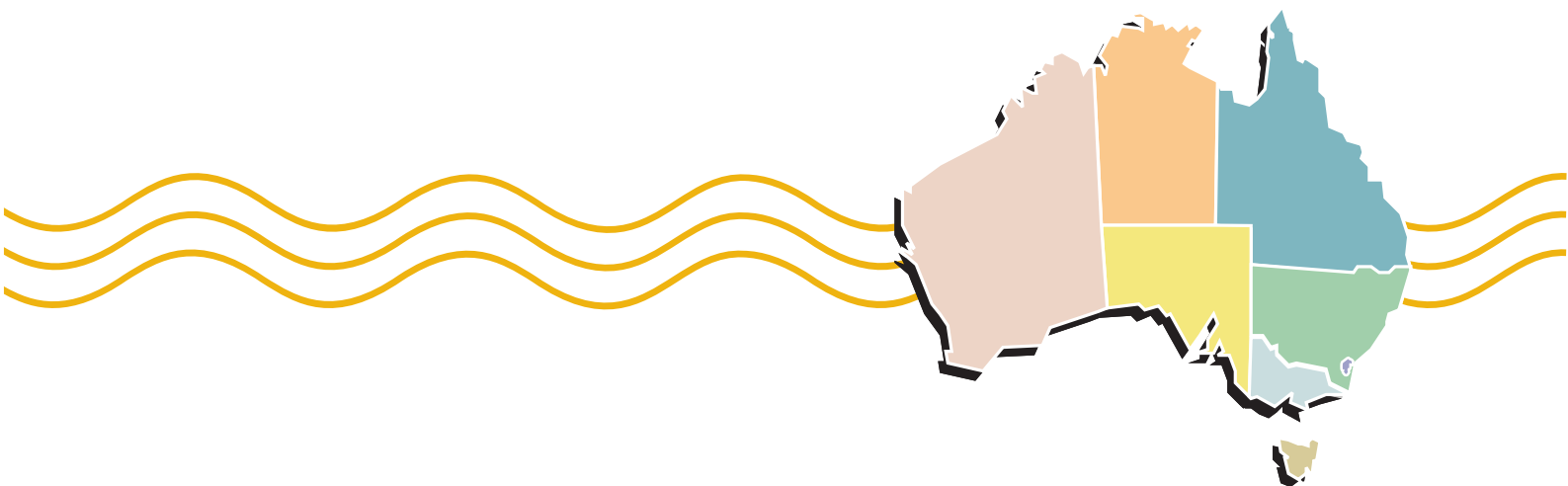


## Chapter 6

### Economics of Immigration

- About one quarter of the Australian workforce was born overseas.
- The number of skilled migrants has risen rapidly. Skill Stream visas within the Migration Program have risen from 29 per cent in 1995-96 to 61 per cent of the total Migration Program in 2002-03.
- In 2002-03, 74.9 per cent of migrants who were in the labour force prior to migrating were skilled.
- Skilled migrants have a positive impact on Australian living standards and a highly beneficial impact on Commonwealth and State budgets.
- Temporary entrants to Australia such as tourists, students and working holiday makers also contribute significant economic benefits.
- Computer professionals, accountants and managers were the top three occupations of migrants prior to coming to Australia in 2002-03.
- Unemployment rates for migrants are closely related to proficiency in English, age, skill level and qualifications.
- Research shows that the employment outcomes for recently arrived migrants is better now than six years earlier.





# Skill Level of Migrants

## Skill Level

The skill level of migrants is important in determining employment and settlement outcomes. In recent years, the Government has emphasised attracting skilled migrants, recognising the important economic contribution they make. Research suggests that skilled migrants have substantially lower unemployment rates, an ability to find work more quickly, and higher levels of income and expenditure.

A record 66,050 Skill Stream visas was issued in 2002–03. This has occurred within a Migration Program where Skill Stream visas have risen from 29 per cent in 1995–96 to 61 per cent of the total Migration Program in 2002–03.

In general, Skill Stream applicants have to demonstrate a high level of skill, a strong employment history, good English language ability and be under 45 years of age. No skill requirements apply to Family Stream migrants.

Self identification of skill level by settler arrivals as stated on their inbound passenger cards indicates that, of those in the workforce prior to coming to Australia, Independent and Distinguished Talent migrants are most likely to be highly skilled.

