



Australian Government

Department of Home Affairs

The Administration of the Immigration and Citizenship Programs

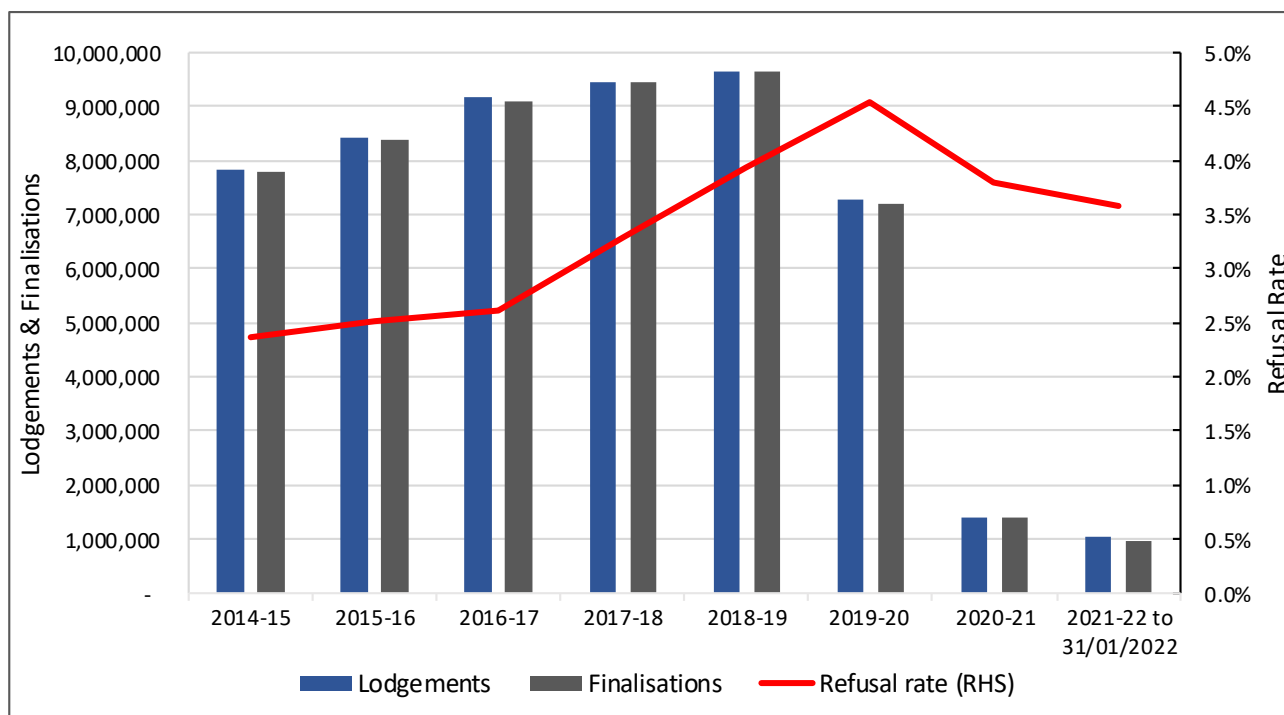
Addendum – March 2022 (data to 31 January 2022)



Administering the Immigration Program

Broad visa trends

Figure 1: Total non-humanitarian visa programs trends, 2014-15 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

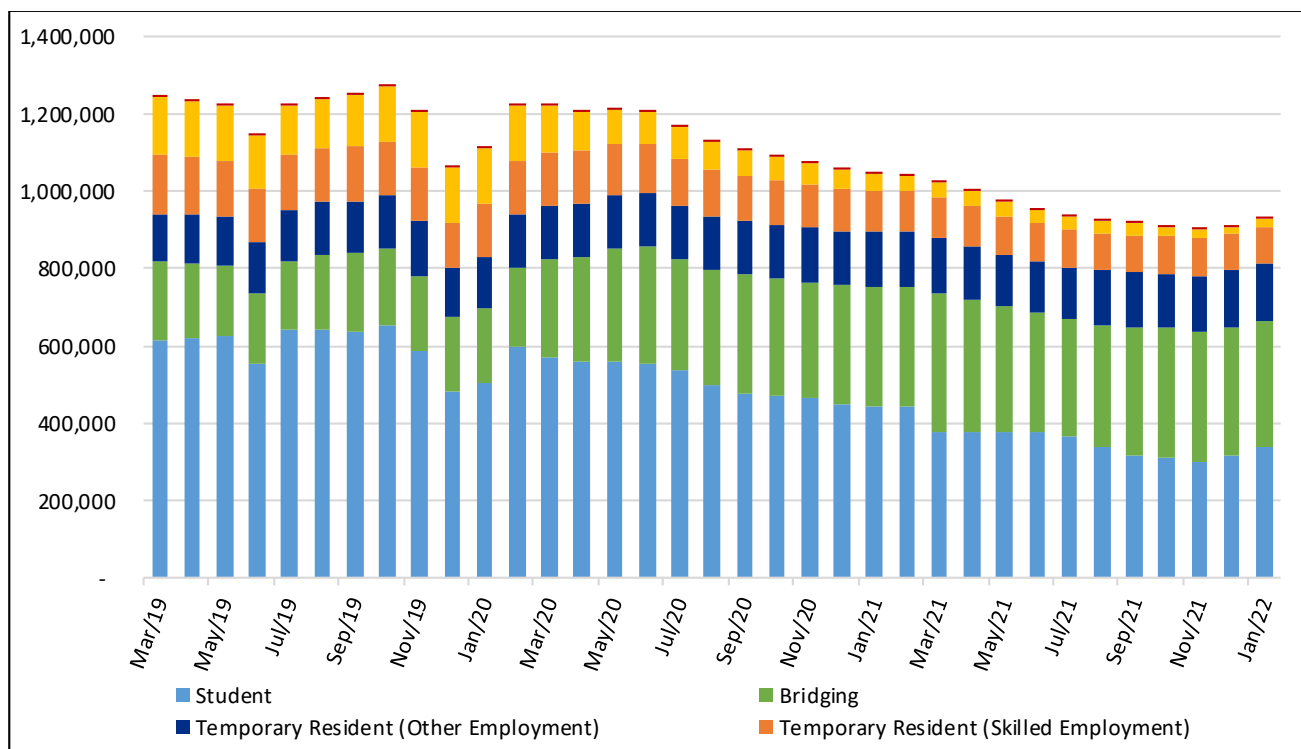
Temporary visas

Table 2: Change in the number of temporary visa holders in Australia between 31 January 2021 and 31 January 2022

