POPULATION MOVEMENT IN THE PACIFIC: A PERSPECTIVE ON FUTURE PROSPECTS

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Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Report for the Australia-New Zealand Immigration Forum
- Context
- Issues
- Conclusion

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Population Movement in the Pacific:

A Perspective on Future Prospects

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Aims of the Study

- Review existing literature on Migration and the Pacific
- Analyse contemporary and evolving patterns of population mobility in the Pacific
- Examine the drivers of migration – present and future
- Investigate potential effects of climate change on migration
- Investigate the linkages between migration and development in the region
- Assess the impacts of migration
- Canvass attitudes toward migration in the region
- Investigate the range of future policies with respect to migration

Chapters in Report

1. Introduction: A Decade of Demographic Milestones
2. International Migration and Development
3. Drivers of Migration in the Pacific
4. Pacific Migration to the Rim
5. Conclusion: Major Shifts in Pacific Migration Ahead

Context

- Global increase in scale and complexity of mobility
- Widening of international demographic and economic differentials
- The migration and development discourse
- Distinctiveness of Pacific Region in global context
  - fastest growing population
  - rapid urbanisation
  - the youth bulge
  - heaviest reliance on migration and remittances
  - centre of “environmental refugee” debate

Approach

- Exhaustive literature search – production of a comprehensive bibliography
- Analysis of stock and flow migration data from Pacific countries but especially from destination countries
- Extensive fieldwork in the region. Discussions with key stakeholders, decision makers and migrants themselves.

Data Issues

- Limited data from individual countries – problem of not collecting information on emigration
- Reliance on destination countries immigration data
  - Stocks
  - Flows
- Limited information on non-permanent migration
- Need to co-ordinate analysis of data from 2010 round of censuses
- Role for development assistance

Three Distinct Ethnic Regions

- *Melanesia:* Papua New Guinea, Solomons, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia have 85 percent of the region's 8.5 million people. The first three countries have very limited outlets for migration but Fiji has a substantial diaspora and migration has greatly increased following the coups.
- *Micronesia:* Kiribati and Nauru have strong links to Australia and New Zealand and the remainder of the region is linked historically to the United States and has increasing international migration to the USA.
- *Polynesia:* Historically the major international migration source, especially Samoa and Tonga. Has strong links to New Zealand, and also, in some cases, to North America.

Size and distribution of Pacific Island populations, 2010

Source: SPC-SDP Population Data Sheet 2010, www.spc.int/spd/

Subregion/country	Land area (km^2)	Population (est. 2010)	Population distribution (%)	
			Rural	Urban
Melanesia	542,370	8,641,900	80	20
Fiji	18,270	847,800	49	51
New Caledonia	18,580	254,500	37	63
Papua New Guinea	462,840	6,745,000	87	13
Solomon Islands	30,400	549,600	84	16
Vanuatu	12,280	245,000	76	24
Micronesia	3,150	547,300	34	66
Federated States (FSM)	700	111,400	78	22
Guam	540	187,100	7	93
Kiribati	810	100,800	56	44
Marshall Islands	180	54,400	35	65
Nauru	20	10,000	0	100
Nthern Mariana Islands	460	63,100	10	90
Palau	440	20,500	23	77
Polynesia	7,990	663,960	62	38
American Samoa	200	65,900	50	50
Cook Islands	240	15,500	28	72
French Polynesia	3,520	268,800	49	51
Niue	260	1,500	64	36
Pitcairn Islands	5	60	100	0
Samoa	2,940	183,100	79	21
Tokelau	12	1,200	100	0
Tonga	650	103,400	77	23
Tuvalu	25	11,200	53	47
Wallis and Futuna	140	13,300	100	0
Pacific Islands	**553,510**	**9,853,160**	**77**	**23**

Pacific Populations, 2010 and 2030, Size and Change

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011), World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, On-line Database

	2010 ('000)	Annual Growth Rate (%) 2005-10	2030	% Growth 2010-30
Melanesia	8,748	2.2	12,670	44.8
Micronesia	536	0.6	661	23.3
Polynesia	673	0.8	783	16.3
Pacific	9,957	2.1	14,114	41.7

Pacific Populations 2008 and 2030

Source: South Pacific Commission

Country	2008	2030	2008 Annual % Growth
Melanesia			
Fiji	839	1020	0.6
New Caledonia	246	320	1.6
Papua New Guinea	6,474	10042	2.2
Solomon Islands	521	884	2.7
Vanuatu	233	388	2.6
Micronesia			
Federated States of Micronesia	110	120	0.4
Guam	179	242	2.7
Kiribati	97	138	1.9
Marshall Islands	53	67	1.0
Nauru	10	14	2.1
Northern Mariana Islands	63	68	-
Palau	20	23	0.6
Polynesia			
American Samoa	66	91	1.6
Cook Islands	16	16	0.4
French Polynesia	263	321	1.2
Niue	2	1	-2.4
Samoa	182	198	0.4
Tokelau	1	1	-0.1
Tonga	103	115	0.4
Tuvalu	10	11	0.3
Wallis and Futuna	15	17	0.7

Dynamics of Pacific Population Growth

- Population increasing by 177,100 each year
- At present rate region's population will double in 36 years
- Fertility remains high, especially in Melanesia. TFRs – 4.4 Papua New Guinea, 4.6 Solomon Islands, 4.1 Vanuatu, 4.6 Samoa, 4.5 Tokelau, 4.3 Marshal ls. Lowest in Marianas (1.6), Palau (2.0).
- Significant declines:

Fiji	1976-2011	3.9 – 2.7
Solomon Islands	1980-2011	7.3 – 4.6
PNG	1980-2011	5.4 – 4.4

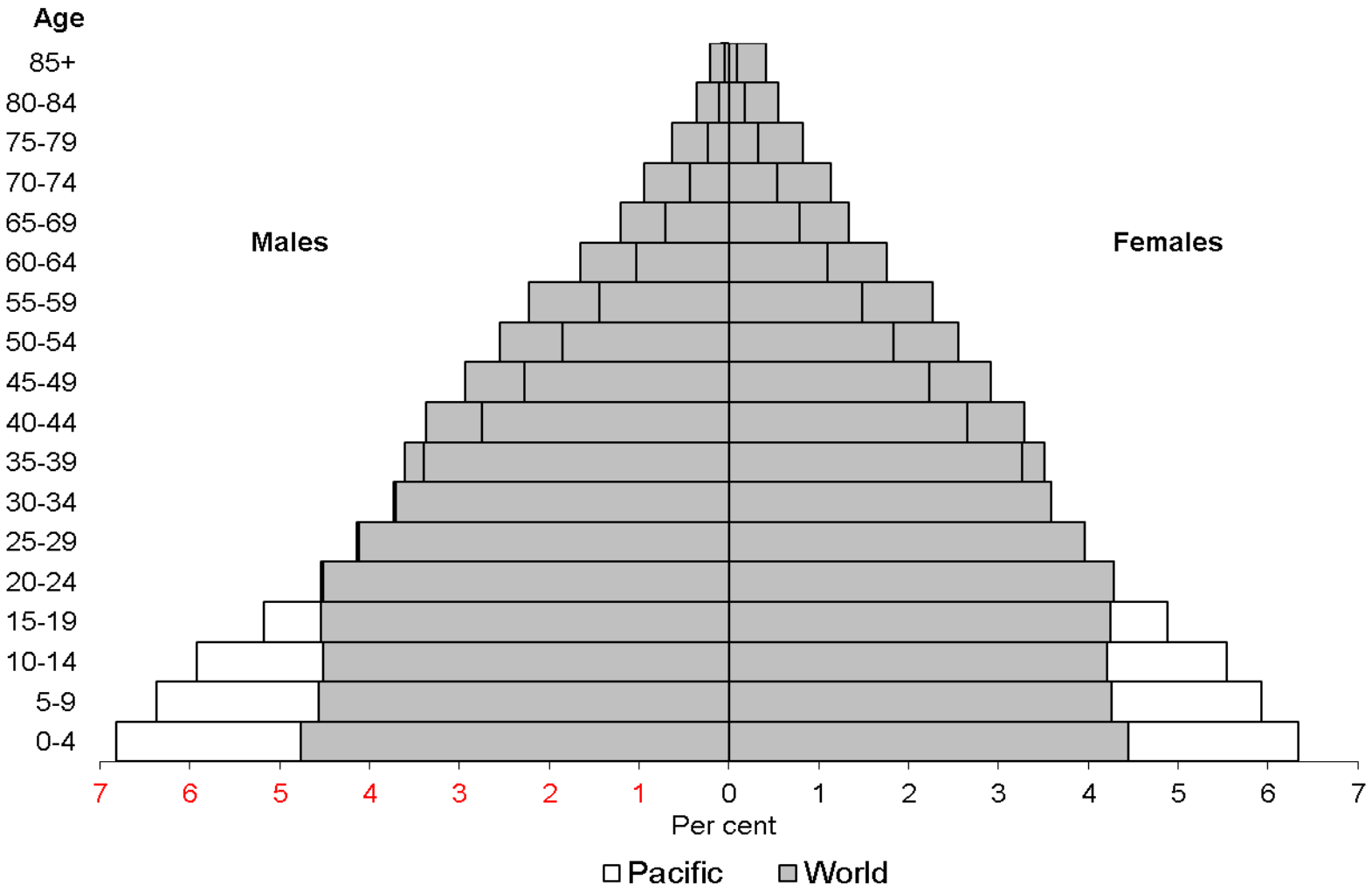
Projected Population 2050

Source: UN 2009

	2008	2050	% p.a. growth 2008-50
Melanesia	8.3m	15.6m	1.5
Micronesia	532,000	802,000	1.0
Polynesia	658,000	831,000	0.6
Pacific	9.49m	17.23m	1.4

