Australia's Chinese and Indian Business Diasporas: Demographic Characteristics and Engagement in Business, Trade and Investment

A consultancy report for Securing Australia's Future Project (SAF11) Australia's Diaspora Advantage; Realising the potential for building transnational business networks with Asia

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1. Purpose

This report aims to map the size and characteristics of the Chinese and Indian diasporas in Australia and their contribution to the trade and investment links with China and India, respectively. The outcomes are expected to facilitate Australia to maximise the benefit from the resources and relationships represented by the business diasporas. The objectives of the report are to understand:

- the size (actual and projected), composition, demographic characteristics and migration patterns of the Chinese and Indian diasporas in Australia;
- the types and sizes of businesses owned or operated by the Chinese and Indian diasporas in Australia;
- the employment types, occupations and industry sectors occupied by the Chinese and Indian diasporas in Australia, and
- the extent of trade in goods and services, foreign direct investment and remittances between Australia and China/India.

2. Methodology and limitations

2.1 Definition of diasporas

Diasporas are characterised as people who are dispersed across the globe, yet remain linked by their connection to a common 'homeland' or place of family origin. This report adopts a broad interpretation of diasporas and includes the following diaspora groups in Australia:

- first generation (or new) migrants born in China/India;
- Australian-born population indicating Chinese/Indian ancestry;
- Australian population born in countries other than Australia and China/India indicating Chinese/Indian ancestry;
- Chinese/Indian international students, and
- Chinese/Indian people on temporary visas for work, business or investment purposes.

While tourists and visitors are excluded from this consideration, it is acknowledged that they may be hosted by Australia's diasporas, thus increasing the potential for greater connectivity.

2.2 Data analysis

MS Excel is used for a range of descriptive analysis of the most recent secondary data sourced from:

- the Australian Bureau of Statistics;
- the Department of Immigration and Border Protection;
- the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- the Department of Education and Training, and
- the World Bank.

2.3 Limitations

This report has the following limitations, mainly due to inadequate data:

First, although this report adopts a broad conception of diaspora that goes beyond the first generation of migrants, most of the analyses in this report is for China-born and India-born Australians because information on other types of diaspora is unavailable. This reflects the fact that the broad concept of diaspora has not been sufficiently adopted in data collection and measurement.

Second, the information on India is not as comprehensive and sufficient as that on China. Specifically, the following information has been identified for Chinese diasporas while not for Indian diasporas:

- income by source and visa stream;
- holders of business innovation and investment visa and special investment visa;
- trades in goods and services between Australia and India by merchandise/service types and places over the past decade, and
- investment with Australia over the past decade.

Third, the characteristics of business diaspora are not sufficiently covered thanks to limited data source. For example, this report is not able to present the size of businesses owned or operated by Chinese and Indian diasporas by annual turnover and the length of time that Chinese and Indian diasporas have been in business because such data is not available.

3. Population:

3.1 Size, Location and Characteristics of Australian Chinese and Indian Populations

China and India are the world's fastest growing major economies and have strong diasporic linkages with Australia. Australia's Chinese and Indian diasporas have increased significantly over the past decades. The concept of 'Chinese/Indian diaspora' is not limited to the first generation of permanent migrants born in China/India and should be extended to include permanent residents born in Australia and other countries acknowledging their Chinese/Indian ancestry and temporary visa holders from China/India (e.g., international students and temporary working visa holders). Ancestry is an indication of the cultural group with which the diasporas most closely identify and this cultural connection presents opportunities for developing wider and deeper diasporic linkages. An international student visa can be an important pathway to working visa and permanent residency. In addition, those working in Australia on temporary working visas and actually contributing to bi-lateral trade, business joint ventures and innovation will be considered as a part of diaspora as this report puts a special focus on business diasporas. Table 1 shows that the number of Chinese diaspora in Australia is estimated as 1,173,400. The first generation of migrants born in China is the largest group of Chinese diaspora, accounting for 38.1% of the total Chinese diaspora population, followed by people born in other countries indicating Chinese ancestry (28.1%), Australian-born Chinese (19.2%), international students (14%) and temporary working visa holders (0.6%). The number of Indian diaspora is less than that of Chinese but still reaches 611,200. Similarly, the first generation of migrants born in India is the largest source for India diaspora in Australia, representing 65% of the total Indian diaspora population. This is followed by international students (11.1%), people born in other counties acknowledging Indian ancestry (10.8%), Australian-born Indians (9.6%) and temporary working visa holders (3.4%). It is noteworthy that the number of Indian temporary working visa holders triples that of their Chinese counterparts.

	China ('000)	India ('000)
First generation (or new) migrants (30 June 2014)	447.4	397.2
Australian-born descendants of migrants and acknowledge ancestry (2011)	225.2	58.8
Descendants of migrants and acknowledge ancestry born in other countries (2011)	329.2	66.2
International students (Oct 2015)	164.6	68
Temporary visas for work (30 September 2015)	7	21
Total (a)	**1173.4**	**611.2**

Table 1: Chinese and Indian Population in Australia, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012, 2015d; Department of Education and Training 2015; Department of Immigration and Border Protection 2015e)

(a) Approximate estimate only as data of each category is based on different years.

Figure 1 illustrates the change trajectory of Australia's China-born, India-born and other overseas born population since 1991. In 1991, Australia's China-born and India-born population stood at 84,600 and 66,200, respectively. The number of China-born increased more than five-fold to 447,400 in 2014 at an average growth rate of 7.5% per annum, and those from India increased six-fold to 397,200 at an average growth rate of 8.1% per annum. The number of people born in other overseas countries increased from 3,914,900 in 1991 to 5,756,200 in 2014 at an average growth rate of 1.7% per annum, which is remarkably lower than the growth rate of China-born and India-born population. Meanwhile, the proportion of China-born to all Australians increased from 0.6% in 1991 to 1.9% in 2014, while the proportion of India-born from 0.5% to 1.7% over the same period of time. As of 2014, China and India were the third and fourth largest source countries of overseas-born Australians, after the United Kingdom (5.2%) and New Zealand (2.6%).

The change trajectory of Australian population with at least one parent born overseas who acknowledge Chinese, Indian and other foreign ancestry in last decade is shown in Figure 2. Australian residents indicating Indian ancestry increased from 148,700 in 2001 to 343,300 in 2011 at an average growth rate of 8.7% per annum, which is higher than the average growth rate of Australian residents indicating Chinese ancestry (4.3% per annum) and that of Australian residents indicating other foreign ancestry (3.3% per annum).

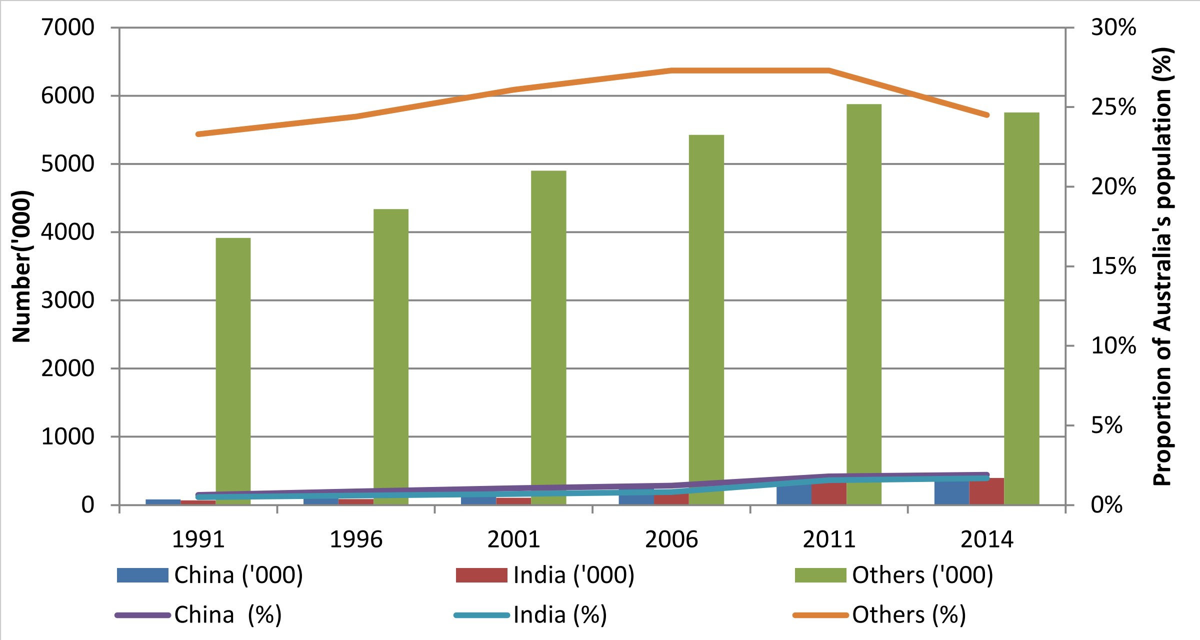

Figure 1: Australian Population Born in China(a), India and Other Overseas Countries, Number and Proportion of Australia's Population, 1991-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2014a, 2014b)

(a) Born in China/China-born: China excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan unless indicated otherwise in this report.

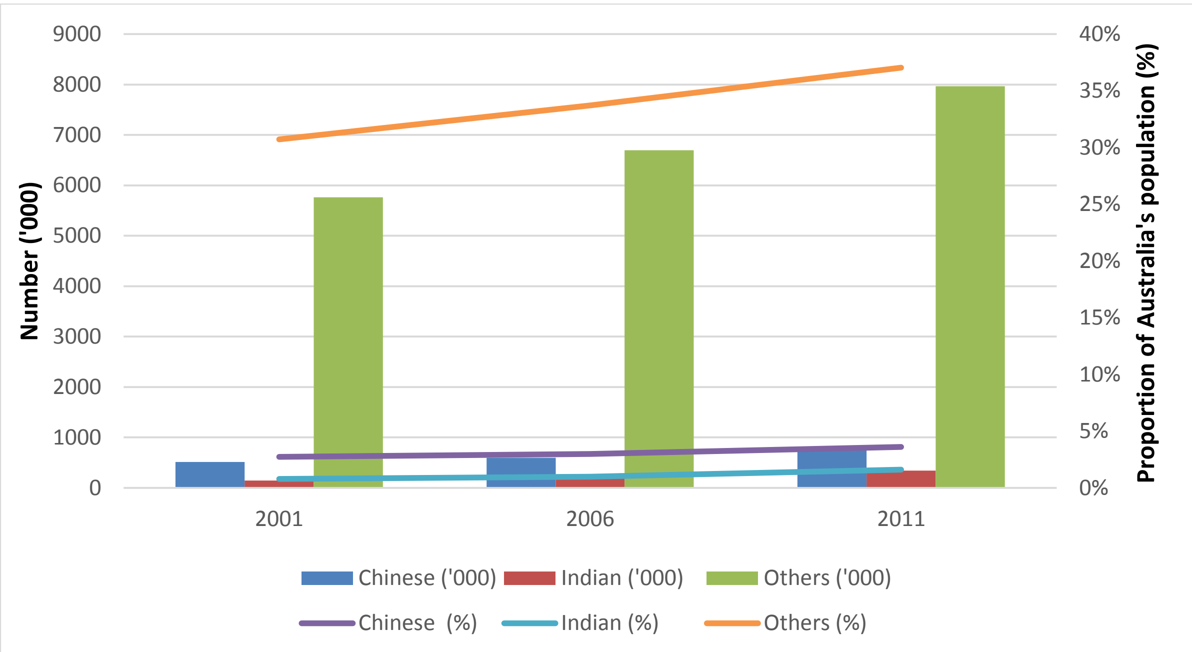

Figure 2: Australian Population Recognizing Chinese, Indian and Other Foreign Ancestry with At Least One Parent Born Overseas, Number and Proportion of Australia's Population, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001, 2006a, 2011a)

As shown in Table 2, in 2011, the median age of China-born Australian residents was 35, 2 years below that of the general population and 10 years below that of the all overseas-born but 2 years more than that of the Australian born and 4 years more than that of India-born. It is not surprising that the China-born and India-born groups have a younger age profile than those long-standing migration groups (e.g., the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany) as China and India have larger proportion of recent arrivals with younger ages. The table also shows that 47.3% of China-born and 44.5% of India-born residents were Australian citizens in 2011. These rates are significantly lower than that of all overseas-born Australians being 62.5%. Moreover, only 57.6% of China-born was in labour force, which is lower than that of any other groups, while the labour force participation rate of India-born was 77.3%, the highest of all groups.

Country of birth	**Median age**	**Citizenship**				**In labour force** (**p**eople aged 15 years and over).	
		Australian citizen		**Not an Australian citizen**			
	years	**Number (‘000)**	**%**	**Number (‘000)**	**%**	**Number (‘000)**	**%**
China	35	150.7	47.3	162.1	50.8	173.5	57.6
India	31	131.4	44.5	158.4	53.6	205.7	77.3
All overseas born	45	3308.9	62.5	1886.3	35.6	2981.6	61.6
Australian born	33	14717.1	98	61.6	0.4	7549.7	67.6
Total	37	18261.8	84.9	1959.3	9.1	10658.5	67

Table 2: Selected Characteristics of Australian Born in China, India, Overseas and Australia, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013a, 2013b)

Country of birth groups which increased the most between 2001 and 2011 were India and China. Figure 3 shows that most of the people born in India (69.5%) arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2011. Recent arrivals since 2001 accounted for 57.3% of China-born population. Recent arrivals make up a large proportion of Indian and Chinese migrants in Australia. Compared to India and China, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have noticeably lower rate of recent arrivals, with only 37.3% of New Zealand-born and 21.1% of the United Kingdom-born arriving in Australia in 2001 and after, respectively.

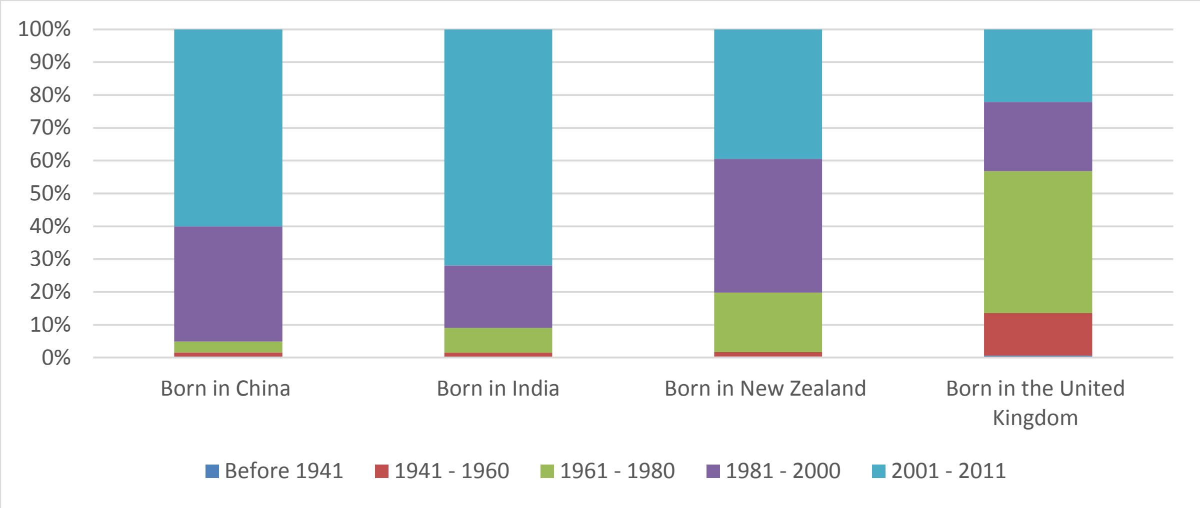

Figure 3: Year of Arrival of Australian born in China, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013a)

Figure 4 and Figure 5 overlay the 2011 age-sex structure of All Australians with China-born and India-born, respectively. Illustrated in Figure 4, the proportion of the 20-29 cohort of China-born stood at 32.5% while the proportion of the same cohort of all Australians was only 13.8%. In contrast, the proportion of 0-19 cohort of China-born (8.6%) was only one third of that of all Australians (25.8%). Figure 5 shows that the key youth cohorts (20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39) of India-born Australians that accounted for 60% of total India-born were much larger than the same cohorts of all Australians being only 27.7%. Accordingly, the India-born aged younger than 20 and older than 40 were much less than all Australians in the same age groups. Chinese and Indian born Australians were relatively young due to the large number of recent arrivals through the Skilled Migration Program that requires that the applicants' age must be between 18 and 45 years old.

The sex ratios of China-born and India-born populations differ markedly. In 2011, there were 79.8 males per 100 females for China-born Australians, a ratio of males to females that is much lower than that of all Australian population (97.8) and opposite to that in China where males are noticeably more than females; this is the reverse for India-born with the number of males relative to females at 125. The sex ratio of China-born is the lowest in the 35-44 cohort where there were only 61 men for every 100 women. For the India-born, the highest sex ratio appears in the 20-24 cohort where there were 167 men for every 100 women. These numbers reflect an issue of gender imbalance for both the China-born and India-born population in Australia, especially for the younger age groups.

