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**‘Two-Step Migration’:  
Transitioning to Succeed? Implications of the  
Permanent Migration of International Students for  
Australia**

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**Lesleyanne Hawthorne  
University of Melbourne  
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# Growing Global Competition for Migrant Professionals

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## Fertility rates:

- Declining

## Professional workforces and populations:

- Ageing

## Gender:

- Professions feminising


## Geography:

- Workforce maldistribution

# The Context for Intensified Global Competition for International Students: Select Fertility Rates (OECD)

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Country	Fertility Rate
Mexico	2.2
US	2.1
New Zealand	2.1
France	1.9
Norway	1.8
Australia	1.8
UK	1.8
The Netherlands	1.7
Canada	1.5
Switzerland	1.4
Germany	1.3
Italy	1.3
Spain	1.3
Czech Republic	1.3
Japan	1.3
Republic of Korea	1.1

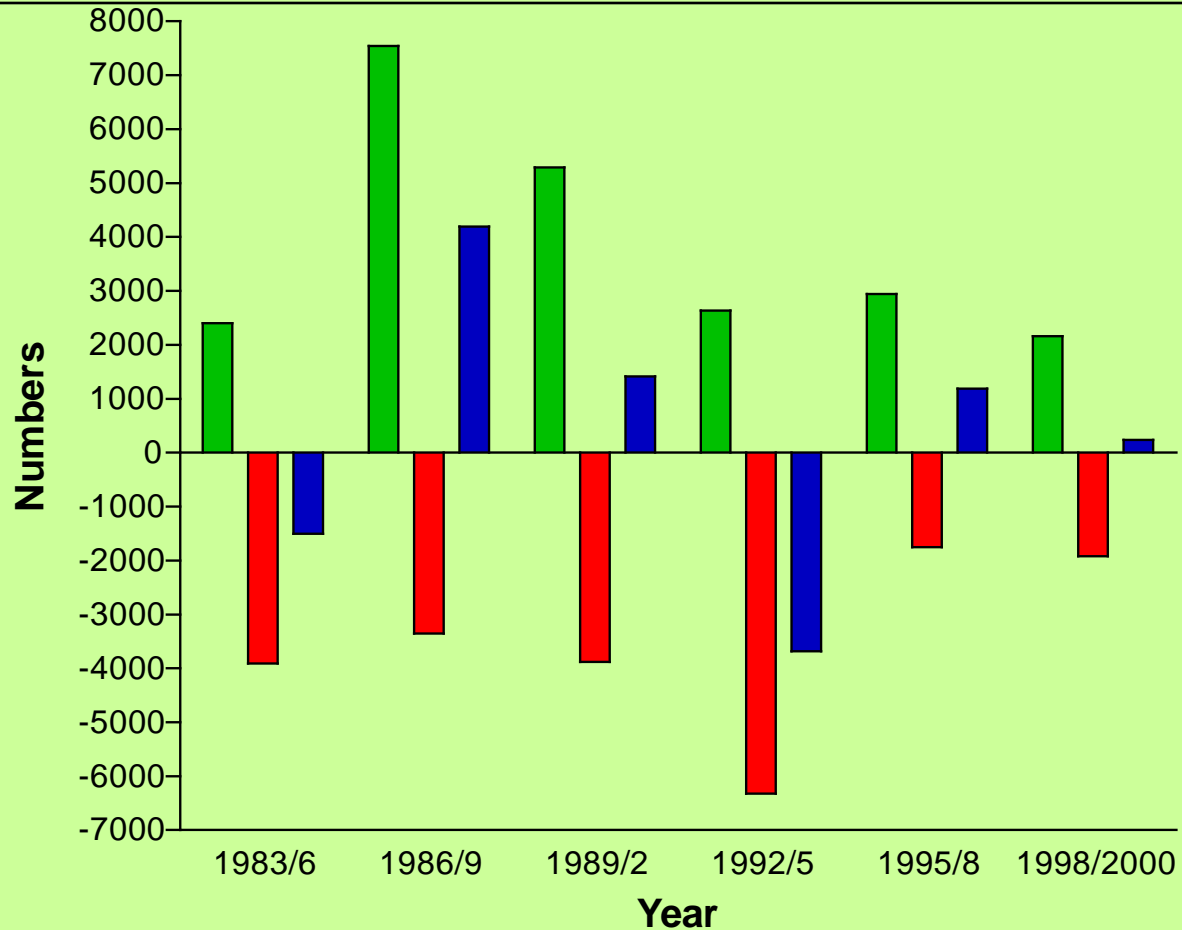


# Case Study: Age of Australian and New Zealand Surgeons by 2003 (42% = 55 years or over)

Number of Surgeons by Specialty and Age Group, Australia (2003)							
		% by age group					
Main Specialty	Number	32-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
General Surgery	1,119	4	23	26	32	15	100
Cardiothoracic	110	1	28	37	25	8	100
Neurosurgery	126	3	35	29	23	10	100
Orthopaedic	756	2	34	30	22	13	100
Otolaryngology	279	5	28	24	33	10	100
Paediatric	84	1	24	26	36	13	100
Plastic & Reconstructive	239	2	33	25	31	10	100
Urology	218	3	33	28	27	9	100
Vascular	72	0	21	18	54	7	100
Other	13	0	0	8	62	31	100
<b>Australia Total</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 'The Outlook for Surgical Services in Australasia', B Birrell, L Hawthorne and V Rapson, Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, May 2003

# Alternative Career Choices for Women: Australia's Reliance on Nurse Migration to Offset Attrition



- Overseas qualified nurse arrivals
- All nurse departures
- Net nurse gain/loss

# Employer Demand for Migrant Professionals in Australia (2001 and 2006) Compared to Canada (2001)

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Occupation	2006 Overseas-Born	2001 Overseas-Born (cf Canada)
Engineering (287,723)	52%	48% (50%)
Computing (109,292)	57%	48% (51%)
Medicine (208,140)	45%	46% (35%)
Science		37% (36%)
Commerce/ business	40%	36% (27%)
Architecture		36% (49%)
Accountancy	44%	36% (35%)
Arts/ humanities		31% (24%)
Nursing (91,337)	25%	24% (23%)
Teaching	25%	20% (15%)

Source: 2001 and 2006 Census data analysis, Australia and Canada; L Hawthorne (2008), *Migration and Education: Quality Assurance and Mutual Recognition of Qualifications – Australia Report*, UNESCO, Paris

## However - Labour Market Outcomes for Degree-Qualified 1996-2006 Migrant Arrivals in Australia, by Select Birthplace (2006)

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Select Birthplace	Employed in Own Field	Other Profession	Low Skilled	Unempl.	NILF	Total Number
Australia	48.6	8.0	13.0	1.3	9.8	931644
UK/Ireland	42.8	9.5	12.1	1.7	11.9	102311
South Africa	44.2	9.9	11.6	2.0	9.3	18617
Malaysia	39.1	12.0	16.6	3.3	12.8	26744
E Europe	31.3	10.7	20.8	4.1	14.9	15478
India	24.8	9.5	32.0	5.9	13.3	49283
Philippines	22.0	6.7	39.9	3.2	15.8	28899
China	17.8	9.1	26.7	7.9	21.9	46504