Visa Category	31-01-21	31-01-22	Difference	% Change
Bridging	308,974	329,044	20,070	6.5%
Crew and Transit	9,882	10,566	684	6.9%
Other Temporary	4,343	3,513	-830	-19.1%
Special Category	657,425	660,828	3,403	0.5%
Student	444,559	335,799	-108,760	-24.5%
Temporary Protection	17,999	18,810	811	4.5%
Temporary Resident (Other Employment)	140,590	149,678	9,088	6.5%
Temporary Resident (Skilled Employment)	108,438	93,950	-14,488	-13.4%
Visitor	45,014	75,262	30,248	67.2%
Working Holiday Maker	44,610	18,503	-26,107	-58.5%
Grand Total	1,781,834	1,695,953	-85,881	-4.8%

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

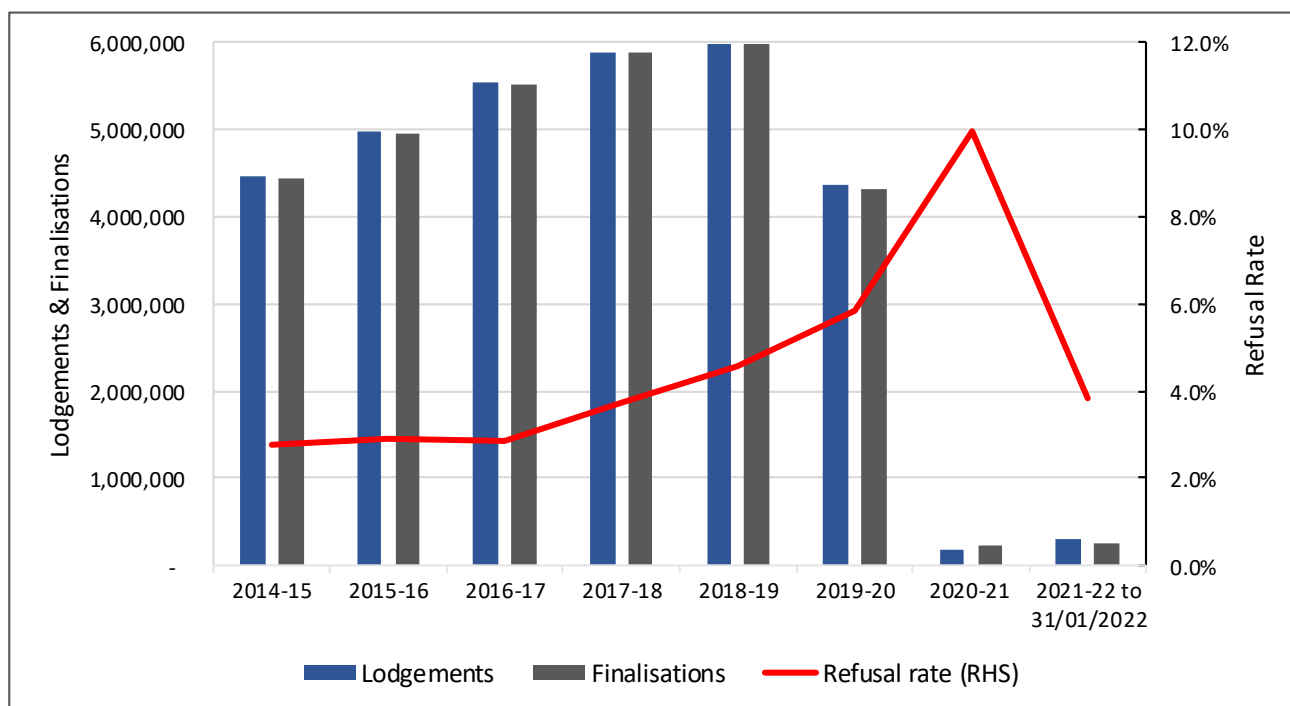
Figure 2: Number of temporary visa holders in Australia¹, 31 March 2019 to 31 January 2022



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Visitors

Figure 3: Visitor visa program trends, 2014-15 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

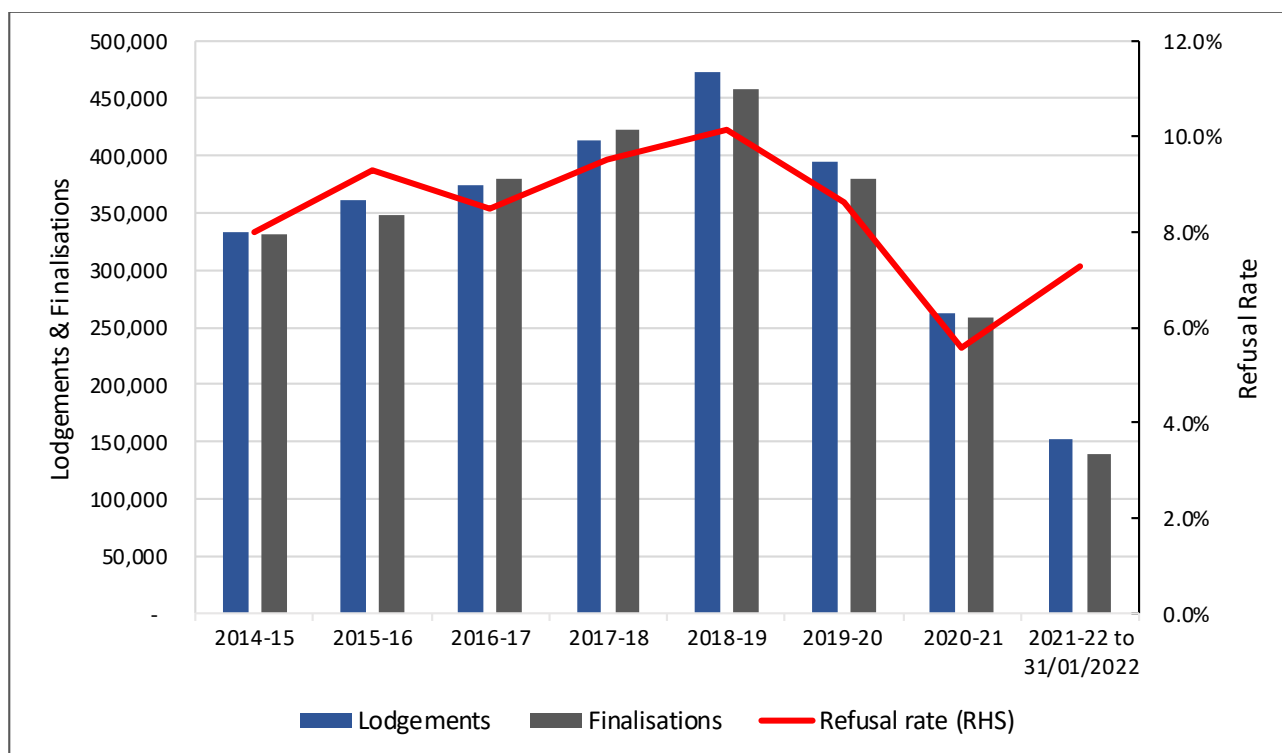


Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

¹ Excludes Visitor, Crew, Transit, Other Protection, Bridging Visa E and Special Category visa holders.