Pacific and World: Age-Sex Distribution of the Population, 2010

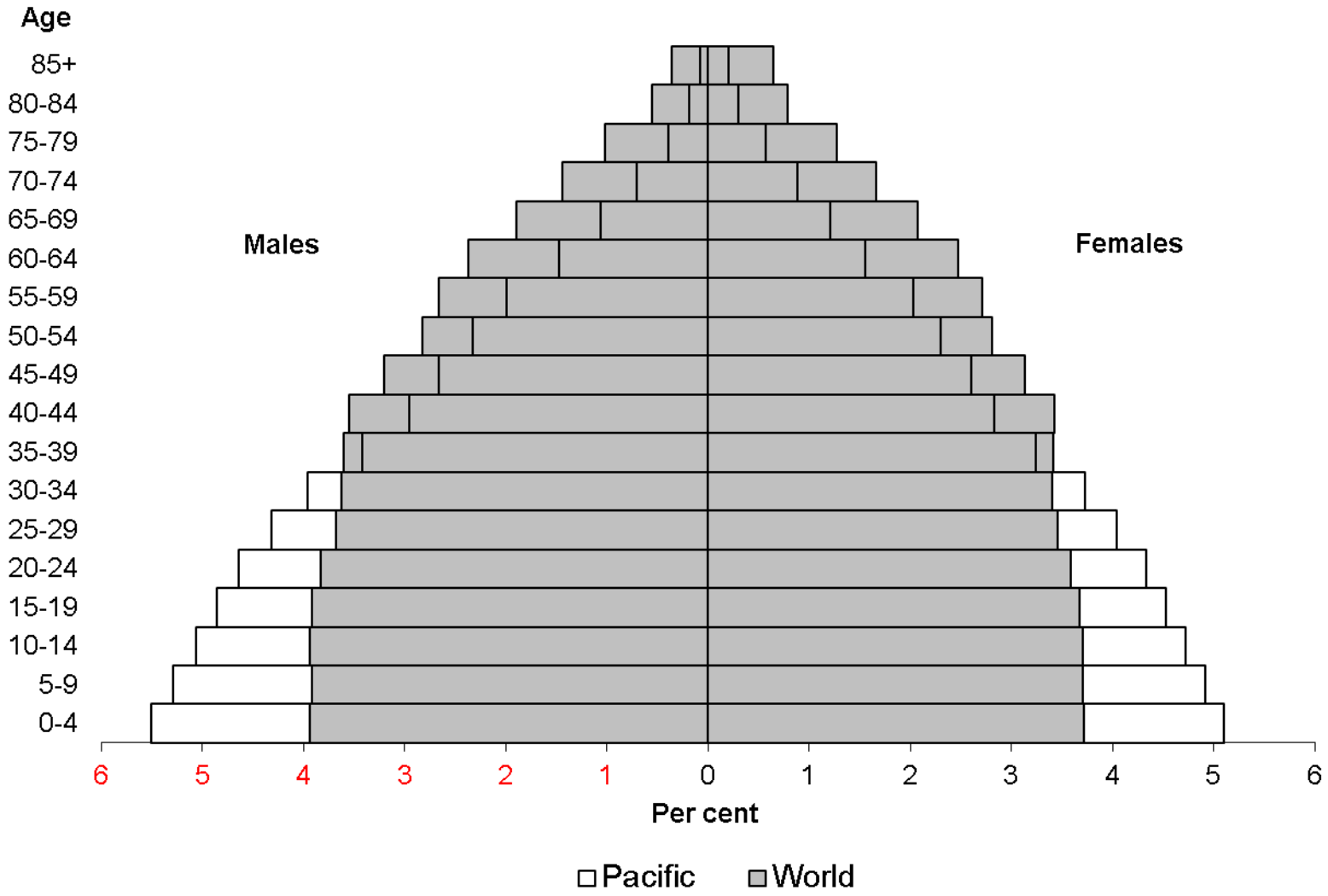
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011), World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, On-line Database



Note: Pacific Excludes Australia and New Zealand

Pacific and World: Age-Sex Distribution of the Population, 2030

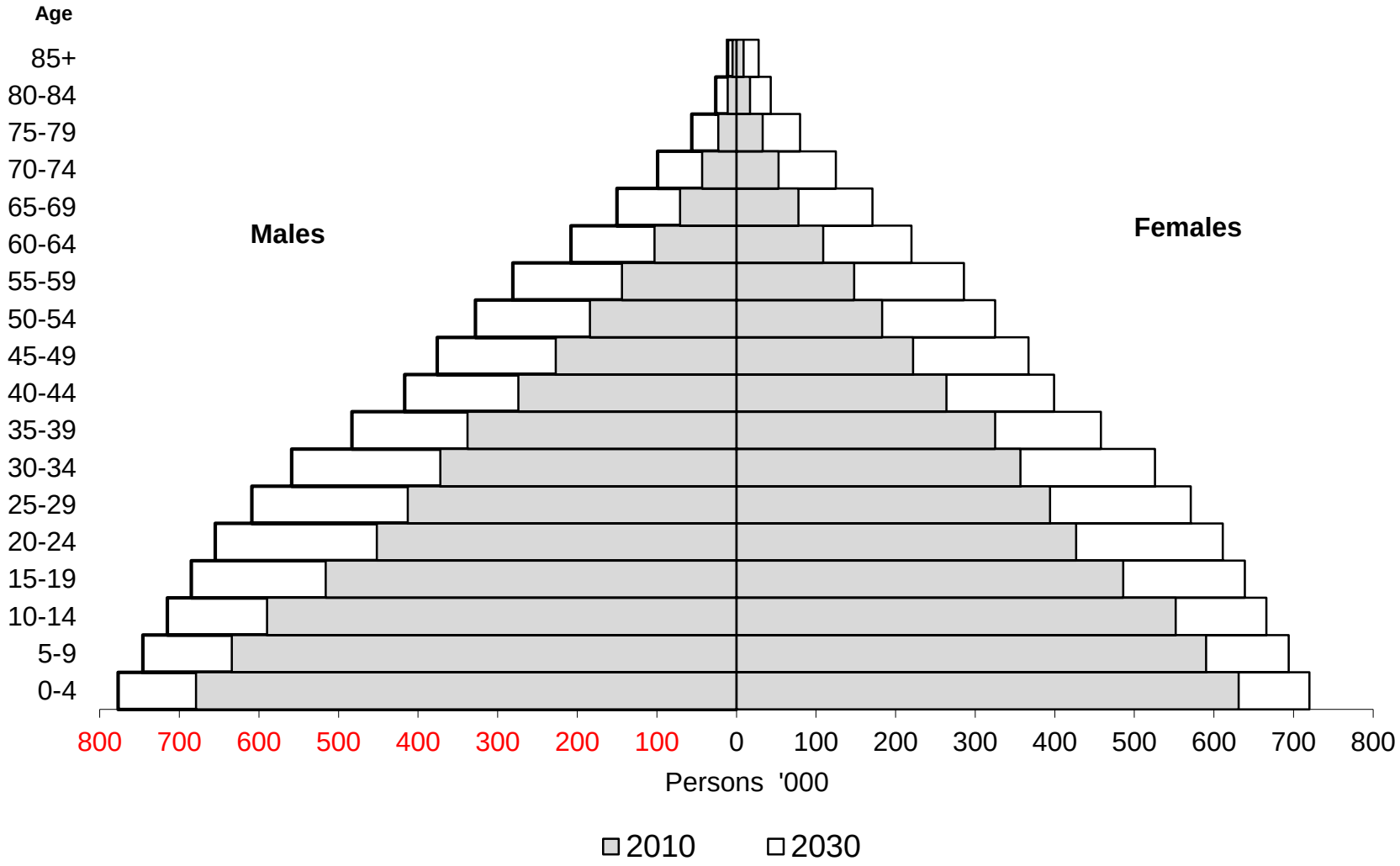
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011), World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, On-line Database



