

MYANO

multicultural youth  
advocacy network (australia)

# Youth Settlement Trends in Australia



A Report on the Data: 2017 – 2018



Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network Australia (MYAN) is Australia's national peak body representing the rights and interests of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds. MYAN works in partnership with young people, government and non-government agencies at the state and national levels, to promote the rights and interests of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds. MYAN provides advice and capacity building to those who work with young people, supports the development of young people's leadership skills and networks, and undertakes a range of policy and advocacy activities.

*Photos featured in this Publication  
courtesy of MYAN, Melbourne  
& Harjono Djoyobisono.*

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## Glossary

### **REFUGEE LIKE BACKGROUND**

Those who arrive on other visas e.g. as Orphan Relatives or Remaining Relatives through the Family Migration program. Some of these young people will have had experiences similar to those who settle in Australia through the Humanitarian Programme.

**NFD** denotes 'not further defined'

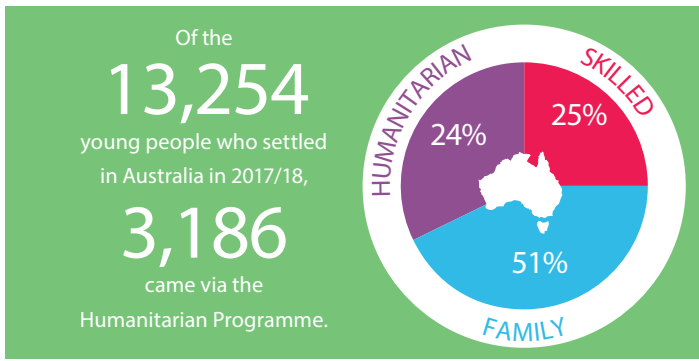
**NEC** denotes 'not elsewhere classified'

**N.P** denotes 'not provided'

**EP** denotes 'English Proficiency'

relates to a settler's level of spoken English. This information is available only for settlers aged five years and over at the time of visa grant. EP data is collected from various sources depending on the settler's visa. This can include formal English tests or self-assessments. Updated EP data is recorded from the AMEP Reporting and Management System (ARMS) for settlers who enrol in the Adult Migration English Program (AMEP) after arrival in Australia. Reporting on EP may result in a high proportion of 'not stated' results, particularly for the Skill and Family Migration streams. However, Humanitarian Program entrants tend to have more complete records for EP.