Source: Derived from 2006 Census data; for full data see Table 2.5 of the report

# Labour Market Barriers in Knowledge Economies (Research Evidence 1990s-Current)

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1. **Host country language ability/ effective communication skills** in a 'lean' workforce without 'backroom' jobs
2. **Credential recognition**
3. **Technological 'fit'** (eg IT, engineering, medicine, nursing)
4. **Ancillary professional knowledge:**
  - **Management style**
  - **Industrial relations/union issues**
  - **Occupational health and safety**
  - **Duty of care (etc)**
5. **Interview style** (type and location of information)
6. **Discrimination, labour market protectionism etc** (challenge of effective measurement)

# Impact of Differential University Training Systems (Length of Academic Tradition, Level of Resources)

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## Ranking of top 500 world universities (Shanghai Jiao Tong 2006):

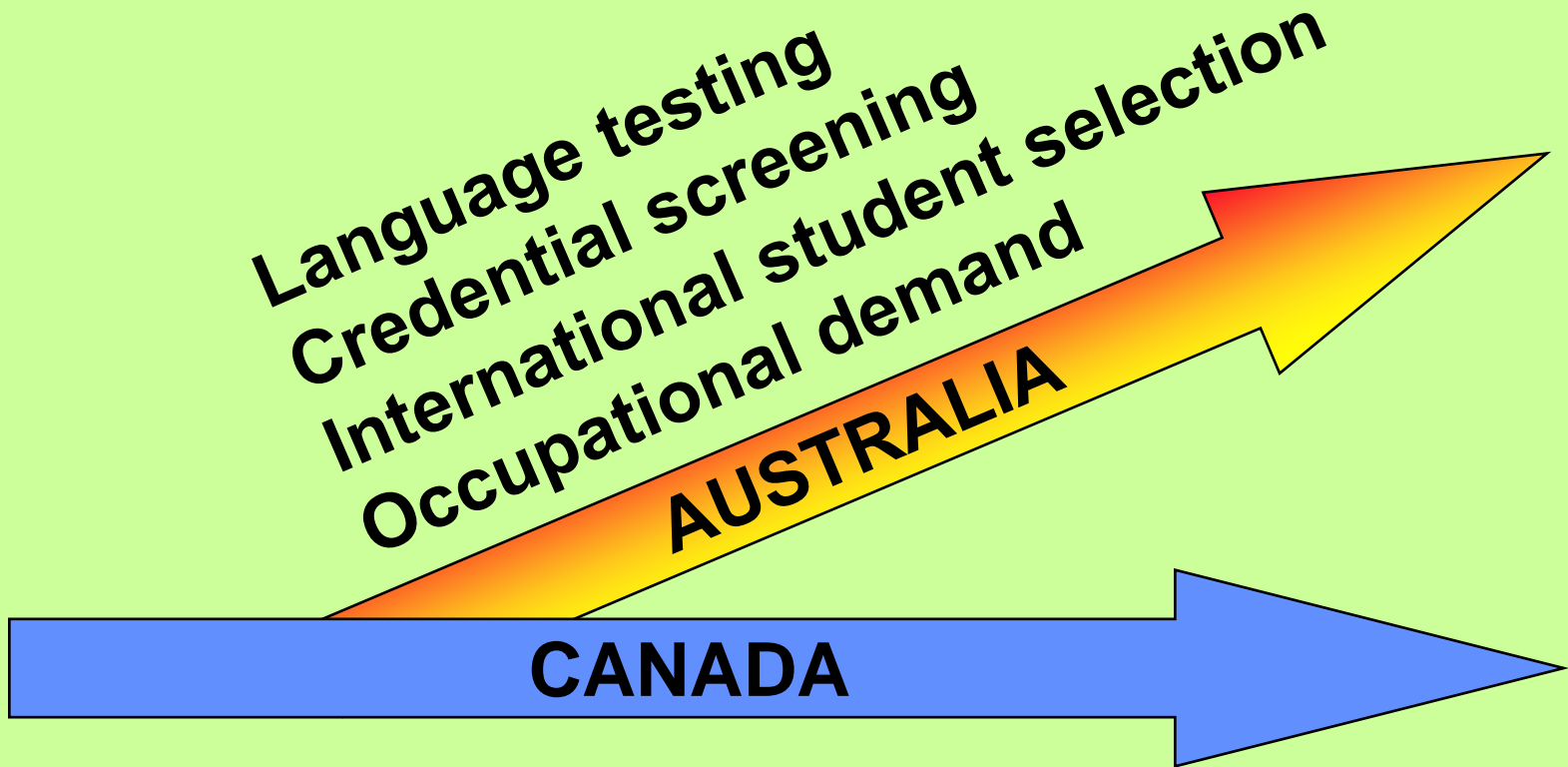
- **206 in Europe** (overwhelmingly located in North West Europe), including 43 in the UK, and 40 in Germany
- **197 in the Americas** (167 in the US, 22 in Canada, and just 7 in all Central or South America [including 1 in the top 150])
- **92 in the Asia-Pacific** (32 in Japan, 16 in Australia, 14 in China (none ranked in the top 150, and with 2 of the top 4 ranked institutions in Hong Kong), 9 in South Korea, 7 in Israel, 5 in New Zealand, 4 in Taiwan, 2 in Singapore, and just 2 in India (neither ranked in the top 300))
- **5 in the Africas** (4 in South Africa, 1 in Egypt, with no other African or Middle Eastern country listed)

Minimal change evident by 2008



# 'Selecting for Success': Australia's Changed Skilled Migrant Selection Criteria (1999+)

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# **International Students as a Preferred Source of Skilled Migrants**

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## **Assumed human capital attributes:**

- 1. Young**
- 2. Self-funded to meet host country employer demand**
- 3. Advanced host country language ability**
- 4. Full credential recognition**
- 5. Significant acculturation**
- 6. Relevant professional training/ experience**

# Top 10 Global Destinations for International Students (Higher Education 2006)

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Destination Country	International Students Enrolled in Higher/ Vocational Education	World Market Share
1. US	565,000 (2006)	22%
2. UK	330,000 (2005-06)	12%
3. Australia	281,633 (2005-06)	11%
4. Germany	248,000 (2006)	10%
5. France	201,100 (2006)	10%
6. China	141,000 (2005)	7%
7. Japan	118,000 (2006)	5%
8. New Zealand	42,700 (2006)	3%
9. Singapore	66,000 (2005)	2%
10. Malaysia	55,000 (2006)	2%

Source: Adapted from *International Student Mobility: Patterns and Trends*, V Lasanowski & L Verbik, The Observatory on Borderless Higher Education, UK, September 2007

