



# Planning Australia's 2022-23 Migration Program

## Consultation process

When planning Australia's permanent Migration Program, the Australian Government aims to balance economic, social and demographic objectives and priorities. Setting the right balance depends on the quality and strength of the evidence available. We invite public submissions to inform the planning of Australia's Migration Program for 2022-23.

**Primary questions** for consideration relate to the size and composition of the permanent Migration Program, noting the challenges presented by COVID-19 and trends identified in the Australian Government's Population Statement and the 2021 Intergenerational Report:

- Should the Australian Government increase/reduce/maintain the size of the Migration Program in 2022-23 and why?
- What is the ideal composition of the Skill and Family streams of the 2022-23 Migration Program?
- How can Australia remain attractive to prospective migrants to support our recovery from the impacts of COVID-19 in the short term and support a future Australia for 2030 and beyond?

We also welcome views on **supplementary questions** about Australia's migration settings:

- How can the Skill stream of the Migration Program effectively address workforce shortages while boosting efforts to upskill and reskill Australians?
- How can the Migration Program help address the challenge of uneven population growth and economic development between urban and regional Australia?
- How can migration policy settings better support economic security of women in Australia overall, and migrant women in particular?
- How can migration policy settings better support social cohesion outcomes in Australia?

You may choose to submit views on some or all of the questions, keeping in mind that we are unable to consider submissions relating to individual cases.

## Providing a submission

Please send your submission by email to [migration.policy@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:migration.policy@homeaffairs.gov.au), by close of business 3 December 2021, addressed to:

The Director, Permanent Migration Planning and Policy Section  
Department of Home Affairs

Submissions received after this deadline may not be considered. Please note that we do not intend to publish submissions but may share the de-identified content with other parties such as state and territory governments or other Commonwealth agencies for the purpose of discussion. Please advise in your submission if you do not want it to be shared outside the Department of Home Affairs.

## The permanent Migration Program of Australia

Australia has a universal non-discriminatory migration program. People can apply to migrate to Australia regardless of their ethnic background, gender or religion provided they meet the criteria set out in the *Migration Act 1958*. Australia's permanent Migration Program (the Migration Program) has been designed to meet Australia's economic, demographic and labour market needs, with a strong focus on skilled migration. The Migration Program is comprised of three key streams: Skill, Family and the (much smaller) Special Eligibility. The Migration Program also includes a separate Child category which is demand driven and not subject to a planning level. Details of visa categories under each stream are outlined in **Attachment A**.

The Migration Program also supports social cohesion, through family reunion, and more broadly through migration policy settings that promote our inclusive national identity, full participation in the Australian Society, and the 'productive diversity' arising from people's skills, experiences, cultural backgrounds and networks.

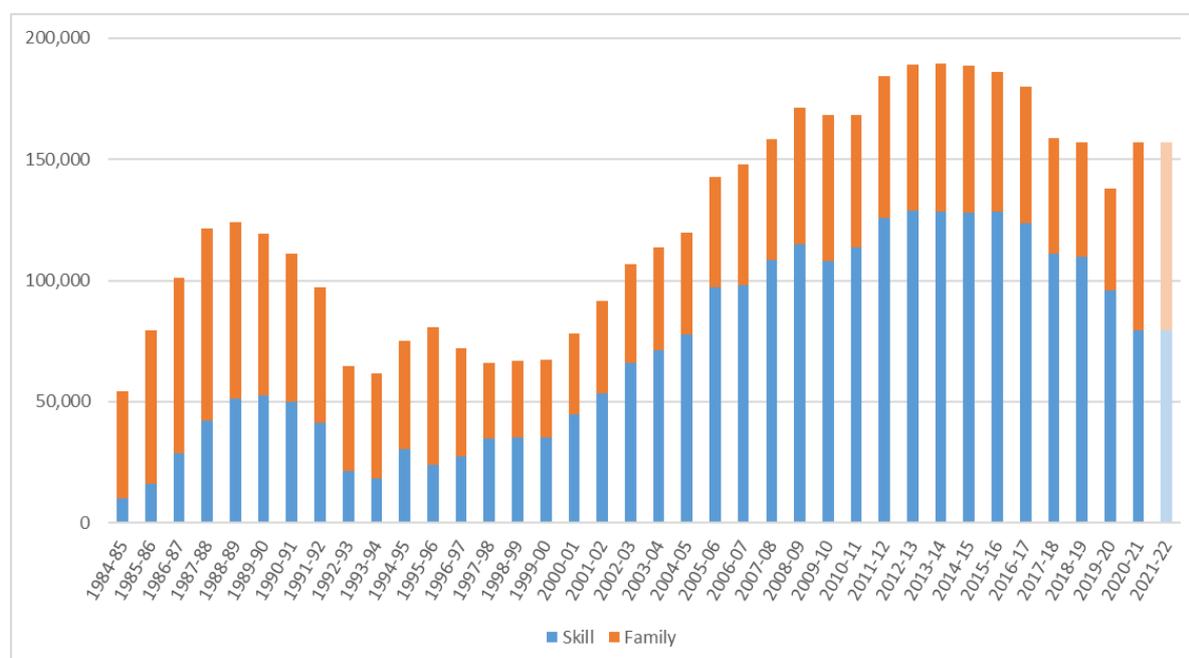
### Planning levels and pipeline of prospective migrants

The Australian Government (the Government) decides the number of places available in these programs, setting planning levels as part of the annual Budget process. **Attachment B** sets out Migration Program planning levels and program outcomes in recent years, as well as historical planning levels from 2008-09 to 2020-21.