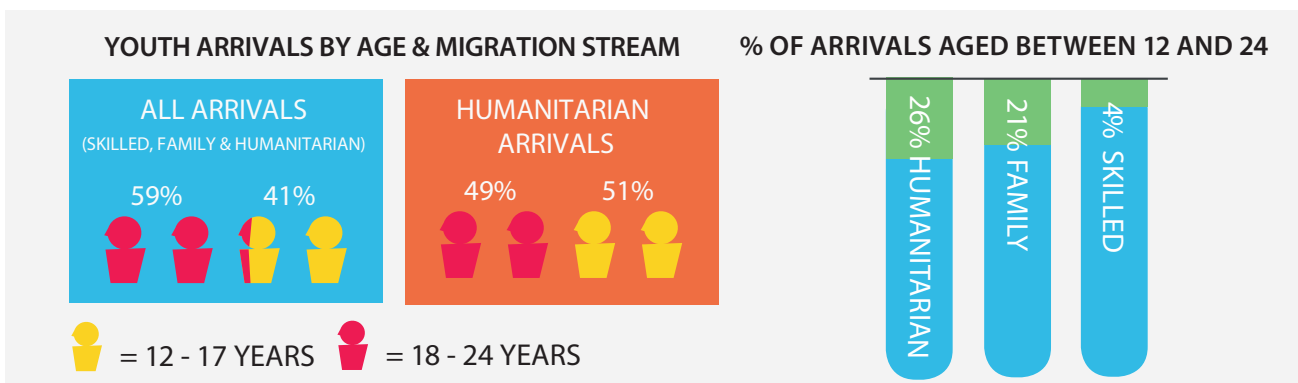
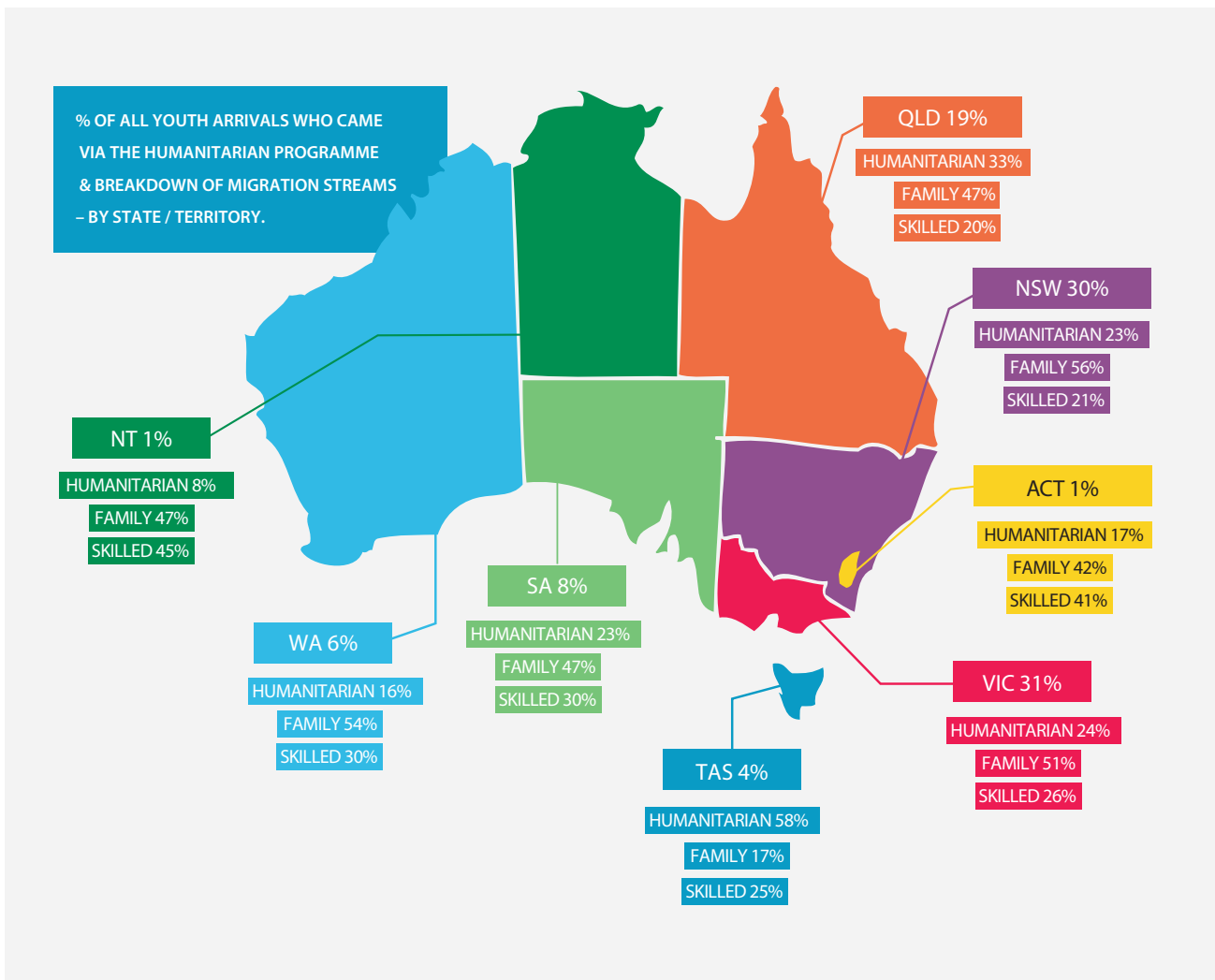
# National Snapshot - Youth Settlement Trends in Australia