Students

Figure 4: Student visa program trends, 2014-15 to 2020-21 (to 31 January 2022)²



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 4: Change in the number of Student visa applications lodged by sector, Year to Date 2020-21 and 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

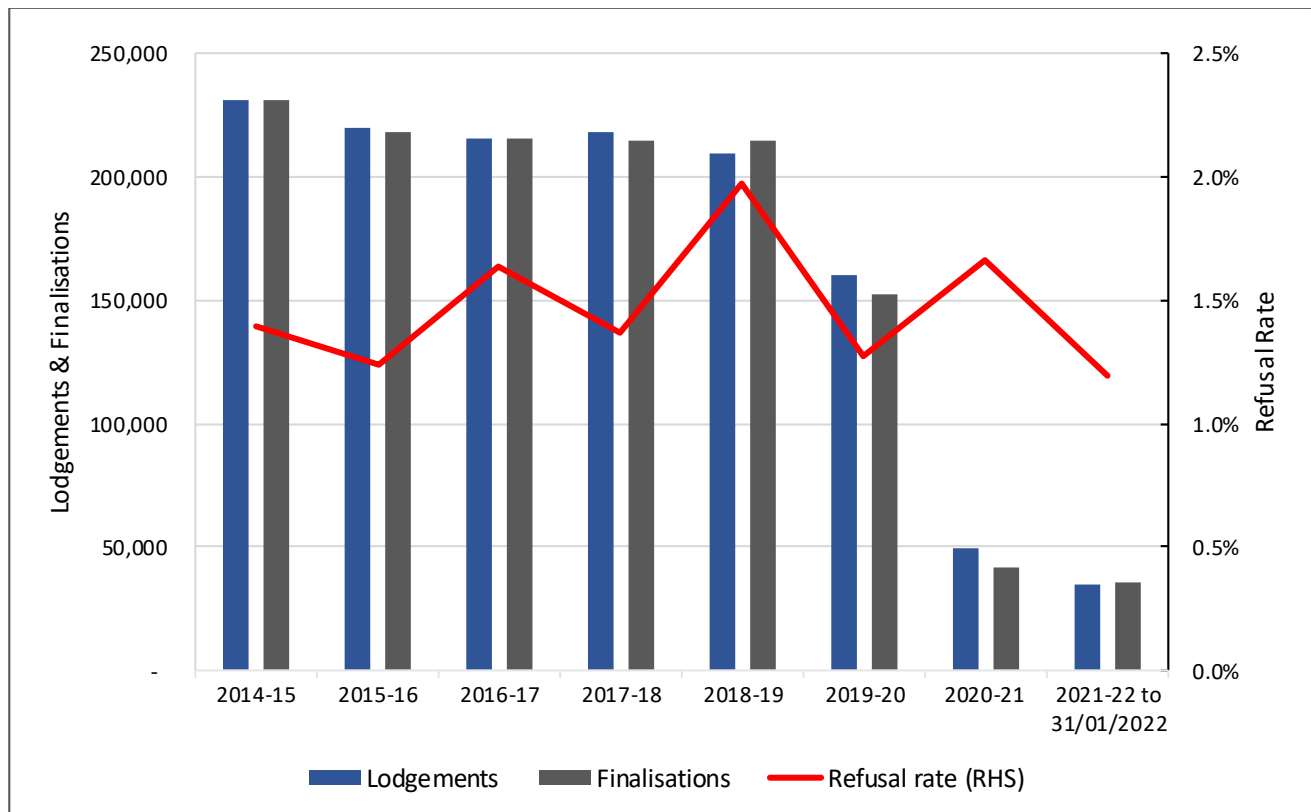
Visa Category	Visa type	2020-21 to 31/01/2021	2021-22 to 31/01/2022	Difference	% Change
Student	Foreign Affairs or Defence Sector	1,224	1,315	91	7.4%
	Higher Education Sector	84,032	89,721	5,689	6.8%
	Independent ELICOS Sector	4,339	6,260	1,921	44.3%
	Non-Award Sector	257	855	598	232.7%
	Postgraduate Research Sector	5,593	6,660	1,067	19.1%
	Schools Sector	1,745	1,701	-44	-2.5%
	Vocational Education and Training Sector	57,053	45,451	-11602	-20.3%
Grand Total		154,243	151,963	-2,280	-1.5%

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

² Includes all primary and secondary Student visa applications.

Working Holiday Makers

Figure 5: Working Holiday Maker visa trends, 2014-15 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Temporary Skilled Work