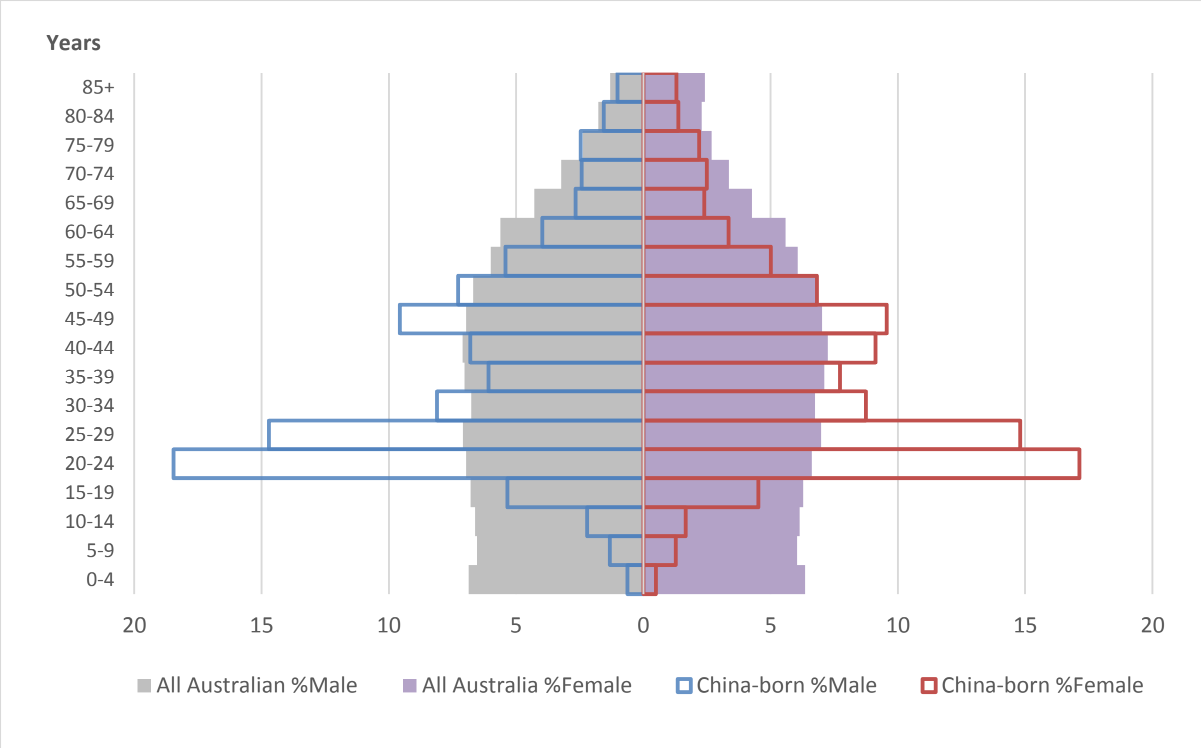

Figure 4: Age and Sex Structure: Australia's China-born residents and All Australians, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

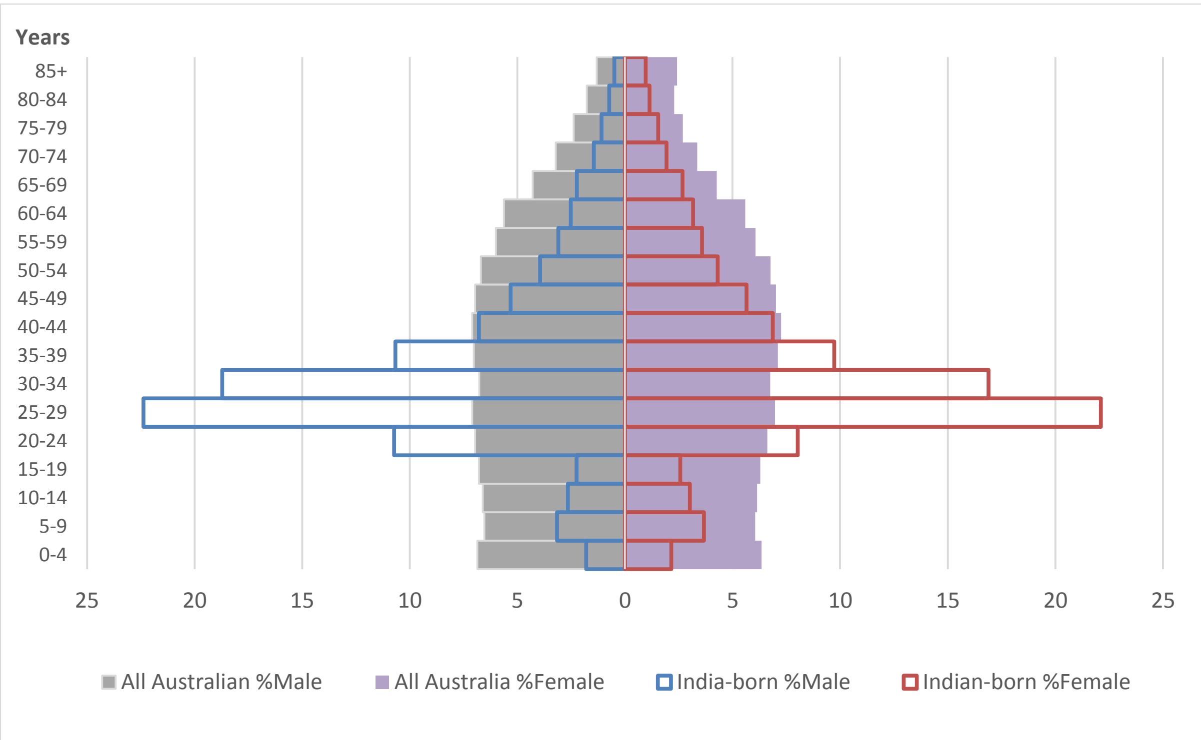

Figure 5: Age and Sex Structure: Australia's India-born residents and All Australians, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

The geographic distribution of Chinese and Indian diasporas is shown in Figure 6. In 2011, New South Wales and Victoria were the first and second choices of residence for all the Chinese diaspora groups, while India-born population and Indian international students were more likely to live in Victoria than in New South Wales. New South Wales and Victoria were home to most of the Chinese and Indian diasporas with 78% of China-born, 73% of Australian-born indicating Chinese ancestry, 60% of Chinese international students and 50% of Chinese holders of the subclass 457 working visa, as well as 70% of India-born, 70% of Australian-born indicating Indian ancestry, 67% of Indian international students and 78% of Indian holders of the subclass 457 working visa living in the two states. Among other states/territories, Queensland and West Australia were home to large Chinese and Indian diasporas.

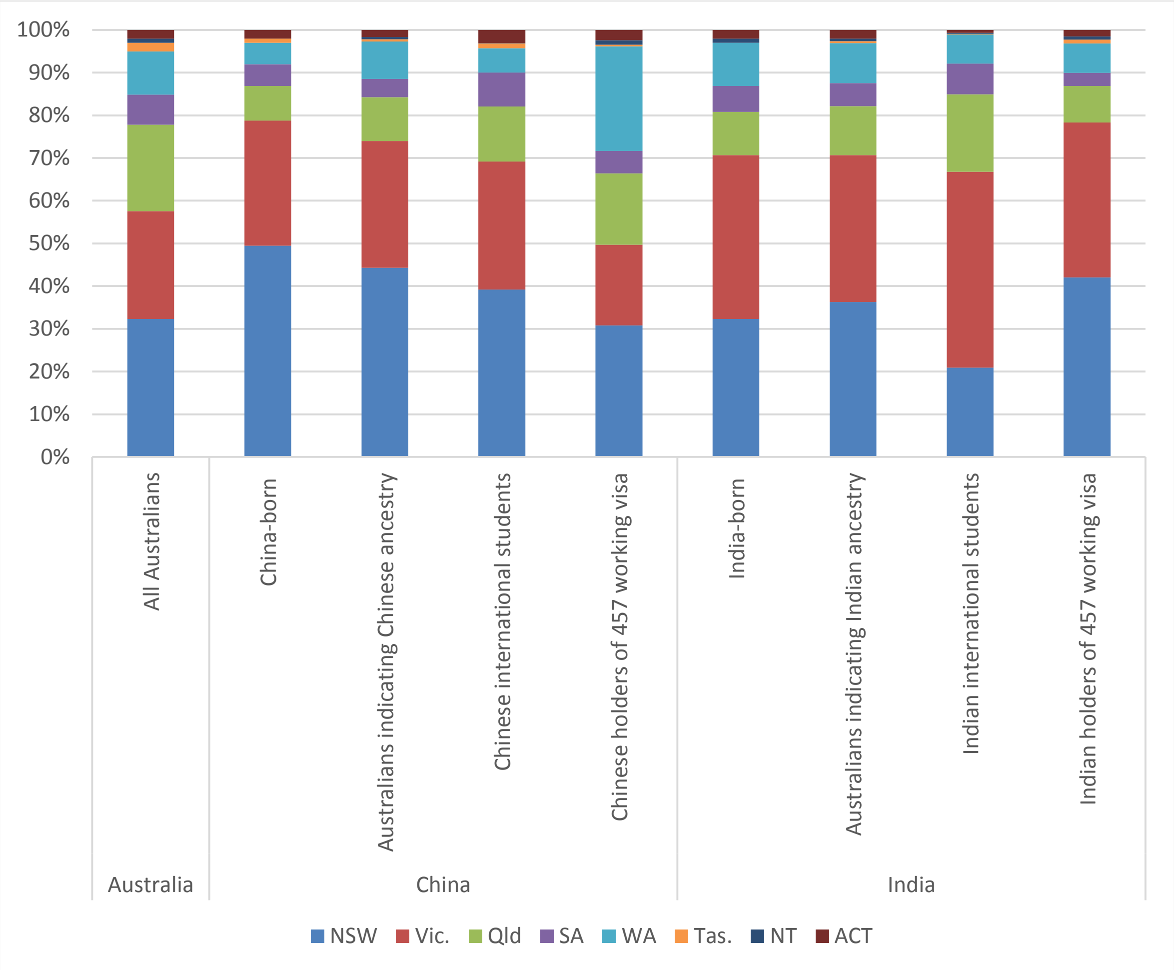

Figure 6: National Geographic Distribution of Chinese and Indian Diaspora by State/Territory, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011b; Australian Education International 2011; Department of Immigration and Border Protection 2015a, 2015b; Department of Immigration and Citizenship 2011)

As shown in Figure 7 China-born and India-born population both tended to achieve higher education attainment than other Australian residents according to 2011 data. India-born residents were almost three times as likely as other Australian residents to have a Bachelor degree or above, while the China-born were almost twice as likely. Moreover, India-born and China-born residents were six times and four times, respectively, as likely as other Australian residents to have a postgraduate degree.

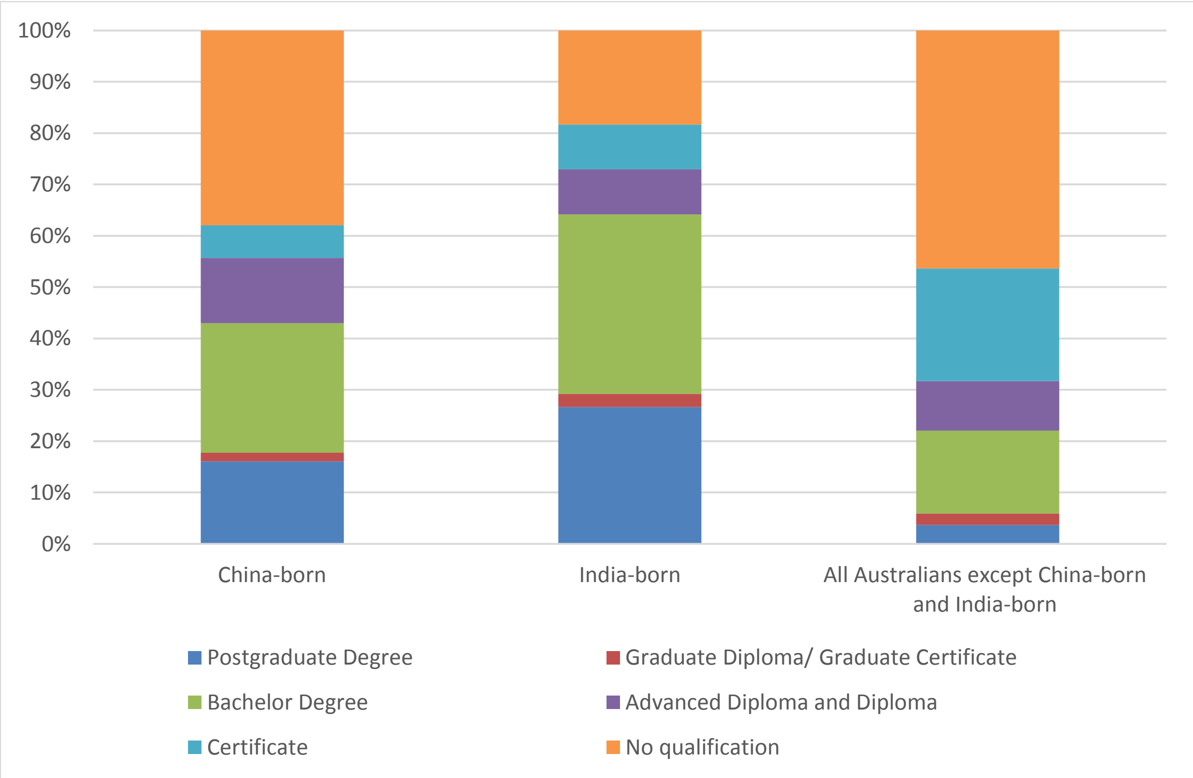

Figure 7: Highest Non-school Qualification, People Aged 25-64, by Country of Birth, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011b)

Table 3 shows that in 2011, of people who were born in China and in the labour force, 56.3% worked full-time, 27.6% part-time and 5.2% away from work. The unemployment rate for the China-born was 11%, which was substantially higher than that of the nation at 5.6%. Compared to the China-born group, the India-born group had a higher full-time work rate (61.5%) and a lower unemployment rate (6.5%). However, unemployment rate of the India-born group was still higher than the national rate.

Employment	Born in China	%	Born in India	%	All overseas born	%	Australian born	%	Total	%
Worked full-time	97,712	56.3	126,512	61.5	1,815,912	60.9	4,481,393	59.4	6,367,554	59.7
Worked part-time	47,836	27.6	56,413	27.4	810,164	27.2	2,217,300	29.4	3,062,976	28.7
Away from work	8,960	5.2	9,738	4.7	163,025	5.5	452,103	6	627,797	5.9
Unemployed	19,013	11	13,046	6.3	192,530	6.5	398,931	5.3	600,133	5.6
Total in labour force	173,521	--	205,709	--	2,981,631	--	7,549,727	--	10,658,460	--

Table 3: Employment Status of People Aged 15 Years and Over, by Country of Birth, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013a, 2013b)

The weekly median income of China-born and India-born populations differs substantially as shown in Figure 8. In 2011, the weekly median income of the China-born group was below the national level while that of the India-born group was higher than the national level. In 2011, the India-born group's personal weekly median income was AU$663, doubled that of the China-born group. The household weekly median income of the India-born was AU$1,674 which was 50% higher than that of the China-born.

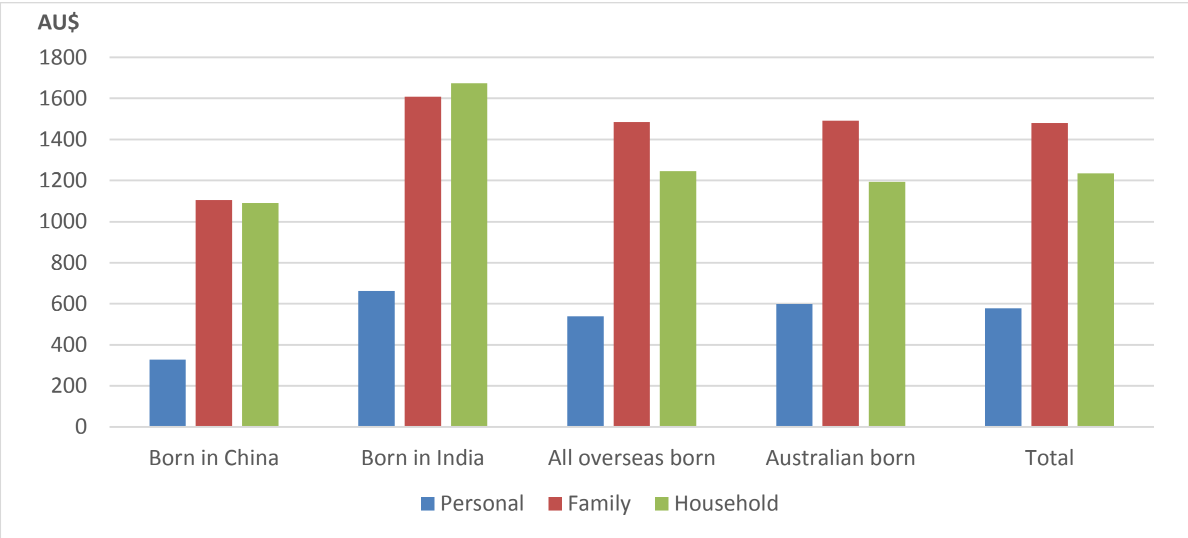

Figure 8: Median Weekly Income of People Aged 15 Years and Over, by Country of Birth, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013a, 2013b)

Table 4 compares income sources for the China-born residents and all Australian residents. The results do not show obvious differences. The China-born group had a slightly higher proportion of employee income and lower proportion of other income than all residents.

	Migrants born in China		All Australians	
	AU$m	%	AU$m	%
Employee income	3000.0	91.8	40540.5	91.1
Own unincorporated business income	156.3	4.8	2298.5	5.2
Investment income	99.2	3.0	1271.8	2.9
Other income	10.8	0.3	400.0	0.9
Total	3266.3	100.0	44510.9	100.0

Table 4: Income of China-born Residents and All Australian Residents by Source of Income, 2010-2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015f)

Figure 9 shows that the China-born group received annual median income AU$15,027 from employment, which almost doubled their annual median income from business (AU$7,686) in 2011. Chinese skilled migrants had the highest annual median *employment* income (AU$35,161), followed by holders of family visas, humanitarian visas and provisional visas. The annual median *business* income shows different pictures with Humanitarian visa holders having the highest income from business at AU$18,555 while the skilled migrants having the lowest business income at AU$6,947.

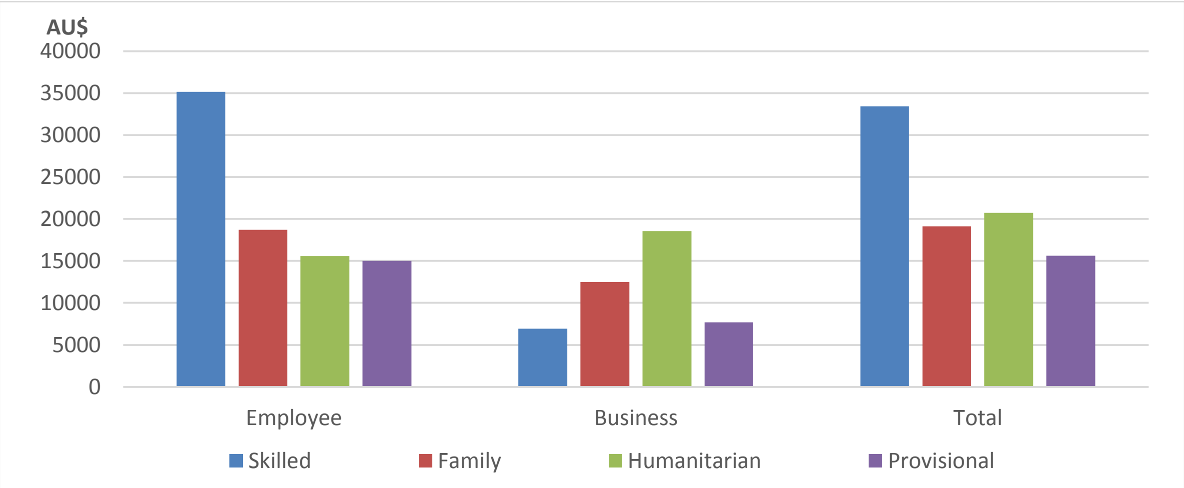

Figure 9: Annual Median Income of Migrants Born in China, by Source of Income and Visa Stream, 2010-2011(Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015f)

3.2 Migration Patterns of Australian Chinese and Indian

Figure 10 illustrates the change trajectory of net overseas migration (NOM) arrivals and departures of China-born and India-born visa holders during 2004-2013. NOM arrivals of the China-born peaked (48,870 movements) in 2008 and subsequently declined to 37,620 movements in 2011 and then slightly climbed back to 47,100 movements in 2013. NOM arrivals of the India-born showed a similar trajectory with the number peaking in 2008 (65,180 movements) then dramatically declining to around 23,000 movements in 2010 before slowly increasing to 36,500 movements in 2013. The NOM departures grew constantly between 2004 and 2013 with departures of the China-born increasing at an average rate of 13.5% per annum and that of the India-born at 13.9% per annum.