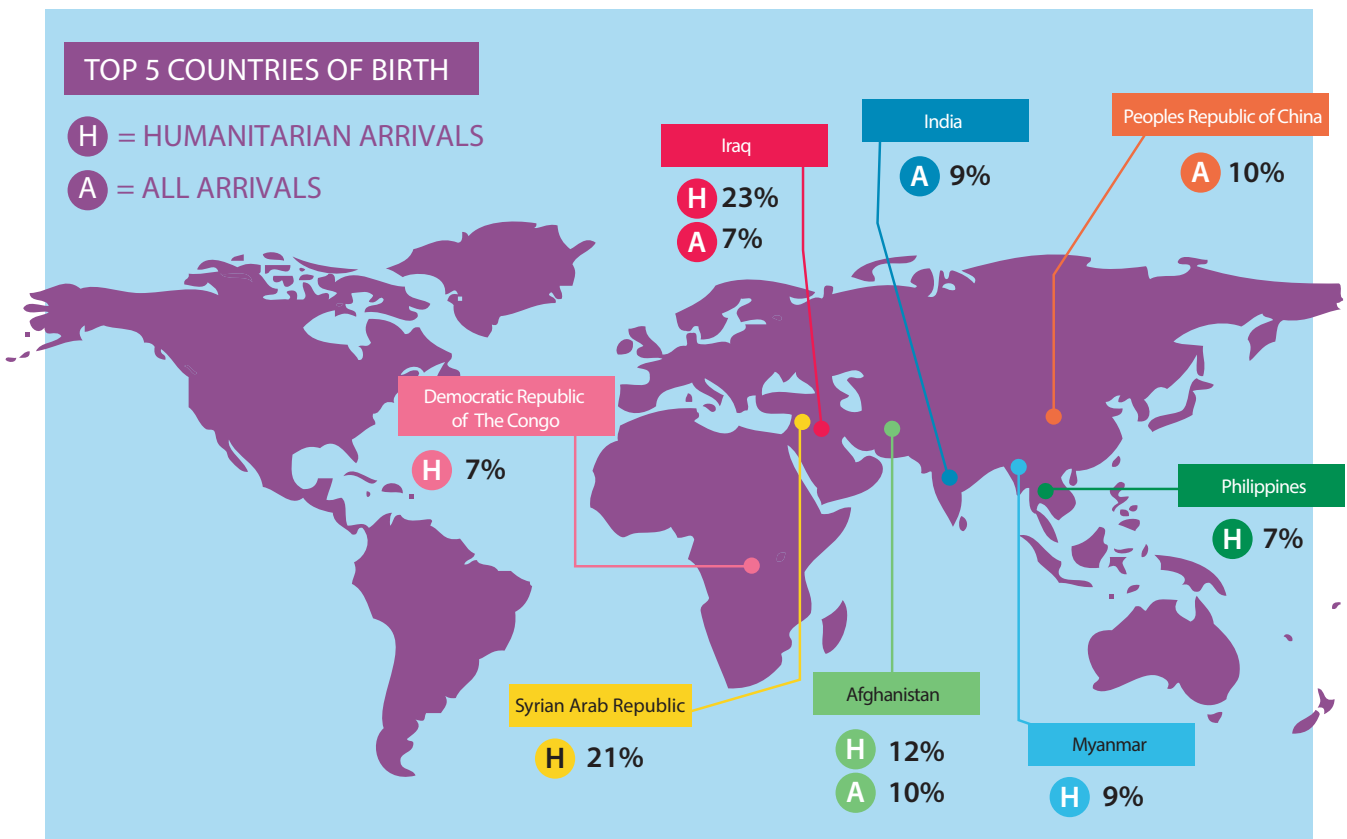
**MIGRATION STREAM**

Male (12-24 yrs) Female

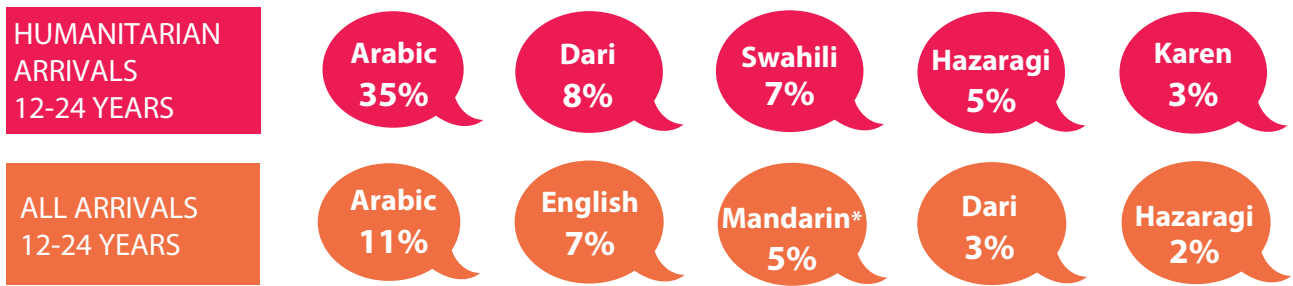
Migration Stream	Male	Female
Humanitarian Arrivals	51%	49%
Family Arrivals	36%	64%
Skilled Arrivals	43%	57%



# National Snapshot - Youth Settlement Trends in Australia



### TOP 5 LANGUAGES



\* & Chinese not further defined

### RELIGIONS OF HUMANITARIAN ARRIVALS 12-24 YEARS

Christianity	Islam	Other religions	Buddhism	Hinduism	Secular Beliefs*	Not recorded	* & other spiritual beliefs & no religious affiliation
52%	30%	11%	4%	1%	0%	2%	

# 1. Introduction

This Report provides an overview of basic demographic data and settlement trends for young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds arriving in Australia between July 2017 and June 2018 with a permanent (or provisional) visa.<sup>1</sup> It is based on data from the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 provided by the Department of Social Services, as at 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018.<sup>2</sup> MYAN has also drawn on the data of Department of Home Affairs in relation to asylum seekers living in the community with bridging visas. The Report should be read in conjunction with the stated caveats found under 'Important Notes' at the end of this document.

While this Report has a focus on young people arriving through Australia's Refugee and Humanitarian Program (i.e. the 'Humanitarian Program'), some of the data presents youth settlement trends across the whole Migration Program (i.e. Family and Skill streams).<sup>3</sup> It also includes a brief overview of some of the issues facing young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds during the settlement process. These issues have been identified by MYAN through its national policy and advocacy work.

MYAN has been preparing youth-focused settlement trends reports annually as young people make up an important portion of permanent arrivals to Australia and contribute significantly to an increasingly multicultural Australian society. This data report aims to demonstrate the diversity of young people arriving to Australia, not just in terms of demographic factors but also in terms