

OUTLINE



- Who is the RAI?
- Why are migration strategies needed?
- Steps for Settlement Success

ABOUT THE REGIONAL AUSTRALIA INSTITUE



- Australia's only independent think-tank dedicated to helping regions and their people thrive
- We research for policy influence, broker relationships, convene conversations and, are working to change the narrative about regional Australia



REGIONAL AUSTRALIA



Regional Australia = All of Australia outside the capital cities.



9 million people



31 great small cities



1,550 small towns



1/3 of all jobs and national economic output

MIGRATION



RAI considers that:

 Increased migration to regional Australia is critical for the viability of many of regional Australia's towns, businesses and major industries.

REGIONAL JOB VACANCIES



There were 46,485 job vacancies in regional Australia in August 2019

Up from 44,254 advertised in August 2017

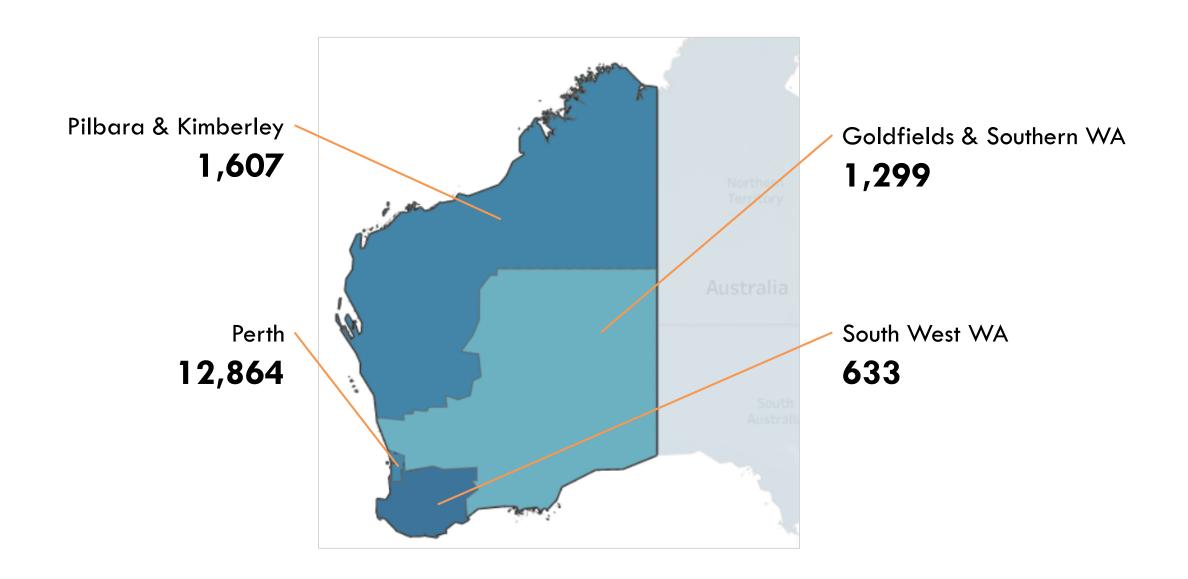
% CHANGE
August 2017
to August 2019:

ALL OF AUS

MAINLAND MAI

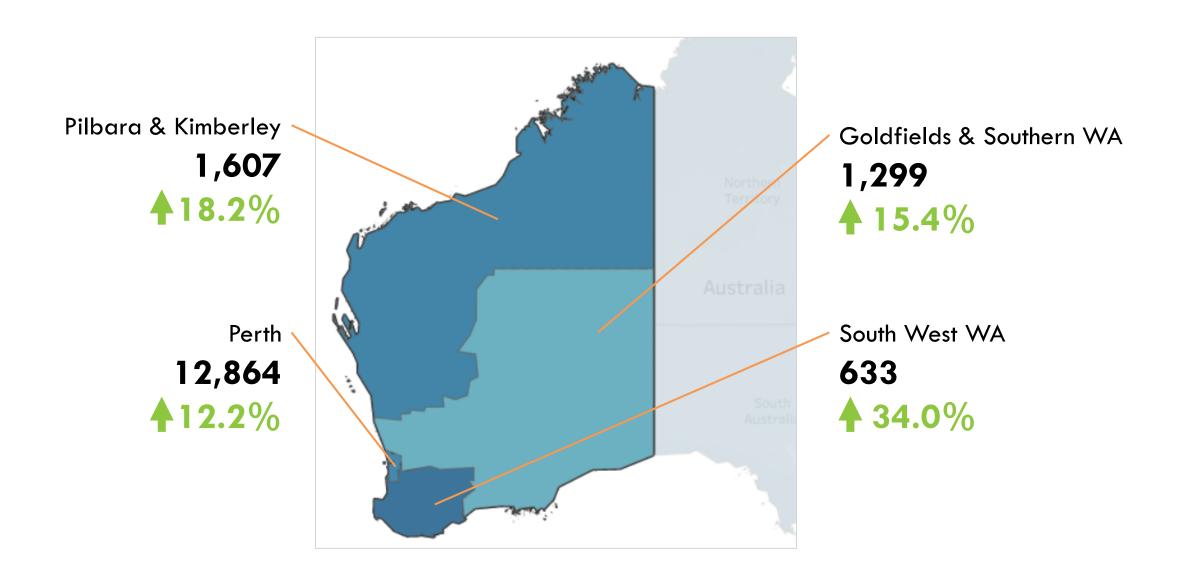
INTERNET ADVERTISED VACANCIES: AUGUST 2019





