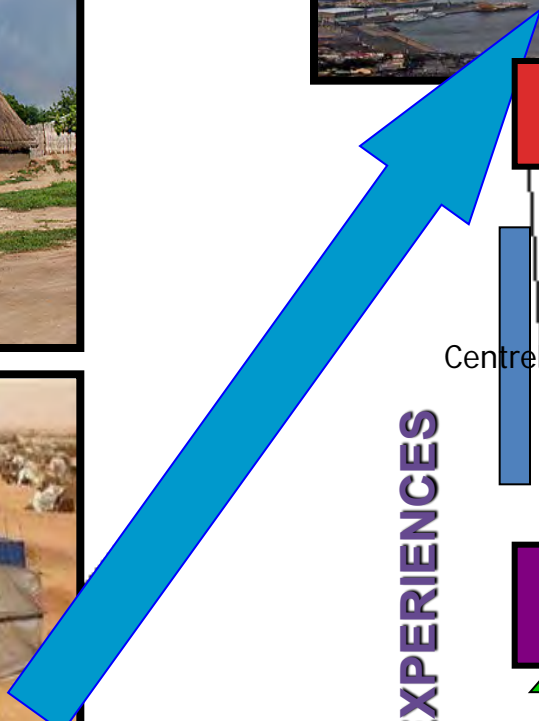
Age Group	Sex				Total
	Females (%)		Males (%)		
19 –28	3	(100%)	0	(0%)	3
29-38	5	(55.5%)	4	(44.5%)	9
39-48	6	(60%)	4	(40%)	10
49-58	23	(52%)	21	(48%)	44
59-68	26	(60%)	17	(40%)	43
69-78	8	(47%)	9	(53%)	17
79-88	1	(33%)	2	(67%)	3
89+	0	(0%)	1	(100%)	2
Total	72	(55%)	58	(45%)	130

ISSUES

- **Health problems**
 - **Multiple & significant chronic health conditions**
 - **Type 2 diabetes, Mental health conditions, musculoskeletal and psychosomatic conditions**
- **Many uncertainties: loss of family in wars & family re-union, death in a new land**
- **Isolation and lack of networks**
- **Unemployment, limited income & financial stresses**
- **Experience of war & impact on health and ageing**
- **Housing and accommodation problems**

Settlement challenges

Drastic changes in lifestyle



CULTURE

Centrelink

accommodation

money

washing machine

domestic violence

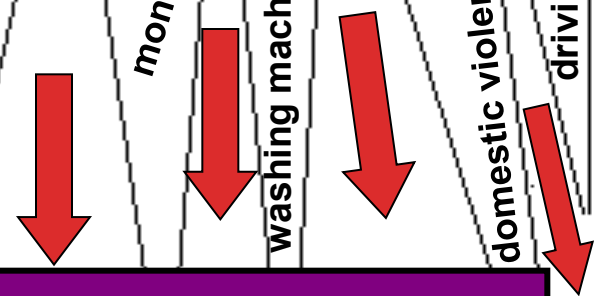
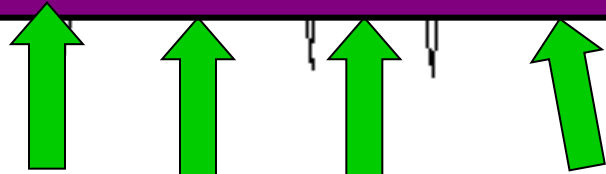
driving