#### Responding to COVID-19

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Migration Program planning levels departed from the two-thirds/one-third distribution across the Skill and Family streams. Family stream visa places increased to approximately 50 per cent of the Migration Program in 2020-21 and 2021-22.

**Figure 1: Migration Program outcomes by stream, 1984-85 to 2021-22\***



Source: Department of Home Affairs

\*2021-22 Migration Program Planning level

## Family stream

The Family stream of the Migration Program enables Australian citizens and permanent residents to reunite with close family members. The Family stream normally comprises about one third of the Migration Program, in line with proportions in place since early 2000s. As a temporary measure for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 program years, the Government increased the number of places available to Family visa categories to 77,300 places (almost half of the Migration Program).

The Partner visa category is by far the largest component of the Family stream, usually making up around 80 per cent of the program<sup>1</sup>. In 2020-21 more Partner visa places were delivered than in any program year in at least 25 years.

The Family stream also includes places for permanent Parent visas and Other Family visas. Whereas the Child visa program sits outside of the Migration Program and is not subject to the Program ceiling.

## Skill stream

The Skill stream of the Migration Program is designed to meet Australia's economic, demographic and labour market needs. It provides for the entry of migrants with higher than average labour force participation and productivity and specialist skills in demand in the labour market. Skilled migrants generate benefits for the economy by bringing to Australia new knowledge and skills, helping businesses take up new technology, and providing further connections to global markets. Specific skilled visas for regional Australia help to meet workforce shortages in designated regions.

In the last two program years (2020-21 and 2021-22), the Skill stream focused on visa categories to help Australia's economy rebound from COVID-19, with priority given to visa cohorts that drive economic growth and investment, notably Business Innovation and Investment Program, Global Talent and Employer Sponsored applicants.

## Pipeline of prospective migrants

Internationally, there is fierce competition for global talent. The OECD *Indicator of Talent Attractiveness* of 2019 rated Australia as the most attractive OECD country for highly qualified workers. However our attractiveness for entrepreneurs ranked seventh, behind Canada, Switzerland, New Zealand, Sweden, Germany and Norway.<sup>2</sup>

Domestically, onshore temporary migrants are a major source of permanent Skill stream visa applications in Australia. In 2020-21, 75.3 per cent of permanent skilled visas were lodged by onshore applicants. **Attachment C** provides additional statistics on visa lodgement by client location and the number of temporary visa holders in Australia.

## The economic benefits of migration

The 2021 Intergenerational Report (IGR) shows a clear positive relationship between migration and economic growth. The report projects an outlook for the economy and the Australian Government's budget over the next 40 years. It examines the long-term sustainability of current policies and how demographic, technological and other structural trends may affect the economy and the budget<sup>3</sup>.

The Department of Home Affairs' *Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants* demonstrates the contribution of migrants to labour force participation.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Partner program was allocated 72,300 places in 2020-21 and 2021-22 program years, constituting 94 per cent of the Family stream.

<sup>2</sup> OECD, *Indicator of Talent Attractiveness 2019*, Paris.

<sup>3</sup> The Treasury, *Intergenerational Report 2021*, Canberra 2021, <https://treasury.gov.au/publication/2021-intergenerational-report>.

<sup>4</sup> Home Affairs, *Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants (Cohort 5 Report)*, Canberra 2020.

- Six months after arrival, 95.6 per cent of skilled migrants were in the labour force and 88.9 per cent were employed, compared to 65.5 per cent and 61.9 per cent respectively for the Australian population. 18 months after arrival, employment had risen to 94.3 per cent, with a participation rate of 96.7 per cent.
- Partner visa migrants have traditionally had a high labour force participation rate of 76.6 per cent (11 points higher than for the general population), as well as an employment to population ratio of 69.6 per cent (7.3 points above the general population) after 18 months of arrival in Australia.

Please refer to **Attachment D** for additional economic and workforce statistics.

## Economic Security for women

Increasing women's workforce participation is an economic and social priority for the Australian Government.<sup>5</sup> Women's labour force participation in Australia has improved markedly from 54 per cent in 2000 to 61.4 per cent, but still lags behind the male participation rate of 70.7 per cent.<sup>6</sup> Women are also disproportionately impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting their over representation in heavily affected sectors such as retail trade and accommodation and food services, and higher concentration in casual and short-term roles. The underrepresentation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) occupations – a key driving force for jobs of the future – may further exacerbate the existing gender gap in labour force outcomes.<sup>7</sup>

Analysis shows that migrant women tend to have weaker economic outcomes than male migrants, broadly reflecting their migrant entry pathways. **Attachment E** provides additional statistics that may assist your consideration of the economic security of migrant women.

## Migration and population

### Migration and population

Net overseas migration (NOM) is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. NOM is based on international travellers staying in or out of the country for 12 months or more over a 16-month period. The term 'international travellers' includes all visa holders, and New Zealand and Australian citizens. Since the year ending 30 June 2006, NOM has been the key driver of Australia's population growth. Between 2008 and 2018, NOM remained between 172,000 and 315,700 per annum.