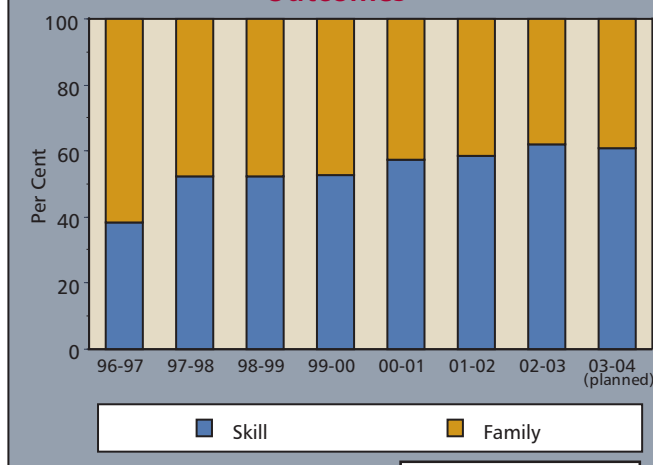
In 2002–03, some 38.5 per cent of all settler arrivals (including children and others not in the labour force) under the Migration Program were in a skilled occupation immediately prior to migrating. Comparative figures for settler arrivals under the Humanitarian Program in 2002–03 were 5.1 per cent and for New Zealand citizens 33.1 per cent.

## Migrants in the Workforce

Of the 93,914 settlers arriving in Australia in 2002–03, 54.3 per cent were in the workforce prior to migration. Of these, 10.6 per cent were in managerial and administrative occupations, 42.4 per cent in professional occupations, 10.0 per cent were associate professionals, and 12.0 per cent were tradespersons. These four groups contain all the skilled occupations. Semi-skilled migrants made up 13.2 per cent of those in the workforce prior to migration and the unskilled 4.7 per cent. The remaining 7.2 per cent who were in the workforce prior to migration were not in employment.

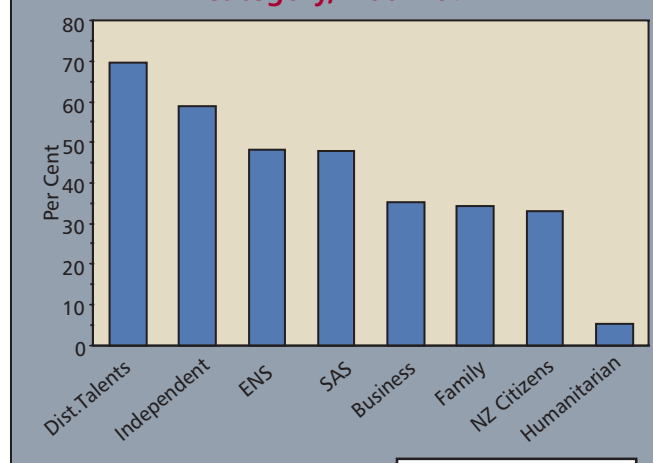
Overall, 74.9 per cent of migrants, who were in the labour force (employed plus not in employment) prior to migrating in 2002–03, were skilled.

**Fig. 6-1: Skill/Family Streams by Program Outcomes**



Source Data: MPMS and IMIRS

**Fig. 6-2: Skill Level of Arrivals by Eligibility Category, 2002–03**



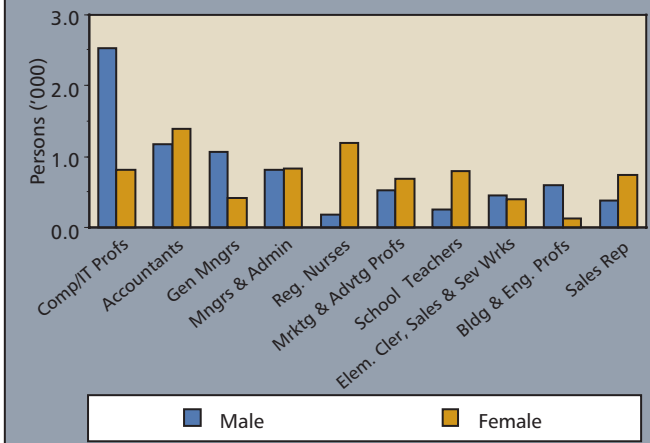
Source Data: OAD Statistics

## Occupational Profile

Australia continues to attract migrants with a wide variety of skills and occupations. In 2002–03, computer professionals (3,338 persons), accountants (2,568 persons), general managers (1,475 persons), managers and administrators (1,647 persons) and registered nurses (1,374 persons) were the top five occupations of new migrants prior to their arrival in Australia. These were also among the top occupations of migrant arrivals in recent years.