PRESSURE

EXPERIENCES

SUPPORT SERVICES

CENTRELINK LSC ACCOMMODATION ELS POLICE SERVICES



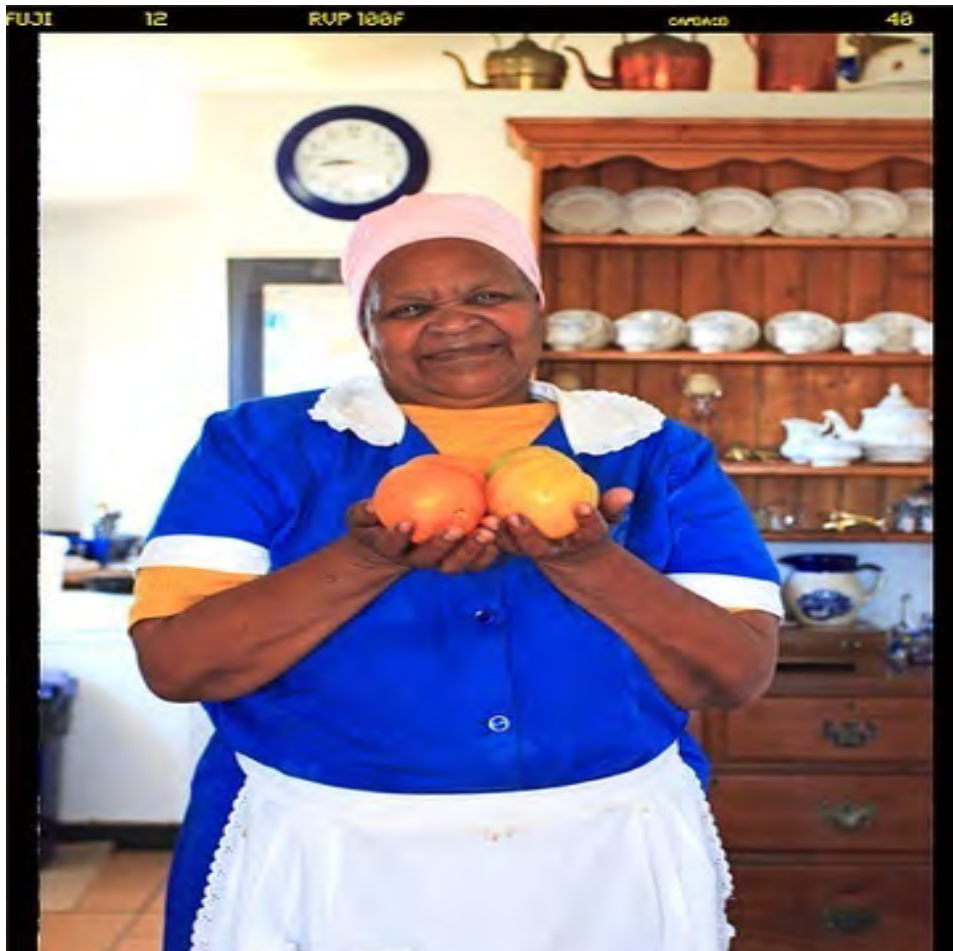
SERVICE ACCESS

- **Significant barriers to service access due to:**
 - Language
 - Culture
 - Lack of information/unfamiliarity with available services
 - Age barriers to accessing HACC services
 - Transport
 - Differences in context

CONCLUSIONS

- **Older Africans experience significant health problems**
- **Many factors lead to inequalities in health and service accessibility**
- **More culturally appropriate services are needed in order to respond to unique health and socio-cultural needs of ageing Africans in South Australia**
- **More resources are needed to address ageing issues in the African community.**

THANK YOU





**Informing policy through annual updates
on migration research.**

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2013 Migration Update Conference

Ebbs and Flows of Regional Migration

Regional Migration: challenges and opportunities for social cohesion

Panel Chair: Dr Rob Manwaring - Flinders University

Professor Brian Galligan

Professor of Social and Political Sciences, The University of Melbourne

Professor Martha Augoustinos

Co-Director, Faye Gale Centre for Gender Studies, The University of Adelaide



Regional Migration Social Cohesion



2013 Migration Update Conference
Adelaide 19 September 2013

Prof. Brian Galligan

School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

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Australian Government
Australian Research Council



MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

VICTORIAN
multicultural
commission

ARC Linkage Project

“Resettling Visible Migrants and Refugees in Rural and Regional Australia”

Research Team

(School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne)

- Joint Chief Investigators: Prof Brian Galligan, Dr Millsom S Henry-Waring
- Postdoctoral Fellow: Dr Martina Boese
- PhD Candidate: Ms Melissa Phillips
- Research Assistant: Ms Annika Kearton

Industry Partners

- Municipal Association Victoria (MAV)
- Victorian Multicultural Commission (VMC)

Research Sources

- **National online survey with stakeholders** working in settlement-related areas in government and community sector
- **Focus groups with stakeholders** working in settlement-related areas in 8 research sites in Victoria
- **Interviews with recently-arrived migrants and refugees** in 8 research sites across Victoria
- **Expert (policy) interviews** in selected areas

8 Research sites (Vic)

- **Regional/rural Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Ballarat, Colac-Otway, Geelong, Latrobe, Mount Alexander and Swan Hill**
- **Metropolitan LGAs Monash and Maribyrnong (for comparative purposes)**

