Freedom of Information Request FA 21/03/00739

The turn around time (processing times) for all of the different processing places around the world to complete the 309/100 visa review and approval from the time it is submitted to the time it is completed. I want to see how long all the different processing places take for the 309/100 partner visa.

Start Date	End Date	Query Filter Summary
1/07/2019	28/02/2021	Filters (Visa Subclass In List { 309 Partner (Provisional); 100 Partner })

	2019-20		2020-21	
	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile
Africa Region	20 Months	23 Months	22 Months	28 Months
Americas Region	13 Months	18 Months	11 Months	15 Months
East Asia Region	14 Months	17 Months	18 Months	21 Months
Europe Region	15 Months	24 Months	13 Months	17 Months
Mekong Region	15 Months	20 Months	15 Months	21 Months
Middle East Region	18 Months	75 Months	24 Months	85 Months
NatO	14 Months	19 Months	Processing times are not available	Processing times are not available
NSW	Processing times are not available	Processing times are not available	Processing times are not available	Processing times are not available
QLD	19 Months	27 Months	20 Months	24 Months
South Asia Region	16 Months	21 Months	20 Months	22 Months
South East Asia Region	19 Months	22 Months	14 Months	23 Months
South Pacific Region	10 Months	18 Months	13 Months	19 Months
VIC	24 Months	36 Months	26 Months	38 Months
WA	No Visa Decisions	No Visa Decisions	Processing times are not available	Processing times are not available

What is a percentile?	A percentile is a measure used in statistics indicating the value below which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations falls.
How is a percentile calculated?	While there are many variations to calculate a percentile, the Department has endorsed the "linear interpolation between closest rank" method, specifically the "inclusive" variant. This variant is consistent with the PERCENTILE.INC() function available in Microsoft Excel and the Percentile() function used in both Tableau and SAP Business Intelligence.
What is the formula?	R = P/100 x (N - 1) + 1
Okay... how about an example?	Consider the 75th percentile for the 8 'test scores' below, which are presented in order from lowest to highest: 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15. Step 1: Determine the rank (R) of the 75th percentile. This is done using the following formula: R = P/100 x (N - 1) + 1 where P is the desired percentile (75 in this case) and N is the number of numbers (8 in this case). Therefore, R = 75/100 x (8 - 1) + 1 = 6.25 Step 2: If R is an integer (i.e. a whole number), the Pth percentile is the number with rank R. For example, if R was 6, the 75th percentile would be the 6th score (11). As R is not an integer, calculate the Pth percentile by interpolation as follows: i. Define IR as the integer portion of R (the number to the left of the decimal point). For this example, IR = 6. ii. Define FR as the fractional portion of R. For this example, FR = 0.25. Step 3: i. Find the scores with Rank IR and with Rank IR + 1. For this example, this means the score with Rank 6 and the score with Rank 7. The scores are 11 and 13. ii. Interpolate by multiplying the difference between the scores by FR and add the result to the lower score. For these data, this is (0.25) x (13 - 11) + 11 = 11.5.
Percentile or Average?	Average, also known as the Mean is a number expressing the central or typical value in a set of data, which is calculated by dividing the sum of the values of a set by the number of observations in that set. Determining whether to use Average or a Percentile depends on the caseload in question. If a caseload has extreme outliers (i.e. a few cases that have taken a very long time to finalise) this can greatly influence an average to be higher than expected. In cases such as this, a percentile may provide a more meaningful representation of processing times within a caseload.
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