Australia's Migration Trends 2013–14

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Economic Analysis Unit
Policy Research and Statistics Branch
Department of Immigration and Border Protection

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Communications and Media Branch
Department of Immigration and Border Protection
PO Box 25
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Telephone: (02) 6264 2233
comms@immi.gov.au

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Summary—Australia: Recent changes in migration

The election of the new Australian Government in September 2013 brought changes to the Machinery of Government for the department and its responsibilities. The Department of Immigration and Citizenship was renamed the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP), and Settlement and Multicultural Affairs was transferred to the Department of Social Services, while the Adult Migrant English Program moved to the Department of Industry. The Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) became a portfolio agency under the Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio.

On 13 May 2014, the government announced the establishment of an Australian Border Force with the stated intent of protecting the Australian community from transnational criminal threats posed by illicit imports and to facilitate the movement inside and outside Australia of legitimate goods, services and people. From 1 July 2015, the front-line functions of DIBP and ACBPS will be consolidated into the Australian Border Force, brought together under DIBP.

For the 2013–14 programme year, 207,947 permanent migration visas were granted—a decrease of 4.2 per cent on the 214,019 delivered in the previous year. This comprised 190,000 places under Australia's Migration Programme, 13,768 under the Humanitarian Programme and an additional 1165 places following on from the Expert Panel on Asylum Seekers—provided for under Family stream migration.

The Migration Programme comprised 128,550 visas (67.7 per cent) granted through the Skill stream, 61,112 visas (32.2 per cent) granted through the Family stream and the remaining 338 visas (0.2 per cent) granted under the Special Eligibility visa category.

For the third year in a row, India was the top source country for the Migration Programme, with 39,026 places (a 20.5 per cent share)—down 2.6 per cent on the previous year. The People's Republic of China followed with 26,776 places and the United Kingdom with 23,220 places. In addition to this regulated migration, 27,274 New Zealand citizens entered Australia as permanent settlers under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement.

Visitors to Australia in 2013–14, were at their highest level ever, with almost 4.0 million visas granted—an increase of 6.4 per cent on 2012–13. The People's Republic of China was the top source country, with 549,458 visas granted to offshore applicants. This was followed by the United Kingdom and the United States of America with 546,911 and 389,086 visas granted respectively. The most significant change between 2011–12 and 2013–14 has been the substantial increase in visitors from China—up 39.5 per cent or 155,470 grants on the 393,988 visas granted in 2011–12.

Demand for Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visas decreased significantly in 2013–14. Grants for these visas fell 22.0 per cent, from 126,348 in 2012–13 to 98,571 in 2013–14. For the second year in a row, India was the top source country, followed by the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China, with 24,521, 16,708 and 6159 grants respectively. With the exception of Nepal, which grew 1.8 per cent, falls were recorded among all other major source countries.

On 25 February 2014, the government announced an independent review into integrity in the subclass 457 visa programme. The terms of reference asked the review panel to examine the integrity of the programme in the context of a series of reforms made to it over recent years. On 10 September 2014, the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection released the panel's report *Robust New Foundations: A Streamlined, Transparent and Responsive System for the 457 Programme*, following the independent review. The report's 22 recommendations are aimed at making it easier for businesses to access skilled workers, while ensuring that a strong integrity framework underpins the 457 visa programme.

On 29 October 2013, the findings of the Review of the Student Visa Assessment Level Framework 2013 report were released. The report's eight recommendations included simplifying the Student Visa Assessment Level Framework and extending streamlined visa processing arrangements to low immigration-risk, non-university providers in the Higher Education sector. From 22 March 2014, streamlined visa processing was extended to 19 non-university providers registered to deliver degree-level courses, and the Student Visa Assessment Level Framework was simplified. The government also reduced the financial requirement for Assessment Level 3 Student visa applicants.

Student visas recorded strong growth in 2013–14, with grants up 12.6 per cent on the previous year, to reach their second highest level on record of 292,060 grants. In line with this growth there were substantial increases among most top source countries, particularly from India and China. Grants to Indian nationals increased 37.6 per cent, from 24,808 in 2012–13 to 34,130 in 2013–14, while grants to Chinese nationals increased 11.7 per cent, from 54,015 in 2012–13 to 60,315 in 2013–14.

The Working Holiday Maker Programme in 2013–14 had 28 reciprocal working holiday arrangements in effect—19 Working Holiday (subclass 417) visa and nine Work and Holiday (subclass 462) visa arrangements. Poland and Greece entered into Work and Holiday visa arrangements with Australia in March and May 2014 respectively, but neither was in effect at the end of the 2013–14 financial year. For 2013–14, 239,592 visas were granted, a decrease of 7.2 per cent on the 258,248 granted the previous year. Second Working Holiday visas grew strongly and were up 18.2 per cent on 2012–13, from 38,862 visas granted in 2012–13 to 45,950 visas granted in 2013–14.

In aggregate, the labour market outcomes of Australia's migrant population are commensurate with those born in Australia. For the June quarter 2014, the unemployment rate for Australian-born was 5.8 per cent and for overseas-born it was 5.9 per cent. Although the labour force participation rate is higher for Australian-born (67.8 per cent) than for overseas-born (61.4 per cent), the gap is closing as Australia continues to attract young and highly skilled migrants.

Key statistics

Population	People
Estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia (as at 30 June 2014)	**23,490,700**
ERP Australia-born population (as at 30 June 2013)	16,720,630
ERP overseas-born population (as at 30 June 2013)	6,411,390
Natural increase—preliminary estimate for the year ending 30 June 2014	**152,200**
Net Overseas Migration (NOM)—preliminary estimate for the year ending 30 June 2014	**212,700**
Australian citizen NOM departures—March 2014 forecast for 2013–14	**81,900**

Migration 2013–14	Grants
Permanent migrants	**207,947**
Migration Programme	190,000
Skill stream	*128,550*
Family stream	*61,112*
Special Eligibility	*338*
Family—Expert Panel on Asylum Seekers	1,165
New Zealand citizens	3,014
Humanitarian Programme	13,768
Temporary entrants	**4,705,339**
Visitors (offshore)	3,969,215
International students	292,060
Working Holiday Maker Programme	239,592
Temporary Work (Skilled)	98,571
Other	105,901

Citizenship 2013–14	Conferrals
Conferrals of Australian citizenship	**163,017**

Labour market outcomes	Per cent (%)
Unemployment rates (%)—June quarter 2014	
Australia-born	5.8
Overseas-born	5.9
Participation rates (%)—June quarter 2014	
Australia-born	67.8
Overseas-born	61.4

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Chapter 1: Migration policy and programme developments

1.1 Machinery of Government changes

1.1.1 Departmental and portfolio changes

From late 2013 the following changes were made to the department's responsibilities:

- The Department of Immigration and Citizenship was renamed the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP).
- The department was given responsibility for managing the entry, stay and departure arrangements for foreign nationals, border immigration control, citizenship, ethnic affairs and customs and border control other than quarantine and inspection.
- Settlement and multicultural affairs functions were transferred to the renamed Department of Social Services and the Adult Migrant English Program moved to the Department of Industry.
- The Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) became a portfolio agency under the immigration and border protection portfolio.

The Department of Social Services now administers most of the settlement and multicultural affairs programmes, formerly administered by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, including:

- Humanitarian Settlement Services
- Settlement Grants Programme
- Complex Case Support
- Diversity and Social Cohesion Programme
- Multicultural Arts and Festival Grants
- Building Multicultural Communities Programme.

The Department of Industry and Science now administers the Adult Migrant English Program. This transfer places the programme in the same department that manages skills and vocational education policy. It also complements the emerging focus of the programme on the role English language skills play in preparing migrants to seek employment.

For more information visit Administrative Arrangements Order.

1.1.2 Establishment of the Australian Border Force

On 13 May 2014, the government announced the establishment of the Australian Border Force (ABF). The stated intention of the ABF is to protect the Australian community from the transnational criminal threat posed by drugs, guns and other illicit imports and facilitate the movement in and out of Australia of legitimate goods, services and people.

Front-line functions will be combined in a consolidated ABF from 1 July 2015, with policy, strategy and corporate functions of DIBP and ACBPS brought together within DIBP. The ABF will also combine the border functions of DIBP and ACBPS.

Fiscal measures to support the ABF include:

- $98.9 million for enforcement, including the establishment of the Strategic Border Command to monitor movements in real time and support effective decision-making, enhancement of surveillance capabilities and the acquisition of six vessels suitable for inshore and coastal operations to support remote area patrols (including three new vessels in the Torres Strait to support joint operations with Papua New Guinea)
- $256.6 million for intelligence and systems, including the next generation of profiling and targeting capability to support the National Border Targeting Centre and improved information system connectivity and security
- $70.9 million for trade and travel, including the introduction of a 'trusted trader' framework and reduction of red tape through greater automation of systems, digital submission of forms and replacement of the ageing traveller processing system
- $53.6 million for the consolidation, workforce measures and training, including the creation of the ABF.[1]

1.2   Refugee and asylum seekers

1.2.2 Restriction of permanent protection visas

On 5 December 2014, amendments to the *Migration Act 1958* were passed which, among other measures, established a Temporary Protection visa (TPV) and a Safe Haven Enterprise visa (SHEV). Anyone who has arrived in Australia illegally and has not yet had a protection visa granted will now only be eligible for the grant of a TPV or, once it is available, a SHEV should they be found to engage Australia's protection obligations.

1.2.3 Changes to the Humanitarian Programme

The 2013–14 Humanitarian Programme was set at 13,750 places, of which a minimum of 11,000 places were for the offshore resettlement component. This included an additional 4,000 places available under the Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) for those proposed by close family members. (Only 503 SHP visas were granted in the 2012–13 programme).

On 6 March 2014, the government announced it capped the number of places available to onshore applicants in the 2013–14 programme to ensure that the 11,000 offshore places could be fully delivered, including the additional places in the SHP.

From 22 March 2014, certain concessions for SHP applications proposed by Protection visa holders were removed. As a result, any SHP application proposed by a protection visa holder is given lowest priority in processing. A further concession for the immediate family members of minors who hold Protection visas was also removed.

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[1] Ministerial media release 13 May 2014: A Stronger Border – Establishment of An Australian Border Force.

1.2.3 Community Proposal Pilot

The Community Proposal Pilot is a programme being trialled by the Australian Government, which grants up to 500 visa places under Australia's Humanitarian Programme. It allows approved proposing organisations to propose someone in a humanitarian situation outside of Australia for a Refugee and Humanitarian visa. There are currently five approved proposing organisations:

- Adult Migrant English Service (Victoria)
- Brotherhood of St Laurence (Victoria)
- Illawarra Multicultural Services (New South Wales)
- Liverpool Migrant Resource Centre (New South Wales)
- Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia (South Australia).

For 2014–15, the programme has been extended and a further 500 places made available.

For more information visit Community Proposal Pilot.

1.3 Skilled migration

1.3.1 Business Innovation and Investment Programme

The Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP) was introduced in July 2012 to attract and increase entrepreneurial talent and diversify business expertise in Australia. The BIIP is based around a Points Test where applicants are scored against factors that include age, business experience, educational attainment and business innovation qualifications. Since its introduction, application rates for the programme's three visa subclasses have been lower than they were under the BIIP predecessor, the Business Skills Program.

On 18 March 2014, the then Minister for Immigration and Border Protection, The Hon. Scott Morrison MP, asked the Joint Standing Committee on Migration to inquire into and report on the BIIP, excluding the Significant Investor visa stream.[2] The terms of reference for the inquiry into BIIP are to:

- assess if it is meeting its intended objectives and if adjustments are necessary
- consider the conditions involved in its decline in rates of application, in light of rates of application for the previous Business Skills Program
- evaluate its eligibility criteria, especially the operation of the BIIP points test, and its effectiveness in selecting suitable migrants
- weigh its size against the emphasis placed on other elements of the Skill stream of the Migration Programme in generating economic growth.

The fall in demand with the introduction of the BIIP was not unexpected. The points test was designed to improve the quality of applicants and to ensure that the human capital of BIIP applicants most effectively enhances the Australian economy.

The lack of available data on the economic value of business migrants as compared to other potential migrants in other streams makes it difficult to assess the stand-alone value to the economy of business migration. This includes weighing the capital, both human and financial, that migrants across the Skill stream bring to Australia.

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[2] For more information visit Inquiry into the Business Innovation and Investment Programme.

1.3.2 Significant Investor visa

The Significant Investor visa was introduced in 2012 to increase Australia's competitiveness for attracting high net-worth individuals seeking investment migration.

On 14 October 2014, the government announced changes to the Significant Investor visa (SIV) to enhance the competitiveness of the programme, including:

- the creation of a Premium Investor visa (PIV) with Austrade as the nominator
- the involvement of Austrade in determining complying investment policy
- enabling Austrade to nominate SIV and PIV applicants on behalf of the Australian Government
- allowing 'role swapping' between primary and secondary applicants during the provisional visa stage within all streams of the Business Innovation and Investment Programme
- a range of changes to improve visa processing times, many of which have already been implemented.

In addition to the findings of the review, a residency requirement of 180 days per year will be introduced for the spouses and de-facto partners of SIV applicants. However, this requirement will only come into effect if the primary applicant does not meet the existing 40 days per year residency requirement. Changes are anticipated to be implemented by July 2015.

1.4 Family migration

On 2 June 2014, DIBP announced that applications for these visa types would no longer be accepted:

- Aged Dependent Relative visa
- Remaining Relative visa
- Carer visa
- Parent visa
- Aged Parent visa.

The government repealed these visas in the context of the Budget and the need to prioritise the focus of family migration on reunification of close family members, particularly partners and children.

The repeal legislation that removed the eight visas was subject to a disallowance motion in the Australian Senate on 25 September 2014. The motion was successful and so these visas came back into effect on this date. However, applications lodged between 2 June 2014 and the reinstatement, remain invalid and applicants must submit a new application.

1.5 Student visa programme reform

On 29 October 2013, the Assistant Minister for Immigration and Border Protection released the findings of the Review of the Student Visa Assessment Level Framework 2013. The review's eight recommendations included simplifying the framework and extending streamlined visa processing arrangements to low immigration-risk, non-university providers in the Higher Education sector.

On 22 March 2014, streamlined visa processing was extended to 19 non-university providers registered to deliver degree-level courses to international students. The framework was also simplified by removing the two higher-risk assessment levels. As a result the framework went from five to three assessment levels.

The government also reduced the financial requirement for applicants in the higher risk category from 18 to 12 months. As a result of this change, the visa applicant or a close relative is required to provide funds.

On 26 May 2014, the government announced it intended to further extend streamlined visa processing arrangements to low immigration-risk education providers offering advanced diploma level courses. This will provide direct access to streamlined visa processing arrangements for eligible education providers in the Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Higher Education sectors. Extended arrangements are expected to start in November 2014.

1.6 Temporary Work (Skilled) visa integrity reform

In mid-2012, the department identified that the subclass 457 visa programme was growing strongly in industries and geographical regions not necessarily experiencing skills shortages.

On 1 July 2013, the Migration Regulations 1994 were amended to strengthen the capacity of the department to identify and prevent employer practices not in keeping with the intent of the subclass 457 visa programme. Amendments included:

- requiring sponsors to continue to meet the programme's benchmarks for the training of Australians, for a three-year period (six years if the sponsor is accredited)
- introducing a 'genuineness' criterion for assessing subclass 457 visa programme nominations
- introducing a further assessment around the number of subclass 457 visa workers a business can sponsor
- removing occupation-based exemptions to the English language requirement
- strengthening 'market rate' assessment provisions
- clarifying that unintended employment relationships (including on-hire and sham contracting arrangements) are not permissible
- strengthening the obligation not to recover certain costs by requiring sponsors to be solely responsible for these costs
- limiting the sponsorship term for start-up businesses to 12 months – subsequently extended to 18 months on 18 April 2015 in accordance with a recommendation from the independent review of the subclass 457 visa programme undertaken in 2014. For more information on this review visit Independent review of the 457 programme.

In addition to these amendments, the Australian Parliament passed the *Temporary Sponsored Visas Act 2013* in June 2013 to require employers to conduct labour market testing prior to nominating workers under the subclass 457 visa programme.

Exemptions to the labour-market testing requirement apply where:

- its application would be inconsistent with Australia's international trade obligations under the World Trade Organization General Agreement on Trade in Services and under Free Trade Agreements
- there is a major disaster, as specified by the minister
- the nomination is for an Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) skill level 1 or 2 (except for the 'protected' occupational categories of nurses and engineers).

The *Temporary Sponsored Visas Act 2013* also increased the:

- range of possible actions the department may take to sanction sponsors who fail to comply with their obligations
- authority of Fair Work inspectors to monitor and investigate compliance with the programme and monitor the use of other Temporary Work visas.

For more information visit Changes to the Subclass 457 programme.

1.6.1 Temporary Work (Skilled) visa review

On 25 February 2014, the government announced an independent review of integrity in the subclass 457 visa programme. In mid-March 2014, the review panel began extensive consultations with key stakeholders, including industry groups, unions, peak bodies, academics, subclass 457 visa sponsors and State, Territory and Commonwealth government departments.

The review's terms of reference asked for the panel to examine the integrity of the subclass 457 visa programme in the context of a series of reforms made to the programme over recent years, including the introduction of the *Migration Legislation Amendment (Worker Protection) Act 2008,* the *Migration Amendment (Temporary Sponsored Visas) Act 2013*, and changes to the Migration Regulations 1994.[3]

On 10 September 2014, the former Minister for Immigration and Border Protection released the panel's report, *Robust New Foundations: A Streamlined, Transparent and Responsive System for the 457 Programme*, following the independent review. The report's 22 recommendations are aimed at making it easier for businesses to access skilled workers, while ensuring that a strong integrity framework underpins the 457 visa programme.

The report addresses all aspects of the programme. Proposed areas of reform include:

- improving training opportunities for Australians
- simplifying sponsorship requirements
- increasing the length of sponsorship
- providing greater flexibility for English language testing
- fast tracking low-risk applications.

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[3] For more information visit Independent review of integrity in the subclass 457 programme.

The panel also made recommendations to improve the integrity in the subclass 457 visa programme, including:

- an increased focus on monitoring of subclass 457 visa sponsors
- greater transparency around the department's sanction processes
- increased information sharing among key government agencies
- greater scrutiny of those applications which pose a higher risk.

The government response to the report was released on 18 March 2015 and supports in principle, all 22 recommendations. Implementation of some of the recommendations is already in progress, including the re-establishment of the Ministerial Advisory Council on Skilled Migration and changes to the English language requirement. Three recommendations are being brought forward:

- replacing the current training benchmarks with a training contribution scheme;
- streamlining sponsorship, nomination and visa criteria; and
- a new penalty making it unlawful for sponsors to receive payment in return for sponsoring a worker for a subclass 457 visa.

The Government has noted the recommendation to remove the requirement for Labour Market Testing from the 457 programme, but this recommendation will not be progressed at this time.

It is anticipated that implementation of all recommendations will be progressed by the end of 2015.

1.7 Review of skilled migration and temporary activity visa programmes

Over the past few decades, skilled migration has been vital in generating a highly skilled and productive Australian labour force, whilst contributing substantially to the nation's population growth. However, the current regulatory framework supporting Australia's skilled migration and temporary activity visa programmes has expanded over a number of years, with minimal consideration of the accumulated burden that regulatory changes have imposed on industry, business and visa applicants. This has restricted many prospective migrants in choosing Australia as their migration destination.

The Department therefore commenced a review of the skilled migration and temporary activity visa programmes on 19 September 2014, identifying the potential for substantial deregulation and simplification, while ensuring sufficient flexibility to support future skill needs and a high level of programme integrity.

The review aims to explore and develop, in consultation with key stakeholders, a new skilled migration and temporary activity visa framework which benefits Australian businesses and industries, as well as prospective migrants and community groups, whilst supporting Australia's economic prosperity. The review seeks to enhance integrity and reduce unnecessary red tape, while ensuring the primacy of Australian workers.

Consultative forums have taken place with a broad range of key stakeholders throughout the country and many formal submissions have been received in response to the papers released by the department on the Review. Feedback has been provided by visa holders, employers, peak industry bodies, skills assessing authorities, audit firms, unions, academics, education peak bodies, English language providers, Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies.

Implementation of the new visa framework will commence from 1 July 2016.

1.8 Department of Social Services

1.8.1 Building Multicultural Communities Programme

In 2013–14, around 250 organisations received one-off funding under the Department of Social Service's Building Multicultural Communities Programme to enhance social inclusion and create multicultural meeting places to bring individuals and families together in their communities.

1.8.2 Community Hubs Programme

The Department of Social Services is partnering with the Scanlon Foundation, the Migration Council of Australia and the Murdoch Children's Research Institute to implement the Community Hubs Programme.

The programme offers practical assistance to migrant families and individuals to establish links with government and community services and access support in a safe, familiar environment.

Hub leaders develop programmes for new migrants to bolster social cohesion, language, literacy and learning outcomes and assist with the transition to formal schooling and engagement in the broader community for these recently arrived migrants.

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Chapter 2: The Migration Programme

2.1 Overview

Australia's permanent Migration Programme incorporates economic and family migration and is the main pathway to permanent residence. The only other way for migrants to obtain permanent residence is to be accepted into Australia on humanitarian grounds.[4]

A fundamental principle of Australia's Migration Programme is that it is non-discriminatory. As a result, all persons applying for a particular type of visa, who meet the criteria set out in the *Migration Act 1958,* can apply to migrate regardless of their ethnic origin, gender or religion.

The Migration Programme has two major streams:

1. Skill stream—focuses on economic migration by facilitating the migration of people who have skills, proven entrepreneurial capability or outstanding abilities that will contribute to the Australian economy.
2. Family stream—enables family formation and reunion by allowing the migration of family members such as spouses, children, parents and certain other members of extended families.

In addition to these two major streams, a small number of Special Eligibility visas are granted. These visas cater for the resettlement of former Australian residents who meet specific criteria, or to resolve the status of certain groups of people who have been allowed to remain in Australia as long-term temporary residents for humanitarian reasons.

All applicants for permanent entry to Australia must meet health and character requirements. Primary Applicants for Skill stream visas must also demonstrate they have the skills and attributes needed in the Australian labour market.

In reporting on the size of the Migration Programme, three points should be noted:

1. Both the Primary Applicant—the person who applied to migrate—and their dependants are counted in the Migration Programme. For the Family stream most applicants apply for permanent residence through the Partner category. As a result, relatively few dependants are involved (only 14.9 per cent of visas granted in 2013–14). For the Skill stream, many Primary Applicants are already in a family unit and hence include their spouse and children on their visa application (52.1 per cent of visas granted in 2013–14 were for dependants).
2. In 2013–14, 3014 New Zealand citizens were granted permanent residence. Under the 1973 Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, New Zealand citizens can enter and leave Australia freely and live in Australia indefinitely. As such, New Zealand citizens are not counted towards the Migration Programme even if they have been granted a Skill stream or Family stream visa. In 2013–14, 27,274 permanent settlers arrived under this arrangement—a decrease of 33.8 per cent on the previous year, as such New Zealand was displaced by India as the largest source of new migrants to Australia in 2013–14.
3. When referring to the number of visas granted under the Migration Programme (also referred to as outcomes or places), the numbers reported take into account, for certain visa subclasses, the cancellation of visas granted in previous years and cases where provisional or temporary visa holders did not subsequently obtain a permanent visa. Additionally, to prevent double-counting, people granted these provisional or temporary visas are not counted again on the grant of their permanent visa. More information on the definition of Migration Programme outcomes is in the Glossary.

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[4] More information is in Chapter 4—The Humanitarian Programme.

Details of the three streams of the Migration Programme are in Figure 2.1.

The size and composition of the Skill stream and Family stream are closely managed. Planning levels are set annually and monthly monitoring of visas ensures that the number of visas granted in the Migration Programme comes very close to planning levels. If there is a significant change in migration policy or in prevailing economic conditions, the planning levels can be adjusted during the programme year.

Figure 2.1: Migration Programme 2013–14 at a glance

Skill stream	Family stream	Special Eligibility
128,550 places 47% female	61,112 places 64% female	338 places 49% female
Allows for the migration of persons with skills and abilities which will contribute to the economy. Comprising: · Permanent Employer Sponsored · Business Innovation and Investment · Distinguished Talent · Points Tested Skilled Migration	Allows for the permanent entry of people with close family ties in Australia Comprising: · Partners · Dependent Children · Parents · Other Family[1]	Allows for the resettlement of former Australian residents or to resolve the status of people who have been allowed to remain in Australia as long-term temporary residents for humanitarian reasons.
48% Primary Applicants	85% Primary Applicants	63% Primary Applicants
59% Applied in Australia	33% Applied in Australia	82% Applied in Australia

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes Aged Dependent Relative, Carer, Special Need Relative and Remaining Relative visa categories.

2.2 Australia's Migration Programme 2013–14

The Migration Programme outcome for 2013–14 was 190,000 places, the same level as the previous programme year. It comprised 128,550 places in the Skill stream, 61,112 in the Family stream and 338 in Special Eligibility (Table 2.1). Since 1997–98, the Skill stream has been the main component of the Migration Programme, increasing from 51.5 per cent in 1997–98 to 67.7 per cent in 2013–14.

Australia has experienced increases in temporary migration numbers over the past two decades, and there has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of migrants who progress to permanent migration from a temporary visa (onshore migration component) compared to those who apply from outside Australia (offshore migration component). In the mid-90s, around 1-in-5 Migration Programme places went to people already in Australia on a temporary basis and by 2013–14 this had increased to 1-in-2 (50.4 per cent).

Onshore migration is driven by graduating international students and the holders of a Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa, who successfully apply through the Skill stream to remain in Australia permanently. Under SkillSelect, the online methodology for managing Points Tested Skilled Migration introduced on 1 July 2012, there are no longer separate visa subclasses for onshore and offshore applicants, although the applicant can still be onshore when they apply.

The SkillSelect methodology has become the predominant pathway for permanent resident visas with 73.9 per cent of Points Tested Skilled Migration visas granted in 2013–14. By comparison, in 2012–13—SkillSelect's first year of operation—only 38.9 per cent were granted to applicants who had been through SkillSelect.

More information on the composition of the 2013–14 Migration Programme is in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2.

More information on student transition to permanent residence is in Chapter 3: s. 3.4.4 Student visa pathways.

Table 2.1: Migration Programme outcomes 2004–05 to 2013–14[1]

Category	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2013–14 % female
Family stream	41,736	45,291	50,079	49,870	56,366	60,254	54,543	58,604	60,185	61,112	63.9
Partner[2]	33,058	36,374	40,435	39,931	42,098	44,755	41,994	45,150	46,325	47,752	66.0
Parent	4,501	4,501	4,500	4,499	8,500	9,487	8,499	8,502	8,725	8,925	60.3
Child	2,491	2,547	3,008	3,062	3,238	3,544	3,300	3,700	3,850	3,850	48.7
Other Family[3]	1,686	1,869	2,136	2,378	2,530	2,468	750	1,252	1,285	585	50.9
% of total programme	34.8	31.7	33.8	31.4	32.9	35.7	32.3	31.7	31.7	32.2	n/a
% female	60.9	62.1	62.9	63.4	63.7	63.4	64.7	63.5	64.7	63.9	n/a
% dependants	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.3	15.7	15.8	14.6	15.1	14.2	14.9	55.7
Skill stream	77,878	97,336	97,922	108,540	114,777	107,868	113,725	125,755	128,973	128,550	47.3
(Offshore component)	49,118	65,342	59,759	66,475	65,818	61,196	46,616	63,381	55,605	53,329	48.8
(Onshore component)	28,760	31,994	38,163	42,065	48,959	46,672	67,109	62,374	73,368	75,221	46.2
Employer Sponsored	13,024	15,226	16,585	23,762	38,026	40,987	44,345	46,554	47,740	47,450	47.3
Employer Nomination Scheme	8,414	9,693	10,058	15,482	27,150	30,268	33,062	29,604	25,964	30,903	47.6
Labour Agreement[4]	1,444	2,079	2,743	3,218	2,065	506	163	479	1,266	9	55.6
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme	3,166	3,454	3,784	5,062	8,811	10,213	11,120	16,471	20,510	16,538	46.5
Business Innovation and Investment[5]	4,821	5,060	5,836	6,565	7,397	6,789	7,796	7,202	7,010	6,160	49.2
Points Tested Skilled Migration[6]	59,843	76,944	75,274	78,000	69,153	59,892	61,459	71,819	74,020	74,740	47.2
Independent	41,182	49,858	54,179	55,891	44,594	37,315	36,167	37,772	44,251	44,984	47.1
(Offshore component)	26,462	34,321	33,857	37,974	34,591	30,405	16,938	20,409	19,220	21,404	48.3
Skilled Regional[6]	14,526	19,062	14,167	14,579	10,504	3,688	9,117	11,800	8,132	5,100	47.6
(Offshore component)	12,722	16,651	11,577	10,990	7,891	2,747	3,984	7,700	2,889	1,779	50.9
State or territory Nominated[7]	4,135	8,024	6,928	7,530	14,055	18,889	16,175	22,247	21,637	24,656	47.4
(Offshore component)	4,021	7,694	6,591	7,070	11,334	16,211	12,817	19,393	15,267	16,496	48.9
Distinguished Talent	188	99	227	211	201	199	125	180	200	200	48.5
1 November Onshore[8]	<5	7	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	n/a
% of total programme	64.9	68.1	66.1	68.4	67.0	64.0	67.4	68.0	67.9	67.7	n/a
% female	47.2	47.6	47.0	46.5	46.9	47.6	47.3	46.0	46.2	47.3	n/a
% dependants	49.4	51.7	50.0	51.7	55.8	56.9	50.6	52.5	51.1	52.1	58.0
Special Eligibility	450	306	199	220	175	501	417	639	842	338	48.8
% of total programme	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	n/a
% female	48.7	45.8	53.3	45.0	49.1	48.1	50.4	52.7	48.0	48.8	n/a
% dependants	41.1	32.4	48.2	54.5	56.0	46.1	45.3	38.3	36.7	37.3	51.6
Total programme	120,064	142,933	148,200	158,630	171,318	168,623	168,685	184,998	190,000	190,000	52.7
% female	52.0	52.2	52.4	51.8	52.4	53.3	53.0	51.6	52.0	52.7	n/a
% dependants	37.5	39.9	38.0	39.9	42.6	42.2	39.0	40.6	39.4	40.1	57.7

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Programme outcomes do not include New Zealand citizens or selected Humanitarian visas such as Secondary Movement Offshore Entry (Temporary), Secondary Movement Relocation (Temporary) and Temporary Protection visas. Numbers are for net outcome and provisional visa holders who do not subsequently obtain permanent visas due to refusal or withdrawal are returned to the programme.
2. Includes Partner, Prospective Marriage, Spouse (defunct) and Interdependent (defunct) visa categories.
3. Includes Aged Dependent Relative, Carer, Special Need Relative and Remaining Relative visa categories.
4. From 1 July 2012, Labour Agreement permanent visas were replaced with new arrangements made available in other categories of Permanent Employer Sponsored visas.
5. In effect 1 July 2012, replacing the Business Skills Programme. Numbers are for net outcome. Cancelled visas are returned to the programme in the year in which they are cancelled.
6. In effect 1 July 2012, replacing the Family Sponsored and Skilled Independent Regional (Provisional) visas.
7. Includes Skilled Sponsored visa category (migrant is nominated by a state or territory government) and defunct visa categories: State/Territory Nominated Independent; State/Territory Nominated Independent (Regional Study); Skilled Independent Regional (Provisional) and Skill Matching.
8. Named after an Australian Government announcement on 1 November 1993. Visa primarily directed at the People's Republic of China nationals who had earlier been granted four-year temporary entry permits following the Tiananmen Square incident in China in 1989.

2.3 Characteristics of permanent migrants

The proportion of dependants (Secondary Applicants) coming through the Migration Programme has remained fairly constant over the past 10 years (Table 2.1). In 2013–14, dependants accounted for 14.9 per cent of the Family stream, 52.1 per cent of the Skill stream and 40.1 per cent of the overall Migration Programme.

The number of dependants in the Skill stream is of particular relevance when setting annual planning levels that are based on the anticipated effect the stream will have on Australia's economy and labour market. This is because Primary Applicants are selected for migration on the basis that they have the skills and capabilities needed to contribute to the Australian economy and succeed in the labour market. In comparison, dependants of skilled migrants—many of whom are children—are not assessed in economic terms. However, they, along with Family stream migrants, provide a demographic dividend by, amongst other things:

- balancing the male-to-female ratio by increasing the ratio of females
- being a source of people who are in the prime of their working life, and a source of a substantial number of younger people who represent the workforce of the future.

Labour market outcomes for migrant groups, including Skill stream Secondary Applicants, are discussed in Chapter 10.

2.3.1 Top source countries

In 2013–14, the top three nationalities granted a Migration Programme visa were India (39,026 places), China (26,776 places) and the United Kingdom (23,220 places). As Table 2.2 shows, growth on 2012–13 was mixed, with modest falls in Indian nationals (2.6 per cent) and nationals of China (2.0 per cent), whereas grants to nationals of the United Kingdom (7.0 per cent) grew.

The top 10 migrant source countries for 2013–14 saw a slight change with the addition of Pakistan and Nepal to the top 10 in place of the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka—which had falls of almost 1500 and 900 places respectively. Pakistan's entrance into the top 10 was a result of a 76.7 per cent increase from the previous programme year. Nepal saw a more modest increase of 6.3 per cent

New Zealand nationals do not count towards the Migration Programme but they have been included in Table 2.3 for comparative purposes. They are the second largest citizenship group after India and contributed 27,274 permanent entrants in 2013–14, 498 more than China.