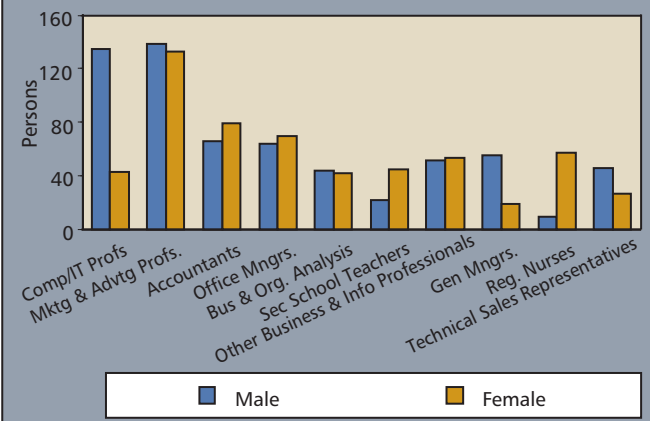
The occupational and gender profile of migrants varies across eligibility categories. Professional and management occupations are more likely to be represented in the Skill Stream categories.

**Fig. 6-3: Top Ten Occupations by Gender 2002–03**



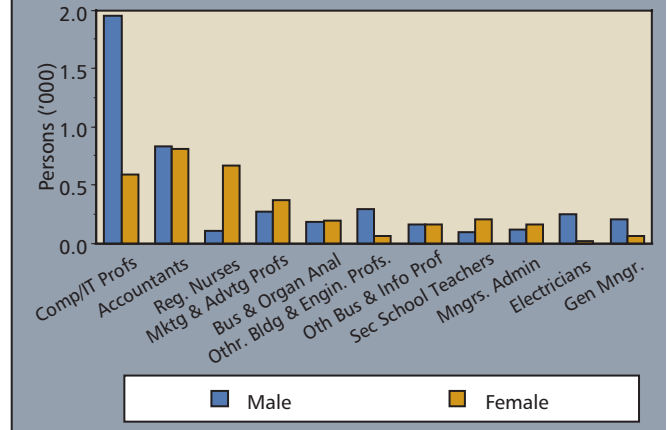
Source Data: OAD Statistics

**Fig. 6-4: Skilled-Australian Sponsored Top 10 Occupations by Gender 2002–03**



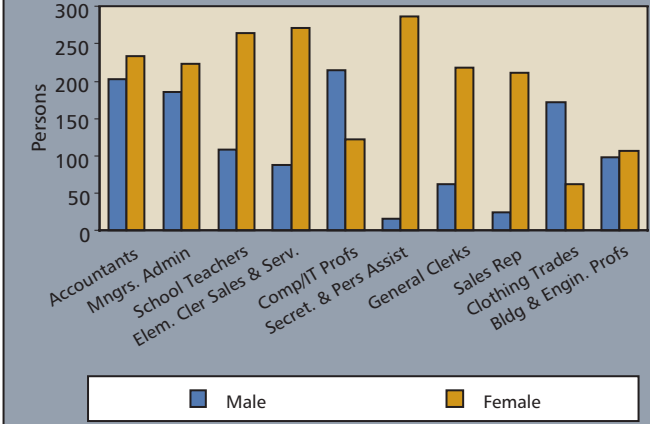
Source Data: OAD Statistics

**Fig. 6-6: Independent Top 10 Occupations by Gender 2002–03**



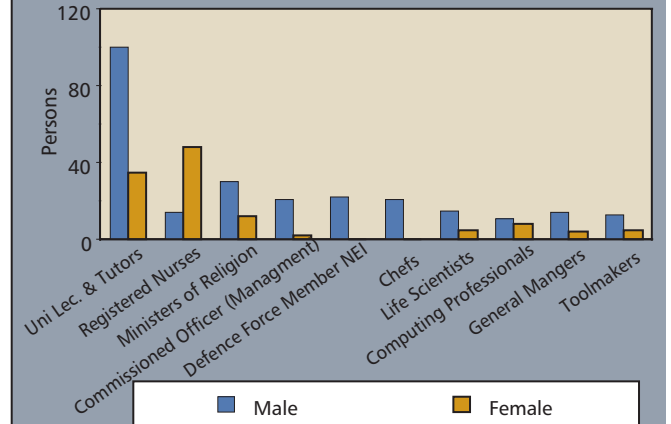
Source Data: OAD Statistics

**Fig. 6-5: Family Stream Top 10 Occupations by Gender 2002–03**



Source Data: OAD Statistics

**Fig. 6-7: Employer Nomination Scheme Top 10 Occupations by Gender 2002–03**



Source Data: OAD Statistics

# Labour Market Composition

## Labour Force by Birthplace

In August 2003, the Australian labour force totalled 10,035,900 people: 7,555,400 Australia-born and 2,480,500 overseas-born. Of the overseas-born, 1,439,100 people were from non-English speaking countries (NESC) and 1,041,400 were from the main English speaking countries (MESC).

The Australia-born are more strongly represented in the workforce than migrants. The participation rates of Australia-born men and women were 74.6 and 59.5 per cent respectively. The participation rates for NESC men and women were 61.2 and 43.6 per cent respectively and for MESC men and women 72.0 and 56.8 per cent respectively.