The IGR forecasts that NOM will move from a net inflow of (+) 194,000 in 2019-20 to a net outflow of (-) 97,000 by the end of 2020-21, the first time that NOM has been a net outflow since 1946. NOM is forecast to recover to reach 235,000 people per year by 2024-25 and is assumed to stay at this level till 2060-61.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 1: Net Overseas Migration (NOM) forecasts**

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NOM, Australia	194,400	-96,600	-77,400	95,900	201,100	235,000

Source: *Intergenerational Report 2021*, Commonwealth of Australia

<sup>5</sup> Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, *2020 Women's Economic Security Statement*, Canberra, November 2020.

<sup>6</sup> ABS, *Labour Force*, Canberra, July 2021.

<sup>7</sup> *The state of Australia's skills 2021: now and into the future* report published by the National Skills Commission indicates that STEM occupations are projected to grow more than twice as fast as non-STEM occupations – by 12.9 per cent over the next five years, compared with 6.2 per cent for non-STEM occupations.

<sup>8</sup> The long-run assumption of 235,000 people per year is based on current Government policy, with annual planning levels of the permanent Migration Program assumed to continue at the 2023-24 level of 190,000 people, the Humanitarian Program assumed to continue at 13,750 people, and flows of temporary migrants, Australian citizens and departing permanent residents assumed to continue in line with historical averages.

Recent discussions on migration suggest academia, industries and the public have mixed views on the optimal level of overseas migration post the COVID-19 pandemic. While some surveys find majority support for a return to pre-pandemic levels of migrant intake, others indicate historic intake levels may no longer be sustainable or acceptable.<sup>9</sup>

Additionally, there has been a number of recent Parliamentary inquiries relating to Australia’s skilled and temporary visa programs. Please refer to **Attachment F** for further details.

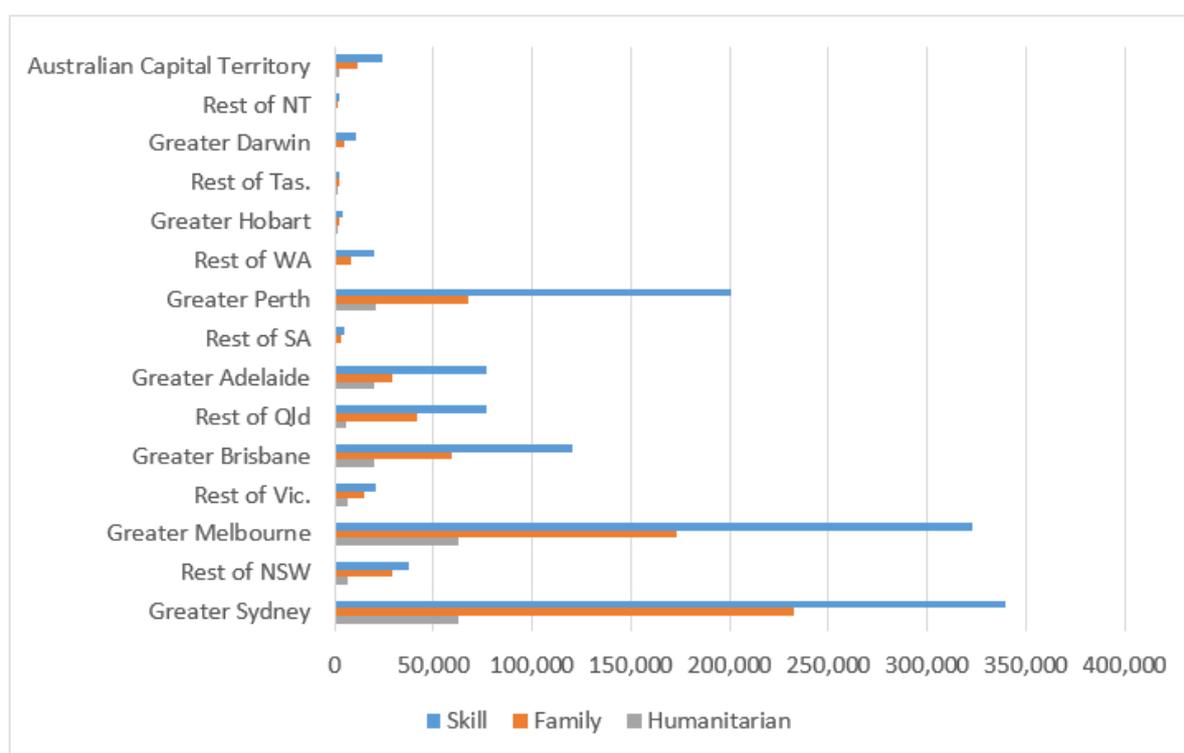
### Uneven growth between cities and regions

Population growth has varied widely across cities and regions over time, which has been largely shaped by the flow of net overseas migration and net internal migration.

According to data from 2016 Census:

- Skill migrants have tended to settle in Sydney (339,774), Melbourne (322,407) and Perth (200,457).
- Family migrants show a similar trend to Skill migrants. With Sydney (232,684), Melbourne 173,483) and Perth (67,721) dominating the locations for settlement.