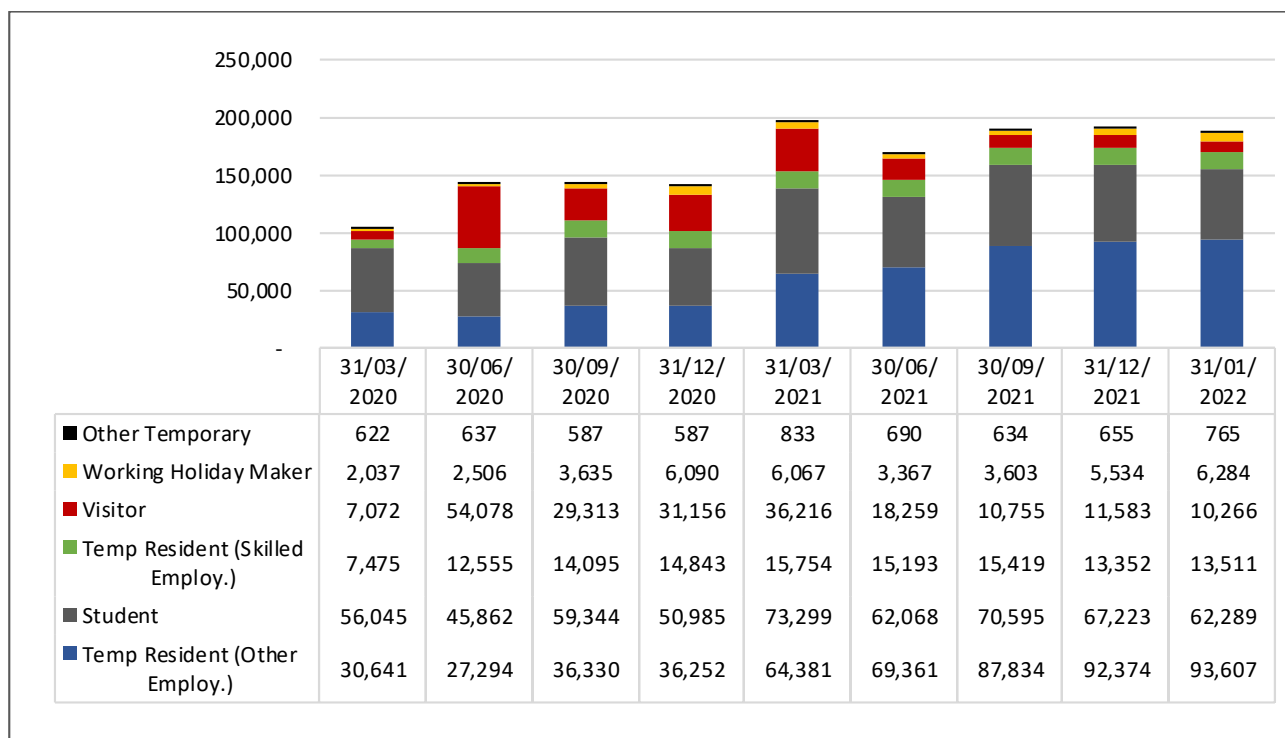
Table 6: Change in the number of Temporary Resident (Skilled Employment) primary visa applications lodged, Year to Date 2020-21 and 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

Visa Category	2020-21 (to 31/01/2021)	2021-22 to 31/01/2022	Difference	% Change
Temporary Resident (Skilled Employment)	14,900	18,282	3,382	23%

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

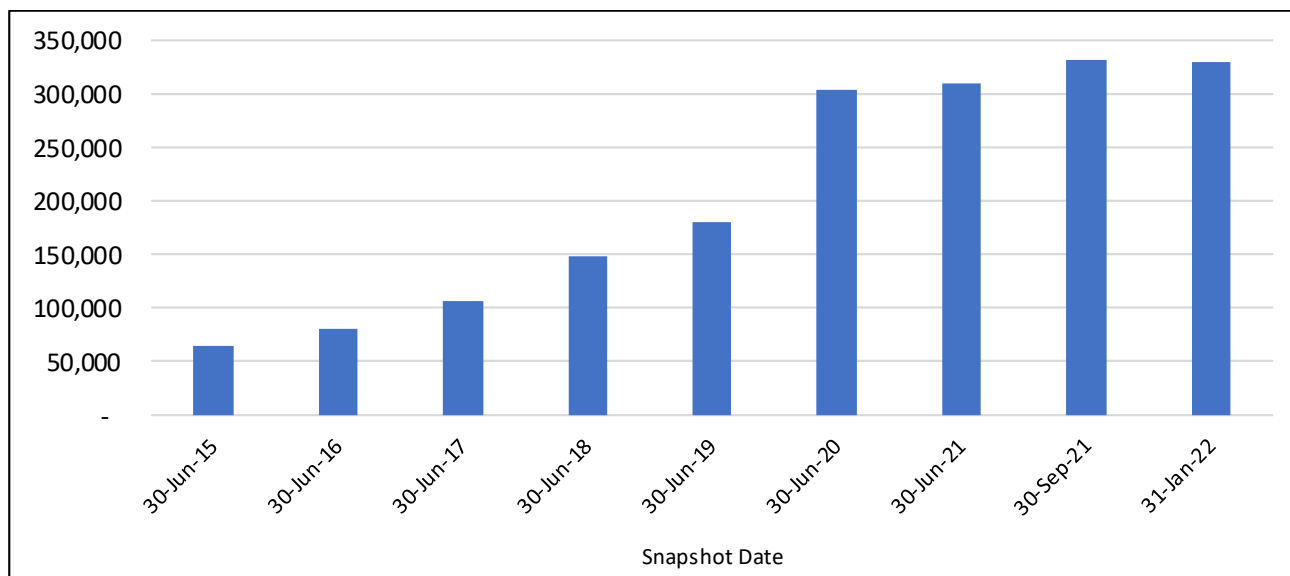
Bridging visas

Figure 6: Bridging visa A, B and C holders in Australia by selected temporary visa category applied for, 31 March 2020 to 31 January 2022³



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Figure 7: Number of bridging visa holders in Australia, 30 June 2015 to 31 January 2022⁴



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

³ Excludes Bridging Visa E (subclass 050 and 051) holders.

⁴ Excludes Bridging Visa E (subclass 050 and 051) holders, includes applicants for permanent and temporary visas.

Migration Program

Skilled Migration Program

Global Talent

Table 10: Global Talent Visa Program EOI assessment outcomes as at 31 January 2022

Program year	Invited	%	Not invited	%	Total
2020-21	4,143	41.3%	5,886	58.7%	10,029
2021-22 (to 31/01/2022)	1,573	40.5%	2,309	59.5%	3,882
Total	5,715	41.1%	8,191	58.9%	13,906

