International Migration: Australia in a Global Context

by
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Outline of Presentation

• Introduction
• Global Trends in Migration
• Key Changes in Global Discourse
• Australia: A Nation of Immigrants
• Key Changes in Australian Migration
• An International Role for Australia
• Conclusion
A Mobile Planet

Population mobility is now within the calculus of choice of most of the world’s citizens as they weigh up their life chances.
Number of Chinese Travelling Abroad for Business and Tourism 1981-2003 and Total Number of Outbound Trips from China, 1997-2013
Source: *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 24 June 2004, 30; *Asia Times Online*, 9 February 2006; Guangrui 2011; Tourist Research Centre, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Labour Force Age Groups and Dependency Rates
Source: World Bank, 2006
Global International Migration, 1980-2013

Source: United Nations, 2011 and 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Migrants</th>
<th>% of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>99,300,000</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>155,518,065</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>165,968,778</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>178,498,563</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>195,245,404</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>213,943,812</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>232,000,000</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Migration by Country of Destination, 2013

Source: United Nations 2013
International Migrants by Major Area, 1990 to 2013
Source: United Nations 2013

* Latin America and the Caribbean.
Numbers of international migrants by origin and destination, 1990-2013

Source: United Nations 2013
The Number of International Migrants: Absolute Change and Percentage Change Between 2000 and 2013, by Region

Figure 1. Government policies to influence the level of immigration, 1996–2011

Source: United Nations 2013
Emigration Policy

Figure 4.2. Governments with policies to influence the level of emigration, by level of development, 1996–2011

Two Key Changes in International Migration Discourse

• Migration and development nexus
• The emergence of transnationalism as the dominant paradigm
Impact on Economic Development

• Brain drain perspective
• Individual migrants and their families
• Destination
• Origin
• Recognition that migration can be an enabler of development
The Diaspora and Development

- Remittances
- A source of FDI
- A bridgehead for exports
- Technology transfer
- Social remittances
- Return migration
Remittances and Capital Flows to Developing Countries, 1990 to 2016

Source: World Bank 2013, 1
Remittances Received (US$m), 2012
Source: World Bank Remittances database, November 2012
Transnationalism

• More balanced consideration of origin and destination
• Circular and non-permanent migration
• Role of diaspora
• Data collection issues
A Model of the Australia-Asia Migration System

Permanent settlement of Asians in Australia
Circular migration and circulation
Return Migration
Reciprocal Migration of Australians to Asia

THIRD COUNTRY MIGRATION
INDIRECT MIGRATION
Key Global Emerging Migration Issues

• Migration and its role in Economic Development
• Migration and Environment (especially Climate Change)
• Replacement Migration
• Migration and Human Capital Formation
• Refugees and Asylum Seekers
• Undocumented Migration
• Differences between nations in openness to migration
• Migration’s linkages with trade, diplomacy and security
Population growth between 2000 and 2010 and its components

Source: OECD 2012, p.52
Australia: Total Population Growth Showing the Natural Increase and Net Migration Components, 1901-2013

Source: ABS 1986 and ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, various issues
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
Distinctiveness of Australian International Migration

- Half population within one generation of migration
- Island geography means high level of control of migration
- One of most micro-managed migration programs in the world
- Complete data collection of all persons entering and leaving the country
- Data includes emigration and non-permanent migration
- Along with Canada strong public approval of migration
## Indicators of Australian Diversity, 2011

*Source: ABS, 2011 Census*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born overseas</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born overseas in NES country</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia-born with an overseas-born parent</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks language other than English at home</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestry (first response) in a NES country</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Christian religion</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Population</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of birthplace groups with 10,000 +</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of birthplace groups with 1,000 +</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of indigenous persons</td>
<td>548,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Greater Sydney: Indicators of Diversity, 2011

Source: ABS, 2011 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born overseas</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born overseas in NES country</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia-born with an overseas-born parent</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks language other than English at home</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestry (first response) in a NES country</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Christian religion</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Population</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of birthplace groups with 10,000 +</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of birthplace groups with 1,000 +</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of indigenous persons</td>
<td>54,745</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing Origin of Settlers
Distribution of Birthplace of Settlers to Australia, 1970

Source: DIMIA 1972 Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Australia-born</th>
<th>Overseas-born</th>
<th>Percent of All Higher Degree Overseas-Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australia: Migration Program Outcome by Stream and Non-Program Migration, 1976-7 to 2012-13

Australia: Settler Arrivals by Region of Last Residence, 1947 to 1996 and Permanent Additions by Region of Birth, 1997 to 2013

Source: DIBP data

*July 1945 to June 1947

Note: Middle East includes North Africa from 1996-97.
Australia: Permanent Additions, 2001-02 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC Immigration Update, various issues; DIBP, unpublished data
Humanitarian Program visa grants by category 1977-78 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2012 and 2013
Australia: Unauthorised Arrivals, 1989-90 to 2012-13