Note: Pacific Excludes Australia and New Zealand

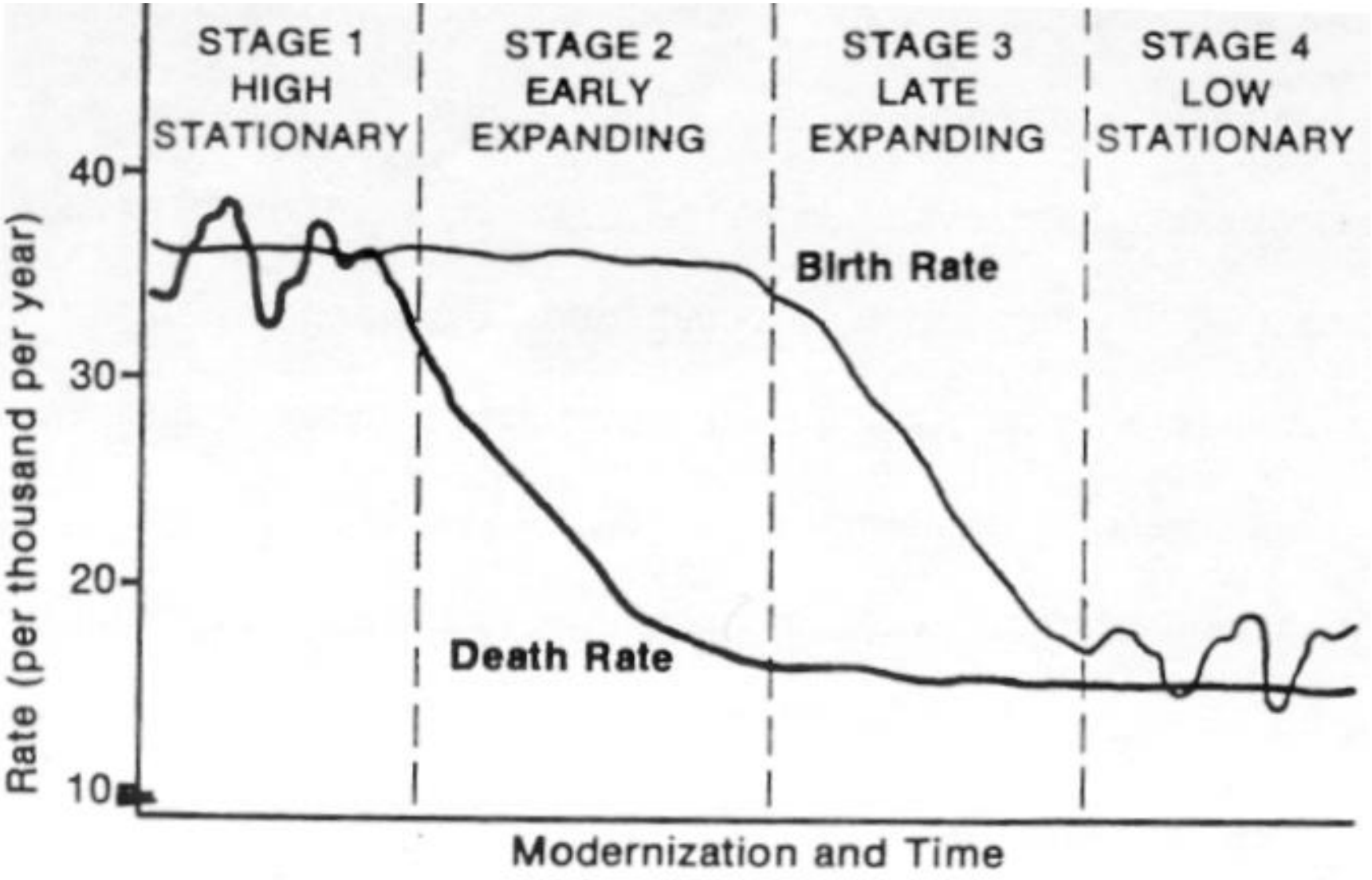
Pacific: Age-Sex Distribution of the Population, 2010 and 2030

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011), World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, On-line Database



Note: Pacific Excludes Australia and New Zealand

Simplified Model of the Demographic Transition



Pacific nations can be seen as being located at various points along the Demographic Transition and this shapes their levels of population and workforce growth and age structure

The Pacific Youth Bulge
(Westley and Choe, 2002, 57)

… 'is the result of a transition from high to low fertility about 15 years earlier. The youth bulge consists of large numbers of adolescents and young adults who were born when fertility was high followed by declining numbers of children born after fertility declined'.

The Youth Bulge

Occurs during the demographic transition after mortality falls but fertility remains high before declining. As a result the youth population (15-24) is more than 20 percent of the population.

Pacific Population Aged 15-24, 1960-2000 and Projected 2020 and 2040

Source: United Nations

Year	Population Aged 15-24		Annual % Growth Per Annum
	Number ('000)	Percent	
1960	589	18.91	
1980	1013	19.81	2.75
1985	1155	19.88	2.66
1990	1337	20.66	2.97
2000	1626	20.05	1.98
2020	2326	19.40	1.81
2040	2793	17.22	0.92

Note: Excludes Australia and New Zealand

Population Aged 15-24 ('000)

	1950	1970	2000	2010	2030
China	101,339	158,205	198,946	218,699	183,918
India	69,278	100,363	190,217	218,177	214,426
Indonesia	15,941	21,255	42,268	42,703	40,532
Japan	16,396	19,831	16,098	12,636	11,133
Philippines	3,583	7,193	15,377	18,165	18,095
Pakistan	7,467	11,162	27,186	36,114	53,511
Papua New Guinea	329	478	1,098	1,305	1,924

The Demographic Dividend

The passage of the youth bulge into the working ages produce a demographic dividend of economic growth because it increases the proportion of the national population in the working ages. Provided there is a favourable policy environment

“… assuming that policies to take advantage of this are in place. In fact the combined effect of this large working age population and health, family, labour, financial and human capital policies can effect virtuous cycles of wealth creation” (Bloom, Canning and Sevilla, 2003, xi).

The Demographic Dividend is Delivered Through:

- **Labour supply – the numbers available to work are larger. Also women are more likely to enter the workforce as family size decreases, hence, since the Asian youth bulge is associated with low fertility, female workforce participation is likely to be high while the young and the old consume more than they produce.**
- **Savings – working age people tend to have a higher level of output and also a higher level of savings.**
- **Human capital investments – with smaller numbers of children and cultural changes there will be greater investment in education, health, etc. Hence, primary and secondary enrolment ratios are increased.**

However the demographic dividend also implies that a very high proportion of the population is in the high mobility age groups

Linking Demographic Change to Migration

- **Zelinsky 1971 – The Mobility Transition**
- **‘Great Shaking Loose of Migrants’ in rapid growth phases of transition**
- **Rural-urban and international migration**

The Youth Bulge Hypotheses 1 (Fuller and Hoch, 1996)

It can lead to political unrest because large numbers of young people are frustrated by the status quo and unable to obtain opportunities. Exacerbated by concentration in cities and improved education and access to information technology.

The Youth Bulge Hypotheses 2 (Bloom, Canning & Sevilla, 2003)

"The Demographic Dividend .." assuming that policies to take advantage of this are in place. In fact the combined effect of this large working age population and health, family, labour and human capital policies can affect virtuous cycles of wealth creation.