Table 2.2: Migration Programme visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
India	29,018	40,051	39,026	-2.6
People's Republic of China	25,509	27,334	26,776	-2.0
United Kingdom	25,274	21,711	23,220	7.0
Philippines	12,933	10,639	10,379	-2.4
Pakistan	4,295	3,552	6,275	76.7
Ireland	4,938	5,209	6,171	18.5
Vietnam	4,773	5,339	5,199	-2.6
South Africa	7,640	5,476	4,908	-10.4
Nepal	2,472	4,107	4,364	6.3
Malaysia	5,508	5,151	4,207	-18.3
Other[1]	62,638	61,431	59,475	-3.2
Total OECD countries	52,517	50,365	51,114	1.5
Total	184,998	190,000	190,000	0.0
New Zealand settlers[2]	44,311	41,230	27,274	-33.8

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship Unknown.
2. Source Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics, DIBP
Note: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries are highlighted in orange. New Zealand nationals are not counted in the Migration Programme and are included in this table for comparative purposes only. The Migration Programme by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.1 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.4   Skill stream

The Skill stream is designed for workers who have the skills, qualifications and entrepreneurship most needed in the Australian economy. These skilled migrants help the Australian economy directly through increased productivity and by filling labour market needs and shortages. They also provide an indirect benefit through increased demand for goods and services, creating more jobs and reducing unemployment.

In 2013–14, the Skill stream delivered 128,550 places. This represented a slight decrease from the previous year of 0.3 per cent.

Australia's Skill stream comprises four components (Figure 2.2). The largest is Points Tested Skilled Migration, which accounted for 58.1 per cent of the Skill stream followed by the Employer Sponsored visas (36.9 per cent) and the Business Innovation and Investment visas (4.8 per cent). Distinguished Talent is the smallest visa component and represented 0.2 per cent of the Skill stream in 2013–14.

Between 2012–13 and 2013–14, each of the Skill stream's four components remained similar in terms of overall size, although a number of changes took place in the component categories. For instance, from 1 July 2012, Labour Agreement visas were replaced with new arrangements made available in other categories of Permanent Employer Sponsored visas. This resulted in Labour Agreement visas falling from 1266 in 2012–13 to just nine in 2013–14. In addition, there was an accompanying fall of 3972 places (19.4 per cent) in the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) category. However, both falls were offset by an increase of 4939 places in the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) category. Similarly, with the Points Tested Skilled Migration component, a fall of 3032 places (37.3 per cent) in the Skilled Regional category was offset by an increase of 3019 (14.0 per cent) in the State/Territory Nominated category.

Figure 2.2: Components of the Skill stream, visa places in 2013–14

Skill stream—128,550 visa places	
Points Tested Skilled Migration 74,740 places	Permanent Employer Sponsored 47,450 places
Applicants are not sponsored by an employer but must: be invited to apply; be under 50 years of age; have competent English; have relevant skills and qualifications for an occupation on a designated list; and have their skills assessed by the relevant assessing authority. They must also pass a point's test that awards higher points to prospective migrants with certain skills and characteristics. Visa categories: • Independent—44,984 places • State/Territory Nominated—24,656 places • Skilled Regional—5100 places.	Applicants must be sponsored by an Australian employer to fill a genuine vacancy in the employer's business. The programme caters for migrants in Australia on a Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa, those applying from outside Australia or already in Australia on a temporary visa other than the subclass 457 visa programme, and those sponsored through a tailored and negotiated Labour Agreement. Visa categories: • ENS—30,903 places • RSMS—16,538 places • Labour Agreement—9 places.[1]
Business Innovation and Investment 6160 places	Distinguished Talent 200 places
Applicants must have a demonstrated history of success in innovation and business and want to own and manage a new or existing business in Australia or maintain business and investment activity in Australia after making an investment in Australia. Once the initial stage provisional visa requirements are fulfilled the migrant can apply for a second stage permanent visa.	Applicants must have special or unique talents of benefit to Australia. This visa is typically granted to individuals internationally recognised for exceptional and outstanding achievement in a profession, the arts, sport, or research and academia.

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP
1. From 1 July 2012, Labour Agreement visas were replaced with new arrangements made available in the ENS and the RSMS.

2.4.1 Points Tested Skilled Migration

The threshold eligibility requirements for the points test are based around a person's age, their English proficiency and their nominated occupation being on the relevant occupation list, either the Skilled Occupation List or the Consolidated Skilled Occupation List. Applicants need to be less than 50 years of age when they are invited to apply, have at least a competent level of English and have their skills assessed by the relevant assessing authority for their nominated occupation. Once these criteria have been met further points may be awarded. See Appendix B, B.1 for further information.

There were 74,740 Points Tested Skilled Migration places filled in 2013–14, an increase of 720 places (1.0 per cent) over the previous year (Table 2.3). India (24,568 places) contributed the most migrants to this component of the Skill stream, with a similarly high level of programme places to the year previous. India has now been the top source country for points-tested migrants since 2007–08. Notable increases in visa places for this scheme were from Pakistan (106.8 per cent increase) and the Philippines (44.4 per cent increase). These were offset somewhat by falls in visas granted to people from Malaysia (26.0 per cent decrease) and Sri Lanka (21.7 per cent decrease).

Table 2.3: Points Tested Skilled Migration visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
India	17,025	24,812	24,568	-1.0
People's Republic of China	7,895	8,034	8,339	3.8
United Kingdom	9,822	6,668	6,647	-0.3
Pakistan	2,813	2,061	4,263	106.8
Philippines	2,471	2,072	2,991	44.4
Nepal	1,265	2,467	2,946	19.4
Sri Lanka	3,896	3,228	2,528	-21.7
Malaysia	3,620	3,164	2,342	-26.0
South Africa	3,018	2,116	1,929	-8.8
Ireland	1,684	1,562	1,887	20.8
Other[1]	18,310	17,836	16,300	-8.6
Total OECD countries	16,543	13,502	12,912	-4.4
Total	71,819	74,020	74,740	1.0

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship Unknown.

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Points Tested Skilled Migration by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.2 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

Intending points-tested skilled migrants can apply outside Australia or in Australia depending on the type of visa they hold. In 2013–14, 35,061 Points Tested Skilled Migration places (46.9 per cent of all such places) went to people living in Australia on a temporary visa.[5] Of these, 7941 went to graduating international students who had applied directly after graduating—down from 17,808 in the previous years. Another 17,050 went to former international students on a Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa or Skilled Recognised Graduate (subclass 476) visa—up from 11,344 in the previous year. These large changes are attributed to these two factors:

1. A series of reforms to the Skill stream over the past six years, which had an impact on the number of students eligible to apply for permanent residence immediately after graduation. The primary effect of this was a fall in the number of Skilled Independent visas granted to graduating students.

2. A corresponding increase in demand for the Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa. This visa, first introduced on 1 September 2009 and altered substantially in 2013, allows graduating international students the opportunity to live and work in Australia for up to four years. While this visa does not offer a direct pathway to permanent residence, the visa holder may go on to permanent residence through employer sponsorship or by successfully applying for a Points Tested Skilled Migration visa.

More information on these changes is in Chapter 3, s. 3.4.4 Student visa pathways.

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[5] A total of 46.9 per cent onshore Points Tested Skilled Migration places. This should not be confused with the previously mentioned 59 per cent onshore Skilled Migration places and 50.4 per cent onshore Migration Programme places.

2.4.2 Permanent Employer Sponsored

Permanent Employer Sponsored migration allows businesses to employ the skilled workers they need to fill genuine job vacancies. These employees can be from outside Australia or be temporary visa holders living in Australia. Permanent Employer Sponsored visas are not capped and receive higher processing priority, to respond quickly to the needs of Australian employers. In 2013–14, 47,450 Permanent Employer Sponsored places were filled, equivalent to 36.9 per cent of the Skill stream and 25.0 per cent of the overall Migration Programme.

Most Permanent Employer Sponsored entrants apply from within Australia and the 2013–14 programme year was no exception, with 83.6 per cent of visas granted to onshore applicants. This was 7.4 percentage points higher than the previous year, but still consistent with the long-term average of 82.6 per cent over the past 10 years. Of these onshore visas, three-quarters were granted to former Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa holders and just under one-fifth to recent Student visa graduates—applying directly from their Student visa or after holding a Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa.

The Permanent Employer Sponsored programme comprises two permanent residence visa categories—the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) and the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS). See Appendix B, B.2 for more information about these visa categories.

Over the past decade, the ENS share of the Skill stream has more than doubled, increasing from 10.8 per cent in 2004–05 to 24.0 per cent in 2013–14. Over the same period, the RSMS share has more than tripled, increasing from 4.1 per cent to 12.9 per cent. The strong rate of growth in both schemes is a consequence of their being demand-driven and an increasing share of the Migration Programme being allocated to employer sponsorship, to better meet the labour needs of Australian business.

Table 2.4: Permanent Employer Sponsored visa places—top 10 source countries 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
United Kingdom	9,358	9,196	11,180	21.6
India	6,419	8,645	8,104	-6.3
People's Republic of China	3,235	3,718	3,476	-6.5
Ireland	2,397	2,752	3,469	26.1
Philippines	6,583	4,736	3,464	-26.9
South Africa	3,349	2,377	2,138	-10.1
Republic of Korea	1,858	2,073	1,274	-38.5
United States of America	908	1,009	1,216	20.5
France	674	658	843	28.1
Brazil	340	472	840	78.0
Other[1]	11,433	12,104	11,446	-5.4
Total OECD countries	19,009	19,433	21,968	13.0
Total	46,554	47,740	47,450	-0.6

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship Unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Employer Sponsored visa places by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.3 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.4.3 Business Innovation and Investment

The Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP) aims to attract skilled and experienced business owners and investors who have demonstrated experience and success in business or investment. Migrants under this programme are expected to contribute to the Australian economy by becoming actively involved as owners or part owners at a senior level in business or through investment. The programme superseded the Business Skills programme on 1 July 2012.

BIIP is a state and territory-nominated programme made up of three subclasses:

1. Business Talent (Permanent) visa
2. Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional) visa
3. Business Innovation and Investment (Permanent) visa.

See Appendix B, B.3 for more information about these visas.

There were 6160 BIIP visa places in 2013–14 Migration Programme—representing 4.8 per cent of the Skill stream. This was a decrease of 12.1 per cent on the 7010 places in 2012–13. Table 2.5 shows the number of BIIP visas under the three categories, separating those granted under the previous Business Skills programme. In total, 424 permanent visas were granted in 2013–14, comprising 265 in the Business Talent (Permanent) visa and the remainder progressing from a Business Innovation and Investment provisional visa to a permanent visa. Only five permanent visas were granted under the Business Innovation and Investment stream due to it being relatively new.

Table 2.5: BIIP visa places by category, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Category	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Business Talent (Permanent) visa	113	339	265
Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional) visa	n/a	168	2,475
Business Innovation and Investment (Permanent) visa	n/a	0	5
Business Skills Programme (closed to new applications)	7,089	6,503	3,415
Total	7,202	7,010	6,160

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

As Table 2.6 shows, Chinese nationals continued to be the main recipients of BIIP visas, with their share increasing from 72.2 per cent in 2012–13 to 74.9 per cent in 2013–14, despite a fall in absolute numbers. This dominance has developed over the preceding decade, with the share of Chinese nationals being only 11.3 per cent in 2002–03.

Table 2.6: BIIP visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	4,614	5,058	4,614	-8.8
Iran	174	194	274	41.2
Malaysia	363	421	170	-59.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	104	145	154	6.2
Pakistan	157	40	136	240.0
Vietnam	79	150	130	-13.3
South Africa	350	126	93	-26.2
Republic of Korea	310	159	89	-44.0
United Kingdom	256	113	50	-55.8
Sri Lanka	74	43	44	2.3
Other[1]	721	561	406	-27.6
Total OECD countries	816	436	213	-51.1
Total	7,202	7,010	6,160	-12.1

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. SAR = Special Administrative Region. The number of BIIP visa places by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.4 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.5 Family stream

The Family stream of the Migration Programme primarily allows the permanent migration of close family members of: Australian citizens; permanent residents; and eligible New Zealand citizens. It focuses on immediate family members—fiancés, partners and dependent children—and provides the opportunity for other family members, such as parents, aged dependent relatives, carers and remaining relatives, to join their family in Australia. In 2013–14, the Family stream fully delivered on its planning level of 61,112 places—an increase of 1.5 per cent on the previous year.

Broadly, Australia's Family stream comprises four categories: Partner, Child, Parent and Other Family (Figure 2.3). The largest is the Partner category which accounted for 78.1 per cent of the Family Stream (25.1 per cent of the Migration Programme) in 2013–14, followed by the Parent (14.6 per cent), Child (16.3 per cent) and Other Family (1.0 per cent) categories.

Changes were made to the Family stream in 2013–14 but were later rescinded. More information on this is in Chapter 1 Migration policy and programme developments.

Figure 2.3: Categories of the Family stream, visa places in 2013–14

Family stream—61,112 visa places	
Partner 47,752 places	Child 3850 places
Applicants must be married, intending to get married (fiancé) or be in a de facto relationship (including those in a same-sex relationship) to an eligible Australian resident. Main visa categories: • Prospective marriage—5,421 places • Partner (spouse/de facto)—42,331 places.	Applicants must be a dependent child of an eligible Australian resident. Main visa categories: • Child—3,197 places • Adoption—202 places • Orphan Relative—451 places.
Parent 8925 places	Other Family[1] 585 places
Applicant must have a child who is an eligible Australian resident. To help offset the cost to Australia of Parent visas, the Contributory Parent visa costs more, but is generally processed faster. Main visa categories: • Parent—2,250 places[1] • Contributory Parent—6,675 places.	Applicant must be joining their remaining relative (a sibling or parent), or an aged relative who depends on an Australian relative for most of their living costs, or a carer needed to look after an Australian relative with a medical condition. Main visa categories: • Remaining Relative—182 places • Aged Dependent Relative—28 places • Carer—375 places.

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP
1. Closed to new applications on 2 June 2014 and reinstated on 25 September 2014.

2.5.1 Partner visas

The number of Partner visas granted in 2013–14 increased by 3.1 per cent on the previous year—up from 46,325 places in 2012–13 to 47,752 places. Strong growth was recorded for partners from Pakistan, up by 49.0 per cent. As shown in Table 2.7, almost 4-in-10 of all Partner visas went to nationals from China (11.2 per cent), India (10.8 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.1 per cent) and the Philippines (7.0 per cent). Nationals from the People's Republic of China have, for the fourth year in a row, exceeded the United Kingdom, which before 2009–10 was the main source country for this visa category.

Table 2.7: Partner visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	5,140	5,343	5,366	0.4
India	4,468	5,389	5,175	-4.0
United Kingdom	4,545	4,643	4,339	-6.5
Philippines	3,287	3,137	3,331	6.2
Vietnam	2,807	2,707	2,832	4.6
United States of America	1,807	1,920	1,966	2.4
Thailand	1,740	1,925	1,816	-5.7
Pakistan	840	913	1,360	49.0
Republic of Korea	845	1,025	1,058	3.2
Indonesia	923	968	930	-3.9
Other[1]	18,748	18,355	19,579	6.7
Total OECD countries	13,857	14,832	14,204	-4.2
Total	45,150	46,325	47,752	3.1

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship Unknown.

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. The number of Partner visa places by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.5 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.5.2 Child visas

In 2013–14, 3850 Child visas were granted, the same as for 2012–13. Since 1996–97, the People's Republic of China and the Philippines have been the largest source countries for children migrating under the Child visa category. In 2013–14, the People's Republic of China accounted for 15.6 per cent of migrants in this category—well ahead of the Philippines at 11.2 per cent (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Child visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	640	673	601	-10.7
Philippines	384	459	430	-6.3
India	263	397	362	-8.8
Thailand	295	278	261	-6.1
United Kingdom	271	195	180	-7.7
Vietnam	98	142	138	-2.8
Ethiopia	130	107	136	27.1
Malaysia	67	85	112	31.8
South Africa	82	122	81	-33.6
Indonesia	65	85	80	-5.9
Other[1]	1,405	1,307	1,469	12.4
Total OECD countries	540	493	430	-12.8
Total	3,700	3,850	3,850	0.0

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship Unknown.

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. The number of Child visa places by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.6 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.5.3 Parent visas

The Parent visa category comprises contributory and non-contributory visas, with contributory visas having higher costs and significantly lower processing times. In 2013–14, in line with the Family stream's policy of focusing on close family, the non-contributory Parent and Aged Parent visa categories permanently closed to new applications on 2 June 2014. However, the repeal legislation that removed these visas was disallowed in the Australian Senate on 25 September 2014 meaning these visas came back into effect.

The number of Parent visa places for 2013–14 was at its second highest level, at 8925 places (Table 2.9). This was up 2.3 per cent on the previous year but still down 5.9 per cent on the peak in 2009–10 of 9487 visa places.

Nationals from the People's Republic of China have been the main recipients of Parent visas since 2008–09, receiving almost half (48.5 per cent) of all visas granted in 2013–14. This increased share reflects the general growth in migration from Chinese nationals in other visa categories, the desire for migrants to reunite with their parents and increasing use of the Contributory Parent visa. In contrast to the growth from China, the United Kingdom's share of Parent visas continued to fall from 8.2 per cent in 2012–13 to 7.9 per cent.

Table 2.9: Parent visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	3,666	4,264	4,329	1.5
India	737	663	745	12.4
United Kingdom	921	715	705	-1.4
Vietnam	534	502	604	20.3
Malaysia	208	222	278	25.2
South Africa	367	268	222	-17.2
Sri Lanka	192	171	190	11.1
Indonesia	101	125	170	36.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	164	185	142	-23.2
Republic of Korea	135	158	139	-12.0
Other[1]	1,477	1,452	1,401	-3.5
Total OECD countries	1,331	1,186	1,096	-7.6
Total	8,502	8,725	8,925	2.3

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship Unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. The number of Parent visa places by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.7 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.5.4 Other Family visas

For 2013–14, the waiting time for applicants for Other Family visas—Remaining Relative, Aged Dependent Relative and Carer—was between four and 16 years. However, recent applicants can currently expect to wait between four years (for Carer visas) and 56 years (for Remaining Relative and Aged Dependent Relative visas) before being considered. In line with the Family stream focusing on family reunion, the Other Family visa category closed to new applications on 2 June 2014 but was reopened on 25 September 2014, because the legislation was disallowed.

Other Family visas fell by a significant 54.5 per cent in 2013–14, from 1285 places to 585 places (Table 2.10). Carer visas comprised the bulk of the Other Family category, with a 64.1 per cent share. This was followed by Remaining Relative visas with a 31.1 per cent share, and the Aged Dependent Relative visas with a 4.8 per cent share.

Table 2.10: Other Family visa places—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
Vietnam	246	365	109	-70.1
Philippines	84	101	55	-45.5
Cambodia	< 5	22	49	122.7
United Kingdom	9	89	43	-51.7
Iraq	63	29	37	27.6
Afghanistan	60	14	31	121.4
People's Republic of China	257	148	31	-79.1
United States of America	13	17	23	35.3
Myanmar	65	14	15	7.1
Egypt	15	9	15	66.7
Other	436	477	177	-62.9
Total OECD countries	112	185	94	-49.2
Total	1,252	1,285	585	-54.5

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. The number of Other Family visa places by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.8 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 outcomes.

2.6   Migration Programme planning levels for 2014–15

The composition of the Migration Programme component categories has varied slightly, however overall planning level for 2014–15 remained the same as the previous year and was set at a maximum of 190,000 places. As Table 2.13 shows, this comprises:

- 60,885 places under the Family stream—the same as 2013–14
- 128,550 places under the Skill stream—the same as 2013–14
- 565 Special Eligibility places—the same as 2013–14.

Table 2.11: Migration Programme planning levels for 2013–14 and 2014–15

Category	2013–14[1]	2014–15	% change
Family stream	60,885	60,885	0.0
Partner	47,525	47,825	0.6
Child	3,850	3,885	0.9
Other Family	585	500	-14.5
Parent	8,925	8,675	-2.8
Family as % of Migration Programme	32.0	32.0	-
Skill stream[2]	128,550	128,550	0.0
Employer Sponsored[3]	47,250	48,250	2.1
Skilled Independent	44,990	43,990	-2.2
State/Territory and Regional Nominated	28,850	28,850	0.0
Distinguished Talent	200	200	0.0
Business Innovation and Investment[4]	7,260	7,260	0.0
Skill as % of total programme	67.7	67.7	-
Special Eligibility	565	565	0.0
Special Eligibility as % of Migration Programme	0.3	0.3	-
Total Migration Programme	190,000	190,000	0.0

Source data: Migration Programme Statistics

1. Planning levels can be revised during the programme year so they may vary from those previously published.
2. Includes 1 November Onshore.
3. Includes RSMS.
4. Known as Business Skills before July 2012.

2.7   Additional places for families of illegal maritime arrivals

As a result of legislative and policy changes introduced in September 2012, illegal maritime arrivals (IMAs) who arrived in Australia by boat on or after 13 August 2012 and were granted Protection visas cannot propose their family under the Humanitarian Programme. Instead, their family members have to apply through the Family stream. In 2012–13, an initial 4000 additional places were allocated to the Family stream to accommodate these applicants. These places were in addition to Australia's Migration Programme and are reported separately to Migration Programme outcomes. In 2013–14, the top three nationalities for IMAs were from Afghanistan (813 places), Iraq (223 places) and Iran (68 places), with 1165 additional places granted before the additional allocation was removed in November 2013 following Australia's Federal Election.

Chapter 3: Temporary entry

people our business

3.1 Overview

Depending on the purpose and duration of their visit, people can come to Australia on a Visitor visa, or through an appropriate temporary resident visa.

Visitor visas are mostly used by people visiting Australia for holidays, tourism or recreation, or to see family and friends. People may also use Visitor visas for certain short-term business activities.

Temporary resident visas are designed for specific purposes, for example, study, working holidays or other specialist activities. Temporary residents are generally required to pay taxes on income earned in Australia and do not normally have access to public welfare or public health programmes.

There are four broad categories of temporary resident visas:

1. Working Holiday Maker—young adults having an extended holiday in Australia with short-term work and study rights. In 2013–14, Australia had 28 reciprocal Working Holiday Maker arrangements in effect with partner countries.
2. International students—people studying full-time in registered courses in Australia on a Student visa.
3. Skilled temporary residents—people, mostly recruited by Australian companies, who enter as temporary skilled migrants for up to four years under the Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa.
4. Other temporary residents—a range of visas allowing people to come to Australia for social, cultural, international relations, training and research purposes, and those undertaking highly specialised short-stay work.

In 2013–14, more than 4.7 million temporary resident and Visitor visas were granted—up 5.6 per cent on 2012–13. Grants to OECD nationals for 2013–14 increased for the second year in a row—up 0.7 per cent on 2012–13 with more than 2.5 million Visitor and temporary resident visas granted. Still, this is down 2.3 per cent on the peak reached in 2006–07 of more than 2.8 million Visitor and temporary resident visas granted to OECD nationals (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Temporary entry visas granted—2004–05 to 2013–14

Category	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Visitors[1]	3,594,763	3,580,305	3,652,215	3,627,350	3,355,311	3,421,109	3,518,588	3,537,651	3,728,879	3,969,215
Working Holiday Maker	105,051	115,444	136,805	157,830	194,316	183,168	192,922	222,992	258,248	239,592
Students	175,825	191,348	230,807	278,715	319,632	270,499	250,438	253,047	259,278	292,060
Temporary Work (Skilled)[2]	48,593	71,149	87,313	110,567	101,284	67,979	90,119	125,070	126,348	98,571
Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity)[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,224	40,894
Temporary Graduate[4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	315	14,457	23,088	21,587	39,943	35,223	22,867
Training and Research	7,561	7,091	6,696	6,051	5,509	4,260	3,971	4,268	5,251	6,910
Other[5]	45,809	41,154	40,758	40,646	34,225	30,629	33,196	34,013	34,471	35,230
Total OECD countries	2,816,988	2,820,554	2,856,418	2,778,614	2,529,006	2,527,684	2,501,596	2,459,536	2,487,302	2,503,814
Total[6]	3,977,602	4,006,491	4,154,594	4,221,474	4,024,734	4,000,732	4,110,821	4,216,984	4,453,922	4,705,339

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Excludes Visitor visas granted where the client is onshore.
2. The Temporary Business (Long Stay) (subclass 457) visa from 24 November 2012 was renamed the Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa. Data excludes Business (Long Stay) (Independent Executive) visa.
3. The Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity) (subclass 400) visa was introduced on 23 March 2013.
4. The Temporary Skilled Graduate (subclass 485) visa from 23 March 2013 was renamed the Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa.
5. Includes Business (Long Stay) (Independent Executive) visa, Medical Practitioner (subclass 422) visa (closed to new applications from July 2010), Skilled Recognised Graduate (subclass 476) visa, New Zealand Citizenship Family Relationship (Temporary) (subclass 461) visa, Graduate Skilled (subclass 497) visa (closed to new applications from July 2012), Student Guardian (subclass 580) visa, other Temporary Work visas introduced 23 March 2013, and former visas for social, cultural and international relations purposes.
6. Excludes Bridging visas.

3.2 Visitor visa programme

In 2013–14, a record 3,969,215 Visitor visas were granted to offshore applicants, an increase of 6.4 per cent on the previous year, with tourists accounting for 89.0 per cent of these and business visitors 10.9 per cent (Table 3.2). A detailed statistical publication about the Visitor visa programme is available at Visitor visa programme statistics.

As with Visitor visas as a whole, tourist visas also increased in 2013–14—up 8.3 per cent for the year on the back of a 6.2 per cent increase the previous year. Tourism from OECD member countries also continued to increase modestly—up 1.7 per cent in 2013–14 compared to 1.2 per cent in 2012–13. Conversely, there was a fall in OECD business visitors—down 1.5 per cent in 2013–14.

Table 3.2: Offshore Visitor visas grants—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	393,988	473,206	549,458	16.1
United Kingdom	524,880	543,495	546,911	0.6
United States of America	371,995	380,086	389,086	2.4
Japan	306,097	300,899	288,191	-4.2
Malaysia	191,909	214,817	266,434	24.0
Singapore	139,625	169,812	194,170	14.3
Republic of Korea	166,918	161,317	164,610	2.0
India	117,187	130,497	148,276	13.6
Germany	135,859	139,386	145,121	4.1
France	121,384	113,317	120,855	6.7
Other[1]	1,067,809	1,102,047	1,156,103	4.9
Total OECD countries	2,459,536	2,487,302	2,503,814	0.7
OECD—Tourism visas	1,884,568	1,907,358	1,940,125	1.7
OECD—Business visitors[2]	228,944	217,762	214,562	-1.5
Total Tourism visas	3,071,782	3,262,866	3,532,764	8.3
Total Business visitors[2]	463,323	463,559	434,024	-6.4
Total[3]	3,537,651	3,728,879	3,969,215	6.4

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship Unknown.
2. Excludes Superyacht Crew (subclass 488) visa.
3. Includes Superyacht Crew (subclass 488) visa and Medical Treatment visas.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. The number of Visitor visas by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.9 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

While Visitor visas granted to Malaysian, Singaporean and Indian nationals all grew strongly in 2013–14, the top source country and main driver of growth was the People's Republic of China (549,458 grants)—surpassing the United Kingdom (546,911 grants) which had been the main source country since 2002–03. In 2013–14, grants to Chinese nationals grew by 16.1 per cent over the previous year and accounted for 31.7 per cent of all growth in visitor numbers for 2013–14. This strong growth in Visitor visas granted to Chinese nationals can be attributed to a range of factors including an increasing and more prosperous Chinese middle class, as well as closer economic ties between Australia and China.

Although grants to tourists from the People's Republic of China continued to increase significantly—up from 384,742 visas granted in 2012–13 to 474,042 for 2013–14, business visitors from this part of the world fell by more than 13,000 or 14.7 per cent over the same period.

3.2.1 Types of Visitor visas

Visitor visa programme numbers comprise these visa types (Table 3.3):

Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)—allows visits to Australia for tourism or business visitor activities, and is available to passport holders of 34 countries or regions. It is valid for 12 months from date of issue and allows multiple visits of up to three months each stay.

Visitor visa—allows visits to Australia for tourism or business activities. Validity and stay periods are determined by the purpose of stay—stays of up to three, six or 12 months are allowed. The visa has four streams:

- **Tourist stream**—for people who wish to travel to Australia for a holiday, recreation or to visit family and friends.
- **Business Visitor stream**—for people travelling to Australia for short-term business visits. This includes participating in conferences, business negotiations and general business or employment enquiries.
- **Sponsored Family stream**—for Australian citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their relatives to visit Australia. This allows applicants, for whom there are residual concerns about their intentions, to be granted a visa to visit family in Australia. A security bond may be required if there is concern the applicant may not comply with their visa conditions.
- **Approved Destination Status stream**—for people from the People's Republic of China who are travelling in an organised tour group.

eVisitor visa—allows visits to Australia for tourism or business visitor activities and is available online to people from certain European countries. It is valid for 12 months from date of issue and allows multiple visits of up to three months stay.

Medical Treatment visa—allows people to travel to Australia for medical treatment or consultations. It is valid for stays of up to 12 months.

Superyacht Crew visa—allows the crew of superyachts to work on-board these vessels in Australia. It is valid for up to one year.

Table 3.3: Offshore Visitor visas grants by category, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Category	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
ETA	2,091,205	2,079,642	2,135,851	2.7
Visitor	1,027,514	1,162,167	1,243,344	7.0
eVisitor	416,386	484,616	587,593	21.2
Medical Treatment	2,311	2,112	2,152	1.9
Superyacht Crew	235	342	275	-19.6
Total	3,537,651	3,728,879	3,969,215	6.4

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

3.3 Working Holiday Maker Programme

The Working Holiday Maker Programme encourages cultural exchange and closer ties by allowing young adults from Australia and partner countries to have an extended holiday in each other's country, during which they can engage in short-term work and study. The programme also provides incidental supplementary labour to employers in industries needing short-term or seasonal workers, such as in the hospitality, agriculture, mining and construction industries.

The programme includes two visa subclasses—Working Holiday (subclass 417) visa and Work and Holiday (subclass 462) visa. Most requirements and entitlements are similar. These visas:

1. are for people between 18 and 30 years of age, with no accompanying dependent children
2. allow a stay of 12 months from the date of initial entry to Australia
3. permit up to four months study or training
4. allow for up to six months work with any one employer.

There are some differences between the two visas. Unlike the Working Holiday visa, the Work and Holiday visa requires applicants to meet education and language eligibility requirements and demonstrate support from their home government. Work and Holiday visa arrangements are also generally subject to a quota limiting the overall number of visas that can be granted each year.

Another difference between the two visas is that Working Holiday visa holders who have completed at least three months of specified work in regional Australia in agriculture, mining or construction, may apply for a second Working Holiday visa, whereas people on a Work and Holiday visa cannot.

In 2013–14, 19 Working Holiday visa and nine Work and Holiday visa arrangements were in effect. Poland and Greece both entered into a Work and Holiday arrangement with Australia, in March and May of 2014 respectively, but neither was in effect in 2013–14.

Overall, in 2013–14, 239,592 Working Holiday Maker visas were granted, a decrease of 7.2 per cent compared to the previous year. Detailed statistical publications about the Working Holiday Maker Programme are available at Working Holiday Maker Programme reports.

3.3.1 Working Holiday visa

In 2013–14, 229,378 Working Holiday visas were granted—a decrease of 8.0 per cent on the 249,231 the previous year (Table 3.4). While some growth in grants was recorded for citizens of Finland, Belgium and Denmark, the overall trend was downwards. The most significant falls in 2013–14 were from the Republic of Korea (down 8327 grants), Ireland (down 7121 grants) and Taiwan (down 6395 grants).

Table 3.4: Working Holiday visas granted, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
United Kingdom	41,712	46,131	45,208	-2.0
Taiwan	22,393	35,761	29,366	-17.9
Republic of Korea	32,591	35,220	26,893	-23.6
Germany	22,499	26,184	26,819	2.4
France	20,086	24,788	25,734	3.8
Italy	9,600	15,973	16,045	0.5
Ireland	25,827	19,117	11,996	-37.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7,512	11,454	11,667	1.9
Japan	9,162	9,957	10,579	6.2
Canada	7,929	7,489	7,174	-4.2
Sweden	4,772	5,364	5,464	1.9
Netherlands	3,879	4,306	4,293	-0.3
Estonia	1,813	2,185	2,206	1.0
Belgium	1,456	1,785	2,012	12.7
Denmark	1,484	1,516	1,672	10.3
Finland	1,181	1,278	1,510	18.2
Norway	617	504	530	5.2
Cyprus	32	128	110	-14.1
Malta	99	89	98	10.1
Total OECD countries	184,608	201,797	188,135	-6.8
Total[1]	214,644	249,231	229,378	-8.0

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship Unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange.

Almost two-thirds of Working Holiday visas to Australia were granted to nationals of the European Union. In recent years, there has been significant economic turbulence both in the global economy and among the European Union member countries. During this time, significant growth in Working Holiday visas has occurred among some of these nationals, but none stand out more so than Ireland. In 2009–10, 14,790 visas went to Irish nationals but by 2011–12 this had grown to almost 26,000. Two years later, in 2013–14, Working Holiday grants to Irish nationals fell to their lowest level in a decade. With Ireland's economy improving, this would seem to suggest that the unprecedented growth in this visa was due in part to people temporarily escaping economic uncertainty at home.

