

## CHAPTER 7. EFFECTS OF RECENT MIGRATION ON POPULATION COMPOSITION IN REGIONS

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this chapter is to show the impact of recent migration on a number of aspects of population composition. While an analysis of this kind could assess impacts throughout the various states and territories, for each capital cities and its rest of state area, the approach adopted here is to examine recent migrants' impact only within each capital city statistical division. The principal growth metrics used to measure the impact of recent migrants on population composition are:

- Total population and age
- Labour force participation
- Education and occupation
- Access to housing market

In the interest of efficiency, and size, a number of tables detailing a number of relevant impacts of recent migrants are presented in this section. Particular aspects of each of these tables will be drawn on to facilitate the discussion for each capital statistical division in following sections in the chapter.

#### 7.1.1 Impact of recent migration on total population and age

International migration is highly selective by age and can be an influential factor shaping age composition in regions with a large influx of migrants. This long standing pattern of selectivity is reinforced by the points assessment system which ensures skilled migrants will be concentrated in the younger age groups. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of recent migrants disaggregated into age and sex for each of the capital city statistical divisions. In this table, and others following the format, the numbers of Australian born, and those migrants who arrived before 1997, represent the population for each cohort which would have prevailed at 2006 in the absence of any recent migration. The numbers who have arrived after 1996 indicate the impact of recent migration.

**Table 7.1: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on population structure, 2006**

	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997										Total
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
Sydney SD	355972	224777	461366	417420	191612	335885	219612	481536	430962	244643	3363785
Melbourne SD	305405	202930	425975	369417	177212	290607	199958	450287	389023	224126	3034940
Brisbane SD	161223	109281	210807	183884	76460	153374	108698	221736	191882	96345	1513690
Adelaide SD	91297	66895	128653	124593	65402	86547	65792	131230	133437	86313	980159
Perth SD	122260	87395	161604	153388	66569	116285	84844	167219	160032	83727	1203323
Hobart SD	18347	12690	22357	23291	11249	17148	12600	24278	24842	14839	181641
Canberra SD	28643	22727	41516	35444	12755	27604	21534	43439	37855	15673	287190
Darwin SD	10368	6698	14961	15111	2555	9961	5963	14335	10296	2207	88855
Total - Australia	1800830	1148190	2256203	2171654	1043681	1708288	1115720	2363235	2235394	1278707	17121902

	Migrants who arrived after 1996										Total
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
Sydney SD	28237	36056	91862	19003	4301	26551	37402	99495	20470	5918	369295
Melbourne SD	20933	32583	61188	12739	2564	19621	31939	63250	13314	3598	261729
Brisbane SD	12279	12425	24381	7986	1393	11774	13033	27002	7901	1763	18937
Adelaide SD	5127	6402	11000	2618	488	4833	6225	11448	2639	653	51433
Perth SD	12423	12207	23459	8039	1636	11560	12064	26416	8063	2076	117943
Hobart SD	428	688	950	282	53	498	680	1023	283	71	4956
Canberra SD	1440	1790	3644	770	112	1426	1808	4054	777	198	16019
Darwin SD	505	359	906	253	28	431	367	1275	332	32	4488
Total - Australia	99183	116458	251097	65321	14075	93945	117105	273490	67900	17992	1116566

	Increase in population due to recent migration, percent										Total
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
	Percent										
Sydney SD	7.9	16.0	19.9	4.6	2.2	7.9	17.0	20.7	4.7	2.4	11.0
Melbourne SD	6.9	16.1	14.4	3.4	1.4	6.8	16.0	14.0	3.4	1.6	8.6
Brisbane SD	7.6	11.4	11.6	4.3	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.2	4.1	1.8	7.9
Adelaide SD	5.6	9.6	8.6	2.1	0.7	5.6	9.5	8.7	2.0	0.8	5.2
Perth SD	10.2	14.0	14.5	5.2	2.5	9.9	14.2	15.8	5.0	2.5	9.8
Hobart SD	2.3	5.4	4.2	1.2	0.5	2.9	5.4	4.2	1.1	0.5	2.7
Canberra SD	5.0	7.9	8.8	2.2	0.9	5.2	8.4	9.3	2.1	1.3	5.6
Darwin SD	4.9	5.4	6.1	2.2	1.1	4.3	6.2	8.9	3.2	1.4	5.1
Total - Australia	5.5	10.1	11.1	3.0	1.3	5.5	10.5	11.6	3.0	1.4	6.5

	Recent migrants as percent of total population, percent										Total
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
Sydney SD	7.3	13.8	16.6	4.4	2.2	7.3	14.6	17.1	4.5	2.4	9.9
Melbourne SD	6.4	13.8	12.6	3.3	1.4	6.3	13.8	12.3	3.3	1.6	7.9
Brisbane SD	7.1	10.2	10.4	4.2	1.8	7.1	10.7	10.9	4.0	1.8	7.3
Adelaide SD	5.3	8.7	7.9	2.1	0.7	5.3	8.6	8.0	1.9	0.8	5.0
Perth SD	9.2	12.3	12.7	5.0	2.4	9.0	12.4	13.6	4.8	2.4	8.9
Hobart SD	2.3	5.1	4.1	1.2	0.5	2.8	5.1	4.0	1.1	0.5	2.7
Canberra SD	4.8	7.3	8.1	2.1	0.9	4.9	7.7	8.5	2.0	1.2	5.3
Darwin SD	4.6	5.1	5.7	2.2	1.1	4.1	5.8	8.2	3.1	1.4	4.8
Total - Australia	5.2	9.2	10.0	2.9	1.3	5.2	9.5	10.4	2.9	1.4	6.1

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

**Table 7.2: Recent Arrivals as proportion of total population, Capital City SDs, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997										Total
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
	Percent Total Population										
Sydney SD	9.5	6.0	12.4	11.2	5.1	9.0	5.9	12.9	11.5	6.6	90.1
Melbourne SD	9.3	6.2	12.9	11.2	5.4	8.8	6.1	13.7	11.8	6.8	92.1
Brisbane SD	9.9	6.7	12.9	11.3	4.7	9.4	6.7	13.6	11.7	5.9	92.7
Adelaide SD	8.9	6.5	12.5	12.1	6.3	8.4	6.4	12.7	12.9	8.4	95.0
Perth SD	9.3	6.6	12.2	11.6	5.0	8.8	6.4	12.7	12.1	6.3	91.1
Hobart SD	9.8	6.8	12.0	12.5	6.0	9.2	6.8	13.0	13.3	8.0	97.3
Canberra SD	9.4	7.5	13.7	11.7	4.2	9.1	7.1	14.3	12.5	5.2	94.7
Darwin SD	11.1	7.2	16.0	12.3	2.7	10.7	6.4	15.4	11.0	2.4	95.2
Total - Australia	9.9	6.3	12.4	11.9	5.7	9.4	6.1	13.0	12.3	7.0	93.9

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996										Total
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
	Percent Total Population										
Sydney SD	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	9.9
Melbourne SD	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	7.9
Brisbane SD	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	7.3
Adelaide SD	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	5.0
Perth SD	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	8.9
Hobart SD	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.7
Canberra SD	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	5.3
Darwin SD	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	4.8
Total - Australia	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.1	6.1

### 7.1.2 Labour force impacts from recent migration

Australia's immigration program, both permanent and temporary, has a major focus on contributing to the development of a labour force, especially the skilled part of the labour force. The selection of skilled migrants and 457s and other groups with temporary residence visas is highly selective of young workforce age persons. Accordingly, migrants have traditionally been disproportionately represented in the workforce. As a result, migrants often make an important part of the labour force in regions which attract migrants. The impact of recent migration on the labour force is examined principally through Table 7.3 and Table 7.4.

**Table 7.3: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on labour force structure, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Total
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	
Sydney SD	104101	450252	81755	890883	2526991
Melbourne SD	974667	442330	74791	813846	2305634
Brisbane SD	512899	222558	32859	367859	1136175
Adelaide SD	294632	149856	24049	292284	760821
Perth SD	396301	186269	21339	305510	909419
Hobart SD	51369	28379	5087	53398	138233
Canberra SD	110181	43425	5240	59850	218696
Darwin SD	36296	10112	1739	15280	63427
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>5299741</b>	<b>2447176</b>	<b>424665</b>	<b>4683429</b>	<b>12855011</b>

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996				Total
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	
Sydney SD	124580	50325	20004	103757	298666
Melbourne SD	78405	37030	16037	79532	211004
Brisbane SD	38028	16945	5062	31299	91334
Adelaide SD	12231	7573	3064	16773	39641
Perth SD	36280	18085	4061	30928	89354
Hobart SD	1040	690	312	1797	3839
Canberra SD	5042	2536	715	4337	12630
Darwin SD	1669	625	144	890	3328
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>350905</b>	<b>158589</b>	<b>56747</b>	<b>312385</b>	<b>878626</b>

Statistical Division	Increase in Labour Force component due to recent migration, p				
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	11.3	11.2	24.5	11.6	11.8
Melbourne SD	8.0	8.4	21.4	9.8	9.2
Brisbane SD	7.4	7.6	15.4	8.5	8.0
Adelaide SD	4.2	5.1	12.7	5.7	5.2
Perth SD	9.2	9.7	19.0	10.1	9.8
Hobart SD	2.0	2.4	6.1	3.4	2.8
Canberra SD	4.6	5.8	13.6	7.2	5.8
Darwin SD	4.6	6.2	8.3	5.8	5.2
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Statistical Division	Recent migrants as percent of total Labour Force component, l				
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	10.1	10.1	19.7	10.4	10.6
Melbourne SD	7.4	7.7	17.7	8.9	8.4
Brisbane SD	6.9	7.1	13.3	7.8	7.4
Adelaide SD	4.0	4.8	11.3	5.4	5.0
Perth SD	8.4	8.8	16.0	9.2	8.9
Hobart SD	2.0	2.4	5.8	3.3	2.7
Canberra SD	4.4	5.5	12.0	6.8	5.5
Darwin SD	4.4	5.8	7.6	5.5	5.0
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

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**Table 7.4: Recent Arrivals as proportion of total labour force, Capital City SDs, 2006**

	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997			Arrived after 1996			Not in Labour Force	Total Labour Force	Total NILF
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Working full time	Working part time			
	Percent								
Sydney SD	60.3	24.6	4.5	89.6	6.8	2.7	1.1	10.4	100.0
Melbourne SD	60.0	27.2	4.6	91.1	4.8	2.3	1.0	8.9	100.0
Brisbane SD	61.9	26.9	4.0	92.2	4.6	2.0	0.6	7.8	100.0
Adelaide SD	60.0	30.5	4.9	94.6	2.5	1.5	0.6	5.4	100.0
Perth SD	59.8	28.1	3.2	90.8	5.5	2.7	0.6	9.2	100.0
Hobart SD	59.1	32.7	5.9	96.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.3	100.0
Canberra SD	65.9	26.0	3.1	93.2	3.0	1.5	0.4	6.8	100.0
Darwin SD	71.8	20.0	3.4	94.5	3.3	1.2	0.3	5.5	100.0
Total - Australia	60.7	28.0	4.9	93.7	4.0	1.8	0.6	6.3	100.0

### 7.1.3 Industry of employment by recent migrants

Industry of occupation is another component of the labour market, and an additional metric by which the effects of migration during the ten years to 2006 can be measured. In 2006 there were slightly more than 415,000 recently arrived migrant employed in occupations based around tertiary industries. A further 95,000 were employed in secondary industry occupations, while just 6,500 and 5,500 were employed in primary and mining industries respectively. Aspects of industry of occupation for the recently arrived population and the remainder of the population are presented in the following two tables.

**Table 7.5: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on industry of occupation, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Total
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	
Sydney SD	7647	2809	278806	1324306	1613568
Melbourne SD	8546	2573	305263	155547	1471929
Brisbane SD	4958	4638	146924	606544	763064
Adelaide SD	4058	2584	91973	366690	465305
Perth SD	4925	19362	116209	468558	609054
Hobart SD	1315	164	12501	69509	83489
Canberra SD	433	85	13373	147291	161182
Darwin SD	645	795	6364	41332	49136
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>264154</b>	<b>97885</b>	<b>1507562</b>	<b>6208174</b>	<b>8077775</b>

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996				Total
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	
Sydney SD	500	272	28971	149254	178997
Melbourne SD	578	208	22528	94882	118196
Brisbane SD	316	480	1802	43628	56226
Adelaide SD	248	174	4291	15758	20471
Perth SD	308	2241	10920	42542	56011
Hobart SD	55	0	189	1570	1814
Canberra SD	15	3	456	7317	7791
Darwin SD	43	25	238	2070	2376
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>6595</b>	<b>5503</b>	<b>94971</b>	<b>415675</b>	<b>522744</b>

**Increase in each Industry category due to recent migration**

Statistical Division	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	6.5	9.7	10.4	11.3	11.1
Melbourne SD	6.8	8.1	7.4	8.2	8.0
Brisbane SD	6.4	10.3	8.0	7.2	7.4
Adelaide SD	6.1	6.7	4.7	4.3	4.4
Perth SD	6.3	11.6	9.4	9.1	9.2
Hobart SD	4.2	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.2
Canberra SD	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.0	4.8
Darwin SD	6.7	3.1	3.7	5.0	4.8
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**Recent migrants as a percent of each industry category**

Statistical Division	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	6.1	8.8	9.4	10.1	10.0
Melbourne SD	6.3	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.4
Brisbane SD	6.0	9.4	7.4	6.7	6.9
Adelaide SD	5.8	6.3	4.5	4.1	4.2
Perth SD	5.9	10.4	8.6	8.3	8.4
Hobart SD	4.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.1
Canberra SD	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.7	4.6
Darwin SD	6.3	3.0	3.6	4.8	4.6
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

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**Table 7.6: Recent Arrivals impact on industry of occupation, Capital City, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	
	Percent								
Sydney SD	0.4	0.2	15.6	73.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.3	100.0
Melbourne SD	0.5	0.2	19.2	72.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.0	100.0
Brisbane SD	0.6	0.6	17.9	74.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	5.3	100.0
Adelaide SD	0.8	0.5	18.9	75.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	3.2	100.0
Perth SD	0.7	2.9	17.5	70.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	6.4	100.0
Hobart SD	1.5	0.2	14.7	81.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	100.0
Canberra SD	0.3	0.1	7.9	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	100.0
Darwin SD	1.3	1.5	12.4	80.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	100.0
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **7.1.4 Recent migration and occupation**

The occupational structure in any community is another dimension of its economic and social structure which is influenced by migration. In any community, the occupational structure is linked to the structure of its labour force, and reflects its prevailing levels of education. Table 7.7 and Table 7.8 provide the data by which the impact of recent migration on capital city occupational structure is addressed.

#### **7.1.5 Impact of recent migration on income levels**

Individual income levels are strongly tied with type of occupation, which in turn can be linked to level of educational attainment. Income levels related to recent migrants has particular relevance to their buying power, especially for housing, which impacts not only on their housing tenure, but also where they congregate within urban areas.

The distribution of recent migrants by various individual income levels is shown in Table 7.9, based on data from the 2006 census. In absolute terms, the greatest numbers of recent migrants, some 280,000, had incomes between \$400 and \$999 per week in 2006. Another 248,000 had incomes up to \$399 per week, with around 193,000 reporting nil or negative weekly income. These data show that the income distribution of recently arrived migrants is negatively skewed. Countering this, just 165,000 recent migrants reported weekly income of more than \$1000.

The discussion for each of the capital city statistical divisions is based on data extracted from the Table 7.9 and Table 7.10.