**Figure 2: Permanent migrants (arrived since 1 January 2000) by region**



Source: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset 2016

The Government has a number of initiatives in place to support population growth in the regions, and some early indicators suggest that COVID-19 may be disrupting the historically observed patterns of overseas and internal migrant settlement. The Government’s *Population Statement 2020* projected that population growth in regional areas will outpace capital cities in the short term, though growth in capital cities is expected to return to higher levels once net overseas migration returns to more normal levels.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Refer *Mapping social cohesion survey report 2020* <https://scanloninstitute.org.au/report2020>; *The Essential Report* <https://essentialvision.com.au/category/essentialreport>; *Lowy Institute Poll* <https://poll.lowyinstitute.org/themes/immigration-and-refugees>; *Australian Population Research Institute 2021 survey report* <https://tapri.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/TAPRI-survey-Oct-2021-final-V3.pdf>; *Essential poll* conducted by the Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/oct/25/australian-voters-rethinking-immigration-in-wake-of-extended-border-closures-poll-suggests>

<sup>10</sup> Treasury, *Population Statement 2020*, Canberra, December 2020

## Attachment A: Migration Program Streams and Categories

The Skill and Family streams consist of a number of categories. The following table outlines the descriptions of each of the categories in the 2021-22 Migration Program.

Skill stream – visa categories	
<b>Employer Sponsored</b>	Fills identified skill shortages in the medium to long-term.
<b>Skilled-Independent</b>	Addresses Australia’s long-term labour market needs by expanding its human capital through young, highly skilled migrants with advanced English language proficiency.
<b>State/Territory Nominated</b>	Supports labour market needs by providing skilled migration specifically for states and territories.
<b>Regional</b> <i>Skilled Employer Sponsored Regional</i> <i>Skilled Work Regional</i>	Supports regional businesses and states and territories to nominate skilled migrants to fill skills shortages in regional Australia.  Visa applications for previous regional visas (subclass 187 and subclass 489 visas) that were lodged prior to 16 November 2019 will continue to be processed and resulting visa grants will be counted towards places in the Regional category.
<b>Business Innovation and Investment Program</b>	Encourages economic activity by increasing entrepreneurial talent and diversifying business expertise in Australia.
<b>Global Talent Program</b>	Benefits Australia by seeking specialised individuals who are at the top of their field in growth industries and can provide opportunities for businesses, entrepreneurs and individuals to share innovative ideas, skills and experience.
<b>Distinguished Talent</b>	Benefits Australia by attracting individuals who have an internationally-recognised record of exceptional and outstanding achievement in a profession, a sport, the arts, academia and research.

Family stream – visa categories	
<b>Partner</b>	Allows Australian citizens, permanent residents or eligible New Zealanders to sponsor their partner to live in Australia. This is the largest category in the Family stream.
<b>Parent</b>	Allows Australian citizens, permanent residents or eligible New Zealanders to sponsor their parents to live in Australia.
<b>Other Family</b>	Allows family members to sponsor carers, remaining relatives or aged dependent relatives to live in Australia.

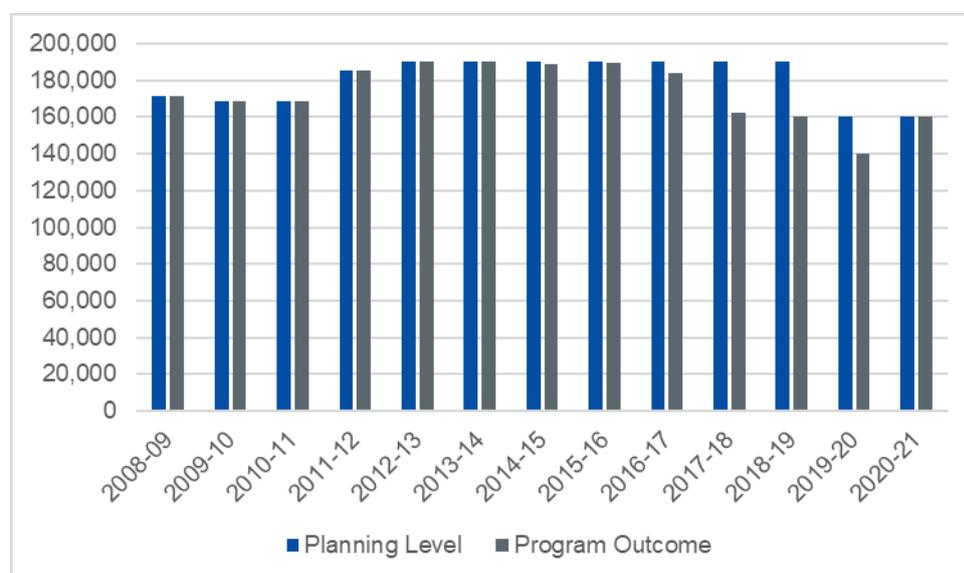
## Attachment B: Migration Program 2019-20 to 2020-21 Planning Levels and Program Outcomes

Category	2019-20 Planning Levels	2019-20 Program Outcomes	2020-21 Planning Levels	2020-21 Program Outcomes
Employer Sponsored	30,000	29,261	22,000	23,503
Skilled Independent	18,652	12,986	6,500	7,213
Regional <sup>1</sup>	23,000	23,372	11,200	13,585
State/Territory Nominated	24,968	21,495	11,200	14,268
Business Innovation and Investment Program	6,862	4,420	13,500	11,198
Global Talent Program <sup>2</sup>	5,000	4,109	15,000	9,584
Distinguished Talent	200	200	200	269
<b>Skill Total</b>	<b>108,682</b>	<b>95,843</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>79,620</b>
Partner	39,799	37,118	72,300	72,376
Parent	7,371	4,399	4,500	4,500
Other Family	562	444	500	496
<b>Family total</b>	<b>47,732</b>	<b>41,961</b>	<b>77,300</b>	<b>77,372</b>
Special Eligibility	236	81	100	54
<b>Total Migration Program</b>	<b>156,650</b>	<b>137,885</b>	<b>157,000</b>	<b>157,046</b>
Child ( <i>outside the Migration Program ceiling</i> )	3,350	2,481	3,000	3,006
<b>Total permanent migration places</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>140,366</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,052</b>