Of migrants in the workforce, 96.0 per cent of MESC migrants and 92.7 per cent of NESC migrants were employed. This compares with 94.5 per cent employed for the Australia-born.

## Migrant Employment

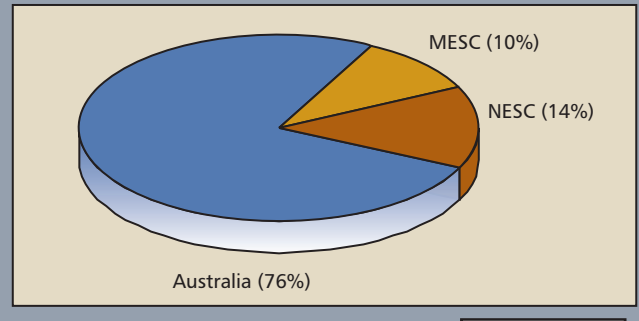
In August 2003, the unemployment rate for all people born overseas was marginally higher at 5.6 per cent, compared with 5.5 per cent for those born in Australia. However, people born in English speaking countries had a lower unemployment rate (4.0 per cent) than the Australia-born and people born in non-English speaking countries had a higher unemployment rate (7.3 per cent). This pattern has been in evidence since 1992. Fig. 6-9 also suggests that the unemployment rate for people from non-English speaking countries is more strongly affected by changes in economic conditions.

While employment has improved for Australia as a whole over the last 5 years, the unemployment and participation rates of the newly arrived overseas-born has improved even more significantly.

## Employment by Industry

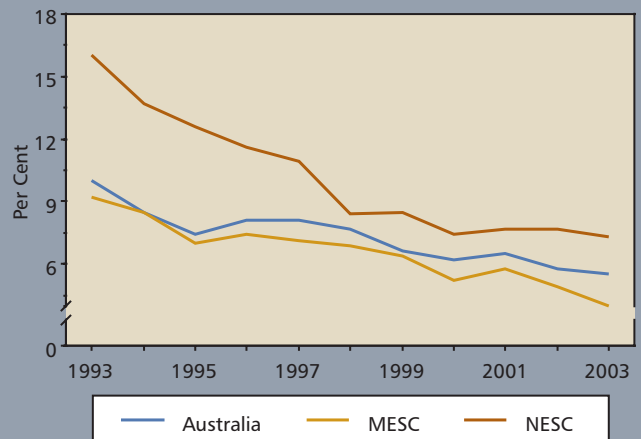
The overseas-born are heavily represented in manufacturing, compared to other industries, making up 32.1 per cent in August 2003, while 30.2 per cent of workers in accommodation, cafes and restaurants are also born overseas. Migrants are least represented in agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.8 per cent of the workforce).