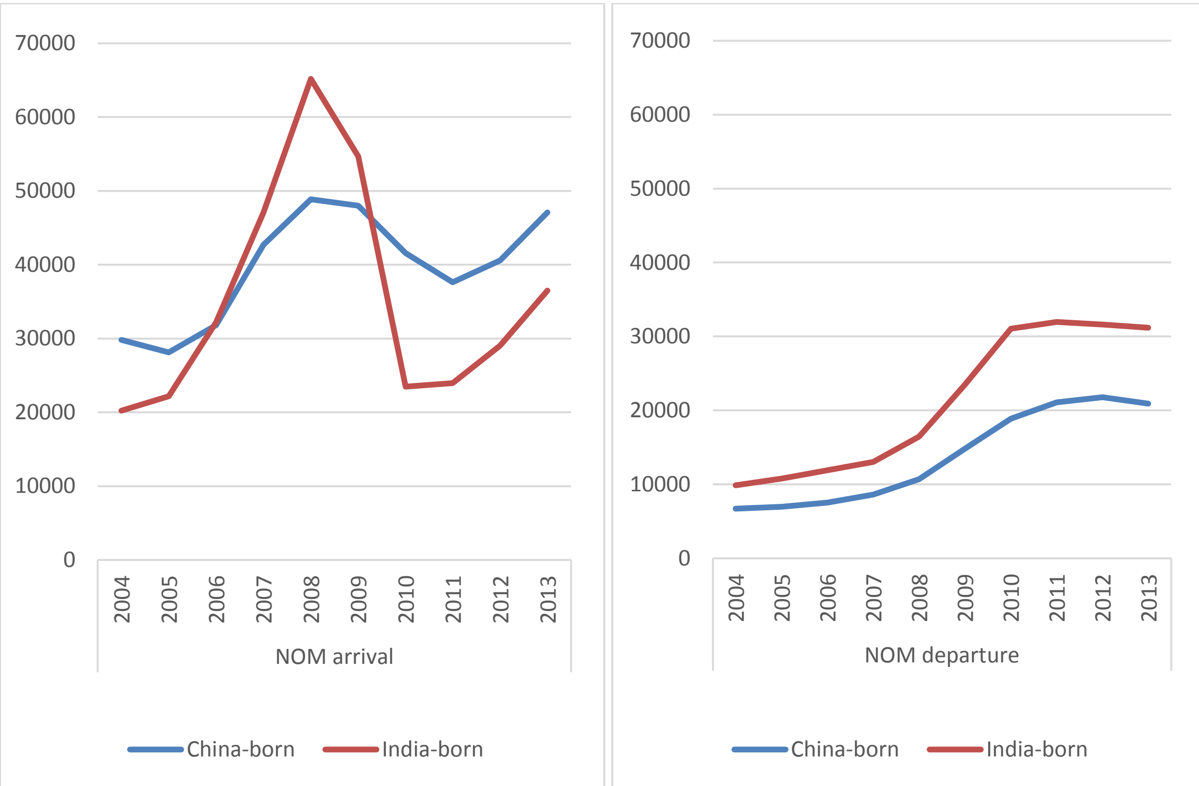

Figure 10: China-born and India-born Individual Persons Travelling into and out of Australia, 2004-2013 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015e)

The NOM arrivals of China-born and India-born visa holders by visa steam are illustrated in Figure 11. Among the China-born individuals, most of NOM arrivals continued to be international students. This was the case for India-born individuals until 2010 when the number of international students decreased dramatically while the number of temporary working visa holders increased and the number of other visa holders kept stable. It is also shown that changes in international students from China and India were the main source for the total changes of NOM arrivals from China and India, respectively.

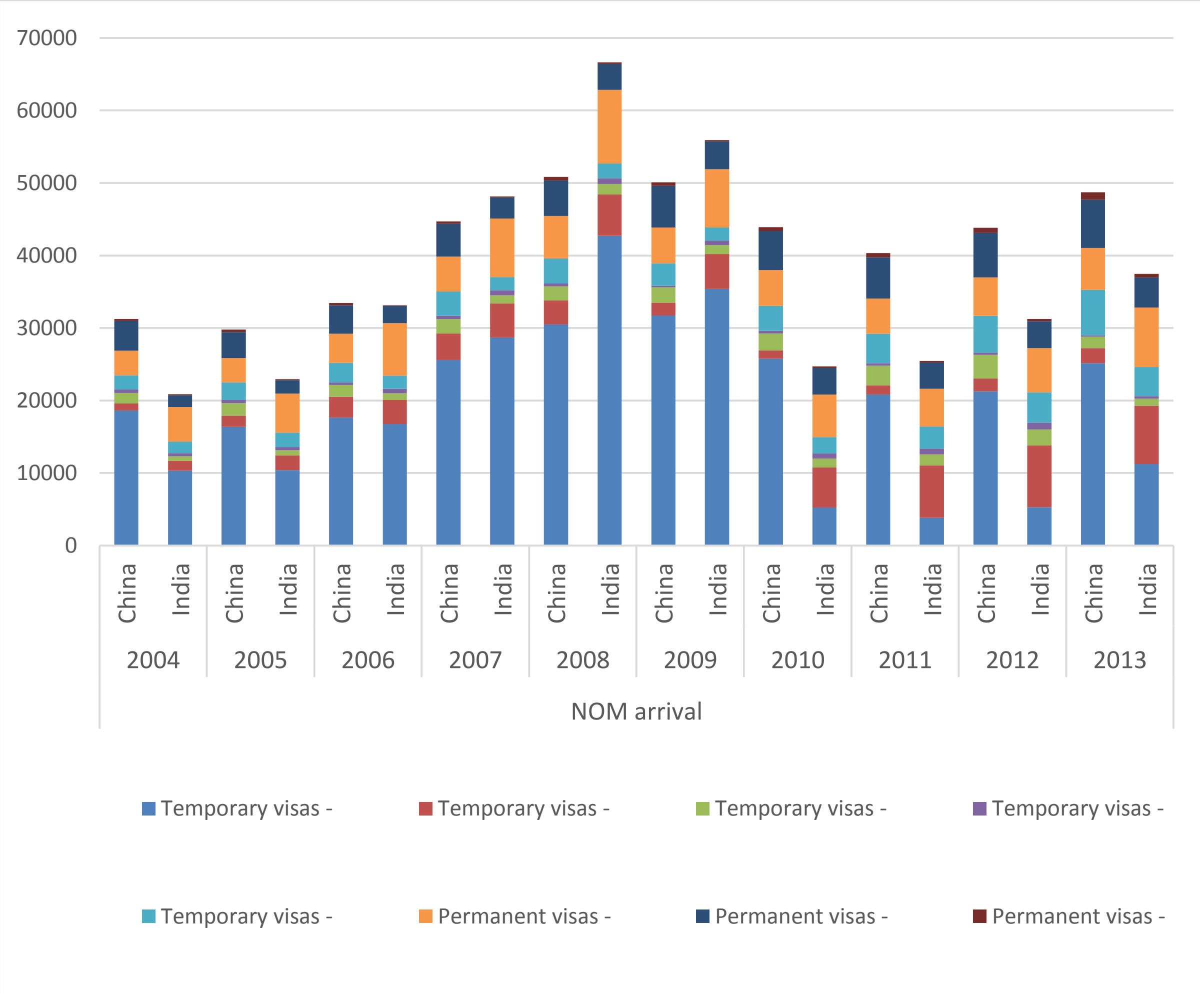

Figure 11: China-born and India-born Individual Persons Travelling into Australia, by Visa Stream, 2004-2013 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015e)

Figure 12 shows the NOM departures of China-born and India-born visa-holders by visa stream. Departures of international students and holders of other temporary visas drove the total NOM departures of the China-born individuals during 2004-2013. For India-born individuals, in addition to international students and holders of other temporary visas, holders of temporary working visa subclass 457 were an important component of the India-born leaving Australia since 2009.

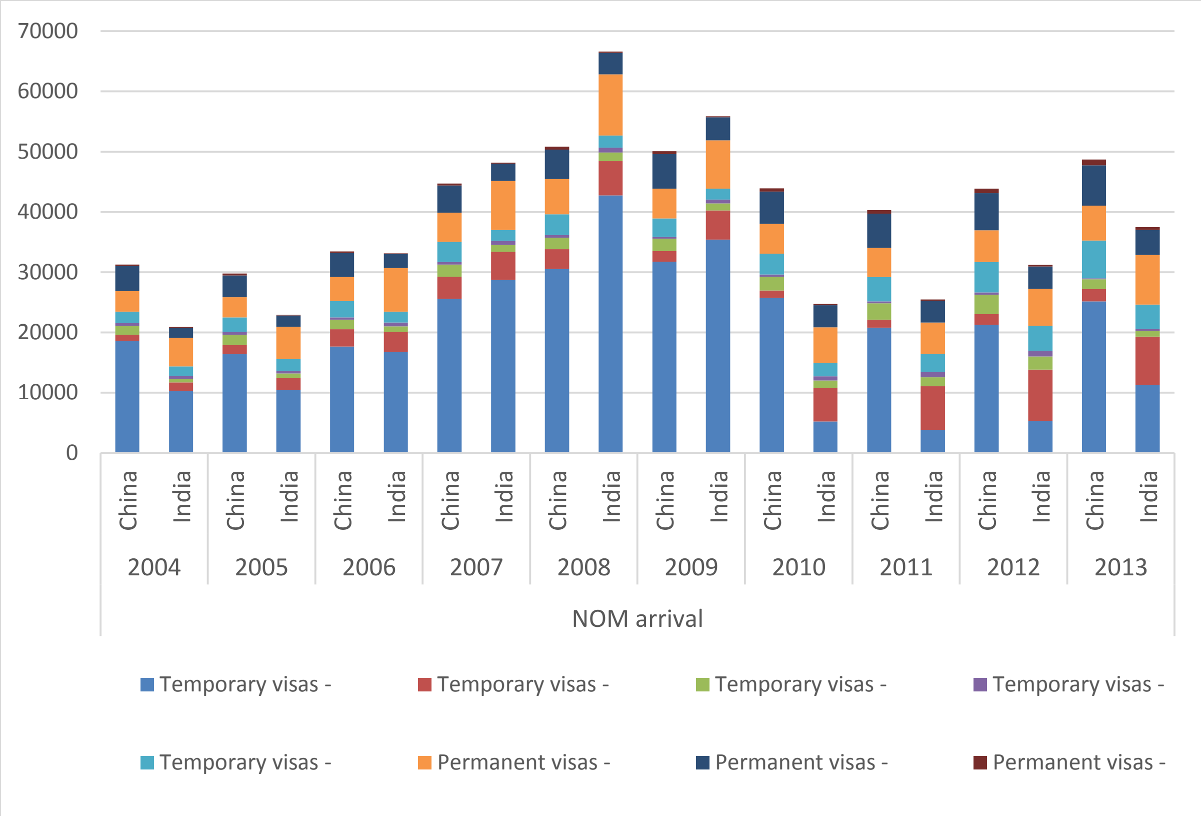

Figure 12: China-born and India-born Individual Persons Travelling out of Australia, by Visa Stream, 2004-2013 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015e)

As discussed previously, an international student visa is an important pathway leading to a working visa and then permanent residency. The direct pathway from a student visa to permanent residency was restricted in 2008, which aimed to encourage international students to apply for the Temporary Graduate subclass 485 visa. The subclass 485 visa was designed as a temporary working visa for international students having completed 2 years of study in Australia. The subclass 485 visa provides an opportunity for international students to extend their stay in Australia after graduation and increase their chances of becoming permanent residents. The numbers of both Chinese and Indian holders of subclass 485 visas increased dramatically from around 60 to around 3,000 during 2008-2009 (Figure 13). Indian holders of subclass 485 visa continued to increase markedly after 2008 and peaked at 15,711 during 2011-2012 before declining to 4,545 during 2013-2014. The number of Chinese holders of subclass 485 visa fluctuated slightly after 2009 before increasing to 6,861 during 2013-2014. Holders of subclass 485 visa from other foreign countries increased more than eight-fold from 200 during 2007-2008 to 17,576 during 2012-2013 before dropping markedly to 13,792 during 2013-2014.

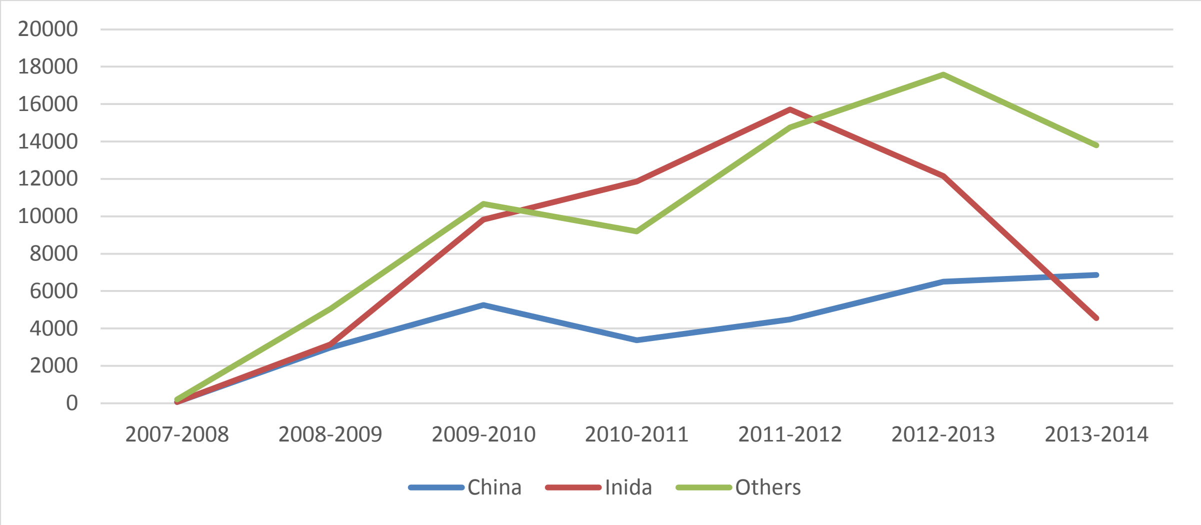

Figure 13: Holders of Subclass 485 Visa from China, India and Other Countries, 2007-2008 to 2013-2014 (Department of Immigration and Border Protection 2015d)

China is the number one source country of the Business Innovation and Investment Program (BIIP) visas. Figure 14 shows that the number of Chinese holders of BIIP visas during 2011-2012 was 4,614, accounting for 64.1% of the total number. During 2012-2013, Chinese holders increased to 5,058 (accounting for 72.2%) and during 2013-2014, despite the absolute number of Chinese holders decreasing to 4,614, its proportion continued to increase to 74.9%.

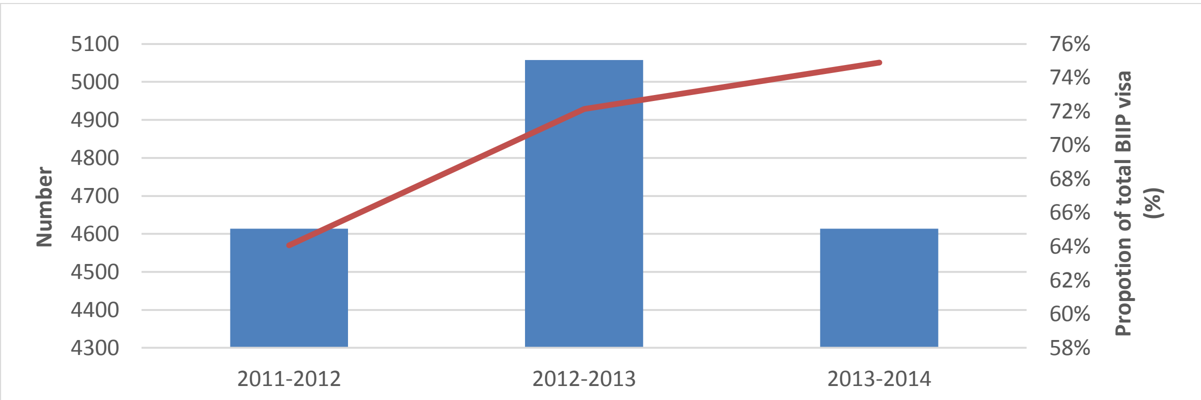

Figure 14: Chinese Holders of Business Innovation and Investment Visas, 2011-2012 to 2013-2014 (Department of Immigration and Border Protection 2014)

The purpose of the Significant Investor Visa (SIV) is to attract significant investment into Australia by migrants. Table 5 shows that China ranks the number one source country with 90.4% of SIV’s applicants and 87.4% of its holders being Chinese.

Applicants for top five source countries	Percentage of total visa applications (%)	Grants for top five source countries	Percentage of total visas granted (%)
China	**90.4**	**China**	**87.4**
Hong Kong	3	Hong Kong	3.1
Malaysia	1.1	Malaysia	1.7
South Africa	0.7	South Africa	1.3
Vietnam	0.6	Japan	0.9

Table 5: Top Source Country/Region of Special Investment Visa Applicants and Holders, 2012-2015 (Department of Immigration and Border Protection 2015c)

4. Business types

This report focuses on business diaspora comprising business owners and business operators. Figure 15 illustrates the distribution of the China-bon, India-born and other employed persons in Australia by business types. The numbers of China-born and India-born under employment both rose substantially from 2001 to 2011, which was mainly attributed to the increase in employee operating businesses. For China-born, employees increased from 46,602 from 2001 to 117,461 in 2011 at an average growth rate of 9.7% per annum, which is lower than that of India-born employees during the same time period (13.8%). Between 2001 and 2011, the China-born owners of incorporated and unincorporated business increased by 110.8% and 69.5%, respectively, while the India-born owners increased by 182.3% and 122.9%, respectively. Despite of a faster growth rate of owning businesses, the India-born employed persons still owned fewer businesses than the China-born in 2011.

The number of other persons except China-born and India-born under employment increased by 16.2% between 2001 and 2011, which is also driven by the growth of employee. The number of other employees was 6,704,400 in 2001, which was increased to 7,942,300 in 2011, at an average growth rate of 1% per annum, which is significantly lower than that of India-born employee (13.8%) and China-born employee (9.7%).