Total Working Holiday visas granted comprise initial Working Holiday visas and second Working Holiday visas. In 2013–14, 183,428 initial Working Holiday visas were granted, a decrease of 12.8 per cent on 2012–13. More than half of initial Working Holiday visas granted went to nationals of the United Kingdom (36,778 grants), Germany (25,207 grants), France (22,958 grants) and the Republic of Korea (21,110 grants).

Second Working Holiday visas grew strongly in 2013–14, up from 38,862 grants in 2012–13 to 45,950 grants, an increase of 18.2 per cent. Most of these went to citizens from Taiwan (11,295 grants), the United Kingdom (8430 grants), the Republic of Korea (5783 grants) and Ireland (5233 grants).

Of all second Working Holiday visas granted in 2013–14 (where the industry of employment was specified), 91.6 per cent went to people who qualified for this visa by working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Another 7.3 per cent went to those who worked in the construction industry and the remaining 1.1 per cent went to those who had qualified by previously working in the mining industry.

3.3.2 Work and Holiday visa

In 2013–14, 10,214 Work and Holiday visas were granted. This was 13.3 per cent more than in 2012–13 (Table 3.5) and maintained the trend of continuous growth since the visa's inception in 2003–04. As in previous years, the United States of America—which has no limits on visas granted—remained the dominant source of Work and Holiday visa holders, accounting for 73.4 per cent of those granted in 2013–14.

Table 3.5: Work and Holiday visas granted—2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14	Programme cap
United States of America	6,831	6,878	7,499	9.0	No cap
Chile	639	808	1,004	24.3	1,500
Argentina	261	417	500	19.9	500
Thailand	346	464	471	1.5	500
Indonesia	99	176	437	148.3	1,000
Malaysia	100	100	100	0.0	100
Turkey	21	102	100	-2.0	100
Bangladesh	49	62	63	1.6	100
Uruguay	n/a	9	40	344.4	200
Iran[1]	< 5	0	0	n/a	n/a
Total[2]	8,348	9,017	10,214	13.3	n/a

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Australia's Work and Holiday arrangement with Iran was discontinued on 30 June 2007. Grants shown include subsequent Work and Holiday visa extensions allowed for under the specifics of the arrangement with Iran.
2. Includes citizenship Unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange.

3.4 Student visa programme

International students are important to Australia's economic and cultural wellbeing. They make a significant contribution to the economy, facilitate the development of trade and commercial links and promote goodwill and understanding of Australia. The Student visa programme enables international students to come to Australia to study full-time.

Under the programme, Student visas may be granted offshore or onshore. Onshore grants are largely provided to international students already in Australia who, for example, may be changing their education provider or moving from one education sector to another. People who are in Australia on another temporary visa may also be eligible to apply for a Student visa.

3.4.1 Types of Student visas

The range of visa categories in the Student visa programme corresponds to the courses applicants intend to undertake. The visa categories are as follows:

- **English Language Intensive Course for Overseas Students (ELICOS) visa**—for applicants intending to study stand-alone English language courses leading to a certificate or non-formal Australian award.
- **Schools visa**—for applicants intending to study primary or secondary school courses and approved secondary school exchange programmes.
- **Vocational Education and Training (VET) visa**—for applicants intending to study certificate, VET diploma, VET advanced diploma, vocational graduate certificate or vocational graduate diploma courses.
- **Higher Education visa**—for applicants intending to study tertiary coursework studies (bachelor degree, associate degree, graduate certificate, graduate diploma, higher education diploma, higher education advanced diploma, or masters by coursework).
- **Postgraduate Research visa**—for applicants intending to study masters by research or a doctoral degree.
- **Non-award visa**—for applicants intending to study non-award foundation studies, or other full-time courses or components of courses not leading to an Australian award.
- **Foreign Affairs or Defence visa**—formerly known as the Australian Agency for international Development (AusAID) or Defence visa, this is for applicants sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade or the Department of Defence to undertake full-time courses of any type.

In addition, parents or relatives can apply for a visa to stay in Australia as the guardian of a student. This is known as the Student Guardian visa.

3.4.2 Student visas granted

The 2013–14 programme year saw strong growth in Student visas granted—up 12.6 per cent on the previous year, to reach their second highest level of 292,060 grants. Growth in Student visas granted was driven by a 26.3 per cent increase in offshore grant numbers, from 141,810 in 2012–13 to 179,147 grants for 2013–14. This growth follows the implementation of new streamlined visa processing arrangements in March 2012, and expanded post-study work arrangements in March 2013.

Prior to these recent increases there have been decreases in Student visa numbers in 2009–10 and 2010–11 (Figure 3.1). These decreases which marked an end to 11 consecutive years of growth coincided with a number of factors affecting the international student industry. These factors included: ongoing global financial uncertainty; college closures; the rising value of the Australian dollar; changes to improve the integrity of the programme; and reforms to Australia's Skilled Migration programme.

A detailed statistical publication about the Student visa programme is available at Student visa statistics.

Figure 3.1: Student visas granted—2004–05 to 2013–14
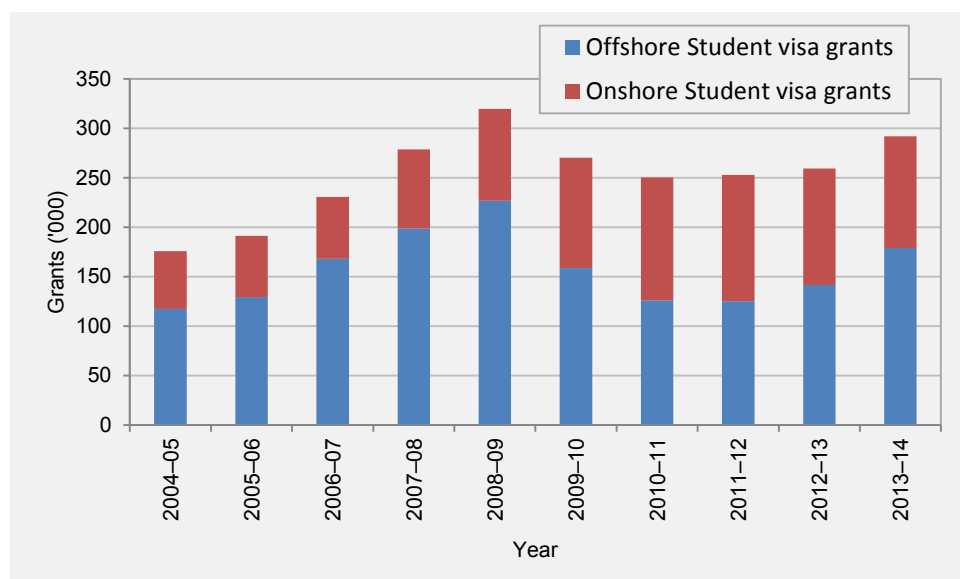
Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

In line with strong growth in 2013–14, there were substantial increases among most of the top 10 source countries, particularly from India (up 9322 grants), the People's Republic of China (up 6300 grants) and Nepal (up 3539 grants) (Table 3.6). The Republic of Korea was the only top 10 country to record a fall—down 0.5 per cent on the previous year.

One consequence of this recent growth is that grants to nationals from the People's Republic of China are now at their highest level, surpassing the previous record of 55,331 visas granted in 2008–09 when Student visas granted were at their peak.

Table 3.6: Student visas granted—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	49,592	54,015	60,315	11.7
India	33,764	24,808	34,130	37.6
Republic of Korea	12,408	12,942	12,883	-0.5
Vietnam	8,161	10,725	12,495	16.5
Brazil	9,695	10,682	12,115	13.4
Thailand	8,760	9,274	11,245	21.3
Nepal	6,840	7,112	10,651	49.8
Malaysia	9,316	9,143	9,592	4.9
Indonesia	8,211	8,060	8,862	10.0
Saudi Arabia	8,517	8,084	8,164	1.0
Other[1]	97,783	104,433	111,608	6.9
Total OECD countries	57,501	59,728	62,356	4.4
Total	253,047	259,278	292,060	12.6

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship unknown.

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. The number of Student visas granted by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.10 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

3.4.3 Offshore Student visas granted

In 2013–14, 179,147 Student visas were granted offshore, an increase of 26.3 per cent over the previous year. This was the second year in a row that offshore Student visas granted increased in the last five years, but is still down almost 48,000 on the peak of 226,898 grants in 2008–09.

As Table 3.7 shows, there was strong growth in offshore grants among most Student visas in 2013–14, particularly in the Higher Education sector—up 27,561 visas on the previous year. Offshore grants in the Higher Education visa are now at their highest level—up 8748 grants on the previous peak of 90,864 in 2007–08 to 99,612 in 2013–14.

For the fifth year in a row the People's Republic of China was the largest source country for offshore Student visas granted, with 34,858 visas granted in 2013–14 (Table 3.8). The most remarkable growth however, has been from the resurgence in offshore grants to Indian nationals, which increased by more than 12,000 visas on the previous year and accounted for 32.3 per cent of total growth in offshore Student visas granted. This is particularly noteworthy given the volatility in demand from this cohort in recent years. In 2008–09, India was the number one source of Student visas to Australia, with offshore grants totalling 54,610. Two years later, in 2010–11, just 3394 Student visas were granted to Indian nationals from offshore.

Table 3.7: Offshore Student visas granted by visa type—2011–12 to 2013–14

Visa type	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
ELICOS[1]	19,099	19,258	21,468	11.5
Schools	8,095	8,033	8,931	11.2
VET[2]	15,560	13,638	16,566	21.5
Higher Education	55,885	72,051	99,612	38.3
Postgraduate Research	5,764	6,059	6,775	11.8
Non-award	15,429	16,466	19,341	17.5
Foreign Affairs or Defence	5,287	6,305	6,454	2.4
Total	125,119	141,810	179,147	26.3

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. English Language Intensive Course for Overseas Students (ELICOS).
2. Vocational Education and Training (VET).

Table 3.8: Offshore Student visas granted—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	23,411	27,494	34,858	26.8
India	5,519	9,392	21,467	128.6
Vietnam	4,624	6,896	8,585	24.5
Brazil	5,119	6,107	8,013	31.2
Thailand	3,992	4,896	7,131	45.6
United States of America	7,163	6,872	6,844	-0.4
Nepal	1,435	2,786	6,669	139.4
Malaysia	5,941	5,627	5,885	4.6
Indonesia	5,469	5,123	5,842	14.0
Republic of Korea	5,731	4,107	4,359	6.1
Other[1]	56,715	62,510	69,494	11.2
Total OECD countries	36,504	34,872	37,753	8.3
Total	125,119	141,810	179,147	26.3

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

3.4.4 Onshore Student visas granted

In 2013–14, 112,913 onshore Student visas were granted, a decrease of 4555 grants on the previous year (Table 3.9). The largest fall was recorded for the Higher Education visa category—down 2486 grants. Falls for all other onshore Student visas were moderate, with ELICOS and VET recording 853 and 843 less grants respectively than in 2012–13.

Table 3.9: Onshore Student visas granted by visa type—2011–12 to 2013–14

Visa type	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
ELICOS	8,699	10,349	9,496	-8.2
Schools	1,424	1,156	1,028	-11.1
VET	54,384	44,925	44,082	-1.9
Higher Education	57,275	55,218	52,732	-4.5
Postgraduate Research	4,841	4,656	4,546	-2.4
Non-award	731	613	592	-3.4
Foreign Affairs or Defence	573	551	437	-20.7
Total[1]	127,928	117,468	112,913	-3.9

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes visas granted under an old visa code—subclass 560.

Much of the decrease in onshore grants is due to a drop in demand from Indian nationals, a group that drove much onshore growth in previous years. In 2013–14, there were 2753 less grants onshore to Indian nationals compared to the previous year. Almost all of this decrease occurred in VET, which fell by 2634 grants in 2013–14.

Over the last few years, Chinese nationals have consistently been a major part of the onshore student cohort. This trend continued in 2013–14, but with a decrease of 1064 grants. The largest growth was among nationals from Colombia and Malaysia—increasing by 5.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively on 2012–13 (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Onshore Student visas granted—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	26,181	26,521	25,457	-4.0
India	28,245	15,416	12,663	-17.9
Republic of Korea	6,677	8,835	8,524	-3.5
Saudi Arabia	5,269	4,589	4,326	-5.7
Thailand	4,768	4,378	4,114	-6.0
Brazil	4,576	4,575	4,102	-10.3
Nepal	5,405	4,326	3,982	-8.0
Vietnam	3,537	3,829	3,910	2.1
Malaysia	3,375	3,516	3,707	5.4
Colombia	2,672	3,139	3,325	5.9
Other[1]	37,223	38,344	38,803	1.2
Total OECD countries	20,997	24,856	24,603	-1.0
Total	127,928	117,468	112,913	-3.9

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

Of the 62,356 Student visas granted in 2013–14 to OECD nationals (Table 3.6), almost 4-in-10 (24,603) were granted onshore. Of these, more than half (55.1 per cent) came from the Republic of Korea (8524 grants), Japan (2517 grants) or Italy (2506 grants). What is also notable is the increase in visas granted to Italian and Spanish students which, since 2011–12, have increased 85.9 per cent and 67.2 per cent respectively. This may reflect the difficult economic circumstances being faced by these countries.

3.4.5 Student visa pathways

3.4.5.1 Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa

The subclass 485 visa was introduced on 1 September 2007. Initially, this visa was valid for 18 months and targeted former international students interested in permanent skilled migration but who had no employer sponsor. Being a temporary visa it provided these former students with the opportunity to spend more time in Australia to gain employment experience in their nominated profession, to find an employer willing to sponsor them, or to acquire extra skills including improving their English language proficiency.

In March 2013, the subclass 485 visa was amended and renamed the Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa. It no longer offers a direct application pathway for students to permanent skilled migration. It is now a temporary visa designed to provide students with an opportunity to obtain work experience, helping to make them more employable upon their return to their home country.

This visa has two streams:

- Graduate Work stream—for international students with an eligible qualification who graduate with skills and qualifications that relate to an occupation on the Skilled Occupation List. A visa in this stream is granted for 18 months from the date of grant.
- Post-Study Work stream—for international students who graduate with a higher education degree from an Australian education provider, regardless of their field of study. This stream is only available to students who applied for, and were granted, their first Student visa to Australia on or after 5 November 2011. A visa in this stream can be granted for up to four years from the date the visa is granted, depending on the visa applicant's qualification.

To be eligible, graduates must have completed their studies in Australia while on a qualifying Student visa within six months of applying, be in Australia and be under 50 years of age.

In 2013–14, 22,867 subclass 485 visas were granted—down 12,356 visas on the 35,223 granted in 2012–13 (Table 3.11). More than half of all grants on this visa in 2013–14 were to nationals of the People's Republic of China (30.6 per cent), India (16.5 per cent) and Nepal (10.4 per cent). A likely reason for this decline is the expiry of transitional arrangements (on 31 December 2012) that allowed former students to apply for the subclass 485 visa using the Skilled Occupation List in effect on 8 February 2010. This list contained more than double the number of occupations on the Skilled Occupation List that is currently available to subclass 485 visa applicants in the Graduate Work stream.

The 2013–14 year was the first full year of operation for the subclass 485 visa in its current form. Of the 22,867 visas granted, 15,661 were in the Graduate Work stream and 1140 in the Post-Study Work stream. The remainder (6066) went to international students processed under the former Skilled Graduate (subclass 485) visa. In the Graduate Work stream, the top source countries were the People's Republic of China (5574 grants) and India (2140 grants). These two nationalities were also the major source of those under the Post-Study Work stream—India with 386 visas granted and China with 166 visas granted.

Table 3.11: Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visas granted—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
People's Republic of China	5,907	7,682	7,006	-8.8
India	17,031	10,445	3,772	-63.9
Nepal	2,966	2,602	2,373	-8.8
Pakistan	950	1,123	1,075	-4.3
Malaysia	1,206	1,466	1,002	-31.7
Vietnam	582	979	793	-19.0
Philippines	506	601	717	19.3
Republic of Korea	1,118	966	656	-32.1
Indonesia	978	1,096	638	-41.8
Sri Lanka	1,373	1,296	588	-54.6
Other[1]	7,326	6,967	4,247	-39.0
Total OECD countries	3,154	2,773	1,641	-40.8
Total	39,943	35,223	22,867	-35.1

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship unknown.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

3.4.5.2   Students moving onto permanent residence

Student visas are only temporary visas and offer no guarantee of future permanent residence. However, many international students apply for permanent residence at course completion. A series of reforms to the Skill stream of the Migration Programme, over the past six years, have impacted on the number of former students who obtained permanent residence and the types of visas granted. These include a redesigned points test, a more targeted Skilled Occupation List, increased recognition of higher English language skills and allocation of more Employer Sponsored places in the Migration Programme.

The main effect of the reforms has been on the granting of Skilled Independent visas. Before the reforms were introduced, the Skilled Independent visa was the most common visa granted to former international students—accounting for 74.7 per cent of all grants in 2006–07. In the early years after the reforms, these visas fell considerably, from 27,198 in 2006–07 to 20,141 in 2008–09 and 13,286 grants in 2009–10.

In its place was a small increase in the number of students sponsored for permanent residence by an Australian employer and the introduction of a new visa; the Skilled Graduate (subclass 485) visa described earlier. This visa was valid for 18 months and targeted former international students interested in permanent skilled migration but who had no employer sponsor. Being a temporary visa it provided these former students with the opportunity to spend more time in Australia to gain employment experience in their nominated profession, to find an employer willing to sponsor them, or to acquire extra skills including improving their English language proficiency.

Smaller numbers of Skilled Independent visas continued to be granted to former students through to 2009–10, a situation that was accentuated by the lower processing priority they were given relative to Employer Sponsored and State/Territory Nominated visas. In 2010–11, however, applications for these visas had progressed and the number of grants rose by 124.0 per cent. Over the following two years these numbers were maintained (Table 3.12). Between 2012–13 and 2013–14 grants fell yet again (from 30,170 to 18,100). This was the result of the introduction of the genuine temporary entry requirement in November 2011—an integrity measure designed to ensure that the Student visa programme is used as intended and not by international students as a way of maintaining de facto permanent residence in Australia.

Table 3.12: Permanent residence visas granted to former international students, 2010–11 to 2013–14

Visa category	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
Points Tested Skilled Migration	22,260	18,115	17,808	7,941	-55.4
Skilled Independent	14,908	12,549	11,752	4,239	-63.9
Skilled Regional	4,597	3,405	3,900	2,039	-47.7
State/Territory Nominated	2,755	2,161	2,156	1,663	-22.9
Employer Sponsored	2,190	3,443	3,906	2,650	-32.2
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme	1,090	2,437	3,096	2,138	-30.9
Employer Nomination Scheme	1,100	1,004	801	512	-36.1
Labour Agreement	0	< 5	9	0	-100.0
Partner	5,172	6,689	8,011	7,179	-10.4
Other	133	226	445	330	-25.8
Total OECD countries	3,379	4,086	4,339	2,884	-33.5
Total	29,755	28,473	30,170	18,100	-40.0

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

3.5 Temporary Work (Skilled) visa

The Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa allows skilled overseas workers to enter Australia to work for a sponsoring Australian employer—provided the employer has been unable to source workers through the domestic labour market. The programme can also be used by overseas businesses seeking to establish a branch in Australia, participate in joint ventures, transfer employees between branches, or fulfil a specific contract. People on this visa can stay in Australia for up to four years depending on the job vacancy they are sponsored to fill.

Demand for these visas decreased significantly in 2013–14, down 22.0 per cent on the previous year. This reflects labour-market conditions that occurred through the year. As Table 3.13 shows, the largest falls were in the United Kingdom (down 7439 grants), Ireland (down 4344 grants), India (down 2690 grants) and the Philippines (down 2535 grants).

Table 3.13: Subclass 457 visas granted—top 10 source countries, 2010–11 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
India	15,808	22,078	27,211	24,521	-9.9
United Kingdom	21,667	28,733	24,147	16,708	-30.8
People's Republic of China	2,979	4,804	6,609	6,159	-6.8
Ireland	5,817	10,134	10,291	5,947	-42.2
United States of America	7,020	8,669	7,063	5,718	-19.0
Philippines	5,898	9,167	8,000	5,465	-31.7
Republic of Korea	1,118	1,810	2,816	2,316	-17.8
Canada	2,731	3,255	2,668	2,090	-21.7
France	2,089	2,412	2,421	2,007	-17.1
Nepal	249	908	1,893	1,928	1.8
Other[1]	24,743	33,100	33,229	25,712	-22.6
Total OECD countries	50,847	68,486	62,860	45,711	-27.3
Total	90,119	125,070	126,348	98,571	-22.0

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes citizenship Unknown.
2. Excludes Independent Executives.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.
Subclass 457 visa grants by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.11 of the appendices.

Of the 98,571 subclass 457 visas granted in 2013–14, just over half (51,939) were granted to Primary Applicants, of which 26,432 visas were granted onshore (Table 3.14). Almost two-thirds (65.0 per cent) of visas granted onshore were to applicants who last held a Student visa (30.1 per cent), Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa (10.0 per cent), or Working Holiday (subclass 417) visa (24.8 per cent). The share of onshore grants has increased in recent years pointing to the changing nature of migration, as more and more migrants extend their stay by transitioning to various temporary visas.

Table 3.14: Onshore subclass 457 visas granted to Primary Applicants by last visa held, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Visa type	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Student	2,013	2,962	6,004	9,567	7,962
Working Holiday	3,653	5,616	8,523	9,396	6,568
Visitor	3,258	4,085	4,851	4,146	2,715
Temporary Graduate	27	178	648	2,254	2,642
Other[1]	6,993	6,973	8,374	8,078	6,545
Onshore total	15,944	19,814	28,400	33,441	26,432

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes primary applications granted where the last visa held was a subclass 457 visa.
2. Excludes Independent Executives.

Table 3.15 shows that across industries, falls in demand were widespread, particularly in construction (down 3136 grants), health care and social assistance (down 2287 grants) and in mining (down 1959 grants).

OECD member countries made up 50.5 per cent of all primary subclass 457 visa grants for 2013–14 and were over-represented in construction (3663 grants), mining (1757 grants), financial and insurance services (1150 grants) and the education and training industries (1833 grants).

Table 3.15: Subclass 457 visas granted to Primary Applicants—top 10 sponsor industries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Sponsor industry	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
Other services	7,895	8,435	7,209	-14.5
Accommodation and food services	3,655	6,789	6,269	-7.7
Information media and telecommunications	7,520	6,695	5,817	-13.1
Health care and social assistance	7,874	7,432	5,145	-30.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,887	5,576	5,074	-9.0
Construction	9,159	7,871	4,735	-39.8
Education and training	3,412	3,459	2,855	-17.5
Mining	6,463	4,629	2,670	-42.3
Retail trade	2,217	3,073	2,443	-20.5
Manufacturing	4,104	3,795	2,349	-38.1
Other[1]	11,127	10,727	7,373	-31.3
Total OECD countries	38,914	36,198	26,216	-27.6
Total	68,313	68,481	51,939	-24.2

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Includes sponsor industry not recorded.
2. Excludes Independent Executives.
Note: Subclass 457 visa grants by gender and industry for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.12 of the appendices. Top 10 sponsor industries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

Table 3.16 shows the 10 most common occupations for subclass 457 visas granted in 2013–14. While there were increases in grants for café or restaurant managers (up 168 grants) and developer programmers (up 103 grants), declines were otherwise widespread, with falls in nominations for cooks (down 326 grants), university lecturers (down 313 grants) and general medical practitioners (down 237 grants).

The Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa also provides a pathway for skilled workers and their dependants to apply for permanent residence, usually through an employer's sponsorship. In 2013–14, 44,990 people transitioned from a subclass 457 visa to a permanent visa, an increase of 11.7 per cent on the previous year (Table 3.17).

Table 3.16: Subclass 457 visas granted to Primary Applicants—top 10 nominated occupations, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Nominated occupation	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
Cook	1,561	3,041	2,715	-10.7
Café or restaurant manager	636	1,903	2,071	8.8
Developer programmer	2,028	1,793	1,896	5.7
Marketing specialist	1,440	1,602	1,471	-8.2
University lecturer	1,570	1,599	1,286	-19.6
General practitioner	1,407	1,508	1,271	-15.7
ICT business analyst[1]	1,208	1,307	1,202	-8.0
Accountant (general)	1,100	1,316	1,152	-12.5
Mechanical engineering technician	1,076	1,273	1,120	-12.0
Customer service manager	417	1,248	1,082	-13.3
Other occupations[2]	55,870	51,891	36,673	-29.3
Total OECD countries	38,914	36,198	26,216	-27.6
Total	68,313	68,481	51,939	-24.2

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
1. Information and communication technology.
2. Includes occupation unknown.
Note: Excludes Independent Executives. Top 10 nominated occupations are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

Table 3.17: Permanent and provisional grants where a subclass 457 visa was the last visa held, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Visa type	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
Employer Nomination Scheme	24,480	21,230	26,210	23.5
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme	7,740	7,780	6,950	-10.7
Labour Agreement	210	1,050	10	-99.1
Skilled Independent	4,370	6,310	7,300	15.7
Other Skilled	1,960	1,940	2,690	39.7
Partner	1,520	1,740	1,660	-4.6
Other Family	220	220	160	-28.6
Total	40,490	40,270	44,990	11.7

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP
Note: In determining the last visa held, Bridging visas were excluded. Figures rounded to the nearest 10. Figures are subject to revision each year and may vary from previously published reports.

3.6 Other temporary residence

Other temporary residence visas allow people to undertake a wide range of activities in Australia that allow short-term, non-ongoing highly specialised work, enrich social and cultural development, strengthen international relations or provide training opportunities of benefit to Australia.

3.6.1 Other temporary visas

The visas considered in this section are those that are shown in Table 3.18. See Appendix B, B.4 for a detailed description of these visas.

In 2013–14, 77,873 visas were granted in this group—an increase of 36,814 on the previous year. The vast majority of this growth was due to the introduction of the new Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity) visa, introduced on 23 March 2013. If this visa is removed from the equation, then the combined growth among the rest of this group was 6.2 per cent or 2144 visas on 2012–13.

More than half of these visas were granted to OECD nationals, the largest recipients being nationals from the United States of America (12,857 grants), United Kingdom (7980 grants), Germany (2183 grants), Canada (2156 grants) and Japan (1635 grants). Of particular note is the growth in grants to the United States of America (up 4416 grants) and the United Kingdom (up 3475 grants)—mainly due to the new Short Stay Activity visa; contributing 3978 grants and 3884 grants respectively.

Detailed statistics of Other temporary visas granted by gender for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.13 of the appendices.

Table 3.18: Other temporary visas granted, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Visa type/stream[1]	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change 2012–13 to 2013–14
Short Stay Activity[2]	n/a	6,224	40,894	557.0
In Australia's interest	n/a	10	52	420.0
Short-term highly specialised work	n/a	4,587	32,984	619.1
Invited participant	n/a	1,627	7,858	383.0
Long Stay Activity	2,779	2,764	2,864	3.6
Exchange	308	211	186	-11.8
Sport	470	615	730	18.7
Religious Worker	1,989	1,931	1,937	0.3
Domestic Worker (Executive)	12	7	11	57.1
Training and Research	6,487	6,560	6,910	5.3
Occupational Trainee	3,831	3,641	3,533	-3.0
Research	2,219	2,609	2,914	11.7
Professional Development	437	310	463	49.4
International Relations	892	1,172	1,095	-6.6
Government Agreement	484	725	525	-27.6
Foreign Government Agency	260	318	430	35.2
Domestic Worker (Diplomatic or Consular)	148	105	97	-7.6
Privileges and Immunities	n/a	24	43	79.2
Entertainment	16,921	18,056	19,271	6.7
Special Programme	2,964	3,334	3,931	17.9
Seasonal Worker Programme	1,070	1,492	2,014	35.0
Other programmes	1,894	1,842	1,917	4.1
Diplomatic	2,777	2,949	2,908	-1.4
Total OECD countries	20,192	23,203	39,108	68.5
Total[3]	32,820	41,059	77,873	89.7

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes previous visa subclasses that correspond to the new Temporary Work visa streams introduced on 24 November 2012.
2. The Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity) (subclass 400) visa was introduced on 23 March 2013.
3. Excludes: Investor Retirement (subclass 405) visa; Retirement (subclass 410) visa—no longer available to new applicants; Medical Practitioner (Temporary) (subclass 422) visa—closed to new applications from 1 July 2010; Supported Dependant (subclass 430) visa—closed to new applications from 1 November 2005; Temporary Business (Long Stay) (subclass 457) Independent Executive visa; New Zealand Citizen Family Relationship (Temporary) (subclass 461) visa; Graduate Skilled (subclass 497) visa—closed to new applications from July 2012; Student Guardian (subclass 580) visa; and Bridging visas.

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Chapter 4: The Humanitarian Programme

4.1 Overview

Australia's Humanitarian Programme has an offshore resettlement component and an onshore protection component.

The offshore resettlement component is for people outside of Australia who are in need of resettlement. It has two categories:

1. Refugee—generally for people identified by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as a refugee in need of resettlement. The visa subclasses in this category are:

   - **Refugee**—for applicants who have fled persecution in their home country and who are living outside their home country.

   - **In-Country Special Humanitarian**—for applicants living in their home country who are subject to persecution. These applicants are not referred by UNHCR as they remain in their home country and therefore fall outside the UNHCR's mandate.

   - **Emergency Rescue**—for applicants living in or out of their home country and who are in urgent need of protection because there is an immediate threat to their life and security.

   - **Woman at Risk**—for female applicants and their dependants living outside their home country, who are in danger of being victimised, harassed or seriously abused because of their gender.

2. Special Humanitarian Programme—for people outside their home country who are subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violation of their human rights in their home country. These applicants must be proposed for resettlement by an Australian citizen, permanent resident or organisation that can support them through the settlement process.

The onshore protection component is for people seeking asylum in Australia who have their claims assessed in Australia.

4.2 The Humanitarian Programme

4.2.1 Summary

Australia's 2013–14 Humanitarian Programme granted 13,768 visas—11,016 under the offshore resettlement component and 2752 under the onshore protection component (Table 4.1).

The top 10 countries of birth for people granted offshore visas in 2013–14, in descending order, were Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, Syria, Bhutan, Iran, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Those granted onshore visas entered Australia either as illegal maritime arrivals (IMAs) or by air on a valid visa (non-IMAs).

The top 10 countries of citizenship for non-IMAs granted Protection visas in 2013–14, in descending order, were Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Libya, the People's Republic of China, Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon, India and Papua New Guinea. The key citizenships for IMAs granted Protection visas in 2013–14, in descending order, were Afghanistan, Stateless persons, Iran, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Iraq. In addition, persons who claimed to be stateless were among the top cohorts for IMAs granted Protection visas in 2013–14

In 2013–14, 9646 applications for asylum were made by non-IMAs and 9072 requests for refugee status determination were made by IMAs.

Table 4.1: Offshore Humanitarian Programme visas granted and onshore Protection visas granted, 2004–05 to 2013–14

Category	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Refugee	5,483	5,719	5,926	5,950	6,438	5,956	5,987	5,992	11,974	6,501
Special Humanitarian Programme	6,643	6,688	5,135	4,698	4,438	3,228	2,966	714	503	4,515
Total offshore component	12,126	12,407	11,061	10,648	10,876	9,184	8,953	6,706	12,477	11,016
% of total programme	92.7	90.9	86.6	84.6	81.3	66.9	65.0	48.8	62.4	80.0
Total onshore component[1]	952	1,247	1,707	1,934	2,497	4,535	4,827	7,044	7,508	2,752
% of total programme	7.3	9.1	13.4	15.4	18.7	33.1	35.0	51.2	37.6	20.0
Total Humanitarian Programme	13,078	13,654	12,768	12,582	13,373	13,719	13,780	13,750	19,985	13,768

Source data: DIBP systems

1. Includes a small number of visas granted through ministerial intervention counted against the Programme.
Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published.

4.2.2 Offshore Humanitarian Programme

A total of 11,016 visas were granted under the offshore resettlement component of the Humanitarian Programme in 2013–14 (Table 4.2). Offshore humanitarian visas granted represented 80.0 per cent of all places in the programme and comprised:

- 6501 Refugee visas (59.0 per cent)
- 4515 Special Humanitarian visas (41.0 per cent).

Table 4.2: Offshore humanitarian visas granted—top 10 countries of birth, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Country of birth	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Afghanistan	523	427	521	505	349	363	1,177	1,254	1,267	1,487
Iraq	859	819	1,081	1,066	788	688	2,056	2,007	1,196	1,168
Myanmar	991	959	731	711	809	1,047	1,119	1,232	928	891
Syria	5	< 5	< 5	0	< 5	5	46	52	522	485
Bhutan	556	578	498	503	346	349	508	508	260	247
Iran	98	86	138	126	99	117	212	256	230	201
DRC[1]	291	289	295	270	163	137	261	228	159	167
Eritrea	75	68	99	84	114	107	99	85	141	136
Somalia	149	151	106	96	85	75	185	194	118	119
Ethiopia	203	188	185	188	177	153	92	90	112	109
Others	999	869	919	830	367	364	391	425	520	553
Total top 10	4,749	4,435	4,574	4,379	3,301	3,405	6,146	6,331	5,453	5,563
Grand total	9,184		8,953		6,706		12,477		11,016	

Source data: DIBP systems
1. Democratic Republic of Congo.
Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

Of the Refugee visas granted, 1052 (16.2 per cent) were Woman at Risk visas; exceeding the programme's target of 1000 visas under the refugee category allocation. More than 14,500 vulnerable women and their dependants have been resettled under this visa category since it was introduced in 1989.