\* From 2019-20 regional category consists of the new skilled regional visas (Skilled Employer Sponsored Regional (Provisional) (subclass 494) visa and Skilled Work Regional (Provisional) (subclass 491) visa) and the previous regional visa s (Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (subclass 187) visa and Skilled – Regional (Provisional) (subclass 489) visa). Visa applications for the subclass 187 and subclass 489 visas that were lodged prior to 16 November 2019 will continue to be processed and resulting visa grants will be counted towards places in the Regional category.

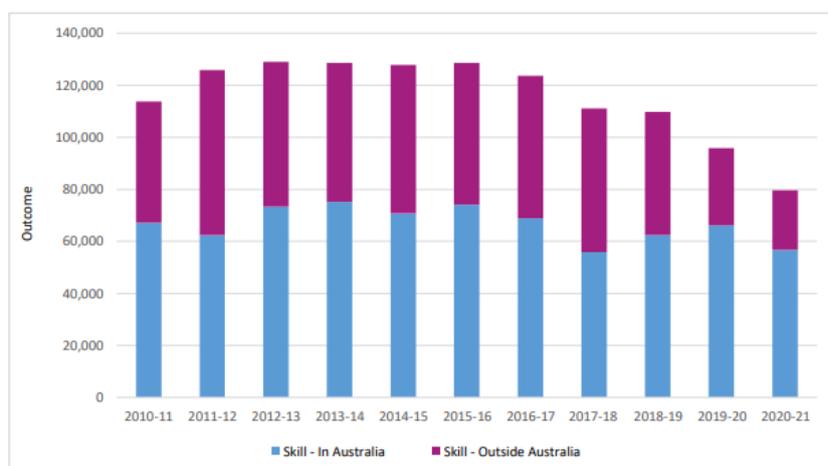
\*\* Global Talent (Independent) category commenced in the 2019-20 program year.

**Figure 1: Historical Migration Program planning levels and outcomes**



## Attachment C: Additional Migration Program statistics

Figure 1: Migration Program Outcome (Skill stream): Location of client at time of application – comparison with previous years



Source: Department of Home Affairs

Table 1: Number of permanent primary visa applications lodged by client location, 2020-21

Visa category	In Australia		Outside Australia		Total
Child	717	24.34%	2,229	75.66%	2,946
Family	59,006	57.89%	42,920	42.11%	101,926
Other Permanent	65	53.28%	57	46.72%	122
Resident Return/ADV	44,880	59.56%	30,475	40.44%	75,355
Skilled	82,467	75.32%	27,023	24.68%	109,490
Special Eligibility	61	84.72%	11	15.28%	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,196</b>	<b>64.57%</b>	<b>102,715</b>	<b>35.43%</b>	<b>289,911</b>

Source: Department of Home Affairs

Table 2: Change in the number of temporary visa holders in Australia between 20 March 2020 and 31 August 2021

Visa Category	20/03/2020	31/08/2021	Difference	%Change
Bridging	252,226	315,432	63,206	25%
Crew and Transit	28,976	9,635	-19,341	-67%
Other Temporary	5,718	4,034	-1,684	-29%
Special Category	676,613	659,120	-17,493	-3%
Student	587,951	336,701	-251,250	-43%
Temporary Protection	17,088	18,122	1,034	6%
Temporary Resident (Other Employment)	140,737	141,592	855	1%
Temporary Resident (Skilled Employment)	141,578	95,364	-46,214	-33%
Visitor	272,902	41,119	-231,783	-85%
Working Holiday Maker	137,461	32,922	-104,539	-76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,261,250</b>	<b>1,654,041</b>	<b>-607,209</b>	<b>-27%</b>

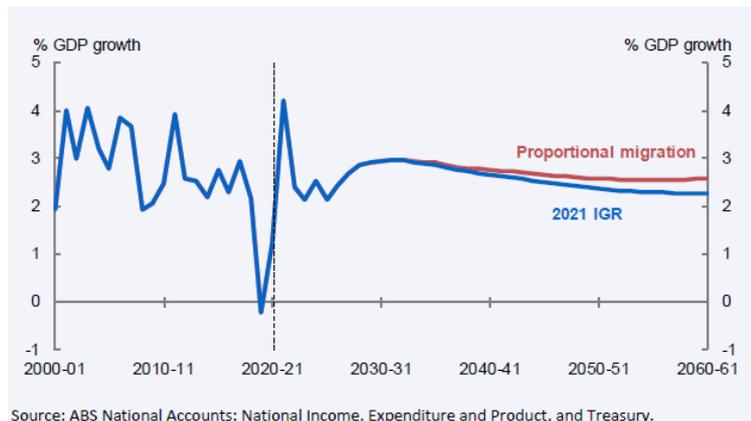
Source: Department of Home Affairs

# Attachment D: Additional Economic statistics

## Migration and GDP

The 2021 IGR included a hypothetical scenario in which NOM is increased to a constant 0.82 per cent contribution to population growth from 2032-33 onwards. Under this scenario, NOM reaches 327,000 people per year in 2060-61, compared to 235,000 per year in the baseline population projections. The higher overall population under this constant proportional migration scenario results in an increase in the level of real GDP of 4.7 per cent by 2060-61. As migrants on average are younger than the overall Australian population, it also lifts the participation rate and flows through to a small positive lift in the level of real GDP per person of 0.4 per cent by 2060-61.<sup>11</sup>