Regional sites

- Ballarat (8.7%; 25% Eng)
- Colac/Otway (7.5%; 31% Eng)
- Geelong (15.9; 23% Eng)
- Latrobe (7.5%; 31% Eng)
- Mt Alexander (11%; 38% Eng)
- Swan Hill (12%; 12% Italian)
- Monash (45%; 18% Chinese)
- Maribrynong (40%; 24% Viet)

Themes

- Regional migration
- Social Inclusion
- Settlement
 - Government policy
 - Community
- Inclusion
 - Becoming Australian

Regional Migration

- Current settlement patterns in Australia show a shift away from major gateway cities and to regional areas, mainly regional cities or clusters
 - Migrant following Australian pattern
- Similar shifts observed in Canada, the United States and New Zealand
- Regional settlement of migrants and refugees occurs
 - Directly through government-led settlement pilot projects or ongoing programs
 - Directly through skilled migrant visa schemes obliging visa holders to work in a designated area
 - Indirectly with regional/rural level support (e.g. employer assisted)
 - Indirectly with metropolitan support (e.g. community sector assisted)
 - Due to family or community connections in an area (secondary settlement or relocation)
 - Due to lifestyle, job opportunities, housing affordability, higher education and other pull factors

Social Inclusion

- Reform mantra in last decade, esp. in UK: marginalised people are less equal & suffer more
 - Concerns health, disabilities, housing etc.
- C'wth Ministry 2007-13 (Gillard, Crean, Plibersek, Butler)
- Various States have a Social Inclusion policy
- SA Dept of Communities & Social Inclusion
 - 'works with people who may be poor, vulnerable, at risk of harm or isolated, to connect them to choices and opportunities. The Department works with other agencies and provides direct services in housing, ageing, child protection, youth justice, disability, anti-poverty, adoptions, community services and domiciliary care'.

Top-down Settlement

Commonwealth driven through a predominantly top-down process:

- sets intake numbers, categories, mix
- exercises fiscal control and oversight of major settlement programs: *Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Strategy (IHSS)*, *Settlement Grants Program (SGP)*, *Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP)* and *Complex Case Support (CCS)*
- Contracts out settlement services via competitive tendering
- State governments have a stake through State Migration Plans and the *State Specific Regional Migration Visa (SSRM)*.
- Settlement is mediated by state and local governments, and through third sector community organisations and businesses
- Inclusion:
 - Skilled migrants assumed to have qualities to make their own way
 - Humanitarian/Refugees have special programs: C'wth, joint, State & local

Bottom-up Settlement

- Settlement is increasingly mediated by 'non-traditional' settlement actors: local councils, employers and community groups
- Local actors concerned about population decline, local economic growth and regional renewal
- Local actors bring to the table a strong knowledge of the community at the grassroots level and play a central role in facilitating regional settlement
- Local government
 - No specific responsibilities but need to deal with people who come to their jurisdiction
 - Ensure access and equity in local government services
 - Variable across local govts: from leader/ facilitator, to taking on responsibilities, to watching brief

Local Government—Cinderella

- Local governments are increasingly involved in settlement, multicultural affairs and community relations, but to varying extents and in different capacities
 - Cultural diversity officers in local councils
 - Development and implementation of cultural diversity plans (not a legislative requirement for local councils)
- Local actors are increasingly taking on the responsibility of promoting and coordinating skilled migration
 - Regional Coordinators of the *Global Skills for Provincial Victoria* initiative are currently placed in 11 local councils in regional Victoria, supporting community and economic development, employer contacts and the attraction and retention of skilled migrants
- Settlement planning and coordination through the Local Settlement Planning Committees (LSPC)

Focus groups with local stakeholders in regional areas showed an overwhelming support for more local government engagement in the area of supporting newly-arrived residents and cultural diversity more generally, however, there is a tension evident in the desire for greater local government involvement and uncertainty as to where their expertise can best fit

Employment

Critical for Well-being/ Inclusion

- Employee sponsored
 - Dependency
- Skilled Independent
 - Mismatch eg engineers & IT to Geelong
- Refugees/unskilled
 - Jobs locals won't do
 - High unemployment
- **Other Factors can trump**

Community Sector

- Due to gaps in settlement coordination and service planning, and the unavailability of flexible funding to accommodate emerging needs, local services are left to accommodate new arrivals in an area and approaching these services for assistance: *“government doesn't seem able to be responsible in a reactive way early enough. So it's relying on the goodwill of people within under-funded organisations to say, ‘this is our responsibility, we will take it on’”*
(Local employer)
- Community sector organisations often see their natural role as being the recipients of funding and ‘turf’ battles occur when new players receive funding. Well-established community sector organisations that are funded to provide settlement services, do not always view the increased responsibilities of Local Council in the settlement area as desirable
- Compounding the issue associated with fluctuating client levels due to internal migration is the challenge of providing services in large regional and rural areas where services can cost more. Two service approaches have been identified in this research: direct service provision or outreach.