**Table 7.7: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on occupation structure, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					Total
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	
Sydney SD	613403	131686	443231	212137	224085	1624542
Melbourne SD	532251	122031	401632	206023	219003	1480940
Brisbane SD	250737	68441	214117	109992	126026	769313
Adelaide SD	151756	45002	125835	66302	78227	467122
Perth SD	198216	56128	163791	99192	98216	615543
Hobart SD	28180	8954	22886	11817	12373	84210
Canberra SD	73380	14621	44209	17402	12107	161719
Darwin SD	16111	5913	12468	7879	6992	49363
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>2733719</b>	<b>726059</b>	<b>2090126</b>	<b>1194546</b>	<b>1391879</b>	<b>8136329</b>

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996					Total
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	
Sydney SD	71759	15883	41870	20774	31062	113348
Melbourne SD	43940	10809	26310	14486	24118	119663
Brisbane SD	19644	5375	12421	8081	11640	57161
Adelaide SD	7269	2565	3304	3145	4474	20757
Perth SD	20304	5818	11314	9191	10500	57127
Hobart SD	849	248	315	201	221	1834
Canberra SD	3827	873	1566	666	969	7901
Darwin SD	798	334	476	376	428	2412
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>197039</b>	<b>50124</b>	<b>12558</b>	<b>70033</b>	<b>100444</b>	<b>530198</b>

Statistical Division	Increase in Occupations due to recent migration, percent					Total
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	
	Percent increase					
Sydney SD	11.7	12.1	9.4	9.8	13.9	11.2
Melbourne SD	8.3	8.9	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1
Brisbane SD	7.8	7.9	5.8	7.3	9.2	7.4
Adelaide SD	4.8	5.7	2.6	4.7	5.7	4.4
Perth SD	10.2	10.4	6.9	9.3	10.7	9.3
Hobart SD	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
Canberra SD	5.2	6.0	3.5	3.8	8.0	4.9
Darwin SD	5.0	5.6	3.8	4.8	6.1	4.9
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Statistical Division	Recent migrants as percent of each occupation type					Total
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	
	Percent					
Sydney SD	10.5	10.8	8.6	8.9	12.2	10.0
Melbourne SD	7.6	8.1	6.1	6.6	9.9	7.5
Brisbane SD	7.3	7.3	5.5	6.8	8.5	6.9
Adelaide SD	4.6	5.4	2.6	4.5	5.4	4.3
Perth SD	9.3	9.4	6.5	8.5	9.7	8.5
Hobart SD	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1
Canberra SD	5.0	5.6	3.4	3.7	7.4	4.7
Darwin SD	4.7	5.3	3.7	4.6	5.8	4.7
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>

**Table 7.8: Recent Arrivals impact on occupation structure, Capital City SDs, 2006**

Statistical division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					Arrived after 1996					Total
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	
Sydney SD	34.0	7.3	24.5	11.7	12.4	4.0	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	100.0
Melbourne SD	33.3	7.6	25.1	12.9	13.7	2.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.5	100.0
Brisbane SD	30.3	8.3	25.9	13.3	15.2	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	100.0
Adelaide SD	31.1	9.2	25.8	13.6	16.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	100.0
Perth SD	29.5	8.3	24.3	14.7	14.6	3.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	100.0
Hobart SD	32.8	10.4	26.6	13.7	14.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0
Canberra SD	43.3	8.6	26.1	10.3	7.1	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0
Darwin SD	31.1	11.4	24.1	15.2	13.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	100.0
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 7.9: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on individual income levels, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					Total
	Nil or negative	\$1-\$399	\$400-\$999	\$1000-\$1599	\$1600 or more	
Sydney SD	204023	844334	873438	396577	248333	2566705
Melbourne SD	172887	832423	831330	326561	173922	2337123
Brisbane SD	70375	394498	442439	171790	76254	1155356
Adelaide SD	44541	306586	288609	97885	36602	774223
Perth SD	60179	322241	330259	141193	75243	929115
Hobart SD	7816	56384	52917	17888	5701	140706
Canberra SD	12104	56956	75729	52438	28791	226018
Darwin SD	4018	15562	26891	14529	4829	65829
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>890726</b>	<b>4900346</b>	<b>4661353</b>	<b>1752321</b>	<b>859366</b>	<b>13064112</b>

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996					Total
	Nil or negative	\$1-\$399	\$400-\$999	\$1000-\$1599	\$1600 or more	
Sydney SD	65927	81088	92901	35457	26726	302099
Melbourne SD	50629	62862	65966	21084	11843	212384
Brisbane SD	18877	24627	31829	11325	5502	92160
Adelaide SD	10102	13212	11188	3603	1627	39732
Perth SD	18395	25018	27425	12040	7560	90438
Hobart SD	1107	1201	927	389	197	3821
Canberra SD	2764	3481	3575	2016	986	12822
Darwin SD	517	805	1350	540	182	3394
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>192639</b>	<b>248463</b>	<b>280398</b>	<b>102165</b>	<b>63603</b>	<b>887268</b>

**Increase in each income category due to recent migration, percent**

Statistical Division	Percent increase					Total
	Nil or negative	\$1-\$399	\$400-\$999	\$1000-\$1599	\$1600 or more	
Sydney SD	32.3	9.6	10.6	8.9	10.8	11.8
Melbourne SD	29.3	7.6	7.9	6.5	6.8	9.1
Brisbane SD	26.8	6.2	7.2	6.6	7.2	8.0
Adelaide SD	22.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.1
Perth SD	30.6	7.8	8.3	8.5	10.0	9.7
Hobart SD	14.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.7
Canberra SD	22.8	6.1	4.7	3.8	3.4	5.7
Darwin SD	12.9	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.8	5.2
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>

**Recent migrants as percentage of each income category, percent**

Statistical Division	Percent					Total
	Nil or negative	\$1-\$399	\$400-\$999	\$1000-\$1599	\$1600 or more	
Sydney SD	24.4	8.8	9.6	8.2	9.7	10.5
Melbourne SD	22.7	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.4	8.3
Brisbane SD	21.2	5.9	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.4
Adelaide SD	18.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.9
Perth SD	23.4	7.2	7.7	7.9	9.1	8.9
Hobart SD	12.4	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.6
Canberra SD	18.6	5.8	4.5	3.7	3.3	5.4
Darwin SD	11.4	4.9	4.8	3.6	3.6	4.9
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

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**Table 7.10: Recent arrivals impact on income structure, Capital City Statistical Divisions, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					Arrived after 1996					Total
	Nil or negative	\$1-\$399	\$400-\$999	\$1000-\$1599	\$1600 or more	Nil or negative	\$1-\$399	\$400-\$999	\$1000-\$1599	\$1600 or more	
Sydney SD	7.1	29.4	30.4	13.8	8.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	12	0.9	100.0
Melbourne SD	6.8	32.7	32.6	12.8	6.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.5	100.0
Brisbane SD	5.6	31.6	35.5	13.8	6.1	15	2.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	100.0
Adelaide SD	5.5	37.7	35.5	12.0	4.5	12	16	1.4	0.4	0.2	100.0
Perth SD	5.9	31.6	32.4	13.8	7.4	18	2.5	2.7	12	0.7	100.0
Hobart SD	5.4	39.0	36.6	12.4	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Canberra SD	5.1	23.8	31.7	22.0	12.1	12	15	1.5	0.8	0.4	100.0
Darwin SD	5.8	22.5	38.8	21.0	7.0	0.7	12	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0
Total - Australia	6.4	35.1	33.4	12.6	6.2	14	18	2.0	0.7	0.5	100.0

### 7.1.6 Recent migration and levels of educational attainment

At the 2006 census, there were nearly 312,000 recent migrants in Australia with a bachelor degree or higher, and a further 167,000 with certificate or diploma qualification. Offsetting these recent migrants with tertiary qualifications were some 883,000 recent migrants whose education ended with Year 12 or less, or had not been to school. In 2006, a further 421,000 recent migrants were still studying. The impact of recent migration on educational levels within the total population is examined with reference to the following two datasets.

**Table 7.11: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on education levels, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Total
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	
Sydney SD	524424	590938	2545050	823883	4484295
Melbourne SD	476729	514728	2322080	724635	4038172
Brisbane SD	208131	269422	1148968	364295	1990816
Adelaide SD	119471	175607	765339	226284	1286701
Perth SD	160335	228485	920032	280169	1589021
Hobart SD	23738	31491	138299	43522	237050
Canberra SD	70666	45793	224887	79201	420547
Darwin SD	10897	17775	65124	22165	115961
<b>Total</b>	<b>2105675</b>	<b>3071085</b>	<b>12941208</b>	<b>4062715</b>	<b>22180683</b>

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996				Total
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	
Sydney SD	121074	48956	300343	132088	602461
Melbourne SD	81342	35420	211803	104330	432895
Brisbane SD	27201	19157	91645	46225	184228
Adelaide SD	13110	7694	39639	24243	84686
Perth SD	26407	21903	89858	45617	163785
Hobart SD	1386	693	3829	2609	8517
Canberra SD	6418	1691	12701	7407	28217
Darwin SD	1056	720	3362	1574	6712
<b>Total</b>	<b>311724</b>	<b>167520</b>	<b>882919</b>	<b>421314</b>	<b>1783477</b>

**Increase in each level of educational attainment due to recent migration, percent**

Statistical Division	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	23.1	8.3	11.8	16.0	13.4
Melbourne SD	17.1	6.9	9.1	14.4	10.7
Brisbane SD	13.1	7.1	8.0	12.7	9.3
Adelaide SD	11.0	4.4	5.2	10.7	6.6
Perth SD	16.5	9.6	9.8	16.3	11.6
Hobart SD	5.8	2.2	2.8	6.0	3.6
Canberra SD	9.1	3.7	5.6	9.4	6.7
Darwin SD	9.7	4.1	5.2	7.1	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>

**Recent migrants as percentage of each educational attainment category, percent**

Statistical Division	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	18.8	7.7	10.6	13.8	11.8
Melbourne SD	14.6	6.4	8.4	12.6	9.7
Brisbane SD	11.6	6.6	7.4	11.3	8.5
Adelaide SD	9.9	4.2	4.9	9.7	6.2
Perth SD	14.1	8.7	8.9	14.0	10.4
Hobart SD	5.5	2.2	2.7	5.7	3.5
Canberra SD	8.3	3.6	5.3	8.6	6.3
Darwin SD	8.8	3.9	4.9	6.6	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>

**Table 7.12: Recent Arrivals impact on educational levels, Capital City SDs, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less, including no schooling	Still Studying	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less, including no schooling	Still Studying	
Sydney SD	10.3	11.6	50.0	16.2	2.4	10	5.9	2.6	100.0
Melbourne SD	10.7	11.5	51.9	16.2	1.8	0.8	4.7	2.3	100.0
Brisbane SD	9.6	12.4	52.8	16.7	1.3	0.9	4.2	2.1	100.0
Adelaide SD	8.7	12.8	55.8	16.5	1.0	0.6	2.9	1.8	100.0
Perth SD	9.0	12.9	51.9	15.8	1.5	1.2	5.1	2.6	100.0
Hobart SD	9.7	12.8	56.3	17.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.1	100.0
Canberra SD	15.7	10.2	50.1	17.6	1.4	0.4	2.8	1.7	100.0
Darwin SD	8.9	14.5	53.1	18.1	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.3	100.0
Total - Australia	8.8	12.8	54.0	17.0	1.3	0.7	3.7	1.8	100.0

### 7.1.7 Recent migration and housing tenure

Nationally, recent migrants show a preference for rental accommodation. Given their recency of arrival, along with the fact that large proportions of recent migrants are unskilled and therefore likely to have low incomes, this tendency is expected. It is also expected that with time, many will move along the tenure spectrum towards buying their own home, and in time fully owning their own home. Housing represents a fundamental necessity of any community. The consumption of housing is linked to economic status. As economic status increases, so too does the propensity to move from rental accommodation to owner occupation, and simultaneously to move from a small housing to larger housing.

At the 2006 census, there were more than half a million recently arrived migrants living in rented accommodation. In contrast, nearly 355,000 were in the home ownership market as purchasers, with another 105,000 in fully owned housing. This is clear evidence of the typical transition in the housing market, from renter to purchaser to full ownership. There is also powerful evidence of the huge impact that recent migrants have on the rental market, especially in the two major centres of Sydney and Melbourne.

**Table 7.13: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on housing tenure**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Total
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	
Sydney SD	1054453	1411573	834083	41418	3341527
Melbourne SD	1016660	1361364	587950	35502	3001476
Brisbane SD	406289	656983	414053	15725	1493050
Adelaide SD	307080	423313	214317	14229	958939
Perth SD	347745	564461	255096	16042	1183344
Hobart SD	55969	77449	41463	1976	176857
Canberra SD	77797	128046	70680	2505	279028
Darwin SD	14622	37633	31464	1281	85000
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>5314702</b>	<b>7114725</b>	<b>4064416</b>	<b>280934</b>	<b>16774777</b>

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996				Total
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	
Sydney SD	25624	104162	218055	3393	351234
Melbourne SD	21070	82799	141602	2862	248333
Brisbane SD	12990	41279	58677	1060	114006
Adelaide SD	4856	15643	26818	562	47879
Perth SD	15605	48454	46403	1203	111665
Hobart SD	518	1292	2444	73	4327
Canberra SD	1316	4703	8025	168	14212
Darwin SD	357	1356	2348	72	4133
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>105380</b>	<b>353964</b>	<b>580601</b>	<b>14181</b>	<b>1054126</b>

Statistical Division	Increase in each tenure type due to recent migration				Total
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	2.4	7.4	26.1	8.2	10.5
Melbourne SD	2.1	6.1	24.1	8.1	8.3
Brisbane SD	3.2	6.3	14.2	6.7	7.6
Adelaide SD	1.6	3.7	12.5	3.9	5.0
Perth SD	4.5	8.6	18.2	7.5	9.4
Hobart SD	0.9	1.7	5.9	3.7	2.4
Canberra SD	1.7	3.7	11.4	6.7	5.1
Darwin SD	2.4	3.6	7.5	5.6	4.9
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>

Statistical Division	Recent migrants as percentage of each tenure type				Total
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	
	Percent				
Sydney SD	2.4	6.9	20.7	7.6	9.5
Melbourne SD	2.0	5.7	19.4	7.5	7.6
Brisbane SD	3.1	5.9	12.4	6.3	7.1
Adelaide SD	1.6	3.6	11.1	3.8	4.8
Perth SD	4.3	7.9	15.4	7.0	8.6
Hobart SD	0.9	1.6	5.6	3.6	2.4
Canberra SD	1.7	3.5	10.2	6.3	4.8
Darwin SD	2.4	3.5	6.9	5.3	4.6
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>

**Table 7.14: Recent Arrivals impact on tenure types, Capital City SDs, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	
Sydney SD	28.6	38.2	22.6	11	0.7	2.8	5.9	0.1	100.0
Melbourne SD	31.3	41.9	18.1	11	0.6	2.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
Brisbane SD	25.3	40.9	25.8	10	0.8	2.6	3.7	0.1	100.0
Adelaide SD	30.5	42.0	21.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	2.7	0.1	100.0
Perth SD	26.9	43.6	19.7	1.2	1.2	3.7	3.6	0.1	100.0
Hobart SD	30.9	42.7	22.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Canberra SD	26.5	43.7	24.1	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.7	0.1	100.0
Darwin SD	16.4	42.2	35.3	1.4	0.4	1.5	2.6	0.1	100.0
Total - Australia	29.8	39.9	22.8	1.6	0.6	2.0	3.3	0.1	100.0

Recent migrants' impact on housing can be further assessed in terms of the size of dwellings they occupy. At the national level, recent migrants have added some 666,000 persons to dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms. This is clearly the preferred dwelling size for this group, as less than half that number, or 318,000 persons, resided in dwellings with 1-2 bedrooms. The numbers resident in dwellings with 5 or more bedrooms was a little under a tenth of the number in the dominant 3-4 bedroom sized dwelling – 70,000 persons. The numbers living in dwellings with no bedrooms, and bedsitters, was relatively small at just over 6,000 persons.

Nationally, recent migrants have had a greater impact on the demand for mainly smaller accommodation in dwellings with either no bedrooms (including bedsitters) or 1-2 bedrooms. Their impact on larger accommodation has been less than half that on the smaller accommodation. This is similar to the situation for housing tenure, where recent migrants have a larger impact on rental tenure than on the buying or fully owned tenures. It is expected that for both tenure characteristics and size of dwelling there is a transition arrangement that operates for recent migrants in which, as their economic circumstances improve, they will embark on housing careers involving movement to both larger and more expensive housing, and from the rental sector into the home ownership market.

**Table 7.15: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on size of dwelling, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Total
	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	
Sydney SD	12743	650621	2373322	327250	3363936
Melbourne SD	6124	469341	2349571	203243	3028279
Brisbane SD	2952	182889	1163796	150789	1500426
Adelaide SD	1246	157990	763720	43797	966753
Perth SD	1882	121812	961124	105826	1190644
Hobart SD	362	31346	134876	11446	178030
Canberra SD	418	27214	226536	25988	280156
Darwin SD	753	16885	63093	4500	85231
Australia	47527	2570514	12869798	1288487	16776326

Statistical Division	Arrived after 1996				Total
	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	
Sydney SD	2924	154306	176939	18857	353026
Melbourne SD	1614	78359	157313	12764	250050
Brisbane SD	388	20250	82036	11966	114640
Adelaide SD	177	13114	32529	2420	48240
Perth SD	314	14489	87006	10409	112218
Hobart SD	25	1240	2631	469	4365
Canberra SD	72	3246	10043	922	14283
Darwin SD	59	1297	2624	177	4157
Australia	6219	317808	666341	69706	1060074

Statistical Division	Increase in each dwelling size category due to recent migration				Total
	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	22.9	23.7	7.5	5.8	10.5
Melbourne SD	26.4	16.7	6.7	6.3	8.3
Brisbane SD	13.1	11.1	7.0	7.9	7.6
Adelaide SD	14.2	8.3	4.3	5.5	5.0
Perth SD	16.7	11.9	9.1	9.8	9.4
Hobart SD	6.9	4.0	2.0	4.1	2.5
Canberra SD	17.2	11.9	4.4	3.5	5.1
Darwin SD	7.8	7.7	4.2	3.9	4.9
Australia	13.1	12.4	5.2	5.4	6.3

Statistical Division	Recent migrants as percentage of total numbers in each dwelling category				Total
	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	
	Percent				
Sydney SD	18.7	19.2	6.9	5.4	9.5
Melbourne SD	20.9	14.3	6.3	5.9	7.6
Brisbane SD	11.6	10.0	6.6	7.4	7.1
Adelaide SD	12.4	7.7	4.1	5.2	4.8
Perth SD	14.3	10.6	8.3	9.0	8.6
Hobart SD	6.5	3.8	1.9	3.9	2.4
Canberra SD	14.7	10.7	4.2	3.4	4.9
Darwin SD	7.3	7.1	4.0	3.8	4.7
Australia	11.6	11.0	4.9	5.1	5.9

**Table 7.16: Recent Arrivals impact on size of dwelling, Capital City SDs, 2006**

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	
Sydney	0.3	17.5	63.9	8.8	0.1	4.2	4.8	0.5	100.0
Melbourne	0.2	14.3	71.7	6.2	0.0	2.4	4.8	0.4	100.0
Brisbane	0.2	11.3	72.1	9.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	0.7	100.0
Adelaide	0.1	15.6	75.2	4.3	0.0	1.3	3.2	0.2	100.0
Perth	0.1	9.3	73.8	8.1	0.0	1.1	6.7	0.8	100.0
Greater Hobart	0.2	17.2	73.9	6.3	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.3	100.0
Darwin	0.8	18.9	70.6	5.0	0.1	1.5	2.9	0.2	100.0
Canberra	0.1	9.2	76.9	8.8	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.3	100.0
Australia - Total	0.3	14.4	72.2	7.2	0.0	1.8	3.7	0.4	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 [data available on request].