“A crucial point is the extent to which the demographic dividend can be delivered to Pacific countries partly through migration of the youth bulge”

World Regions: Population Aged 15-34, 2010-2030

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, On-line Database

	2010		2020		2030		% Growth per Annum	
World Region	Number '000	%	Number '000	%	Number '000	%	2010-20	2020-30
Africa	358,503	15.77	443,669	18.57	540,422	22.26	2.15	1.99
Asia	1,324,620	58.26	1,359,804	56.92	1,302,348	53.64	0.26	-0.43
Middle East	83,747	3.68	92,232	3.86	100,636	4.15	0.97	0.88
Europe	200,114	8.80	172,924	7.24	161,375	6.65	-1.45	-0.69
Latin America & the Caribbean	201,180	8.85	210,434	8.81	208,481	8.59	0.45	-0.09
North America	94,528	4.16	97,925	4.10	101,501	4.18	0.35	0.36
Oceania	10,885	0.48	12,028	0.50	13,009	0.54	1.00	0.79
Pacific	3,419	0.15	4,141	0.17	4,856	0.20	1.93	1.61
World	2,273,576	100.00	2,389,017	100.00	2,427,772	100.00	0.50	0.16

Note: Pacific Excludes Australia and New Zealand

Asia and the Pacific: Projected Growth of the Population Aged 15-34, 2005-10, 2010-20 and 2020-30

Source: United Nations, 2007

	2005-2010		2010-2020		2020-2030	
Declining	Japan	-4.17	Republic of Korea	-1.56	China, Macao SAR	-3.11
	Republic of Korea	-1.18	Iran	-1.29	Singapore	-2.27
	China	-0.94	China, Macao SAR	-1.20	Mongolia	-2.23
	Thailand	-0.82	Sri Lanka	-1.04	Republic of Korea	-2.12
	Dem People's Rep of Korea	-0.23	Kazakhstan	-0.96	Bhutan	-1.39
	China, Hong Kong SAR	-0.19	Thailand	-0.74	China	-1.27
			China, Hong Kong SAR	-0.73	Dem People's Rep of Korea	-1.26
			Japan	-0.69	Sri Lanka	-1.11
			Mongolia	-0.62	Japan	-1.02
			China	-0.46	Iran	-0.86
			Myanmar	-0.40	China, Hong Kong SAR	-0.84
			Viet Nam	-0.07	Myanmar	-0.81
			Bhutan	-0.04	Viet Nam	-0.73
					Turkmenistan	-0.66
					Thailand	-0.52
					Kyrgyzstan	-0.47
					Uzbekistan	-0.42
					Maldives	-0.37
					Samoa	-0.27
					Kazakhstan	-0.25
					French Polynesia	-0.21
					Fiji	-0.20
					New Zealand	-0.17
					Indonesia	-0.16
Growth 0-0.99%pa	Myanmar	0.25	Indonesia	0.01	Micronesia	0.00
	Indonesia	0.33	Kyrgyzstan	0.09	New Caledonia	0.00
	Sri Lanka	0.34	Fiji	0.13	Tonga	0.00
	Kazakhstan	0.42	Turkmenistan	0.21	Australia	0.08
	French Polynesia	0.45	Maldives	0.29	Laos	0.10
	China, Macao SAR	0.54	Dem People's Rep of Korea	0.32	Tajikistan	0.15
	Tonga	0.55	Australia	0.36	Brunei	0.19
	New Zealand	0.59	Singapore	0.41	Cambodia	0.19
	Australia	0.61	New Zealand	0.43	India	0.24
	Mongolia	0.82	Uzbekistan	0.54	Malaysia	0.27
			French Polynesia	0.640558	Guam	0.31
			Tonga	0.782662	Pakistan	0.40
			New Caledonia	0.832321	Bangladesh	0.54
			Malaysia	0.931014	Nepal	0.99

Asia and the Pacific: Projected Growth of the Population Aged 15-34, 2005-10, 2010-20 and 2020-30 (cont.)

Source: United Nations, 2007

	2005-2010		2010-2020		2020-2030	
Growth 1.00-1.99%pa	Micronesia	1.01	India	1.01	Papua New Guinea	1.15
	New Caledonia	1.02	Philippines	1.17	Philippines	1.15
	Samoa	1.03	Bangladesh	1.19	Vanuatu	1.22
	Fiji	1.10	Brunei	1.24	Solomon Islands	1.35
	Singapore	1.33	Cambodia	1.24		
	Viet Nam	1.35	Pakistan	1.36		
	Kyrgyzstan	1.44	Micronesia	1.38		
	Guam	1.55	Laos	1.55		
	Malaysia	1.66	Guam	1.55		
	India	1.71	Tajikistan	1.85		
	Bangladesh	1.81	Nepal	1.91		
	Iran	1.84				
	Philippines	1.88				
Growth 2.00-2.99%pa	Turkmenistan	2.02	Solomon Islands	2.08	Afghanistan	2.829621
	Uzbekistan	2.09	Samoa	2.26		
	Papua New Guinea	2.16	Vanuatu	2.28		
	Solomon Islands	2.22	Papua New Guinea	2.46		
	Maldives	2.40				
	Tajikistan	2.62				
	Nepal	2.80				
	Bhutan	2.83				
	Pakistan	2.91				
	Laos	2.98				
Growth 3.00%pa+	Vanuatu	3.01	Afghanistan	3.31	East Timor	3.33
	Brunei	3.37	East Timor	3.443466		
	Cambodia	3.37				
	East Timor	3.86				
	Afghanistan	4.34				

Asian and Pacific Countries: Actual and Projected Population Aged 20-34 Years (in Thousands), 1990-2020

Source: United Nations Projections

Year	Males	Females	Total	Percent Growth
Asia				
1990	374,124	350,788	724,912	
2000	427,133	403,832	830,965	14.6
2010	456,755	428,718	885,473	6.5
2020	493,429	461,284	954,713	7.8
East Asia				
1990	172,834	165,470	338,304	
2000	187,805	178,627	366,432	8.3
2010	171,729	159,346	331,075	-9.6
2020	171,069	155,972	327,041	-1.2
South-Central Asia				
1990	141,940	129,454	271,394	
2000	171,087	157,341	328,428	21.0
2010	207,132	192,530	399,662	21.7
2020	240,515	225,098	465,613	16.5
Southeast Asia				
1990	56,349	55,863	112,212	
2000	68,241	67,866	136,107	21.3
2010	77,895	76,842	154,737	13.7
2020	81,847	80,212	162,059	4.7
Pacific				
1990	3,313	3,253	6,567	
2000	3,411	3,466	6,878	4.7
2010	3,899	3,735	7,632	11.0
2020	4,377	4,164	8,541	11.9

Summary

- **The workforce age population in Asia and the Pacific is currently growing at around 1.5 percent per annum – slightly above the world average.**
- **However its rate of growth will decrease sharply over the next two decades and the growth rate will have fallen by two thirds by the late 2020s.**
- **The pattern is even more dramatic for the migration prone 15-34 age groups which are currently growing at less than half the rate of the workforce as a whole and will begin to decline in the 2020s, albeit at a very slow rate.**
- **There are massive differences between countries with respect to growth of both the total workforce and migration prone age groups with fastest growth being in the South Asian and Melanesian and a small number of Southeast Asian countries.**

However the new cohort of Asia-Pacific people entering the migration prone age groups is not only different to earlier generations in size. It also differs from them in characteristics.

Characteristics of New Asia-Pacific Young Adult Generation

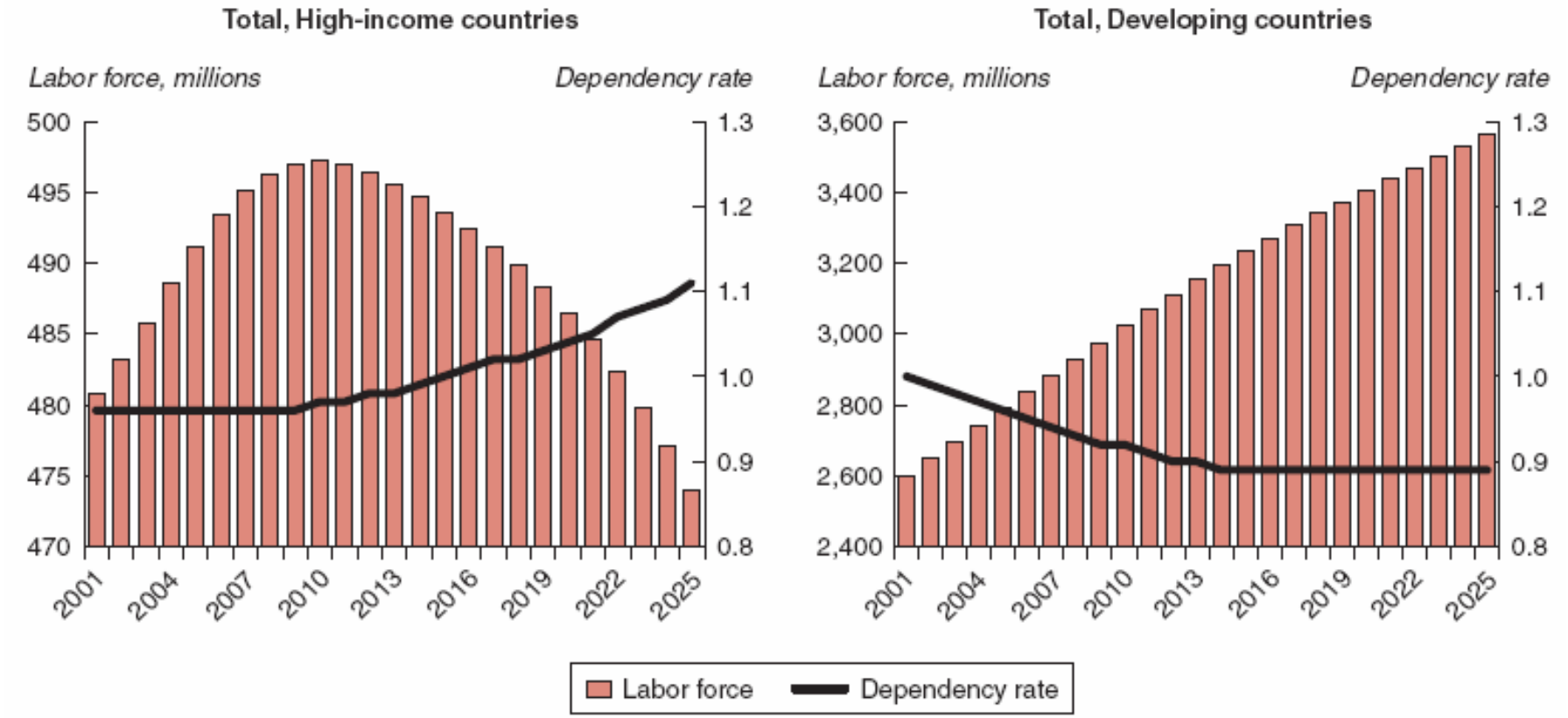
- **Most educated**
- **First to grow up in age of globalisation, mass media, electronic age**
- **Strongly urban based**
- **More informed about opportunities in different places**