Figure 15: China-born, India-born and Other Persons Employed in Australia Aged 15 Years or Over, by Employment Type, 2001 – 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 16 illustrates the size of business in Australia owned or operated by the China-born, India-born and other persons except China-born and India-born, by number of employees. Businesses owned or operated by the China-born and India-born increased markedly between 2006 and 2011, with a growth rate of 40% for the China-born and 72% for the India-born. The rapid growth was largely due to a notable increase in small businesses employing 1 to 19 people. In 2011, the number of small business owned or operated by the China-born was 18,980, accounting for 63.7% of the total businesses owned or operated by the China-born. The sole trader without employee category accounted for 32.3% while the medium and big business category accounted for 2%. Similarly, what the India-born owning or operating most were mainly small businesses (57.4%), followed by sole trader (37%) and medium and big businesses (3.3%). For other persons expect China-born and India-born, small business is also the dominant business size accounting for 55% of all businesses. Between 2006 and 2011, the number of small business and medium and big business owned or operated by other people increased slightly while that of sole trader decreased slightly.

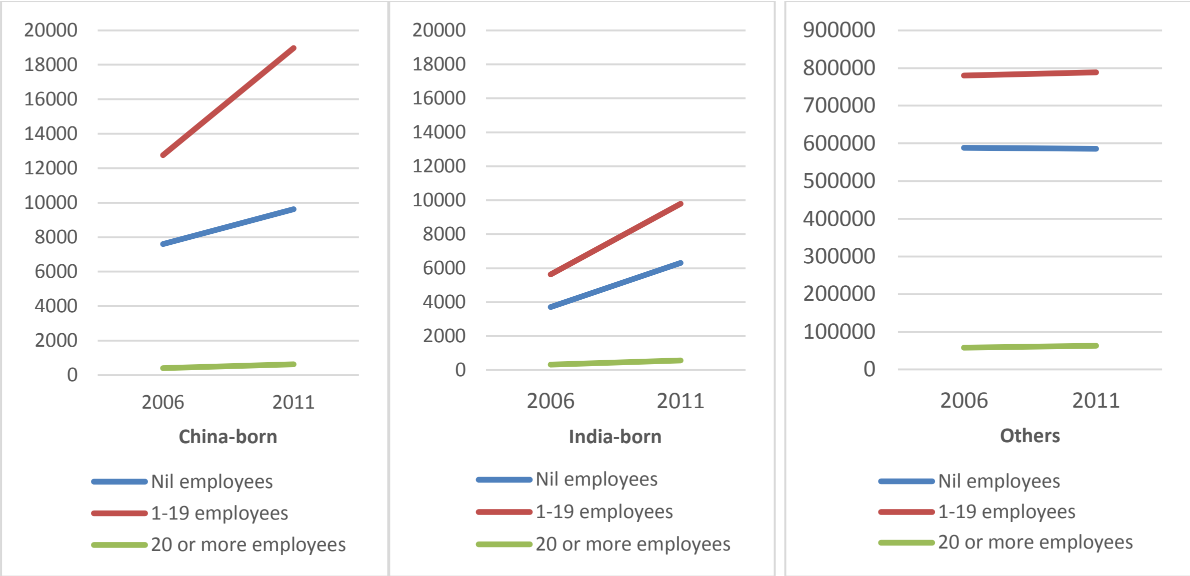

Figure 16: Size of Business in Australia Owned or Operated by China-born, India-born and Other Persons Aged 15 Years or Over, by Number of Employees, 2006 and 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

5. Industries

The growth and composition of businesses by business type showed similar patterns for the China-born and India-born groups. Regarding the industries that their businesses belong to, the China-born and India-born showed similarities as well. Table 6 presents the distribution of the China-born and India-born employed persons by industries in 2001, 2006 and 2011.

The top five industries occupied by the China-born in 2011 were: accommodation and food services (16.4%), retail trade (11.5%), manufacturing (10.7%), health care and social assistance (9.5%), and professional, scientific and technical services (8.8%). The most common industries involved the India-born were exactly the same as those occupied by the China-born, with only a different sequence: health care and social assistance (14.1%), manufacturing (10.2%), professional, scientific and technical services (10.1%), retail trade (9.0%), and accommodation and food services (8.8%). For the China-born, the proportion of the manufacturing industry to all industries decreased substantially from 18.8% in 2001 to 10.7% in 2011 while the proportion of health care and social assistance increased from 6.5% to 9.5% during the same period. For the India-born, the proportion of manufacturing decreased from 13.5% to 10.2% while accommodation and food services increased from 6.2% to 8.8% during the same period.

	2001				2006				2011			
	China		India		China		India		China		India	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	572	0.9	869	1.6	691	0.7	919	1.0	951	0.6	2,189	1.1
Mining	68	0.1	262	0.5	182	0.2	462	0.5	842	0.5	1,292	0.7
Manufacturing	11,908	18.8	7,304	13.5	12,723	13.0	10,578	11.7	16,588	10.7	19,604	10.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	140	0.2	436	0.8	290	0.3	895	1.0	637	0.4	2,206	1.1
Construction	2,389	3.8	770	1.4	4,061	4.1	1,478	1.6	6,967	4.5	3,652	1.9
Wholesale Trade	5,130	8.1	2,475	4.6	7,844	8.0	3,932	4.4	11,209	7.3	7,860	4.1
Retail Trade	6,248	9.9	4,157	7.7	12,538	12.8	8,702	9.7	17,821	11.5	17,420	9.0
Accommodation and Food Services	11,184	17.6	3,393	6.2	17,313	17.6	5,823	6.5	25,315	16.4	17,048	8.8
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2,169	3.4	3,653	6.7	3,477	3.5	6,295	7.0	5,439	3.5	16,300	8.5
Information Media and Telecommunications	1,379	2.2	2,225	4.1	1,626	1.7	2,930	3.3	2,715	1.8	5,119	2.7
Financial and Insurance Services	2,027	3.2	3,801	7.0	3,885	4.0	7,211	8.0	7,562	4.9	12,755	6.6
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	737	1.2	539	1.0	1,091	1.1	821	0.9	2,410	1.6	1,387	0.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,251	6.7	5,656	10.4	7,093	7.2	9,217	10.2	13,595	8.8	19,554	10.1
Administrative and Support Services	2,039	3.2	1,475	2.7	3,566	3.6	3,496	3.9	5,524	3.6	8,458	4.4
Public Administration and Safety	1,027	1.6	3,876	7.1	1,923	2.0	6,161	6.8	3,549	2.3	10,362	5.4
Education and Training	3,021	4.8	4,082	7.5	4,786	4.9	5,746	6.4	7,752	5.0	9,002	4.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	4,099	6.5	6,245	11.5	7,830	8.0	10,373	11.5	14,739	9.5	27,175	14.1
Arts and Recreation Services	455	0.7	393	0.7	827	0.8	551	0.6	1,528	1.0	1,197	0.6
Other Services	1,928	3.0	1,399	2.6	2,444	2.5	1,832	2.0	3,741	2.4	4,358	2.3
Inadequately described - Not stated	2,602	4.1	1,289	2.4	3,938	4.0	2,622	2.9	5,622	3.6	5,720	3.0
Total	63373	100.0	54299	100.0	98128	100.0	90044	100.0	154506	100.0	192658	100.0

Table 6: Employed China-born and India-born Residents over 15 Years, by Industry, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 17 and Figure 18 illustrates the distribution of the China-born and India-born employed persons by occupations between 2001 and 2011. The number of China-born and India-born employed persons both increased significantly over the decade, mainly contributed by the rapid growth of professionals.

Figure 17 shows that in 2001, the major occupations of the China-born were professionals (20.7%), technicians and trades workers (18.1%) and labourers (14.6%), The proportion of labourers to all occupations decreased from 14.6% in 2001 to 11.7% in 2011 while the number of professionals and managers increased significantly over the 10 years. As a result, the top three occupation for China-born was changed to professionals (26.6%), technicians and trades workers (13.8%) and managers (12.3%).

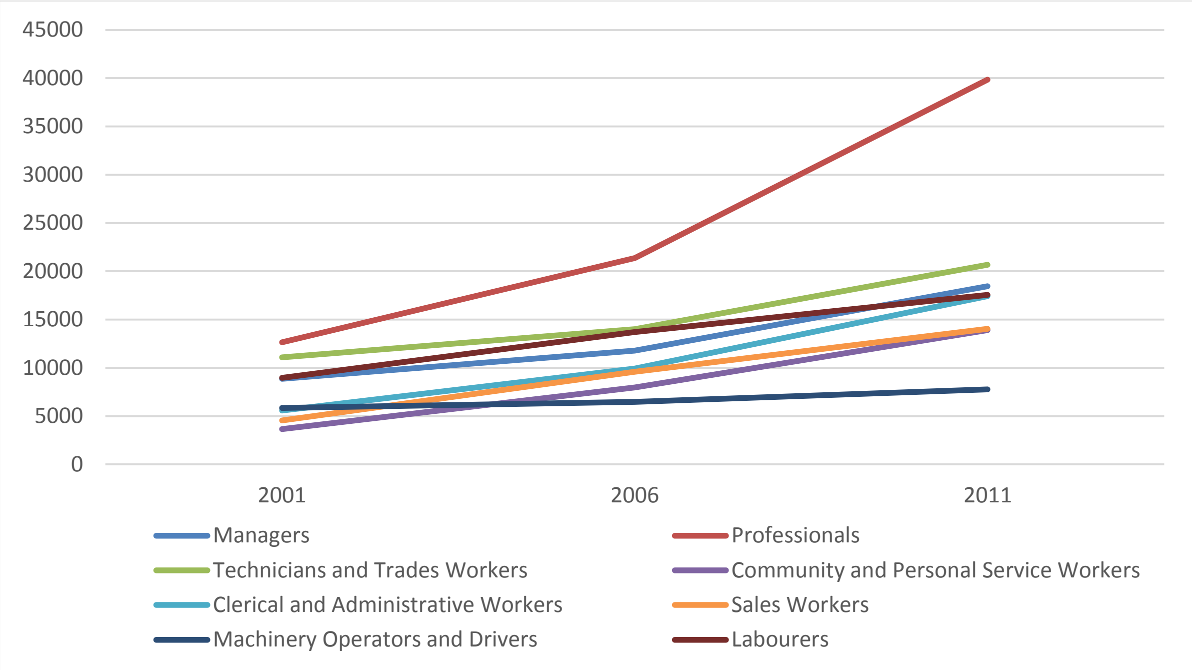

Figure 17: Employed China-born residents over 15 years, by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 18 shows that the major occupations of the India-born were professionals (30.3%), clerical and administrative workers (19%) and manager (11.6%) in 2001. Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of the major occupations (e.g. professionals, clerical and administrative workers and managers) to all occupations decreased slightly while the proportion of labourers increased from 7.7% in 2001 to 11.3% in 2011, replacing managers to be the third major occupation, following professionals and clerical and administrative workers.

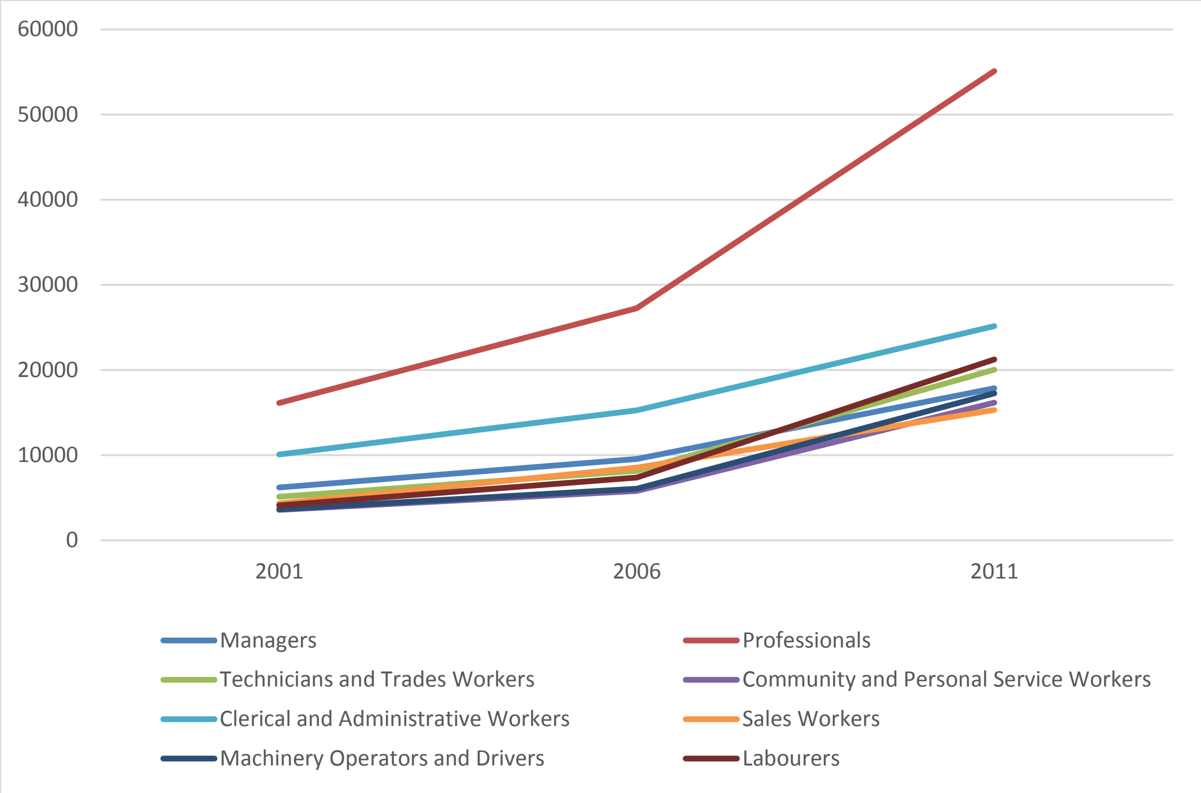

Figure 18: Employed India-born residents over 15 years, by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

The relationship between industry and occupation for the China-born and India-born employed persons is illustrated in Figure 19 and Figure 20, respectively. Figure 19 shows that China-born managers accounted for 54% of the all China-born employees in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, the highest proportion of managers among all the industries. Industries which had a high proportion (50% and above) of China-born professionals included: education and training, professional, scientific and technical services, electricity, gas, water and waste services, and mining. China-born technicians and trades workers are most likely to be found in the construction industry. The arts and recreation services industry had the highest proportion of China-born community and personal service workers among all industries. Not surprisingly, the industries of rental, hiring and real estate services and retail trade had higher proportion of sales workers than other industries. The administrative and support services industry had 56% of China-born employees working as labourers, which was the highest proportion of all industries.

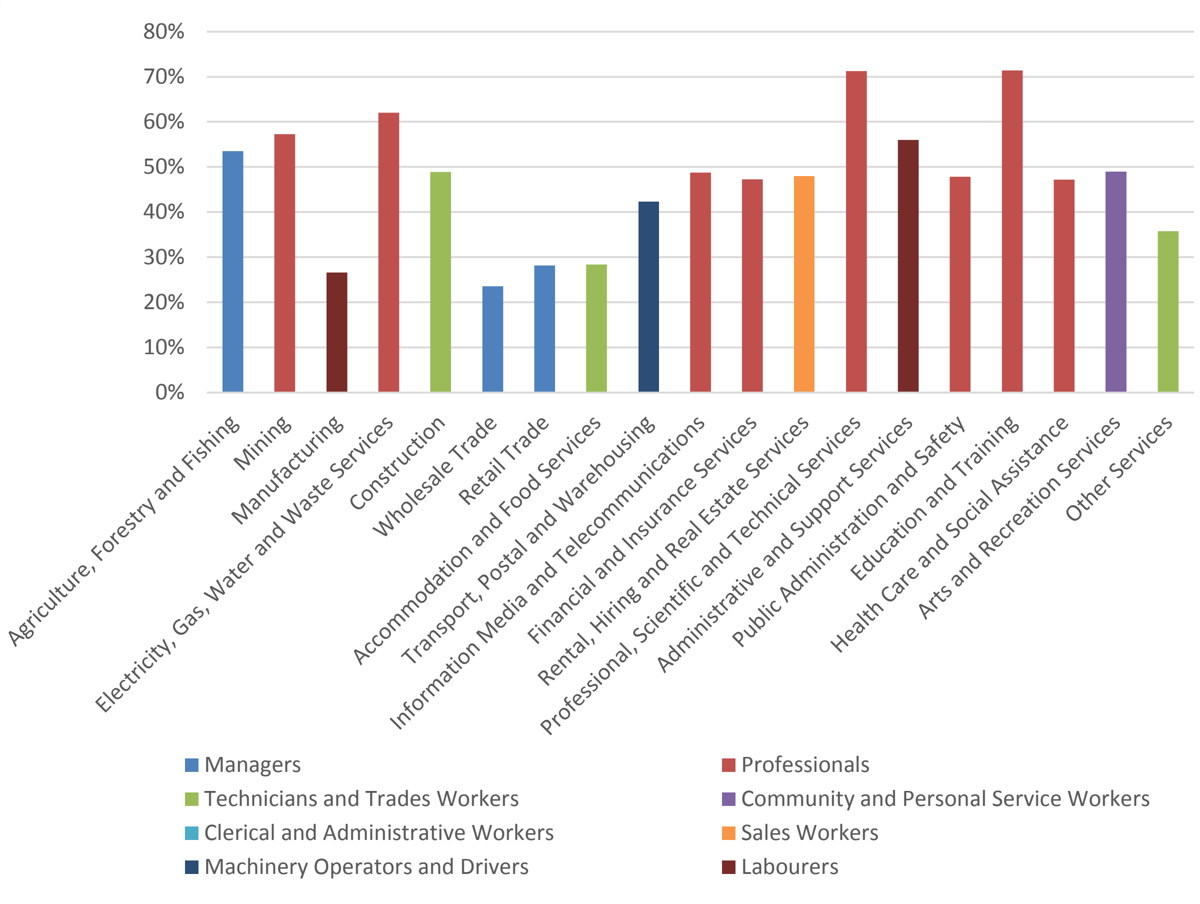

Figure 19: The Dominant Occupation of Employed China-born Residents over 15 years, by Industry, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 20 shows the industries which had a high proportion (50% and above) of India-born professionals to all India-born employees included: education and training, professional, scientific and technical services, health care and social assistance, and mining. The accommodation and food service industry and the construction industry were most likely to have high proportion of India-born technicians and trades workers. The art and recreation industry had community and personal service workers as the dominate occupation. There were 42.7% of India-born employees working as clerical and administrative workers in the financial and insurance services, the highest proportion among all the industries. In the industry of transport, postal and warehousing, more than half of India-born employees were machinery operators and drivers. The industry of retail trade had higher proportions of sales workers than other industries. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had 51% of India-born employees working as labourers, the highest proportion among all the industries.