Mobility

- Hyper-mobility features significantly in pre-migration.
- That recent arrivals are highly mobile, and readily relocate is a real and positive phenomenon. Relocation of recent arrivals makes service delivery difficult. Better data on relocation is crucial, and policies need to be sufficiently flexible to follow these movements as new arrivals negotiate employment and housing pressures, transnational ties and community links
- ‘Secondary migration’ raised by some service providers as a problem or loss; but understood by others as a pragmatic response to changing circumstances
- Issues still to be resolved:
 - Data collection methods to provide snap-shots of newly arrived communities ensuring adequate funding (especially for SGP grants)
 - What is a ‘critical mass’ for settlement service provision ?
- Community: multiple, variable—NOT single, integrated locale

Challenges

- Variability in regional and rural settlement due to high levels of internal migration complicates settlement planning and service-provision
- An uneven patchwork of bottom-up responses from local governments and the third sector has emerged
- Locally-based organisations feel left out of policy decisions and planning; are often unprepared for new arrivals and have inadequate resources
- Centralised funding and contracting out arrangements conflict with the more fluid grassroots reality of regional migration and hinder more coordinated, cooperative service provision at the local level
- Discrete and short-term project funding is also a barrier to coherent and ongoing service delivery
- Local government is in place to play a larger role
- Need for intergovernmental coordination among C'wth, state and local government

Being Australian

- Variety of interpretations of the symbolic and practical meaning of Australian citizenship

- Formal entitlement: rights and/ or responsibilities
- a sense of belonging
- a means of status and security

It means a lot to me because I have a passport, I have an Australian passport ... having that citizenship, holding Australian citizenship means a lot to me. if I travel to another country (..) I will be respected, people know I'm Australian. ...It's a land of opportunities; it's a land of democracy, a land of freedoms, where people exercise their own skill, their ability of doing things politically and socially.

Identity; Degrees of Belonging

Yeah, what I feel like I am? Okay, look since we came to Australia, like our son was really young, he's more Indian than I am....

*Because he's going out there, he's reading, and he's very interested in his roots. So we didn't have to teach him. **We wanted to make him more Aussie** so that he's, as the parents, we wanted to take him out in activities we wanted to, so that he can be a part and not stand out....*

On the other hand, I, when I'm working, sometimes I forget that I wasn't born here, and it's been only ten years. So sometimes when I, in the morning when I look at the mirror, I say 'oh, I'm different', but I don't think that I am different. So, look, we're living in this country, we've been very fortunate as well, and it's given us a lot as well, so we are quite grateful. So if people ask me who you are, I say, well I'm an Australian with Indian background, that's what I feel like.

Being Aussi

I think anyone in Australia can be Australian, but he or she cannot be Aussie.

(Interviewer) Because of what?

*Because of the colour, because of the ethnicity of the...yeah
so...background, yeah.*

Visibility & Discrimination

70 interviewees

- 22 discrimination
- 19 low English skills
- 14 lack of job interviews
- 12 lack of Aust. Experience
- 5 lack of skills
- 4 difficulty in skills recognition

Other good news stories

- Advantages/confidence in being visible

Being Included

I: what do you think it means to be Australian?

*K: **To be Australian, it means that you are been included**, you have been given the certain right, yeah, privileges, yeah, that any other Australian people, yeah.*

I: So do you feel Australian, would you say you feel Australian?

K: You feel Australian, but you see, if something happens, sometime you don't feel like you are Australian, yeah.

I: When for example, when do you not feel Australian?

K: When you feel like people don't recognize you, or don't respect you, you don't feel like, you don't belong here, yeah.

Key Observations

- Identification as 'Australian' ranges from rights-focused to culture-focused positions.
- Inclusion has structural and emotive aspects, and is conditional upon acceptance by others.
- Identity is deeply contextualised in multiple localities
- processes of cultural transformation are variable
 - 1st Gen Migrants: some retain more of formative pre-migration culture; others embrace Australianness; many combine both
 - 2nd & 3rd Gen largely Australianised
 - But which Australia?

Eugene Kamenka: 'Australia made me; but which Australia?'