# Australia's Policy Transformation

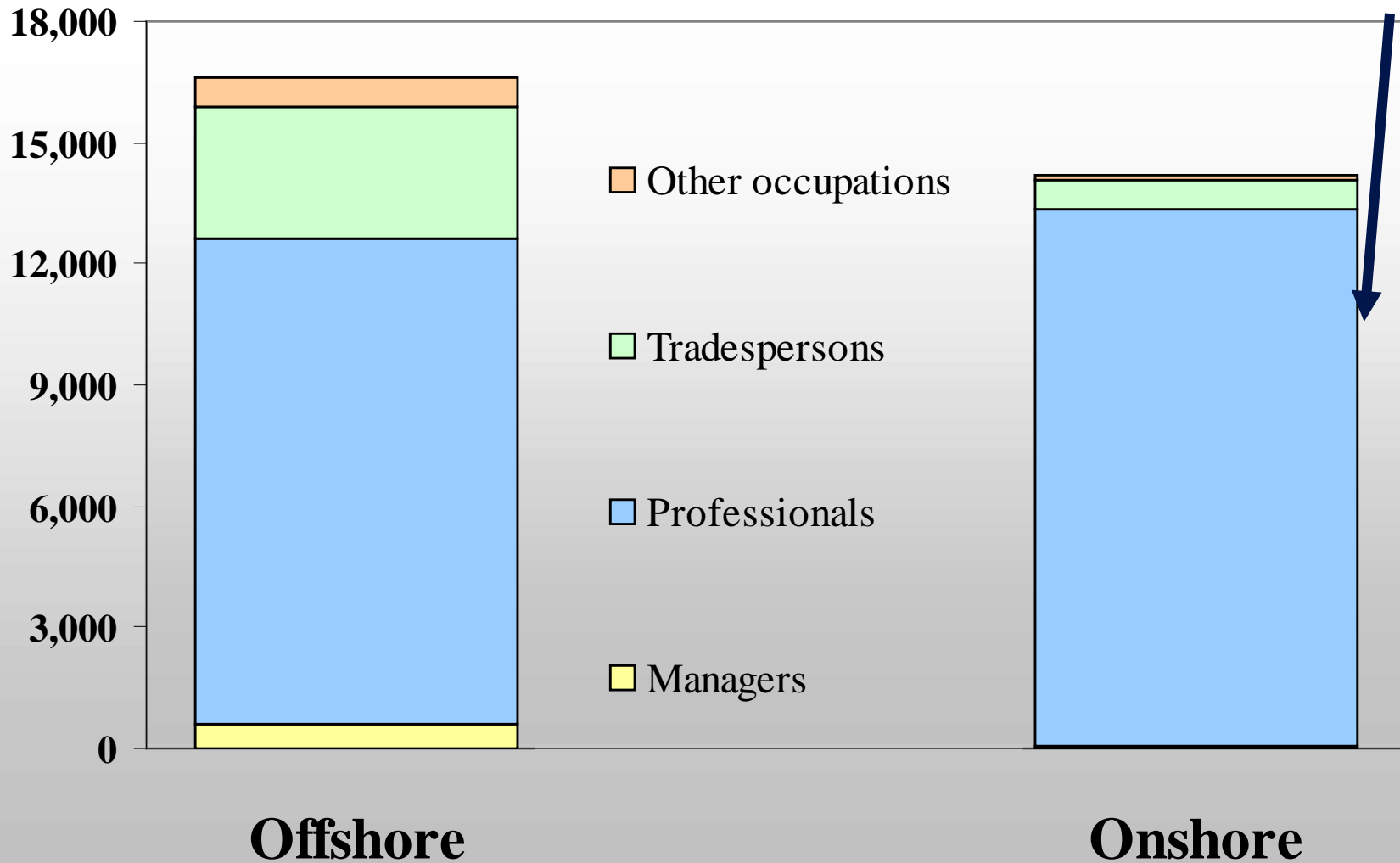
## 'Two-Step Migration' 1999+

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- Removal of 3 year eligibility and professional experience requirement for international students
- Applications on-shore (at point of course completion)
- 'Win-win' – boost to Australia's export education industry
- **Attraction to employers**: Local qualifications, experience, good English, acculturated, prime workforce age
- Exempted from English language testing – gain maximum points as condition of university entry

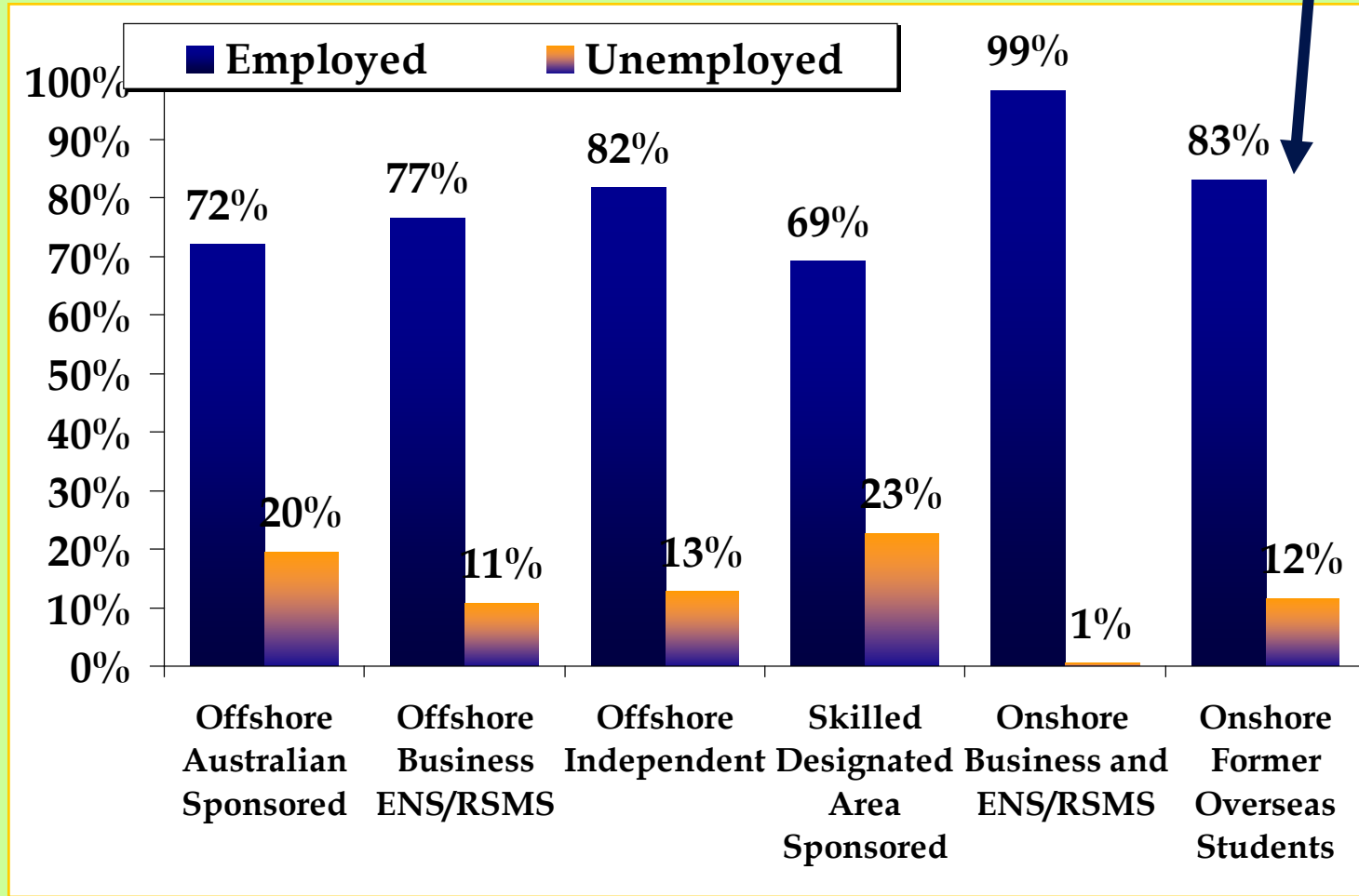
Source: *Review of the Independent and Skilled-Australian Linked Categories*, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Canberra