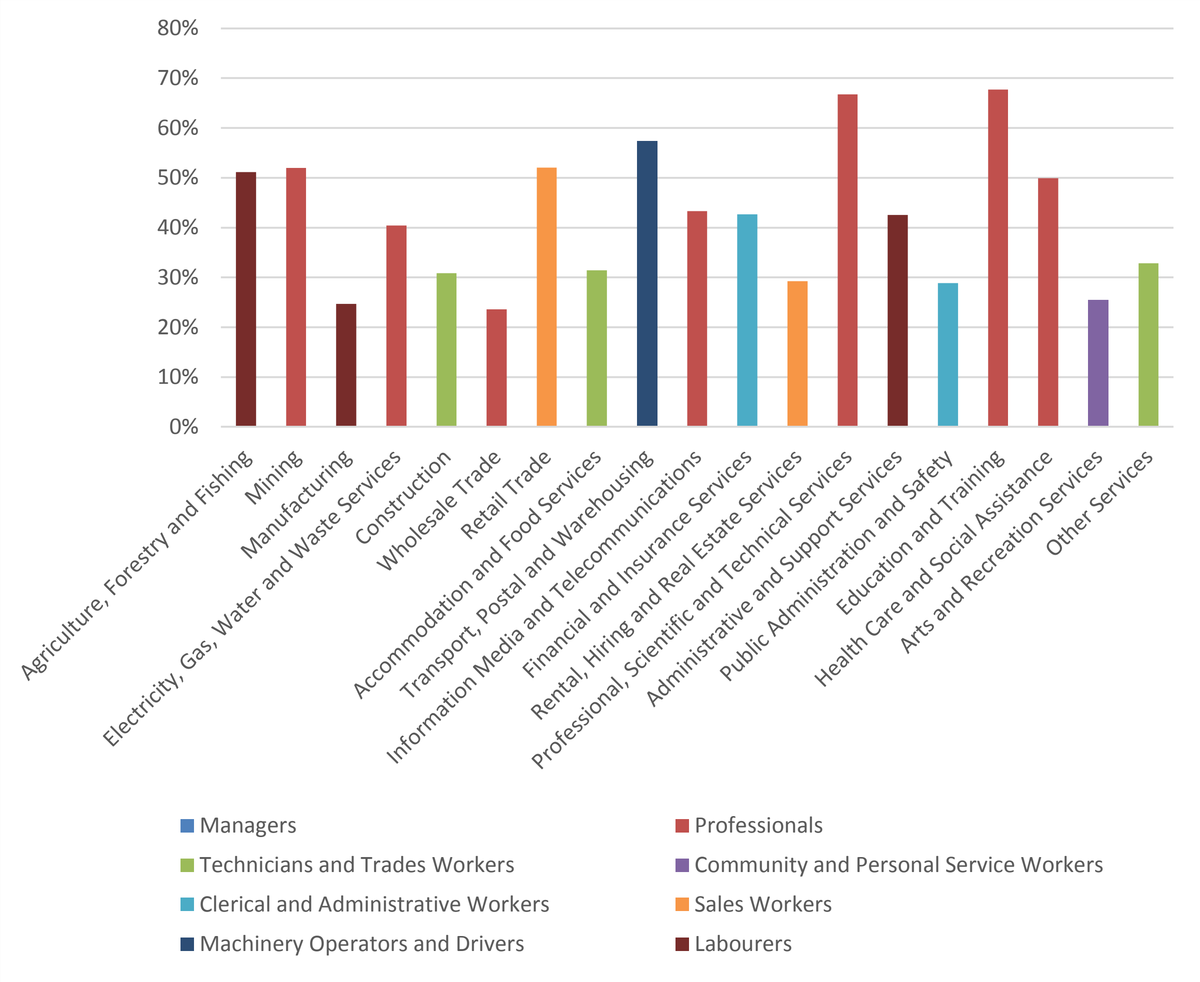

Figure 20: The Dominate Occupation of Employed India-born Residents over 15 years, by Industry, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 21 and Figure 22 present the relationship between industry and employment type of China-born and India-born employees. It is common that the two figures show that most China-born and India-born persons were employees not owning business in all industries. However, the China-born had a higher proportion of owning business than the India-born in all industries in 2011.

Figure 21 shows that the following industries had a relatively high proportion (around 20%) of China-born owner managers of incorporated enterprises to all employed China-bone persons: construction, wholesale trade, retail trade and rental, hiring and real estate services. Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises accounted for 30% of all employed China-born persons in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry, the highest proportion among all the industries, which was followed by the administrative and support services industry (27%) and transport, postal and warehousing industry (22%).

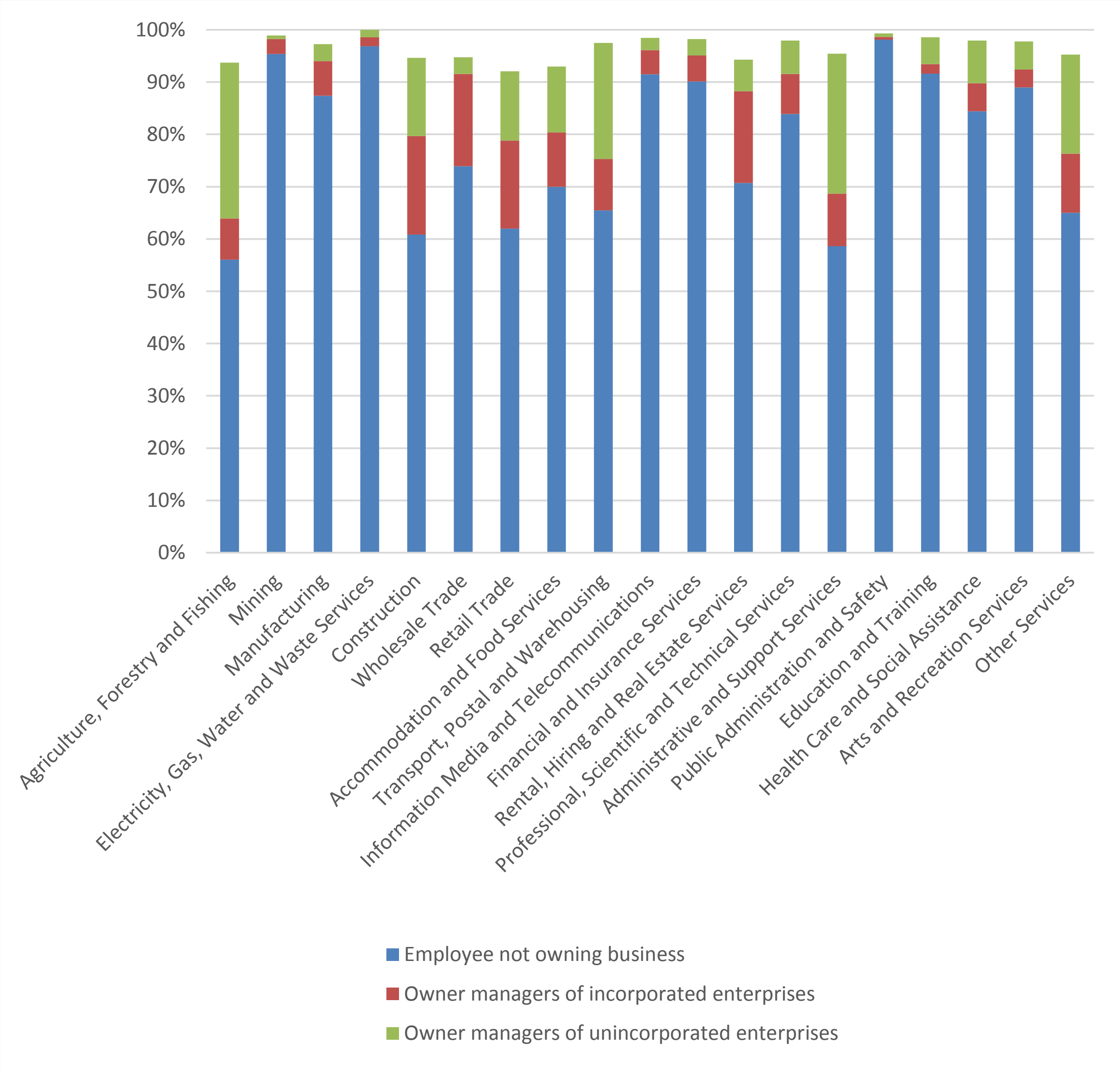

Figure 21: Distribution of Major Employment Types of China-born Residents over 15 years, by Industry, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 22 shows that owner managers of incorporated enterprises accounted for 9% of total India-born employed persons in rental, hiring and real estate services, the highest proportion among all industries, which was followed by transport, postal and warehousing industry (8%) and professional, scientific and technical services (7%). The transport, postal and warehousing industry was more likely to have India-born owner managers of unincorporated enterprises than other industries. Agricultural, forestry and fishing industry had the highest proportion of India-born contributing family workers to all India-born employed persons.

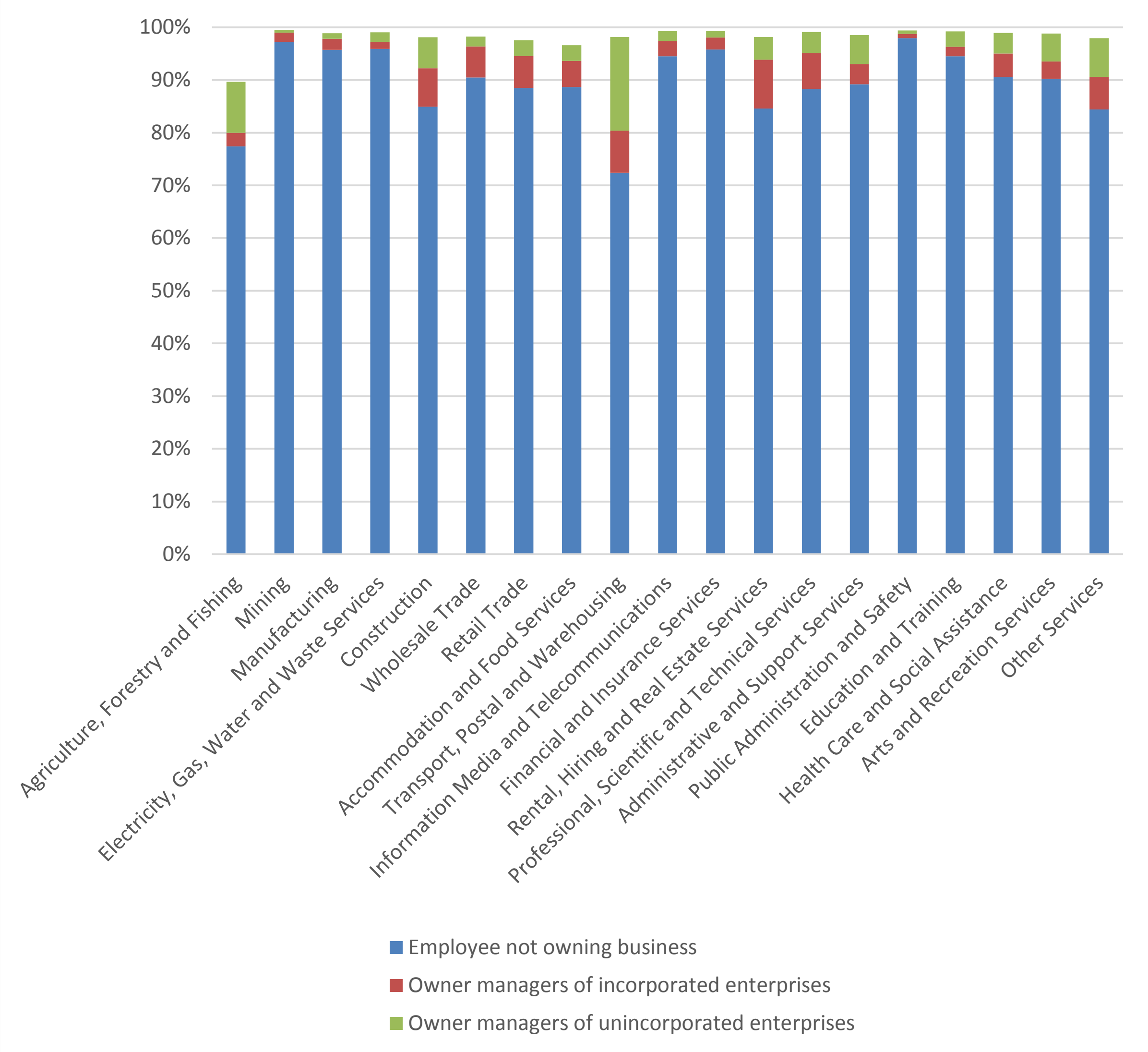

Figure 22: Distribution of Major Employment Types of India-born Residents over 15 years, by Industry, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 23 and Figure 24 display the relationship between employment types and occupations of the China-born and India-born employed persons. In 2011, there was a higher proportion for the China-born than the India-born to work as technicians and trader workers, sales worker and community and service workers in all employment types, while there was a higher proportion for the India-born than the China-born working as machinery operators and drivers and clerical and administrative workers in all employment types.

Figure 23 shows that China-born managers accounted for 44% of all China-born owners of incorporated enterprises, followed by China-born contributing family workers (34%) and China-born owners of unincorporated enterprises (23%). There were 30% of China-born employees not owning business working as professionals, the highest proportion among all the employment types. China-born owners of unincorporated enterprises tended to have the highest proportion of technicians and trades workers compared to other employment types. China-born contributing family workers had the largest proportion of sales workers among all the employment types. In China, business owners are less likely than employees to work as labourers, while in Australia, the proportion of labourers among China-born owners of unincorporated enterprises (16%) is higher than that among China-born employees (12%).

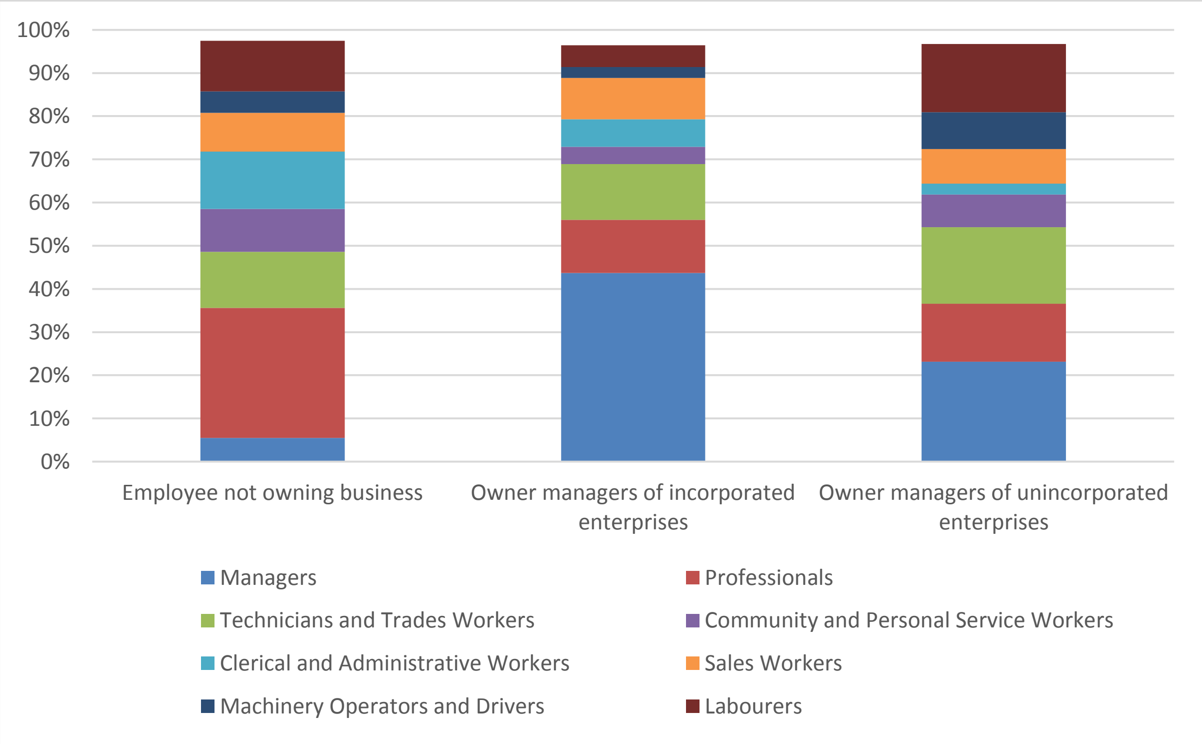

Figure 23: Distribution of the Major Occupations of Employed China-born Residents over 15 years, by Employment Type, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

Figure 24 shows that India-born managers accounted for 34% of all India-born contributing family workers, followed by India-born owners of incorporated enterprises (31%) and India-born owners of unincorporated enterprises (12%). India-born professionals accounted for 29% of India-born employees not owning business and 28% of the owners of incorporated enterprises. Similar to the China-born, the India-born contributing family workers had the largest proportion of sales workers among all the employment types. There were 31% of India-born owners of unincorporated enterprises working as machinery operator and drivers, which was the highest proportion among all employment types.

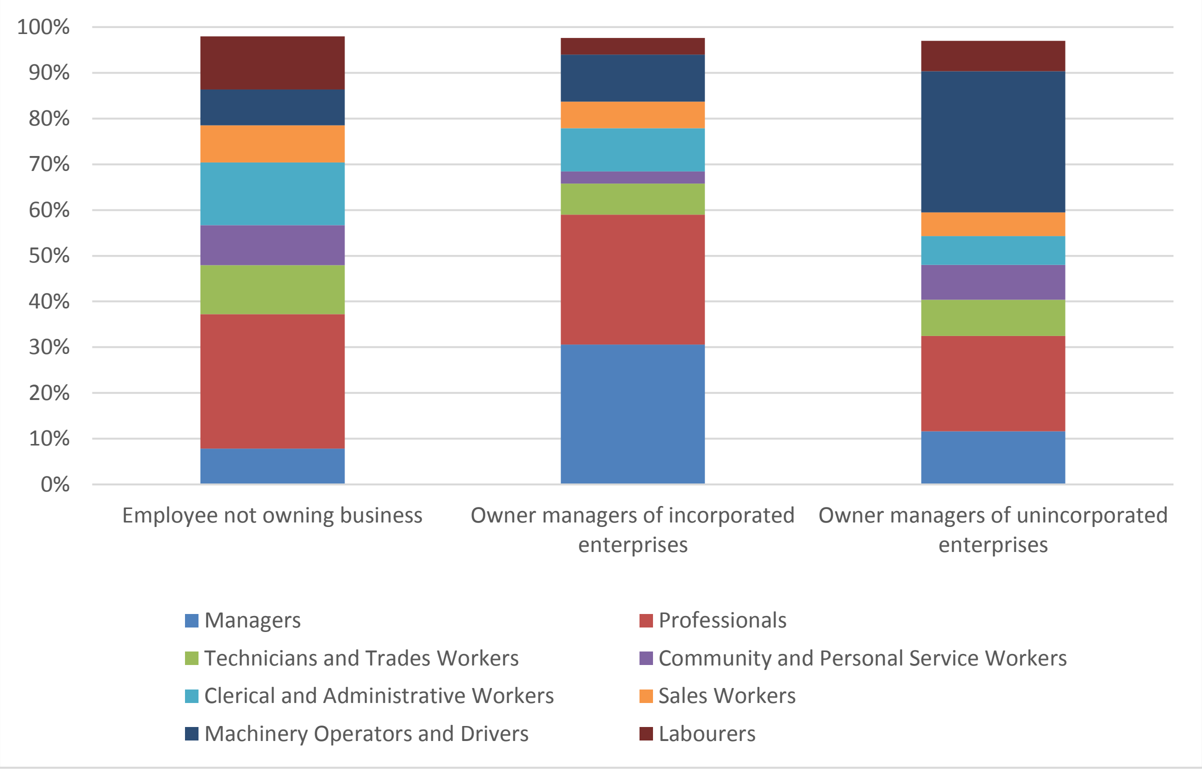

Figure 24: Distribution of the Major Occupations of Employed India-born Residents over 15 years, by Employment Type, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015b)

6. Trade and Investment:

6.1 Australia's Trade in Goods and Services with China and India

Australia's major trading partners since 2000 include China, Japan, the United States, Republic of Korea, Singapore, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. As illustrated in Figure 25, in 2000, the United States was the number one trading partner with Australia, contributing AU$b46.9 to the bi-lateral trade in goods and services. This was followed by Japan (AU$b42.4), the United Kingdom (AU$b18.8), China (AU$b16.7) and New Zealand (AU$b15.3). In 2014, Australia's top 5 trading partners was China (AU$b152.5), Japan (AU$b70.2), the United States (AU$b60.4), Republic of Korea (AU$b34.6) and Singapore (AU$b30.2). Australia's trading with China increased rapidly since 2000 at an average growth rate of 15.7% per annum, almost 5times that with Japan (3.3%) and 7 times that with the United States (2.3%). Australia's trading with India valued at AU$b3.3 in 2000, which peaked at AU$b22.2 in 2010 that placed India the number six trading partner with Australia and decreased afterwards to AU$b15.9 in 2014.