Figure 1: Impact of proportional migration on real GDP growth



## Workforce pressures

Australia experienced a strong labour market recovery from the initial shock of COVID-19 over the first half of 2021. When the pandemic initially hit, the number of employed people fell by 850,000 in the three months to June 2020. But from June 2020 the labour market rebounded strongly, with around one million Australians entering or returning to the workforce. Total employment exceeded pre-COVID levels, with over 13 million Australians employed and close to nine million Australians in full-time work, including a near record number of women.<sup>12</sup> However, labour force surveys indicate that job vacancies in Australia remain higher than pre-pandemic levels, reflecting the pace of recovery in labour demand from the fall in May 2020, as well as a number of industries indicating labour shortages, particularly for lower paid jobs.<sup>13</sup>

Figure 2: Employment

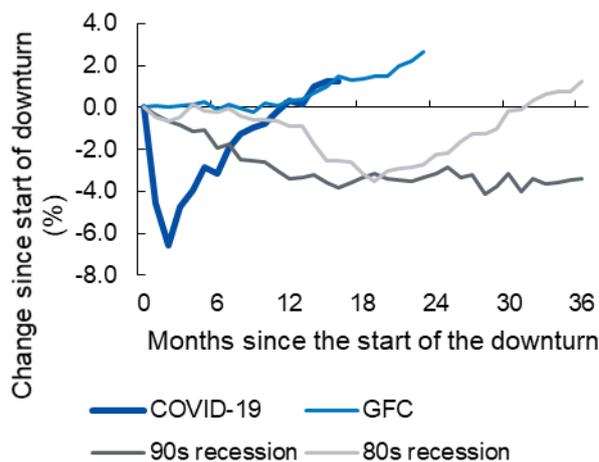
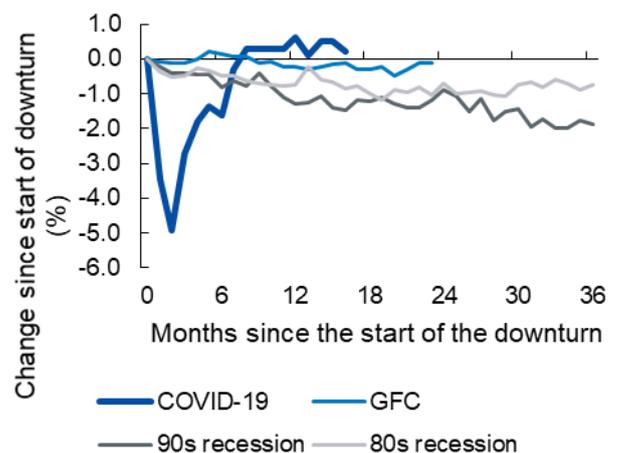


Figure 3: Participation

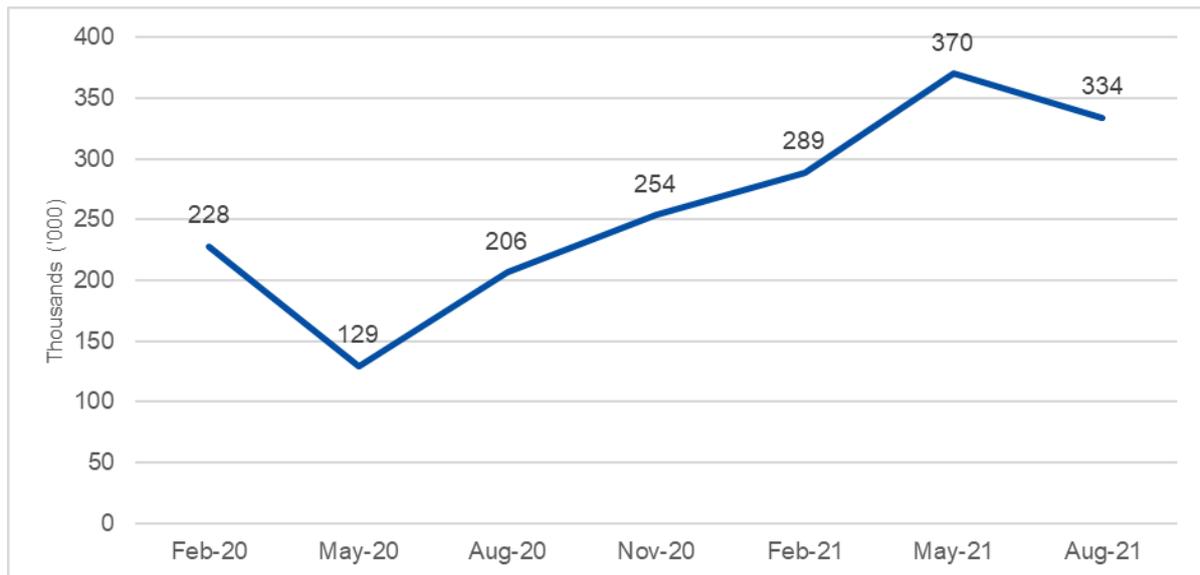


<sup>11</sup> The Treasury, *Intergenerational Report 2021*, Canberra 2021.