In the remainder of this chapter, these tables are used to provide the basic information to produce a statement defining the impact of recent migration in each of the capital cities.

## 7.2 SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

In 2006 369,295 migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 were resident in Sydney statistical division. This group represented 9.9 percent of Sydney's total population. However, the increase in the population of Sydney due to recent migrants was 11 percent. That is, without recent migration, the population of Sydney in 2006 would have been 3,363,785, but the impact of recent migration has been to increase that number by 11 percent. Of all the capital cities, this is the largest impact on total population made through the arrival of recent migrants. The increase due to recent migrants in Perth was 9.8 percent and that in Melbourne was 8.6 percent. Therefore, there is a substantial presence of recent migrants in Sydney, and their presence has implications for other aspects of population composition.

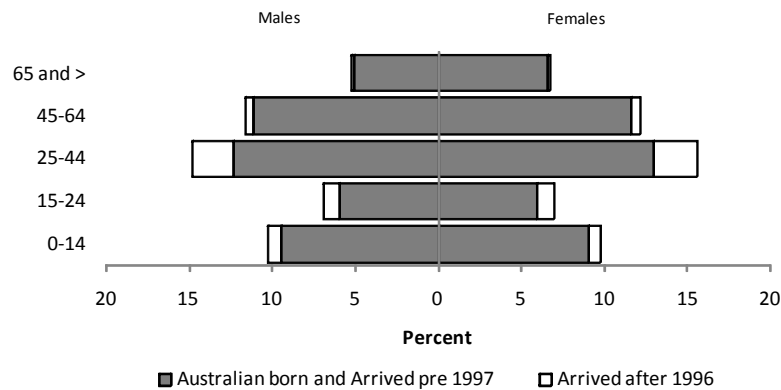
### 7.2.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure

Table 7.1 provides an indication of the magnitude of the impact on age composition of recent migrants. The 0-14 years age group is numerically the largest presence in any Australian capital city. This is a group with clear implications for educational provision both immediately and for post school education, as well as post school absorption into the workforce. Although beyond the scope of this analysis, these implications have a specific geographical dimension within the local government structure in Sydney. Beyond this group there are more than 304,000 persons aged 15-64 years, again more than in any other capital city jurisdiction in Australia. This group represents considerable implications for integration into the workforce, but also in terms of fertility, household formation and housing demand.

Figure 7.1 shows the impact of recent migration on the age and sex structure of the population in Sydney in 2006. Migrants who have arrived after 1996 have impacted substantially on the 25-44 years age groups, for both males and females. In this age group, males represent 2.5 percent of the total population and females represent 2.7 percent. Recent migration has also contributed to the younger age groups. Males aged less than 25 years represented 1.8 percent of the total population, while females represented 1.7 percent. In contrast, however, there has been a lesser contribution by recent migrants to the proportion of persons in the older age groups.



**Figure 7.1: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006**



### 7.2.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

An underlying goal of Australia's immigration program is that migrants will contribute to the economy in a range of ways, both by working and becoming consumers. At the 2006 census, the number of recent migrants in the labour force and resident in Sydney was just on 195,000, representing 10.6 percent of Sydney's labour force. The increase in the labour force due to recent migration was, however, 11.9 percent. That is, the labour force was 11.9 percent larger than it would have been without the influence of post 1996 migrants. Within this group, the breakdown between those working (full time and part time) and those unemployed was 89.7 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. While the proportion working may seem high relative to those unemployed, in comparison to the rest of the population there are some clear differences, with some associated implications. Within the remainder of the population, the respective proportion of working and unemployed persons is 95 percent and five percent. Therefore, twice the percentage of recent migrants are unemployed than is the case in the rest of the population. Assuming that migrants need to work, and want to work, then there are policy implications linked to these findings. However, the level of unemployed recent migrants in Sydney is greater in Hobart (15.3 percent), Adelaide (13.4), and Melbourne (12.2).

The number of recent migrants who were not in the labour force in 2006 was 103,757, representing 10.4 percent of the total population which was not in the labour force. This group comprises mainly persons who have retired, but does include students and "housewives".

The impact of recent migrants on the total labour force picture in Sydney is shown in Figure 7.2. Recent migrants represent 6.8 percent of the full time workforce, the highest proportion recorded in the capital city SDs in 2006. Those working part time represented 2.7 percent of the workforce, the same proportion as occurred in the Perth SD. Unemployed recent migrants were 1.1 percent of the Sydney SD labour force. Sydney and Melbourne SDs were the only capital city SDs where recent migrants represented one percent or more of the unemployed labour force. The proportion of recent migrants not in the labour force was 10.4 percent, the highest level recorded among the capital city statistical divisions.

Employment levels in any community impact on the community's dependency on those in the workforce. The dependency ratio is a measure of those not in the labour force, defined as children aged 0—14 years, and those aged 65 years and older, expressed as a ratio,

or proportion, of those of working age. Table 7.17 shows the dependency ratios that would have prevailed in 2006 had there been no migration post 1996, compared with the dependency ratios prevailing in 2006 as a result of migration which has occurred since 1996.

**Table 7.17: Dependency ratios, recent arrivals, remainder population, and total, statistical divisions, 2006**

	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997	Migrants who arrived after 1996	Total population	Difference between "with" recent migration and "without" recent migration ratios
	Dependency ratio			
Sydney SD	50.5	21.4	47.0	3.5
Melbourne SD	48.9	21.7	46.3	2.6
Brisbane SD	47.5	29.3	46.0	1.5
Adelaide SD	50.7	27.5	49.3	1.4
Perth SD	47.7	30.7	46.0	1.7
Hobart SD	51.3	26.9	50.5	0.8
Canberra SD	41.8	24.7	40.8	1.0
Darwin SD	39.3	28.5	38.8	0.6
Total - Australia	51.7	25.3	49.7	1.9

There are a number of significant points arising from this table, with considerable implications for migration policy:

- Without recent migration, three Australian capital cities – Hobart, Adelaide and Sydney – would have had dependency ratios greater than 50 percent. Dependency ratios in Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane were above 47 percent. These levels indicate that there is substantial pressure on the working population to support their dependent population. In 2006, the dependent population is most likely to be one aged 65 years and above, and this tendency is likely to increase with time, placing increasing pressure on the working population.
- The dependency levels in the recent migrants are substantially different from those for the Australian born and migrants who arrived before 1997 group.
- The impact of recent migrants can be seen when their numbers are combined into the total population. In 2006, the impact of recent migrants on dependency ratios was to reduce the levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration.
- The extent of impact of recent migrants is shown in the right hand column of the table
- The largest impacts on dependency ratios by recent migrants have occurred in Sydney and Melbourne, with slightly lesser impacts occurring in Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide.
- If the unemployment rate within the recent migrant group is significantly greater than that for the rest of population, then the recent migrant impact on total population dependency ratios is dampened.

**Figure 7.2: Contribution of recent migrants to the labour force, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006**



For the group who are working or unemployed and by definition looking for work, it is useful to examine the industry of occupation which employs them.

### 7.2.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

In Sydney, at the 2006 census, there were 149,254 recent migrants employed in tertiary industries. These industries are essentially the service industries within the economy. Numerically, this group is the largest among the capital city SDs. As a percentage of all industry groups, recent migrants employed in tertiary industries in Sydney represent 83.4 percent of the total. Higher percentages prevail in Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. The numbers, and percentages, whose occupations occur in secondary industries is considerably lower. In earlier times, this would not have been the case as migrants were selected on the basis of their ability to fuel Australia's manufacturing industry. With time, restructuring has seen the demise of much manufacturing in Australia, and its capital cities, with the result that migrants are now selected on the basis of other skills. The proportions of recent migrants working in primary and mining industries are very small. In contrast to the remainder of the population, the proportion of recent migrants employed in tertiary industries is larger than the proportion for the rest of the population (82.1 percent) and smaller than the remainder of the population employed in secondary industries (17.3 percent).

Viewed in another dimension, recent migrants comprise 10.1 percent of the total population employed in tertiary industries, and 9.4 percent of the total population employed in secondary industries. More significantly, the increase in each category due to recent migration has been 11.3 percent for tertiary industry employment and 10.4 percent for secondary industry employment. These relative impacts are greater than those occurring in any of the other capital city statistical divisions.

### 7.2.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

The largest occupational group for recent migrants in Sydney in 2006 was professional and managers. There were 71,579 recent migrants employed in these occupations, representing 39.6 percent of all employed recent migrants. The next largest group (23.1 percent) was that of clerical and sales occupations, with a workforce of 41,870. The third largest occupation group was that for Operators, Drivers and Labourers (13.8 percent, followed by technical and trades occupation (13.1 percent).

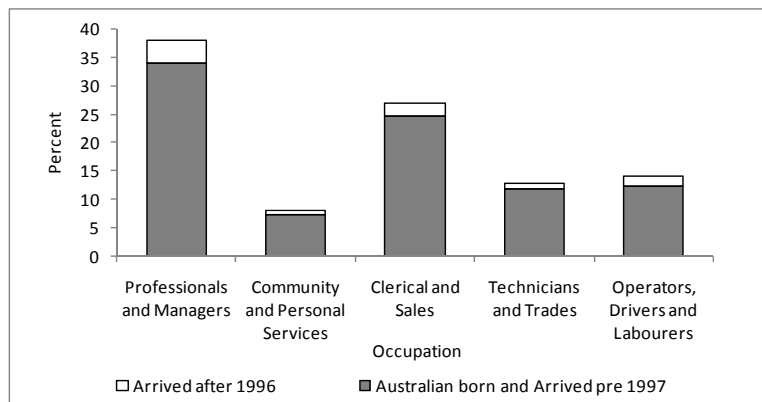
The proportion of recent migrants in professional and managerial and operators, drivers and labourer occupations is greater than the proportions of the rest of the population

in these occupations. The reverse is the case, however, for clerical and sales and technicians and trades occupations.

Within the total population, and as shown in Table 7.7, the proportion of recent migrants in the total population working in professional and managerial occupations is 10.5 percent. This is the highest proportion among the capital cities, and points to the significance of Sydney as a destination for recent migrants and as a source of employment for highly skilled migrants. For recent migrants employed as operators, drivers and labourers, their representation in the total population was 12.2 percent, and this gain was the highest proportion among the capital city SDs. Recent migrants working in technical and trades occupations represented 8.9 percent of the total population, while the proportion for clerical and sales occupations was 8.6 percent. The increase in numbers due solely to recent migration in each of the occupational categories used in this analysis have all been greater than 9.4 percent, with increases greater than ten percent for operators, drivers and labourers, community and personal services, and professional and managerial occupations.

When recent migrants and the remainder of the population are grouped together, another dimension of recent migrants' impact on the occupational structure of Sydney can be seen, and this is presented in the figure below.

**Figure 7.3: Recent Migrants' contribution to occupation structure, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006**



In the Sydney statistical division, recent migrants' contribution to professional and managerial jobs was 4.0 percent in 2006. This was nearly twice the contribution to clerical and sales type occupations (2.3 percent). Their contribution to relatively low skilled occupations such as operators, drivers and labourers was 1.7 percent, and their contribution to skilled employment in the technical and trades areas was 1.2 percent.

### 7.2.5 Income profile of recent migrants

Individual income levels are strongly related to occupation, and can also be linked to levels of education. The relevance of income levels within the recent migrants group is important simply because of the impact it has on buying power, especially in terms of shelter.

Table 7.9 provides full details of the income profile of the recent migrant population at 2006. There are a number of points that need to be made relating to income levels of recent migrants:

There are large numbers, approaching 140,000 who have very low income levels. This group represents around 12 percent of all persons in this low income category. Moreover, recent migrants have had the effect of increasing this category of income by 14

percent above what it would have been in the absence of recent immigration. These levels are higher than the levels reported in any of the other capital cities.

On the other hand, there were some 62,000 recent migrants in Sydney in 2006 whose weekly income exceeded \$1,000. These absolute numbers were significantly greater than the numbers prevailing in each of the other capital cities. In relative terms, high income recent migrants represented nearly 18 percent of the total population in this income category. Further, recent migrants with high incomes have had the effect of increasing the numbers in this category above what they would have been in the absence of recent migration by 19.7 percent.

Hence, the income profile for recent migrants in Sydney is bi-modal, which is itself a reflection of the immigration program structure, which balances a refugee intake with a skilled component.

### **7.2.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels**

Recent migrants impact on the community's education level profile in two ways. Migrants can either bring qualifications with them, or they can acquire them after arrival. Either way, they have the potential to supplement the intellectual capital of the local area and bring their skills to the workforce and the economy.

Using evidence from Table 7.11, the number of recent migrants with a bachelor degree or higher resident in the Sydney statistical division at the 2006 census was 121,074. In terms of skill levels, this number was nearly 2.5 times the number of recent migrants with a certificate, diploma or advanced diploma. On this evidence alone, it is clear that recent migrants have substantial intellectual capabilities to inject into the local economy, and these numbers are clearly linked to their presence in the professions and the skilled technical and trades occupations detailed earlier.

In 2006, there were 132,088 recent migrants who were still studying, and while these numbers do not indicate the level at which they are studying, it does indicate a large pool from which a proportion can be expected to continue through to making a contribution to the host community that repays the investment committed to education.

In relative terms, the proportion of recent migrants with a bachelor or higher degree in the total population was 18.8 percent, and for those with a certificate or diploma qualification the proportion was 7.7 percent. The proportion of recent migrants in the total population who were still studying was 13.8 percent. For the highly qualified recent migrants, their proportion in the total population is the highest reported among the capital cities, while for those with a certificate or diploma qualification, their proportion in the total population is exceeded only in the Perth statistical division. This is also the situation for the proportion of recent migrants in the total population who are still studying.

Perhaps the most pertinent technique for demonstrating the impact of recent migrants is to express their contribution in terms of increases in numbers due to their presence. In the case of recent migrants with a bachelor degree or higher, they have been responsible for increasing the numbers in the community with these qualifications at the 2006 census by 23.1 percent. This performance was achieved in no other capital city. The relevant percentage for those with a certificate or diploma qualification was 8.3 percent, which was exceeded only in Perth. For recent migrants still studying, the percentage by which they have increased the numbers in this category was 16 percent, and again this impact was exceeded only in Perth (16.3 percent).

On these data, therefore, the effect of recent immigration in Sydney has been significant. In particular, their contribution to this aspect of human capital in Sydney has offset some of the leakage that has occurred through the large numbers of people leaving the city as part of the internal migration process.

### 7.2.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure

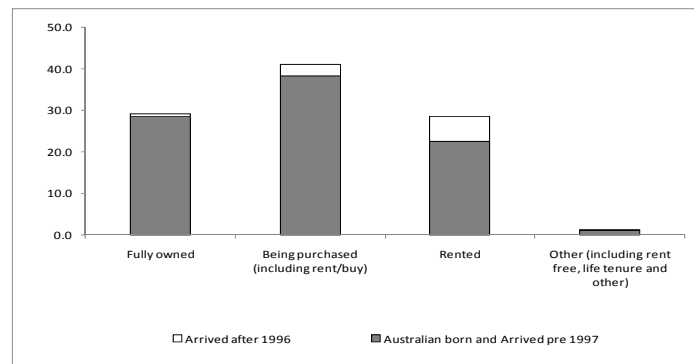
At the 2006 census, there were 218,000 recent migrants living in rented accommodation. In comparison, the numbers living in fully owned housing were very small – 25,624, with an additional 104,000 living in housing that they were buying. Stated differently, in 2006 some 62 percent of recent migrants were living in rented housing compared with 37 percent who either owned (7.3 percent) or were in the process of becoming owner occupiers (29.7).

The proportion of recent migrants in the total population for each tenure category was 20.7 for rented, 2.4 percent for fully owned and 6.9 percent for buying. Relative to the other capital cities, Sydney's proportion of recent migrants in rented housing was the highest, reflecting the high cost of housing in Sydney relative to the other capitals. In terms of fully owned housing, Brisbane and Perth each had higher proportions of their recent migrants in this tenure category, while for the buying tenure only Perth recorded a higher concentration than Sydney.