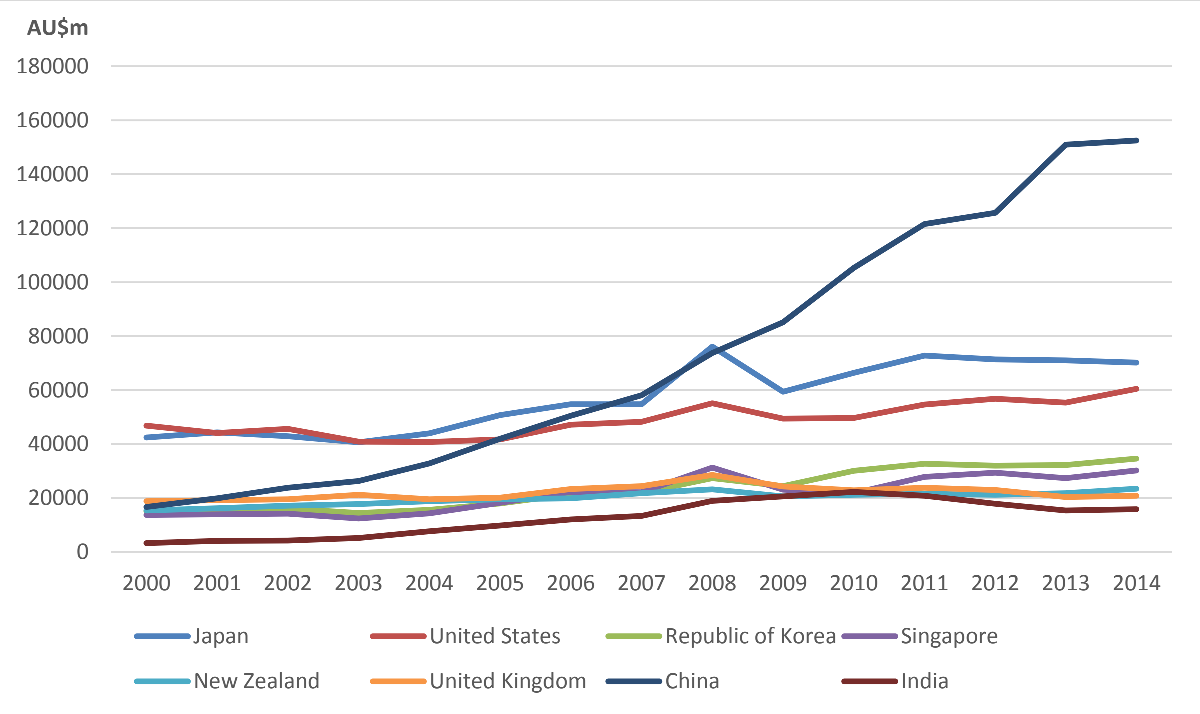

Figure 25: Australia's Two-Way Trade in Goods and Services with China, India and the Other Top Trading Nations (AU$m), 2000 – 2014 (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2015a)

6.1.1 Australia's Exports to and Imports from China

China is Australia's number one trading partner and international investment and bi-lateral trade between the two countries have been increasing substantially in recent years. This section will provide a comprehensive picture of Australia's trade in goods and services with China. Figure 26 illustrates that Australian exports of goods to China have increased more strongly than exports of services to China over the past decade. China received AU$b11 (9%) of Australia's exports of goods in 2004, which was increased to AU$b45.5 (14%) in 2009 when China overtook Japan becoming Australia's major destination for exports of goods. There was an increase of AU$b78.4 (712%) in exports of goods to China between 2004 and

2014, bringing China's share in Australia's exports of goods from 9.4% up to one third over the past decades. In 2004, AU$b2.7, or 7%, of Australia's exports of services went to China. This number was doubled in 2010 (AU$b5.4) which placed China the number one destination for Australia's exports of services. Over the past decade the exports of services to China tripled and the proportion of China to all destinations receiving exports of services from Australia doubled.

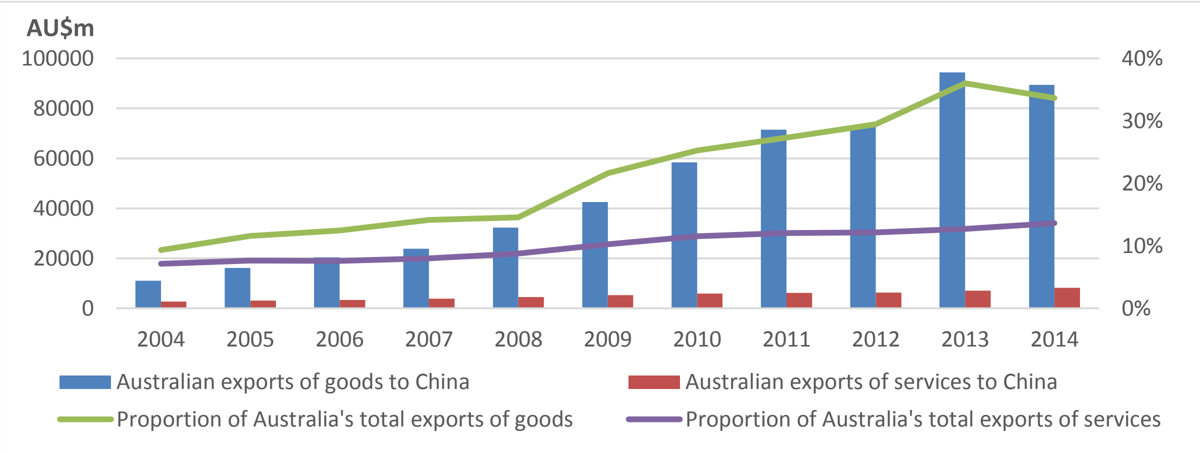

Figure 26: Australian Exports of Goods and Services to China, Amount (Original, Free on Board Value, AU$m) and Proportion, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

Figure 27 illustrates the specific merchandise that Australia exported to China between 2004 and 2014. The crude materials, inedible, except fuels category continued to be the major goods exported to China and was the main contributor to the rapid growth of exports of goods. This category witnessed a ten-fold increase over the past decade. The growth of exports of goods was also driven by exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, with an increase of more than 700% between 2004 and 2014. Moreover, exports of food and live animals to China increased markedly, from AU$b0.7 in 2004 to AU$b3.9 in 2014.

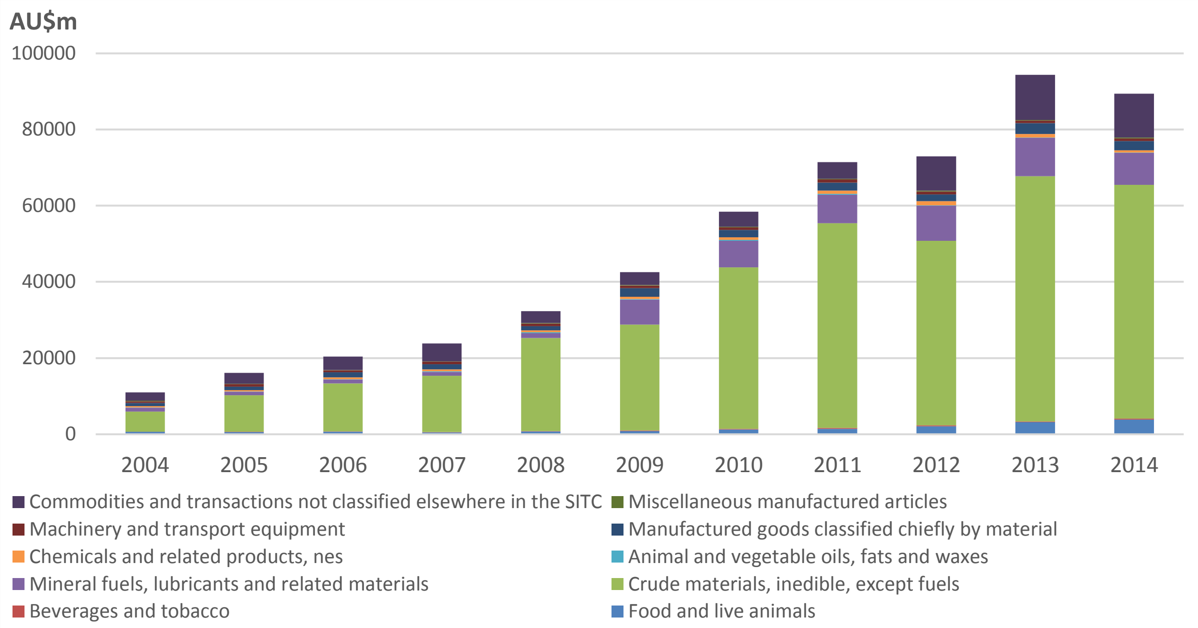

Figure 27: Australian Exports of Goods to China by Merchandise, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

As shown in Figure 28, all states experienced growth of exports of goods to China between 2004 and 2014. West Australia made the primary contribution to the growth with an increase of AU$b58.5 (1,170%) over the decade. Exports from West Australia accounted for 45% of total exports of goods to China in 2004, which was substantially increased to 71% in 2014. Queensland was the second major exporting state, contributing 11% to the total exports of goods to China in 2014.

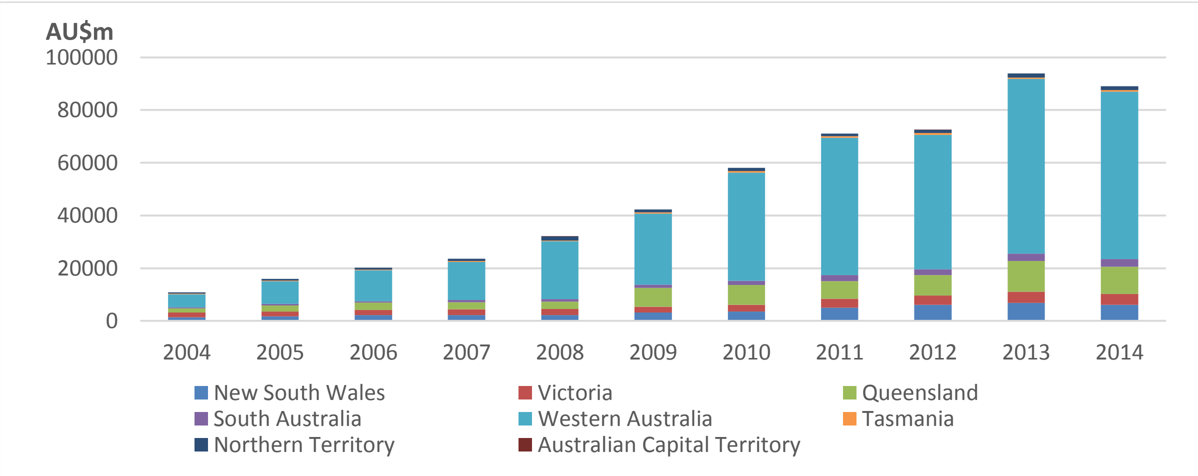

Figure 28: Australian Exports of Goods to China by State/Territory, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

Figure 29 shows the type of services exported to China between 2004 and 2014. While exports of personal travel services, business travel services and transport services all grew over the past decade, the growth of exports of personal travel services was most prominent, increasing AU$b4.4 (200%) from AU$b2.1 in 2004 to AU$b6.5.

Australia's imports of goods and services from China are shown in Figure 30. Between 2004 and 2014, imports of goods from China have increased markedly, placing China the primary source of imports since 2006, while imports of services from China only increased slightly in absolute value and continued to be low in proportion (around 3%). In 2004, Imports of goods from China totalled AU$b17.9, accounting for 12.7% of the total Australian imports of goods in 2004. This was increased to AU$b52, accounting for 20.6% of the total Australian imports of goods in 2014. Imports of services from China increased slightly from AU$b1.2 in 2004 to AU$b2.2 in 2014.

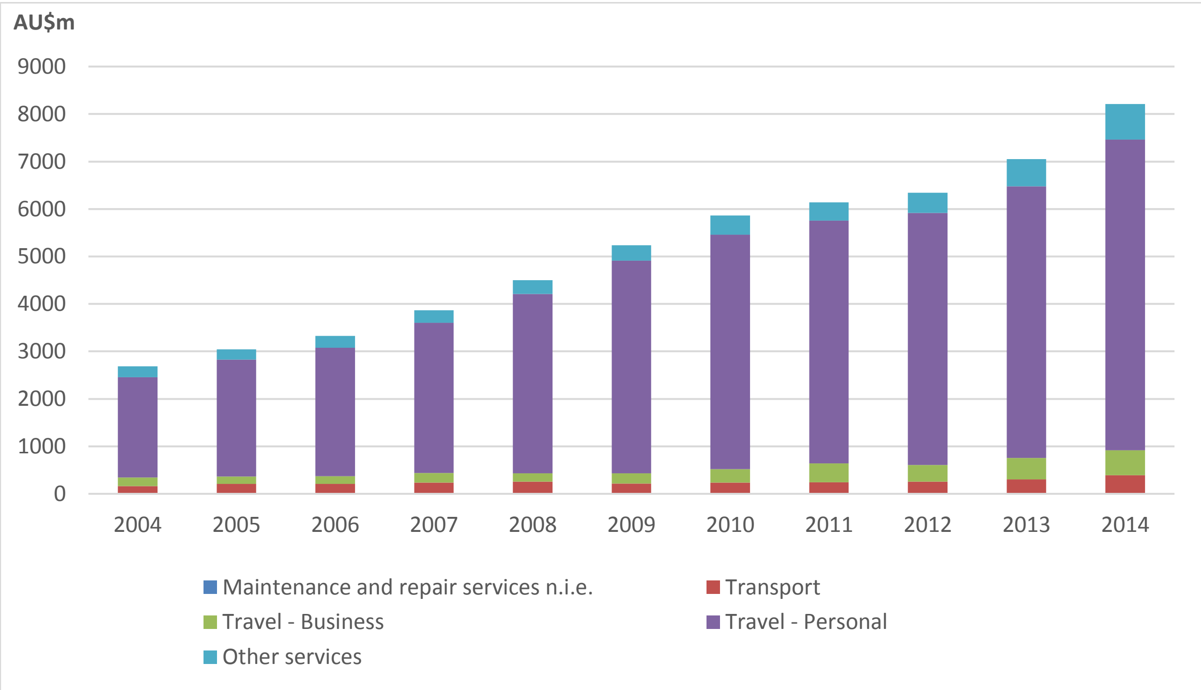

Figure 29: Australian Exports of Services to China by Service Types, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

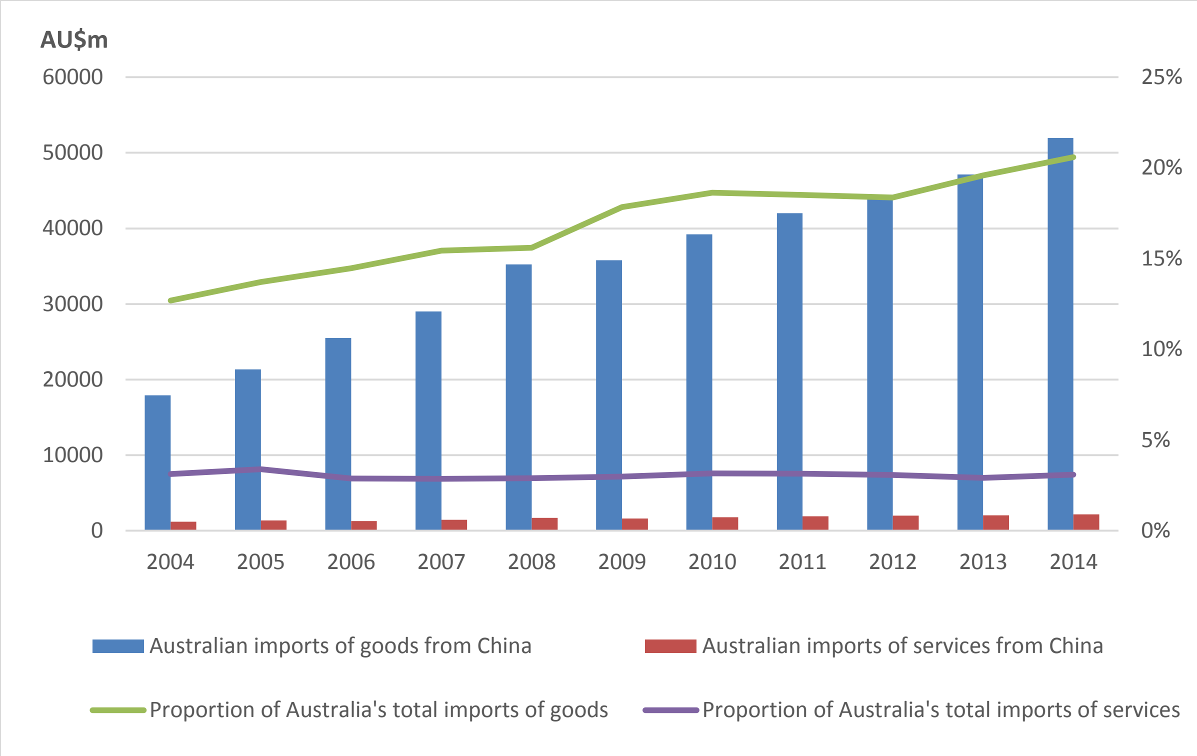

Figure 30: Australian Imports of Goods and Services from China, Amount (Original, Free on Board Value, AU$m) and Proportion, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

Figure 31 illustrates the specific merchandise that Australia imported from China between 2004 and 2014. The main merchandise contributing to the growth of imports from China during the past decade included: machinery and transport equipment which increased AU$b15.7 (226%), miscellaneous manufactured articles with an increase of AU$b8.8 (130%), and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material increasing by AU$b6 (209%).