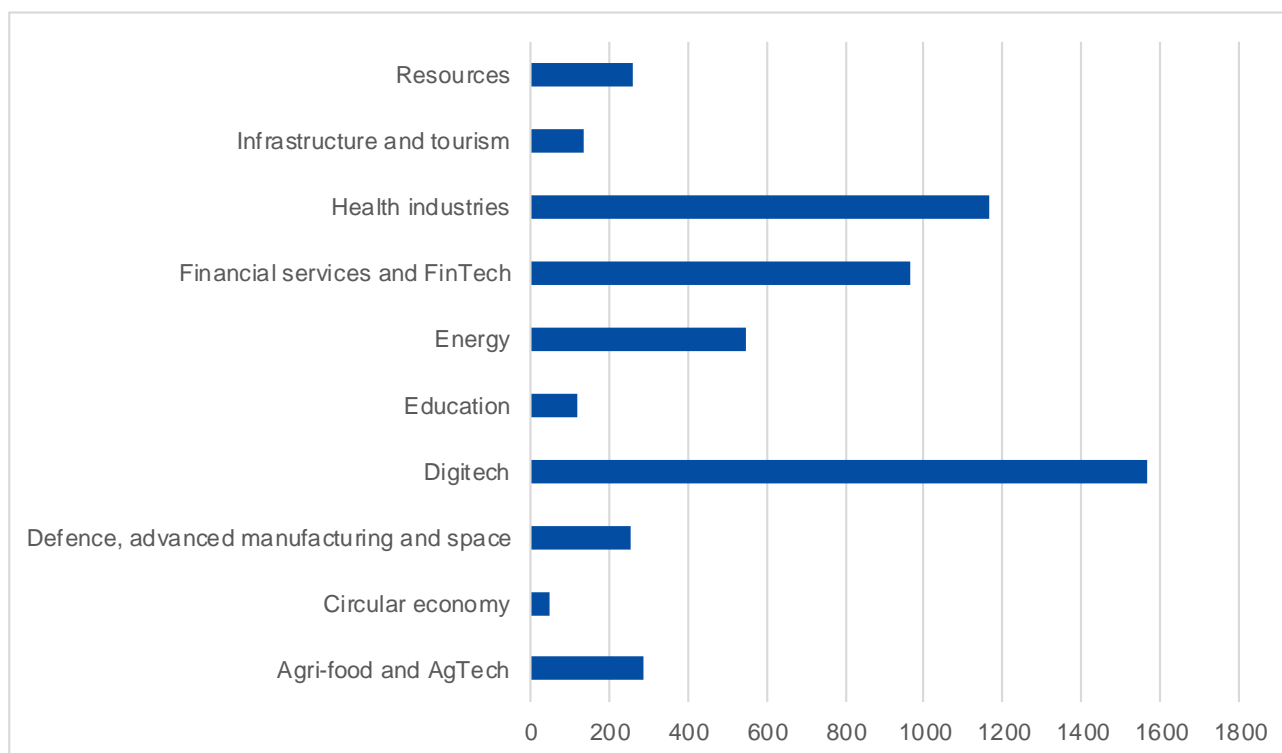
Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 11: Global Talent Visa Program average visa processing time for applications finalised between 1 July 2021 and 31 January 2022

Stream	75th percentile	90th percentile
Global Talent pathway	89 days	146 days

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Figure 11: Global Talent Visa Program, grants by sector for 2021-22 as at 31 January 2022⁵



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

⁵ This graph reflects the Global Talent Visa Program priority sectors in place since 17 December 2020.

Regional Migration

Table 12: Number of applications lodged for Regional visas, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

Visa	2020-21	2021-22 (to 31/01/2022)
Skilled Work Regional (Provisional) visa (subclass 491)	16,019	13,305
Skilled Employer Sponsored Regional (Provisional) visa (subclass 494)	1,890	1,575
Total	17,909	14,880

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 13: Number of applications finalised for Regional visas, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

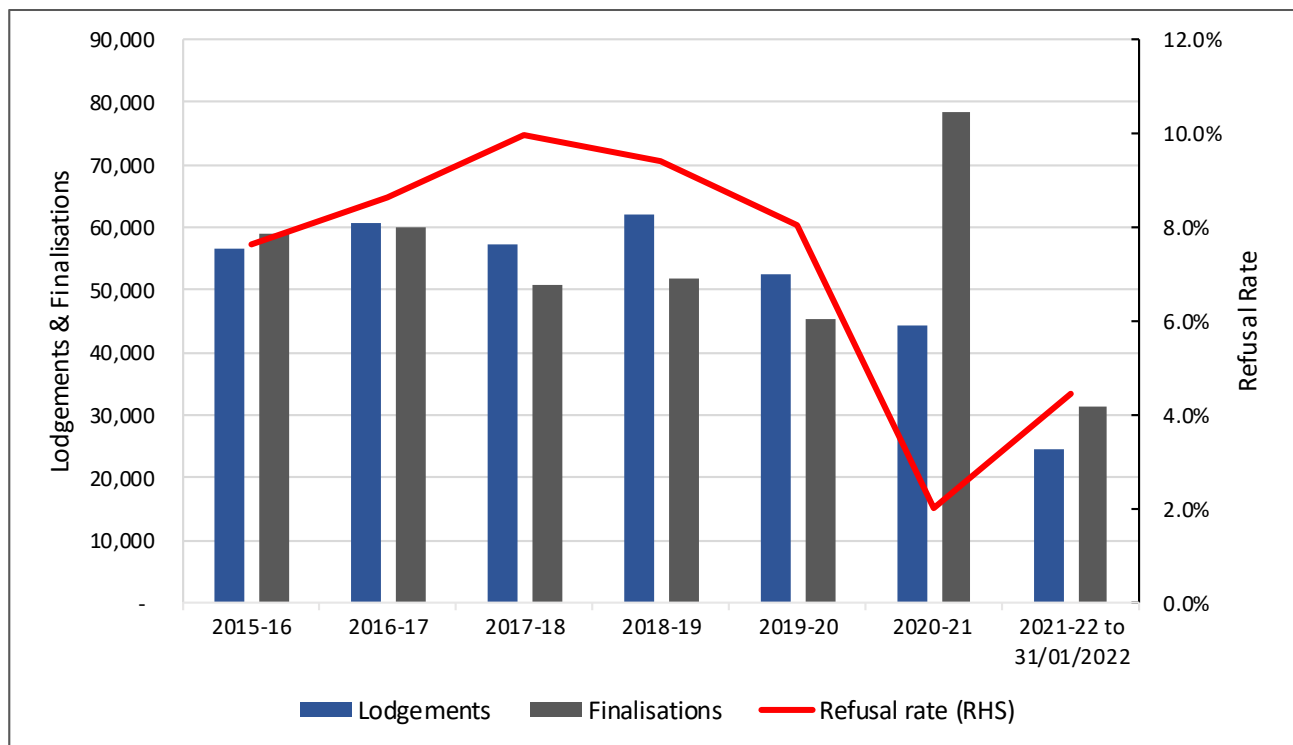
Visa	Outcome	2020-21	2021-22 (to 31/01/2022)
Skilled Work Regional (Provisional) visa (subclass 491)	Granted	8,930	4,632
	Refused and Withdrawn	264	445
	Sub total	9,194	5,077
Skilled Employer Sponsored Regional (Provisional) visa (subclass 494)	Granted	1425	830
	Refused and Withdrawn	85	134
	Sub total	1,510	964
Total		10,704	6,041