In terms of measuring the real effect of recent migrants on housing tenure, they have increased the numbers in the fully owned tenure by 2.4 percent above what the numbers would otherwise have been, while for the other tenures the percentage increase was 7.4 percent for buying and 26.1 percent for rented. Therefore, recent migrants have impacted heavily on the rental sector within the Sydney housing market, and this has substantial implications for both the public and private sectors for planning this provision for migrants.

Finally, based on Table 7.14, each of the tenures within the total population can be compared, and presented in Figure 7.4. Again, this representation of the effect of recent immigration on housing tenure shows the large presence of recent migrants in rental housing, but it also indicates that there is process within this group where the goal of living in the city is housing ownership. Hence, the proportion that has transitioned to a mortgage is 2.8 percent, compared with 0.7 percent that has achieved owner occupier housing status.

**Figure 7.4: Recent Migrants' contribution to housing tenure structure, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006**



Within the context of housing tenure, recent migrants' impact can be assessed in terms of the size of dwellings they occupy – see Table 7.15 and Table 7.16. In 2006, the dwellings occupied in greatest numbers by recent migrants were those with 3-4 bedrooms.

177,000 recent migrants lived in these compared with 154,000 in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and just on 19,000 in larger 5 or more bedroom dwellings. Relative to the total population in each dwelling size category, recent migrants were most heavily concentrated in to dwellings with 1-2 bedrooms (19.2 percent) and even smaller dwellings with no bedrooms, including bedsitters (18.7 percent). These data indicate the extent to which recent migrants utilise accommodation of this size. Their numbers in larger accommodation represent smaller proportions within the total population residing in dwellings of this size. In Sydney, recent migrants represent 6.9 percent of all persons in dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms.

However, the biggest relative impacts of recent migrants have been at the smaller end of the dwelling size spectrum. For example, the number of persons living in the smallest accommodation is 22.9 percent larger than would otherwise have been the case in the absence of recent migration. For dwellings with 1-2 bedrooms, numbers in these dwellings is 23.7 percent greater than they would have been without recent migration. The percentages for the larger dwelling sizes were much lower – at 7.5 percent for 3-4 bedroom dwellings and 5.8 percent for dwellings with five or more bedrooms. Within the total population, recent migrants occupy 4.2 percent of the 1-2 bedroom dwelling stock and 4.8 percent of the 3-4 bedroom supply (see Table 7.16).

### **7.3 MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION**

The number of recent migrants in Melbourne at the time of the 2006 census was 261,729, and these represented 7.9 percent of Melbourne's total population. More significantly, this number of recent migrants had caused the Melbourne population to increase by 8.6 percent above what it would have been in the absence of recent migration. Put another way, without recent migration, Melbourne's population in 2006 would have been 3,034,940 – the number of Australian born and migrants who arrived in Australia before 1997. Relative to the other capital cities, recent migrants' impact on total population numbers has not been as great as that reported in Sydney and Perth, but is greater than the impact in the other capital cities. Nevertheless, the number of recent migrants in Melbourne is the second largest concentration in the nation's capitals, and is more than 150,000 greater than Brisbane, its nearest rival in this regard. Therefore, it follows that such a presence should bring with it a number of implications for a number of aspects of population composition.

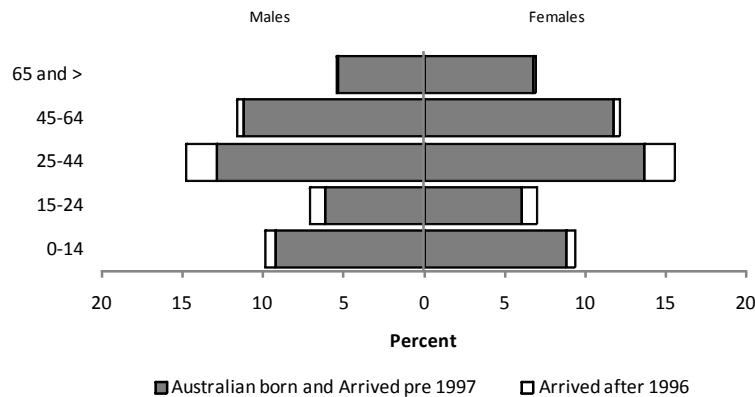
#### **7.3.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure**

Details of the age structure of recent migrants have been presented in Table 7.1. The size of the 0-14 years age group in the recent migrant population is the second largest capital city concentration after Sydney. As stated in the Sydney discussion, a group of this size presents a number of implications in terms of education, both for the immediate situation and the longer term as this cohort moves through the education system. There is also a further implication related to the geographic distribution of this group within the Melbourne statistical divisions, so that the provision of an education infrastructure catering for this group will be regional specific. In addition to this youngest cohort, there were another 215,000 recent migrants aged between 15 and 64 years, nearly 100,000 less than in Sydney, but more than 100,000 more than in Brisbane and Perth. Therefore, there are many implications for this group in terms of workforce participation, fertility, household formation and housing consumption.

In Figure 7.5, the impact of migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 is shown for the Melbourne Statistical Division. In the 25-44 age group, both males and females represent

1.9 percent of the total Melbourne SD population. This is a lower contribution than this cohort made to the Sydney population. For the 15-24 age group, males and females both represent 1.0 per cent of the total population, a level which is comparable with Sydney. As was the case with Sydney, there are lower contributions by recent migrants to numbers in the older cohorts.

**Figure 7.5: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Melbourne Statistical Division, 2006**



### 7.3.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

In 2006 there were 131,500 recent migrants in the labour force who resided in Melbourne. Of these, 115,435 were working, representing 87.8 percent of the labour force. This level was lower than that for Sydney, and substantially lower than the levels in Brisbane, Perth, Darwin and Canberra. Moreover, it compared poorly with the 95.0 percent of the remainder of the population that was working at the 2006 census. These recent migrants represented 8.1 percent of Melbourne's labour force. Further, this group caused the labour force to be 8.8 percent larger than it would have been in the absence of recent migration. Any labour force is comprised of those who are working and those who are employed, presumably looking for work. The relationship between the two groups in the recent migrant population is 87.8:12.2 percent. In the remainder of the population, the relationship between employed and unemployed persons is 95:5 percent. Further, the level of unemployment within the recent migrants' cohort is more than twice the rate occurring in the remainder of the population. Unemployment levels in Melbourne are higher than those prevailing in Sydney, but are exceeded in Adelaide and Hobart. Hence, in respect to recent migrants, there are issues associated with their level of unemployment and implications related to ways of getting an increased proportion of their numbers working.

There were nearly 80,000 recent migrants who were not in the labour force in 2006, substantially less than the number in Sydney but more than twice the number in Brisbane and Perth. Some of these will be elderly persons and possibly retired, others will be non working members of households, while another component would be represented by students.

For Melbourne, Figure 7.6 shows the impact of recent migrants on the total labour force, and is based on data in Table 7.4. As shown in Figure 7.6, the proportion of recent migrants employed full time in the Melbourne statistical division is 4.8 percent of the workforce. Only Sydney and Perth have higher proportions among the capital cities. The proportion employed part time is 2.3 percent, and 1.0 percent of recent migrants are



unemployed. In Melbourne, 8.9 percent of recent migrants were not in the labour force, ranking Melbourne third among the capital city SDs, after Sydney and Perth.

**Figure 7.6: Contribution of recent migrants to the labour force, Melbourne Statistical Division, 2006**



For recent migrants who are in the labour force, it is interesting to examine a number of aspects relating to their workforce participation.

### 7.3.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

The essential information relating to industry of occupation for employed recent migrants has been presented in Table 7.5. Numerically, the greatest number of Melbourne recent migrants, totalling 95,000, work in tertiary industries. These workers represent 80.3 percent of all recent migrant workers. As high as this percentage is, it is surpassed by levels prevailing in Sydney, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. Less than a quarter of the number of workers employed in tertiary industries is employed in secondary industries in Melbourne, although the proportion of the recent migrant workforce in this industry group is 19.1 percent. Therefore, in Melbourne, on a pro rata basis, recent migrants show a different propensity for work in secondary industries than is the case in Sydney. However, an even greater propensity by recent migrants for work in secondary industries occurs in Brisbane and Adelaide, and to a lesser extent in Perth.

Relative to the remainder of the population, the proportions in tertiary industries is greater while the proportion in secondary industries is lower. This may point, in Melbourne as well as in Sydney, to a high level of entrepreneurship among the resident recent migrant population, and a slightly lower inclination, therefore, towards occupations in secondary industries. Indeed, recent migrants in tertiary industries comprise 7.6 percent of the total population working in these industries, compared to 6.9 percent of the total population employed in secondary industries.

### 7.3.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

As was the case in Sydney, and indeed is the situation in all the capital cities, the largest occupational group for recent migrants was the professional and managerial category. In 2006, there were 43,940 recent migrants in this occupation group. Compared with Sydney's overall resident population, these types of workers are under-represented among recent migrants, with a percentage share that is 40 per cent lower.. In Melbourne recent migrants make up 7.6 percent of all persons employed in professional and managerial occupations, and have been responsible for adding to the category by 8.3 percent. That is, this occupation group is 8.3 percent larger than it would have been in the absence of recent migrants. Numerically, the next two largest groups are for sales and clerical occupations and

those classes as operators, drivers and labourers. In these two groups recent migrants represent 6.1 and 9.9 percent respectively of the total population in each group. In terms of proportions of the total in each occupation group, the highest representation by recent migrants is in the operators, drivers and labourers (9.9 percent) and community and personal services (8.1).

Relative to the total workforce, rather than specific occupation groups, the share of recent migrants is shown in Table 7.8, which confirms the relative significance of occupations in the professions, clerical and sales and lower skilled occupations, and this tends to match the representations in these occupations of the Australian born and longer term migrant population.

### **7.3.5 Income profile of recent migrants**

Generally, occupation impacts on level of income, although not all persons who have an income are in the workforce. For Melbourne, the income structure of recent migrants is presented in Table 7.9. The first point to note is that the ranking of each income group by numerical size is the same as that for Sydney. The largest numerical category is for incomes between \$400 and \$999 per week. There are 66,000 recent migrants in this income range. However, this is balanced by nearly 114,000 whose income is either nil or negative, or less than \$400 per week. These low income recent migrants represent 10.1 percent of Melbourne's low income population, and only Sydney and Perth have higher proportions. The impact of recent migration on low income numbers has been to increase the category by 11.3 percent.

Recent migrants with incomes between \$400 and \$999 per week represented 7.4 percent of all persons in this category, compared with 6.1 percent and 6.4 percent respectively for representation in the \$1000-\$1599 and \$1600 or more income categories. In 2006, there were nearly 33,000 recent migrants with high incomes, above \$1,000 per week. They represented 6.2 percent of all persons with these income levels, and had caused the numbers to increase by 6.6 percent.

As was the case for Sydney, so it is for Melbourne that its income profile for recent migrants is bi-modal. However, the significant fact is that the number of recent migrants with low incomes is nearly 3.5 times the number with high incomes. Further, the possibility is that these numbers are geographically concentrated into particular regions of the Melbourne statistical division.

### **7.3.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels**

As has been noted earlier, migrants' impact on the community's educational profile and skills levels either by bringing skills associated with educational attainment with them to Australia, or acquiring them upon arrival. As can be seen from Table 7.11, there were 81,342 recent migrants in Melbourne in 2006 with a bachelor degree or higher, along with a further 35,420 who held a certificate or diploma qualification. In terms of higher skills versus lesser skills, there were about 2.3 times more persons with a university qualification than a certificate of diploma qualification. Hence, in the Melbourne economy, recent migrants have a capacity to inject intellectual capabilities into the economy, with a related impact on the occupational and income structures. Outside of this group, there were a further 104,330 recent migrants still studying who represent a pool which in time will make its contribution to the local economy.

Relative to the total population, the number of recent migrants with a university degree or higher was 14.6 percent of the total population, and the proportion for those with a certificate or diploma qualification was 6.4 percent. The level for the highly qualified group

was less than the prevailing level in Sydney, but higher than in the other capitals, while the level for certificate and diploma qualifications was less than that in Sydney, Brisbane and Perth.

Recent migrants in Melbourne have been responsible for increasing total numbers of persons with a university degree or higher by 17.1 percent and by 6.9 percent for persons with a certificate or diploma qualification. The impact on numbers with a bachelor degree or higher was only exceeded by Sydney, while their impact on numbers with a certificate or diploma qualification is exceeded in Sydney, Perth and Brisbane.

### **7.3.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure**

Details of tenure characteristics of recent migrants living in Melbourne in 2006 are shown in Table 7.13. There were more than 141,000 recent migrants living in rented accommodation, compared with nearly 83,000 who were buying their own housing and a further 21,000 who owned outright. In other words, 57 percent of recent migrants rented, while nearly 42 percent either owned (8.5 percent) or were buying (33.3). Compared with Sydney, rental levels were lower and ownership levels were higher. While housing costs are high in Melbourne, the relative difference between Sydney and Melbourne is reflected in these contrasting proportions.

The distribution of recent migrants between tenures is at odds with that for the remainder of the population. Whereas 57 percent of recent migrants live in rented accommodation, the proportion for the remainder of the population is 19.6 percent. Similarly, while 42 percent of recent migrants either own or are buying their dwelling, in the remainder of the population the proportion is more than 79 percent. It is to be expected that these differences will diminish with time, but in the meantime there may be implications related to making the housing tenure transition more possible for greater numbers of recent migrants, not only in Melbourne and Sydney, but in each of the other capital cities.

In relation to the total population in each tenure category, for rental accommodation recent migrants represented 19.4 percent of all persons renting. While this was lower than the proportion in Sydney, it was higher than in any of the other capitals. The proportion of recent migrants in the cohort who was buying housing was 5.7 percent, while that for the owner tenure group was two percent. The impact of recent migrants on tenure, measured by how much growth has been caused by recent migration, was 24.1 percent for rental tenure, 6.1 percent for the buying group and 2.1 percent for the ownership tenure group. The impact on the combined buying/owner group was 4.4 percent. Therefore, as was case in Sydney, recent migrants have impacted substantially on the rental housing market, in a way that does not occur in any of the other capitals. There are a range of implications in this for both private and public housing providers to ensure that supply of this accommodation type is continued so that housing can be kept as affordable as possible so as not to add to pressures on income experienced by a significant proportion of recent migrants, especially those resident in lower socio economic areas of Melbourne.

In Table 7.14 the presence of recent migrants in each tenure group, relative to the total population is shown. In the Melbourne, as in the Sydney SD, recent migrants have had the greatest impact on the rental accommodation market. Here, they represent 4.4 percent of persons in all tenure categories. This is 1.5 percent below the level reported for Sydney. However, the proportions in the other categories – buying and owned – are reasonably similar to those prevailing in Sydney, at 2.5 and 0.6 percent respectively.

Related to tenure is dwelling size, and the impact of recent migration can also be gauged on this characteristics. Data for this variable relating to Melbourne is presented in

Table 7.15. In 2006, the largest dwelling size category occupied by recent migrants was 3-4 bedroom dwellings. 157,000 recent migrants, or 63 percent, lived in this sized accommodation, compared with 78,000 (31.3 percent) in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and 12,700 (5.1) in larger dwellings with 5 or more bedrooms.

Taking the small and medium sized housing in turn, Melbourne offers some interesting differences with Sydney. The proportion of recent migrants living in 1-2 bedroom dwellings is 12.4 percent less in Melbourne than in Sydney, but is higher than the level in the other capital cities. For medium sized dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms, Melbourne's proportion is 12.8 percent higher than that recorded in Sydney. This highlights essential qualities of Sydney's housing market in terms of recent migrants. However, higher proportions of recent migrants living in dwellings this size occur in each of the other capital cities, with the exception of Hobart, where the lower proportion in 3-4 bedroom dwellings is caused by higher proportions in the larger 5 bedrooms or more category.

Within each dwelling size category, recent migrants comprise 14.3 percent of all persons living in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, 6.3 percent in medium sized dwellings and 5.9 percent in the larger dwellings. In terms of the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each of these categories, they have caused numbers in the smallest accommodation category to increase by 16.7 percent, compared with 6.7 percent for 3-4 bedroom dwellings and 6.3 percent for the largest category dwelling.

Finally, in terms of the total population, the proportion of recent migrants occupying 1-2 bedroom dwellings is 2.4 percent, compared with 4.8 percent in the medium 3-4 bedroom category. The proportion in the largest dwelling size category is a relatively small 0.4 percent. As shown in Table 7.16, these proportions are similar to those prevailing in Sydney, with the exception of the 1-2 bedroom category, in which recent migrants comprise 4.2 percent of all persons in these dwellings in Sydney, compared with 2.4 percent in Melbourne.

## **7.4 BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION**

In 2006, the population of recent migrants living in Brisbane was 119,937, representing 7.1 percent of the total population. The impact of recent migrants on Brisbane population has been reasonably significant, causing its population to increase by 7.6 percent above the level that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration. Although this impact is less than has occurred in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, it nevertheless indicates that Brisbane is a significant centre in terms of attracting recent immigrants. In the context of the Australian capital cities, the number of recent migrants in Brisbane is about the same as in Perth, but only 32 percent of the number in Sydney and 45 percent of the number resident in Melbourne.