The government continues to work closely with the UNHCR, other resettlement countries and countries of first asylum—particularly those in the region in which Australia sits—to ensure comprehensive, integrated responses to a number of refugee situations.

In 2013–14, most offshore humanitarian visas granted were to young people, with 63.4 per cent under 30 years of age (Table 4.3). Almost one-third (32.5 per cent) of grants were made to children 14 years of age and under.

Table 4.3: Offshore humanitarian visas granted by age group, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Age group	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0–14	1,585	1,651	1,536	1,596	1,042	1,129	1,955	2,119	1,736	1,840
15–19	608	561	564	548	361	391	649	769	613	677
20–24	489	429	490	450	347	369	633	590	533	531
25–29	475	395	451	369	348	345	558	568	500	549
30–34	411	342	356	309	289	306	510	511	464	420
35–39	313	275	339	267	234	218	470	423	397	384
40–44	229	231	267	218	198	191	392	378	339	321
45–49	195	146	179	205	146	136	297	310	246	249
50–54	131	102	128	161	95	107	193	238	195	200
55–59	109	108	92	89	83	59	160	151	144	121
60 +	204	195	172	167	158	154	329	274	286	271
Total	4,749	4,435	4,574	4,379	3,301	3,405	6,146	6,331	5,453	5,563
Grand total	9,184		8,953		6,706		12,477		11,016	

Source data: DIBP systems

Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published.

People born in Afghanistan were ranked highest among recipients of offshore humanitarian visas in 2013–14, with 2754 grants or 25.0 per cent of total offshore humanitarian visas granted. In regional terms, the highest number of offshore visas granted in 2013–14 was to applicants from Asia and the Pacific (50 per cent), followed by the Middle East (35 per cent) and Africa (15 per cent).

4.2.3 Protection visas (onshore)

People seeking protection in Australia arrived as IMAs, unauthorised air arrivals or legally on valid visas (non-IMAs).

In 2013–14, 18,718 Protection visa applications and refugee status determination requests from people seeking asylum in Australia were made, a decrease of 30.3 per cent on the previous year (Table 4.4). This comprised:

- 9646 Protection visa applications from non-IMAs
- 9072 refugee status determination requests from IMAs.

In 2013–14, people seeking protection had their claims considered and their protection status decided by departmental officials. They were able to appeal negative decisions to the Refugee Review Tribunal. The final grant rate reflects all visa grants, including those made after review processes. No IMA who arrived after 13 August 2012 was able to lodge a valid Protection visa application in 2013–14.

Table 4.4: Asylum seekers by programme year, 2004–05 to 2013–14

Programme year	Protection visa applications lodged (non-IMA)	Refugee status determination requests (IMA)[1]	Total
2004–05	3,062	147	3,209
2005–06	3,191	101	3,292
2006–07	3,722	24	3,746
2007–08	3,987	21	4,008
2008–09	5,067	682	5,749
2009–10	5,981	4,597	10,578
2010–11	6,313	5,212	11,525
2011–12	7,007	7,430	14,437
2012–13	8,480	18,365	26,845
2013–14	9,646	9,072	18,718

Source data: DIBP systems

1. Refugee status determination requests from 2008–09 onwards are counted as people screened into a determination process for IMAs.

Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published.

As a result of applications and refugee status determination requests, 2752 Protection visas were granted to IMAs and non-IMAs in 2013–14 (Table 4.5). This represented a 63.3 per cent decrease compared with 2012–13 and comprised:

- 2207 Protection visas granted to non-IMAs, 307 less than in 2012–13
- 545 Protection visas granted to IMAs, 4449 less than in 2012–13.

Table 4.5: Final Protection visa and resolution of status grants, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Grant type	2012–13	2013–14
Protection visas granted to non-IMAs	2,514	2,207
Protection visas granted to IMAs	4,994	545
Total Protection visas granted	7,508	2,752
Resolution of Status visas granted[1]	< 5	0

Source data: DIBP systems

1. A Resolution of Status visa provides permanent residence to people who were granted a Temporary Protection visa prior to 9 August 2008 and who are still in Australia.

Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published.

Non-IMA applications in 2013–14 were 13.8 per cent higher than in 2012–13. The top five countries of citizenship for applications in 2013–14, in descending order, were the People's Republic of China, India, Pakistan, Egypt and Fiji, which accounted for 51.3 per cent of all lodgements.

As shown in Table 4.6, for the top five countries by volume of final grants, the final grant rates in 2013–14 were Pakistan (73.5 per cent), Egypt (82.4 per cent), Iran (87.0 per cent), Libya (91.0 per cent), the People's Republic of China (20.6 per cent) and Iraq (84.1 per cent).

Table 4.6: Final Protection visas granted[1] and grant rates—top 10 countries of citizenship (non-IMA), 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	Final grant rate (%)	2012–13	Final grant rate (%)	2013–14	Final grant rate (%)[2]
Pakistan	310	76.0	462	81.2	382	73.5
Egypt	204	66.4	278	77.7	342	82.4
Iran	341	93.7	313	91.0	309	87.0
Libya	19	70.4	125	78.6	192	91.0
People's Republic of China	264	27.7	215	26.4	144	20.6
Iraq	143	96.6	199	91.3	100	84.1
Afghanistan	47	92.2	57	81.4	85	97.5
Lebanon	55	45.1	27	19.9	64	29.6
India	34	7.1	38	6.4	59	13.4
Papua New Guinea	41	65.1	46	86.8	53	89.8
Others	786	n/a	754	n/a	477	n/a
Total	2,244	44.5	2,514	48.5	2,207	49.1

Source data: DIBP systems

1. Final Protection visas granted include grants made at the conclusion of all merits and judicial review processes.
2. The final grant rate for 2013–14 includes only decisions made up to 5 March 2014 when a cap was introduced that prevented further Protection visas granted during the year.
Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

4.2.5 Outcomes for illegal maritime arrivals

A total of 9072 people who arrived by sea were screened into a refugee status determination process in 2013–14. The top citizenships were Iran, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Stateless persons, Pakistan and Vietnam.

The average final grant rate in 2013–14 was 59.0 per cent. For key citizenships (Table 4.7), the final grant rates in 2013–14 were Afghanistan (85.0 per cent), Iran (89.7 per cent), Sri Lanka (18.8 per cent), Pakistan (86.2 per cent) and Iraq (63.8 per cent). For persons who claimed to be stateless the final grant rate for 2013–14 was 65.2 per cent.

Table 4.7: Final Protection visas granted[1] and grant rates—key countries of citizenship (IMA), 2011–12 to 2013–14[3]

Citizenship	2011–12	Final grant rate (%)	2012–13	Final grant rate (%)	2013–14	Final grant rate (%)[2]
Afghanistan	1,970	96.4	2,354	96.2	232	85.0
Iran	640	95.0	468	94.9	78	89.7
Stateless[3]	1,278	87.3	1,027	84.6	73	65.2
Sri Lanka	303	87.6	279	55.0	58	18.8
Pakistan	96	92.3	473	95.7	50	86.2
Iraq	351	87.5	275	84.6	30	63.8
Other	158	n/a	118	n/a	24	n/a
Total	4,796	91.9	4,994	88.6%	545	59.0

Source data: DIBP systems

1. Final Protection visas granted include grants made at the conclusion of all merits and judicial review processes.
2. The final grant rate for 2013–14 includes only decisions made up to 5 March 2014 when a cap was introduced that prevented further Protection visas granted during the year.
3. A stateless person is an individual who lacks identity as a national of a state for the purpose of law and is not entitled to the rights, benefits, or protection ordinarily available to a country's nationals. Statelessness is established where no country recognises the person as holding its citizenship.
Note: Figures are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published. Top five key countries are based on 2013–14 visas granted.

Chapter 5: Visa non-compliance

people our business

5.1 Overview

The Australian Government defines irregular migration as people who:

- enter Australia without authority, for example through entry with fraudulent or no documents
- overstay their visas
- gain visas fraudulently, for example through contrived marriages
- breach their visa conditions
- have people smugglers or traffickers facilitate their entry to Australia.

Australian citizens and permanent residents have the unrestricted right to live in Australia and travel freely in and out of the country.[6] Australia also has a universal visa system, meaning that all foreign nationals, including those from New Zealand, need a visa to enter and stay in Australia.[7]

Australia's universal visa system acts as a screening method to prevent the entry and stay of people identified as having a character, security or health risk to the Australian community. Health and character checking in the form of police clearances, health clearances or declaratory statements are undertaken as part of a standard visa application process.

While most people in Australia comply with immigration rules, entering and remaining in the country lawfully, an immigration compliance model is in place for controlling irregular migration (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Australia's immigration compliance model

1. Preventative activities	These activities aim to maximise voluntary compliance, such as raising awareness of Australia's immigration laws, and early engagement with people through the department's Community Status Resolution Service.
2. Deterrence activities	These activities target those who might be considered non-compliant and who are opportunistic in their exploitation of Australia's migration programmes.
3. Detection activities	These activities include information provided by other organisations, and by the Australian community through the Immigration Dob-in Service.
4. Enforcement activities	These activities target those who are deliberately non-compliant and who seek to exploit Australia's migration programmes. The department has the authority to locate people, cancel visas and ultimately detain and remove people who refuse to regularise their status or depart Australia voluntarily when they no longer have the legal basis to remain.

The department has also implemented a status-resolution approach as the most efficient and effective way to resolve immigration status. This responsive, regulatory-based approach sees immigration officers working with clients towards an immigration outcome. The status-resolution approach involves early engagement and intervention, the provision of timely and accurate information about the case and pathway options, voluntary return and counselling services and, in some instances, targeted health and welfare assistance. At times of non-compliance, the department provides a proportionate response, with enforcement—such as cancellation or refusal of visas, detention and removal—being a last resort.

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[6] Permanent residents living overseas must obtain resident return visas on a five-year basis.

[7] New Zealand citizens may be granted a Special Category (subclass TY 444) visa on arrival, which entitles them to work and live in Australia indefinitely.

5.2 Unlawful Non-Citizens in Australia

Australia's Unlawful Non-Citizen (UNC) population is the number of people at a given point in time who are still in Australia after their temporary visa has expired or been cancelled. It is estimated that around 62,100 people were in Australia unlawfully at 30 June 2014, following the expiration or cancellation of their visa. This figure is an estimate of accumulated UNCs from more than 60 years of regulated migration with most UNCs only overstaying their visa for a short period before departing voluntarily. There is constant movement into the UNC pool as people overstay their visas, and movement out of the pool as peoples' status is resolved, for example through departure or removal.

Table 5.1 shows the number of UNCs in Australia at 30 June, 2012, 2013 and 2014. There was a 1.0 per cent decrease in the number of UNCs at June 2014 over the previous year and a 2.0 per cent increase relative to June 2012. While there has been a steady increase in Australia's UNC population in recent years, as a proportion of all temporary residents there has been a steady decrease. Visitors remain the largest group, accounting for more than two-thirds of UNCs at June 2014. This is followed by students and temporary residents.

Table 5.1: Unlawful Non-Citizens by visa category at 30 June, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Category	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2013 to 2014	Proportion (%) of 2014 total
Visitors	43,510	44,800	44,840	0.1	72.2
Students	10,600	10,720	10,060	-6.2	16.2
Working Holiday	1,720	1,980	1,900	-4.0	3.1
Other temporary residents	2,340	2,140	1,860	-13.1	3.0
All other categories	2,720	3,060	3,430	12.1	5.5
Total	60,900	62,700	62,100	-1.0	100.0
Temporary residents (lawful)[1]	986,180	1,026,120	1,038,990	1.3	100.0

Source data: BISC and PAS, DIBP

1. Stock of temporary entrants, Visa Reporting—excludes New Zealand citizens.
Note: There are known errors in the estimate of UNCs and numbers are provided as an estimate only. Numbers are rounded which can result in rounding errors and estimate of UNCs numbers are only provided yearly.

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of estimated UNCs at 30 June 2012, 2013 and 2014, by citizenship. As visitors and students make up the vast majority of UNCs, countries that provided a large number of these temporary migrants feature in this table. Despite there being an 8.7 per cent drop in UNCs from the People's Republic of China between June 2013 and June 2014, Chinese nationals continue to account for the highest proportion of UNCs. This is to be expected with the People's Republic of China being one of the largest providers of visitors and international students to Australia. In contrast, there was an 8.7 per cent increase in Malaysian UNCs between June 2013 and June 2014. The Malaysian share of all UNCs has consequently increased to 11.2 per cent from 10.2 per cent. When compared to the People's Republic of China, Malaysia has in recent years only provided about one-half the number of visitors and about one-fifth the number of students, yet the Malaysian UNC cohort was comparable in size to the Chinese cohort at June 2014 and the second largest cohort overall.

Table 5.2: Characteristics of Unlawful Non-Citizens at 30 June, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Category	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2013 to 2014	Proportion (%) of 2014 total
Gender					
Male	39,400	40,920	40,690	-0.6	65.5
Female	21,490	21,770	21,400	-1.7	34.5
Age (years)					
0–10	1,090	1,160	1,230	6.0	2.0
11–20	1,730	1,720	1,600	-7.0	2.6
21–30	14,200	14,460	13,620	-5.8	21.9
31–40	11,300	11,800	11,970	1.4	19.3
41–50	12,910	13,050	12,700	-2.7	20.5
51–60	9,230	9,650	10,040	4.0	16.2
61–70	5,290	5,560	5,670	2.0	9.1
71+	5,140	5,290	5,260	-0.6	8.5
Citizenship					
People's Republic of China	7,800	7,690	7,020	-8.7	11.3
Malaysia	5,270	6,420	6,980	8.7	11.2
United States Of America	5,140	5,220	5,240	0.4	8.4
United Kingdom	3,720	3,780	3,660	-3.2	5.9
India	3,550	3,430	3,010	-12.2	4.8
Indonesia	2,750	2,790	2,860	2.5	4.6
Republic of Korea	2,740	2,780	2,690	-3.2	4.3
Philippines	2,410	2,390	2,370	-0.8	3.8
Vietnam	1,790	2,030	2,150	5.9	3.5
Thailand	1,950	2,000	2,050	2.5	3.3
All other countries[1]	23,750	24,190	24,060	-0.5	38.7
Total OECD countries	23,220	23,670	23,260	-1.7	37.5
Total	60,900	62,700	62,100	-1.0	100.0

Source data: BISC and PAS, DIBP

1. Includes countries of citizenship recorded as Unknown.

Note: There are known errors in the estimate of UNCs and the numbers are provided as an estimate only. Numbers are rounded which can result in rounding errors and estimate of UNC numbers are only provided yearly. OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Detailed statistics of UNCs in Australia at 30 June 2014, by citizenship is available in Table A.14 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on numbers at 30 June 2014.

5.3 Visa cancellations

Under the *Migration Act 1958*, visas can be cancelled for a range of reasons, including where a visa holder breaches a condition of their visa, provides incorrect information to the department or engages in certain criminal activity. When a person's visa is cancelled, the person generally becomes a UNC and arrangements are made for their detention and removal from Australia.

The department administers the Community Status Resolution Service which assists particular non-citizens to resolve their immigration status while in Australia. In some cases, short-term Bridging visas are granted under the Community Status Resolution Service to manage the immigration status of certain individuals who have had their visa cancelled. For more information on the service visit Community Status Resolution Service.

5.3.1 Visa cancellations by citizenship

Visa cancellations by the top 10 source countries from 2011–12 to 2013–14 are shown in Table 5.3. In 2013–14, 49,618 visas were cancelled, an increase of 27.4 per cent on the previous year. This may reflect a decrease in demand for skilled overseas labour and that most cancellations undertaken by the department are for people who have ceased employment on a Temporary Work (Skilled) visa.

Almost six-in-10 (59.0 per cent) of visa cancellations were for nationals from OECD-member countries—up 42.3 per cent on 2012–13. The top source country for visa cancellations was the United Kingdom, which grew significantly to record a 46.8 per cent increase between 2012–13 and 2013–14. By comparison, between 2011–12 and 2012–13, visa cancellations for the United Kingdom grew 17.1 per cent.

In 2013–14, there was a modest increase in visa cancellations among Indian nationals of 7.4 per cent even though their share of total visa cancellations remained high at 12.5 per cent. There were also large increases in visa cancellations in 2013–14 among nationals from Ireland and the United States of America—up 1475 and 1061 cancellations respectively on 2012–13. The increase in visa cancellations to Irish nationals reflects the surge in temporary migration from this country in recent years.

The most common subclasses for Irish cancellations in the last three financial years were Temporary Work (Skilled) visa (3639 visas) followed by Working Holiday visa (932 visas). Between 2012–13 and 2013–14, Temporary Work (Skilled) visa cancellations increased by 131.2 per cent while Working Holiday visa cancellations increased by 46.2 per cent.

Table 5.3: Visa cancellations—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	Change (%) 2012–13 to 2013–14	Proportion (%) of 2013–14 total
United Kingdom	5,376	6,297	9,245	46.8	18.6
India	5,853	5,777	6,207	7.4	12.5
United States of America	2,846	3,201	4,262	33.1	8.6
Republic of Korea	2,813	2,733	2,915	6.7	5.9
Ireland	1,040	1,374	2,849	107.4	5.7
People's Republic of China	2,492	2,689	2,368	-11.9	4.8
Malaysia	1,379	1,474	1,840	24.8	3.7
Germany	1,001	1,018	1,629	60.0	3.3
Canada	1,216	1,300	1,621	24.7	3.3
France	871	930	1,332	43.2	2.7
All other countries[1]	12,149	12,154	15,350	26.3	30.9
Total OECD countries	18,583	20,566	29,271	42.3	59.0
Total[2]	37,036	38,947	49,618	27.4	100.0

Source data: PAS, DIBP

1. Includes countries of citizenship recorded as Unknown.

2. Due to an upgrade to DIBP's systems, the reporting methodology for cancellations changed from 1 July 2013. This resulted in significant changes to previously reported historical cancellation figures (back to 2006–07).

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Detailed statistics of visa cancellations for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.15 in the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 numbers.

5.4 Compliance-related departures

The department facilitates the departure of non-citizens who have no entitlement to remain in Australia. These non-citizens either leave voluntarily with the assistance of the Assisted Voluntary Return programme, as a monitored departure from the community, or are removed from detention under s. 198 of the *Migration Act 1958*.

These departures, formally known as 'returns' or 'removals', apply to:

- people who have overstayed their visa
- people who have been refused a further visa or had their visa cancelled, including those whose visas were cancelled on the basis of their criminal conduct
- crews of vessels caught fishing illegally in Australian waters
- people who arrived in Australia without authorisation and have not been granted a visa to remain in Australia.

In recent years, voluntary departures have increased, reflecting the expansion of strategies to engage with people in the community to assist them in voluntarily resolving their immigration status (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Departures—top 10 source countries, 2011–12 to 2013–14

Citizenship	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	Change (%) 2012–13 to 2012–14	Proportion (%) of 2013–14 total
Malaysia	1,003	1,302	1,904	46.2	12.1
India	1,158	1,413	1,857	31.4	11.8
People's Republic of China	1,667	1,654	1,613	-2.5	10.3
Iran	46	82	800	875.6	5.1
United Kingdom	600	626	782	24.9	5.0
Republic of Korea	522	525	648	23.4	4.1
Vietnam	286	314	548	74.5	3.5
Sri Lanka	91	1,385	480	-65.3	3.1
Ireland	349	355	478	34.6	3.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	262	324	400	23.5	2.5
All other countries[1]	4,802	5,506	6180	12.2	39.4
Total OECD countries	2,929	2,998	3,760	25.4	24.0
Total[2]	10,786	13,486	15,690	16.3	100.0

Source data: BISC, DIBP
1. Includes countries of citizenship recorded as Unknown.
2. Includes IMAs, IMA crew, IMA Bridging visa E, illegal foreign fishers and other unauthorised arrivals.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. A detailed table for compliance-related departures for OECD member countries for 2013–14 is available in Table A.16 of the appendices. Top 10 countries are based on 2013–14 numbers.

There were 15,690 returns and removals from Australia in 2013–14, representing an increase of 16.3 per cent on the 13,486 departures in 2012–13. OECD member countries contributed to 24.0 per cent of all departures in 2013–14, a slight increase from the 22.2 per cent share in 2012–13. Malaysia was the top source country for all departures in 2013–14, with 1904 departures, an increase of 46.2 per cent from the previous year and a 12.1 per cent share of total departures.

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Chapter 6: Net Overseas Migration

people our business

6.1   Introduction

So far this report has focused on the granting of temporary and permanent visas. While the number of visas granted has a strong influence on levels of migration in Australia and is something the department needs to closely manage, it is not how population change is measured. This is because people granted a permanent visa may delay their arrival in Australia, migrate elsewhere, or give up on the idea of migration altogether. The length of time migrants stay in Australia is also a factor, including the free movement of New Zealand citizens into and out of Australia, and the emigration and return-migration of Australian residents.

Net Overseas Migration (NOM) is used to account for all these movements and it measures the net gain or loss of population through migration into and outside of Australia.

The compilation of NOM is a joint exercise between the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the department, with the ABS responsible for calculating preliminary and final NOM estimates and DIBP responsible for NOM forecasts.

This chapter reports on NOM's effect on population. It examines the components of NOM and analyses NOM by citizenship to gain a better appreciation of how migration is changing the face of Australia's population. The chapter concludes with official forecasts of NOM over the next four years.

6.1.1 Understanding Net Overseas Migration

NOM is based on an international traveller's duration of stay and is the difference between:

- **NOM arrivals**—the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who are not currently counted in the population
- **NOM departures**—the number of outgoing travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who are currently counted in the population.

Short-term movements (less than 12 months) are not included when calculating NOM. However, a '12-in-16 month rule' applies in counting NOM arrivals. This rule means that people who are not permanent residents of Australia can be counted as NOM arrivals, even if they leave Australia briefly, provided their time in Australia adds up to at least 12 months in a 16-month window. It therefore includes permanent and temporary migrants, as well as New Zealand and Australian citizens. The same 12-in-16 month rule applies to NOM departures.

NOM data is not comparable with visa grants as there is a difference between when and how a visa is granted and its effect on NOM. Only offshore grants can lead to a NOM arrival. For example, someone granted a visa in one year but who does not arrive in Australia until the following year means they may be counted in NOM a year later. Also, someone granted a permanent visa may only stay in Australia for a short time, meaning they are not counted in NOM at all. It is also very common for someone to be granted a permanent visa while in Australia on a temporary visa. These cases are recorded in the temporary arrival component of NOM, based on their offshore visa grant, but as a permanent visa in the Migration Programme based on their onshore visa grant.

6.2 Net Overseas Migration and population growth

Population growth in Australia is the result of two factors:

1. **natural increase**—the number of births less the number of deaths
2. **NOM**—the net gain or loss-of-population through people entering and leaving Australia for 12 months or more in a 16-month period.

Until recently, it has been fairly uncommon for NOM to exceed natural increase (Figure 6.1). For most of the 1980s and all of the 1990s natural increase was the main component of population growth. This changed from September 2005 and since then NOM has been the main component of population growth—exceeding natural increase by more than 625,000 people over this period. NOM peaked in the year ending December 2008 when it reached 315,700 and contributed 68.7 per cent to Australia's overall population growth. For the year ending June 2014, preliminary NOM fell to 212,700 and its contribution to population growth stood at 58.3 per cent.

Figure 6.1: Components of Australia's population growth, 1982 to 2014
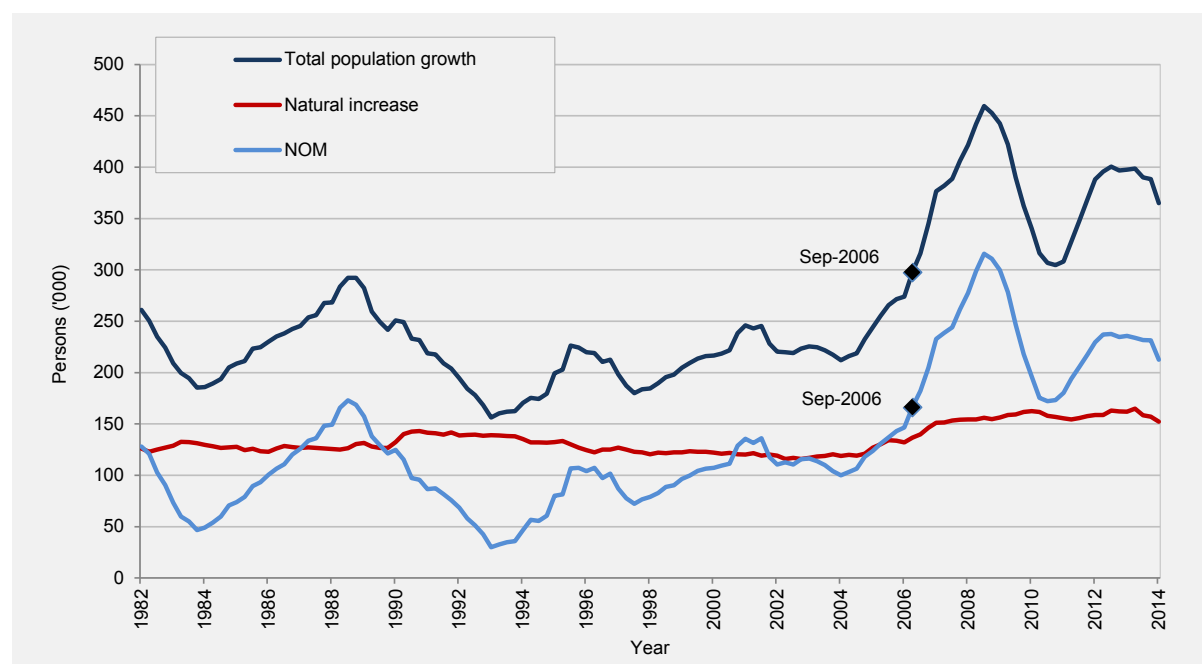
Source data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

1. NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for the September 2006 quarter onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods. Data points are based on one year of NOM at quarterly intervals covering the period June 1982 to December 2013.

6.3 The components of Net Overseas Migration

NOM can be analysed in many ways. It is based on an international traveller's duration of stay, and is the difference between arrival and departure movements that obey a 12-in-16 month rule—that is, NOM arrivals less NOM departures. In addition, these movements can be broken down by visa category and analysed under these three broad components:

1. **permanent movement**—sourced from the Migration and Humanitarian Programme
2. **temporary movement**—from Student visas, Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visas, Working Holiday Maker visas, Visitor visas and Other Temporary Entrant visas
3. **other movements**—from returning and emigrating Australian citizens, permanent residents, New Zealand citizens and other visas not included elsewhere.

Under the 1973 Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, New Zealand citizens can enter Australia freely to visit, live and work, provided they satisfy health and character requirements. These movements are not counted as part of Australia's annual Migration Programme but they are included in NOM data provided these citizens stay in or depart from Australia long enough.

More recently, as part of the Australian Government's September 2007 reforms to Points Tested Skilled Migration, specific New Zealand permanent residence visas were abolished. Now, New Zealand citizens seeking permanent residence in Australia must apply for the same range of visas as applicants from other countries.

6.3.1 Classifying NOM arrivals and departures

Three examples designed to increase awareness of how a person might be classified as a NOM arrival or departure is provided here, followed by a detailed discussion on the subject.

Example 1

Anika arrived on a Student visa in September 2005 and stayed until December 2008. During this time she did not leave Australia or obtain any other visas. Anika's NOM arrival was categorised as a Student, as was her NOM departure.

Example 2

John arrived on a subclass 457 visa in March 2006. He has made small trips overseas, but has been in Australia long enough to be counted as a NOM arrival—he would be categorised as a Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa and would be included in NOM arrival statistics for March 2006. In September 2009, John received his Skilled permanent residence visa. In March 2011, he accepted an intercompany transfer to Germany for two years. As John has been outside Australia for 12-in-16 months he was counted in the NOM departure statistics as a permanent resident. Note that John's categorisation between his NOM arrival on a Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa and his NOM departure on a permanent Skilled visa have changed.

Example 3

Jane arrived on a tourist visa in June 2004 to have a holiday, but also looked at universities because she planned to study in Australia. She departed Australia after two weeks and returned in July 2004 on a Student visa. She studied in Australia from that time, returning home during the university holidays. In December 2006, while studying, Jane married an Australian and obtained permanent residence through a Spouse visa. In January 2011, she became an Australian citizen. In March 2011, Jane and her husband moved to the United Kingdom for three years of postgraduate studies. Jane's NOM arrival was categorised as a Visitor because her initial arrival on a tourist visa began the 12-in-16 month period. Her NOM departure was categorised as an Australian citizen.

6.3.2 NOM arrivals

In the year ending December 2008, NOM arrivals peaked at 536,000, with the Temporary component accounting for a 53.6 per cent share of these arrivals. By comparison, Permanent arrivals accounted for significantly less with a share of 19.1 per cent, while Other entrants—mainly Australian and New Zealand citizens—accounted for 27.2 per cent. The temporary component of NOM arrivals was dominant at that time because of the large numbers of students in Australia.

NOM arrivals fell sharply over the next two years, so that for the year ending September 2010, there were 111,000 less arrivals—a 20.7 per cent decrease. Most of this was due to a fall in international student arrivals which coincided with: the ongoing effect of the global economic crisis in some countries; the high value of the Australian dollar; and increased competition in the global education market. Also contributing were a series of Australian Government reforms to the Skilled Migration programme and strengthened student integrity measures.

Since then, NOM arrivals have gradually increased. At June 2014, they are forecast to rise to 505,000 for the year to June 2014 (Table 6.1). What is most significant in this data is the growth that has occurred in Working Holiday Maker NOM arrivals in recent years, while Student arrivals and most other components of NOM have changed little. Between December 2008 and June 2014, annual Working Holiday Maker NOM arrivals are expected to increase 99.7 per cent from 32,500 to 64,800 people. This is mostly due to an increase in the number of people taking up second Working Holiday visas. These visas allow working holiday makers to stay an extra year in Australia if they have worked in agriculture, mining or construction while on their first Working Holiday visa.

Table 6.1: Net Overseas Migration arrivals by category, 2005–06 to 2013–14

Category	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
	People ('000)								
Permanent	89.0	96.1	98.1	99.0	90.6	80.2	88.4	102.2	108.5
Skilled	42.8	47.5	51.6	48.4	41.1	33.0	41.1	48.2	49.0
Family	30.4	32.5	33.1	35.1	35.6	33.7	35.2	40.3	38.6
Humanitarian	12.1	12.2	9.4	11.6	9.8	9.1	7.6	8.4	16.0
All other permanent visas	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.9
Temporary	161.4	205.4	263.5	279.0	211.3	201.8	231.2	245.1	248.2
Students	73.1	103.7	133.7	152.8	106.7	75.4	73.5	78.7	83.1
Subclass 457	27.7	35.9	44.0	44.1	26.3	35.6	48.5	49.1	46.2
Working Holiday Maker	17.1	21.6	29.1	34.3	33.0	43.5	55.0	63.5	64.8
Visitors	36.1	37.6	50.0	42.3	40.3	41.7	47.3	46.1	46.3
Other Temporary Entrant	7.4	6.6	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.8	7.8	7.8
Other	126.2	135.9	139.7	141.8	136.1	149.8	161.7	161.3	148.3
Australian citizens	72.5	75.1	75.7	80.3	78.7	78.8	78.1	79.3	76.6
New Zealand citizens	38.8	44.4	51.7	46.9	38.6	53.6	61.5	59.1	50.0
All other visas[1]	14.9	16.3	12.4	14.6	18.7	17.4	22.1	22.9	21.7
Total NOM arrivals	376.5	437.4	501.3	519.8	437.9	431.8	481.2	508.7	505.0

Source data: ABS and DIBP, March 2014

1. All other visas include Bridging visas.

Note: Data from 2005–06 to 2011–12 are final NOM arrival figures from the ABS. NOM arrivals for 2012–13 are ABS preliminary NOM-arrival estimates and subject to revision. All component-level data from 2012–13 are DIBP forecasts (including 2013–14 NOM-arrival totals) and subject to revision. All figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. In the March 2014 release of *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*, a new method of categorising visas was introduced. As a result, the data in this table is not directly comparable to the data in Table 6.1 of the previous release of this publication.

6.3.3 NOM departures

Generally, the largest component of NOM departures is the 'Other movements' category, in particular departures of Australian citizens. This is to be expected as the pool of Australian citizens from which these departures can be drawn is very large—more than 18 million people at the time of the 2011 Australian Census of Population and Housing were Australian citizens. When looked at this way, NOM departures of Australian citizens represent only a very small fraction of all Australian citizens. This fraction becomes even smaller when the arrivals of returning Australian citizens are taken into account.

Among the Permanent and Temporary components of NOM departures, the largest category is Students. In the year ending December 2008, 28,300 Students were NOM departures. In the year ending September 2010, Student NOM departures had increased by 17,400 people to 45,700, with a peak for the year to June 2011 of 50,300. For the year to June 2014, NOM departures of Students are forecast at 42,600 (Table 6.2). The increase in Student visa NOM departures was a flow-on effect from the short-lived surge in NOM arrivals of Students a few years earlier (see Chapter 3 for details on Student visa grants). The growth in departures of international students would have been even more pronounced if not for the increasing number of Student visas being granted onshore.