# International Student Response to Skilled Migration Opportunity in Australia

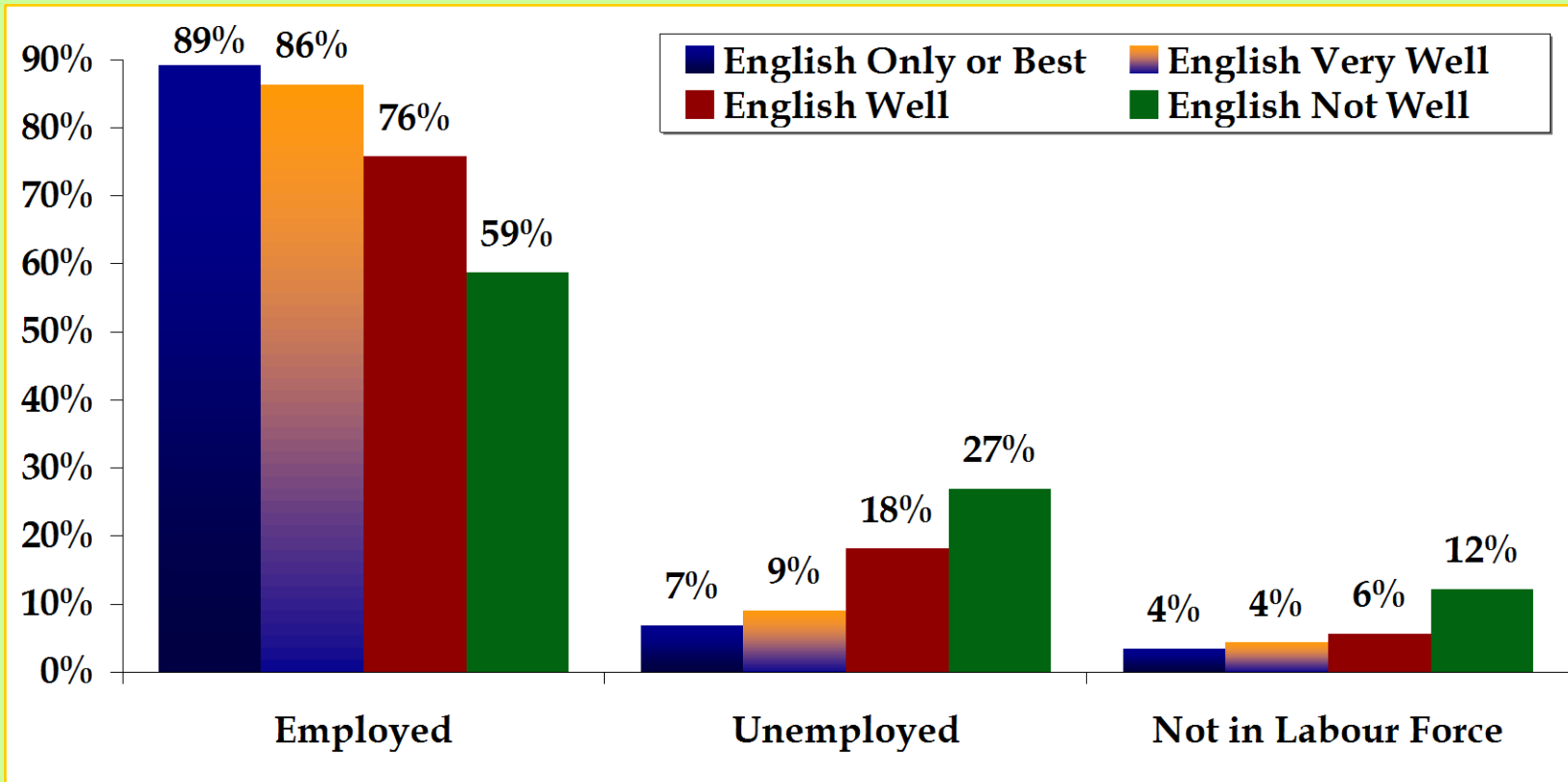


# Labour Market Outcomes: Skilled Migrants' Employment in Australia 6 Months Post-Arrival by Category 2006

Source: *Evaluation of the General Skilled Migration Categories*, B Birrell, L Hawthorne & S Richardson, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2006



# Impact of English Level on Employment of Skill Migrants 6 Months Post-Arrival (LSIA 2006)



# Australia's Changed Selection Criteria: Employment Outcomes for Skilled Migrants @ 6 Months by Select Source Country 2000 (cf 1995)

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Birthplace of Skill Principal Applicants	Employment Within 6 Months (1993-95 Arrivals)	Employment Within 6 Months (1999-2000 Arrivals)
UK/Ireland	85%	86%
South Africa	76%	89%
North West Europe	73%	83%
Philippines	57%	76%
India	56%	73%
HK/Malaysia/Singapore	53%	68%
China	45%	61%
M East/ N Africa	42%	72%
N, SE & C Asia	40%	77%
Eastern Europe	31%	79%

Source: *The Impact of Economic Selection Policy on Labour Market Outcomes for Degree-Qualified Migrants in Canada and Australia*, L Hawthorne, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Vol 14 No 5, 2008, Ottawa, 50pp

# Student Migration-Driven Flows to Australia: International Enrolments by Top Source Countries October 2008 (AEI Data)

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Nationality	Enrolments	% of Total	Growth on YTD August 2007
<b>China (38% migrate)</b>	<b>112,172</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>
<b>India (66% migrate)</b>	<b>80,291</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>
Republic of Korea	31,667	6.7%	3.6%
Malaysia	20,449	4.3%	6.3%
Thailand	18,564	3.9%	9.8%
Hong Kong	16,827	3.5%	-5.0%
Nepal	14,605	3.1%	101.8%
Indonesia	14,071	3.0%	4.1%
Vietnam	13,367	2.8%	62.7%
Brazil	12,493	2.6%	26.4%
Other Nationalities	139,883	29.5%	9.2%
<b>Total Enrolments</b>	<b><u>474,389</u></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>