### **7.4.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure**

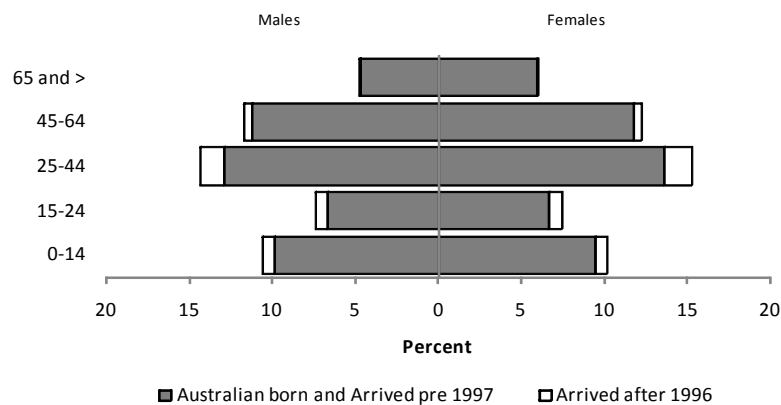
Table 7.1 provides details of the age structure for recent migrants living in Brisbane. Reflecting the fact that international migration is age selective, the largest numbers of recent migrants fall into the 25-44 years cohort (51,383), the 15-24 years cohort (25,458) and 0-14 years cohort (24,053). The working age group, comprising those aged 15-64 years, totals 92,728, or 77.3 percent of all recent migrants in Brisbane.

Although the numbers in each cohort are considerably less than those occurring in each of Sydney and Melbourne, they do nevertheless present a number of implications. For the youngest group, these revolve around education, while for the 15-24 years group they are both educational and workforce related. For the older age groups the implication relate to

workforce participation, consumption, especially of housing and consumer durables, establishing families, and preparing for the retirement. For the eldest group, factors relevant to them include retirement and where to live during that retirement.

Figure 7.7 shows the contribution that migrants arriving in Australia after 1996 have had on the population structure of Brisbane, and is based on data presented in Table 7.2. The same tendencies occur in Brisbane as have been observed for the other eastern seaboard capital cities. However, for Brisbane, the proportions are a little lower than those noted for Sydney and Melbourne. In the 25-44 cohort, males were 1.5 percent of the total population and females contributed 1.7 percent. With the 15-24 cohort, both males and females represented 0.8 percent of the total SD population. For the older cohorts, the contributions of recent migrants to total population were similar to their contributions in Sydney and Melbourne. The lower representation for more youthful recent migrants is likely caused by the larger numbers of the rest of the population in these cohorts in Brisbane, much of it as a result of internal migration. Consequently, the numbers of recent migrants in each of the cohorts has been diluted.

**Figure 7.7: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Brisbane Statistical Division, 2006**



#### 7.4.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

In 2006, the recent migrant labour force in Brisbane, comprising persons who were working and those who were unemployed, presumably looking for work, totalled 60,000. Working recent migrants, in both full time and part time work, represented 91.6 per cent of the labour force. This level is among the highest reported for the capital cities. It is virtually as high as the level in Canberra, and is marginally lower than the levels prevailing in Perth (93 percent) and Darwin (94.1). It is higher than the levels prevailing in the remainder of the capital cities. It suggests, in all likelihood, that migrants who seek to live in Brisbane, and also Canberra, Perth and Darwin, do so with the expectation that their employment opportunities are higher than those elsewhere. For much the same reasons, the level of unemployment among recent migrants is lower than in all the other capitals, with the exception of Perth and Darwin. The impact of improved employment opportunities for recent migrants in Brisbane is also supported by the relativities between their percentage working and that for the remainder of the population – 91.6 against 95.7. This difference of 4.1 percent compares with a difference of 5.3 in Sydney and 7.2 in Melbourne.

Recent migrants represented 7.2 percent of Brisbane's labour force, while those who were in work comprised seven percent of all working persons resident in Brisbane. The

number of persons working in Brisbane is 7.5 percent greater than it would have been in the absence of recent migration. Unemployed recent migrants represented 13.3 percent of all unemployed persons in Brisbane, and the impact of recent migrants on unemployment levels has been 15.4 percent – that is, unemployment numbers are 15.4 percent higher than would otherwise be the case in the absence of recent migration. While it is clear that employment opportunities for recent migrants is better in Brisbane than in some of the other capital cities, there is nonetheless a differential of 4.1 percent between unemployment levels for recent migrants and those for the remainder of the population. There are a number of implications associated with any policy intention to reduce this differential.

The number of recent migrants not in the labour force – typically persons still at school, retired or “housewives” – was 31,300. This number was just a little higher than the number in Perth, but only 39 percent of the number in Melbourne and 30 percent of the number in Sydney.

In Brisbane recent migrants represent 4.6 percent of the workforce employed full time and 2.0 percent of the workforce working part time (See Figure 7.8 and Table 7.4). The proportion unemployed is 0.6 percent. The proportion of recent migrants not in the labour force was 7.8 percent.

**Figure 7.8: Contribution of recent migrants to the labour force, Brisbane Statistical Division, 2006**



There are a number of aspects of employment associated with recent migrants, including industry of occupation and occupation, and these are examined in the following sections, before proceeding to a discussion on education, income and housing attributes of recent migrants.

### 7.4.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

The distribution of recent migrants among the four industry groups used in this Report are shown in Table 7.5. The largest concentration of working recent migrants is employed in tertiary industries. This group numbers 43,638 persons, and is more than 3.5 times larger than the next ranked secondary industries group, in which 11,800 recent migrants are employed. In numerical terms, numbers employed in primary and mining industries are relatively small. Within the recent migrant workforce, 77.6 percent are employed in tertiary industries, with 21 percent in secondary industries and the remaining 1.5 percent in primary and mining industries. These proportions are similar to those prevailing within the remainder of the population, except that 0.9 percent of recent migrants work in mining industries, compared with 0.6 percent for the remainder of the population.

Within each industry grouping, the highest representation of recent migrants is 9.4 percent for mining industries. This level is exceeded only in Perth, where recent migrants comprise 10.4 percent of all persons employed in the mining industries. This is clearly encouraged by internal migration within the recent migrant population while the existence of mining activities in Queensland, and Western Australia, is a causal factor for internal migration among recent migrants.

In terms of the total population, the proportions of recent migrants and the remainder of the population in each of the industry groups is shown in Table 7.6. In tertiary and secondary industries, recent migrants comprise 5.3 percent and 1.4 percent respectively of all persons employed in these industries, compared with 74 percent and 17.9 percent respectively for the remainder of the population – that is, persons born in Australia and migrants arriving in Australia before 1997.

#### **7.4.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure**

In Brisbane, recent migrants with professional and managerial occupations comprise 34.4 percent of all employed recent migrants, and number 19,644. Clerical and Sales workers represent another 21.7 percent of the group, numbering 12,421 while persons employed as operators, drivers and labourers fall into the third largest group, representing 20.4 percent of all workers and totalling 11,640 persons. The relativities are reasonably similar to those prevailing in the other capital cities, with the exception of Hobart and Canberra, where relatively higher proportions in professional and managerial occupations – 46.3 percent and 48.4 percent respectively – produce a reducing effect in the other occupational categories.

The highest contribution to any occupational category made by recent migrants is for occupations of operators, drivers and labourers. Here recent migrants comprise 8.5 percent of all persons with these occupations. These levels are exceeded in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. The proportion of recent migrants in professional and managerial, and community and personal services occupations is 7.3 percent for each category, while in technical and trades occupations it is 6.8 percent and 5.5 percent for clerical and sales type occupations.

The biggest impacts from recent migration on occupation categories has been 9.2 percent for operator, driver and labourer occupations, and nearly eight percent for each of community and personal services and professional and managerial occupations.

Table 7.8 shows the share of recent migrants in each occupation category relative to the total workforce. It confirms the significance of occupations in each of the professional, clerical and sales and lower skilled categories. The proportions for recent migrants, as a percentage of the total population in each occupation category, are virtually identical to the situation in Melbourne.

#### **7.4.5 Income profile of recent migrants**

The income structure for recent migrants resident in Brisbane in 2006 is shown in Table 7.9. As is the case with both Sydney and Melbourne, the ranking of income groups in terms of the number of recent migrants in each is the same in Brisbane. The actual numbers, on the other hand, are much less in Brisbane than they were in Sydney and Melbourne. There were 43,500 recent migrants on low incomes, ranging from nil or negative up to \$399 per week, compared with 113,000 in Melbourne and 147,000 in Sydney. In the medium income group, with weekly income between \$400 and \$999, the number in Brisbane was 31,830, while for high weekly income greater than \$1000 the number of recent migrants was 16,800. Within the recent migrant population, 47.2 percent had a low weekly individual income,

compared with 34.5 percent with income between \$400 and \$999, and 18.3 percent with high weekly income of \$1000 or more. In Brisbane, the proportion of recent migrants on low incomes is lower than in the remaining capitals, with the exception of Darwin. For medium income, Brisbane's proportion is only exceeded by Darwin, while for high incomes Sydney, Perth, Canberra and Darwin have higher proportions.

Within each income group, recent migrants were 8.6 percent of all persons with low weekly income, 6.7 percent of those with incomes between \$400 and \$999 per week, and 6.4 percent of those with high incomes of \$1000 or more per week. The impact of recent migration on these categories was greatest for low weekly income. Here, recent migrants have resulted in numbers in the category being 9.4 percent higher than would have been the case in the absence of recent migration. The comparable percentages for middle income and high income were 6.7 and 6.4 percent respectively.

Finally, Table 7.10 shows how the numbers of recent migrants in each income category compares with the remainder of the population. Within the total population, recent migrants represent 1.5 percent of persons with negligible or negative income, 2.0 percent of the total population with actual incomes up to \$399 per week, and 2.6 percent of all persons in the \$400-\$999 weekly income category. The proportion of recent migrants with incomes of \$1000 or more is 1.3 percent of the total population.

#### **7.4.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels**

In Brisbane in 2006 there were 27,200 recent migrants who held a bachelor degree or higher, compared with 19,157 who held a certificate or diploma qualification. Combined, there are some 48,000 recent migrants in Brisbane with a capacity to use their skills in the economy, as well as to benefit their own situations in terms of income and personal utility. As well as this group, there were another 46,000 recent migrants still studying, who in turn will contribute to the skills associated with study to the local economy.

Within the total population with a bachelor degree or higher, recent migrants represented 11.6 percent, while for the population with a certificate or diploma qualification, recent migrants were 6.6 percent of the total. The level for the highly qualified group was lower than levels prevailing in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, while the proportion of recent migrants in the total certificate or diploma qualification cohort was less than the levels in only Sydney and Perth.

In terms of the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each of these educational attainment categories, for the bachelor degree and higher level of educational achievement the impact was 13.1 percent, while for the certificate or diploma qualification it was 7.1 percent. These percentages indicate the how much numbers in each category have increased above the levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration.

#### **7.4.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure**

In 2006 there were 58,700 recent migrants living in rented accommodation in Brisbane. These people represented 51.5 percent of all recent migrants by tenure category. This level was the second lowest among the capital cities – with only Perth, with 41.6 percent, having a lower level. It suggests that opportunities in Brisbane are at a different level than those generally prevailing in the other capitals which enable lower proportions to live in rented accommodation. This is further reflected in the numbers who either own or are buying. There were 54,300 recent migrants in this tenure group, or 47.6 percent of all tenures. Again, this level is only exceeded in Perth. Within the owned/buying group, 36.2 of all recent migrants lived in housing which was being purchased, while 11.4 percent were in dwellings which they fully owned.



These levels are, however, significantly different from those prevailing in the remainder of the population. For the latter group, the numbers in rental accommodation represent 27.7 percent of all tenures, while those who either own or are buying their accommodation represent 71.2 percent of the total.

Within each tenure category, recent migrants represent 12.4 percent of the total number in rented accommodations, 5.9 percent of all those who are buying, and 3.1 percent of the total population in fully owned housing. As for the impact recent migrants have had on each of these tenure groups, Table 7.13 shows that their effect on rental accommodation has been 14.2 percent. That is, the numbers in rental housing are 14.2 percent higher than would otherwise have been the case without their impact. For housing being purchased, the impact of recent migration in Brisbane has been 6.3 percent, while for fully owned housing the impact has been 3.2 percent. Finally, recent migrants can be compared with the total population across tenures. As Table 7.14 shows, the number of recent migrants in fully owned housing is 0.8 percent of all persons, compared with 25.3 percent for the remainder of the population. Comparable levels for housing being purchased are 2.6 and 40.9 percent, and for rental accommodation the comparison is 3.7 and 25.8 percent.

Outside of tenure, the impact of recent migrants in terms of the size of dwelling they occupy is indicated in Table 7.15. In 2006, nearly three quarters of recent migrants lived in 3-4 bedroom housing, while 17.7 percent lived in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and 10.4 percent in housing with 5 or more bedrooms. Among the remainder of the population the proportions were 77.6, 12.2 and 10 percent respectively.

Within each dwelling size category, recent migrants represented 10 percent of the total in 1-2 bedroom accommodations, 6.6 percent in the medium 3-4 bedroom housing and 7.4 percent in the larger 5 bedrooms or more houses. Their impact on each of these categories was 11.1, 7.0 and 7.9 percent respectively. And finally, Table 7.16 shows how recent migrants in each of the dwelling size categories compare with the total population.

## **7.5 PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION**

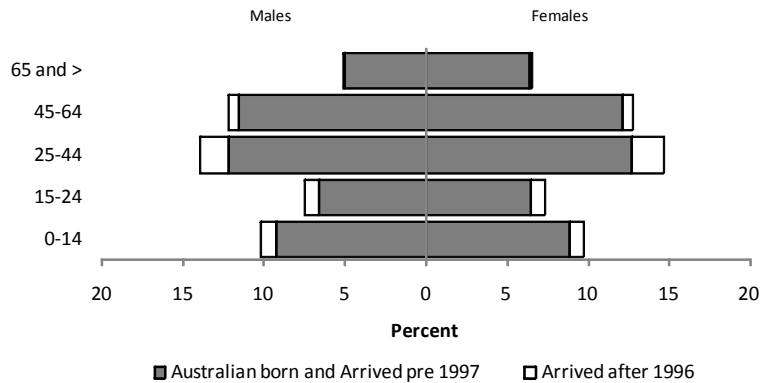
The number of recent migrants living in Perth in 2006 was 117,946. This is the fourth largest concentration of recent migrants among the capital cities, representing 12.5 percent of all recent migrants living in capital cities. The proportions in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane were 39.0, 27.7 and 12.7 percent respectively. This distribution is a reflection of the gateway city role played by Sydney, and to a lesser extent Melbourne, and the attractive power of the economies in Queensland and Western Australia in attracting recent migrants.

The age structure of the recent migrant population in Perth is shown in Table 7.1. The largest age group is nearly 50,000 in the 25-44 years cohort, with a further 24,000 in each of the 0-14 and 15-24 years age groups. These large numbers are balanced by smaller numbers of 16,000 and 3,700 respectively in the 45-64 years and 65 years and older cohorts. Hence 42.3 percent of all recent migrants living in Perth are aged 24-44 years, and 40.9 percent are aged 0-24 years. The age selectivity of migration is shown when these proportions are compared with the remainder of the population. Here, 27.3 percent are aged 25-44 years, and 34.1 percent are aged 0-24 years.

Within each age group, recent migrants represent 9.1 percent of all 0-14 year olds, 12.4 percent of all persons aged 15-24 years and 13.2 percent of those aged 25-44 years. The proportion of recent migrants in the 45-64 years cohort is 4.9 percent and in the oldest age group their proportion is 2.4 percent.

The impact of recent migrants on each age group is shown in Table 7.1. It can be derived from this table that the 15-64 years age group, the group most likely to make the biggest contribution to the welfare of the region, comprised 8.9 percent of all persons in the cohort. Further, the impact of recent migrants on this cohort has been 9.8 percent. Table 7.2 shows recent arrivals as a proportion of the total population in Perth, and its details can be shown graphically in Figure 7.9.

**Figure 7.9: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Perth Statistical Division, 2006**



### 7.5.1 Recent migrants and labour force status

The proportion of recent migrants who are employed either full time or part time in Perth is, at 93.0 percent, only exceeded by the level in Darwin. These high levels of workforce participation indicate that recent migrants seek residence in Perth, and Darwin, with the principal intention of seeking employment. This is also true for Brisbane, where the proportion of recent migrants who are employed full time or part time is 91.6 percent. Within the remainder of the population in Perth the level of employment is 96.5 percent, while the unemployment level is 3.5 percent. The unemployment level for recent migrants is seven percent. These proportions for recent migrants have been generated by a labour force of 58,426, just marginally smaller than the 60,000 recent migrants in the labour force in Brisbane.

Within the total labour force, recent migrants represented 8.8 percent, and among the working population they were 8.5 percent. Although the level of unemployment within the recent migrant population was 7.0 percent, their representation within the total unemployed population was 16.0 percent. The impact of recent migrants on each of these workforce components is shown in Table 7.3. Some essential dimensions of this impact is that they have caused the labour force to increase by 9.7 percent above what it would otherwise have been in the absence of recent migration, and for the working population to increase by 9.3 percent. Impacts greater than these has only occurred in Sydney. Their impact on the unemployed population in Perth has been 19.0 percent, compared with higher impacts of 24.5 and 21.4 percent in Sydney and Melbourne respectively.