<sup>12</sup> ABS, *Labour Force Survey*, August 2021.

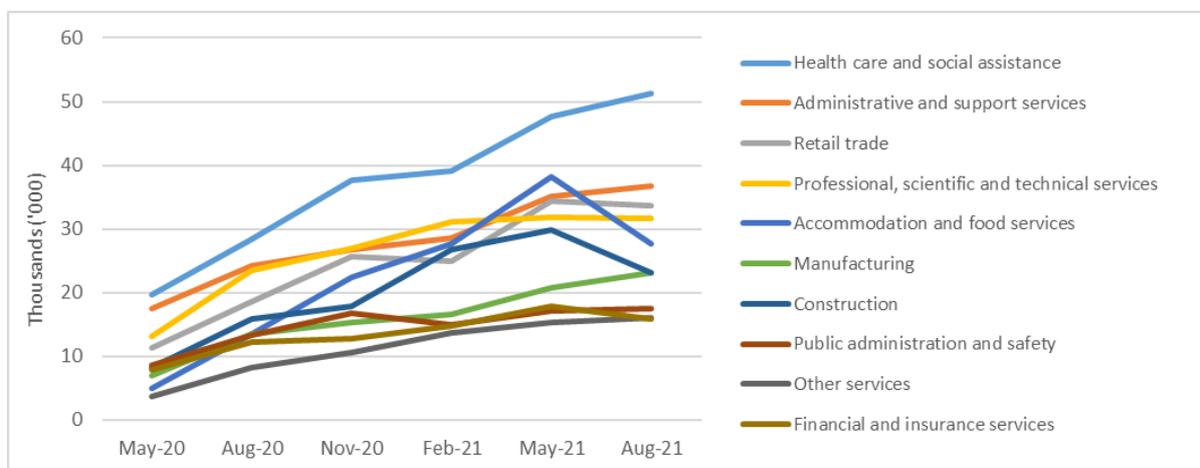
<sup>13</sup> ABS, *Labour Force Survey*, August 2021.

**Figure 4: Job vacancies, change from Feb 2020<sup>14</sup>**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

**Figure 5: Job vacancies reported by industries (top 10)<sup>15</sup>**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

<sup>14</sup> ABS, *Job Vacancies Australia*, August 2021

<sup>15</sup> ABS, *Job Vacancies Australia*, August 2021

## Attachment E: Women and the Migration Program (Statistics)

### The permanent Migration Program

The proportion of permanent visas granted to women has slightly increased in recent years from 53.2 per cent in 2013-14 to 53.8 per cent in 2019-20.

**Table 1: Permanent migration program visa grants, 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2021**

Gender	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Female	104,130	105,095	105,366	102,147	90,682	90,023	77,861	93,043
Male	91,558	92,117	92,391	89,133	77,917	77,714	66,765	70,746
Female %	53.2%	53.3%	53.3%	53.4%	53.8%	53.7%	53.8%	56.8%

Note: Only includes 1<sup>st</sup> stage grants for multistage visas

### The Skill stream

Including both primary and secondary applicants, the gender balance is similar across all skilled visa categories, with around 48% of visa grants going to women. However, when looking at primary applicants only, the proportion of women is lower than men across all visa categories and years.

**Table 2: Proportion of female primary visa grants in the Skill stream**

Visa Category	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Employer Sponsored	32%	32%	33%	31%	29%
Skilled Independent	34%	34%	36%	37%	39%
Regional	35%	36%	40%	41%	47%
State/Territory Nominated	34%	37%	40%	51%	49%
Business Innovation & Investment	35%	32%	33%	32%	32%
Global Talent (Independent)				26%	26%
Distinguished Talent	32%	31%	31%	26%	29%
Skill Total	33%	34%	37%	39%	37%

Compared to temporary migration, permanent visa grants are more concentrated in fewer occupations for both men and women.

**Table 3: Top 5 occupations for women – primary visa grants in the employer sponsored categories (includes regional)**

Occupation	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Registered Nurse	6%	5%	6%	11%	27%
Accountants	5%	5%	6%	10%	8%
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	8%	7%	9%	8%	3%
Cooks	8%	7%	8%	6%	2%
Advertising and Marketing Professionals	6%	7%	8%	4%	3%