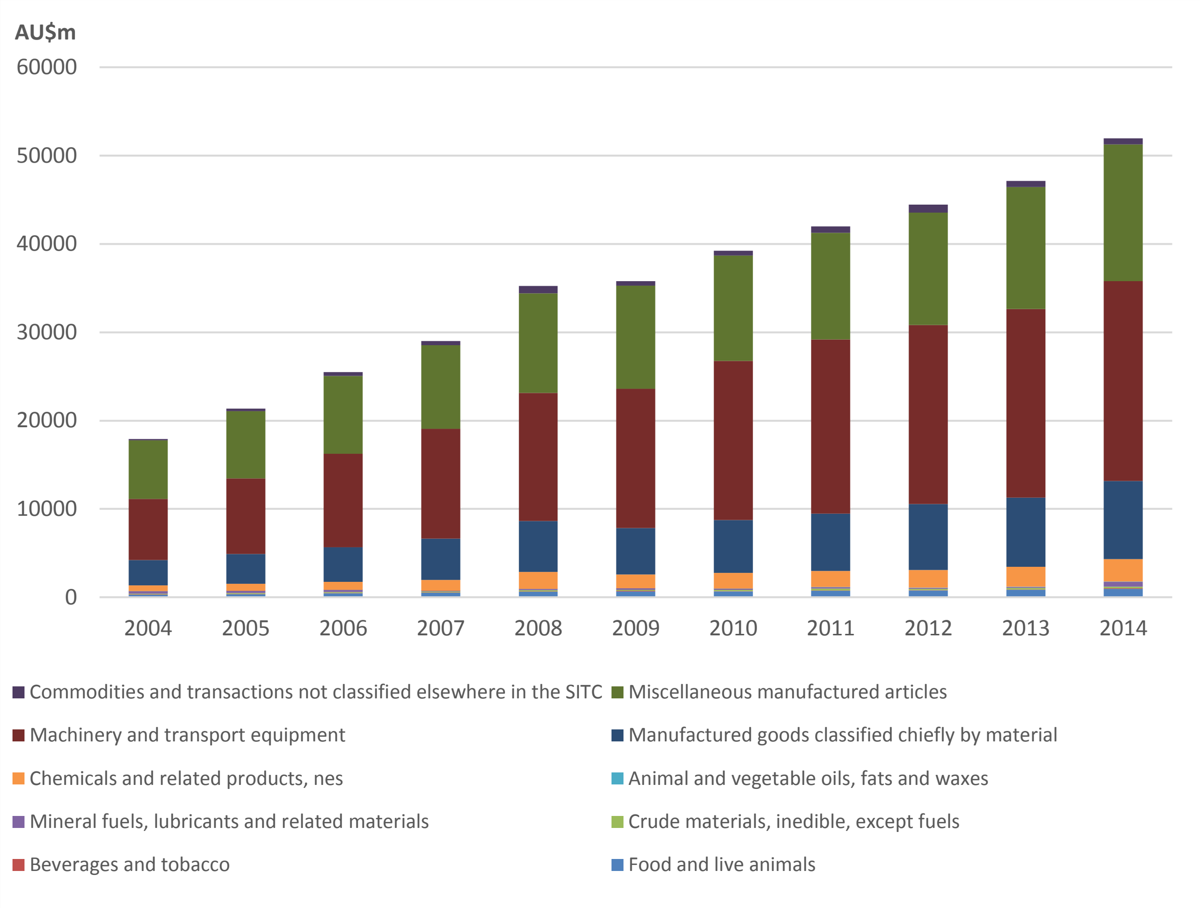

Figure 31: Australian Imports of Goods from China by Merchandise, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

As shown in Figure 32, while all states experienced growth of imports of goods from China between 2004 and 2014, New South Wales made the most prominent contribution to the growth, increasing by AU$b16 (184%). Despite the growth in absolute value, the proportion of New South Wales' imports of goods from China to Australian imports of goods from China slightly decreased 1 percentage point over the past decade. Victoria and Queensland continued to be the second and third largest destination of goods from China over the past decade.

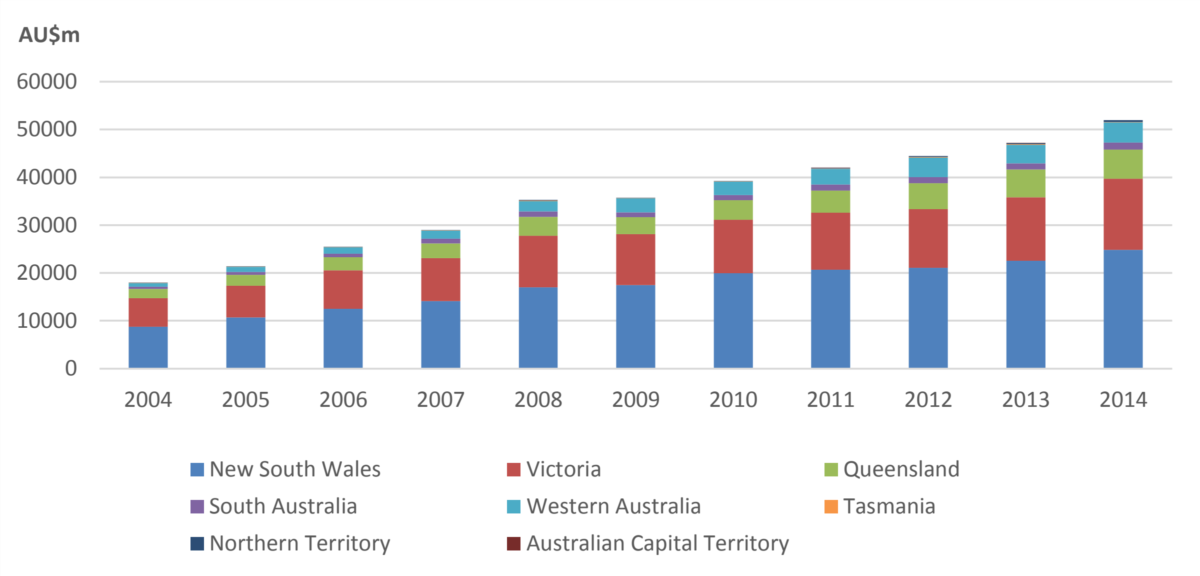

Figure 32: Australian Imports of Goods from China by State/Territory, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

Figure 33 shows the type of services imported from China between 2004 and 2014. While imports of all types of service grew over the past decade, the main component contributing to the growth of imports of services from China was imports of personal travel services, increasing AU$4.4b (115%) from AU$b3.9 in 2004 to AU$b8.3 in 2014.

Figure 33: Australian Imports of Services from China by Service Types, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

6.1.2 Australia's Exports to and Imports from India

India is the world's largest democracy having 1.2 billion people and an economy growing at 7.2% over the last five years, which presents great opportunities for Australian businesses. In 2014 India was the fifth largest destination of Australia's exports in goods and services. Figure 34 illustrates the trajectory of Australian exports of goods to India between 2004 and 2014. Australian exports of goods to India peaked at AU$b16.4 in 2010, accounting for 7.1% of all Australian exports of goods. This subsequently decreased to AU$b8.8, contributing only 3.3% to Australian exports of goods. Exports of services to India show a similar trajectory to that of exports of goods, with exports peaked at AU$b3.4 in 2009, accounting for 6.6% of all exports of services, before declining to AU$b1.9 in 2013, contributing only 3.5% of all exports of services. In 2014, exports in services to India slowly recovered to AU$b2.5 accounting for 4.2% of total exports of services.

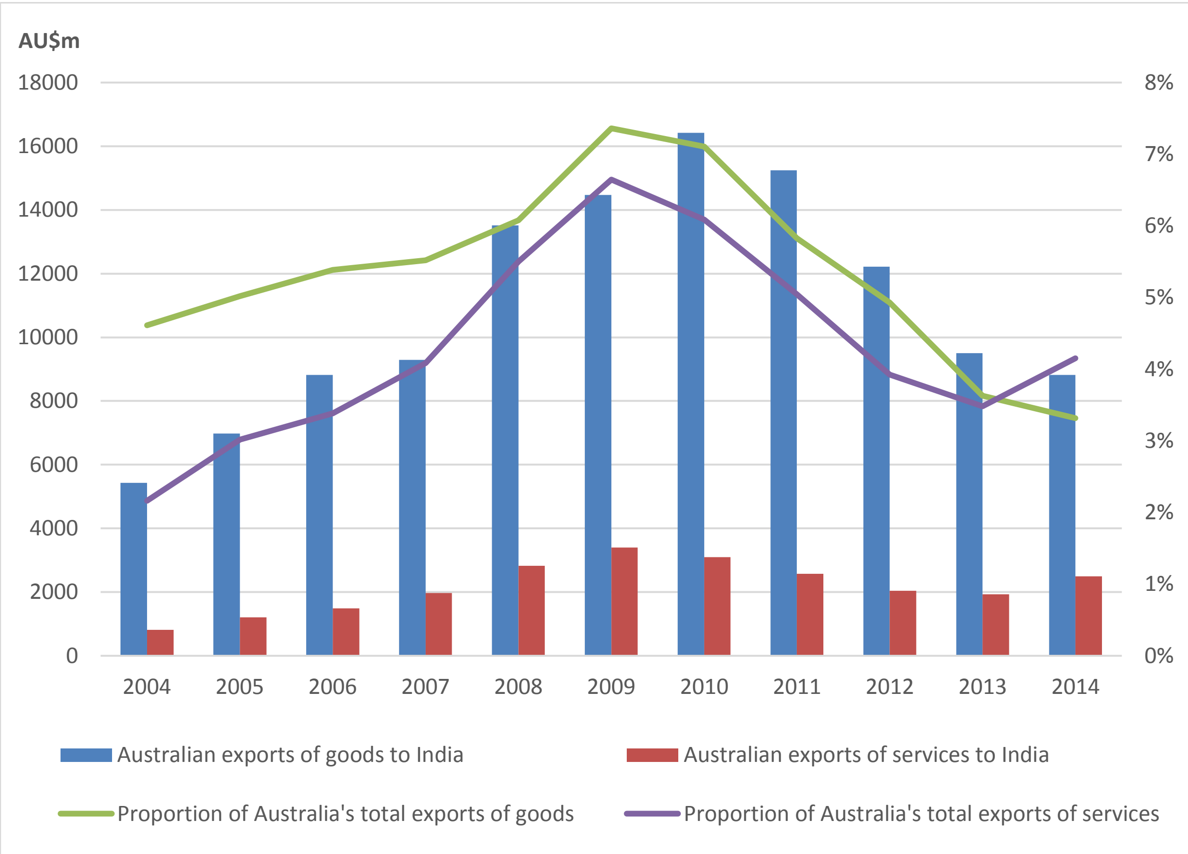

Figure 34: Australian Exports of Goods and Services to India, Amount (Original, Free on Board Value, AU$m) and Proportion, 2004-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

Figure 35 shows the specific goods exported by Australia to India, and imported from, India in 2014. The primary goods exported to India was coal, valued at AU$b5.2 accounting for 58.4% of total Australian goods export to India. This was followed by copper ores and concentrates (8.8%) and gold (7.9%). The major imports from India included refined petroleum (AU$b0.3), pearls and gems (AU$b0.2), medicaments (AU$b0.2) and passenger motor vehicles (AU$b0.2). However, the major goods imported from India together accounted only 31.2% of the total imports of goods from India.

The types of services exported to, and imported from, India in 2014 is illustrated in Figure 36. The main component of services exported to India was travel services comprising educational related travel and other personal travel excluding education. Exports of educational travel valued at AU$b1.8, accounting for three quarters of the total exports of services to India. The primary service imported from India was personal travel (excluding education), totalling AU$b0.6 and contributing 42.4% to total imports of services from India. This was followed by professional, technological and other business services which valued at AU$b0.4 accounting for 28.5% of total imports of services from India.

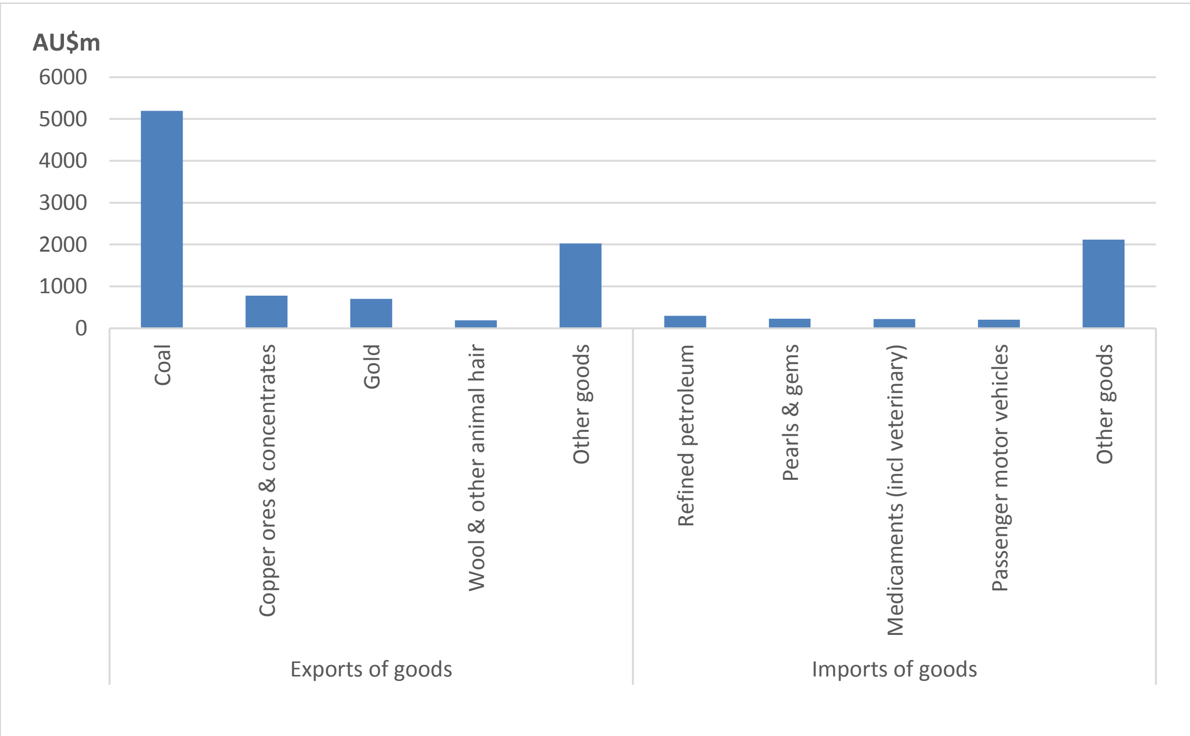

Figure 35: Australian Exports of Goods to and Imports of Goods from India, by Merchandise, 2014 (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2015b)

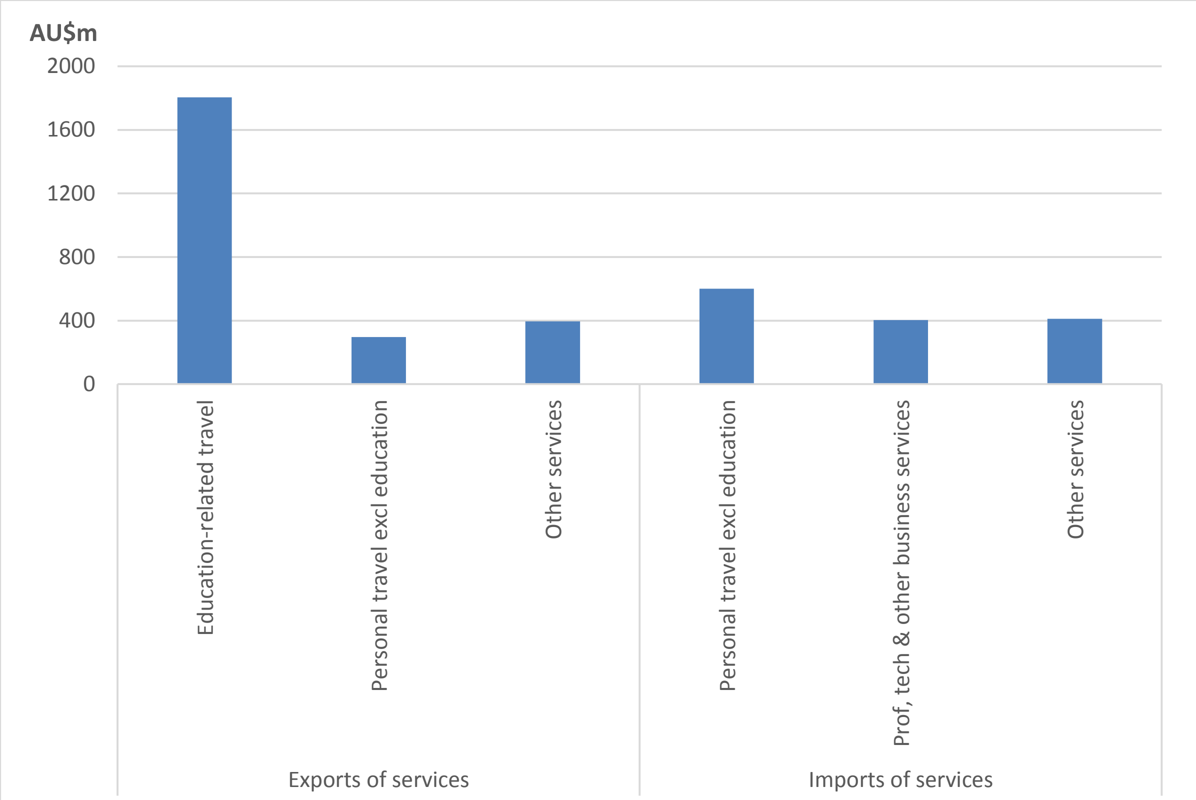

Figure 36: Australian Exports of Services to and Imports of Services from India, by Service Types, 2014 (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2015b)

6.2 Foreign Investment

This section will describe the current status of foreign investment between Australia and China/India. Total investment will be presented first, followed by foreign direct investment (FDI). Table 7 shows top destinations for Australian outwards investment and top sources for Australian inwards investment. China was the sixth largest destination for outwards investment from Australia, totalling AU$b57.9 and accounting for 3% of Australia's total outwards investment in 2014, which was behind the United States (30%), the United Kingdom (15%), New Zealand (5.2%), Japan (3.4%) and Germany (3.4%). India was ranked 18th among the destinations of Australian investment by receiving AU$b9.8, or 0.5% of Australian outwards investment. China was the 7th major investor in Australia with investment of AU$b64.5 contributing 2.3% to Australian inward investment. The United States and the United Kingdom continued to be the largest sources of Australian inward investment. India's investment in Australia was minimal, only accounting for 0.004% of foreign investment in Australia in 2014.