In 2006 in Perth there were nearly 31,000 recent migrants who were not in the workforce, virtually the same number as were in Brisbane at the same time. This group represented 34.6 percent of all recent migrants, again almost the same proportion as occurred in Brisbane. Of all persons in Perth who were not in the labour force in 2006, recent migrants represented 8.9 percent of the group, and had been responsible for increasing the size of the

NILF group by 9.8 percent. How recent migrants compare with the total population across all the labour force categories is shown in Table 7.4. Working recent migrants comprise 8.2 percent of the total labour force while unemployed recent migrants comprise 0.6 percent of the total labour force. Recent migrants not in the labour force represent 9.2 percent of all persons not in the labour force.

The numbers of recent migrants in the labour force can be examined from a number of additional perspectives to illustrate other aspects of their contribution to the city.

### **7.5.2 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation**

Employed persons can be grouped into a number of key industries, and this analysis uses a fourfold classification of primary, mining, secondary and tertiary industries. How recent migrants in Perth are represented in each of these is shown in Table 7.5. In Perth, the largest numerical grouping is in tertiary industries, with 42,542, while a further 10,920 work in secondary industries. The 2,241 working in mining industries is relatively small compared with the previous two industries, but it is more than five times the number of recent migrants employed in mining industries who were living in Brisbane in 2006. Therefore, the mining industry in Western Australia has a critical significance to recent migrants. Within the recent migrants group, those working in mining industries represent 4.0 percent. In Brisbane, the proportion was 0.9 percent, in Adelaide it was 0.8 percent and in Darwin it was 1.1 percent. Each of these cities has mining activity within their hinterlands, but the numbers of recent migrants working in them is negligible compared with the number in Perth. A further indication of the significance of mining industry employment for recent migrants in Perth is that within the remainder of the population, the proportion working in mining industries is 3.2 percent, albeit based on much larger actual numbers.

Within each of the industry groups, recent migrants have the greatest proportion (10.4 percent) in mining industries, compared with 8.6 percent in secondary industries and 8.3 percent in tertiary industries. In terms of their impact on each of these industry groups, the greatest has been in mining industries. Here, the numbers employed are 11.6 percent higher than would otherwise have been the case in the absence of recent migration. For secondary industries the impact has been 9.4 percent and for tertiary industries 9.1 percent.

Table 7.6 shows how recent migrants in each of the industry groups compare with the total population. Here, recent migrants have the largest impact in tertiary industries, where they represent 6.4 percent of the total, compared with 1.6 in secondary industries and 0.3 percent in mining industries.

### **7.5.3 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure**

In 2006 in Perth, the largest occupational grouping of recent migrants was in professional and managerial occupations. It accounted for 20,300 recent migrants, compared with 11,300 in clerical and sales occupations and 10,500 employed as operators, drivers and labourers. Slightly fewer than these numbers, 9,200, were employed in technical and trades occupations. Therefore, there is a heavy bias among recent migrants to occupations with high skills and requisite education requirements. Further there is a relative balance between three of the remaining four occupational categories. Relatively, 35.5 percent of all recent migrants in Perth are employed as professionals or managers, 19.8 percent have clerical or sales jobs, while a further 18.4 percent are employed as operators, drivers or labourers.

Within each occupational grouping, recent migrants represent more than nine percent of the total population in each of professionals and managers, Community and personal services and operators, drivers and labourers. Their impacts on each of these occupations has been more than 10 percent – that is, recent migrants have caused numbers in these

occupations to be more than 10 percent higher than would have been the situation without recent migration.

Within the total population, and as shown in Table 7.8, recent migrants working in professional and managerial occupations represent three percent of the total, a level which is virtually twice that prevailing in the clerical and sales, technical and trades and operators, drivers and labourers occupations.

#### **7.5.4 Income levels of recent migrants**

Given the link between occupation and income, it might be expected that the high levels of recent migrants employed in mining industries, and professional occupations, may work to skew the income profile of recent migrants towards the higher end of the income scale. The data on recent migrant income levels are presented in Table 7.9. From it, the number with low income (nil or negative income, plus income between \$1 and \$399) was 43,413. The number with medium income between \$400 and \$999 per week was 27,425, while the number on high incomes of \$1,000 or more per week was 19,600. In terms of relativities within the recent migrant group, these numbers translate into 48 percent of recent migrants living in Perth having low incomes, 30.3 percent having medium income and 21.7 percent having high incomes. In terms of the opening question, the proportion of recent migrants with high incomes was only exceeded among the capital cities by Canberra (23.4 percent), and was nearly matched by Darwin (21.3). Within the remainder of the population, the proportion of persons with high weekly income was 23.3 percent, representing a 1.6 percent differential.

Within the low income group, recent migrants represented 10.2 percent, compared with 7.7 percent in the medium income group, and 8.3 percent in the high income category. In terms of recent migrant impact on each weekly income category, the effect on low income was 11.4 percent, for medium income it was 8.3 percent, and on high income levels it was 9.1 percent.

The effect of recent migrants on the income structure of Perth can be seen in Table 7.10. For low incomes, they contribute 4.3 percent, while for medium and high incomes the contribution is 2.7 and 1.9 percent respectively.

#### **7.5.5 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels**

The level of educational attainment among recent migrants impacts on the host community in a number of ways. Firstly, migrants do bring significant educational levels and associated skills with them. Secondly, many migrants add to their skills after arrival in Australia, and thirdly, in 2006 there were, in each of the Australian capital cities, very large numbers of recent migrants who were “still studying”. This therefore represents a huge impact in terms of intellectual capital that is put at the disposal of Australian capital cities.

In 2006, there were 26,400 recent migrants resident in Perth who held a bachelor degree or higher, along with an additional 22,000 with a certificate or diploma as their highest qualification. At the same time, some 45,600 recent migrants reported that they were still studying. These numbers in each category are among the highest in the capital cities of Australia, comparable with the numbers in Brisbane, but significantly less than those prevailing in Sydney and Melbourne. Within the bachelor degree and higher group, recent migrants represented 14.1 percent of the total population. This proportion was in fact higher than the 11.6 percent prevailing in Brisbane, on par with the 14.6 percent in Melbourne and less than the 18.8 percent in Sydney. Therefore, recent migrants impact on the highly qualified component of Perth’s population is significant. In the case of the population with a certificate or diploma qualification, recent migrants represented 8.7 percent of the total in

2006. In contrast to the situation for persons with a bachelor degree or higher, this proportion was the highest recorded among the capital cities. It points to the attractive role of the mining industry in Western Australia and the call this industry has on persons with the technical skills associated with these kinds of qualifications. In Perth, the proportion of recent migrants in the total population who were still studying was 14.0 percent. Again, this level was the highest reported by any of the capital cities.

In terms of the total numbers within each of the categories, recent migrants have caused the numbers of persons with a bachelor degree or higher to rise by 16.5 percent above the level that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration. For the population with a certificate or diploma as its highest level of educational attainment, the impact of recent migration was 9.6 percent, while for the still studying group, the impact was 16.3 percent. These are among the highest impacts registered in the capital cities. Across the entire population, Table 7.12 shows the contribution that recent migrants make to each of the categories of educational attainment.

### **7.5.6 Recent migrants and housing tenure**

The skill levels of any population, along with its income profile, are likely to have implications for housing tenure within that group. Table 7.13 shows how recent migrants are distributed among the various tenure categories in Perth in 2006. The number of recent migrants living in rented accommodation was 46,400 and was the lowest in the four major recent migrant capitals, some 12,000 less than the number in Brisbane, a city with about 2,000 more recent migrants. The number of recent migrants who were purchasing their own home was, at 48,500, 7,000 greater than the number in Brisbane. And, there were 2,000 more recent migrants in Perth who owned their own home than there were in Brisbane. Therefore, within the recent migrant population in Perth, the proportion who were either buying or owned their own home was 57.4 percent. This was the highest level recorded in any of the state capitals, and was ten percent higher than the level prevailing in Brisbane. Conversely, the 41.6 percent of recent migrants who lived in rented accommodation was the lowest level occurring in any of the capital cities – again, ten percent lower than the level in Brisbane. Therefore, it is clear that recent migrants have had an impact on housing that has not occurred in any of the other capital cities.

Within the fully owned housing sector in Perth, recent migrants represent 4.3 percent, compared with 7.9 percent of those who are purchasing their home. When these two groups are merged into an owner/buying class, recent migrants represent 6.6 percent of the group. In the rented tenure, recent migrants represent 15.4 percent of all persons living in rented accommodation. In terms of the impact recent migrants have made on each of these tenures, for fully owned housing the impact has been 4.5 percent and for the group which is buying their current dwelling the impact has been 8.6 percent. In terms of the merged owner/buying group, the level of impact is seven percent. These impacts are the highest recorded in any of the capital cities. For rental accommodation, the impact of recent migrants on the size of the group has been 18.2 percent. These levels of impact indicate the extent to which recent migrants have increased the numbers in each tenure group beyond those levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration. Finally, Table 7.14 shows how recent migrants' presence in each of the tenures is distributed among the total population. The proportions of recent migrants in fully owned accommodation, and that being purchased, are the largest reported by any of the capital cities, while the proportion in rented accommodation is similar to that prevailing in Brisbane and smaller than the levels that occurred in Sydney and Melbourne.

Linked to tenure is the size of dwelling that recent migrants occupy, and this situation is presented for Perth in Table 7.15. In 2006 there were 87,000 recent migrants living in dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms. This was the biggest category, substantially larger than the 14,500 who lived in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings. There were 10,400 recent migrants living in large houses with 5 or more bedrooms. These data mean that 77.5 percent of recent migrants in Perth lived in 3-4 bedroom accommodation, the highest proportion among the Australian capitals. The proportion living in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings was 12.9 percent of all recent migrants, making it the lowest proportion recorded by the capital cities. The 9.3 percent living in larger 5 bedrooms or more accommodation ranked Perth third behind Brisbane (10.4 percent) and Hobart (10.7).

Within the small 1-2 bedroom category, recent migrants comprised 10.6 percent of the total population, compared with 8.3 percent in dwellings of 3-4 bedrooms and nine percent in the larger 5 bedrooms or more dwellings. The impact of recent migrants on these numbers was 11.9, 9.1 and 9.8 percent for the respective 1-2 bedrooms, 3-4 bedrooms and 5 or more bedrooms categories. Finally, in terms of the distribution of the total population among the various tenure categories, Table 7.16 shows how recent migrants have contributed. In 2006 they contributed 6.7 percent to 3-4 bedroom dwellings, compared with 1.1 percent to the smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and 0.8 percent to the largest dwelling size category.

## **7.6 ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION**

Adelaide is the fifth ranked capital city in terms of its number of recent migrants. In 2006, there it had 51,434 recent migrants, just 43.6 percent of the number in the fourth ranked Perth. Therefore, Adelaide is in the second league in terms of recent migrants, despite having three times more recent migrants than Canberra and ten times more than the number present in both Hobart and Canberra.

Recent migrants comprised five percent of Adelaide's total population in 2006, and were responsible for increasing its population by 5.2 percent above the level that would have been without recent migration. Only Hobart and Darwin had lower proportions of recent migrants in their total population, and had lower impacts from recent migration.

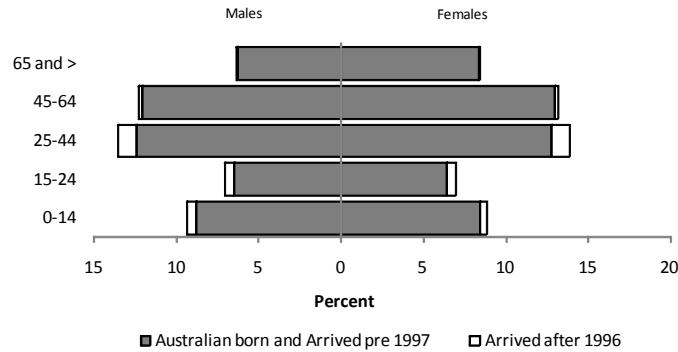
### **7.6.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure**

The age structure of recent migrants and the remainder of the population in Adelaide in 2006 is shown in Table 7.1. As is the case with all the capital cities, and because international migration is highly age selective, the largest numbers of recent migrants is in the 25-44 years cohort. In Adelaide the number in this cohort was 22,448, compared with 12,600 in the 15-24 years cohort and 9,960 in the 0-14 years group. Relatively speaking, 43.6 percent of recent migrants in Adelaide were aged 25-44 years, with 19.4 percent in the 0-14 years cohort and 24.6 percent aged 15-24 years. The baby boomer group represented 10.2 percent of all recent migrants and the eldest cohort contained 2.2 percent of all recent migrants.

Within each cohort, recent migrants were 8.0 and 8.7 percent respectively in the 25-44 years and 15-24 years cohorts, and 5.3 percent in the 0-14 years cohort. In the working aged group, viz., 15-64 years, recent migrants represented 5.8 percent of all persons in these ages. The impact that recent migrants have had on the age structure is 9.5 percent and 8.6 percent for the 15-24 years and 25-44 years cohorts, and 5.6 percent for the youngest 0-14 years cohort. Much smaller impacts have occurred in the two older cohorts.

When recent migrants are compared with the remainder of the population, their contributions to each age cohort can be seen in Table 7.2, and graphically in Figure 7.10.

**Figure 7.10: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Adelaide Statistical Division, 2006**



### 7.6.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

In 2006 there were 22,868 recent migrants in the South Australian labour force. Within this group 19,800, or 86.6 percent, were employed, leaving 13.4 percent unemployed. Only Hobart had a higher proportion of unemployed recent migrants. Even in the remainder of the population, the unemployment level in Adelaide was 5.1 percent. Hence, at the time an acute situation existed for recent migrants trying to find employment.

The proportion of recent migrants in the total labour force in Adelaide was 4.7 percent, and the proportion which was working (full time and part time) was 4.3 percent. Specifically, the proportion of recent migrants in each of the labour force categories was four percent of all the city's full time workers, 4.8 percent of all part time workers and 11.3 percent of all unemployed. The impact of recent migrants on growth in each category was 4.2, 5.1 and 12.7 percent respectively.

The number of recent migrants resident in Adelaide who were not in the labour force numbered 16,773, about half the number resident in each of Brisbane and Perth, but more than twice the combined number of recent migrants not in the labour force who lived in Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. As a proportion of all recent migrants, those not in the labour force represented 42.3 percent, a level exceeded only in Hobart and nearly five percent higher than the next lowest proportion of 37.7 percent recorded in Melbourne. In Adelaide's total not in the labour force population, 5.4 percent were recent migrants, and recent migrants had been responsible for increasing the numbers of this group by 5.7 percent beyond the levels that would have prevailed without recent migration.

Beyond the labour force a number of aspects of employment, including industry of occupation and occupation, can be analysed for recent migrants, and these are examined in the following sections, before proceeding to a discussion on education, income and housing attributes of recent migrants in the Adelaide context.

### 7.6.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

Although the number of recent migrants employed in Adelaide is nearly one third the number in Brisbane, the proportion of recent migrants employed in each of the four industry categories almost perfectly reflects that for Brisbane. Hence, 77.0 percent of Adelaide's recent migrants are employed in tertiary industries, compared with 21 percent in secondary

industries and two percent between the mining and primary industries. Dealing with each industry category separately, the highest recent migration presence is in mining industries, although associated with low actual numbers. There is in South Australia a developing mining sector, and this is likely to have increasing significance for recent migrants, especially in terms of their internal migration process and employment prospects utilising skills they may possess. Similarly with employment in primary industries, although the numbers involved are relatively low, the proportion of recent migrants in the total number of persons employed in this industry classification is quite high at 5.8 percent. In the other industries – secondary and tertiary – the proportion of recent migrants in the total numbers in these groups is 4.5 and 4.1 percent respectively. In terms of impact on total numbers, recent migrants have had the biggest relative impact in mining industries (6.7 percent) and primary industries (6.1 percent), compared with 4.7 and 4.3 percent in the remaining secondary and tertiary industries. Within the total population, recent migrants' contribution to each of the industry groups is shown in Table 7.6. In this context, their presence in primary and mining industries is close to negligible, while that in secondary industries is less than one percent, with their largest contribution being 3.2 percent in tertiary industries.

#### **7.6.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure**

In Adelaide the professional and managerial occupation group was the largest for recent migrants, numbering 7,269, while the next largest occupation was at the other end of the scale, with 4,474 holding occupations in the operators, drivers and labourers grouping. Numbers of recent migrants in clerical and sales and technical and trades occupations were each a little over 3,000. Professional and Manager occupations were held by 35.0 percent of recent migrants in Adelaide, while the proportion holding operators, drivers and labourers occupation was 21.6 percent. The proportions of all recent migrants with occupations in the clerical and sales and technical and trades occupations were 15.9 and 15.2 percent respectively.