Other Things Being Equal We Can Expect More Migration in Asia-Pacific Nations …

- More people in migration prone ages
- More educated
- More informed about alternative opportunities
- Demographic and economic gradients between nations steeper than ever before

Labour Force Age Groups and Dependency Rates

Source: World Bank, 2006



Benefiting from the Demographic Dividend

- **Several empirical studies have shown economic growth in countries like Japan, South Korea and Thailand has benefited significantly from the demographic dividend**
- **In China 15-20 percent of economic growth has been due to demographic dividend in last 15 years**
- **Not just due to improvement in the dependency ratio – also higher productivity due to education**
- **However, demographic dividend delivered by same age group most prone to international migration**

Influence of Migration on the Demographic Dividend in Origin Countries

- **Other things being equal would dampen impact in origin and contribute economic growth in destination**
- **However evidence in literature of migrants being able to contribute to economic growth in origin through**
  - **Remittances**
  - **Investment**
  - **Knowledge transfer**
  - **Return**
- **Policy is obviously crucially significant as to whether migrants have a positive impact on development in origin areas**

Migration futures

- A “youth bulge” and a “demographic dividend”? Futures for islands experiencing significant social and structural change in their populations.
- Urbanization without industrialization? Futures for families in towns without much formal sector employment growth.
- Education for what sorts of work? Futures for educated islanders in local and overseas towns.

Futures for youth?

In 2004 a group of Pacific leaders strongly advised everyone to:

“Listen to the needs and aspirations of the burgeoning population of young people in the region, and recognise the impact of bigger and more youthful populations on the resources required for education and vocational training, healthcare and job opportunities”

Converting potential to prosperity

In his opening address to the Forum in 2011, John Key observed:

“To overcome the challenges ahead and to make the most of our opportunities, we need to come up with new ideas and new ways of doing things. We need to listen to new voices and explore new partnerships. As leaders, we must be creative, innovative and open to new ways of approaching old problems.”

A skilled workforce

With regard to unlocking the unrealised potential of the Pacific, Key went on to say that:

“We need to work harder to get kids into school in the Pacific region, and teach them skills they need to succeed and contribute to the economy. We also need to help adults learn new skills.

It is vital that we have a skilled workforce to help us grow our economies.”

Skills to succeed where?

- **Skills and aspirations for work in villages? In Pacific towns? Overseas?**
- **A long history of aspirations for education – Samoans in NZ in the 1960s; Seasonal workers – remittances for education?**
- **New futures for agriculture? Issues of overseas markets and networks.**
- **Employment opportunities in small towns?**

Urban populations (millions)

Area	2010	2030	2050
Melanesia	1.61	2.96	5.45
Micronesia	0.39	0.52	0.64
Polynesia	0.30	0.38	0.50
New Zealand	3.71	4.38	4.86
Australia	19.17	23.57	26.95

Percentage urban

Area	2010	2030	2050
Melanesia	18.4	23.8	34.9
Micronesia	68.1	73.3	80.0
Polynesia	42.4	48.8	59.9
New Zealand	86.2	88.1	90.9
Australia	89.1	91.9	93.8

Arrival cities in the Pacific

What will the 21st century Pacific city with a population of over 1 million people look like? By 2050 there will be at least two of these in Melanesia, probably both in Papua New Guinea, if that region is to have 5.5 million people living in urban places. These will not be cities like those in Australia and New Zealand – already the bulk of the populations in urban places in the Pacific live in 'informal settlements' of one kind or another.

What will be the base of the urban economies in these countries? Except in Papua New Guinea it is unlikely to be secondary and tertiary industries of the kind we know in Australia and New Zealand.

Urbanization and international migration

The urbanization of Europe was accompanied by very significant international migration. The urbanization of Polynesia and Micronesia has been accompanied by significant international migration to the Pacific rim. Will the urbanization of Melanesia follow the same pathway?

It seems inevitable that increased levels of education and the broadening of the skill base for Pacific populations generally and Melanesian populations in particular will generate increasing international mobility.

Arrival cities on the Pacific rim

Major arrival cities for Polynesians and Melanesian Fijians on the Pacific rim have been Auckland, Honolulu, Los Angeles and Sydney for several decades already.

Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Sydney and Auckland will be important arrival cities for Melanesians from PNG, Solomons and Vanuatu over the coming decades.

Initially it will be increases in short-term visitors, students and seasonal workers. Longer-term it will be skilled migrants and their families coming to live.

A watershed in the migration system? The re-emergence of Melanesia

- The emergence of PNG as a destination for Melanesian migrants?
- Queensland as the premier overseas destination for Melanesians?
- A Melanesian majority in New Zealand's Pacific population by 2050?
- Overseas migration rates in western Melanesia by 2050 that are similar to Fiji's in 2010?

Migration to Australia

- Access via regular migration program
- Pacific Island population grown 2001-06 – 7.4 percent compared with 5.7 percent for Australia born.
- Fiji-born largest 48,143 in 2006

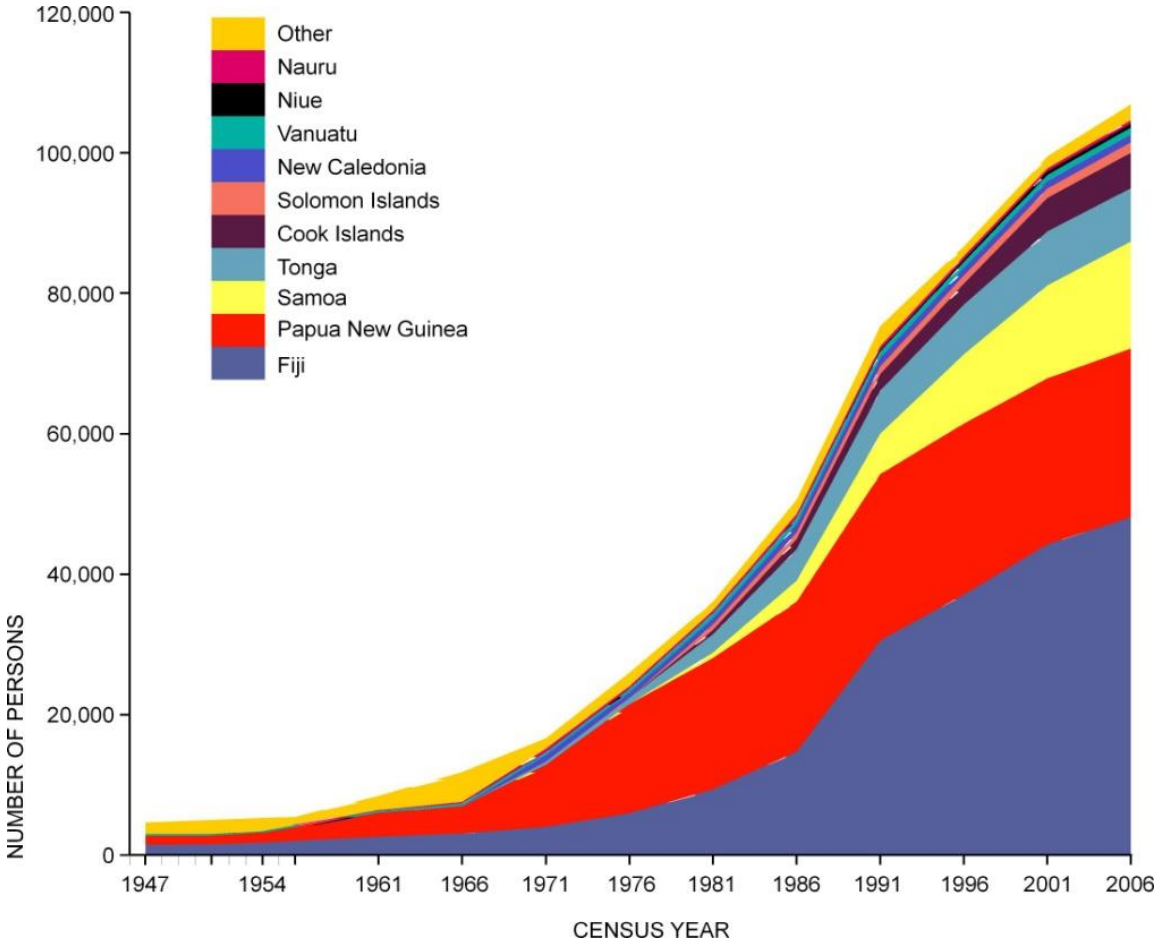
Pacific Arrivals (Excl NZ) To and Departures From Australia, 2006 to 2011