# Institutional Case Study: University of Melbourne Growth in Internat Students

(Source: T Crooks/ F Larkins International Planning Day, University of Melbourne, 2008)

## Enrolments:

**3121** (1998)

**9732** (2007)

## International Student Fee Income:

**\$49m** (1998)

**\$221.7m** (2007)

## ... as % of total income:

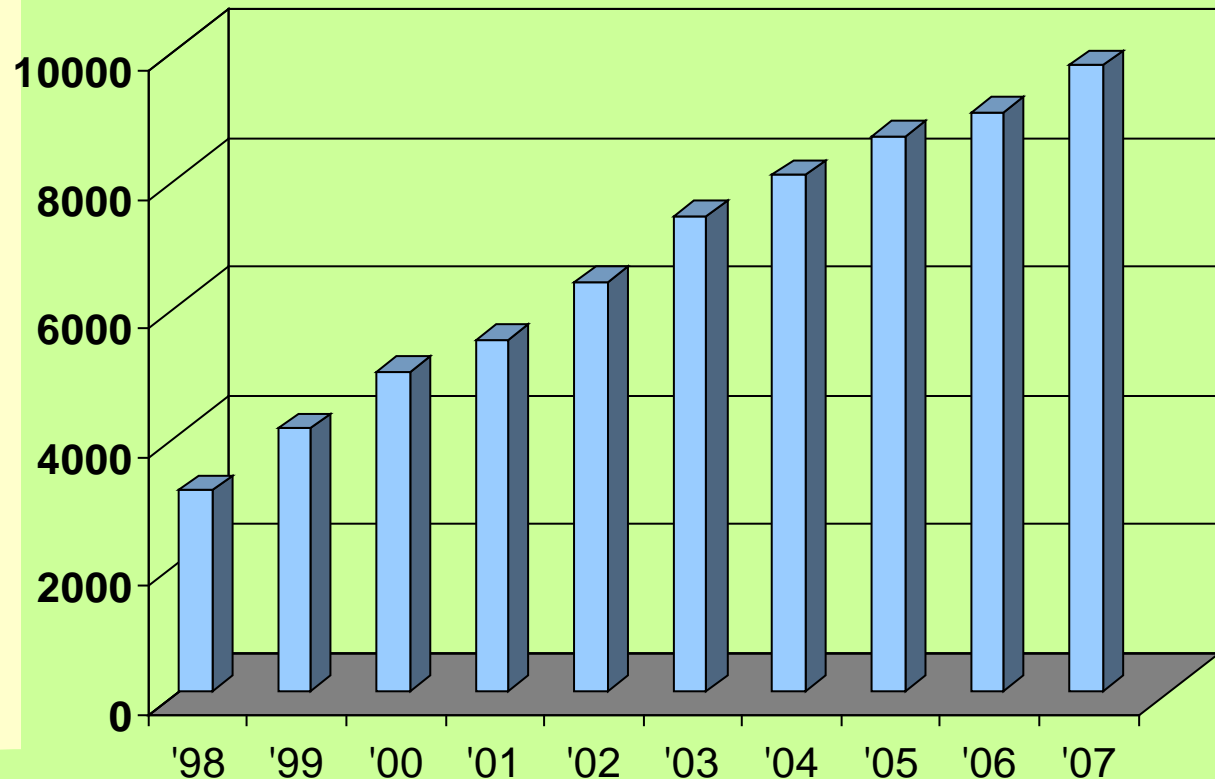
**8.26%** of \$593.3m (1998)

**17.4%** of \$1.274b (2007)

## C'wealth Grants Scheme +

**\$193m** (2007 prelim)

## Full degree international enrolments 1998-2007



# Australia's Top 10 Source Countries for Skill Applications, July 2003 to November 2005

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2003-04	No.	%	2004-05	No.	%	2005-06 July-Nov	No.	%
India	7103	19%	UK	5959	18%	India	2363	19%
China	5506	15%	India	5145	15%	China	2258	18%
UK	4698	13%	China	4338	13%	UK	2071	16%
Malaysia	2029	6%	Malaysia	1947	6%	Malaysia	536	4%
Indonesia	1990	5%	Indonesia	1525	5%	Philippines	431	3%
Singapore	1490	4%	Hong Kong	1439	4%	Indonesia	430	3%
Hong Kong	1199	3%	Singapore	1242	4%	Hong Kong	404	3%
Korea	1033	3%	Sri Lanka	1028	3%	Korea	391	3%
Sri Lanka	925	3%	Philippines	986	3%	Sri Lanka	331	3%
Philippines	919	3%	Korea	856	3%	Singapore	291	2%

Source: Adelaide Skilled Processing Centre, supplied December 2005

# Australia's Operational Principles

*Evaluation of the General Skilled Migration Categories*, B Birrell, L Hawthorne & S Richardson  
Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2006

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1. **Speed**
2. **Efficiency and integrity**
3. **Certainty of outcome**
4. **No backlog (pool = maximum 2 years)**
5. **Points rising (110→115→120); e-based 2005+**



# Competition for International Students for High Skilled Migration - USA

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- Overall numbers (582,984 2006-07), \$US14.5 billion industry
- IDP as global promoter!
- Contemporary policy trends

## Claw-back – with difficulty

New strategic initiatives: China, Morocco, Chile etc

'Vigorous efforts at the national, state and campus levels...' including high level global promotional visits

Research incentive

- Doctoral student enrolments:

World share (13.5% → 28.3% by 2003)

Fee access/ cross-subsidisation

China, India (85-95% retained)

Pathways into permanent residence (HIB+)

Sources: *Science and Engineering Indicators 2008*, National Science Foundation, February, Washington; Marginson, S & Van Der Wende, M (2007), *Globalisation and Higher Education*, Education Working Paper No 8, Directorate for Education, OECD, Paris; *International Students in the United States*, Open Doors Report 2007, Institution of International Education (IIE), 13 November 2007, Washington DC; 'Foreign Scientists at the National Institutes of Health: Ramifications of US Immigration and Labor Policies', S Diaz-Briquets & C Cheny, *International Migration Review* Vol 37 No 2, Summer 2003; 'Immigration in High-Skill Labour Markets: The Impact of Foreign Students on the Earnings of Doctorates', George J Borjas, Working Paper 12085, National Bureau of Economic Research, March 2006; 'Stay Rates of Foreign Doctorate Recipients From U.S. Universities: 2005', Michael Finn, Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, 2007

# Competition for International Students for High Skilled Migration – United Kingdom

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- Overall numbers (330,000 2005-06)

- Contemporary policy trends

**Fiscal incentive** (IS funding compared to UK/ EU student grant)

**1999 and 2006 Blair initiatives** (1999+ 116,300 new IS within 5 years, 2006: 100,00)

**British Council promotion** (110 offices) – and IDP?

**February 2008: New 5 tier labour migration policy**, focused on ‘two step migration’ (Tier 4→Tier 1 or Tier 2), influence of ‘the Australian model’

**New strategic initiatives:** eg India initiative, Middle East, Working in Scotland, Science & Engineering Graduates Scheme...