Table 6.2: Net Overseas Migration departures by category, 2005–06 to 2013–14

Category	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
	People ('000)								
Permanent	15.7	16.3	17.1	16.5	19.7	19.0	18.9	18.5	18.5
Skilled	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.9
Family	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.2
Humanitarian	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other permanent visas	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.2
Temporary	56.6	54.6	69.9	81.1	94.3	101.9	102.4	112.0	130.0
Students	26.1	25.5	26.0	30.7	41.8	50.3	47.7	39.0	42.6
Subclass 457	8.5	9.4	10.6	13.6	14.6	12.7	13.5	26.7	37.2
Working Holiday Maker	2.8	4.6	7.8	10.5	15.0	15.6	15.9	20.5	23.8
Visitors	15.5	11.7	21.0	20.8	16.2	16.4	18.1	17.9	18.4
Other Temporary Entrant	3.7	3.4	4.5	5.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	8.0	8.0
Other	132.3	133.7	137.0	122.3	127.9	130.4	130.5	133.8	134.2
Australian citizens	90.9	92.3	95.8	82.8	83.0	87.6	84.6	85.9	81.9
New Zealand citizens	16.1	15.5	15.4	16.9	18.0	16.8	17.0	19.8	24.2
All other visas[1]	25.4	25.9	25.7	22.6	26.9	26.1	28.9	28.1	28.0
Total NOM departures	204.7	204.6	224.0	219.9	241.9	251.4	251.8	264.3	282.7

Source data: ABS and DIBP, March 2014

1. All other visas include Bridging visas.
Note: Data from 2005–06 to 2011–12 are final NOM departure figures from the ABS. NOM departures for 2012–13 are ABS preliminary NOM-departure estimates and subject to revision. All component-level data from 2012–13 are DIBP forecasts (including 2013–14 NOM-departure totals) and subject to revision. All figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. In the March 2014 release of *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*, a new method of categorising visas was introduced. As a result, the data in this table is not directly comparable to the data in Table 6.1 of the previous release of this publication.

6.3.4 Net Overseas Migration (arrivals less departures)

Since the peak of 315,700 for the year ending December 2008, NOM decreased to a low of 172,000 for the year ending December 2010. According to departmental forecasts, NOM has since increased to 222,400 for 2013–14 (Table 6.3). With the fall in Student numbers—previously the main component driving NOM—other components of NOM have become more significant.

For the year ending June 2014, the two largest components of NOM are forecast to be Skilled migrants and Working Holiday Makers at 41,000 each. Together these account for more than one-third (36.9 per cent) of NOM. Students, however, remain a strong contributor to NOM and are forecast at 40,500 for the year ending June 2014.

Table 6.3: Net Overseas Migration by category, 2005–06 to 2013–14

Category	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
	People ('000)								
Permanent	73.3	79.8	81.0	82.5	70.9	61.2	69.5	83.7	90.0
Skilled	36.0	40.4	44.2	41.1	32.2	25.2	33.6	40.2	41.0
Family	26.2	28.0	28.3	30.2	30.1	27.9	29.5	35.0	33.4
Humanitarian	12.0	12.2	9.3	11.5	9.8	9.1	7.5	8.2	15.8
All other permanent visas	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	0.2	-0.3
Temporary	104.8	150.8	193.6	197.9	117.0	99.9	128.8	133.1	118.2
Students	47.0	78.2	107.7	122.1	64.9	25.0	25.8	39.7	40.5
Subclass 457	19.3	26.5	33.4	30.5	11.7	22.9	35.0	22.4	9.0
Working Holiday Maker	14.2	17.0	21.4	23.8	18.0	27.9	39.1	43.1	41.0
Visitors	20.6	25.9	28.9	21.5	24.0	25.3	29.2	28.2	27.9
Other Temporary Entrant	3.7	3.2	2.2	0.0	-1.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Other	-6.2	2.2	2.8	19.4	8.2	19.3	31.2	27.5	14.1
Australian citizens	-18.4	-17.2	-20.1	-2.5	-4.3	-8.8	-6.5	-6.6	-5.3
New Zealand citizens	22.7	29.0	36.3	30.0	20.6	36.8	44.5	39.3	25.8
All other visas[1]	-10.5	-9.6	-13.3	-8.0	-8.2	-8.7	-6.8	-5.2	-6.3
Total NOM	171.8	232.8	277.3	299.9	196.1	180.4	229.4	244.4	222.4

Source data: ABS and DIBP, March 2014

1. All other visas include Bridging visas.

Note: Data from 2005–06 to 2011–12 are final NOM figures from the ABS. NOM totals for 2012–13 are ABS preliminary-NOM estimates and subject to revision. All component-level data from 2012–13 are DIBP forecasts (including 2013–14 NOM totals) and subject to revision. All figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. In the March 2014 release of *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*, a new method of categorising visas was introduced. As a result, the data in this table is not directly comparable to the data in Table 6.1 of the previous release of this publication.

6.4 Other aspects of Net Overseas Migration

The data used in this analysis is from the Travellers' Characteristics Database—owned and developed by the ABS. The database contains information about all travellers along with their final NOM status. Its information is derived from Overseas Arrivals and Departures data, which can be combined to determine if an individual is in or out of Australia's estimated resident population, based on the rules discussed in s. 6.1.1.

As the compilation of final NOM requires many months of overseas arrival and departures data, final NOM data is not available until 21 months after the reference quarter. At the time of writing, the latest final NOM data available is for the September quarter 2012.

6.4.1 Net Overseas Migration by citizenship

This section analyses NOM by citizenship to determine which nationalities are making the greatest contribution to population growth in Australia. To provide more insight into the composition of these migrant cohorts, information by gender is also provided.

Using this method, New Zealand, with a 19.8 per cent share of NOM (Table 6.4), was the main provider of migrants to Australia in 2011–12. This was followed by the United Kingdom (13.6 per cent) and India (7.1 per cent).

Of the countries shown in Table 6.4, Pakistan, South Africa, the Philippines, Ireland and New Zealand had relatively few NOM departures compared with NOM arrivals (their departures are less than one-third of their arrivals). In contrast, nationals of the United States of America, the People's Republic of China and Malaysia all had NOM departures exceeding half of their NOM arrivals for 2011–12.

For most countries, the proportion of females arriving was approximately the same as the proportion of males—the exceptions were Pakistan (37.9 per cent) and Ireland (40.5 per cent). The ratio of male-to-female departures was less balanced. This reflects the differing propensities to stay, and differences in the acquisition of Australian citizenship. As shown earlier in the chapter, in Example 3, an individual who has acquired Australian citizenship will be counted as an overseas national on arrival and an Australian citizen on departure.

Table 6.4: Characteristics of Net Overseas Migration by citizenship—top 10 nationalities, 2011–12

Citizenship	Arrivals	Departures	NOM	% female arrivals	% female departures
New Zealand	62,932	17,493	45,439	47.0	47.0
United Kingdom	47,877	16,580	31,297	44.5	45.2
India	27,742	11,350	16,392	52.8	31.7
People's Republic of China	36,677	22,198	14,479	53.8	52.0
Ireland	17,414	3,475	13,939	40.5	41.2
Philippines	15,603	2,559	13,044	52.0	36.0
South Africa	6,757	1,126	5,631	48.8	48.3
United States of America	15,283	9,775	5,508	42.4	40.8
Malaysia	12,279	7,103	5,176	45.3	48.4
Pakistan	5,843	723	5,120	37.9	29.3
Other	232,824	159,441	73,383	49.4	46.9
Total OECD nationalities	281,992	167,990	114,002	46.5	46.9
Total	481,231	251,823	229,408	48.4	46.1

Source data: Travellers' Characteristics Database, ABS, May 2014
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange.

Table 6.5 also shows the diversity of arrival and departure categories among the major citizenships. For New Zealand, the main arrival and departure category was New Zealand citizens, entering and leaving freely under the 1973 Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement. For nationals from the United Kingdom, the Philippines and South Africa, the main arrival category was subclass 457 visa migrants; for Chinese and Pakistan nationals it was Students, and for the Irish it was Working Holiday Maker. Departures do not always mirror arrivals. For instance, the main arrival category for the United Kingdom was subclass 457 visa workers, but the main departure category was Working Holiday Maker.

Table 6.5: Net Overseas Migration arrivals and departures by citizenship—top 10 nationalities, 2011–12

Citizenship	NOM arrivals	Largest component as a (%) of arrivals	NOM departures	Largest component as a (%) of departures
New Zealand (NZ)	62,932	NZ citizens—97.7	17,493	NZ citizens—97.2
United Kingdom	47,877	Subclass 457—26.5	16,580	Working Holiday—18.2
India[1]	27,742	Subclass 457—29.1	11,350	Students—28.4
People's Republic of China	36,677	Students—52.5	22,198	Students—58.2
Ireland	17,414	Working Holiday—65.3	3,475	Working Holiday—39.2
Philippines[2]	15,603	Subclass 457—36.1	2,559	Students and Subclass 457—10.5
South Africa	6,757	Subclass 457—37.4	1,126	Subclass 457—25.7
United States of America[3]	15,283	Visitors—28.9	9,775	Visitors—27.6
Malaysia	12,279	Visitors—34.7	7,103	Students—49.1
Pakistan	5,843	Students—46.7	723	Students—46.7
Other	232,824	Australian citizens—33.6	159,441	Australian citizens—53.1
Total	481,231	Australian citizens—16.3	251,823	Australian citizens—33.6

Source data: Travellers' Characteristics Database, ABS, May 2014

1. India's largest NOM departure component is All other visas, which includes Bridging visas—a collage of visas. It has been replaced by the largest individual component of Students.
2. The Philippines' largest NOM departure component is Other Temporary Entrant visas—a collage of visas. It has been replaced jointly by the largest individual components, Students and Subclass 457.
3. The United States of America's largest NOM departure component—All other visas—is a collage of visas. It has been replaced by the largest individual component, which is Visitors.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange.

6.5 Net Overseas Migration forecasts

Beyond 2013–14, the department forecasts there will be some modest growth in NOM—increasing from 232,400 in 2014–15 to 246,300 in 2015–16 before increasing again to 256,900 in 2017–18. This takes into account the expected effects of announced policy decisions as at late-October 2014, combined with the assumption that policy will not change. The forecast also takes into account visa grants as well as domestic and international economic growth forecasts. For more information visit The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration—September 2014.

Over the next four years, from 2014–15, NOM is expected to increase by around 24,500. Most temporary migrant categories will remain almost unchanged in terms of NOM over this period, with Students and Other Temporary Entrants being the main exceptions. The reasons why NOM for Students and Other Temporary Entrants are expected to change over this period can be linked to the recommendations of the *Strategic Review of the Student Visa Program 2011* (the Knight Review). In responding to this review, new post-study work arrangements and visa streamlining measures were introduced. Higher Education students who applied for, and were granted their first Student visa on or after 5 November 2011, became eligible for a Temporary Graduate (subclass 485) visa (Post-Study Work stream) upon graduation (see Chapter 3 for more detail).

As a result, take-up of this visa is expected to be high from March 2015 and, as a result, Student departures are expected to decrease until June 2015 before remaining steady at around 25,000 as new Student arrivals increase. Then, as Other Temporary Entrant visas expire, from around 2016–17, a marked increase is expected in Other Temporary Entrant departures.

NOM for all permanent migrant categories is forecast to remain largely unchanged over the next four years, and New Zealand NOM is also expected to remain steady over this period (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Contribution of temporary and permanent migrants to Net Overseas Migration, 2004–05 to 2017–18
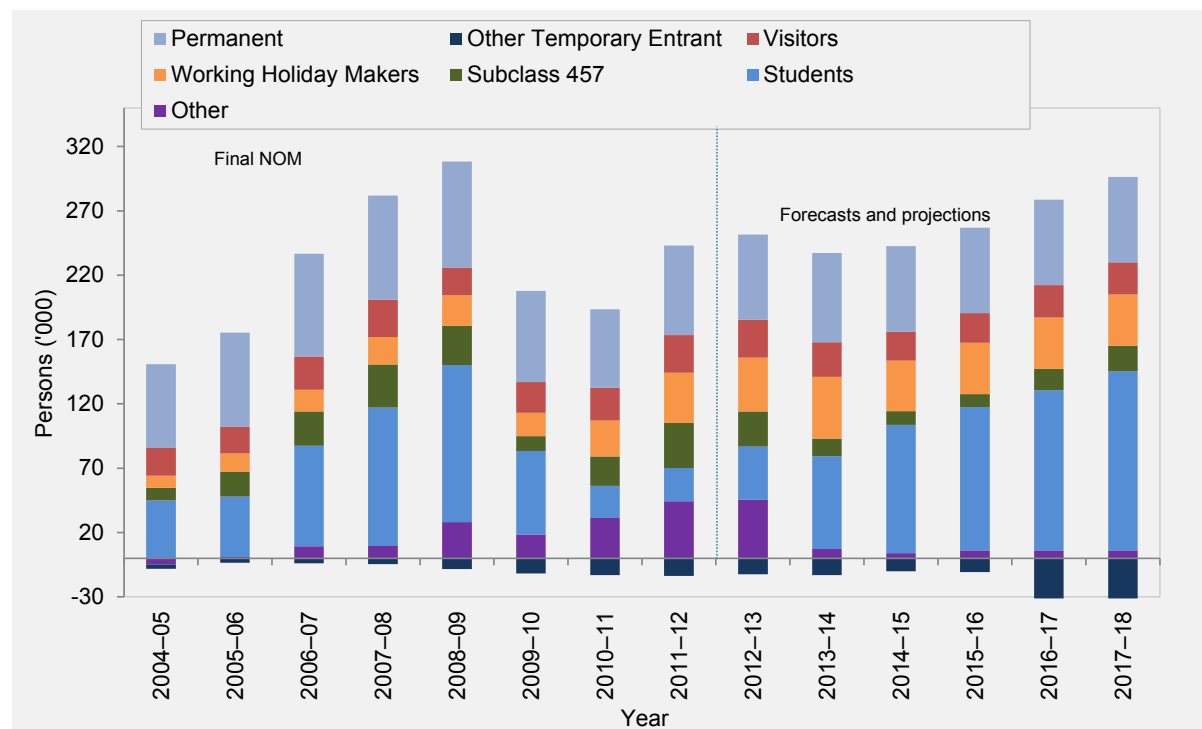
Source data: ABS and DIBP, September 2014

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Chapter 7: Australia's population

7.1 Characteristics of Australia's population

Between June 1996 and June 2013, Australia's resident population grew 26.9 per cent, from 18.2 million to 23.1 million people (Table 7.1). Over this period, Australia's overseas-born population grew by 51.2 per cent, from 4.2 million to 6.4 million. This growth rate far exceeded the population growth of Australian-born residents (19.6 per cent).

Since June 1996, Australia's median age has increased from 34.0 years to 37.3 years. At 30 June 2013, the median age of Australian-born residents was 33.5 years, while the median age of overseas-born residents was 44.7 years. Between June 1996 and June 2013, the median age of Australian-born residents increased more than overseas-born residents—3.5 years compared to 0.6 years.

Table 7.1: Characteristics of Australia's estimated resident population by residential status, at 30 June, 1996 to 2013

Year at 30 June	Australian-born				Overseas-born				Total		
	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Female (%)	Median age	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Female (%)	Median age	People ('000)	Overseas-born (%)	Median age
1996	6,933.9	7,050.8	50.4	30.0	2,131.8	2,109.0	49.7	44.1	18,225.6	23.3	34.0
1997	7,002.9	7,126.0	50.4	30.2	2,153.9	2,141.4	49.9	44.6	18,424.2	23.3	34.4
1998	7,084.8	7,212.6	50.4	30.5	2,158.7	2,152.1	49.9	45.1	18,608.3	23.2	34.8
1999	7,167.7	7,299.3	50.5	30.8	2,172.7	2,173.2	50.0	45.5	18,812.9	23.1	35.1
2000	7,253.8	7,389.3	50.5	31.1	2,189.9	2,196.4	50.1	45.8	19,029.4	23.0	35.4
2001	7,342.3	7,480.1	50.5	31.4	2,220.1	2,233.5	50.2	46.0	19,276.0	23.1	35.7
2002	7,407.9	7,536.6	50.4	31.7	2,268.1	2,283.8	50.2	46.2	19,496.4	23.3	35.9
2003	7,472.5	7,592.7	50.4	32.0	2,315.7	2,341.1	50.3	46.3	19,722.1	23.6	36.1
2004	7,535.3	7,644.5	50.4	32.4	2,361.6	2,392.7	50.3	46.4	19,934.0	23.8	36.3
2005	7,601.1	7,698.7	50.3	32.6	2,419.2	2,458.8	50.4	46.4	20,177.8	24.2	36.5
2006	7,666.7	7,752.7	50.3	32.9	2,493.1	2,539.5	50.5	46.2	20,452.1	24.6	36.7
2007	7,757.5	7,836.9	50.3	33.1	2,596.6	2,637.9	50.4	45.9	20,828.9	25.1	36.8
2008	7,849.2	7,922.1	50.2	33.3	2,723.4	2,755.6	50.3	45.4	21,250.3	25.8	36.9
2009	7,948.6	8,013.2	50.2	33.4	2,852.8	2,878.3	50.2	44.9	21,692.8	26.4	36.9
2010	8,046.7	8,103.7	50.2	33.5	2,922.0	2,961.0	50.3	44.9	22,033.4	26.7	37.1
2011	8,137.7	8,184.1	50.1	33.5	2,981.5	3,038.5	50.5	45.1	22,341.9	26.9	37.2
2012	8,239.1	8,277.3	50.1	33.5	3,072.6	3,136.2	50.5	44.9	22,725.2	27.3	37.3
2013	8,345.5	8,375.2	50.1	33.5	3,171.4	3,240.0	50.5	44.7	23,132.0	27.7	37.3

Source data: ABS Migration, Australia (3412.0)

The substantial growth in overseas-born residents is changing Australia's ethnic composition (Table 7.2 and Table 7.3). In the past 17 years the number of Chinese-born Australian residents more than tripled, from 118,640 people in June 1996 to 427,590 in June 2013.

This growth rate was surpassed by the number of residents born in India which increased more than four-fold, from 80,480 to 369,680 people, over this same period. The People's Republic of China and India are now the third and fourth largest contributors to Australia's overseas-born population—up from seventh and eleventh positions respectively in 1996.

Between June 1996 and June 2013, the median age of Chinese-born residents decreased from 39.8 years to 34.8 years, while for those born in India it decreased from 40.6 years to 32.8 years—a fall of almost eight years. This is the result of the increased influx of overseas students and younger skilled migrants.

Not only was the median age of Australia's Chinese-born residents lower in 2013 than in 1996, there were increasingly more females—a sex ratio of 81.7 males per 100 females in 2013 compared to 95.6 in 1996. In contrast, the typical Indian migrant was increasingly more likely to be male—123.8 males per 100 females in 2013 compared with 107.0 in 1996.

The strong growth in Australia's overseas-born population was not reflected across all source countries. There was, for example, only moderate growth in the number of migrants born in the United Kingdom. In 1996, the United Kingdom dominated Australia's migrant population at 27.5 per cent of all overseas-born. Over the following 17 years this share gradually decreased and by June 2013 it had fallen to 19.1 per cent. Despite this, the United Kingdom remained the top source country. Over this same period the median age of migrants born in the United Kingdom increased slightly. This suggests that the substantial numbers of mostly young migrants born in the United Kingdom coming to Australia each year was largely offsetting the effects of an ageing migrant cohort.

The offsetting effects of continued migration do not always apply. In 1996, 250,380 Italian-born were in Australia with a median age of 58.1 years—a relatively old migrant cohort. Seventeen years later the Italian-born population decreased by around 51,000, down to 199,120 people, and the median age increased by almost 11 years, up to 69.0 years. This demonstrates what can happen to an older, more established migrant cohort when new migrant numbers are low.

German-born migrants are another ageing cohort. In 1996, the median age of Australia's German-born population was 51.1 years and by 2013 this increased to 63.0 years. Unlike Italy, there was some modest growth in this cohort due to higher migration levels. As with those born in the United Kingdom, the German-born had a decreasing share of Australia's population.

Table 7.2: Country of birth of Australia's overseas-born resident population—top 10 countries of birth at 30 June, 1996 and 2013

Country of birth	1996	2013	Proportion of total (%) 1996	Proportion of total (%) 2013	Change in proportion
United Kingdom	1,164,450	1,222,570	27.5	19.1	-8.4
New Zealand	312,260	608,820	7.4	9.5	2.1
People's Republic of China	118,640	427,590	2.8	6.7	3.9
India	80,480	369,680	1.9	5.8	3.9
Vietnam	158,770	215,460	3.7	3.4	-0.4
Philippines	104,850	210,760	2.5	3.3	0.8
Italy	250,380	199,120	5.9	3.1	-2.8
South Africa	61,820	173,820	1.5	2.7	1.3
Malaysia	82,540	148,760	1.9	2.3	0.4
Germany	121,950	127,650	2.9	2.0	-0.9
Other	1,784,700	2,707,160	42.1	42.2	0.1
Total	4,240,840	6,411,390	100.0	100.0	n/a

Source data: ABS Migration, Australia (3412.0)

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Top 10 countries are based on numbers at 30 June 2013. A detailed breakdown of Australia's residential population by gender for OECD member countries is available in Table A.19 of the appendices.

Table 7.3: Changes in population characteristics—top 10 countries of birth at 30 June, 1996 to 2013

Country of birth	1996 Median age	1996 Sex ratio[1]	2013 Median age	2013 Sex ratio[1]	Change Median age	Change Sex ratio[1]
United Kingdom	48.8	101.9	54.0	104.5	5.2	2.6
New Zealand	35.2	104.9	39.3	105.5	4.1	0.6
People's Republic of China	39.8	95.6	34.8	81.7	-5.0	-13.9
India	40.6	107.0	32.8	123.8	-7.9	16.8
Vietnam	33.4	101.1	44.2	85.8	10.8	-15.3
Philippines	35.2	54.8	39.7	63.9	4.6	9.1
Italy	58.1	114.8	69.0	106.7	10.9	-8.1
South Africa	37.9	96.5	40.2	100.0	2.3	3.5
Malaysia	34.5	91.5	38.2	86.9	3.7	-4.6
Germany	51.1	95.2	63.0	91.9	11.9	-3.3
Overseas-born	44.1	101.1	44.7	97.9	0.6	-3.2
Australian-born	30.0	98.3	33.5	99.6	3.5	1.3
Total	34.0	99.0	37.3	99.2	3.3	0.2

Source data: ABS Migration, Australia (3412.0)
1. Number of males per 100 females.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Top 10 countries are based on numbers at 30 June 2013. Detailed statistics on the characteristics of Australia's population at 30 June 2013 is available in Table A.20 of the appendices.

7.2 Temporary entrants in Australia

Temporary entrants include visitors, overseas students, working holiday makers, business people and executives, as well as entrants for social, cultural, international relations and training purposes. They also include people who hold a Bridging visa and are awaiting the outcome of an application for a permanent or other substantive visa, such as asylum seekers.

Temporary entrants are included in this chapter because they are considered to be part of Australia's resident population if they have lived here for 12 months or more in a 16-month period (see Chapter 6: Net Overseas Migration for more detail). For this reason, this chapter also includes Students, Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders and Working Holiday Maker—temporary entrants who can legitimately stay in Australia for more than 12 months. The chapter does not identify the actual numbers of temporary entrants counted in Australia's resident population, but instead provides a snapshot of all temporary entrants in Australia at a point in time, regardless of their length of stay. The analysis excludes New Zealand citizens who are not necessarily temporary entrants as they may stay in Australia as long as they choose.

At 30 June 2014, 1,038,990 people were in Australia on a temporary visa—an increase of 12,870 people or 1.3 per cent from the same time the previous year (Table 7.4). Most of this increase in temporary visa holders was due to a greater number of Student visa holders—up by 35,510 people. There was also a substantial drop in the number of people in Australia on a Working Holiday Maker visa—a fall of 5.8 per cent or 9302 people. Information on grants for these and other temporary visa categories is provided in Chapter 3: Temporary entry.

Of the top 10 nationalities, the most significant increase in the year to 30 June 2014 was for the People's Republic of China (up by 17,110 people), with sizable increases from Indian and Philippine nationals—up by 8540 and 3580 people respectively. Over this same period the number of nationals from the United Kingdom fell by 22,380 people and from Ireland by 10,080 people. The fall in Irish nationals is a reflection of the fall in Working Holiday visas granted from the record highs in recent years.

Table 7.4: Characteristics of temporary visa holders in Australia at 30 June, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Category	2012	2013	2014
Applicant type			
Primary applicant	851,070	881,480	890,790
Secondary applicant	135,110	144,640	148,190
Visa type			
Students	307,060	304,250	339,760
Visitors	203,060	199,430	201,420
Temporary Work (Skilled)[1]	162,270	191,220	195,080
Working Holiday Maker	136,590	160,500	151,200
Bridging visas	113,860	104,670	94,630
Other temporary visas[2]	28,390	29,830	31,700
Temporary Graduate	34,940	36,220	25,200
Major citizenship			
People's Republic of China	122,290	125,660	142,770
India	127,160	118,490	127,030
United Kingdom	100,540	120,040	97,660
Republic of Korea	54,980	55,390	50,010
United States of America	40,220	37,100	36,540
Taiwan	23,940	33,740	33,710
Philippines	25,750	28,820	32,400
Ireland	38,810	41,440	31,360
Vietnam	22,640	25,020	29,190
Malaysia	30,290	27,570	27,520
Other[3]	399,560	412,850	430,800
Total OECD countries	378,660	402,910	370,520
Total temporary visa holders[4]	986,180	1,026,120	1,038,990

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes Independent Executives.
2. Excludes New Zealand citizens in Australia on Special Category (subclass TY444) visa.
3. Includes citizenship 'Unknown'.
4. Figures rounded to the nearest 10.

Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Detailed statistics on the number of temporary residents in Australia by citizenship and category for holders of a Student visa, Working Holiday Maker and Temporary Work (Skilled) visa are available in tables A.21, A.22 and A.23 of the appendices.

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Chapter 8: Citizenship in Australia

people our business

8.1 Overview

Most people who acquire Australian citizenship do so automatically, for example those born in Australia to an Australian citizen or permanent-resident parent. Eligible non-citizens need to apply for Australian citizenship.

Citizenship by conferral is the most common method for migrants to acquire Australian citizenship. The other methods are citizenship by descent (those born overseas to an Australian-citizen parent), citizenship by adoption (those adopted overseas by an Australian citizen) and citizenship by resumption (those who previously lost or gave up their Australian citizenship).

Migrants seeking citizenship by conferral must meet a range of requirements. The General Eligibility provisions—under which most migrants apply—need applicants to:

- be an Australian permanent resident
- have been resident in Australia for a prescribed period[8]
- be of good character
- have an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of Australian citizenship and possess a basic knowledge of English, demonstrated through the successful completion of a citizenship test
- be likely to reside, or continue to reside, in Australia or maintain a close and continuing association with Australia
- understand the nature of the application they are submitting.

People who may meet the General Eligibility requirements include permanent residents such as spouses or partners of Australian citizens, skilled migrants, humanitarian entrants, Commonwealth Child Migration Scheme arrivals[9] and certain New Zealand citizens deemed to be permanent residents of Australia as at 26 February 2001. Other conferral pathways exist, including for people born to former Australian citizens or born in Papua before its Independence in 1975 and for people born in Australia who would otherwise be stateless.

Most migrants aged 18 to 59 years who apply for conferral of Australian citizenship are required to pass the Australian citizenship test. This test plays a valuable role in encouraging people to find out more about Australia, as well as understanding the responsibilities and privileges of being an Australian citizen. People who have a permanent or enduring mental or physical incapacity which means they are not able to demonstrate that they meet some citizenship requirements, including the ability to understand basic English, are exempt from taking the citizenship test and not required to take a citizenship pledge to become Australian citizens.

Australian citizenship is the unifying bond for all Australians and is fundamental to a cohesive, multicultural society with shared rights and responsibilities. It is also an important step in a migrant's journey to becoming a full member of the Australian community.

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[8] To meet the residence requirement, people who apply for Australian citizenship on or after 1 July 2007 must have been lawfully present in Australia for four years immediately before applying, including 12 months as a permanent resident immediately before applying.

[9] Unaccompanied children, mostly from the United Kingdom and Malta, arrived in Australia under this scheme between 22 September 1947 and 31 December 1967.

The promotion of Australian citizenship and the rights and responsibilities it entails is an ongoing priority of the Australian Government. This is achieved through national days such as Australia Day and Australian Citizenship Day which are celebrated with special citizenship and affirmation ceremonies. The department engages with key citizenship stakeholders, including local government councils, sporting organisations, schools, youth groups and community organisations, to participate in celebrations, and uses traditional media as well as social media to promote these events.

8.2 Conferrals in Australia

In 2013–14, a record 163,017 people were conferred Australian citizenship—up 32.1 per cent on the previous year and 20.5 per cent on the previous peak in 2006–07 of 135,256 conferrals. Figure 8.1 also shows the number of conferrals of Australian citizenship over time. The previous peak in 2007 preceded changes to the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007,* including the introduction of the citizenship test, change in the residence requirement from two years to four years and fee changes. Later variations in the rate of conferral relate to the transitional provisions associated with the change to residence requirements.

The increase in the number of conferrals in 2013–14 is likely to be a result of strong migration levels in recent years, the continued citizenship communication strategy encouraging eligible migrants to become Australian citizens, and changes to policy on the grant of resident return visas, which has resulted in some long-term residents being granted 12-month validity visas rather than five-year visas. The increase in applications for Australian citizenship also indicates that the citizenship test and changed residence requirements are not having a long-term effect on the number of people seeking Australian citizenship.

Figure 8.1: Conferrals of Australian citizenship 2004–05 to 2013–14
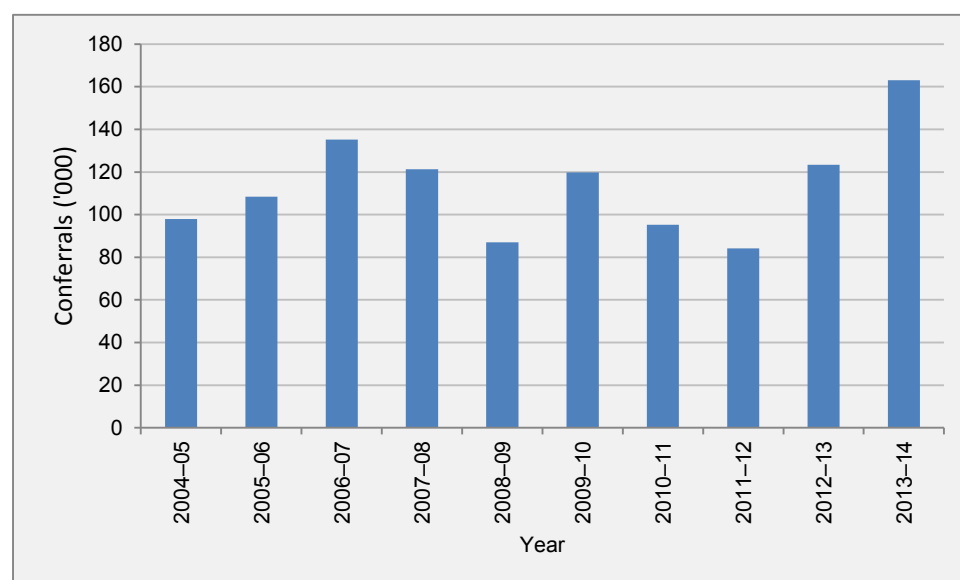
Source data: Citizenship Programme Management, DIBP

Table 8.1 shows the top 15 nationalities of people conferred Australian citizenship in 2013–14. The highest number was from India (27,827), displacing the United Kingdom (25,884) which had been the top source country for the past 11 years. This was followed by the Philippines (11,628), South Africa (9286) and the People's Republic of China (9203).

Table 8.1: Australian citizenship conferrals—top 15 countries of original citizenship, 2013–14

Country of original Citizenship	Males	Females	Total conferees[1]	Proportion of all conferees (%)	Proportion female (%)
India	15,723	12,104	27,827	17.1	43.5
United Kingdom	13,379	12,505	25,884	15.9	48.3
Philippines	5,109	6,519	11,628	7.1	56.1
South Africa	4,713	4,573	9,286	5.7	49.2
People's Republic of China	3,915	5,288	9,203	5.6	57.5
New Zealand	2,635	2,726	5,361	3.3	50.8
Sri Lanka	2,109	1,848	3,957	2.4	46.7
Vietnam	1,288	2,226	3,514	2.2	63.3
Iraq	1,479	1,671	3,150	1.9	53.0
Ireland	1,702	1,141	2,843	1.7	40.1
Malaysia	1,301	1,487	2,788	1.7	53.3
Republic of Korea	1,291	1,455	2,746	1.7	53.0
Pakistan	1,599	1,140	2,739	1.7	41.6
Bangladesh	1,410	1,240	2,650	1.6	46.8
Afghanistan	1,601	1,019	2,620	1.6	38.9
Other countries[1]	22,278	24,543	46,821	28.7	52.4
Total OECD countries	24,586	23,871	48,457	29.7	49.3
Total	81,532	81,485	163,017	100.0	50.0

Source data: Citizenship Programme Management, DIBP
1. Includes not stated former nationality.
Note: OECD member countries are highlighted in orange. Detailed statistics of Australian citizenship conferrals for OECD member countries for 2012–13 are available in Table A.24 of the appendices.