Source: DIAC unpublished data

	In	Out
	2001-06	
Permanent & Long Term	30,129	30,457
Short Term *	1,670,561	1,688,734
	2006-11	
Permanent & Long Term	40,932	40,753
Short Term	2,991,100	2,997,221
* Short Term not available in 2001-02		

Australia: Pacific-Born Populations, 1947 to 2006

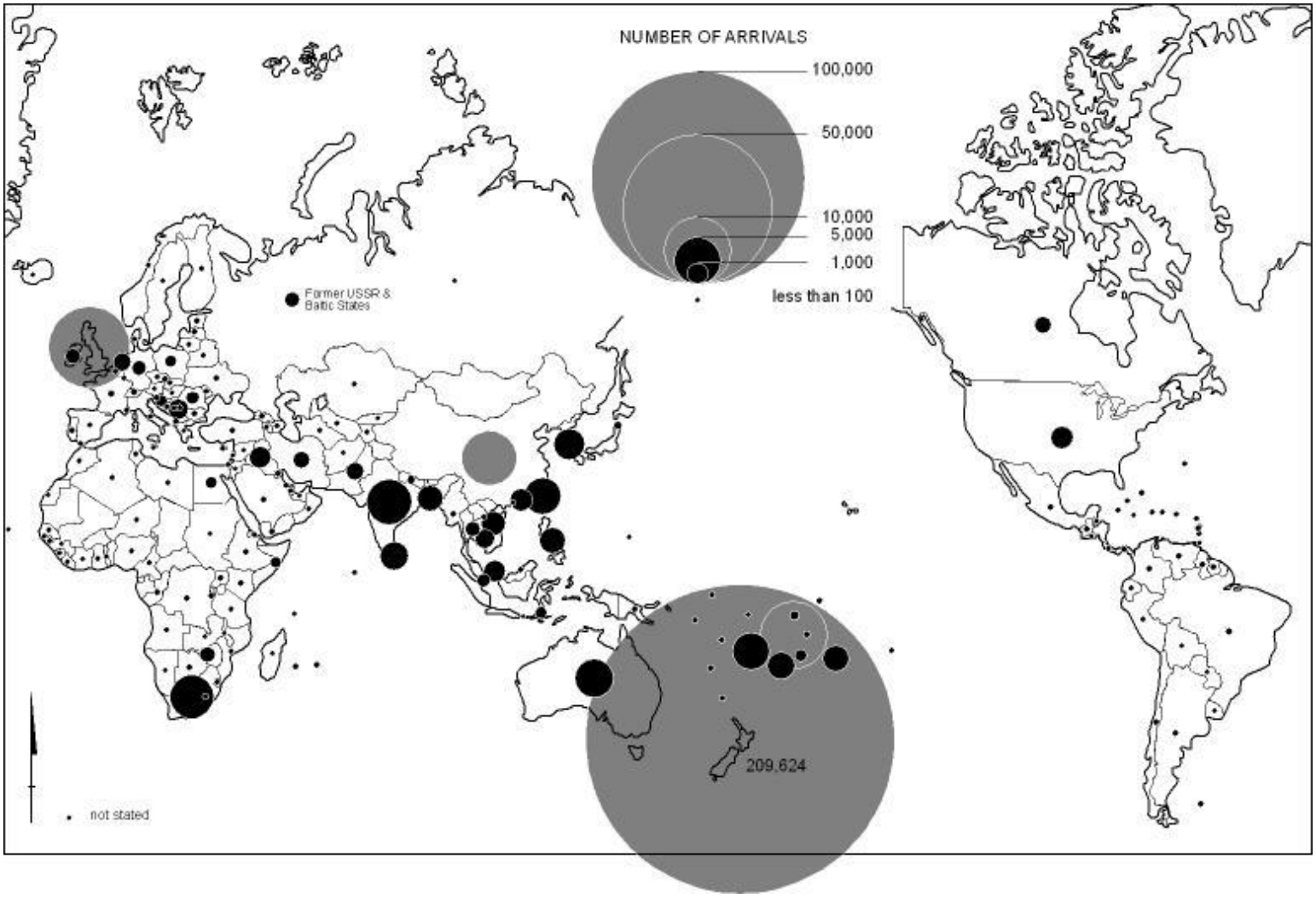
Source: Australian Censuses



Note: Tonga included with Other prior to 1971.
Samoa, Cook Islands and Solomon Islands included with Other prior to 1981.
Niue included with Other prior to 1991.

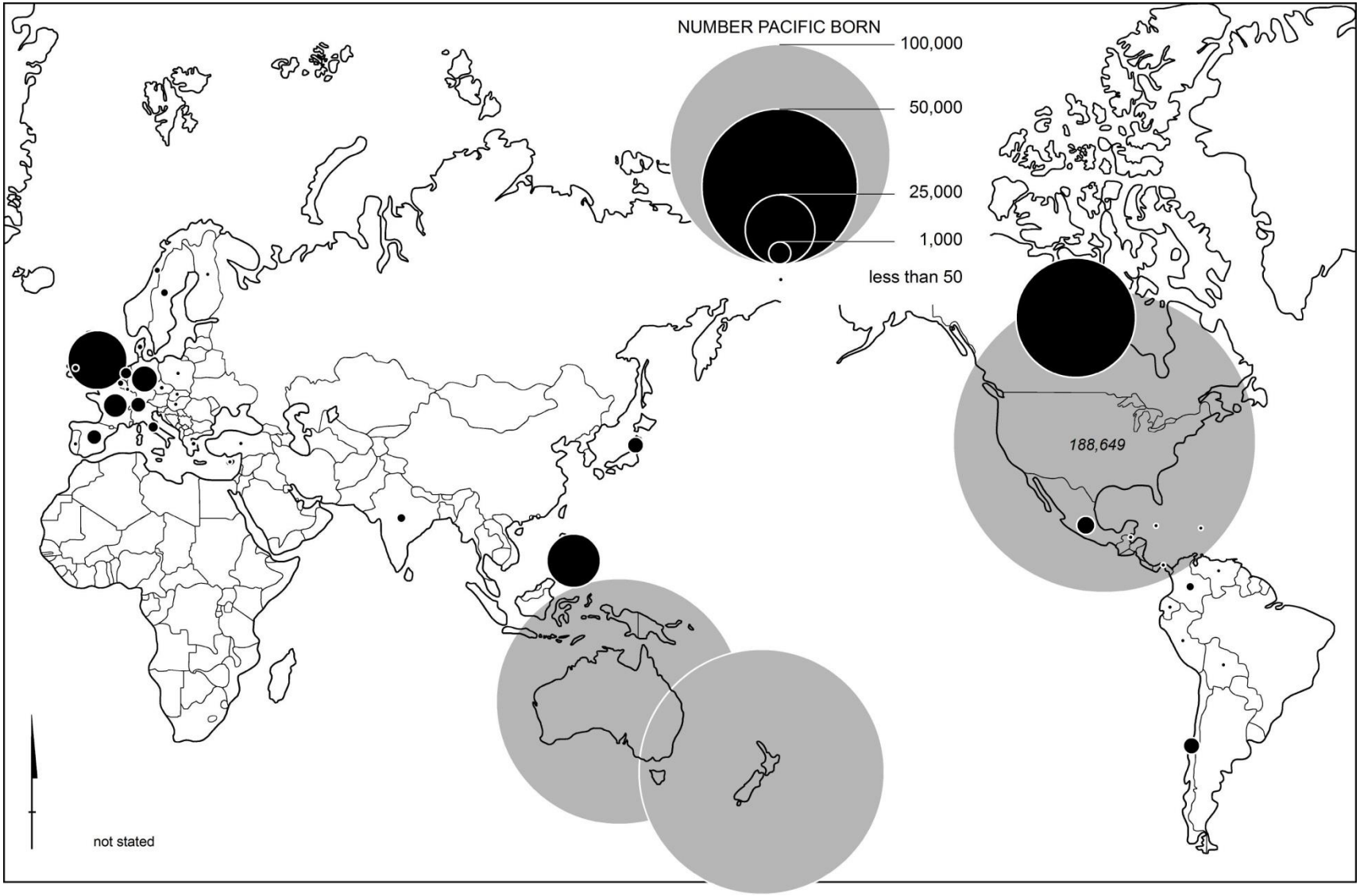
Birthplace of Settlers from New Zealand 1991-92 – 2005-06