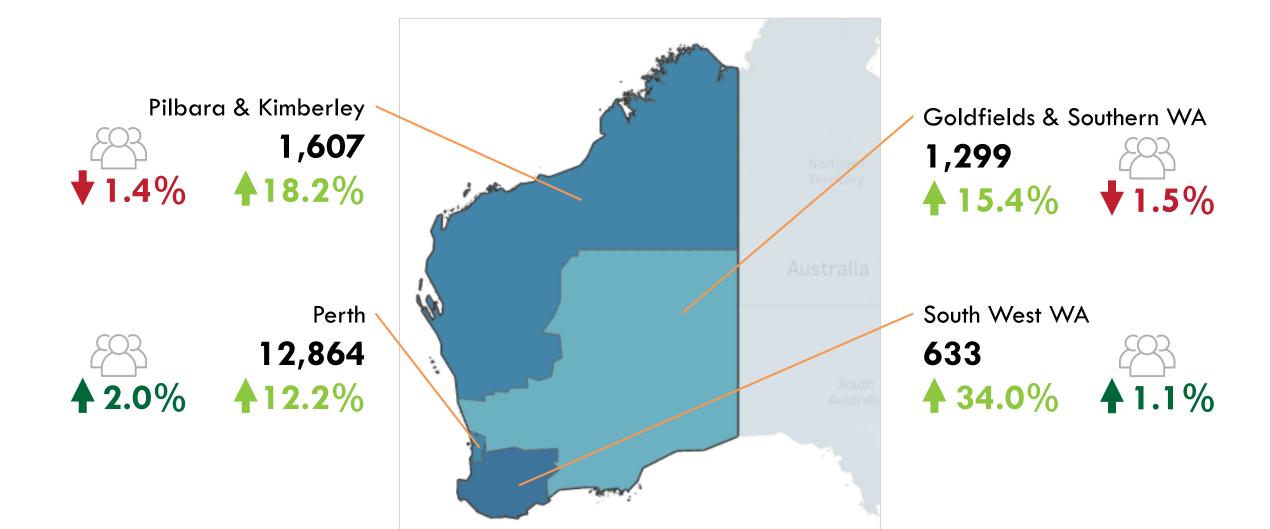
VACANCIES: AUGUST 2019 & PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE AUGUST 2017





VACANCIES vs ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE (2016-2018)





LOOKING AT POPULATION



- International migration is 50% of Australia's population growth
- International migration enabled 151 regional LGAs to stabilise or grow their population (2011-16)
- Regional Australia's population growth is lower as it attracts a small share of international migrants (about 15% of all international migrants)
- Many small towns in rural and remote areas are struggling to attract the people they need to support their local economy and sustain their communities

CONTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT MIGRANTS





Help to fill workforce shortages



Create new jobs



Important source of population growth



Revitalise the local community

INCREASING REGIONAL MIGRATION



- New/revised Population Plan and regional visas
- BUT little movement away from regional hubs



Importance of

community led initiatives

- A number of recent examples of regional communities taking a proactive and coordinated approach to attracting groups of new migrants.
- No "one-size fits all", careful planning in each required to ensure sustainability.





HAMILTON, VIC | Population 9974

The Great South Coast Economic Migration Project has only just started in the town of Hamilton. The purpose of the project is to offer regional settlement to families from African backgrounds who have lived in Australia for more than five years, to fill localised skill shortages particularly in the agricultural industry.





NHILL, VIC | Population 2184

Luv-a-Duck poultry farm needed to fill jobs that couldn't be sourced locally. It now employs more than 50 Karen. A report commission by AMES, and undertaken by Deloitte Access Economics, found the economic impact of this increased labour supply, in terms of Gross Regional Product, was estimated to be \$41.5 million.