8.3   Australian citizenship acquired through other pathways

People born outside of Australia, who at the time of their birth had a parent who was an Australian citizen (or the parent later became an Australian citizen on 26 January 1949), may apply for Australian citizenship by descent regardless of their age.[10] During 2013–14, 19,471 people became Australian citizens by descent. This represents a very small increase over the previous year when 19,072 people acquired Australian citizenship by descent.

Over the past five years, in excess of 800 children born through commercial surrogacy arrangements have been approved as Australian citizens by descent. The main countries involving surrogacy arrangements are: India, Thailand, the United States of America, South Africa and Canada. Australia continues to monitor this caseload carefully.

People who previously renounced their Australian citizenship, or lost it automatically under historical provisions, may apply to resume Australian citizenship if they are of good character. In 2013–14, slightly less people (229) resumed Australian citizenship than in 2012–13 (234).

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[10] Before 26 January 1949, the concept of Australian citizenship did not exist. Before that date people born in Australia were British subjects. They became Australian citizens on 26 January 1949, when the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 came into effect.

8.4 Cessation of Australian citizenship

During 2013–14, 172 people chose to renounce their Australian citizenship. The most common reason given for doing so was to re-acquire the citizenship of their country of birth, where the laws of that country do not provide for dual citizenship. Previous citizens of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore represented the most common previous country of citizenship.

A person may also have their citizenship revoked. This can happen when a person has committed criminal offences before they acquired Australian citizenship, for which they are later convicted, or when they or a third party acting on their behalf have been convicted for fraud in relation to their migration or citizenship applications.

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Chapter 9: Diversity and settlement

9.1   Multicultural Australia[11]

Australia's approach to multicultural affairs embraces its people's shared values and cultural traditions and recognises that a multicultural character gives a competitive edge in an increasingly globalised world.

The approach articulates the rights and responsibilities that are fundamental to living in Australia and supports the rights of all Australians to celebrate, practise and maintain their cultural traditions within the law and free from discrimination.

9.1.1 The National Anti-Racism Partnership and Strategy

Led by the Australian Human Rights Commission, the National Anti-Racism Partnership met several times in 2013–14, to continue implementation of the country's anti-racism campaign and strategy. The strategy focuses on five key areas: research and consultation; education resources; public awareness; youth engagement; and ongoing evaluation.

The national campaign—Racism. It Stops With Me—invites all Australians to reflect on what they can do to counter racism wherever it happens.

The campaign and strategy promote understanding in the Australian community of what racism is and how it can be prevented and reduced. The strategy's key objectives are to:

- create awareness of racism and how it affects individuals and the broader community
- identify, promote and build on good practice initiatives to prevent and reduce racism
- empower communities and individuals to take action to prevent and reduce racism and seek redress when it occurs.

For more information visit Racism. It Stops With Me.

9.1.2 Multicultural Access and Equity Policy

The Australian Government is committed to ensuring that all Australians have the opportunity to participate fully in society, regardless of their cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Australia's Multicultural Access and Equity Policy recognises that government departments and agencies are obliged to ensure that their policies, programmes and engagement practices are responsive to Australia's culturally and linguistically diverse population.

The policy acknowledges that Australia is a multicultural society and is about ensuring that all Australians can access government programmes and services equitably, regardless of cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

9.1.3 Settlement and multicultural affairs advisory bodies

The Australian Government receives advice about cultural diversity and settlement issues from two ministerial advisory bodies, the Australian Multicultural Council and the Refugee Resettlement Advisory Council (RRAC). RRAC was established in 1997 to advise the government on matters about the settlement of refugees and the adequacy of Australian Government services. Since that time, it has become a well-established body providing advice about Australia's Humanitarian Programme, refugee resettlement and the delivery of settlement services. The Australian Multicultural Council was established in 2011 and provides advice on multicultural affairs policy.

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[11] In late 2013 the responsibility of multicultural affairs moved to the Department of Social Services.

During 2013–14, the Senior Officials Settlement Outcomes Group (SOSOG) was established. SOSOG works to improve settlement-related services and outcomes for eligible recently-arrived permanent migrants and longer-term temporary entrants. SOSOG provides a collaborative forum for senior officials from the three tiers of government (national, state and territory, and local) to discuss a range of settlement-related issues. It also allows exchange of information to facilitate appropriate planning for infrastructure and service delivery and ensure the effective use of resources across government. Its inaugural meeting was held on 2 May 2014 and the group will meet at least twice a year.

9.1.4 Multicultural Arts and Festivals Grants

The Multicultural Arts and Festivals Grants provide funding assistance for multicultural arts projects or festivals with opportunities for Australians of all backgrounds to come together, share their diverse cultural experiences and showcase their cultures to the broader community. This encourages social cohesion and mutual understanding. In 2013–14, 31 projects were funded through the grants programme involving various communities, including new and emerging ones.

9.1.5 Diversity and Social Cohesion Programme

The Diversity and Social Cohesion Programme provides an environment in which all Australians can develop a sense of belonging by providing opportunities to participate in and contribute to Australian society. This work is undertaken through initiatives addressing cultural, racial and religious intolerance by promoting respect, fairness and a sense of belonging for everyone. It also includes projects which develop the community capacity—building skills of specific community groups under significant pressure due to their cultural, religious or racial diversity. In 2013–14, 62 projects were offered funding.

9.1.6 Harmony Day

Harmony Day, celebrated on or around 21 March each year, continues to be a day of cultural respect for everyone who calls Australia home—from the First People of Australia to those who have come from many countries around the world. Community-driven events remain the backbone of Harmony Day celebrations, firmly embedding in community the message that everyone belongs.

9.1.7 *National Action Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*

The *National Action Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022* (the National Plan), released in February 2011, is the overarching mechanism bringing together the efforts of governments across Australia and the community to make a real and sustained reduction in the levels of violence against women and their children. It demonstrates Australia's commitment to upholding the human rights of Australian women and has been recognised internationally as a best-practice policy framework for responding to violence against women and their children.

The second phase of the National Plan—the Second Action Plan—was launched on 27 June 2014. As a priority, it has a strong focus on deepening the understanding of culturally and linguistically diverse women's experience of violence so it can be stopped, and on improving support available across services and systems to women from diverse backgrounds. Under the Second Action Plan, governments will deliver new and ongoing initiatives to improve women's safety, including:

- funding White Ribbon Australia to increase engagement in diverse communities
- targeting support for women on partner visas
- strengthening focus on diverse communities through the work of the Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children, the Line Social Marketing Campaign and Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety
- responding to harmful cultural practices affecting women and their children.

Australian governments will also work with multicultural groups to inform the implementation of the Second Action Plan.

9.2 Settlement in Australia[12]

The Australian Government seeks to maximise Australia's productive diversity through the economic and social participation and wellbeing of migrants and humanitarian entrants, by enabling them to become fully functioning members of Australian society as soon as possible.

Australia's settlement services incorporate a suite of programmes that assist clients to become self-reliant, with a focus on economic wellbeing, independence, personal wellbeing, and community connectedness. Settlement services are designed to provide needs-based support in a welcoming environment.

Settlement services are designed to assist eligible migrants and humanitarian entrants in the first five years following arrival in Australia.

9.2.1 Australian Cultural Orientation programme

The Australian Cultural Orientation programme is the beginning of the settlement journey for refugee and humanitarian visa holders preparing to live in Australia. It is delivered over a period of five days to visa holders overseas before they travel to Australia. The programme provides an initial introduction to aspects of Australian life and culture to enhance entrants' settlement prospects by helping create realistic expectations for life in Australia. It complements the Onshore Orientation Programme provided through the department's Humanitarian Settlement Services.

In 2011–12, 293 Australian Cultural Orientation courses were delivered in 25 countries to more than 4500 participants, in their own languages.

9.2.2 Humanitarian Settlement Services

Humanitarian Settlement Services (HSS) provides early practical support to humanitarian clients on arrival and throughout their initial settlement period. Programme support is tailored to individual needs, including the specific needs of young people. HSS endeavours to strengthen the ability of humanitarian clients to participate in Australia's economic and social life, and equip them with the skills and knowledge needed to independently access services beyond their initial settlement period.

Services are provided based on need. HSS providers work with clients to assess and identify their needs and develop a case management plan to deliver a tailored package of services to meet those needs.

In 2013–14, 14,176 humanitarian clients were assisted under HSS.

9.2.3 Adult Migrant English Program[13]

The Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) provides eligible migrants and humanitarian entrants with 510 hours of free English language tuition in their first five years of settlement in Australia.

The programme is designed to help new migrants and humanitarian entrants develop foundation English language skills to assist them to:

- participate socially and economically in the Australian community
- negotiate everyday life situations
- build capability and confidence.

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[12] In late 2013, the responsibility of settlement moved to the Department of Social Services.
[13] In late 2013, the responsibility for the AMEP moved to the Department of Industry and Science.

While the AMEP's main focus is to help migrants and humanitarian entrants develop their English language skills, for many, successful settlement means not only being able to negotiate daily activities, but also gaining employment and being able to contribute to the community economically.

The AMEP is delivered through flexible learning options (including distance learning and evening classes) to meet individual needs. Free childcare is also provided to clients with children under school age to help facilitate attendance and remove barriers to participation.

In 2013–14, more than 63,000 clients participated in the AMEP. This is the highest recorded number of participants in the programme's 66-year history, with students from around 180 countries of origin choosing to call Australia their new home.

Learning English is one of the most important steps migrants and humanitarian entrants can take towards successfully settling in Australia. The AMEP will be evaluated in 2014–15 to assess its effectiveness and efficiency in providing the foundation English skills new arrivals need to fully participate in Australian society.

For more information visit [Department of Industry and Science—Adult Migrant English Program](#).

9.2.4 Settlement Services Grants

Settlement Services grants deliver core settlement support for humanitarian entrants and other eligible migrants in their first five years of life in Australia. They support:

- casework, coordination and the provision of settlement-related information
- community coordination and development services that assist new arrivals to make social connections and support the development of new and emerging community organisations
- targeted services to young migrants and refugees to assist with specific challenges faced in their settlement
- referral services for new entrants to connect with existing networks, support groups and services
- support for ethno-specific communities.

9.2.5 Complex Case Support Programme

Some humanitarian entrants have significant and particularly complex needs that affect their settlement and participation in Australian society. The Complex Case Support (CCS) Programme delivers specialised and intensive case management services to humanitarian entrants with exceptional needs.

Eligibility for CCS services extends to all humanitarian entrants, including Refugee and Protection visa holders where their needs extend beyond the scope of other settlement programmes. These clients are eligible for CCS services for up to five years after their arrival or visa grant in Australia, and there is provision to extend eligibility under exceptional circumstances.

In 2013–14, 185 cases were referred to the programme with 131 being accepted to receive CCS services. Services were delivered by a panel of 35 service providers throughout Australia known as the Humanitarian Services Panel. Most referrals to the CCS programme come from settlement service providers, community and health organisations and government agencies (such as health services and child protection services).

9.2.6 Translating and Interpreting Services

Through the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National), the Australian Government provides interpreting services for people who do not speak English and for English speakers who need to communicate with them.

TIS National has access to more than 2800 contracted interpreters, speaking more than 160 languages and dialects. The service is accessible from anywhere in Australia and provides telephone interpreting services 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

In 2013–14, TIS National provided 1,496,552 telephone interpreting services and 120,130 on-site interpreting services. The main languages for which an interpreter was requested in 2013–14 are in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Interpreting services provided 2013–14—top 10 languages

Language	Services provided	Proportion (%)
Mandarin (Chinese)	226,067	14.0
Arabic	225,989	14.0
Farsi (Persian)	223,688	13.8
Vietnamese	118,080	7.3
Tamil (India, Sri Lanka)	99,998	6.2
Hazaragi (dialect of Persian, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan)	71,218	4.4
Korean	65,277	4.0
Cantonese	63,607	3.9
Dari (dialect of Persian, Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan)	44,597	2.8
Turkish	28,553	1.8
Other	449,608	27.8
Total	1,616,682	100.0

Source data: TIS National statistics, DIBP

Free interpreting services are provided through TIS National on behalf of the Department of Social Services to approved individuals and organisations to help them communicate with non-English-speaking migrants and humanitarian entrants who are Australian citizens or permanent residents.

Organisations and individuals eligible for these services include:

- private medical practitioners providing services under Medicare
- incorporated not-for-profit, non-government, community-based organisations providing casework and emergency services (subject to their funding arrangements)
- Members of Parliament for constituency purposes
- local government authorities
- trade unions
- pharmacies for the purpose of dispensing Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme medications.

During 2013-14, 23,852 free interpreting services were provided, compared to 18,477 in 2012–13. Of these free services, 190,488 were for telephone interpreting and 44,364 for on-site interpreting.

Free translations of personal settlement-related documents are provided to Australian citizens, permanent residents and some temporary visa holders in the first two years of arriving to live permanently in Australia. In 2013–14, 7026 applications for free translating services were received for 10,027 documents.

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Chapter 10: Labour market

people our business

10.1 Introduction

This chapter reports on recent labour-market outcomes for various migrant groups. It includes findings from the Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID) with details of outcomes by visa category and, in the case of Skill Stream migrants, by primary and dependant applicants. New results from the Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants, conducted in late 2013, are also provided with further details on the labour-market outcomes of recently arrived Skill Stream and Family Stream migrants. The chapter concludes with a decomposition analysis that highlights the importance of immigration in stemming the recent fall in Australia's workforce participation rate.

10.2 Outcomes for Australia's migrant population

In aggregate, the labour outcomes of Australia's migrant population are commensurate with those born in Australia (Figure 10.1). During 2013–14, Australia's migrants had an average unemployment rate of 5.9 per cent, a figure only slightly higher than those born in Australia (5.8 per cent over same period). While the labour-force participation rate of Australian-born remained higher than that of overseas-born, by an average of 6.3 percentage points in 2013–14, the increasing share of skilled migrants coming through the Migration Programme means the gap is narrowing—down from 9.8 percentage points in 2002–03.

Figure 10.1: Labour outcomes of Australian-born and overseas-born, June 2004 to June 2014
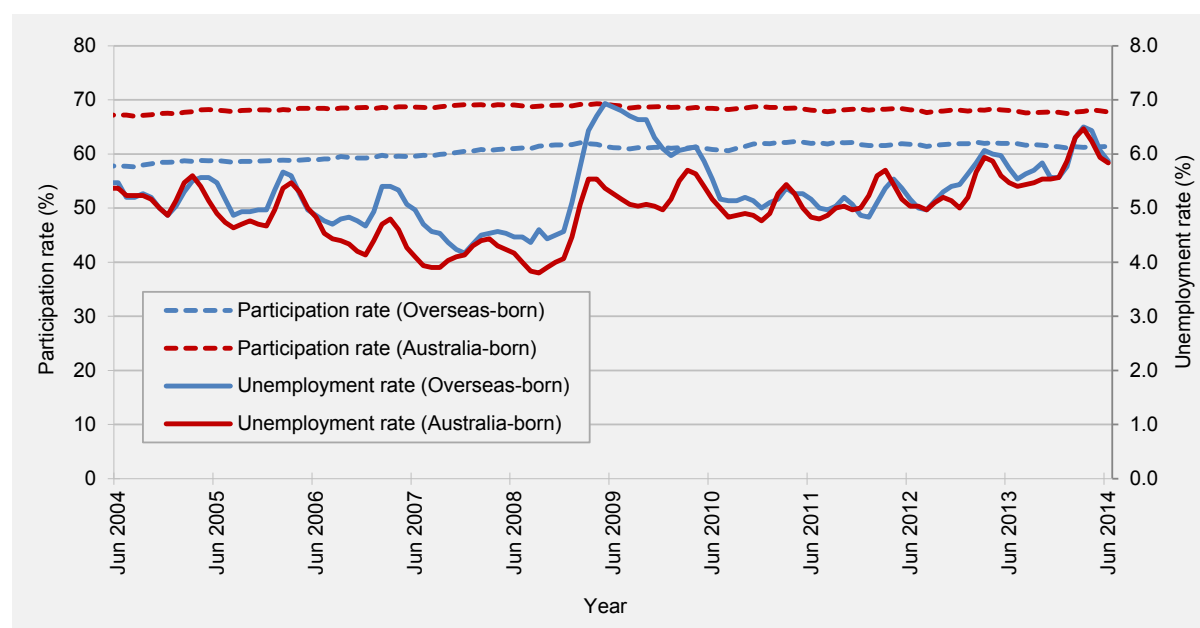
Source data: ABS, Labour Force, Australia (6291.0), June 2014, LM6 cube, original data (three-month averages)

10.2.1 Labour-market outcomes for migrants by visa category

Migrants from different visa categories are distinct from each other in terms of labour market outcomes. The ACMID enables us to investigate these differences by linking more than a million individual migrant records with visa category information from the Settlement Data Base, now administered by the Department of Social Services, against corresponding records from the ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The ACMID contains data for those migrants who arrived in Australia between January 2000 and August 2011.

Table 10.1 reports on key measures of labour-market integration from the ACMID, providing separate reporting for Primary Applicants from the Skill Stream, Family Stream and Humanitarian Programme, who are no longer in full-time study. In addition, because of the high level of policy interest, Secondary Applicants (dependant applicants) from the Skill Stream who are no longer in full-time study are included in the table.

This shows that Skill Stream Primary Applicants had a rate of unemployment of just 3 per cent, a figure consistent with other migrant surveys and well below the national unemployment rate of 5.6 per cent at the time of the Census. It also shows that experience counts, with older, more experienced skilled migrants having lower rates of unemployment than those aged less than 25 years. With an employment-to-population ratio of close to 90 per cent, workforce participation is highest among skilled migrants aged 25 to 54 years and is far higher than the 61 per cent figure for Australia as a whole. It then continues to remain high up to the age of 64, before falling away after migrants turn 65.

Table 10.1 also reveals a relatively lower rate of employment among the Chinese-born. This occurs not only for Skill Stream Primary Applicants, but for Skill Stream Secondary Applicants and Family Stream Primary Applicants. Analysing the ACMID further suggests that this low rate of labour engagement among the skilled cohort is a by-product of the large number of skilled visas granted to relatively young, relatively inexperienced former overseas students. Among those from the Family Stream, the finding may be associated with inadequate English: 52 per cent of those born in China had poor spoken English, almost triple the rate of other Family Stream migrants who were born in non-English-speaking countries.

A feature of Table 10.1 is that it allows the employment outcomes for Skill Stream Secondary Applicants and Family Stream Primary Applicants to be compared. This is an issue of considerable policy interest. An extra benefit of skilled migration is that a skilled migrant will more often than not be accompanied by an equally skilled spouse. When data by age category is compared it is apparent that this holds true: employment-to-population ratios are consistently higher for Skill Stream Secondary Applicants, indicating a greater degree of engagement with the labour market. A by-product of this is that more Skill Stream Secondary Applicants are actively looking for work, which in turn results in upward pressure on their unemployment rate.

Table 10.1: Labour-market outcomes by age and birthplace, main categories, August 2011

a) Skilled Primary Applicants

Variable	Employment-to-population ratio	Unemployment rate
Selected birthplaces		
India	95	3
England	95	2
China	88	6
South Africa	96	2
Age		
15–24	87	7
25–34	91	3
35–44	91	3
45–54	90	3
55–64	79	4
65 and over	45	4
Overall	90	3

Source data: ABS, ACMID, 2011 (cat. no. 3417.0.55.001)

b) Skilled Secondary Applicants

Variable	Employment-to-population ratio	Unemployment rate
Selected birthplaces		
India	69	10
England	80	6
China	67	9
South Africa	76	6
Age		
15–24	77	11
25–34	69	9
35–44	72	7
45–54	76	6
55–64	60	8
65 and over	18	10
Overall	71	8

Source data: ABS, ACMID, 2011 (cat. no. 3417.0.55.001)

c) Family Primary Applicants

Variable	Employment-to-population ratio	Unemployment rate
Selected birthplaces		
China	54	11
India	65	14
Vietnam	52	15
Thailand	62	10
Age		
15–24	49	17
25–34	65	9
35–44	69	7
45–54	67	10
55–64	42	13
65 and over	9	11
Overall	61	9

Source data: ABS, ACMID, 2011 (cat. no. 3417.0.55.001)

d) Humanitarian Primary Applicants

Variable	Employment-to-population ratio	Unemployment rate
Selected birthplaces		
Iraq	25	19
Sudan	63	20
Afghanistan	46	22
Myanmar	56	12
Croatia	48	4
Age		
15–24	50	18
25–34	57	15
35–44	51	15
45–54	42	16
55–64	19	23
65 and over	2	16
Overall	45	16

Source data: ABS, ACMID, 2011 (cat. no. 3417.0.55.001)

An extra insight from Table 10.1 is around the poor employment outcomes of those coming through the Humanitarian Programme. Less than half of these Primary Applicants are employed and around one-in-six in the labour force are unemployed. Data from the ACMID also shows that almost half (46 per cent) of Humanitarian Programme Primary Applicants not currently studying full-time, are not in the labour force, that is, not employed or looking for work. Factors such as English proficiency and educational attainment may contribute to this outcome. For example, of those not in the labour force and not in full-time study, 64 per cent self-reported as not being proficient in English, 25 per cent as having no schooling and only 8 per cent as having a university qualification.

There are, however, some perplexities in the data. More established refugee cohorts, such as the Sudanese, have had more time to adjust to Australia, and an employment rate that is much higher than that of other refugees is the result. Another factor working in the Sudanese favour is that they are a relatively young cohort. Many have grown up and been educated in Australia and have therefore found the transition to the Australian labour market easier. Although as a cohort with many young people, their unemployment rate will be quite high, due to the high rate of youth unemployment in Australia.

The lower employment-to-population ratio among more recent migrant groups from Afghanistan and Iraq may be because some are making a deliberate decision to learn English or undertake further study before seeking employment. The ACMID shows that Humanitarian Programme migrants who speak good English and have been in Australia 6 to 10 years have an employment-to-population ratio of 47 per cent, far better than the 21 per cent rate for those who have been in Australia a similar length of time but who speak poor English. Similarly, Humanitarian Programme entrants with a degree have an employment-to-population ratio of 55 per cent, slightly higher than the 52 per cent rate for diploma or certificate holders and well ahead of the 25 per cent rate for those without a post-school qualification.

An important feature of the ACMID is that it enables examination beyond the very broad categories of Skill, Family and Humanitarian. This feature of the data is especially useful for policy makers when comparing the labour-market outcomes of different categories of skilled migrants. Recent years have seen substantial changes in the composition of the Skill Stream, the most notable being the shift towards employer sponsorship at the expense of independent migrants applying through the general skilled migration points test. This change has been driven by the view that those who have the sorts of skills that Australian businesses need right now are a better labour-market prospect than are skilled migrants who arrive in Australia without a job. This is undoubtedly true in the short term. As detailed in the next section, the department's Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants (CSAM) shows that employer-sponsored migrants had an unemployment rate of just 1.0 per cent after six months in Australia, substantially better than the 5 per cent to 14 per cent unemployment rate across different categories of points-tested migrants.

However, points-tested migrants have, on average, a higher level of human capital than employer-sponsored migrants. As part of the conditions of their visa, these migrants must have the occupational skills expected to be in high demand over the longer term. Policy makers also distinguish between the two main categories of points-tested migrants: an offshore category of independent migrants who apply from overseas and need to find work when they reach Australia; and an onshore category of former international students who apply for skilled migration at the end of their studies. Comparing these two groups side-by-side, the offshore group has more to offer potential employers. As well as being older and more experienced, they tend to be more highly qualified and spread across a wider range of occupations. Weighing all these factors, it would expected that the labour-market outcomes of employer-sponsored migrants would be better over the early years of settlement, but that this advantage would diminish with increased time in Australia. It would also be expected that there would be a gap between onshore and offshore points-tested categories.

After incorporating year-of-arrival data into the analysis and using earnings and unemployment rates as a proxy for labour-market performance, what figures 10.2 and 10.3 show are:

1. An improvement in labour-market performance—that is, higher wages and lower unemployment—across all three groups as migrants adjust to the Australian labour market. What is most prominent in this respect is the sharp fall in unemployment over the first year in Australia for points-tested migrants from offshore. This rapid adaptation to the labour market is less of an issue for the onshore group, as many of these former students have been working in Australia while studying.

2. A marked gap between the labour-market performance of offshore and onshore points-tested migrants, reinforcing that skills and experience are recognised by Australian employers.

3. The gradual closing of the gap in labour-market performance between employer-sponsored and points-tested migrants among more recent migrants. Beyond the fifth year in Australia, however, this gap is maintained, indicating that points-tested migrants, despite their higher level of human capital, underperform relative to employer-sponsored migrants. This finding lends support to the changes in Points Tested Skilled Migration visas' policies over the past five years that have seen English standards raised, the list of eligible occupations reduced and greater weight being given to higher qualifications.

Figure 10.2: Incidence of high earnings by time in Australia by skilled category, August 2011
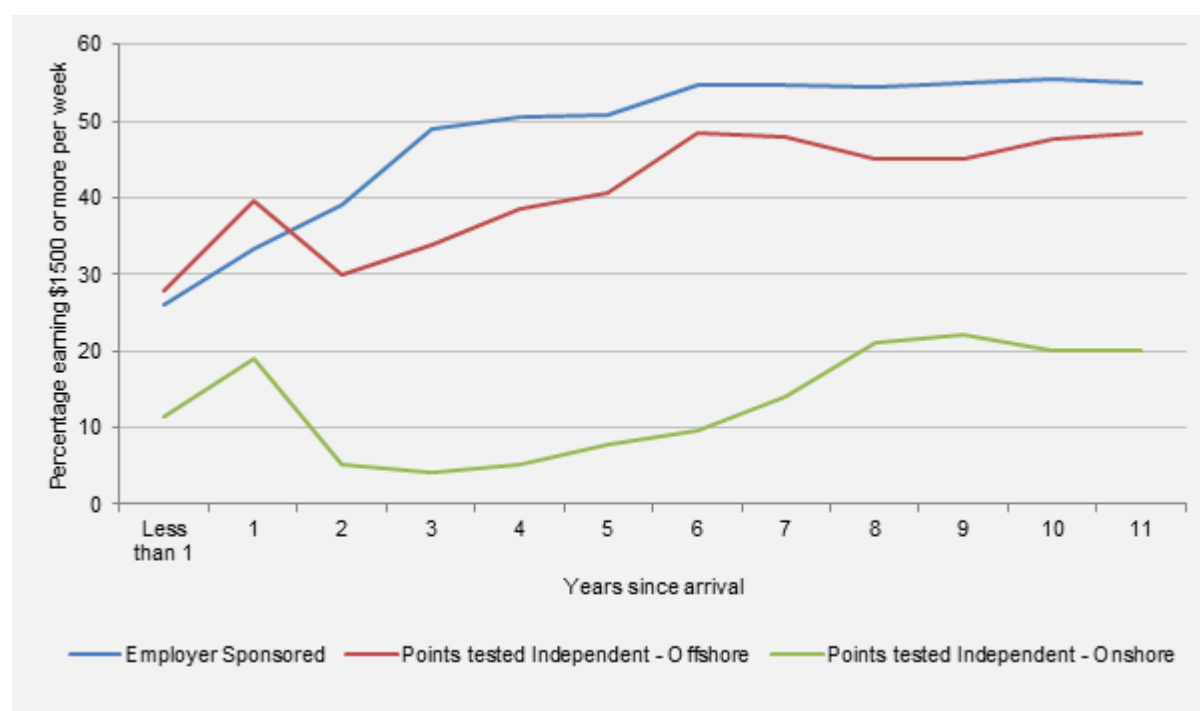
Source data: ABS, ACMID, 2011 (cat. no. 3417.0.55.001)

Figure 10.3: Unemployment by time in Australia by skilled category, August 2011
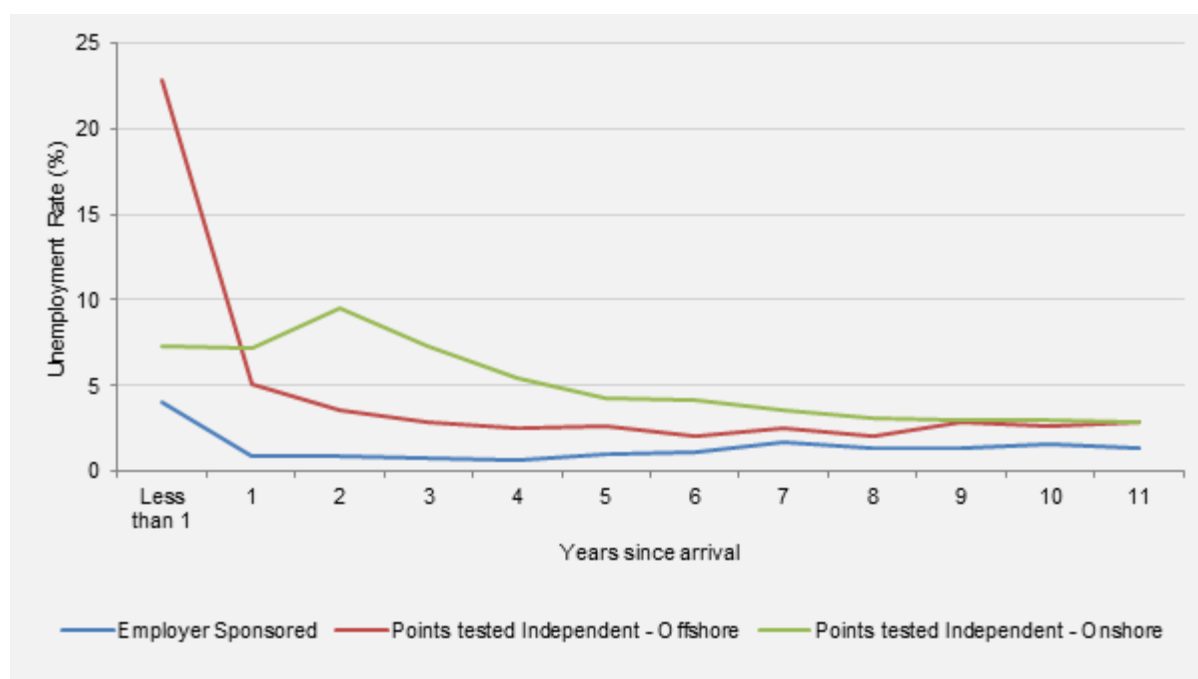
Source: ABS, ACMID, 2011 (cat. no. 3417.0.55.001)

10.2.2 Outcomes for recently arrived Skill Stream and Family Stream migrants

This section presents the latest results from the Department of immigration and Border Protection's Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants (CSAM) (Box 10-1). One of the main advantages of the CSAM is that it targets labour force outcomes of recent migrants. It also draws on migrants selected from the department's administrative records, thereby enabling labour-market outcomes to be analysed by category of entry.

Box 10-1: The Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants

The CSAM is a series of departmental surveys primarily designed to produce information on labour-market outcomes of recent migrants from the Family stream and Skill stream. Migrants are surveyed six months after arrival (in the case of offshore migrants) or six months after visa grant (in the case of onshore migrants). A follow-up survey is then conducted to examine how outcomes for a given cohort have changed.

To date, two CSAM surveys have been conducted. The first included five cohorts of migrants who arrived in Australia between January of 2008 and 2010, and were surveyed a second time six months after their initial survey. The latest CSAM survey is in its early stages. So far results include only a single cohort—those who arrived in early 2013—providing details on outcomes for the six-month stage of settlement. A follow-up survey of this group will provide results for the 18-month stage of settlement.

For more information visit Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants.

In general terms, the CSAM showed that the employment outcomes of Skill stream migrants were better than that of Family stream migrants, with the Skill stream Primary Applicant—the person selected for skilled migration—better still (Table 10.2). Six months after entering Australia (or after being granted a visa if already in Australia on a temporary visa), Skill stream Primary Applicants had an unemployment rate of 5.7 per cent. This was commensurate with Australia's overall unemployment rate of 5.8 per cent, and is especially favourable given that these migrants were new to Australia. The labour force participation rate for Skill stream Primary Applicants over the survey period was 95.6 per cent—far higher than the national rate of 64.8 per cent.

The survey also showed that Family stream migrants did not fare so well, with an unemployment rate of 22.2 per cent and a median full-time income of $46,200—well below the national average of $65,000. This was not unexpected as these migrants were not selected on the basis of employment potential and are more likely to have domestic priorities while potentially also providing some financial support through part-time work. This is evident in the relatively high proportion (24.7 per cent) of Partner migrants who elected not to work and from the relatively low proportion (35.4 per cent) working full-time.

Skill stream migrants are also more likely to be in a skilled occupation with 60.5 per cent of Primary Applicants, and 27.3 per cent of Secondary Applicants (their migrating unit spouse), in a highly-skilled occupation—compared to 19.8 per cent for the Family stream's Partner visa migrants. Table 10.2 also demonstrates the extent to which Skill stream migrant incomes (both Primary Applicants and spouses) are higher than Family stream Partner visa migrants at the six month survey point.