Destinations for Outwards Investment of Australia				Sources of Inwards Investment in Australia			
Rank	**Country**	**AU$b**	**% of total**	**Rank**	**Country**	**AU$b**	**% of total**
1	United States	575.5	*30*	1	United States	758.2	*27.2*
2	United Kingdom	304.5	*15.9*	2	United Kingdom	484.2	*17.4*
3	New Zealand	99.9	*5.2*	3	Belgium	226.1	*8.1*
4	Japan	69.6	*3.6*	4	Japan	174.7	*6.3*
5	Germany	65.4	*3.4*	5	Singapore	80.2	*2.9*
6	**China**	**57.9**	***3***	6	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	77.3	*2.8*
7	Singapore	50.7	*2.6*	7	**China**	**64.5**	***2.3***
8	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	46	*2.4*	8	Luxembourg	58.8	*2.1*
9	Canada	45.4	*2.4*	9	Netherlands	56.6	*2*
10	Switzerland	41.2	*2.1*	10	Switzerland	54.6	*2*
18	**India**	**9.8**	***0.5***	…	**India**	***11***	***0.004***

Table 7: Top Destinations for Outwards Investment and Top Sources for Inwards Investment of Australia (AU$b), 2014 (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2015c, 2015d)

The major source countries of FDI to Australia since 2000 include the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore and China. As illustrated in Figure 37, in 2000, the United States was the number one source country providing FDI valued at AU$b68.8 to Australia, which was followed by the United Kingdom (AU$b48.1), Japan (AU$b16.3), Singapore (AU$b14.9) and Netherlands (AU$b10.5). In 2013, China overtook Singapore becoming the number five source country of FDI flowing into Australia, behind the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Netherlands. The FDI from India to Australia valued at AU$b0.9, only 0.5% of that from the United States and 3% of that from China.

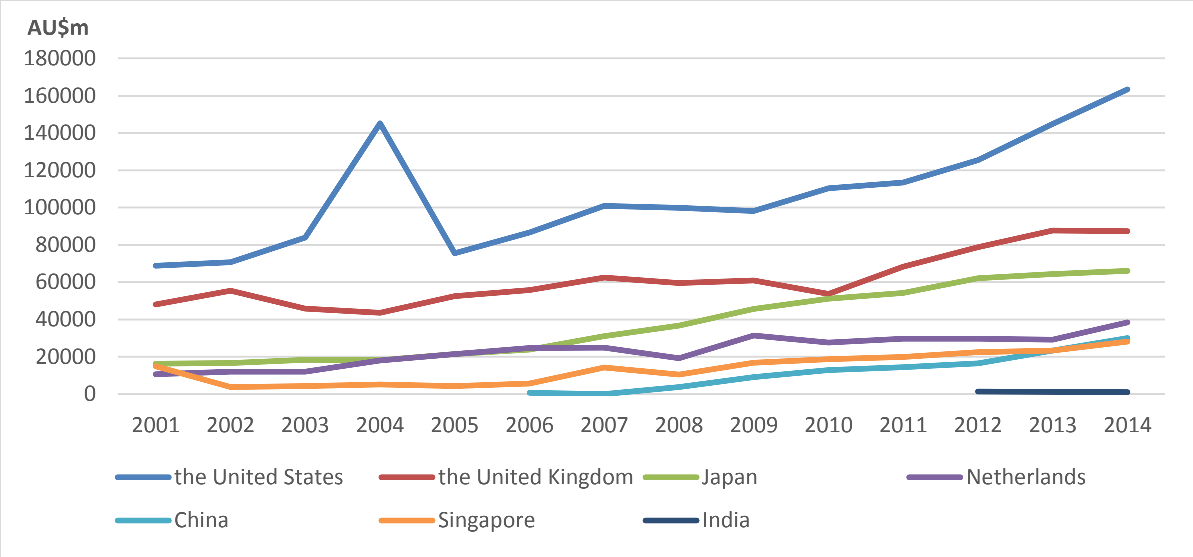

Figure 37: China, India and Top Source Nations of Foreign Direct Investment to Australia, 2001- 2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015c)

Figure 38 illustrates the growth trajectory of FDI between Australia and China from 2008 to 2014. Chinese FDI in Australia has been increasing significantly from AU$b3.6 in 2008 to AU$b30.0 in 2014. Australian FDI in China fluctuated between 2008 and 2011 but continued growing to $12.1b in 2014, more than tripling the investment in 2008.

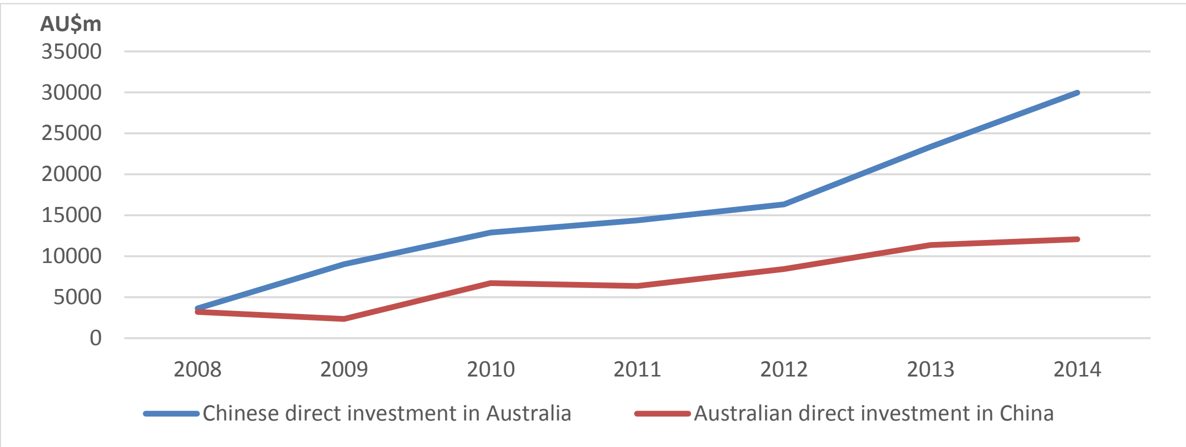

Figure 38: Foreign Direct Investment between Australia and China, 2008-2014 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015a)

Foreign direct investment between Australia and India in 2014 is shown in Figure 39. Indian FDI in Australia was AU$b1.6, accounting for 15.8% of total cumulative Indian investment in Australia. Australian FDI in India amounted to AU$b0.9, which contributed only 8.5% to total Australian investment in India.

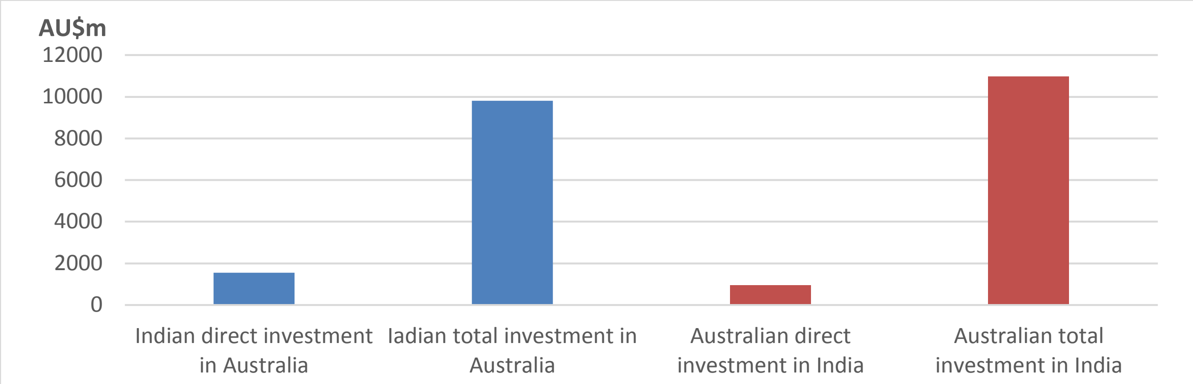

Figure 39: Investment between Australia and India, 2014 (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2015b)

6.3 Remittances from Australia to China and India, and Vice-versa

The remittances circulating between Australia and China/India are illustrated in Figure 40 . The remittances from Australia to China and India have been increasing since 2010. Remittances to China increased by US$b1.1 (61.1%) from US$b1.8 in 2010 to US$b2.9 in 2014. Remittances to India increased by US$b0.7 (63.6%) from US$b1.1 to US$b1.8. While showing similar change trajectory, remittances to China continued to be larger than those to India.

However, the remittances from China and India to Australia have not increased markedly between 2010 and 2014. Remittances from China amounted to US$m62 in 2010 and the number kept the same in 2014. In 2011 and 2012 there was no data reflecting the flow of remittances from China to Australia. Remittances from India continued to be very low valued at around US$m3 over the five years.

Figure 40: Remittances from Australia to China and India and Remittances from China and India to Australia (US$m), 2010-2014 (The World Bank 2015)

7. Predictions

Based on historical statistics of the proportion of China-born and India-born population to Australian population by states/territories over the last 5 decades (1961-2011) (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006b, 2013c), TS Dexponential Model was employed to assess the potential proportion of China-born and India-born population to total population in Australia and in each state/territory between 2016 and 2031. The proportions and the projected Australian population[1] (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013c) were combined to assess the potential number of China-born and India-born population in Australia and in each state/territory between 2016 and 2031.

[1] The projection used in this report is based on Series A - assumes the total fertility rates (TFR) will reach 2.0 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2061 (reaching 92.1 years for males and 93.6 years for females), net overseas migration (NOM) will reach 280,000 by 2021 and then remain constant, and large interstate migration flows (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013).

As illustrated in Figure 41, actual and projected trends of China-born and India-born population show consistent growth. The number of China-born population increased nearly twenty-five-fold from 14,448 in 1961 to 397,400 in 2011 at an average growth rate of 6.9% per annum, and those born in India increased twenty-three-fold from 14,166 in 1961 to 337,100 in 2011 at an average growth rate of 6.6% per annum. The number is projected to grow to 1,250,892 in 2031 for China-born population, tripling the number in 2011. India-born population is projected to increase four-fold since 2011 to 1,408,012 in 2031, surpassing the number of China-born population. New South Wales and Victoria are projected to continue to be the first and second primary destination of China-born population between 2016 and 2031, followed by Queensland and West Australia. West Australia is projected to experience the fastest growth of China-born population over the same time period. For India-born population, Victoria is projected to be their primary destination, followed by New South Wales, Queensland and West Australia between 2016 and 2031. The most rapid growth of India-born population will happen in North Territory and West Australia.

Figure 42 shows the change trajectory of the proportion of China-born and India-born population to total population in Australia and in each state/territory. The proportion of China-born population to total Australian population increased from 0.14% in 1961 to 1.76% in 2011 and is projected to increase to 3.92% in 2031. The proportion of India-born population to total Australian population increased from 0.12% in 1961 to 1.2% in 2011 and is projected to rise to 4.42% in 2031. New South Wales had the largest proportion of China-born population in 2011 (2.75%), followed by Australian Capital Territory (2.06%) and Victoria (1.99%). In 2031, the projection shows that the proportion of China-born population in Australian Capital Territory will increase to 5.77%, overtaking New South Wales to become the state/territory that has the highest proportion of China-born population. Victoria had the largest proportion of India-born population in 2011 (1.77%), which is projected to increase significantly to 6.98% in 2031, continuing to be the largest proportion among the states/territories. New South Wales, having the second largest proportion of India-born population in 2011 (1.44%), is projected to decline to the sixth place in 2031, which will be behind Australian Capital Territory (5.15%), South Australia (4.57%), West Australia (4.11%) and North Territory (4%).

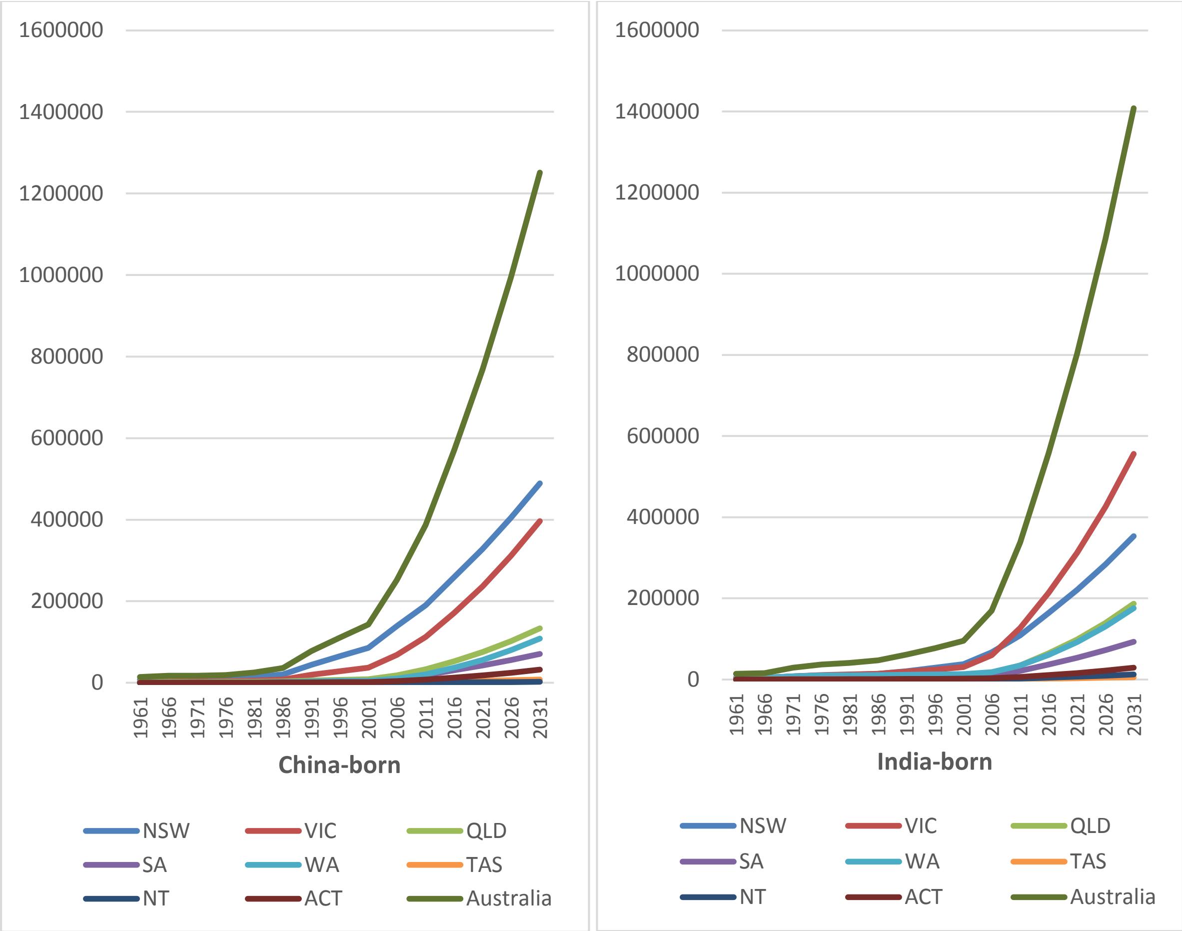

Figure 41: Number of China-born and India-born Population in Australia by States/Territories, Actual 1961-2011 and Projected 2016-2031 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006b, 2013c)

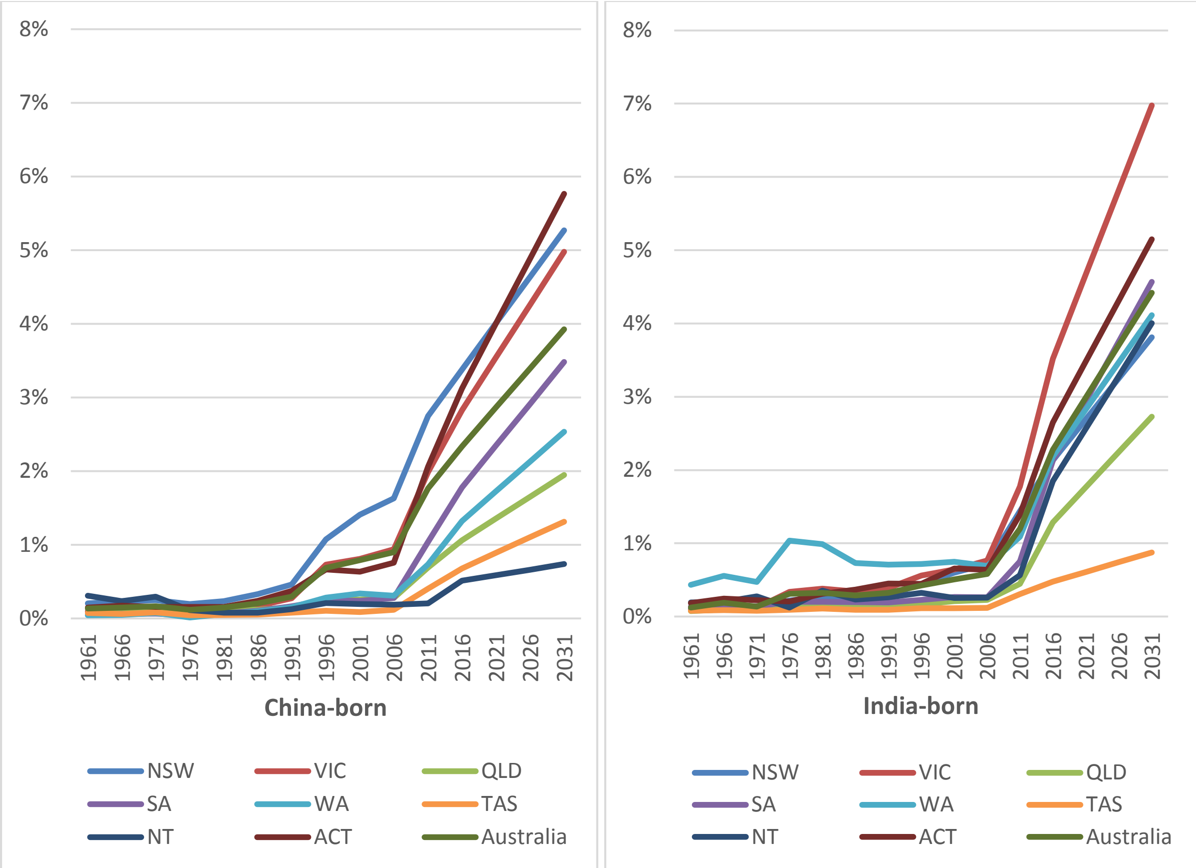

Figure 42: Proportion of China-born and India-born Population in Australia to Australian Population by States/Territories, Actual 1961-2011 and Projected 2016-2031 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006b, 2013c)

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