‘**Launching of the UK-India Education and Research Initiative**... to enhance the UK’s competitive position by surpassing similar recent investments made by Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands...’

- Structures and research

VC Advisory Body, and institutional investment

- **5 Tier Managed Migration Program (February 2008): 2-step!**

# OECD Competition for International Students as High Skilled Migrants: Select Additional Trends

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**Canada: Canadian Experience Class 2008+**

**Japan: Goal set for 1 million additional students**

**Netherlands: 1300 courses taught wholly in English** (c950 @ Masters or Bachelor level)

Skill migration policy formation (2006 trial, 2008 'Blueprint')

**Germany:**

**Skill migration policy 2005+; 2007+: Students defined as 'high potential group';** access to PR after 5 years residence (likely further fast-tracking); prioritisation of 'scientists with particular and outstanding knowledge' plus Masters and PhD IS; extension of priority fields (eg politics, economics)

**Czech Republic:**

**Skill migration policy 2003+; 2008: 'Going global',** targeting tertiary and secondary level students

**Norway:**

**2005+: Access to PG residence and work access** for students

**New Zealand: Fee-neutral PhD enrolments**

**Denmark (April 2009) etc**

# Contemporary Migration Trends: OECD Countries

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1. Facilitating student entry
2. Language of instruction
3. Certainty of access to postgraduate stay
4. Cross-subsidisation of study
5. Global promotion (British Council, IDP Australia, IOM)
6. 'The total package' (speed of processing, certainty of outcome, access to PR/ citizenship, employment outcomes)

# International Student Enrolments in Select OECD Tertiary Sectors (2006)

US (2006)	UK (2006)	Australia (2006)	Japan (2006)	New Zealand (2005)
India (76,503) China (62,582) S Korea (58,847) Japan (38,712) Canada (28,202) Taiwan (27,876) Mexico (13,931) Turkey (11,622) Germany (8,829) Thailand (8,765)	China (50,755) India (19,205) Greece (17,675) Ireland (16,790) US (14,755) Germany (13,265) France (12,455) Malaysia (11,450) Nigeria (9,605) HK (9,455)	China (63,543) India (36,078) Malaysia (18,074) HK (16,558) Indonesia (13,025) S Korea (12,352) US (11,901) Thailand (10,934) Japan (9,110) Singapore (8,906)	China (74,292) S Korea (15,974) Taiwan (4,211) Malaysia (2,156) Vietnam (2,119) US (1,790) Thailand (1,734) Indonesia (1,553) Bangladesh (1,456) Sri Lanka (1,143)	China (26,546) US (2,480) India (1,886) S Korea (2,094) Japan (2,040) Malaysia (1,329) Thailand (654) Fiji (644) Hong Kong (432) Taiwan (425)

**France:** 15,963 China students by 2006 (compared to 2,111 in 2000)

**Germany:** 27,390 by 2006 (compared to 6,256 in 2000)

Source: Prepared by L Hawthorne based on data in a range of tables included in *International Student Mobility: Patterns and Trends*, V Lasanowski & L Verbik, The Observatory on Borderless Higher Education, UK, September 2007

# Growing Asian Competition for International Students

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## Conversion of student sources to global providers

Source: Hawthorne, L (2009), 'Demography, Migration and Demand for International Students', chapter in *The Asia Pacific Education Market*, ed C Findlay and W Tierney, World Scientific Press, Singapore

### China:

- Tertiary sector: from 9 million to 23 million students (past decade)
- IS enrolments by 2005: 141,000
- Within 2 decades: second top R&D in the world (eg engineering)
- Investment in research institutes: \$US4 billion

### Singapore:

- 66,000 IS by 2006 ('Best of East and West')
- THES ranking (eg biomedicine 2008)

### Malaysia:

- 55,000 IS by 2006 (Middle East and regional targets)

# International Students: Global Fee Differentials

Destination Country	Course/ University	Fees in \$US
<b>Australia</b>	<b>University of Sydney</b>	
	<b>Business/ Management</b>	\$US18,383
	<b>Mechanical Engineering</b>	\$US20,164
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Laval University</b>	
	<b>Business/ Management</b>	\$US10,634
	<b>Mechanical Engineering</b>	\$US11,852
<b>China</b>	<b>Shanghai Jiaotong University</b>	
	<b>One fee for all courses</b>	\$US3,300
<b>France</b>	<b>University of Paris (Sorbonne)</b>	
	<b>One fee for all courses</b>	\$US235
<b>Germany</b>	<b>University of Heidelberg</b>	
	<b>No fees for courses at this stage (policy under review)</b>	Nil
<b>Japan</b>	<b>University of Tokyo</b>	
	<b>One fee for all courses</b>	\$US4,652
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>University of Malaya</b>	
	<b>Business/ Management</b>	\$US1,704
	<b>Mechanical Engineering</b>	\$US1,464
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>University of Otago</b>	
	<b>Business/ Management</b>	\$US12,120
	<b>Mechanical Engineering</b>	\$US13,687
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Oxford University</b>	
	<b>Business/ Management</b>	£10,360
	<b>Engineering</b>	£11,840
<b>United States</b>	<b>University of California</b>	
	<b>General UG course per year</b>	\$US27,335

Source: Adapted from *International Student Mobility: Patterns and Trends*, V Lasanowski & L Verbik (op cit), with extra data sourced from Oxford University and University of California websites (Nov 2007)

# Australian Outcomes from Skill Migration (2006) and 2007-9 Policy Changes

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## Skill migration outcomes for Australia:

- 83% of skilled migrants working 6 months post-arrival (compared to 60% in Canada)
- Only 4% unemployed 18 months post arrival (lower than 4.7% national average)

## BUT Issues re students:

- Poorer employment outcomes than offshore skilled migrants
- 46% using their qualifications in work (compared to 63% selected offshore)
- Average salary of \$33,000 (compared to \$52,500)
- Job satisfaction lower (44% liking their work compared to 57%)

*Source: Evaluation of the General skilled Migration Category, B Birrell, L Hawthorne & S Richardson (2006), Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra*

# International Students as Skilled Migrants in Australia: Issues

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## 2006 skill migration review - Birrell, Hawthorne & Richardson:

- English
- 'Employment readiness'
- MODL and skewing of demand
- VET sector training
- Differential employment outcomes
- **RTO's**: 'Wily entrepreneurial players who exist to funnel students into skilled migration'
- **Case study**: Melbourne
- QA framework