Source: DIAC



Pacific-born Migrant Stocks, 2010

Source: World Bank Bilateral Migration Matrix



Australia: Ancestry First and Second Response, Pacific Countries, 2006

Source:ABS, CDATA 2006

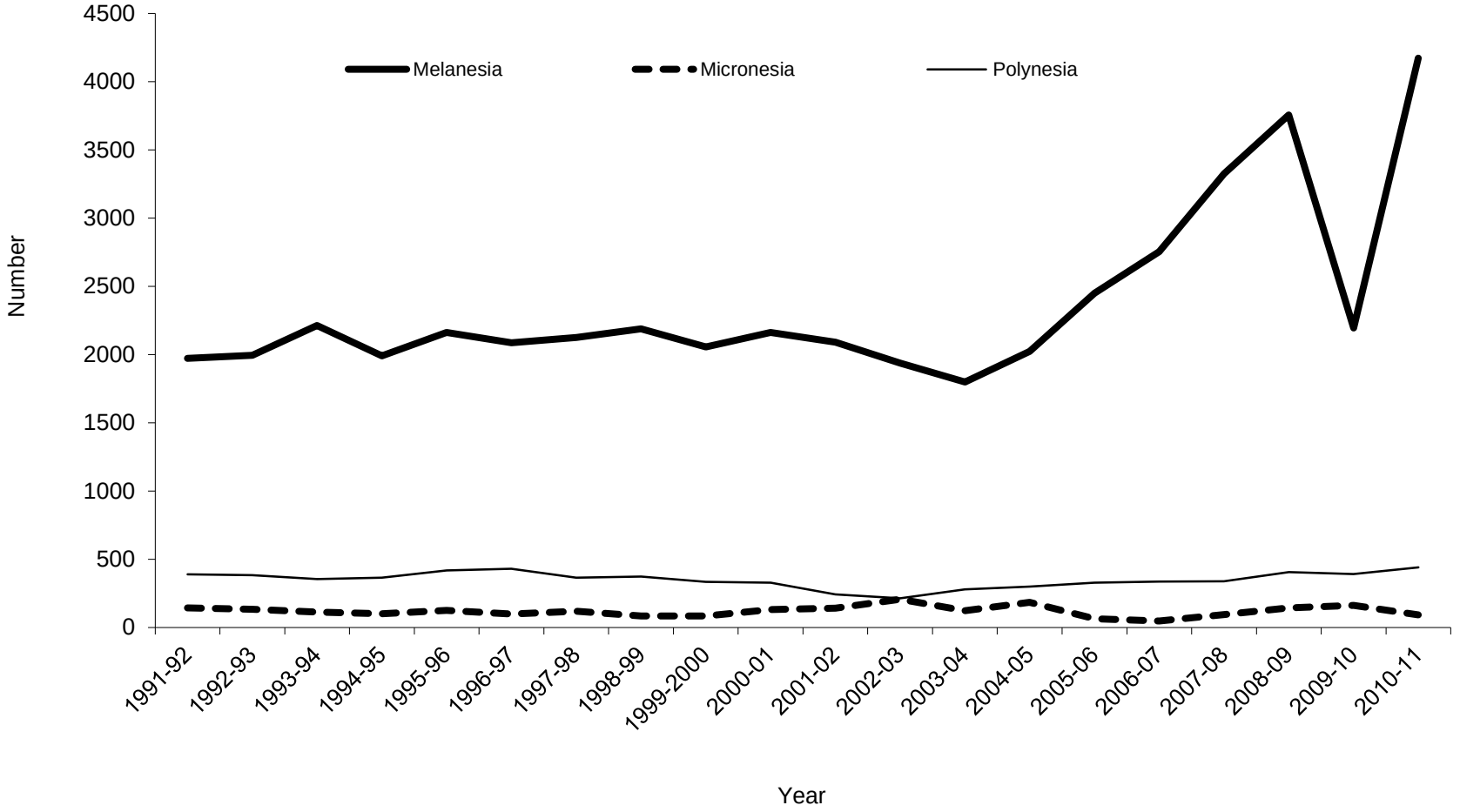
First Response	Number
Australian South Sea Islander	2,054
Papua New Guinean	5,926
Cook Islander	7,534
Fijian	12,922
Niuean	1,240
Samoan	28,218
Tongan	12,813
Other countries less than 1000	3,957
Total	74,664
Second Response	
Australian South Sea Islander	2,047
Papua New Guinean	6,623
Cook Islander	3,866
Fijian	6,249
Samoan	11,779
Tongan	5,613
Other countries less than 1000	4,442
Total	40,619

Increasing Significance of Non-permanent Migration

- Global phenomenon – increased focus on circular migration
- Destination countries have introduced new categories of temporary migration
- However overwhelmingly skill based like permanent migration program
- International debate about circular migration
- Trials of agricultural seasonal migration in New Zealand and Australia

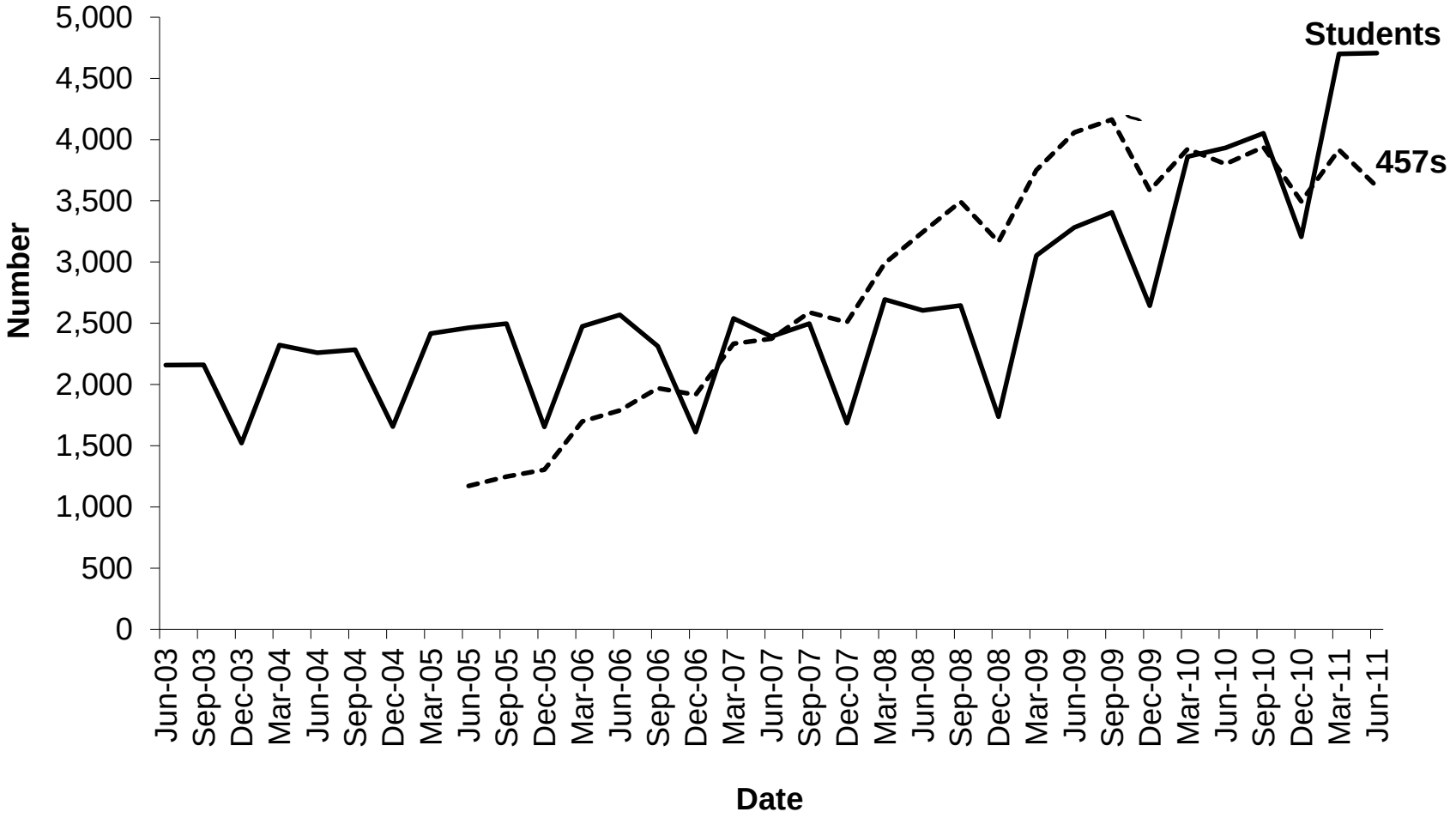
Australia: Long Term Visitor Arrivals from the Pacific Region, 2010-11