The proportion of recent migrants in the total population within each of the occupation groupings was greatest for operators, drivers and labourers and community and personal services. In each case recent migrants were 5.4 percent of the total. Their proportion in the total population employed as professionals and managers and technicians and tradespersons was 4.6 and 4.5 percent respectively. In terms of the impact of recent migrations on numbers in each of the occupational groupings, the greatest impact was 5.7 percent for both operators, drivers and labourers and community and personal services, while the impact for professional and managerial occupations was 4.8 percent and 4.7 percent for the technical and trades occupations grouping. Table 7.8 shows how the presence of recent migrants in each of the occupational categories compares with the total population. The highest contribution is 1.5 percent, made by recent migrants employed in the professional and managerial occupations, and 0.9 percent for recent migrants employed as operators, drivers and labourers.

#### **7.6.5 Income profile of recent migrants**

In Adelaide in 2006, as Table 7.9 shows, the largest numerical income group was low income, containing some 23,300 recent migrants. These are persons with weekly income ranging from negative up to \$399 per week. This group represented 58.7 percent of all recent migrants reporting an income at the census. Apart from Hobart, this was the highest proportion of recent migrants in receipt of low weekly income among the capital cities. The number in with medium weekly incomes was, at 11,200, about half the number on low incomes, while the size of the group who reported high incomes of \$1,000 or more per week



was half the size of the medium income group. Their respective proportions were 28.2 and 13.2 percent respectively.

In terms of the total population in receipt of low income in Adelaide in 2006, recent migrants represented 6.2 percent of the total. Only Hobart had a lower proportion, and it suggests that recent migrants with low incomes are considerably “outnumbered” by the remainder of the population in this income grouping. The proportion of recent migrants in the total population with medium incomes – that is, weekly income between \$400 and \$999 – was 3.7 percent, the same proportion for recent migrants in the high income group. It would seem that these proportions result from the fact that recent migrants are, in Adelaide, a small proportion of the total population. Indeed, recent migrants answering this census question were just 5.1 percent of the rest of the population in Adelaide, compared with 11.8 percent in Sydney.

Within the total population, Table 7.10 shows the recent migrants contribution to each of the income categories. In Adelaide, it is clear that recent migrants have contributed most to the low end of the income scale, contributing 1.2 percent to the nil or negative income category, 1.6 percent to the group with income ranging from \$1 to 399, and 1.4 percent to the medium income category of \$400-\$999 per week.

#### **7.6.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels**

In Adelaide Table 7.11 shows that in 2006 there were 13,110 recent migrants whose highest level of educational attainment was bachelor degree or higher, with a further 7,700 having a certificate or diploma qualification. There were 24,243 recent migrants who reported that they were still studying. In terms of their representation in the total population in each of these education categories, 9.9 percent of all persons with a bachelor degree or higher were recent migrants. This level was less than the level prevailing in each of the “big four” recent migrant capitals, but larger than the levels in any of the other capitals. The same situation existed for recent migrants in the certificate and diploma education category. Here recent migrants in Adelaide represented 4.2 percent of all persons with a certificate or diploma as their highest level of educational attainment. In the still studying category, recent migrants represented 9.7 percent of all persons in Adelaide in this category.

#### **7.6.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure**

In Adelaide in 2006 there were 26,800 recent migrants living in rented accommodation, representing 56 percent of all recent migrants. This level of renting was on a par with levels prevailing in Melbourne, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. Recent migrants who were in the process of buying their own home represented 32.7 percent of the group. Only Sydney and Hobart had lower levels of recent migrants buying their housing. There were 4,856 who owned their house outright, representing 10.1 percent of the group. This proportion was higher than the proportions of recent migrants who owned their own home in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra and Darwin, and probably reflects an easier housing affordability situation in Adelaide than occurs in a number of the other capital cities.

As a proportion of all persons living in rented accommodation, recent migrants comprise 11.1 percent. This is lower than the levels prevailing in each of the “big four” recent migrants capitals, and is higher than the levels in the other capitals. However, the proportion of those who are either owners or are buying is 2.7 percent, and only Hobart has a lower level.

As for size of dwelling, the greatest numbers of recent migrants live in 3-4 bedroom housing. There were 32,529 recent migrants living in this sized dwelling in 2006, or 67.4 percent of all recent migrants. Higher proportions occurred only in Brisbane, Perth and

Canberra. There were 13,114 recent migrants residing in small 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and these represented 27.2 percent of the recent migrant group.

In terms of the total population in each dwelling size, recent migrants comprised 7.7 percent of all persons in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, 4.1 percent in 3-4 bedroom housing and 5.2 percent of those living in large five or more bed roomed housing. The relativities of these percentages with the other capitals, as well as the impact of recent migration on numbers living in these types of housing is shown in Table 7.15. Within the total population, the contribution that recent migrants have made to each of the dwelling size categories is shown in Table 7.16. Recent migrants living in 1-2 bedroom dwellings represent 1.3 percent of the total population, compared with 3.2 percent in 3-4 bedroom housing. The proportion residing in the largest dwelling size is 0.2 percent.

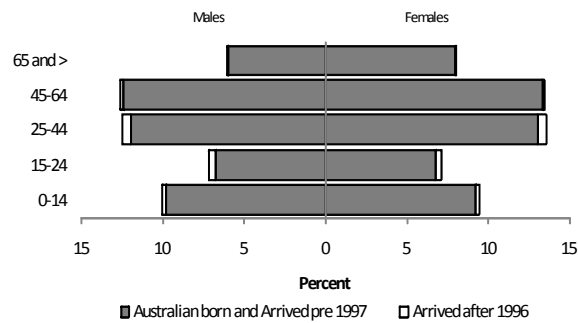
## **7.7 HOBART, CANBERRA AND DARWIN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS**

In 2006, there were 16,000 recent migrants living in Canberra, 5,000 in Hobart and 4,500 in Darwin. Between them, these three capitals contained 2.7 percent of Australia's recent migrants. Therefore, rather than deal with each of them separately, these three capital cities will be treated together.

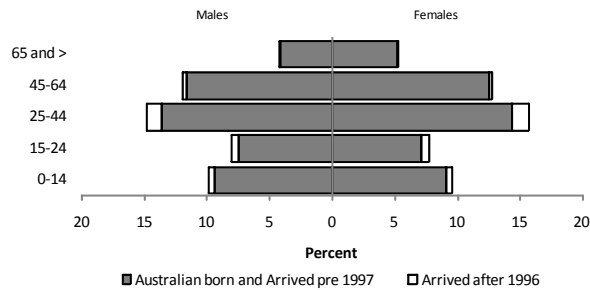
The age structure details for the three capitals are shown in Table 7.1. As is the case in the other capital cities, the largest group of recent migrants is aged 25-44 years. In Hobart and Canberra, the next largest groups are the younger 15-24 years and 0-14 years cohorts. In Darwin, the 0-14 years cohort is larger, by 210 persons, than the 15-24 years age group. In each of the capitals, there are more recent migrants in the baby boomer group than in the 65 years and older cohort. Therefore, in terms of profile, these capitals are, for all intents and purposes, the same as occurs in the other capital cities.

In terms of recent migrants' share of the total population in each of the cohorts, Canberra has the largest share in the younger cohorts – that is persons aged 44 years and less, while Darwin has a larger share of recent migrants in its younger cohorts than Hobart. Relative to Hobart, Darwin and Canberra are both “younger” cities, with a much smaller representation of “older” persons in their profiles than occurs in Hobart. Within the total population, the contribution of recent migrants to each of the cohorts is shown in Table 7.2, and graphically in Figure 7.11, Figure 7.12 and Figure 7.13.

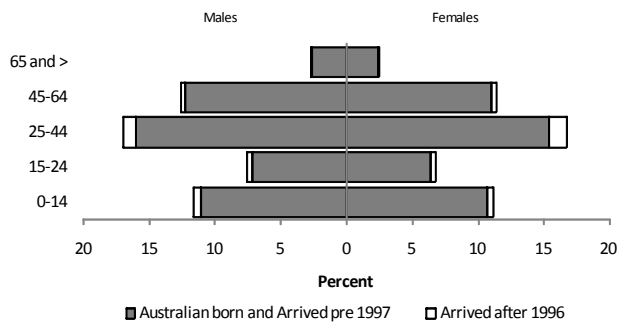
**Figure 7.11: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Hobart Statistical Division, 2006**



**Figure 7.12: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Canberra Statistical Division, 2006**



**Figure 7.13: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Darwin Statistical Division, 2006**



### 7.7.1 Recent migrants and labour force status

Of the three capitals, the largest recent migrant labour force resided in Canberra. Its 8,293 recent migrants in the labour force was more than four times the 2,042 in Hobart and nearly four times larger than the 2,438 in Darwin. However, the proportion of the recent migrant labour force that was employed, either full time or part time, was 94.1 percent in Darwin and 91.4 percent in Canberra, but only 84.7 percent in Hobart.

Within in each labour force category, Table 7.3 shows the proportion that recent migrant represent in the total population. For the working (full time and part time)

population, recent migrants represent 4.7 percent of the total working population in both Canberra and Darwin, and 2.1 percent in Hobart. On the other hand, among all unemployed people, recent migrants represent 12.0 percent in Canberra, 7.6 percent in Darwin and 5.8 percent in Hobart.

Table 7.4 shows how recent migrants in each of the labour force categories relate to the total population. Recent migrants working full time are around three percent of the total population in both Canberra and Darwin, and those working part time are about 1.5 percent in each of these capitals. These levels are much higher than those prevailing in Hobart. In terms of recent migrants' unemployed numbers, these generate the same proportions in the total population for each of the three capitals – about 0.4 percent.

### **7.7.2 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation**

The distribution of recent migrants into the four industry of occupation classifications is shown in Table 7.5. There are a number of points to be made from this table:

- Between them, these capitals have just over 100 recent migrants working in primary industries. Hobart has the most, Canberra the least
- Only 28 recent migrants work in mining industries. Darwin has the most, Hobart has none.
- There are less than 1,000 recent migrants in total employed in secondary industries. More than half of these are employed in Canberra
- The largest numbers of recent migrants are employed in tertiary industries. In Canberra, 93.9 percent of its recent migrants are employed in this industry grouping, compared with 87.1 percent in Darwin and 86.5 percent in Hobart.

Within each industry grouping, the proportion that recent migrants make up in the total is shown in Table 7.5. The greatest variation between the three capitals is in the primary industries category. In Darwin, recent migrants comprise 6.3 percent of all persons employed in the classification, compared with 4.0 percent in Hobart and 3.3 percent in Canberra. With the other groupings, the pattern is more consistent, with similar levels occurring for Canberra and Darwin, and relatively lower levels for Hobart. The table also shows how recent migrants have impacted on numbers within each of these industry groupings. For most industry groupings, recent migrants have had a similar impact in Canberra and Darwin, and generally a lower impact in Hobart.

When recent migrants' presence in each of these industry groups is compared with the total population's representation, as presented in Table 7.6, the very low contribution to primary and mining industries in each capital city is clear, and contrasts with quite high levels in the tertiary industries of each capital. In Canberra and Darwin, the proportion of recent migrants in tertiary industries is 4.3 and 4.0 percent respectively, compared with 1.8 percent for Hobart.

### **7.7.3 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure**

In 2006, the largest occupation group for recent migrants in each of the three capitals was for professionals and managers. In Canberra, this group represented 48.4 percent of all recent migrants, while in Hobart the proportion was 46.3 percent. In Darwin, although the largest group numerically, its proportion of the total recent migrant population was 33.1 percent. The second largest numerical group was for clerical and sales occupations. Canberra and Darwin each had nearly 20 percent of recent migrants working in these occupations, while in Hobart the proportion was 17.2 percent. Recent migrants employed as

operators, drivers and labourers was the third largest group for Canberra and Darwin, and the fourth largest group in Hobart. The proportions of all recent migrants in these occupations were 17.7, 12.3 and 12.1 percent in Darwin, Canberra and Hobart respectively.

When the representation of recent migrants in the total population in each occupation is considered, Canberra and Darwin each generate similar proportions, while the levels in Hobart are generally lower. So, for professional and managerial occupations, recent migrants in Canberra and Darwin represent around five percent of all persons in these occupations, compared with 2.9 percent for Hobart. For clerical and sales occupations, in Canberra and Darwin recent migrants comprise around 3.5 percent of all persons employed in these occupations, compared with 1.4 percent in Hobart. And in the operators, drivers and labourer occupations, the proportion in Canberra is 7.4 percent, a little higher than the 5.8 percent in Darwin, but each is much higher than the 2.1 percent in Hobart. Much the same situation occurs when the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each occupation category is considered (see Table 7.7).

When the numbers of recent migrants in particular occupations is compared with the total population, the influence of Canberra stands out from the other two capitals. As Table 7.8 shows, recent migrants employed as professionals represent 2.3 percent of the total population in Canberra, compared with 1.5 percent in Darwin and 1.0 percent in Hobart. With the other occupations, Darwin and Canberra are generally similar, and have higher representations than those prevailing in Hobart. The exception is for technical and trades occupations, where Darwin's 0.7 percent is higher than the 0.4 percent reported for Canberra, and much higher than the 0.2 percent prevailing in Hobart. The influence of economic development associated with Australia's expanding mining industry is clearly influencing this difference between Darwin and Canberra.

#### **7.7.4 Income levels of recent migrants**

The actual numbers of recent migrants within the various weekly income categories is presented in Table 7.9. The proportion of recent migrants in each of these provides some interesting findings. For example, in Darwin the proportion of recent migrants on low income is 39 percent, compared with 48.7 percent in Canberra and 60.4 percent in Hobart. In this respect, Darwin is clearly a "working" capital for recent migrants. For those on medium incomes, between \$400 and \$999 per week, the proportions in Darwin and Canberra are similar – 15.9 and 15.7 percent respectively – while the proportion for Hobart is lower at 10.2 percent. In contrast, for recent migrants in receipt of high weekly incomes greater than \$1,000, the proportion in Canberra is 23.4 percent, compared with 21.3 percent in Darwin and 15.3 percent in Hobart. Here, Canberra is the high income capital for recent migrants. Indeed, the proportion of recent migrants with high income in Canberra is the highest prevailing in any of the Australian capital cities, ahead of the 21.7 percent recorded for Perth and the 21.3 percent mentioned above for Darwin.

#### **7.7.5 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels**

The numbers of recent migrants in the various classifications relating to educational attainment are shown in Table 7.11. Given that Canberra has nearly four times the number of recent migrants present in each of Darwin and Hobart it is not surprising that it has the largest absolute numbers in each category. However, as is shown in the table, when each capital's number of recent migrants is compared with the total in each education level, some similar results emerge, showing Canberra and Darwin to be similar to each other, and different from Hobart. So, in both Darwin and Canberra, recent migrants make up a little over eight percent of all persons whose highest level of educational attainment is a bachelor degree or higher.

For those with a certificate or diploma qualification the proportions of recent migrants in the total are 3.6 and 3.9 percent. The proportion of recent migrants still studying is greater in Canberra than it is in Darwin. This same relationship is evident when the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each category is considered.

#### **7.7.6 Recent migrants and housing tenure**

Although the absolute numbers involved vary for each of the three capital cities, as shown in Table 7.13, the proportions of recent migrants in each tenure category in each city show interesting similarities. For example, the proportion of recent migrants who are buying, or own, their home is 42.8 percent in Canberra, 41.8 percent in Hobart and 41.4 percent in Darwin. If this group is dissected in to those who own outright, and those who are buying, some differences do appear between the three capitals. In the case of recent migrant who own their accommodation, the percentage is highest in Hobart (12.0 percent), compared with 9.3 percent in Canberra and 8.6 percent in Darwin. For those who are buying their home, the proportions are 33.1 percent in Canberra, 32.8 percent in Darwin and 29.9 percent in Hobart. The percentages for recent migrants living in rented accommodation are 56.5, 56.5 and 56.8 percent for Canberra, Hobart and Darwin respectively.

Within the own/buying tenure category, the proportion of recent migrants to the total numbers in the group was 3.2 percent in Darwin, 2.8 percent in Canberra and 1.3 percent in Hobart. However, in the rental tenure, recent migrants were 10.2 percent of all renters in Canberra, compared with 6.9 percent in Darwin and 5.6 percent in Hobart.

When recent migrants in each tenure group are compared with the total population, Table 7.14 shows that their contribution to fully owned housing is about 0.4 percent in each capital. However, outside of this tenure group, the relationship between the capitals is different, in that the percentages for Canberra and Darwin are essentially the same, and these are close to twice the levels prevailing in Hobart. So, for housing which is being purchased, recent migrants contribute about 1.6 percent in Canberra and Darwin, and about half that level in Hobart. For recent migrants in rental dwellings, the proportion is about 2.6 percent in each of Darwin and Canberra, but only half this level in Hobart.

Finally, the occupancy of dwellings of different size by recent migrants is considered in Table 7.15. In each of the capitals, the greatest numbers of recent migrants live in 3-4 bedroom dwellings. The highest proportions occur in Canberra, where 70.3 percent of all recent migrants live in dwellings of this size, compared with 61.3 percent in Darwin and 60.3 percent in Hobart. For the smallest dwellings, the percentages are 31.2, 28.4 and 22.7 in Darwin, Hobart and Canberra respectively. In the largest dwellings, Hobart has 10.7 percent of recent migrants living in housing with 5 or more bedrooms. This is the highest proportion among all the capital cities, surpassing the 10.4 percent level recorded in Brisbane. In Canberra, 6.5 percent of recent migrants live in large houses, compared with 4.3 percent in Darwin.