The social and psychological benefits of multiculturalism

Professor Martha Augoustinos
School of Psychology
Co-Director Fay Gale Centre
University of Adelaide

Retreat from multiculturalism

- ▶ David Cameron, Prime Minister UK, Feb 2011



“State multiculturalism has failed”

- ▶ Angela Merkel, German Chancellor, Oct 2010




Multiculturalism has “utterly failed”

Greg Sheridan, *The Australian*, April 2, 2011

- ▶ ‘How I lost faith in multiculturalism’
 - Multiculturalism and social diversity have often been perceived by the dominant majority as threatening and potentially undermining of social unity



The People of Australia: Australia's Multicultural Policy

- ▶ “The Australian government is unwavering in its commitment to a multicultural Australia. Australia’s multicultural composition is at the heart of our national identity and is intrinsic to our history and character.
 - ▶ Multiculturalism is in Australia’s national interest and speaks to fairness and inclusion. It enhances respect and support for cultural, religious, and linguistic diversity.”
- 


Managing social diversity

- ▶ Increasing social and cultural diversity is typically presented as posing significant problems for social cohesion
- ▶ Prejudice, racism, and intergroup tensions/ hostility tend to be emphasised at the expense of the significant psychological and social benefits associated with increasing diversity:
 - Reduction in intergroup differentiation and prejudice
 - Reduction in group stereotyping
 - Increases egalitarianism
 - Generates more complex and inclusive forms of shared national identity

Crisp and Turner (2011)

Psychological Bulletin


- ▶ Experiencing diversity characterised by multiple social categorisations can have a positive influence on attitudes towards minority groups.
- ▶ The cross categorization model emphasises positive effects when shared identities that cut across existing intergroup dichotomies are made.
- ▶ When categorisations cut across one another, this weakens the salience of ‘us’ versus ‘them’ distinction.
- ▶ For example: Indigenous vs non-Indigenous Australians both have a common and shared identity as ‘Australians’
 - ‘Australians’ becomes a superordinate identity with which both groups can identify

- ▶ Categorisations that cut across categories have been shown to reliably reduce intergroup differentiation and intergroup bias (Crisp and Hewstone, 2007).
 - ▶ Likewise, multiple categorisations create a high level of category complexity which prompts a shift in thinking style from a simple categorical mode to a more complex and systematic mode of thinking.
 - ▶ Thus experiencing diversity can trigger less heuristic/simplistic perceptions of people.
- 


Stereotypical Inconsistencies

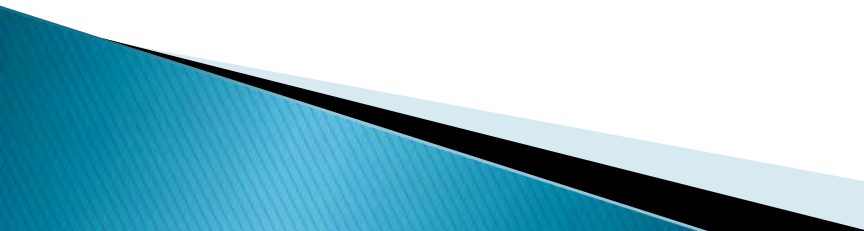
- ▶ Stereotypical inconsistencies are made salient when surprising category combinations are experienced:
 - such as a female mechanic or Australian Muslim
 - African-American US President or Woman Prime Minister
- ▶ Such combinations can generate more emergent attributes rather than relying on existing stereotypes.
- ▶ Emergent attributes are ones ascribed to category combinations that are independent of those associated with traditional stereotypes.

Repeated exposure to stereotype-challenging diversity


- ▶ Stereotype inhibition and suppression. With increasing experience of stereotypically challenging diversity, individuals automatically regulate the suppression of rigid stereotypes.
 - ▶ In turn this repeated experience of resolving inconsistencies encourages greater cognitive flexibility by stimulating generative thought.
- 

Will only occur under certain conditions

- ▶ The increasing ‘reality’ of multiculturalism does not guarantee more complex constructions of social identity, prevailing norms must be consistent with social diversity:
 - ▶ Political leadership is critical in providing a political climate that values social diversity and inclusiveness.
 - ▶ Political leaders must promote more inclusive and complex categories of national or civic identification that provide multiple groups inclusive shared (superordinate) identities
- 

- ▶ However – the very superordinate categories that can unify and be inclusive can also be mobilised to marginalise and exclude ethnic minorities
 - ▶ For example: The category ‘Australian’ – “we are all Australian despite our differences” (appeals to nationalism) can be mobilised flexibly to be inclusive
 - ▶ BUT it can also be used in narrow and restricted ways to exclude and marginalise
 - ▶ The category needs to be defined in ways that do not rely on outmoded stereotypes: emergent attributes need to be identified that are inclusive
- 