[Graph showing unauthorised arrivals by year, with data points for Boat Arrivals and Air Arrivals.]
Australia: Net Overseas Migration, Settler Arrivals, Asylum Applications Lodged and Humanitarian Program Permanent Additions, 2005-6 to 2011-12

Source: ABS 2012, DIAC 2012a and b
Australia: New Zealand-Born in Australia, Number and as a Percentage of the Total Australian Population, 1861-2013

Source: ABS Historical Migration Statistics, Australian Censuses 1901 to 2011 and ABS 2013 Estimated Resident Population data
Australia: Temporary Migration, 1986-87 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC, Population Flows: Immigration Aspects, various issues; DIAC Annual Report, various issues
## Movement Between China and Australia

Source: DIBP unpublished data

### 1. Permanent 1993/94-2012/13

- **Settler Arrivals China-born** 202,856
- **Permanent Departures to China** 58,271
  - **Overseas-Born Departures** 44,859
  - **Australia-born Departures** 13,412

### 2. Long Term 1993/94 – 2012/13

- **Arrivals from China** 620,066
- **Departures from Australia to China -Total** 295,384
  - **China-born** 257,547
  - **Australia-born** 22,773

### 3. Average Number of Short Term Visits of China-Born 1998-2006

- **To China from Australia**
  - **Chinese immigrants 1994-2006** 2.4
  - **Chinese immigrants before 1994** 6.2
- **From China to Australia**
  - **Return migrants from Australia** 5.9
  - **Other visitors** 4.4
Diaspora

• More than half of the world’s nations now have formal institutions devoted to maintaining ties with their diasporas abroad

• Ability of migrants to develop and maintain linkages with their homeland enhanced by ICT and cheapening of travel

• Two dimensions in Australia
  – Diaspora linkage maintained by migrant communities in Australia
  – Linkages maintained by expatriate Australians
Australia: Permanent Departures of Australia-born and Overseas-born from Australia, 1959-60 to 2012-13

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

Note: Prior to 1983, Overseas-born departures constitute former settler departures. Australia-born departures constitute permanent departures other than former settlers.
2013 Unique Visitors to AFL Website as at 24 May 2013 (298,629)
### Australians Living Overseas: Frequency of Contact with Australia, 2006 (percentage)

Source: One Million More Survey (n=9,529)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of Contact</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th></th>
<th>Email</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least once a day</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 2-3 days</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 6 months</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once per year</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ways in Which Respondents Keep in Touch With What is Happening in Australia While Away, 2006

Source: One Million More Survey (n=9,529)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ways of Keeping in Touch</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular interaction with family and friends</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular reading of on-line media</td>
<td>90.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular interaction with Australian colleagues</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International news channels</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate organisations</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian journals/magazines</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing lists</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Features

- Highly skilled and educated
- High propensity to return in early-mid career
- Intensive engagement with Australia-bimodal
- Senate Inquiry 2005
- New interest
“The potential for migrants to help transform their native countries has captured the imaginations of national and local authorities, international institutions and the private sector. There is an emerging consensus that countries can cooperate to create triple wins, for migrants, for their countries of origin and for the societies that receive them.”

Kofi Annan, 2006
Global Debate on Migration Effects on Development in Origin

• More Complex Discourse

• Brain Drain Vs Diaspora and Development

• Substantial Involvement of UN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, EC

• Possibility of win-win-win scenarios

• UN High Level Dialogue, Global Forum on Migration and Development

• Little involvement from Australia
### Australia: Change in Medical Workforce From Pacific, Asia and Africa, 2006-11

Source: ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>2,966</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>2,269</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Asia</td>
<td>6,532</td>
<td>13,280</td>
<td>4,642</td>
<td>8,967</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Asia</td>
<td>2,981</td>
<td>6,542</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Asia</td>
<td>8,156</td>
<td>8,332</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4,085</td>
<td>6,967</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>4,153</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,276</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,087</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,858</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,167</strong></td>
<td><strong>49.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diaspora and Development

• Remittances
• A source of FDI
• A bridgehead for exports
• Technology transfer
• Social remittances
• Return migration
“Development Friendly”
Migration Policy - Origins

• Encourage diaspora linkages
• Encourage return migration – permanent, temporary and virtual
• Integrate migration and remittances into development planning at national, regional and local levels
• Encourage bi nationality
“Development Friendly” Migration Policy - Destinations

• Changing culture of migration decision making
• Remittances
• Return migration, permanent and temporary
• Encouragement of dual nationality
• Targeting development assistance to origin areas
• Encourage diaspora organisation development
• a mix of skilled and unskilled migration
• Australian postwar migration is a major success story
• Asylum seeker issue has undermined much of this
• Need for a more balanced and informed community discussion on migration
• Australia has a major role to play internationally in improving
  – Governance of migration
  – Capacity building
  – Enhancing empirical base
  – Protecting migrant rights
  – Enhancing positive development impacts