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Family Program

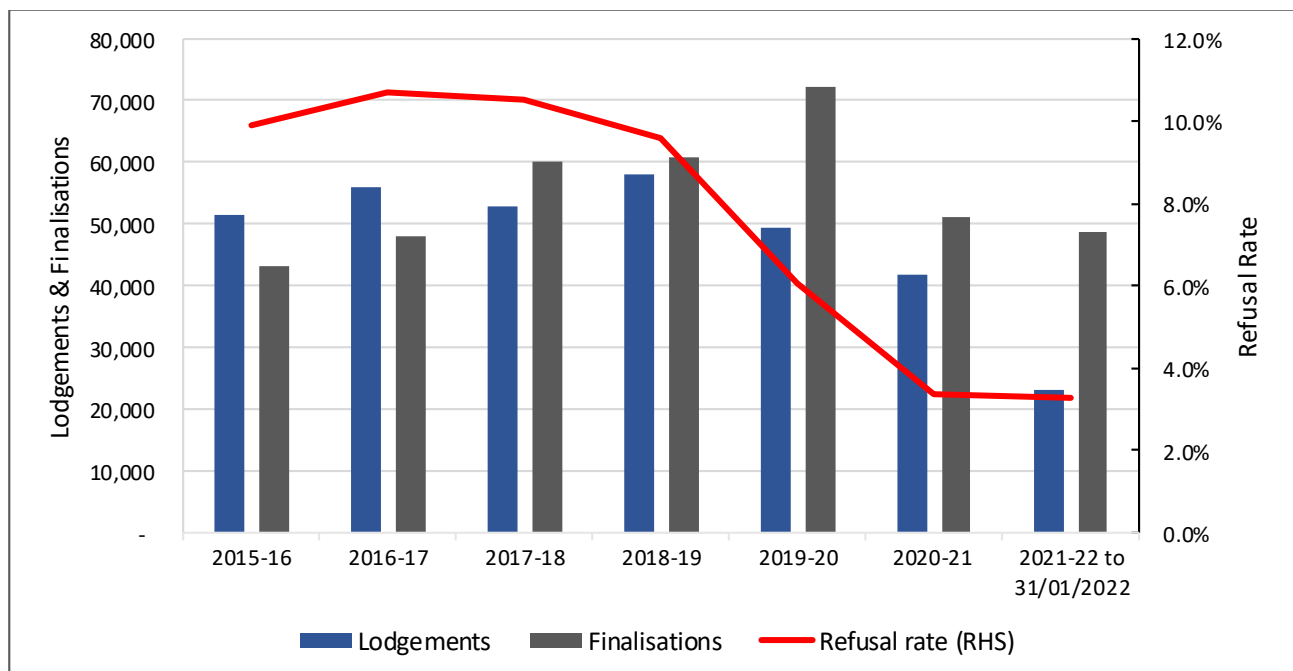
Partner visas

Figure 12: First Stage Partner visa program trends, 2015-16 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

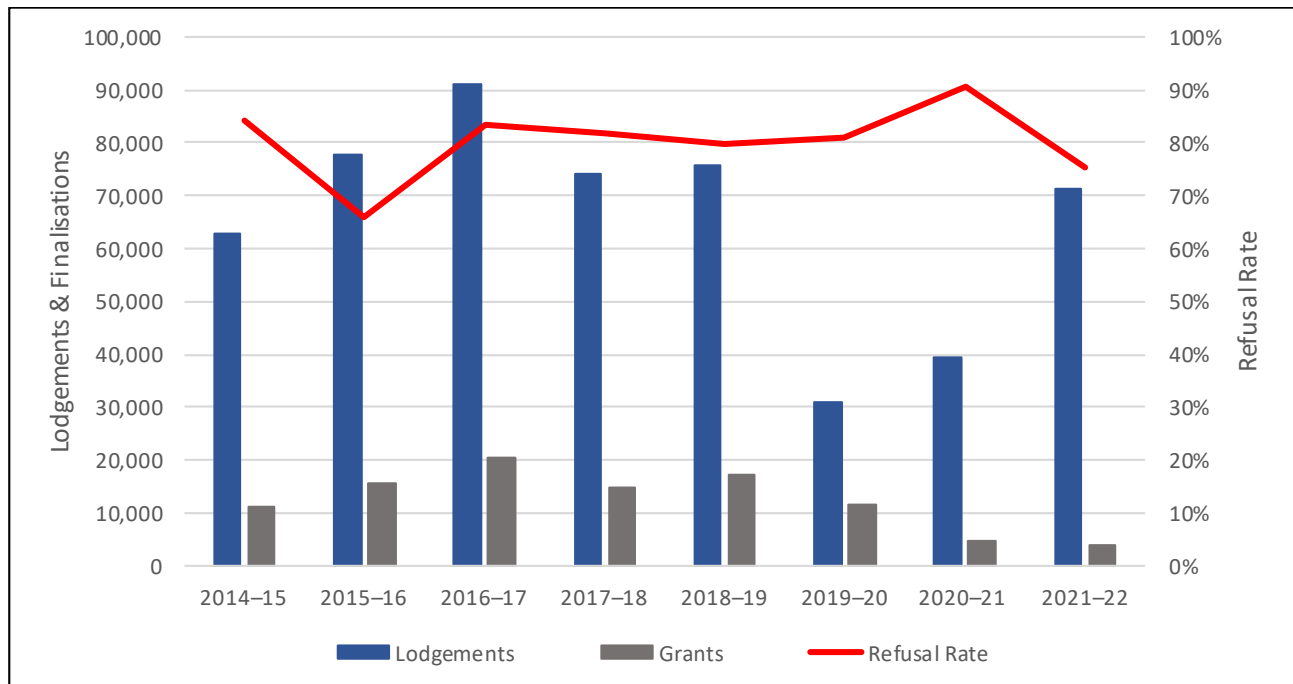
Figure 13: Second Stage Partner visa program trends, 2015-16 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