Table 10.2: Employment outcomes of recent migrants by visa category, October 2013 to December 2013

Variables	All Surveyed Migrants[1]	Skill Stream			Family Stream Partner Migrant		General population[2]
		Primary Applicant	Migrating Unit Spouse	Non Migrating Unit Spouse	Primary Applicant	Non Migrating Unit Spouse	
Sample size[3]	12,332	6,385	3,576	1,034	2,371	2,327	N/A
Employment outcomes (weighted) (%)							
Employed	70.9	90.1	63.4	72.8	58.6	83.6	61.0
Highly skilled[4]	*35.9*	*60.5*	*27.3*	*40.5*	*19.8*	*43.1*	*N/A*
Semi skilled[5]	*24.3*	*22.7*	*22.8*	*19.7*	*26.3*	*29.1*	*N/A*
Low skilled[6]	*9.2*	*5.5*	*12.1*	*9.6*	*11.1*	*8.1*	*N/A*
Unemployed	12.1	5.5	13.9	6.7	16.7	6.2	3.7
Not in labour force	17.0	4.4	22.7	20.5	24.7	10.2	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment rate	14.6	5.7	18.0	8.4	22.2	6.9	5.8
Participation rate	83.0	95.6	77.3	79.5	75.3	89.8	64.8
Proportion in full-time work	51.9	78.3	41.1	54.2	35.4	67.5	42.5
Employment-to-population ratio	70.9	90.1	63.4	72.8	58.6	83.6	61.0
Earnings and hours (weighted)							
Median annual full-time earnings ($'000)	52.0	60.0	49.4	55.0	46.2	57.7	65.0
Median annual part-time earnings ($'000)	26.0	31.2	26.0	26.0	24.0	30.0	24.5
Median annual earnings[7] ($'000)	45.6	55.0	40.0	46.8	39.0	52.0	50.1
Median hours per week (hours/week)	38.0	40.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	40.0	N/A
Median hourly rate of pay ($/hour)	24.4	27.6	23.2	25.0	21.7	26.7	N/A

Source data: CSAM, DIBP

1. All Surveyed Migrants' includes the following sub-groups: Primary Applicant and Migrating Unit Spouse from the Skill Stream, and Partner Migrant from the Family Stream. Non Migrating Unit Spouses and Spouses of Partner Migrants are excluded as they were born in Australia or migrated here as part of a different migrating unit. Ten Partner responses are missing in this table due to unknown Migrating Unit Spouse status.
2. Employment outcome figures for Australian civilian population aged 15 years and over sourced from ABS Labour force, Australia, (6202.0), November 2013 (Trended). Earnings figures for Australian employees sourced from ABS Employer Earnings and Hours, Australia, (6306.0), May 2012.
3. Base sizes exclude 'Not answered/known' responses where applicable. Percentage results may not sum exactly to 100 per cent due to rounding.
4. Working in occupations defined in ANZSCO skill level 1 or 2, which requires an Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma level qualification or higher.
5. Working in occupations defined in ANZSCO skill levels 3 or 4, which require Certificate III or IV level qualification.
6. Working in occupations defined in ANZSCO skill level 5, which requires Certificate I or II level qualification or lower.
7. Records flagged as outliers and records where stated income is markedly different between introductory and follow-up surveys will be flagged to phone interviewers during the follow-up survey whereby respondents will be asked to confirm or rectify their income information.

10.2.2.1 Skill Stream—a closer look

Table 10.3 shows that at the six-month stage of the new CSAM survey, migrants from across all skilled categories had achieved better employment outcomes than the general population, in terms of their participation rate, employment-to-population ratio and proportion in full-time work. In particular, Employer Sponsored migrants—migrants sponsored by an Australian business to fill an identified skills shortage—had especially strong outcomes. With an unemployment rate of just 1.0 per cent, an employment-to-population ratio of 97.3 per cent and 93.3 per cent working full-time, Employer Sponsored migrants had near full employment. They were also in relatively high-paid jobs, with more than two-thirds (69.3 per cent) being in highly skilled employment—occupations requiring a Diploma qualification or higher—and their median annual full-time earnings being slightly above the national average ($67,200 compared to $65,000).

Onshore Independent migrants—those selected for skilled migration while residing in Australia—achieved solid employment outcomes. Their unemployment rate of 4.9 per cent was slightly below the 5.8 per cent rate for the general population, and with an employment rate of 90.2 per cent they were more likely to be working than the typical Australian. These positive outcomes did not flow through to median income levels, which were on average no better than those of the general population.

Offshore Independent migrants—a group similar to onshore Independent migrants but around six years older on average and applying for migration while living overseas—had unemployment rates and median incomes that were both well above average (14.1 per cent and $75,000 per year respectively). Because these migrants are not sponsored by an employer and are newer to Australia than those on onshore Independent visas, the high unemployment rate at the six-month stage indicates it takes some time for these skilled migrants to find work. However, because of their extra skills and experience, when they do find work, they tend to end up in better paying jobs.

State and Territory Nominated migrants had high levels of participation and employment—96.5 per cent and 86.9 per cent respectively. Around half (51.9 per cent) were in highly skilled employment, with a relatively high unemployment rate of 10.0 per cent.

Other Skilled migrants (including Family and Regional Sponsored migrants) had poorer employment outcomes relative to other skilled migrant categories. They had the lowest employment rate (81.0 per cent), the lowest rate of highly skilled employment (41.1 per cent), and the lowest participation rate (88.8 per cent). One explanation for this lower rate is that this category includes business migrants who would be taking time out of the workforce to establish their own business.

Table 10.3: Employment outcomes of recently arrived Skill Stream migrants by visa category, October 2013 to December 2013

Variables	All Primary Applicants	Employer Sponsored	State/ Territory Nominated	Offshore Independent	Onshore Independent	Other Skilled[1]	General population[2]
Sample size[3]	6,385	1,795	1,319	855	1,321	1,095	N/A
Employment Outcomes (weighted) (%)							
Employed	90.1	97.3	86.9	82.4	90.2	81.0	61.0
Highly skilled[4]	*60.5*	*69.3*	*51.9*	*66.1*	*61.8*	*41.1*	*N/A*
Semi skilled[5]	*22.7*	*25.4*	*23.9*	*10.8*	*21.3*	*26.2*	*N/A*
Low skilled[6]	*5.5*	*1.5*	*9.3*	*5.0*	*5.5*	*11.4*	*N/A*
Unemployed	5.5	1.0	9.7	13.5	4.6	7.8	3.7
Not in labour force	4.4	1.7	3.5	4.1	5.2	11.2	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment rate	5.7	1.0	10.0	14.1	4.9	8.8	5.8
Participation rate	95.6	98.3	96.5	95.9	94.8	88.8	64.8
Proportion in full-time work	78.3	93.3	71.2	73.2	72.3	64.2	42.5
Employment-to-population ratio	90.1	97.3	86.9	82.4	90.2	81.0	61.0
Earnings and hours (weighted)							
Median annual full-time earnings ($'000)	60.0	67.2	57.2	80.0	54.8	45.0	65.0
Median annual part-time earnings ($'000)	31.2	36.4	31.2	31.7	30.0	31.2	24.5
Median annual earnings ($'000)	55.0	65.0	52.0	75.0	50.0	41.6	50.1
Median hours per week (hours/week)	40.0	40.0	38.0	40.0	38.0	38.0	N/A
Median hourly rate of pay ($/hour)	27.6	31.0	26.5	37.5	25.6	22.4	N/A

Source data: CSAM, DIBP

1. Other Skilled category includes family sponsored skilled migrants.

2. Employment Outcome figures for Australian civilian population aged 15 years and over sourced from ABS Labour Force, Australia (6202.0), November 2013 (Trended). Earnings figures for Australian employees sourced from ABS Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0), May 2012.

3. Base sizes exclude 'Not answered/known' responses where applicable; percentage results may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding.

4. Working in occupations defined in ANZSCO skill levels 1 or 2, which require an Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma level qualification or higher.

5. Working in occupations defined in ANZSCO skill levels 3 or 4, which require Certificate III or IV level qualification.

6. Working in occupations defined in ANZSCO skill level 5, which requires Certificate I or II level qualification or lower.

10.3 Immigration—stemming the fall in workforce participation

This section outlines analysis conducted by the department which shows that immigration has been important in stemming recent falls in Australia's workforce participation. As Figure 10.5 shows, the extent of this fall has been quite marked. After reaching an all-time high of 65.8 per cent in November 2010, the rate dropped 1.3 percentage points to 64.5 per cent in December 2013, its lowest level in eight years.

Figure 10.5: Labour force participation rate by year of arrival, 1991 to 2014
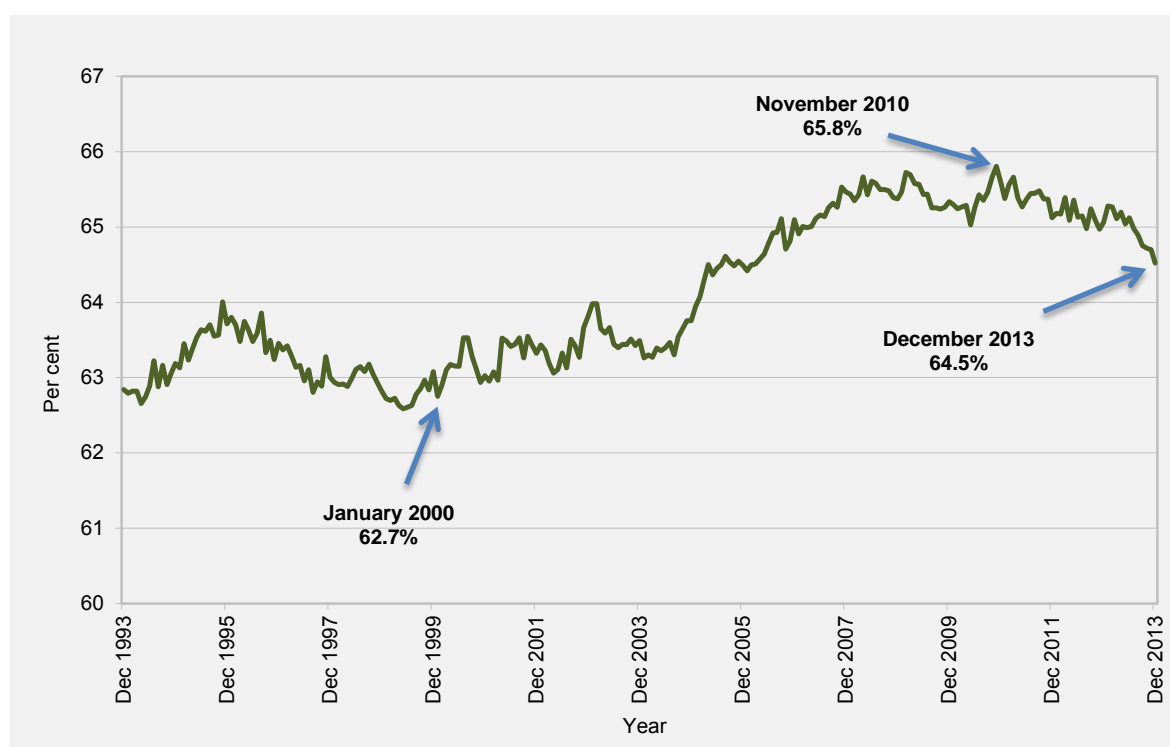
Source data: ABS, Labour Force, Australia (6202.0)

The recent fall in Australia's workforce participation may be attributed primarily to the ageing of the population and the discouraging effects of recent soft labour-market conditions. While the extent to which either factor has played a role is important from a policy perspective, it can be difficult to determine at face value. This is due to the countervailing effects of other longer-term changes, such as those associated with the increasing workforce participation of women and older workers, as well as immigration. It is possible, however, by using a decomposition approach, following Cully (2010) to understand what is driving this change.[14] Essentially, this involves separating changes in the participation rate into two main parts—a population composition component and a workforce propensity component—and then disaggregating these changes by age, gender and birthplace. The two main parts can be described more specifically as follows.

1. The **population composition component**, which measures the effect of changes in the shares of the total population held by different demographic cohorts irrespective of any changes in their inclination or otherwise to participate in the workforce. This component thus measures changes in the participation rate associated with the ageing of the population, as well as the intake of relatively younger migrant cohorts.

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[14] Cully, Mark (2011). How much do migrants account for the unexpected rise in the labour force participation rate in Australia over the past decade? A paper for the 2011 Australian Conference of Economists.

2. The **propensity to participate component**, which measures the effect of changes in the tendency or average motivation of particular cohorts to actively engage in the workforce, irrespective of changes in their relative weight or share of the total population. In effect, this component measures the effect of various cyclical and structural factors on different cohorts.

The results of the decomposition analysis are presented in Table 10.4. The changes for each of the two components are disaggregated by migrants and Australian-born, as well as age and gender. Note that while the results are fully additive, there may be some small discrepancies due to rounding.

Table 10.4: Decomposition of Australia's labour force participation rate between December quarter 2010 and December quarter 2013

Age group	Australian-born			Overseas-born			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Population composition change							
15–19	-0.16	-0.16	-0.33	0.05	0.03	0.08	-0.25
20–24	-0.12	-0.02	-0.14	0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.18
25–34	-0.29	-0.10	-0.39	0.52	0.30	0.81	0.42
35–44	-0.38	-0.31	-0.69	0.18	0.09	0.27	-0.42
45–54	-0.23	-0.25	-0.48	-0.01	0.04	0.03	-0.45
55–59	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05
60–64	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.08	-0.07
65+	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.14
All age groups	-1.14	-0.80	-1.94	0.76	0.42	1.18	-0.76
Propensity to participate change							
15–19	-0.16	-0.06	-0.22	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.26
20–24	-0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.09
25–34	-0.04	0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.06	0.09
35–44	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05
45–54	-0.07	0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.09	-0.12	-0.14
55–59	0.00	0.04	0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.01
60–64	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.03
65+	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.11
All age groups	-0.25	0.12	-0.13	-0.11	-0.06	-0.17	-0.30
Total change	-1.40	-0.68	-2.07	0.65	0.36	1.01	-1.07

Source data: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, (6291.0) data cube LM5

Notes: Data are based on three-month averages to account for month-to-month volatility. For the overseas-born cohort, the data excludes those whose birthplace is recorded as institutionalised. The population data are for the civilian population only and as such the composition component may reflect changes in the number of people entering the Defence Force, particularly young men. Changes are fully additive, but may not add precisely due to rounding.

Analysis of the results presented in Table 10.4 reveals a number of important findings. Overall, the change amounts to a fall of 1.07 percentage points.[15] A relatively small proportion of this, approximately one-third, has come from a fall in the workforce propensity of the population. However, the bulk, at just over two-thirds, has come from the population composition component, in effect, the ageing of the population.

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[15] This figure is based on original data and as such is different to the -1.3 percentage point figure presented earlier, which is based on seasonally adjusted data.

One main difference can be found in a comparison of the bottom-line results in Table 10.4, in particular the changes in the participation rates of each birthplace cohort. The differences are quite stark. While the participation rate of Australian-born has fallen (2.07 percentage points), for migrants it has increased (1.01 percentage points). Indeed, had it not been for the total increase in the overseas-born cohort, Australia's participation rate may well have fallen by nearly twice as much as it actually has.

Drilling down into the component parts reveals that these divergent outcomes have been driven, for the most part, by changes in the age composition of each cohort. For instance, it is clear from the results presented in the top left-hand part of the table that, as expected, the ageing of the population has weighed heavily on the participation rate of Australian-born. Indeed, at 1.94 percentage points, it represents more than 90 per cent of the total fall (2.07 percentage points) for this cohort.

It is also clear, however, that migrants have helped to substantially soften this fall, reducing the effect by more than half with a 1.18 percentage point increase in their share of the population. Interestingly, the bulk of this increase (1.08 percentage points) has been for migrants in the prime working-age group of 25 to 44 years. This exactly offsets a matching fall in the same age cohort of the Australian-born population (-1.08 percentage points).

Turning to the changes in the workforce propensity, presented in the bottom half of Table 10.4, reveals some further interesting findings. Compared with the population composition component (-0.76 percentage points), the change in the overall propensity to participate is relatively small (0.30 percentage points). Across the two birthplace cohorts, it is roughly split in half, with the Australian-born taking a slightly smaller hit (-0.13 percentage points) than migrants (-0.17 percentage points). As with the other results so far, these totals also mask some clear differences.

For instance, much of the fall in workforce propensity stems from a decline in the participation of young people aged 15 to 19 years (-0.26 percentage points). While this fall has been spread across cohorts, both in terms of birthplace and gender, it has been disproportionately large for young Australian-born men (-0.16 percentage points).

Added to the fall for this cohort are further, relatively large declines for those in the 20 to 54 year age group (-0.14 percentage points). Overall, the propensity of Australian-born men has fallen 0.25 percentage points, almost as much as the propensity component as a whole and nearly twice that for the Australian-born cohort in total. While it is likely that this fall reflects a combination of factors, the disproportionately large impact on Australian-born men suggests it may be related to changes, structural and cyclical, in traditionally male-dominated industries, such as manufacturing and construction.

The other main set of differences can be found in the propensity results for women. Despite falls for the younger, 15-to-24 year age group, the propensity to participate has increased for Australian-born women (0.12 percentage points) particularly those aged 45 years and over. On the other hand, migrant women have seen their propensity (-0.06 percentage point) go backwards, especially for the older 45-54 year age group (-0.09 percentage points). These results suggest that while women are generally helping to prop up the participation rate, older migrant women have borne a disproportionate share of the weaker growth in employment.

In summary, the results and findings of the decomposition analysis presented here are highly instructive for migration policy development. Were it not for migrants, Australia's participation rate would have fallen by nearly twice the rate it actually has over the last three years. Essentially, the relatively younger age profile of migrants has helped reverse ageing's negative effects on participation by more than half.

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Appendices, data sources, glossary and acronyms

people our business

Appendix A

Table A.1: Migration Programme—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	59	63	122
Belgium	102	107	209
Canada	872	1,174	2,047
Chile	118	141	260
Czech Republic	78	133	211
Denmark	71	64	137
Estonia	23	90	113
Finland	41	105	146
France	848	805	1,654
Germany	667	960	1,629
Greece	299	276	575
Hungary	154	198	352
Iceland	5	6	11
Ireland	3,481	2,687	6,171
Israel	215	158	373
Italy	652	460	1,111
Japan	317	977	1,294
Republic of Korea	1,539	2,225	3,766
Luxembourg	< 5	< 5	< 5
Mexico	122	130	252
Netherlands	379	342	721
Norway	53	86	139
Poland	216	366	582
Portugal	161	153	314
Slovakia	67	100	167
Slovenia	41	23	64
Spain	217	203	420
Sweden	138	326	464
Switzerland	78	114	192
Turkey	343	210	553
United Kingdom	12,152	11,039	23,220
United States of America	1,784	2,059	3,843
OECD total	25,293	25,781	51,114
Non-OECD total[2]	64,500	74,169	138,777
Total[3]	89,842	100,007	190,000

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.

Table A.2: Points Tested Skilled Migration—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	7	7	14
Belgium	29	32	61
Canada	234	245	480
Chile	23	22	45
Czech Republic	20	15	35
Denmark	9	6	15
Estonia	6	8	14
Finland	9	9	18
France	131	110	241
Germany	142	130	273
Greece	24	16	40
Hungary	62	62	124
Iceland	< 5	0	< 5
Ireland	1,047	838	1,887
Israel	94	74	168
Italy	73	63	136
Japan	79	146	225
Republic of Korea	491	614	1,105
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Mexico	65	44	109
Netherlands	77	57	134
Norway	13	12	25
Poland	78	92	170
Portugal	37	34	71
Slovakia	21	28	49
Slovenia	15	10	25
Spain	46	48	94
Sweden	23	33	56
Switzerland	10	10	20
Turkey	77	36	113
United Kingdom	3,436	3,191	6,647
United States of America	259	256	516
OECD total	6,639	6,248	12,912
Non-OECD total[2]	32,732	28,975	61,763
Total[3]	39,399	35,257	74,740

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.

Table A.3: Employer Sponsored—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	22	17	39
Belgium	45	37	82
Canada	290	319	609
Chile	56	51	108
Czech Republic	33	41	74
Denmark	25	21	48
Estonia	9	16	25
Finland	23	36	59
France	445	397	843
Germany	348	315	664
Greece	29	24	53
Hungary	55	51	106
Iceland	< 5	< 5	< 5
Ireland	1,969	1,499	3,469
Israel	63	37	100
Italy	274	190	464
Japan	138	187	325
Republic of Korea	636	635	1,274
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Mexico	24	29	53
Netherlands	185	146	331
Norway	13	16	29
Poland	80	104	184
Portugal	50	48	98
Slovakia	34	36	70
Slovenia	14	8	22
Spain	91	72	163
Sweden	53	58	111
Switzerland	28	28	56
Turkey	73	37	110
United Kingdom	5,887	5,279	11,180
United States of America	602	614	1,216
OECD total	11,595	10,350	21,968
Non-OECD total[2]	13,384	12,031	25,467
Total[3]	24,989	22,386	47,450

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.

Table A.4: Business Innovation and Investment—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0
Canada	< 5	0	< 5
Chile	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0
France	6	< 5	8
Germany	< 5	< 5	6
Greece	0	0	0
Hungary	0	< 5	< 5
Iceland	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0
Israel	5	< 5	9
Italy	< 5	< 5	7
Japan	10	12	22
Republic of Korea	41	48	89
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0
Netherlands	< 5	> - 5	0
Norway	0	0	0
Poland	< 5	< 5	< 5
Portugal	< 5	< 5	< 5
Slovakia	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0
Sweden	< 5	< 5	5
Switzerland	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0
United Kingdom	26	24	50
United States of America	6	< 5	10
OECD total	107	106	213
Non-OECD total[2]	3,021	2,913	5,937
Total[3]	3,130	3,027	6,160

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.
5. Migration Programme data is based on an outcome. For Business Innovation and Investment visa holders this means the end result for the programme year can be a negative—the number of grants net of the number of Business visa holders cancelled.

Table A.5: Partner visa places—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	29	35	64
Belgium	28	37	65
Canada	326	584	910
Chile	38	61	99
Czech Republic	21	73	94
Denmark	35	32	67
Estonia	7	66	73
Finland	9	60	69
France	257	287	544
Germany	164	496	660
Greece	236	225	461
Hungary	32	75	107
Iceland	< 5	< 5	6
Ireland	442	325	767
Israel	48	36	84
Italy	281	187	467
Japan	75	602	677
Republic of Korea	264	795	1,058
Luxembourg	< 5	< 5	< 5
Mexico	32	55	87
Netherlands	105	130	235
Norway	26	56	82
Poland	43	153	196
Portugal	64	57	121
Slovakia	9	36	45
Slovenia	12	5	17
Spain	76	80	156
Sweden	54	219	273
Switzerland	38	70	108
Turkey	181	124	305
United Kingdom	2,366	1,978	4,339
United States of America	852	1,115	1,966
OECD total	6,153	8,059	14,204
Non-OECD total[2]	10,084	23,463	33,544
Total[3]	16,238	31,525	47,752

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.
5. Migration Programme data is based on an outcome. For Partner visa holders this means the end result for the programme year can be a negative—the number of grants net of places taken by provisional Partner visa holders who do not subsequently obtain a permanent visa.

Table A.6: Child visa places—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	0	< 5	< 5
Belgium	0	0	0
Canada	7	< 5	11
Chile	0	5	5
Czech Republic	0	0	0
Denmark	0	< 5	< 5
Estonia	< 5	0	< 5
Finland	0	0	0
France	< 5	< 5	5
Germany	< 5	< 5	7
Greece	< 5	< 5	6
Hungary	0	< 5	< 5
Iceland	0	0	0
Ireland	8	5	13
Israel	< 5	0	< 5
Italy	< 5	< 5	5
Japan	< 5	13	17
Republic of Korea	38	36	74
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Mexico	0	< 5	< 5
Netherlands	< 5	< 5	< 5
Norway	< 5	< 5	< 5
Poland	7	< 5	8
Portugal	0	< 5	< 5
Slovakia	< 5	0	< 5
Slovenia	0	0	0
Spain	< 5	< 5	< 5
Sweden	< 5	< 5	< 5
Switzerland	< 5	< 5	< 5
Turkey	9	5	14
United Kingdom	100	80	180
United States of America	30	31	61
OECD total	228	202	430
Non-OECD total[2]	1,741	1,667	3,408
Total[3]	1,976	1,874	3,850

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. The financial year data did not report any unspecified genders.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.

Table A.7: Parent visa places—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	< 5	< 5	< 5
Belgium	0	< 5	< 5
Canada	11	19	30
Chile	0	< 5	< 5
Czech Republic	< 5	< 5	< 5
Denmark	< 5	< 5	< 5
Estonia	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0
France	6	5	11
Germany	< 5	10	13
Greece	< 5	< 5	6
Hungary	< 5	< 5	5
Iceland	0	0	0
Ireland	10	16	26
Israel	< 5	7	11
Italy	8	10	18
Japan	9	14	23
Republic of Korea	52	87	139
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Mexico	< 5	< 5	< 5
Netherlands	5	7	12
Norway	0	< 5	< 5
Poland	< 5	9	12
Portugal	6	8	14
Slovakia	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0
Spain	0	< 5	< 5
Sweden	< 5	< 5	6
Switzerland	0	< 5	< 5
Turkey	< 5	7	9
United Kingdom	273	432	705
United States of America	14	24	38
OECD total	416	680	1,096
Non-OECD total	3,130	4,697	7,827
Total	3,547	5,378	8,925

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. The financial year data did not report any unspecified genders.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.

Table A.8: Other Family visa places—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0
Canada	< 5	< 5	5
Chile	< 5	< 5	< 5
Czech Republic	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0
France	0	0	0
Germany	< 5	0	< 5
Greece	0	< 5	< 5
Hungary	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0
Ireland	< 5	0	< 5
Israel	0	0	0
Italy	< 5	< 5	< 5
Japan	< 5	< 5	< 5
Republic of Korea	< 5	< 5	5
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0
Poland	< 5	< 5	< 5
Portugal	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0
Sweden	< 5	< 5	< 5
Switzerland	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0
United Kingdom	24	19	43
United States of America	13	10	23
OECD total	50	44	94
Non-OECD total	237	254	491
Total	287	298	585

Source data: Migration Reporting, DIBP

1. The financial year data did not report any unspecified genders.
2. New Zealand permanent arrivals are not counted as part of Australia's Migration Programme.

Table A.9: Offshore Visitor visas granted—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	8,281	7,699	15,981
Belgium	7,814	6,097	13,911
Canada	50,524	52,757	103,282
Chile	4,363	3,995	8,358
Czech Republic	3,874	3,728	7,602
Denmark	10,292	9,778	20,070
Estonia	744	849	1,593
Finland	5,248	5,750	10,998
France	62,666	58,189	120,855
Germany	74,129	70,991	145,121
Greece	3,873	2,803	6,676
Hungary	2,530	2,752	5,282
Iceland	371	390	761
Ireland	22,736	26,329	49,065
Israel	3,300	2,894	6,194
Italy	31,552	23,291	54,843
Japan	134,550	153,641	288,191
Republic of Korea	77,940	86,670	164,610
Luxembourg	435	382	817
Mexico	2,825	2,745	5,571
Netherlands	26,980	23,399	50,379
New Zealand	337	56	393
Norway	7,738	7,976	15,714
Poland	7,058	7,447	14,505
Portugal	4,512	4,102	8,614
Slovakia	1,641	1,846	3,487
Slovenia	985	1,004	1,989
Spain	11,984	9,674	21,658
Sweden	15,348	15,993	31,341
Switzerland	18,897	18,075	36,972
Turkey	2,873	2,507	5,381
United Kingdom	274,288	272,622	546,911
United States of America	202,520	186,566	389,086
OECD total	1,083,208	1,072,997	2,156,211
Non-OECD total[2]	821,334	991,611	1,812,957
Total[3]	1,904,565	2,064,632	3,969,215

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown and a small number of Australian citizens.
4. New Zealand visitor arrivals would not enter Australia on this visa. The figure therefore does not accurately reflect the number of New Zealand citizens visiting in Australia. The numbers may reflect people who have come from New Zealand, but who could be permanent residents of a third country.

Table A.10: Student visas granted—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	138	241	379
Belgium	98	153	251
Canada	976	1,509	2,485
Chile	717	755	1,472
Czech Republic	686	726	1,412
Denmark	309	452	761
Estonia	102	111	213
Finland	68	200	268
France	1,318	1,443	2,761
Germany	1,639	2,133	3,772
Greece	463	324	787
Hungary	241	226	467
Iceland	11	24	35
Ireland	323	380	703
Israel	78	70	148
Italy	2,786	1,722	4,508
Japan	2,109	3,955	6,064
Republic of Korea	6,305	6,578	12,883
Luxembourg	16	18	34
Mexico	693	682	1,375
Netherlands	237	347	584
New Zealand	9	< 5	11
Norway	495	956	1,451
Poland	631	618	1,249
Portugal	361	310	671
Slovakia	352	329	681
Slovenia	76	72	148
Spain	1,586	1,352	2,938
Sweden	445	841	1,286
Switzerland	401	544	945
Turkey	487	250	737
United Kingdom	1,497	1,867	3,364
United States of America	2,746	4,767	7,513
OECD total	28,399	33,957	62,356
Non-OECD total[2]	124,671	105,015	229,690
Total[3]	153,078	138,976	292,060

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Not specified in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Not specified.
3. Total includes citizenship Not specified.
4. New Zealand citizens do not generally need to obtain Student visas to undertake study in Australia. The figure therefore does not accurately reflect the number of New Zealand citizens studying in Australia. The numbers may reflect people who have come from New Zealand, but who could be permanent residents of a third country.

Table A.11: Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visas granted—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	133	61	194
Belgium	252	114	366
Canada	1,179	911	2,090
Chile	93	76	169
Czech Republic	85	69	154
Denmark	134	93	227
Estonia	68	56	124
Finland	96	94	190
France	1,139	868	2,007
Germany	844	605	1,449
Greece	124	95	219
Hungary	120	87	207
Iceland	5	< 5	8
Ireland	3,349	2,598	5,947
Israel	126	90	216
Italy	1,011	597	1,608
Japan	942	828	1,770
Republic of Korea	1,140	1,176	2,316
Luxembourg	< 5	< 5	< 5
Mexico	84	68	152
Netherlands	776	378	1,154
New Zealand	31	18	49
Norway	166	67	233
Poland	218	210	428
Portugal	119	88	207
Slovakia	61	53	114
Slovenia	40	24	64
Spain	426	305	731
Sweden	266	182	448
Switzerland	152	91	243
Turkey	113	84	197
United Kingdom	9,398	7,310	16,708
United States of America	3,293	2,424	5,718
OECD total	25,985	19,725	45,711
Non-OECD total[2]	28,398	24,357	52,755
Total[3]	54,446	44,124	98,571

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Not specified in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. New Zealand citizens do not generally need to obtain a visa to undertake work in Australia. The figure therefore does not accurately reflect the number of New Zealand citizens working in Australia. The numbers may reflect people who have come from New Zealand, but who could be a permanent resident of a third country.

Table A.12: Subclass 457 visas granted—OECD Primary Applicants by sponsor industry and gender, 2013–14

Sponsor industry	Male	Female	Total[1]
Other services	2,661	1,036	3,697
Construction	3,464	199	3,663
Health care and social assistance	1,167	1,649	2,817
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,569	685	2,254
Education and training	1,021	812	1,833
Mining	1,596	161	1,757
Information media and telecommunications	1,224	487	1,711
Accommodation and food services	1,166	541	1,707
Manufacturing	1,066	183	1,249
Retail trade	684	484	1,168
Financial and insurance services	739	411	1,150
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	569	72	641
Wholesale trade	433	133	566
Arts and recreation services	348	133	481
Transport postal and warehousing	337	73	410
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	291	84	375
Public administration and safety	166	93	259
Administrative and support services	168	61	229
Rental, hiring and real estate services	81	45	126
Not recorded	93	30	123
OECD total	18,843	7,372	26,216
Non-OECD total	18,276	7,445	25,721
Total	37,121	14,817	51,939

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes gender Not specified in total.
2. Excludes a small number of Independent Executives.

Table A.13: Other temporary visas granted—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	257	66	323
Belgium	248	81	329
Canada	1,529	627	2,156
Chile	121	49	170
Czech Republic	97	43	140
Denmark	255	132	387
Estonia	14	5	19
Finland	154	42	196
France	1,114	379	1,493
Germany	1,665	518	2,183
Greece	161	62	223
Hungary	76	49	125
Iceland	27	7	34
Ireland	466	142	608
Israel	1,039	239	1,278
Italy	1,147	214	1,361
Japan	1,203	432	1,635
Republic of Korea	605	366	971
Luxembourg	< 5	< 5	7
Mexico	176	68	244
Netherlands	876	234	1,110
New Zealand	21	8	29
Norway	214	48	262
Poland	373	88	461
Portugal	119	36	155
Slovakia	78	28	106
Slovenia	27	16	43
Spain	735	221	956
Sweden	419	122	541
Switzerland	179	78	257
Turkey	345	124	469
United Kingdom	6,510	1,470	7,980
United States of America	10,052	2,805	12,857
OECD total	30,306	8,802	39,108
Non-OECD total	25,750	13,015	38,765
Total	56,056	21,817	77,873

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. The financial year data did not report any unspecified genders.

2. Other temporary visas granted are those defined in Table 3.17 and include previous visa subclasses that correspond to the new Temporary Work visa streams.

3. New Zealand citizens do not generally need to obtain a visa to live, study or work in Australia. The figure therefore does not accurately reflect the number of New Zealand citizens in Australia for like purposes. The numbers may reflect people who have come from New Zealand, but who could be permanent residents of a third country.