The number of recent migrants in each dwelling size category can be compared with the total population in each of these categories. The highest proportion of recent migrants in the smallest dwelling size occurred in Canberra, where recent migrants were 10.7 percent of all persons living in these dwellings. In Darwin, the proportion was 7.1 percent, but only 3.8 percent in Hobart. In the 3-4 bedroom dwelling size, the proportion of recent migrants in the total for this category was about four percent in each of Canberra and Darwin, but only half that level in Hobart. For the largest accommodation, dwellings with five or more bedrooms, recent migrants generated much the same proportions in each of the three capital cities, between 3.4 and 3.9 percent. Table 7.16 presents a third perspective on recent migrants and

the size of their dwelling. Here, their numbers in each size category are compared with the total population. This analysis shows that recent migrants in small housing represent 1.5 percent of the total population in Darwin, compared with 1.1 percent in Canberra and 0.7 percent in Hobart. For medium sized housing, the relativities are changed, so that in Canberra recent migrants are 3.4 percent of the total population, compared with 2.9 percent and 1.4 percent in Darwin and Hobart respectively. In the largest of the dwelling sizes, recent migrants represent about the same proportion of the total population in each of the three capital cities.

## 7.8 SUMMARY

In 2006 the number of recent migrants in Australia was 1.121 million. These migrants are distributed unevenly among the capital cities. The largest proportion is 39 percent in Sydney, compared with 27.7 percent in Melbourne and 12.7 and 12.5 percent in Brisbane and Perth respectively. These cities are the “big four” in terms of recent migrants in Australia. The recent migrant population is a diverse group in which large proportions of low skilled are balanced by a high skilled and well educated component. As well, significant proportions of recent migrants are furthering their education in Australia. Within these characteristics are many implications for Australia. Long term implications revolve around the fact that recent migrants seem determined to improve their education, and experience indicates that the next generation will take even greater advantages of the educational opportunities offered by the host country.

In terms of accommodation, there is a high demand for rental accommodation by recent migrants. This is especially the case in Sydney, and has many implications for housing provision in that city. The proportion of recent migrants renting housing is greater in every capital city than the proportion of the remainder of the population in rental tenure. Within the capital cities, only Perth has less than 50 percent of its recent migrant population living in rented accommodation. In terms of housing, Perth is the standout capital city. Its record in terms of rental accommodation is matched by the level of recent migrants who are buying or own their housing. Perth is the only capital city where more than 48 percent of recent migrants own or are buying their own house.

There are, however, signs of typical involvement by recent migrants in the home ownership process, and a developing tendency to transition through the various tenure categories. This is particularly the situation in Brisbane and Perth where affordability is more possible for recent migrants than it is in some of the other high housing cost capitals. There is also evidence that recent migrants will embark on their own housing careers, moving progressively from smaller to larger sized housing. While there are presently differences between the proportions of recent migrants in various tenure and dwelling size categories, and the proportions of the remainder of the population in these categories, there is every expectation that the gap will be closed, especially as the remainder of the population includes migrants who arrived before 1997.

Recent migrants' housing market experiences produce a number of interesting issues. Many are related to demand, whether it be for rental accommodation in Sydney or owner occupancy in Perth. Demand adds to price pressure, unless there is a corresponding increase in supply, and impacts on affordability. On the other hand, recent migrant demand for housing represents a fillip for both the construction industry and real estate companies. It also means that the recent migrant carbon footprint enlarges. However, much of this is a corollary of any migration program which has as its basis the expansion of the local

population as one of a number of means of expanding the economy and ensuring continued growth.

In the next section, the effect of recent migration turns to a consideration of their impact on fertility and population increase.

## 7.9 THE EFFECTS OF RECENT MIGRANTS ON NATURAL INCREASE

### 7.9.1 Introduction

It is important to recognise that recent immigrants not only contribute to population growth in the regions where they settle but they also impact on natural increase in that region to the extent that they have Australia-born children and the extent to which they die. The former is significant because recent migrants are heavily concentrated in the childbearing ages. To gain some indication of the influence of this factor on capital city population growth, this section estimates the number of Australia-born children born to recent migrants in the capital city statistical divisions over the 1996-2006 period. In the post war period immigrants have made important contributions to Australia's natural increase, being responsible for around a quarter of all births in Australia (CBCS Demography Bulletins and ABS *Births Australia*, various issues). Further, this proportion has increased in the several years to 2008.

### 7.9.2 A Methodology for Estimating Recent Migrants' Impact on Births and Natural Increase

Recent migrant female numbers have been disaggregated into those who arrived during 1997-2001 and those who arrived between 2002 and 2006. Further, the child bearing age groups have been defined as women between the ages of 15 and 49 years, and their numbers in each cohort are shown in Table 7.18.

For the first group, the assumption is that at 2001 they had all resided in Australia for 2.5 years and that by 2006 they had all been in Australia for 7.5 years. In the case of the second group, those arriving between 2001 and 2006, the assumption made is that at 2006 they had each resided in Australia for 2.5 years. Using this assumption, the methodology applies age specific fertility rates for 2006 (ABS *Births Australia*, 3301.0, 2008, 24) to each age cohort to compute an estimate of the number of children produced by each cohort in each arrival group, initially for one year and then for their respective periods of residence in Australia. In Table 7.19 the results are presented for each of the capital cities for each of the arrival groups.

**Table 7.18: Capital cities, Recent Migrants by Age and Sex, 2006**

Statistical divisions	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
	Females, Arrived 1997-2001							Females, Arrived 2002-2006						
Sydney	5899	7989	10776	15030	12868	9469	6135	7191	16324	20498	15477	9384	5998	3498
Melbourne	3552	5733	7261	7976	7038	5310	3552	7228	15423	14011	10219	6767	4670	2882
Brisbane	2282	2135	2394	3106	3260	2843	2067	3079	5532	4929	4299	3504	2666	1583
Adelaide	692	761	887	1109	1131	980	608	1668	3103	2364	1946	1805	1223	630
Perth	2064	2084	2187	2894	3079	2816	2006	3228	4687	4101	4161	4017	3159	1911
Greater Hobart	55	84	79	119	112	70	51	170	371	223	180	142	102	73
Darwin	60	53	114	171	165	107	69	103	154	264	201	159	96	69
Canberra	193	330	379	522	514	361	219	438	850	898	662	431	287	182
Total - capital cities	14797	19169	24077	30927	28167	21956	14707	23105	46444	47288	37145	26209	18201	10828



**Table 7.19: Statistical Divisions: Number of Children Born to Recent Migrants to 2006**

Statistical divisions	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total	Statistical divisions	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years			years	years	years	years	years	years	years	
	Females, Arrived 1997-2001									Females, Arrived 2002-2006							
Sydney	677	3080	8163	13572	6119	802	28	32440	Sydney	275	2098	5176	4659	1487	169	5	13869
Melbourne	408	2210	5500	7202	3347	450	16	19133	Melbourne	276	1982	3538	3076	1073	132	4	10081
Brisbane	262	823	1813	2805	1550	241	9	7503	Brisbane	118	711	1245	1294	555	75	2	4000
Adelaide	79	293	672	1001	538	83	3	2670	Adelaide	64	399	597	586	286	35	1	1967
Perth	237	803	1657	2613	1464	239	9	7022	Perth	123	602	1036	1252	637	89	3	3743
Greater Hobart	6	32	60	107	53	6	0	265	Greater Hobart	7	48	56	54	23	3	0	190
Darwin	7	20	86	154	78	9	0	356	Darwin	4	20	67	61	25	3	0	179
Canberra	22	127	287	471	244	31	1	1184	Canberra	17	109	227	199	68	8	0	629
Total-capital cities	1698	7390	18238	27927	13393	1861	66	70573	Total-capital cities	884	5968	11940	11181	4154	514	16	34657

### 7.9.3 Estimates of Recent Migrants' Contribution to Natural Increase in Australian capital cities

The main point to make from Table 7.19 is that recent migrants have contributed some 105,000 to the capital city populations through births over the last decade. Table 7.20 shows the estimated number of births that have occurred to those immigrant women, and the total number of births during each period for each capital city. This indicates that the earlier group of arrivals contributed 4.3 percent of all births in Australian capital cities over the last decade (5.8 percent in Sydney) and the latest group 4.1 percent of births over the last five years. Hence migrants of the last ten years have accounted for 5.4 percent of Sydney's births and 4.2 percent of all births in Australian capital cities over the 1996-2006 period.

**Table 7.20: Estimated births to Recent Migrant Women Arriving Between 1996 and 2006, and Estimated Number of Births in Capital Cities, 1996-2006**

Source: Estimated from ABS Births and Census data

Region	Arrivals 2002-06			Arrivals 1997-2001		
	Total Births 2002-06	Estimated Births to Arrivals 2001-2006	Percent of All Births	Total Births 1997-2006	Estimated Births to Arrivals 1996-2001	Percent of All Births
Sydney	288,733	13,869	4.7	570,216	32,440	5.8
Melbourne	234,024	10,081	4.3	451,981	19,133	4.2
Brisbane	118,680	4,000	3.4	225,297	7,503	3.3
Adelaide	63,893	1,967	3.1	128,081	2,630	2.1
Perth	91,464	3,743	4.1	177,883	7,022	3.9
Hobart	13,000	190	1.5	25,192	265	1.1
Darwin	9,111	179	2	16,802	356	2.1
ACT	21,099	631	3	41,545	1,184	2.8
Total	840,004	34,660	4.1	1,636,997	70,533	4.3

In terms of the capital city statistical divisions, the greatest numbers for each arrival group have occurred in Sydney. For the 1997-2001 arrival group, children produced in Sydney represented 40.1 percent of the Australian total, compared to 34.7 percent of the national total for the 2002-2006 arrival group. The critical point here is that a substantial proportion of the natural increase in population attributed to recent arrivals is occurring in the Sydney statistical division. The ranking of the remaining capital city SDs is consistent, certainly among the top six, with Melbourne ranked next after Sydney, followed by Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Canberra. Of the estimated 71,000 children born to recent migrants who arrived between 1997 and 2001, 54 percent were born to recent migrants living in capital cities other than Sydney. The comparable figure for recent migrants who arrived in the 2002-2006 period is 60 percent. From Table 7.21 it is clear that regardless of the period of arrival, around 87 percent of children born to recent migrants have been born in capital cities. Further, these 105,000 children represent 9.4 percent of all recent migrants resident in capital cities in 2006. That is, by birth, recent migrants have increased their numbers by nearly ten percent. These children present significant implications for health and education, and for

housing suitable for expanding families. And, these estimated numbers will continue to increase as younger recent migrants move through the childbearing stage.

#### 7.9.4 Capital City and Rest of State Comparison

Table 7.21 presents capital city and rest of state/territory estimates of the number of children born to recent migrants. There are a number of points that emerge from this table:

- In New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the capital city share of natural increase generated by recent migrants is greater than 90 percent. This is true for both groups of recent migrants.
- Western Australia is similar to the three states above, except that the capital city's share of natural increase is just a little under 90 percent.
- In the case of Queensland, Brisbane accounts for just 60 percent of the natural increase attributed to recent migrants. That some 40 percent of this increase occurs outside of Brisbane is explained by the significance of the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs, and also of other SDs in which economic activity – be it mining or pastoral – is attracting recent migrants.
- In Tasmania, a similar situation exists to that in Queensland. However, the reason is more likely to be influenced by the small physical size of Tasmania, rather than the effect of any locational factors attracting recent migrants to the capital and other parts of the state.
- In the Northern Territory, the situation is similar to that prevailing in Queensland, except that the proportion of natural increase contributed by recent migrants outside of Darwin is around 30 percent.

**Table 7.21: Capital Cities and Rest of State/Territory: Number of Children Born to Recent Migrants to 2006**

State	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total	Percent	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total	Percent	
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years			years	years	years	years	years	years	years			years
	Females, Arrived 1997-2001									Females, Arrived 2002-2006									
Sydney	677	3080	8163	13572	6119	802	28	32440	93.0	275	2098	5176	4659	1487	169	5	13869	91.7	
NSW Rest of State	65	166	520	1051	541	86	3	2433	7.0	29	195	393	420	192	24	1	1253	8.3	
New South Wales	742	3246	8683	14623	6660	888	31	34873	100.0	304	2293	5569	5078	1679	193	6	15122	100.0	
Melbourne	408	2210	5500	7202	3347	450	16	19133	93.7	276	1982	3538	3076	1073	132	4	10081	94.0	
Victoria Rest of State	36	86	290	543	286	40	2	1282	6.3	22	80	197	235	98	15	0	648	6.0	
Victoria	443	2296	5790	7745	3632	490	18	20415	100.0	298	2061	3735	3311	1171	147	5	10729	100.0	
Brisbane	262	823	1813	2805	1550	241	9	7503	59.3	118	711	1245	1294	555	75	2	4000	60.9	
Qld Rest of State	155	363	1179	2143	1134	178	7	5160	40.7	67	362	792	878	406	62	2	2570	39.1	
Queensland	417	1186	2993	4948	2684	419	16	12664	100.0	185	1072	2036	2172	962	138	5	6570	100.0	
Adelaide	79	293	672	1001	538	83	3	2670	90.2	64	399	597	586	286	35	1	1967	92.2	
SA Rest of State	8	14	55	134	68	11	0	291	9.8	4	13	46	67	32	5	0	166	7.8	
South Australia	87	308	727	1135	606	94	3	2961	100.0	68	412	643	652	318	39	1	2133	100.0	
Perth	237	803	1657	2613	1464	239	9	7022	89.1	123	602	1036	1252	637	89	3	3743	88.3	
WA Rest of State	24	52	187	358	211	28	1	861	10.9	11	40	135	201	94	15	1	496	11.7	
Western Australia	260	856	1844	2972	1675	266	10	7883	100.0	134	642	1171	1454	731	104	3	4239	100.0	
Greater Hobart	6	32	60	107	53	6	0	265	56.8	7	48	56	54	23	3	0	190	58.9	
Tasmania Rest of State	7	9	42	84	50	8	0	202	43.2	4	22	34	47	23	3	0	133	41.1	
Tasmania	14	42	102	191	103	14	1	467	100.0	11	70	90	101	45	6	0	323	100.0	
Darwin	7	20	86	154	78	9	0	356	72.6	4	20	67	61	25	3	0	179	68.1	
NT Rest of Territory	2	5	36	59	29	4	0	135	27.4	1	6	26	35	14	2	0	84	31.9	
Northern Territory	9	26	122	213	107	14	0	491	100.0	5	26	93	95	39	5	0	263	100.0	
Canberra	22	127	287	471	244	31	1	1184	100.0	17	109	227	199	68	8	0	629	99.7	
ACT Rest of Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.3	
ACT	22	127	287	471	244	31	1	1184	100.0	17	110	228	199	68	8	0	630	100.0	
Capital cities	1698	7390	18238	27927	13393	1861	66	70573	87.2	884	5968	11940	11181	4154	514	16	34657	86.6	
Beyond capital cities	297	697	2310	4371	2319	356	14	10364	12.8	138	718	1625	1882	858	126	4	5352	13.4	
Total-Australia	1995	8087	20549	32299	15712	2217	80	80938	100.0	1022	6686	13566	13063	5012	640	21	40009	100.0	

### **7.9.5 The Role of Natural Increase**

Natural increase is an important element of growth in non-metropolitan areas as well as major cities. In the 2001-2006 period, natural increase contributed 527,850 to the growth of capital cities – 70.3 percent of the total population growth. In non-metropolitan areas natural increase accounted for a net addition of 276,538 to the population or 60 percent of recent growth. In the 2001-2006 period 34.4 percent of the natural increase of 804,388 occurred outside the capitals.

Natural increase levels are a function of prevailing fertility and mortality rates in areas but also are strongly influenced by age structure differences. While there has been a convergence in levels of fertility and mortality between subareas in Australia, some differences between capital cities and non-metropolitan areas remain. There is a long standing pattern of fertility in non-metropolitan areas being higher than in the capitals (Hugo, 1986). The differences are especially marked in the largest states of Victoria and New South Wales.

Hence other things being equal higher fertility levels means that population growth would be faster outside the capitals. However, some of this is cancelled out by higher mortality differences outside the capitals. Nevertheless, without any net migration the higher fertility in non-metropolitan areas means that their population would grow faster than that in the cities. This is to a degree reflected in the different age structures of capital cities and non-metropolitan areas, especially the overrepresentation of young school age children in non-metropolitan areas due to the higher fertility.

### **7.9.6 Summary**

The impact of recent migrants on the births component of natural increase has been significant. Based on the methodology employed here, they have added 120,000 children to the population, with some 105,000 of these born to parents living in the capital cities. This contribution to fertility will continue for a number of years as younger recent migrants move through their child bearing stage of life. These numbers have implications for service providers in a number of areas, especially in health, education and housing. Their contribution to natural increase needs to be offset by the number of deaths in the recent migrant population between 1997 and 2006, but this exercise has not been undertaken.

Recent migrants have other social impacts including household formation through marriage, and marriage within the Australian born population. Although a consideration of this issue is important it is beyond the scope of this current investigation.