# The Problem of English: Quality Control (Employment Significance?)

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Source Country	ESL Points: 15 (IELTS 5) 2004-05	ESL Points: 15 (IELTS 5) 2005-06	ESL Points: 20 (IELTS 6) 2004-05	ESL Points: 20 (IELTS 6) 2005-06	Total Tested 2004-05	Total Tested 2005-06
China	43%	43%	56%	57%	2,655	4,209
India	5%	17%	94%	82%	2,433	2,169
Indonesia	16%	32%	84%	68%	1,408	749
Malaysia	16%	24%	84%	76%	1,113	797
Hong Kong	17%	43%	83%	57%	863	683
South Korea	23%	56%	76%	44%	474	449
Singapore	10%	18%	90%	82%	440	258
Bangladesh	23%	42%	77%	58%	436	479
Sri Lanka	10%	25%	90%	75%	360	346
Japan	18%	37%	82%	63%	248	174
Taiwan	24%	47%	76%	53%	231	133
Pakistan	9%	25%	90%	75%	224	141
Thailand	29%	51%	70%	49%	200	175
Vietnam	36%	33%	64%	67%	200	152

Source: Adapted from data provided in *Evaluation of the General Skilled Migration Categories*, B Birrell, L Hawthorne & S Richardson, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2006 and 'Implications of Low English Standards Among Overseas Students at Australian Universities', B Birrell, *People & Place*, Vol 14 No 4 2006

# Growth in New international Student Enrolments 2002-2008, by Major Field and Course Type

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<b>Top 5 Degree Enrolments by Field</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Business/ Commerce</b>	29068	48922
<b>Accounting</b>	4187	20210
<b>IT</b>	19061	13528
<b>Engineering</b>	6991	11052
<b>Teaching</b>	2948	5796
<b>Top 5 Dip/Adv Cert 111 &amp; 1V By Field</b>		
<b>Business/ Commerce</b>	14316	62351
<b>Food/ Hospitality</b>	1264	11551
<b>Hairdressing</b>	272	6514
<b>IT</b>	11013	5006
<b>Accounting</b>	988	4455

Source: Derived from AEI enrolment data (August 2008); for full data see Table 2.11 of the report

# 2006 Skill Migration Review: Defining Emerging Problematic Issues

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'We're all operating in this self-interest circle and migration is fuelling it... You've got a large number of people whose task is to sell at any price. If an institution is unscrupulous and profit-driven enough it has the potential to do all kinds of things... Audit systems don't pick up a lot and international students are unlikely to complain. The government recognises there is light regulation appraisal, and has a chosen assumption that you're dealing with scrupulous providers.'

Senior state government regulator

*Source: Evaluation of the General Skilled Migration Categories, B Birrell, L Hawthorne & S Richardson, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2006 (p. 101)*

# International Student Enrolment Trends in Australia by Education Sector (September 2007 cf September 2008)

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## Growth trends:

- Higher education: +4.5% (179,903 by September 2008)
- VET: + 46.9% (155,927)
- ELICOS: + 23.8% (101,865)
- School: +9.1% (27,653)
- Other: + 10.7% (29,159)
- Total = 494,507

## Growth trends by field:

- Top 4 = Management/ commerce, Food, hospitality and personal services, Society and culture, Engineering

## Trends by level (2007):

- 59% of IS enrolled @ UG, 28% @ Masters CW, 3.6% @ RHD

# Case Study: Indian Students (Migration-Driven)

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## Enrolments:

- 65,377 (June 2008) cf 93,387 (China)
- February 2009: Poised to overtake China


## Proportion migrating:

- 66-73% (cf China)

## Universities of choice:

- Lowest ranking

## Sector of enrolment:

- Dramatic shift to VET sector
  - June 2008: 36,045 in VET sector compared to 21,111 in degrees (China = 18,808 in VET sector compared to 41,812 in degrees)
  - 2002: 1,827 in VET sector (compared to 6,575 in degrees)
- 

## Course skewing:

# But - Advantage of Study Pathway to India and China Former Students?

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## India:

### LSIA (2006):

**92%** of former students working @ 6 months

### Census data (2006):

**76%** of degree-qualified migrants employed in first 10 years

1.8% of engineers employed in engineering in first 5 years

21.1% of accountants employed in accounting in first 5 years

63.3% of doctors employed in medicine in first 5 years

## China:

### LSIA (2006):

**75%** of former students working @ 6 months

### Census data (2006):

**63%** of degree-qualified migrants employed in first 10 years!

1.6% of engineers employed in engineering in first 5 years

21.0% of accountants employed in accounting in first 5 years

Just 8.9% of doctors employed in medicine in first 5 years

# Recent Policy Developments in Australia of Relevance to the Study-Migration Pathway

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## 1. Finetuning migration policy: September 2007+:

- Stronger English skills † (IELTS 6.0 minimum, not 5.0)
- Recent work experience (onshore and offshore applicants)
- Advanced Australian tertiary qualifications (eg PhD, Masters)
- Immediate access to temporary post-study visa (to gain points)
- Professional year in Australia for former students (if needed)

## 2. Policy shift December 2008:

- Critical Skills List
- Priority ranking (Critical Skills List, Employer nominated migrants, Regional nominations..... MODL..... Non-MODL)
- Order of processing/ selection

# Significance of this Change: Migration Occupations in Demand List (1999-2007)

Year	Professions	Trades and Vocational Occupations
1999 (June)	IT, Accountancy, Physiotherapist, Registered Nurse, Sonographer	Boilermaker, Machinist, Pastry Cook, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mechanic, Welder
2002 (October)	IT, Accountant, Hospital Pharmacist, Retail Pharmacist, Physiotherapist, Registered Nurse, Midwife, Mental Health Nurse, Sonographer, Radiation Therapist	Hairdresser, Cook, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mechanic
2007 (August)	Accountant, Anaesthetist, Architect, Chemical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Computing Professional - specialising in CISSP, C++/C#/C, Java, J2EE, Network Security/Firewall/Internet Security, Oracle, PeopleSoft, SAP, SIEBEL, Sybase SQL Server; Dental Specialist, Dentist, Dermatologist, Electrical Engineer, Emergency Medicine Specialist, External Auditor, General Medical Practitioner, Hospital Pharmacist, Mechanical Engineer, Medical Diagnostic Radiographer, Mining Engineer (excluding Petroleum), Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Occupational Therapist, Ophthalmologist, Paediatrician, Pathologist, Petroleum Engineer, Physiotherapist, Podiatrist, Psychiatrist, Quantity Surveyor, Radiologist, Registered Mental Health Nurse, Registered Midwife, Registered Nurse, Retail Pharmacist, Specialist Medical Practitioners (not elsewhere classified), Specialist Physician, Speech Pathologist, Sonographer, Surgeon, Surveyor	<b>Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Avionics), Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Mechanical), Automotive Electrician, Baker, Boat Builder and Repairer, Bricklayer, Cabinetmaker, Carpenter, Carpenter and Joiner, Chef, Cook, Drainer, Electrical Powerline Tradesperson, Electrician (Special Class), Electronic Equipment Tradesperson, Fibrous Plasterer, Fitter, Floor Finisher, Furniture Finisher, Furniture Upholsterer, Gasfitter, General Electrician, General Plumber, Hairdresser, Joiner, Lift Mechanic, Locksmith, Mechanical Services and Air-conditioning Plumber, Metal Fabricator (Boilermaker), Metal Machinist (First Class), Motor Mechanic, Optical Mechanic, Painter and Decorator, Panel Beater, Pastry Cook, Pressure Welder, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Mechanic, Roof Plumber, Roof Slater and Tiler, Solid Plasterer, Sheetmetal Worker (First Class, Stonemason, Toolmaker, Vehicle Body Maker, Vehicle Painter, Wall and Floor Tiler, Welder (First Class)</b>