Table A.14: Estimate of Unlawful Non-Citizens in Australia—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	120	80	210
Belgium	80	40	110
Canada	640	350	990
Chile	80	50	130
Czech Republic	40	30	60
Denmark	130	80	220
Estonia	60	< 10	70
Finland	50	40	90
France	810	530	1,340
Germany	840	620	1,460
Greece	300	200	510
Hungary	50	40	90
Iceland	< 10	< 10	< 10
Ireland	920	250	1,170
Israel	140	50	190
Italy	450	320	770
Japan	640	690	1,330
Republic of Korea	1,670	1,030	2,690
Luxembourg	< 10	< 10	10
Mexico	70	30	110
Netherlands	360	310	670
New Zealand	60	20	80
Norway	140	70	210
Poland	190	110	300
Portugal	140	80	220
Slovakia	20	< 10	20
Slovenia	20	< 10	20
Spain	270	160	440
Sweden	240	160	400
Switzerland	180	160	340
Turkey	130	50	180
United Kingdom	2,290	1,370	3,660
United States of America	3,320	1,920	5,240
OECD total	14,380	8,880	23,260
Non-OECD total	26,310	12,520	38,840
Total	40,690	21,400	62,100

Source data: BISC and PAS, DIBP

1. The financial year data did not report any unspecified genders.
2 There are known errors in the estimate of UNCs and the numbers are provided as an estimate only. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10 which can result in rounding errors, and estimate of UNCs are only provided yearly.

Table A.15: Visa cancellations—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	58	32	90
Belgium	161	58	219
Canada	849	772	1,621
Chile	70	67	137
Czech Republic	34	45	79
Denmark	118	75	194
Estonia	65	44	109
Finland	128	84	212
France	791	541	1,332
Germany	1,001	628	1,629
Greece	85	21	106
Hungary	47	39	86
Iceland	< 5	< 5	< 5
Ireland	1,629	1,219	2,849
Israel	67	48	115
Italy	453	183	636
Japan	418	394	814
Republic of Korea	1,872	1,043	2,915
Luxembourg	0	< 5	< 5
Mexico	46	49	95
Netherlands	451	250	701
New Zealand	68	8	77
Norway	205	54	259
Poland	109	77	186
Portugal	66	31	97
Slovakia	37	28	65
Slovenia	5	< 5	9
Spain	265	186	451
Sweden	159	182	341
Switzerland	108	66	174
Turkey	108	52	160
United Kingdom	5,341	3,901	9,245
United States of America	2,465	1,796	4,262
OECD total	17,281	11,981	29,271
Non-OECD total[2]	12,440	7,853	20,305
Total[3]	29,749	19,848	49,618

Source data: PAS, DIBP

1. Includes gender not stated in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. Due to an upgrade to DIBP systems, the reporting methodology for cancellations changed from 1 July 2013. This has resulted in significant changes to previously reported historical cancellation figures (back to 2006–07).

Table A.16: Compliance-related departures—OECD member countries, citizenship by gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	< 5	7	11
Belgium	11	< 5	12
Canada	71	60	132
Chile	14	13	27
Czech Republic	15	19	34
Denmark	5	8	13
Estonia	54	22	76
Finland	< 5	5	9
France	145	82	227
Germany	77	76	153
Greece	32	14	46
Hungary	19	6	25
Iceland	< 5	< 5	< 5
Ireland	384	94	478
Israel	11	6	17
Italy	135	44	179
Japan	62	34	96
Republic of Korea	398	250	648
Luxembourg	0	< 5	< 5
Mexico	7	7	14
Netherlands	27	20	47
New Zealand	108	9	117
Norway	5	< 5	8
Poland	34	21	55
Portugal	20	13	33
Slovakia	10	5	15
Slovenia	< 5	< 5	< 5
Spain	47	44	91
Sweden	35	22	57
Switzerland	12	10	22
Turkey	39	10	49
United Kingdom	524	258	782
United States of America	188	90	279
OECD total	2,501	1,257	3,760
Non-OECD total[2]	6,507	3,191	11,402
Total[3]	9,212	4,522	15,690

Source data: BISC, DIBP

1. Includes gender Unknown in total.
2. Excludes citizenship Unknown.
3. Total includes citizenship Unknown.
4. Includes IMAs, IMA crew, IMA BVE, IFFs and other unauthorised arrivals.

Table A.17: Characteristics of Net Overseas Migration by citizenship—OECD member countries, 2011–12

Citizenship	Arrivals	Departures	NOM	% female arrivals	% female departures
Austria	402	259	143	50.0	48.3
Belgium	734	314	420	38.6	43.9
Canada	5,607	3,493	2,114	53.2	52.5
Chile	940	490	450	48.5	44.5
Czech Republic	499	248	251	53.9	56.5
Denmark	658	431	227	47.9	46.6
Estonia	714	374	340	43.4	37.4
Finland	478	218	260	63.4	63.8
France	6,610	3,802	2,808	44.1	42.4
Germany	5,556	3,674	1,882	50.0	49.8
Greece	1,389	196	1,193	40.3	32.1
Hungary	537	147	390	51.8	46.9
Iceland	25	24	< 5	48.0	45.8
Ireland	17,414	3,475	13,939	40.5	41.2
Israel	487	229	258	45.2	42.8
Italy	4,461	1,451	3,010	35.5	34.7
Japan	6,493	4,844	1,649	58.9	59.6
Republic of Korea	14,088	10,307	3,781	47.2	47.2
Luxembourg	17	15	< 5	41.2	33.3
Mexico	639	258	381	50.1	45.0
Netherlands	2,125	1,190	935	45.6	42.1
New Zealand	62,932	17,493	45,439	47.0	47.0
Norway	689	619	70	52.2	46.7
Poland	1,016	351	665	58.5	46.4
Portugal	643	262	381	42.9	43.9
Slovakia	348	172	176	56.6	63.4
Slovenia	121	34	87	45.5	44.1
Spain	1,502	525	977	44.7	42.3
Sweden	1,527	890	637	58.3	58.5
Switzerland	720	543	177	45.4	51.4
Turkey	870	395	475	40.3	37.0
United Kingdom	47,877	16,580	31,297	44.5	45.2
United States of America	15,283	9,775	5,508	42.4	40.8
OECD total	203,401	83,078	120,323	45.9	46.3
Non-OECD total	199,239	83,833	115,406	51.1	44.7
Total[1]	481,231	251,823	229,408	48.4	46.1

Source data: Travellers' Characteristics Database, ABS, May 2013

1. Total includes Australia.

Table A.18: Net Overseas Migration by category—top 10 OECD member countries, 2011–12

Citizenship	Permanent visas[1]	Subclass 457	Working Holiday Maker	Visitors	New Zealand citizens[2]	Other visas[3]	Total[4]
Arrivals							
New Zealand	140	43	0	13	61,476	1,260	62,932
United Kingdom	12,524	12,684	12,537	6,408	0	3,723	47,876
Ireland	1,623	2,434	11,364	1,400	0	593	17,414
United States of America	1,222	3,329	1,367	4,417	0	4,947	15,282
Republic of Korea	1,239	310	7,440	2,133	0	2,966	14,088
Italy	220	365	2,531	876	0	469	4,461
France	317	773	2,935	1,211	0	1,374	6,610
Canada	625	1,027	1,417	1,209	0	1,328	5,606
Germany	638	686	2,005	1,136	0	1,091	5,556
Japan	542	675	2,142	1,501	0	1,633	6,493
Other	69,263	26,182	11,246	27,039	0	82,938	216,668
Total arrivals	88,353	48,508	54,984	47,343	61,476	102,322	402,986
Departures							
New Zealand	105	< 5	0	7	16,996	381	17,493
United Kingdom	3,942	2,969	3,021	2,889	6	3,751	16,578
Ireland	377	566	1,363	355	< 5	813	3,475
United States of America	928	1,802	317	2,695	5	4,026	9,773
Republic of Korea	582	216	3,932	598	0	4,979	10,307
Italy	144	167	349	336	0	455	1,451
France	203	498	1,093	776	< 5	1,231	3,802
Canada	478	721	473	709	< 5	1,111	3,493
Germany	577	551	869	756	0	919	3,672
Japan	577	745	1,068	790	0	1,664	4,844
Other	10,956	5,274	3,372	8,231	0	64,375	92,208
Total departures	18,869	13,513	15,857	18,142	17,010	83,705	167,096
Net Overseas Migration							
New Zealand	35	39	0	6	44,480	879	45,439
United Kingdom	8,582	9,715	9,516	3,519	-6	-28	31,298
Ireland	1,246	1,868	10,001	1,045	> -5	-220	13,939
United States of America	294	1,527	1,050	1,722	-5	921	5,509
Republic of Korea	657	94	3,508	1,535	0	-2,013	3,781
Italy	76	198	2,182	540	0	14	3,010
France	114	275	1,842	435	> -5	143	2,808
Canada	147	306	944	500	> -5	217	2,113
Germany	61	135	1,136	380	0	172	1,884
Japan	-35	-70	1,074	711	0	-31	1,649
Other	58,307	20,908	7,874	18,808	0	18,563	124,460
Total[4]	69,484	34,995	39,127	29,201	44,466	18,617	235,890

Source data: Travellers Characteristics Database, ABS, May 2014

1. Includes Skill Stream, Family Stream, Special Eligibility, Humanitarian and other permanent entrants.
2. New Zealand citizen Special Category (TY444) visa.
3. Includes Students, other temporary entrants, Bridging visas and other visas.
4. Excludes Australian citizens.

Table A.19: Estimated resident population—OECD member countries, country of birth by gender, at 30 June 2013

Country of birth	Male	Female	Total
Austria	10,140	9,230	19,370
Belgium	3,790	3,650	7,440
Canada	24,080	27,140	51,220
Chile	14,290	15,060	29,350
Czech Republic	6,520	7,070	13,590
Denmark	5,770	5,250	11,020
Estonia	1,360	1,780	3,140
Finland	4,100	5,640	9,740
France	19,470	17,600	37,070
Germany	61,120	66,530	127,650
Greece	58,880	61,080	119,960
Hungary	10,980	10,950	21,930
Iceland	380	350	730
Ireland	52,870	42,900	95,770
Israel	6,530	5,010	11,540
Italy	102,790	96,330	199,120
Japan	17,530	32,860	50,390
Republic of Korea	43,800	49,470	93,270
Luxembourg	130	130	260
Mexico	2,290	2,390	4,680
Netherlands	44,300	42,300	86,600
New Zealand	312,600	296,220	608,820
Norway	2,210	2,720	4,930
Poland	24,850	31,900	56,750
Portugal	9,790	9,210	19,000
Slovakia	2,990	3,330	6,320
Slovenia	4,100	4,030	8,130
Spain	8,670	8,450	17,120
Sweden	5,260	6,670	11,930
Switzerland	7,830	7,100	14,930
Turkey	21,130	19,630	40,760
United Kingdom	624,830	597,740	1,222,570
United States of America	52,810	52,070	104,880
OECD total	1 568 190	1 541 790	3 109 980
Total overseas-born	3,171,360	3,240,030	6,411,390
Total Australian-born	8,345,470	8,375,160	16,720,630
Total	11,516,830	11,615,190	23,132,020

Source data: ABS Migration, Australia (3412.0)

Table A.20: The median age of Australia's population by country of birth, at 30 June 2013

Country of birth	Median age	Sex ratio[1]	ERP[2]	Country of birth	Median age	Sex ratio[1]	ERP[2]
United Kingdom	53.9	104.5	1,222,570	Serbia	55.1	99.3	34,570
New Zealand	39.3	105.5	608,820	Cambodia	43.6	85.0	33,850
People's Republic of China	34.8	81.7	427,590	Papua New Guinea	42.0	84.7	32,650
India	32.7	123.8	369,680	Nepal	28.6	138.3	31,160
Vietnam	44.2	85.8	215,460	Chile	48.9	94.8	29,350
Philippines	39.7	63.9	210,760	Myanmar	39.8	98.0	27,410
Italy	69.0	106.7	199,120	Mauritius	47.7	99.5	27,280
South Africa	40.2	100.0	173,820	Samoa	44.1	99.0	24,780
Malaysia	38.2	86.9	148,760	Russian Federation	40.7	61.9	23,520
Germany	63.0	91.9	127,650	Sudan	29.2	105.4	22,740
Greece	69.0	96.4	119,960	Hungary	66.2	100.4	21,930
Sri Lanka	41.2	106.4	106,280	Cyprus	62.1	97.0	20,930
United States of America	36.9	101.4	104,880	Brazil	33.0	89.2	19,650
Ireland	37.5	123.2	95,770	Austria	65.9	109.7	19,370
Republic of Korea	33.2	88.5	93,270	Portugal	53.9	106.5	19,000
Lebanon	49.3	109.0	91,290	Spain	53.5	102.5	17,120
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	38.3	93.4	90,580	Romania	46.6	94.5	17,070
Netherlands	65.2	104.8	86,600	Kenya	34.4	101.5	16,920
Indonesia	34.3	81.4	79,650	Ukraine	52.3	70.2	16,330
Fiji	42.6	89.0	68,330	Switzerland	48.4	110.0	14,930
Croatia	62.0	102.7	66,250	Colombia	33.4	87.7	14,690
Singapore	35.2	86.7	64,290	Argentina	46.9	95.1	14,620
Iraq	37.4	107.8	59,520	Saudi Arabia	24.9	148.1	14,320
Thailand	32.8	49.0	57,550	Czech Republic	57.9	92.2	13,590
Poland	58.3	77.9	56,750	Sweden	38.0	78.9	11,930
Canada	38.3	88.8	51,220	Israel	40.0	130.7	11,540
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	56.9	101.6	50,870	Laos	47.6	90.4	11,480
Japan	35.8	53.3	50,390	Tonga	45.5	108.3	11,170
Malta	65.8	104.1	46,660	El Salvador	42.9	94.6	11,080
Iran	35.8	116.5	46,160	Denmark	52.6	110.1	11,020
Egypt	56.6	110.9	42,990	Ethiopia	35.4	95.5	10,850
Taiwan	31.5	74.4	42,150	Timor-Leste	48.0	99.7	10,630
Pakistan	31.1	146.9	41,660	Uruguay	56.8	92.3	10,560
Turkey	47.0	107.7	40,760	Syria	46.2	94.1	10,300
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.0	99.5	39,290	Peru	41.2	78.7	10,290
France	36.0	110.8	37,070	Total Overseas-born	33.5	99.6	16,720,630
Zimbabwe	38.7	100.4	36,820	Total Australian-born	44.7	97.9	6,411,390
Afghanistan	30.8	144.4	35,530	Total	37.3	99.2	23,132,020
Bangladesh	32.7	132.7	35,160				

Source data: ABS Migration, Australia (3412.0)

1. Countries of birth selected with estimated residential population more than 10,000 people.

Table A.21: Student visa holders in Australia by citizenship at 30 June 2012, 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	2012	2013	2014
People's Republic of China	71,230	71,200	76,150
India	38,030	30,400	40,600
Vietnam	15,500	17,160	20,050
Republic of Korea	16,860	16,090	16,030
Nepal	12,280	11,130	14,040
Malaysia	14,300	14,080	13,670
Thailand	10,900	11,150	13,620
Indonesia	11,670	11,670	11,840
Pakistan	7,400	8,750	10,300
Brazil	6,150	6,520	8,620
Saudi Arabia	9,040	8,620	8,400
Philippines	5,410	6,670	8,130
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7,260	7,210	7,520
Colombia	5,040	5,530	5,880
Japan	5,310	5,380	5,330
Bangladesh	4,690	4,570	4,790
Singapore	4,820	5,010	4,740
Sri Lanka	4,570	4,170	4,570
Taiwan	3,310	3,550	4,480
United States of America	3,420	3,720	3,700
United Kingdom	3,130	3,260	3,370
Italy	1,610	2,030	3,210
Iran	2,710	3,010	2,890
Canada	2,710	2,640	2,750
Germany	2,170	2,010	2,180
France	1,850	1,820	1,980
Spain	1,000	1,470	1,800
Kenya	1,340	1,410	1,660
Mauritius	2,000	1,570	1,580
Bhutan	710	810	1,480
Chile	1,290	1,320	1,410
Papua New Guinea	1,260	1,240	1,390
Iraq	710	700	1,340
Other[1]	27,360	28,400	30,270
OECD total	49,540	50,420	52,980
Total[3]	307,060	304,250	339,760

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship 'Unknown'.
2. Figures rounded to the nearest 10 and sorted on 30 June 2014.

Table A.22: Working holiday makers in Australia by citizenship at 30 June 2012, 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	2012	2013	2014
United Kingdom	25,680	29,550	28,590
Taiwan	16,010	25,270	23,840
Republic of Korea	22,940	24,670	19,110
France	11,140	13,980	14,710
Italy	5,700	9,660	11,020
Germany	8,800	9,820	10,140
Ireland	19,440	15,850	9,390
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5,260	7,840	8,920
Japan	6,620	7,350	7,740
United States of America	3,550	3,740	4,010
Canada	3,910	3,690	3,720
Netherlands	1,820	2,030	2,140
Sweden	1,650	1,830	1,820
Estonia	1,230	1,560	1,560
Belgium	690	870	1,030
Chile	440	490	670
Finland	480	570	660
Denmark	450	460	500
Thailand	290	370	390
Indonesia	80	50	380
Argentina	40	360	370
Norway	210	200	190
Cyprus	20	70	70
Turkey	10	60	60
Malaysia	60	70	60
Malta	60	60	50
Bangladesh	30	40	30
Uruguay	0	< 5	30
Iran	< 5	0	0
OECD total	114,750	126,370	117,050
Total[1]	136,590	160,500	151,200

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship 'Unknown'.
2. Figures rounded to the nearest 10 and sorted on 30 June 2014.

Table A.23: Temporary Work (Skilled) visa holders in Australia by citizenship at 30 June 2012, 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	2012	2013	2014
United Kingdom	41,270	45,410	39,790
India	22,230	30,910	37,340
Ireland	13,660	18,500	16,630
Philippines	11,340	12,890	13,810
People's Republic of China	5,940	7,800	9,790
United States of America	10,380	10,270	9,290
South Africa	7,070	6,520	5,360
Republic of Korea	2,620	3,990	5,010
Nepal	1,010	2,460	3,880
Canada	3,950	4,050	3,800
France	3,500	3,770	3,670
Japan	3,330	3,470	3,590
Italy	1,730	2,420	2,940
Germany	3,290	3,190	2,830
Malaysia	2,440	2,380	2,350
Brazil	2,300	2,400	2,130
Pakistan	1,240	1,640	1,910
Indonesia	1,470	1,710	1,800
Sri Lanka	1,330	1,580	1,720
Netherlands	1,720	1,810	1,680
Thailand	720	1,250	1,630
Vietnam	1,340	1,100	1,520
Bangladesh	520	1,010	1,460
Spain	890	1,220	1,230
Singapore	940	930	1,030
Colombia	600	820	910
Iran	640	730	810
Poland	580	720	810
Mauritius	430	640	700
Zimbabwe	940	830	700
Papua New Guinea	680	680	640
Fiji	620	650	640
Taiwan	380	550	620
Other[1]	11,190	12,960	13,060
OECD total	92,760	105,480	97,750
Total[2]	162,270	191,220	195,080

Source data: Visa Reporting, DIBP

1. Includes citizenship 'Unknown'.
2. Includes Independent Executives. Figures rounded to the nearest 10 and sorted on 30 June 2014.

Table A.24: Conferrals of Australian citizenship—OECD member countries, by former nationality and gender, 2013–14

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total[1]
Austria	61	31	92
Belgium	89	88	177
Canada	547	770	1,317
Chile	118	151	269
Czech Republic	96	136	232
Denmark	28	22	50
Estonia	13	23	36
Finland	41	81	122
France	515	516	1,031
Germany	567	700	1,267
Greece	76	40	116
Hungary	139	165	304
Iceland	< 5	< 5	5
Ireland	1,702	1,141	2,843
Israel	230	183	413
Italy	532	363	895
Japan	77	124	201
Republic of Korea	1,291	1,455	2,746
Luxembourg	< 5	< 5	5
Mexico	138	128	266
Netherlands	274	272	546
New Zealand	2,635	2,726	5,361
Norway	9	16	25
Poland	195	302	497
Portugal	112	115	227
Slovakia	30	49	79
Slovenia	22	31	53
Spain	107	138	245
Sweden	116	214	330
Switzerland	108	112	220
Turkey	337	232	569
United Kingdom	13,379	12,505	25,884
United States of America	998	1,036	2,034
OECD total	24,586	23,871	48,457
Non-OECD total	56,397	57,148	113,545
Total	81,532	81,485	163,017

Source data: Citizenship Programme Management, DIBP

1. The financial year data did not report unspecified genders.
2. Excludes citizenship 'Not Stated'.
3. Total includes citizenship 'Not Stated'.

Appendix B

Introduction

Appendix B provides more detailed information on:

- Points Tested Skilled Migration
- Permanent Employer Sponsored
- Business Innovation and Investment stream
- Other temporary visa category.

B.1 Points Tested Skilled Migration

Applicants that apply for Points Tested Skilled Migration must be less than 50 years of age, have at least a competent level of English and their skills assessed by the relevant assessing authority for their nominated occupation. Once these criteria are met, more points are awarded where the person:

- is in their mid-twenties to early thirties
- has been found proficient or better in a prescribed English language test
- has relevant work experience (more points awarded if gained in Australia)
- has a higher-level tertiary qualification (more points are awarded for higher education courses such as bachelors/masters and doctorates)
- has completed a professional-year course approved by the department where prescribed for certain occupation types
- meets the Australian study requirement, for example completed a total of at least 16 calendar months study:
  o completed as a result at least two years academic study
  o where all instruction was in English
  o undertaken in Australia as the holder of a visa permitting study in Australia.
- meets the Australian study requirement and lived and studied in a regional or low population-growth metropolitan area of Australia
- has high level proficiency in languages other than English
- has a skilled partner, who is less than 50 years of age, who has been found competent in the International English Language Testing System and who has a suitable skills assessment.

For certain visa subclasses, points are also awarded where the person:

- is nominated for a skilled visa by an Australian state or territory government, or
- is willing to live in a Designated Area—typically regions in Australia other than some major metropolitan areas—and is:
  o nominated for a skilled regional visa by an Australian state or territory government, or
  o sponsored by a family member also living in a Designated Area.

B.2 Permanent Employer Sponsored

The Permanent Employer Sponsored programme comprises two permanent residence visa categories—the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) and the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS).

ENS—for Australian employers who want to sponsor overseas skilled workers to work in their business in a genuine job vacancy. The prospective migrant can be a skilled worker from overseas or on a temporary visa in Australia. They must choose an occupation listed on the Consolidated Sponsored Occupation List and comply with Australian standards and workplace legislation for wages and working conditions.

RSMS—for employers in regional or low-population growth areas of Australia, to fill vacancies in their businesses by sponsoring skilled workers for permanent residence. The programme aims to attract skilled migrants to communities in regional and low population-growth areas of Australia where their skills are most needed.

A third category, Labour Agreement, was closed to new applications from 1 July 2012, when reforms to the Permanent Employer Sponsored visa programme came into effect and a new Agreement stream was created for ENS and RSMS. Effective 1 July 2012, ENS and RSMS have three streams under which a potential migrant can apply:

- **Temporary Residence Transition stream—**for Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa holders who have been tested in the Australian labour market by having worked for two out of the last three years in their nominated occupation and who have a permanent job offer from their current subclass 457 visa employers in this occupation.
- **Direct Entry stream—**for applicants from outside or inside Australia, who are untested in Australia's labour market through not having held a subclass 457 visa with their nominating employer, for at least two out of three years.
- **Agreement stream—**for applicants sponsored by an employer through a tailored and negotiated Labour Agreement. This constitutes a formal arrangement between an Australian employer and the Australian Government allowing for recruitment of a specified number of skilled workers from overseas in response to identified skills shortages. It is designed to ensure that overseas recruitment supports the longer-term improvement of employment and training opportunities for Australians, as employers must commit to the employment, education, training and career opportunities of Australians as part of obtaining a Labour Agreement.

B.3 Business Innovation and Investment stream

The Business Talent visa has two streams:

- **Significant Business History stream—**for people who have significant assets and a successful business career who want to own and maintain a management role in a business in Australia.
- **Venture Capital Entrepreneur stream—**for people who have at least $1 million in funding from an Australian venture capital firm for: start-up; product commercialisation; or business development of a promising high-value business idea.

The Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional) visa as three streams:

- **Business Innovation stream—**for people who want to own and manage a new or existing business in Australia.
- **Investor stream—**for people who want to make a designated investment of at least $1.5 million in an Australian state or territory and want to maintain business and investment activity in Australia after the original investment has matured.
- **Significant Investor stream—**for people who are willing to invest at least $5 million into complying investments in Australia and want to maintain business and investment activity in Australia after the original investment has matured.

Holders of a Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional) visa may apply for permanent residence after four years and with satisfactory evidence of a specified level of business or investment activity.

B.4 Other temporary visas

The Other temporary visa category (see Section 3.6.1, Table 3.18) is comprised of the following visas.

Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity) visa:

- Provides for short-term, highly specialised, non-ongoing work for up to three months.
- Allows for participation in events on a non-ongoing basis at the invitation of an Australian organisation.
- In limited circumstances, enables participation in an activity or work relating to Australia's interests.

Temporary Work (Long Stay Activity) visa—four streams

- Exchange—for skilled people wanting to broaden their work experience and skills under reciprocal arrangements that allow Australian residents similar opportunities overseas.
- Sport—for amateur or professional sports people intending to participate in sporting activities.
- Religious Worker—for full-time religious workers undertaking activities that directly serve the religious objectives of a religious organisation in Australia.
- Domestic Worker (Executive)—for experienced domestic workers to work full-time in the household of certain senior executives.

Training and Research visa—three streams

- Occupational Trainee—to provide opportunities for people to improve skills in their present occupation or area of expertise through workplace-based training opportunities in Australia.
- Research—to enable professional academics to visit Australia to observe or participate in an Australian research project.
- Professional Development—to enable professionals, managers and government officials to enhance their professional and/or managerial skills by taking part in tailored training programmes in Australia that have been arranged by an employer outside Australia.

Temporary Work (International Relations) visa—four streams

- Government Agreement—for people entering Australia under the terms and conditions of certain bilateral agreements between Australia and the government of another country.
- Foreign Government Agency—for non-accredited representatives of foreign governments and agencies and for certain foreign language teachers employed in Australia by their government.
- Domestic Worker (Diplomatic or Consular)—for full-time domestic workers employed exclusively in the private household of an accredited Diplomatic visa holder.
- Privileges and Immunities—for the temporary entry of people to whom privileges and immunities will be accorded under the *International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963* or the *Overseas Missions (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1995*.

Temporary Work (Entertainment) visa

- For those wanting to work temporarily in Australia's entertainment industry in film, television or live productions, as performers or in behind-the-scenes roles such as directors, producers, film crews and other production and support personnel.

Special Programme visa

- For participation in approved programmes including reciprocal youth exchanges, cultural enrichment, community benefit programmes and the Seasonal Worker Programme.

Diplomatic (Temporary) visa

- For diplomats, consular staff, certain international representatives and other officials accredited by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Data sources for Australia's Migration Trends

Australian Bureau of Statistics

- Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0
- Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset, 2011, cat. no. 3417.0.55.001
- Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2012, cat. no. 6306.0
- Labour Force, Australia, January 2014, cat. no. 6202.0
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, cat. no. 6291.0
- Migration, Australia, 2012–13, cat. no. 3412.0
- Travellers' Characteristics Database, May 2014

Department of Immigration and Border Protection

- Business Intelligence Service Centre
- Citizenship Programme Management
- Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants—Cohort 1, August 2014
- Migration Reporting
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics
- Programme Analysis Section
- *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*, March 2014
- Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) statistics
- Visa Reporting

Department of Social Services

- Multicultural policy and settlement

Department of Industry and Science

- Adult Migrant English Program

Glossary

Census—refers to the Australian Government's 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is conducted every five years.

Citizenship by conferral—process of naturalisation whereby an applicant, after meeting all other criteria, becomes an Australian citizen at a formal citizenship ceremony.

Competent English—an International English Language Testing System band score of at least six for the four test components (speaking, reading, listening and writing).

Contributory parent category visa—a permanent visa for aged parents with children living in Australia. This visa costs more than the Aged Parent visa but is generally processed faster.

Dependant—a person is a dependant if they are included on a visa application and wholly or substantially rely on the Primary Applicant for financial, psychological or physical support. See also Primary Applicant.

Electronic Travel Authority—an electronically-stored authority for travel to Australia for short-term visits or business entry. It replaces the visa label or stamp in a passport and removes the need for application forms.

Family Stream—categories of the Migration Programme where core eligibility criteria is based on a close family relationship with a sponsor who is an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the Family Stream (for example, children of spouses) are also counted as part of the Family Stream.

Humanitarian Programme—provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. In line with Australia's international obligations, the onshore component of this programme provides protection to refugees in Australia whose claims meet the criteria of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The offshore component resettles refugees and others who are in great humanitarian need.

International student—see Overseas Student.

Illegal Maritime Arrival—A person who arrives in Australia by boat at a place outside of Australia's regular migration zone (including Christmas Island), without a valid visa. Also referred to as an Unauthorised Maritime Arrival.

Labour force—the population 15 years of age or over who are employed or unemployed.

Migration Programme—annual planned permanent intake determined by the Australian Government in the Budget context which governs the number of visas granted for permanent entry from offshore and for permanent resident status onshore, not including New Zealand citizens intending to live permanently in Australia.

Net Overseas Migration—net gain or loss of population through people arriving in and departing from Australia:

- based on an international travellers' duration of stay being inside or outside Australia for 12 months or more
- the difference between the number of:
1. incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who are not currently counted in the population, are added to the population (NOM arrivals)
2. outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who are currently counted in the population, are subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

Under the current method for estimating final NOM, this term is based on a traveller's actual duration of stay or absence during a 16-month period. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier.

Offshore—location outside Australia. Thus, offshore components of the Migration Programme refer to visas that cater for the migration of people who are outside of Australia. Certain offshore visas can, however, be applied for by people in Australia, but they must be outside Australia for the granting of the visa.

Onshore—location in Australia. Thus, onshore components of the Migration Programme refer to visas that cater for the migration of people who are in Australia.

Outcome—the number of visas granted net of Business Innovation and Investment provisional visas cancelled and net of places taken by provisional Partner category visa holders who do not subsequently obtain a permanent visa. It also excludes grants to people who have been previously counted towards the Migration Programme or Humanitarian Programme and New Zealand citizens.

Overseas student (or international student)—temporary migrant in Australia who is studying at an Australian educational institution in a course approved by the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students.

Passenger Card—completed by all passengers arriving in or departing from Australia. Information collected includes occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, state or territory of intended residence is collected.

Planning levels—notional number of places available in the Migration Programme for the financial year, as set by the Australian Government. Levels do not always precisely match outcomes due to the way the outcomes are measured. See also Outcome.

Primary Applicant—the person who applied for the visa. Other people included on the visa are referred to as dependants or Secondary Applicants.

Programme year—aligns with the Australian financial year, for example 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

Refugee—defined by the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by the 1967 Protocol, as a person who:

- owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of, race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion
- is outside the country of their nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of their former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

Refugee Review Tribunal—an independent statutory body that reviews decisions about onshore applicants for refugee status.

Settlement—refers to the experience of adapting to life in Australia for newly arrived permanent settlers, roughly equivalent to 'integration'.

Settler arrivals—people arriving in Australia who hold permanent migration visas, New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to live in Australia, and those otherwise eligible to live here (for example, overseas-born children of Australian citizens). Data is based on statistics obtained from visa information and supplemented by information obtained from incoming passenger cards.

Skill Stream—comprises the categories of the Migration Programme where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of Skill Stream principal applicants are also counted as part of the Skill Stream.

Stateless—refers to an individual who self identifies as stateless, who lacks identity as a national of a state for the purpose of law and who is not entitled to the rights, benefits or protection ordinarily available to a country's nationals.

Stock of temporary entrants—the number of temporary entrants in Australia at a point in time. Stock data is not used to report on visitors because the number of visitors in Australia at any one point in time is relatively small and subject to large seasonal variations.

Subclass—a unique three-digit numerical code associated with each visa. For example, the Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa is also known as the subclass 457 visa.

Temporary entry—refers to temporary visas granted under four main categories—Visitors, Students, Working Holiday Maker and Temporary residents.

Visa—permission or authority granted by the Australian Government for foreign nationals to travel and stay in Australia.

Acronyms

ABF	Australian Border Force
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACBPS	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
ACMID	Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset
AMEP	Adult Migrant English Program
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
BIIP	Business Innovation and Investment Programme
BISC	Business Intelligence Service Centre
CCS	Complex Case Support
CSAM	Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
ELICOS	English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students
ENS	Employer Nomination Scheme
ERP	Estimated resident population
ETA	Electronic Travel Authority
HSS	Humanitarian Settlement Services
IMA	Illegal Maritime Arrival
n/a	not applicable
NOM	Net Overseas Migration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAS	Programme Analysis Section

RRAC	Refugee Resettlement Advisory Council
RSMS	Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SIV	Significant Investor visa
SOSOG	Senior Officials Settlement Outcomes Group
TIS	Translating and Interpreting Service
UNC	Unlawful Non-Citizen
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VET	Vocational Education and Training