Source: DIAC unpublished data



Australia: Students and 457s from Oceania, 30th June 2003 to 30th June 2011

Source : DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues



Australia: Short Term Visitor Arrivals from the Pacific (excl. NZ) by Reason for Travel, 2010-11

Source: DIAC unpublished data

Reason for Travel	Number	Percent
Exhibition	256	0.2
Convention / Conference	6,547	4.0
Business	19,242	11.8
Visiting friends/relatives	33,712	20.7
Holiday	72,844	44.8
Employment	3,058	1.9
Education	6,171	3.8
Other	20,871	12.8
Not stated	4,330	
Grand Total	167,032	100.0

Australia: Pacific-born Short Term Resident Departures to Pacific Country Destination (excl. NZ) by Reason for Travel, 2010-11

Source: DIAC unpublished data

Reason Travel	Number	Percent
Convention / Conference	1,114	2.12
Business	3,806	7.23
Visiting friends/relatives	28,885	54.90
Holiday	14,282	27.15
Employment	1,940	3.69
Education	115	0.22
Other	2,468	4.69
Not stated	2,818	
Grand Total	55,428	100.00

How can migration have a positive impact on development and poverty reduction?

- Remittances
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Knowledge Transfer
- Social Remittances
- Return Migration

Pacific Island Country Migration Classification by Appleyard and Stahl (1995, 2007)

<u>Fully furnished</u>
Fiji
PNG
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

Have sufficient resources for sustained development with appropriate development policies (1995). In 2005 reconsidered that PSV in need of short term safety valve migration as an adjunct to development and to ease secondary problems. In Fiji declining job opportunities necessitate migration.

<u>Partly furnished</u>
Tonga
Western Samoa

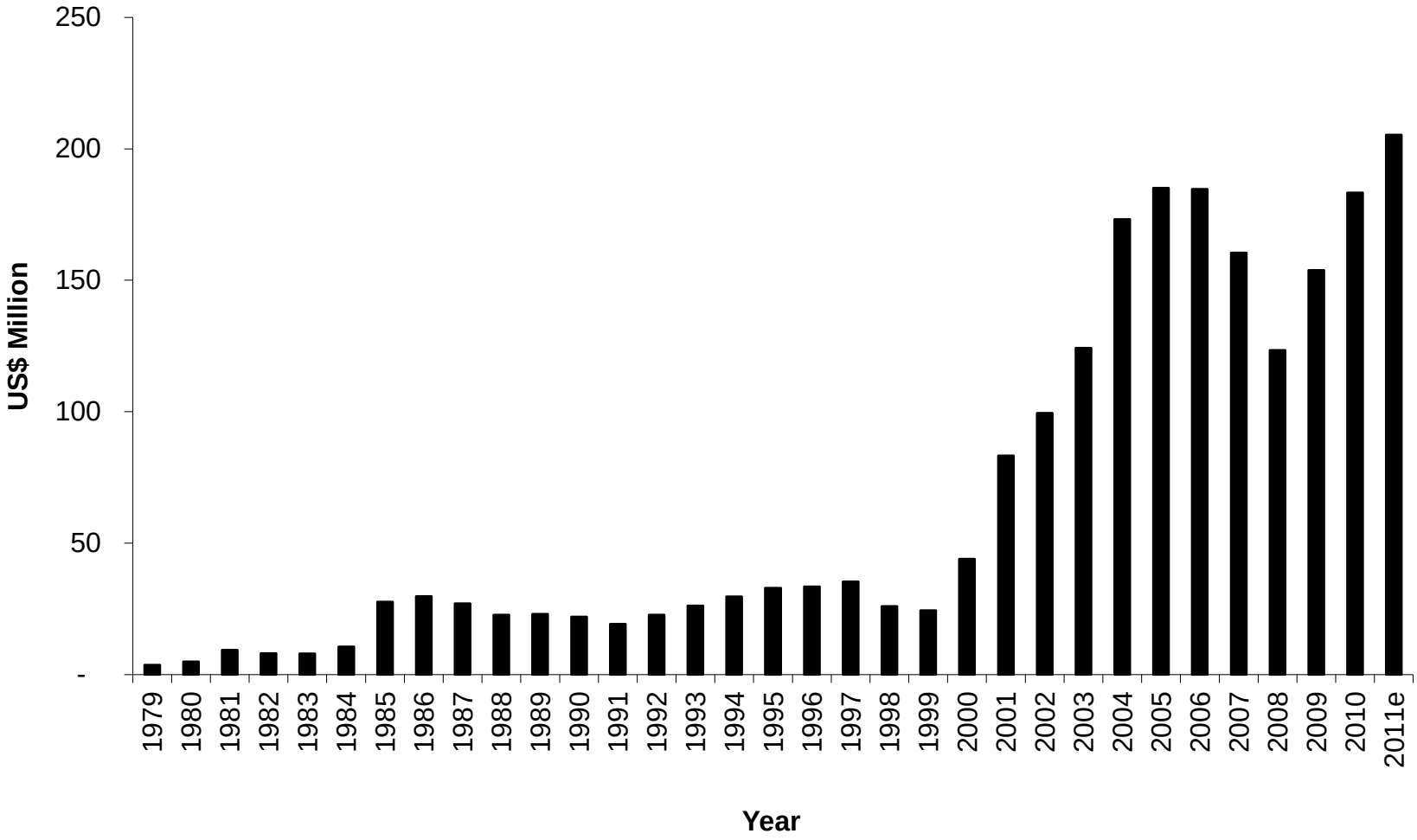
MIRAB economies but have potential to achieve sustainable higher level of domestic output if aid and remittances properly harnessed.

<u>Unfurnished</u>
Tuvalu
Kiribati
Tokelau
Niue
Cook Islands

Migration is essential because of resource constraints and environmental change.

Fiji: Remittances, 1979 to 2011

Source : World Bank, Remittances Dataset



e=estimated

The Impact of Remittances

- They have played a social protection role by providing a steady and reliable source of income for consumption in poor and vulnerable households (World Bank 2006b, viii).
- While findings vary on the impact of remittances on income distribution in origins in the Pacific, there is evidence that they benefit most the poorest populations and improve equity in income distribution.
- Remittances can have an impact in poverty alleviation in the Pacific.
- Remittances have induced higher rates of saving.
- There is some evidence of remittances stimulating business activity in origin communities.
- Receipt of remittances is associated with higher levels of secondary school attainment and increases the likelihood of other household members going on to higher education.

The Melanesian Dilemma

- Small formal sector to the economy
- Low percentages of population in urban residence (especial PNG, Solomons, Vanuatu)
- Increasing pressure on productive land resources and weak markets for rural commodities
- Very limited outlets for emigration of labour (especially PNG, Solomons, Vanuatu)

Conclusion

- The build up of pressure to cope with rapid population growth in Melanesia is of major significance
- Much of this pressure is being expressed by local leaders and politicians
- Migration will play an important role in its solution especially in the early years of rapid growth
- Sustainable development in Melanesia will depend heavily on opportunities for young people to travel overseas for employment and training
- There is the opportunity for Australia and New Zealand to lead the world in initiating a “development friendly” international population policy in the Pacific