Stuart McAlpine came up with the idea of the Regional Repopulation Project (RRP) to attract and retain new residents. The RRP welcomed and supported new residents to start their Australian life in Dalwallinu, leading to substantial local population growth – around 15% – with 62 new residents since 2010.



Biloela has a goal to increase the population to 10,000 by 2030. The town was part of a federally funded planned settlement program pilot, where refugees filled jobs at the local meatworks and in other agricultural based industries. To date there are around 50 migrant families living in Biloela.





STEPS TO SETTLEMENT SUCCESS

A TOOLKIT FOR RURAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITIES









THE 7 BUILDING BLOCKS OF SETTLEMENT SUCCESS



1. INITIATING A SETTLEMENT STRATEGY



2. ORGANISING AND CONSULTING LOCAL COMMUNITY



3. WELCOMING AND HOSTING NEW MIGRANTS



4. SECURING EMPLOYMENT FOR NEW MIGRANTS



5. SECURING HOUSING FOR NEW MIGRANTS



6. FOSTERING COMMUNITY COHESION



7. CONSIDERING CULTURE, CUSTOMS AND ENVIRONMENT

INITIATING A SETTLEMENT STRATEGY: IS THERE A DRIVER?





How and why will the community benefit from more migrants? E.g. labour shortage, population decline...)



What can the community offer to migrants (i.e. why might they relocate?)



What are the community goals for migration?

ORGANIZING AND CONSULTING LOCAL COMMUNITY



- What role will Council play?
- How best to consult with community?
- What community organizations and volunteer groups are available locally?
- What information or support does the community need?

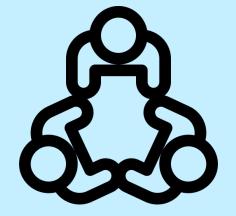
WELCOMING AND HOSTING NEW MIGRANTS



Provide information to new prospective migrants



How can migrants be welcomed and supported by the local community?



What support for rental applications, enrolment in schools, documentation etc.?



EMPLOYMENT



SOURCES OF EMPLOYEES:



Secondary migrants from Australian cities and other towns



Skilled migrants directly from overseas



Humanitarian entrants

Where and how are job vacancies being advertised?

How can employers ensure successful employment for migrants?

HOUSING



- What are housing stock levels? What alternatives may there be?
- Is short-term housing available?
- Applicants may not have a rental history, how to overcome this?

FOSTERING COMMUNITY COHESION



- How can migrants feel engaged in the community?
- Key factors of
 - Work
 - Education or training
 - Sport
 - Community activities
 - Faith

CONSIDERING CULTURE, CUSTOMS and ENVIRONMENT



- Origin and background
- Events and festivals
- Churches and shrines
- Safety
- Youth
- Land
- Transport
- Be mindful of cultural misunderstandings or lack of knowledge of Australian ways.



DETAILED STEPS TO SETTLEMENT SUCCESS: A CHECKLIST

1. Identify specific motivation for attracting migrants to your community.	8. Obtain biographical information from migrants to be able to match their housing, lifestyle and employment needs and aspirations with those of the community.	15. Organise and facilitate English learning through casual get-togethers (language cafes, art and craft groups) as well as more formal education settings.
Identify incentives for migrants to come and stay (jobs, housing, land). Compare local cost of	9. Assist with visas, travel costs, connecting with training, language and support services where necessary.	16. Encourage migrants to join and participate in local clubs and events for social engagement.
living to major cities.	10. Match migrants to specific job vacancies and housing.	17. Identify and engage migrants in work- related training and networking opportunities.
 Consult local community about proposed migration initiative, including the background of prospective arrivals (origin and culture). 	11. Encourage conversations between real estate agents, churches, local council and businesses and to support migrants'	18. Give new migrants a chance to organise events and festivals to share culture and traditions and feel part of the local decision-making process.
5. Appoint a steering committee to oversee the initiative (pre- and post- arrival).	12. Ensure there are appropriate and available housing options for long-term accommodation.	19. Host regular information sessions to educate migrants (re: environmental awareness etc.) and notify them of upcoming events or activities.
6. Identify available jobs, housing stock, farmland, schools, communal spaces.	13. Establish a 'buddies'/ family facilitators system.	20. Support migrants with facilities that would enable farming practice such as land, machinery, irrigation and the use of farm-based equipment.
7. Organise weekend visits for migrants (where possible).	14. Encourage multiple families to migrate together and enrol their children in the same schools.	21. Create and support young adult migrants to stay and work locally (e.g. through apprenticeships) to encourage migrant families to stay in regional areas for the long term.



NEXT STEPS

WHO

WHEN



LET'S CONTINUE THE CONVERSATION







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