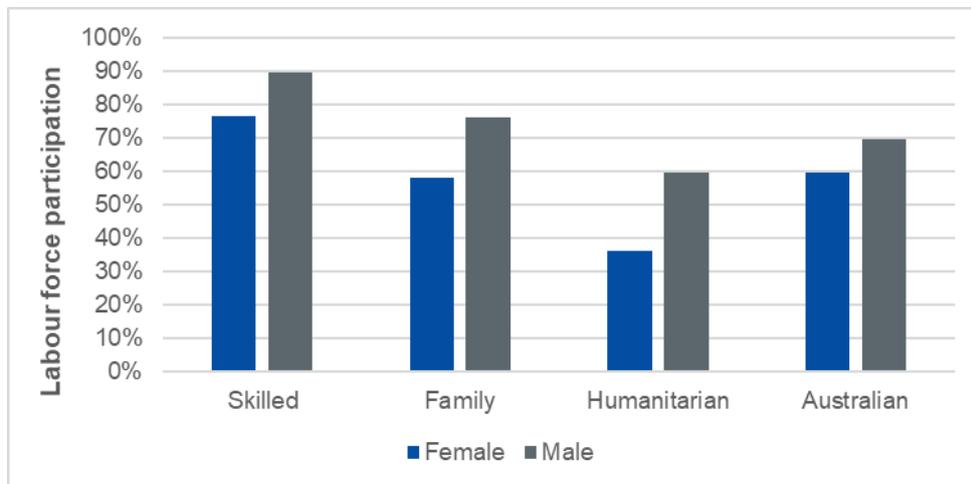
**Table 4: Top 5 occupations for women – primary visa grants in the points tested visa categories**

Occupation	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Registered Nurse	23%	19%	21%	29%	33%
Accountants	12%	23%	18%	16%	7%
Software and Applications Developer	10%	12%	13%	6%	10%
ICT Business and Systems Analysts	3%	5%	4%	3%	5%
Other Engineering Professionals	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%

## Gender disparity in economic outcomes of migrants

Census data indicates the gap in workforce participation for women compared to men is higher among migrants than the Australian general population. This is in part because migrant women are more likely than the general population to provide unpaid childcare.

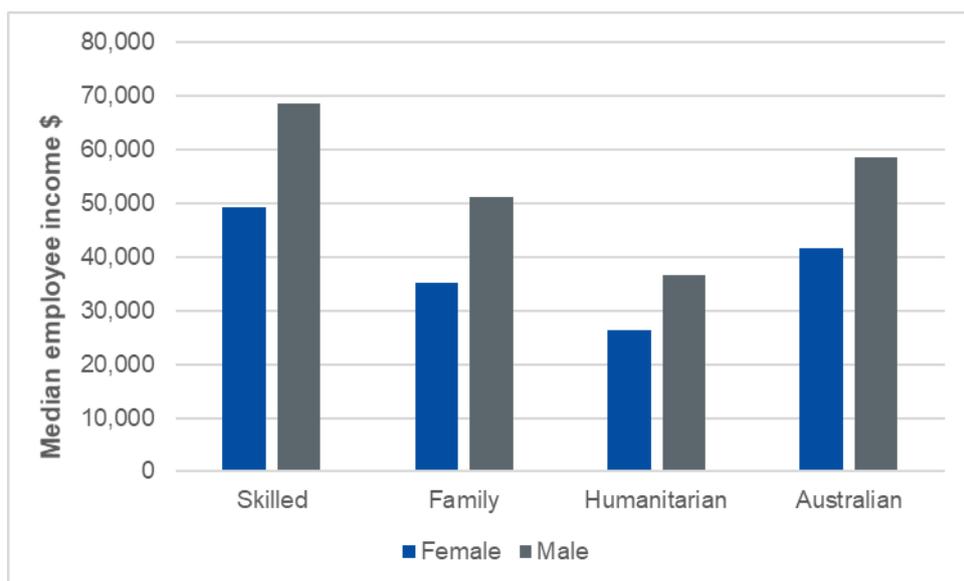
**Chart 1: Labour force participation by gender and visa stream, 2016**



Source: Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset 2016

Migrant women tend to have weaker economic outcomes than male migrants, reflecting the fact that only 19 per cent of women were selected for migration on the basis of their employability / economic potential compared to 37 per cent of men.

**Chart 2. Median employee income by gender and visa stream 2016-17**



Source: Personal Income of Migrants, Australia, ABS 2016-17

## **Attachment F: Parliamentary inquiries into migration**

### ***Parliamentary Inquiry into Australia's skilled migration program***

In February 2021, the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs asked the Joint Standing Committee on Migration to inquire into and report on Australia's skilled migration program. The Committee released its final report on 9 August 2021, which (among other things) recommended a streamlining of the skilled migration system, including revising and consolidating the skilled occupation lists, creating clearer pathways from temporary to permanent residence, providing more concessions for regional visas, and streamlining Labour Market Testing and the Skilling Australia Fund levy requirements.<sup>16</sup> The Government is considering the Committee's recommendations.

### ***Select Committee on Temporary Migration***

The Senate Select Committee on Temporary Migration (the Committee) was established on 5 December 2019 to inquire and report on the impact temporary migration has on the Australian economy, wages and jobs, social cohesion and workplace rights and conditions. The Committee published its final report on 2 September 2021. Chapter 5 of the report examines "Pathway to permanency" for various visa cohorts and its implications for Australia's long term social cohesion. The Committee recommends restoring the alignment that used to exist between the temporary skilled and permanent skilled programme to ensure that where appropriate, migrants have pathways to permanency and citizenship. The Government is considering its response to the report.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The Committee's final report may support your consideration of the consultation questions and can be accessed through [https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Joint/Migration/SkilledMigrationProgram](https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Migration/SkilledMigrationProgram).

<sup>17</sup> The Committee's final report may support your consideration of the consultation questions and can be accessed through: [https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Senate/Temporary\\_Migration/TemporaryMigration/Report](https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Temporary_Migration/TemporaryMigration/Report).