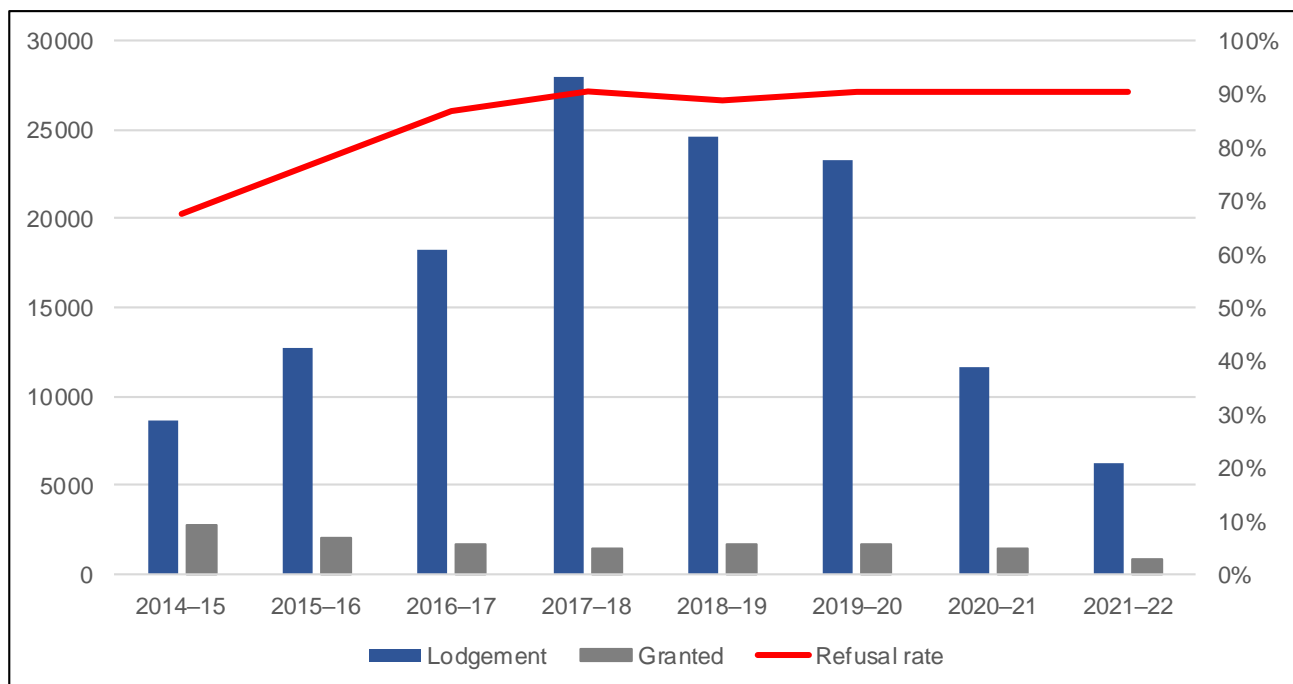
Humanitarian Program

Figure 14: Offshore Humanitarian program trends, 2014-15 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Figure 15: Onshore Protection program trends, 2014-15 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Australian Citizenship Program

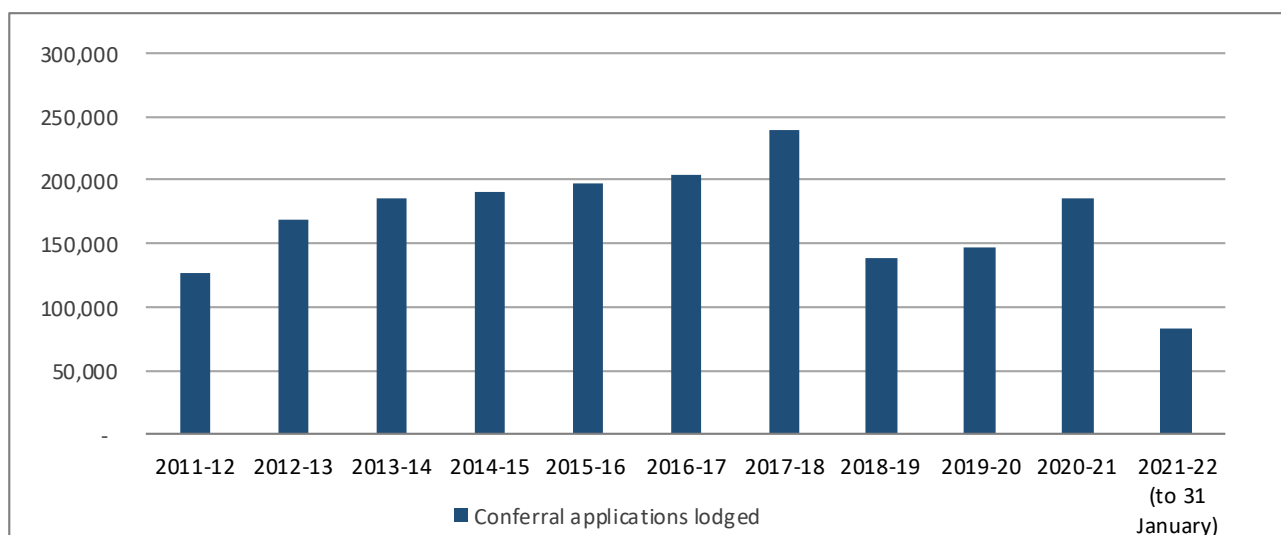
Citizenship by conferral

Table 14: Number of Australian citizenship by conferral applications finalised, by decision type and financial year, 2011-12 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)⁶

Financial year	Approved	Refused	Invalid	Other ⁷	Total
2011-12	95,837	2,208	13,897	763	112,705
2012-13	137,079	3,270	16,561	643	157,553
2013-14	158,907	5,728	26,611	783	192,029
2014-15	148,862	5,197	34,987	795	189,841
2015-16	129,515	4,749	32,612	792	167,668
2016-17	127,013	4,089	22,035	742	153,879
2017-18	80,776	4,956	14,998	692	101,422
2018-19	145,587	7,590	5,713	1,227	160,117
2019-20	215,394	8,762	2,179	1,988	228,323
2020-21	170,645	7,957	1,782	2,831	183,215
2021-22 (to 31 January)	71,539	3,606	1,585	980	77,710

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Figure 16: Citizenship by conferral lodgement trends, 2011-12 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)