Benefits of social diversity

- ▶ 1. Intergroup benefits: potential to decrease intergroup differentiations within society and increase 'tolerance' between groups
 - ▶ 2. Psychological benefits: facilitates greater cognitive complexity, flexibility, and generative thought (creativity)
- 

Crisp & Turner, 2011

- ▶ “The experience of social and cultural diversity may therefore not only help encourage greater egalitarianism in social attitudes and behaviour but also have broader significance for the psychological well-being of individuals, groups, organisations and social and political systems” (p. 243).

References

- ▶ Crisp, R. J. & Hewstone, M. (2007). Multiple social categorization. In M. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, (Vol. 39, pp. 163–254). Orlando, FL: Academic Press.
- ▶ Crisp, R. J. & Turner, R. N. (2011). Cognitive adaptation to the experience of social and cultural diversity. *Psychological Bulletin*, vol. 137, 242–266.



**Informing policy through annual updates
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2013 Migration Update Conference

Ebbs and Flows of Regional Migration

Keynote Address

Sustainable Migration

Chair: Dr Helen Feist, The University of Adelaide

Professor Ian Lowe AO

Emeritus Professor, School of Science, Griffith University (Queensland)
President, Australian Conservation Foundation



Sustainable Migration

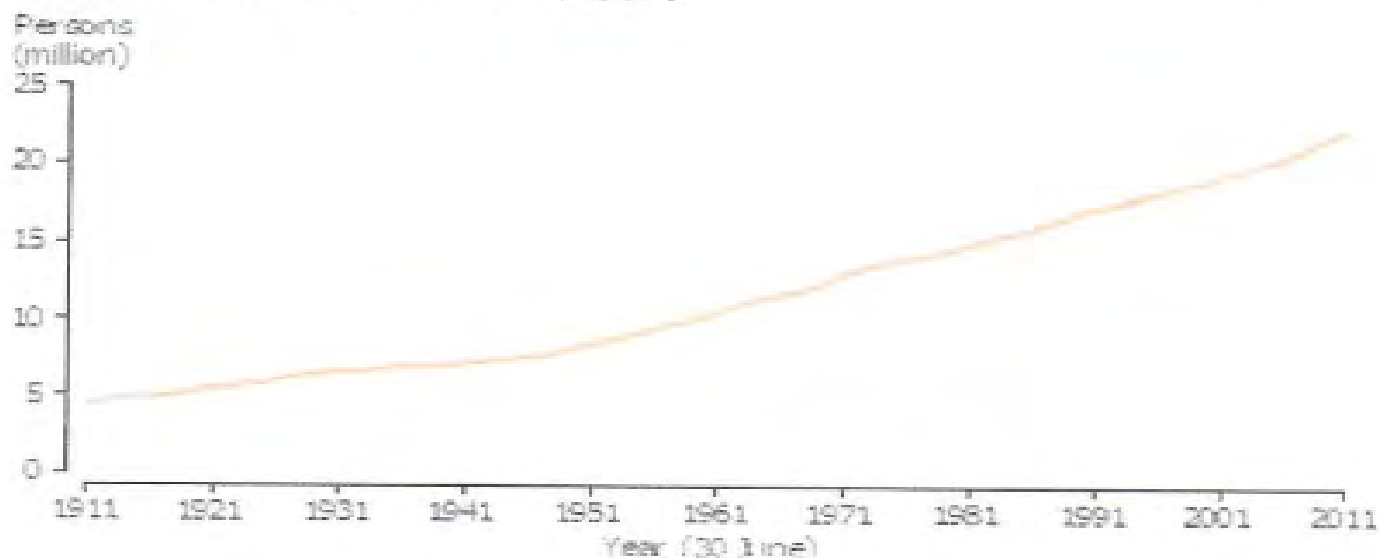
Ian Lowe

**The current scale
of migration is not
sustainable**

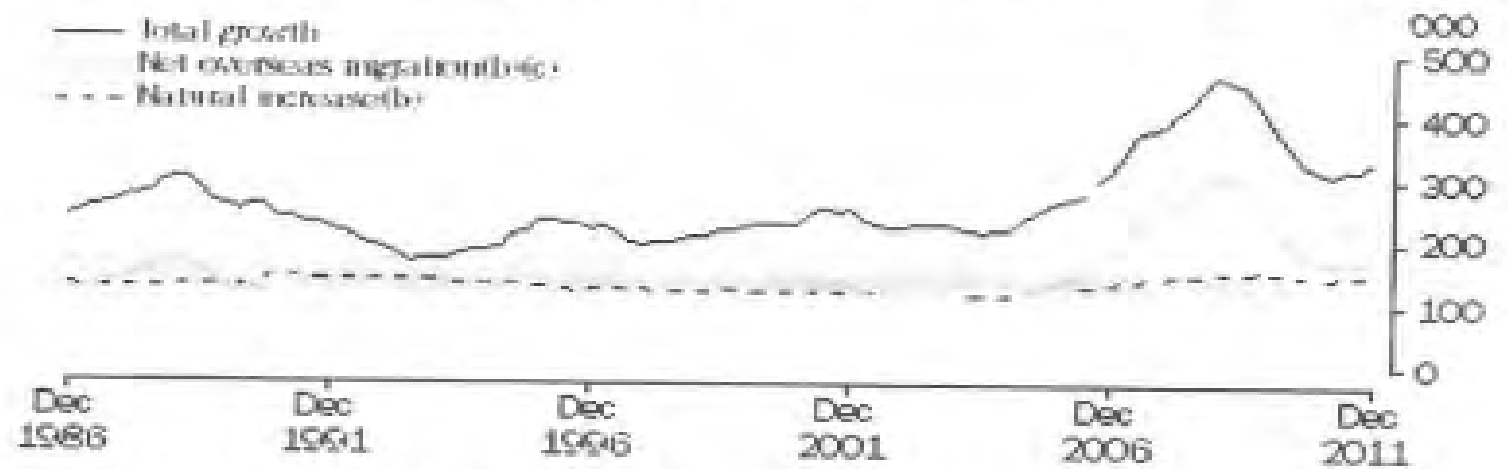
100 years of Australian Lives - Population

Reflecting a Nation: Stories from the 2011 Census

Australia's population(a)(b)



COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Austr



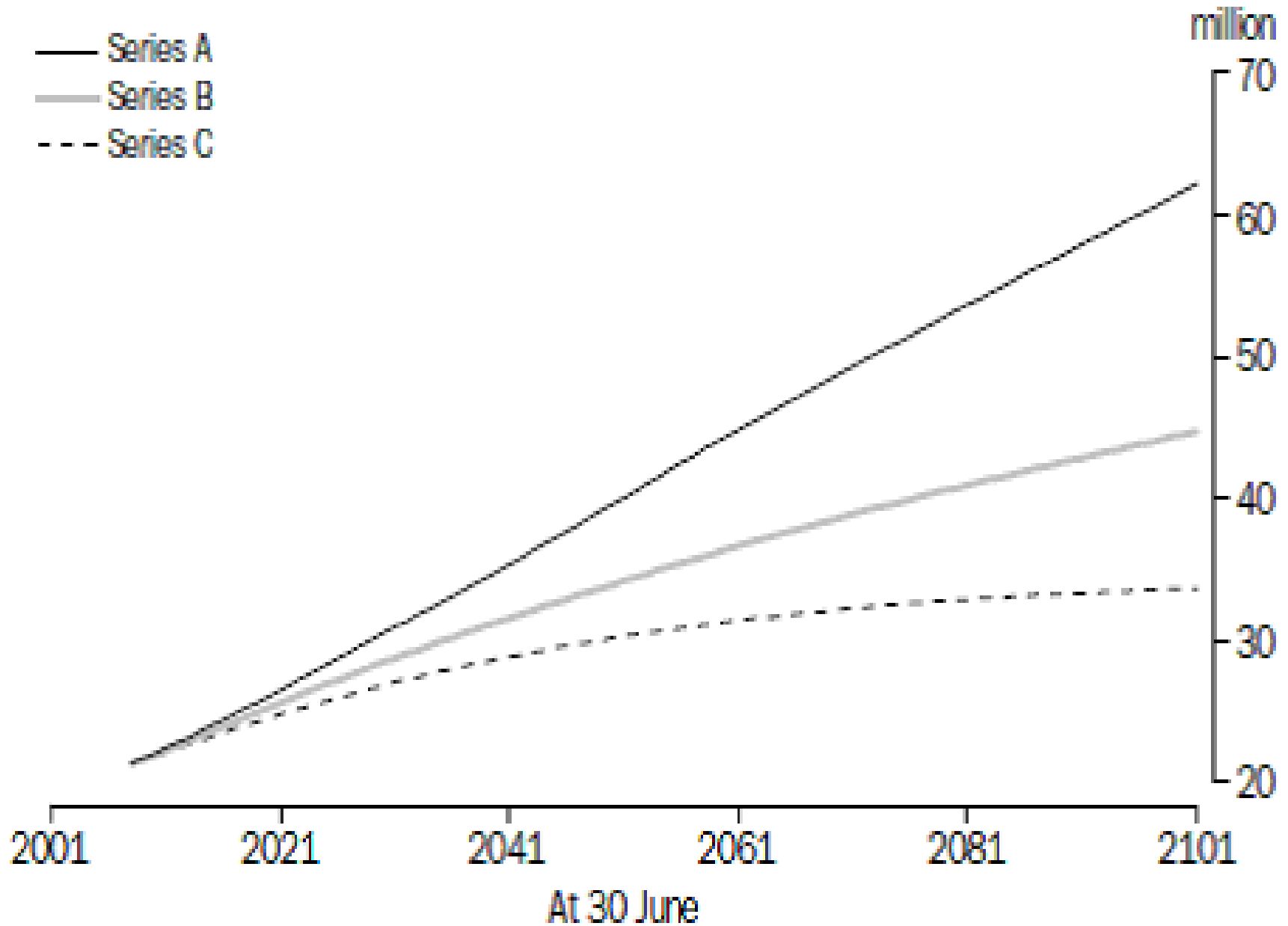
- (a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.
- (b) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary.
- (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September quarter 2003 - see paragraphs 13, 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