**Fig. 6-8: Labour Force by Birthplace August 2003**



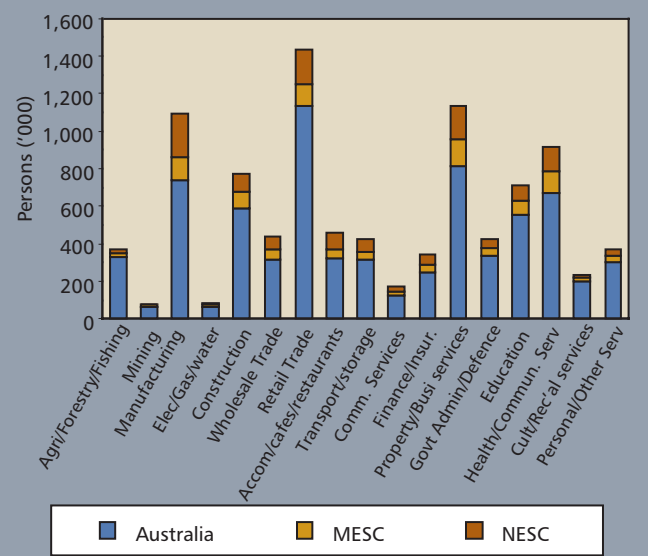
Source Data: ABS

**Fig. 6-9: Unemployment Rates by Birthplace (August)**



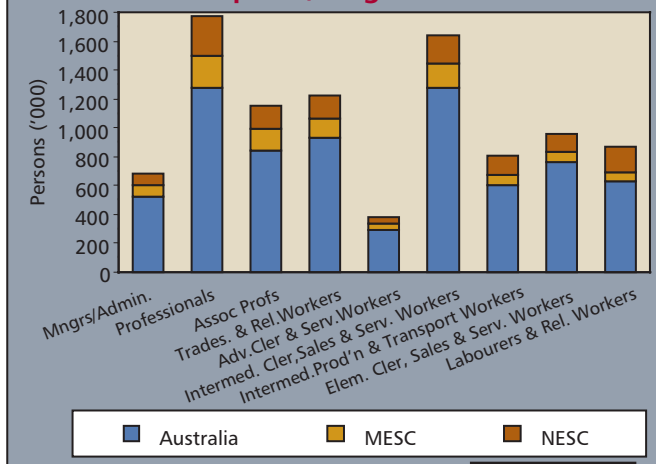
Source Data: ABS

**Fig. 6-10: Employment by Industry and Birthplace, August 2003**



Source Data: ABS

**Fig. 6-11: Employment by Occupation and Birthplace, August 2003**



Source Data: ABS

## Employment by Occupation

The overseas-born are more highly represented as professionals (27.6 per cent of all professionals employed in August 2003), labourers and related workers (27.7 per cent) and intermediate production and transport workers (25.3 per cent).

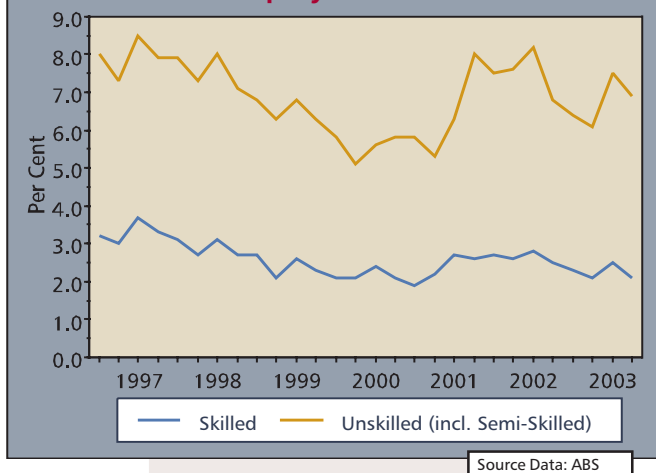
Compared with the Australia-born, MESC migrants are more likely to be employed as professionals and associate professionals than the Australia-born. NESC migrants are more likely to be employed as professionals, intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and labourers and related workers.

## Unemployment by Skill Level

The importance of skill is underlined by the much lower rates of unemployment for skilled people compared to those for unskilled over time (see Figure 6-12).

ABS data for August 2003 show that the unemployment rate for those with a skilled occupation was 1.9 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent for semi-skilled and 6.9 per cent for unskilled (based on the previous job held for the unemployed).

**Fig. 6-12: Polarised Nature of Australian Unemployment Rates**



Source Data: ABS