# The New Critical Skills List: 2009

ASCO Number	Occupation Shortages - Professional
2312-11	Anaesthetist
2381-11	Dentist
4315-11	Electronic Equipment Trades
2312-15	Emergency Medicine Specialist
2129-17	Engineer - Chemical
2124-11	Engineer - Civil
2125-11	Engineer - Electrical
2125-13	Engineer - Electronics
2126-11	Engineer - Mechanical
2127-11	Engineer - Mining
2126-13	Engineer - Production or Plant Engineer
4114-15	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer - Avionics
4114-11	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer - Mechanical
4431-13	Gasfitter
2311-11	General Medical Practitioner
2391-11	Medical Diagnostic Radiographer
2312-17	Obstetrician & Gynaecologist
2383-11	Occupational Therapist
2382-11	Pharmacist (Hospital)
2382-15	Pharmacist (Retail)
2385-11	Physiotherapist
2388-11	Podiatrist
2312-27	Psychiatrist
2122-11	Quantity Surveyor
2325-11	Registered Mental Health Nurse
2324-11	Registered Midwife
2323-11	Registered Nurse
2413-11	Secondary School Teacher
2312-79	Specialist Medical Practitioners NEC
2312-25	Specialist Physician

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship Critical Skills List website, accessed May 9 2009

# Skill Migration Numbers

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## March 2009:

- Reduced from 133,500 to 115,000 (18,500 cut)
- Re-focus = professions rather than trades
- Engineering, health professions, IT
- Accountants (only if IELTS 7 or completion of professional year)
- Trades = Gasfitter, aircraft maintenance, tiler
- MODL review

## 12 May 2009:

- Cut by further 6,900 (to 108,100 places)
- Total program = 168,700 for 2009
- Increased family migration
- No cuts to Critical Skills List

# The Future of Australia's Export Education Industry: Select Big Issues

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## 1. The impact of the global financial crisis:

- Place of study, mode of study
- Short versus long-term changes (eg Malaysia)
- 2009 enrolment trends to Australia

## 2. Responses to Australia's skill migration changes 2009+:

- Decimation of RTO sector
- Indian market?

## 3. Demography as a 'driver' of global competition:

- The looming 'war for skills'
- Eg New Zealand: 1955-2004 = 2.3 million migrant arrivals
- Net population gain = just 208,000 people

## 4. Access to permanent residence/ citizenship:

- Speed and certainty

## 5. The attraction of the 'total package'

# The Challenge of Negative Image: July 29 2009

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## Issues:

- Safety and quality as major attractors
- Indian students (attacks/ threat to migration outcomes)
- Case study: New Zealand and China

## IDP data (31 July 2009):

- Reported 50-80% drop in Indian enquiries/ enrolments
- Impacts – universities! (not just RTO's)

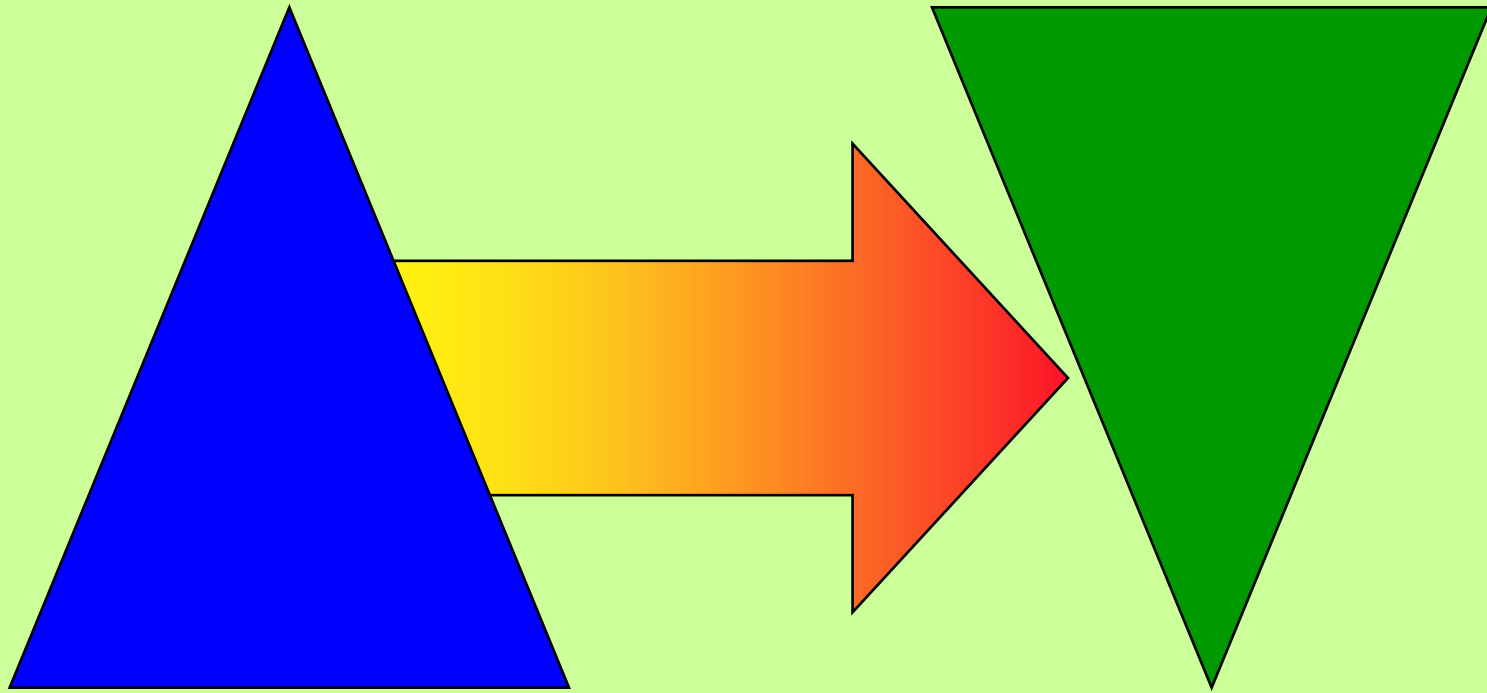
## Media (eg July 29 2009, The Age):

**'International education is the nexus between the free movement of labour in a globalised world and efforts by advanced countries to make education a highly lucrative commodity. But when it is so appallingly managed that humans are allowed to be treated as commodities in a marketplace that charges top dollar for low-grade education and training, it looks a lot like a government-sanctioned racket.'**

***Source: 'Millions Trump Truth About Dodgy Schools', S Das, The Age, 29 July 2009, p 15***

# Growing Global Competition: Students and the 'Total Package'

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Traditional population structure

Emerging population structure