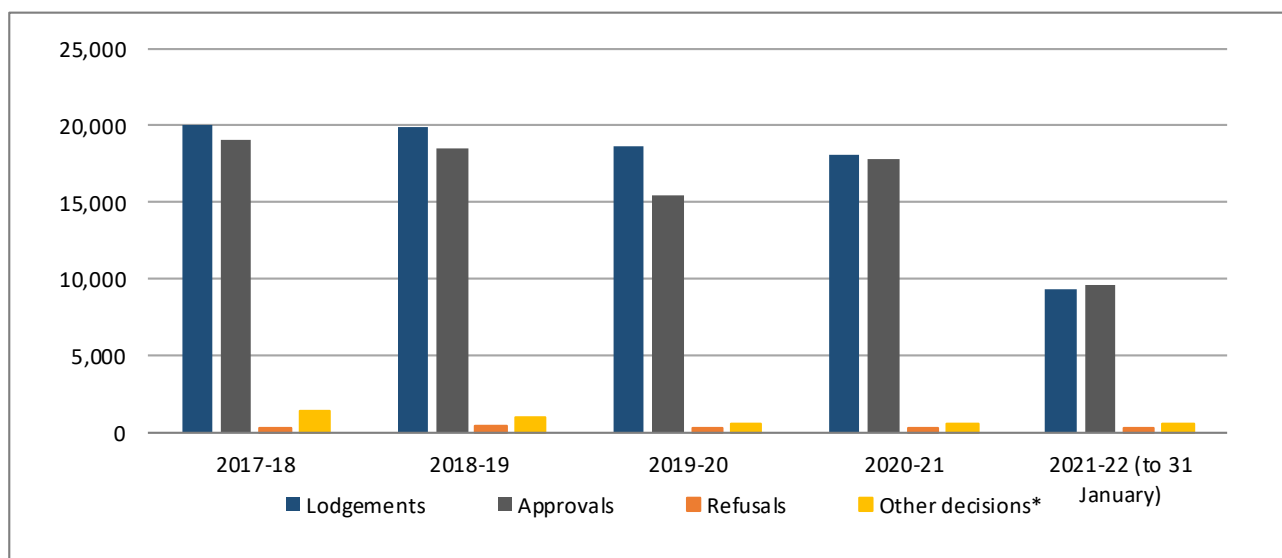
Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

⁶ Data may differ from previous or other reports due to the use of dynamic database in the current financial year.

⁷ Includes applications withdrawn by the client and minor numbers of administrative finalisations.

Citizenship by descent

Figure 17: Citizenship by descent applications lodged and finalised, 2017-18 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)⁸



Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Managing threats, risk and community protection

Ensuring immigration integrity and community protection

Table 15: Visa applications decided by program year (non-humanitarian visas) to 31 January 2022

Visa Applications Decided	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 to 31/01/2022
Granted or Refused	8,339,513	9,052,095	9,386,838	9,607,025	7,169,298	1,338,656	937,511
Refused only	209,657	237,153	308,150	377,469	325,637	50,956	33,525
Refusal Rate	2.5%	2.6%	3.3%	3.9%	4.5%	3.8%	3.6%

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

⁸ Other decisions include invalidated applications, applications withdrawn by the client and administrative finalisations.

Cancellations

Table 16: Adverse section 501 (character) cancellations, 2019-20 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

Character Cancellation	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Mandatory Cancellation (s501(3A))	965	922	404
Natural Justice – (s501(2))	39	7	9
Cancellation without Natural Justice – National Interest (s501(3)(b))	10	13	<5
Minister's personal power – without notice (s501A(3)(b))	0	<5	<5
Minister's personal power – with notice (s501B(2))	<5	<5	0
Minister's personal power – without notice (s501BA(2))	<5	0	0
Character refusal	354	786	75
Character revocations (not revoked) ⁹	452	439	240
Total	1,820	2,167	733

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 17: Top five Citizenships with adverse section 501 (character) outcomes, 2019-20 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

Character Cancellation	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Total
New Zealand	476	403	168	1,047
United Kingdom	99	101	52	252
Vietnam	62	60	25	147
China	22	37	13	72
Sudan	31	16	10	57
Other	328	330	150	808
Total	1,018	947	418	2,383

Character refusal	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Total
United Kingdom	152	350	16	518
United States of America	39	114	6	159
New Zealand	45	83	<5	<135
India	6	18	<5	<30
Ireland, Republic of	6	14	6	26
Other	106	208	42	356
Total	354	787	75	1,216

Character revocations (not revoked)	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	Total
New Zealand	215	196	102	513
United Kingdom	34	38	20	92
Vietnam	18	29	11	58
Sudan	18	22	5	45
China	18	11	7	36
Other	149	143	95	387
Total	452	439	240	1131

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 18: General Cancellation decisions, 2019-20 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)¹⁰

General Cancellation decisions	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Incorrect information (s109)	216	275	402
General power (s116)	4,149	1,198	437
Holder overseas (s128)	46,255	19,374	10,933
Business visa (s134)	102	83	51
All other powers ¹¹	7,499	4,845	1,793
Total	58,221	25,775	13,616

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Status resolution

Table 19: People who entered the Status Resolution program, 2019-20 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Persons who voluntarily approached the Department	16,918	16,128	8,113
Persons located by the Australian Border Force or Police	2,231	1,835	905
Total	19,149	17,963	9,018

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 20: Change in the number of Bridging Visa E (BVE) holders between 30 June 2019 and 31 January 2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Difference since 2019
BVE holders as at 30 June	25,724	29,661	30,977	31,308	5,584

*as at 31 Jan 22

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Table 21: Return and Reintegration Assistance program (RRAP) referrals, 2018-19 to 2021-22 (to 31 January 2022)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
RRAP referrals	1,345	1,484	1,117	367

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

¹⁰ A visa may be recorded as cancelled more than once. For example when a visa is cancelled, the cancellation is subsequently revoked or set aside, and then the visa is cancelled again. A cancellation may be revoked or set aside for a number of reasons, including further legal proceedings, and administrative or jurisdictional errors, etc. Duplicates may exist. As data has been drawn from a live systems environment, the figures provided may differ slightly in previous or future reporting.

¹¹ Does not include any s501 character statistics, only s501Fs are included.

Table 22: Status Resolution Support Services recipients, as at 31 January 2022

	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2021	31 January 2022
Illegal Maritime Arrivals (IMAs)	3,907	2,769	1,311	995
Non-IMAs	1,575	1,509	1,018	813
Total	5,482	4,278	2,329	1,808

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

Management of transitory persons

Table 23: Transitory persons onshore¹², as at 31 January 2022

	Bridging visa E ¹³	Residence Determinatio	Held detention	Babies not detained	Total
All transitory persons	562	541	<70	<5	1,175

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2022

¹² For the purposes of this document transitory persons are individuals arriving as unauthorised maritime arrivals on or after 19 July 2013, who were taken to a regional processing country, and later brought to Australia for a temporary purpose. Children born to transitory persons are also transitory persons, regardless of whether they were born in Australia.

¹³ This number includes persons whose BVE had ceased on this date.