The numbers are:

- “natural increase” ~ 150,000 per year
- Birthrate ~ 1.9 per adult woman, but number of adult women increasing
- Net migration ~ 250,000 per year
- Population growing a million every 3 years
- Would be growing a million every 7 years if zero net migration

PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia

- Series A
- Series B
- - - Series C



Projections

- Population stabilises in 2030s < 30 million if zero net migration
- Population stabilises later at higher level with net migration < 70,000
- At current migration rates and birthrate, 2050 population > 40 million and growing



State of the
Environment
Australia
1996 **Executive Summary**

The issue

- “Australia has some **very serious environmental problems**. If we are to achieve our goal of ecological sustainability, these problems need to be dealt with immediately.
- “The problems are the cumulative consequences of **population growth and distribution**, lifestyles, technologies and demands on natural resources”



Australia

State of the Environment

2011

In Brief

The update

- “Much of Australia’s environment and heritage is in good shape, or improving. Other parts are in poor condition or deteriorating... Our changing climate, and **growing population and economy**, are now confronting us with new challenges.”

Environment

- SoE 1 (1996): cause of problems
- Sydney 1970 – 1990
- SoE 2-4: every major problem worsening
- ACF EPBC Act submission

- Environmental impact $I = P \cdot A \cdot T$, so proportional to **P** unless **Affluence** declines or **Technology** improves faster than **population** grows

The solution

- For a sustainable future, we must stabilise and then reduce impacts of the human population on natural systems
- We need both to stabilise population and also reduce per capita impacts
- Increasing population compounds the task of reducing impacts

Economic Impacts

- Overall GDP grows proportionally
- GDP / person might grow slightly
- GPI certainly declines
- Qld Treasury: 3% - 0.2, 0.6, 2.2
- 50% wealthier than 1990, but 40% more people [46% wealthier if no growth]
- 2030 projection: 30% wealthier if growth “tightly constrained”, 38% [with 50% more people] if rapid growth allowed

The infrastructure problem

- **Thurow 1987, O'Sullivan 2010**
- **Average life ~ 50 years**
- **So normal replacement ~ 2% total cost**
- **If population grows 2% p.a. Cost doubles !**
- **Revenue base only increases 2 %**
- **Forced to sell assets or negotiate public – private partnerships...**

- **State elections Victoria, NSW, Qld**

The social issues

- K. Rudd “I believe in a big Australia”
- “The focus groups went ballistic”
- Most migrants go to large cities
- Urban Australians’ quality of life declining, infrastructure not keeping up with demand
- Political blame game: migrants visible
- AAFI, Hanson, “Reduce Immigration”
- Risk of losing community support

Conclusion

- **Currently degrading natural systems**
- **Our policies on track > 40 million**
- **Sustainability requires stabilising impacts, hence stabilising future population and considering distribution**
- **Migration policy should have this basis**
- **Only then will migration be sustainable**
- **No more important issue for debate**



Bigger or Better?

Australia's population debate

Ian Lowe