of their arrival pathways and their settlement across Australia. For an historic perspective, this Report may be read in conjunction with MYAN's previous *Data Report on Youth Settlement Trends in Australia* and *Humanitarian Youth Arrivals to Australia Information Sheets*. These and other MYAN resources are available at [www.myan.org.au](http://www.myan.org.au)

## AUSTRALIA'S HUMANITARIAN AND MIGRATION PROGRAMS AND SETTLEMENT SERVICES

Australia has well-established and globally recognised Humanitarian and Migration Programs, and settlement services associated with these programs, that aim to strike a balance between both national interest and international responsibility, recognising that migrants and refugees make significant social, cultural and economic contributions to Australia.<sup>4</sup>

The Australian Government has recognised for some time that young people have particular needs in the settlement journey and addressing them requires a targeted approach. There have been some important youth

initiatives in Australian settlement services in recent years, including: the youth focus in the Settlement Engagement and Transition Support (SETS) Program; the Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minors Program; the Youth Transitions Support Services (YTS); and funding for MYAN as one of three peak bodies in settlement services. This targeted approach to youth settlement is globally significant.

## AUSTRALIA'S HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM AND GLOBAL TRENDS

In 2018, an estimated 1.4 million persons were projected by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement<sup>5</sup>, with a total number of 22.5 million refugees of concern to UNHCR.<sup>6</sup> Children and young people below 18 years of age constituted approximately 52% of the global refugee population in 2017.<sup>7</sup> According to UNHCR, approximately 173,800 of these were unaccompanied and separated children.<sup>8</sup> There is no current or accurate data on the numbers of refugee population globally aged between 10 to 24 years, however in 2013 approximately one third of refugees were between 10 and 24 years old.<sup>9</sup>

In 2017, available resettlement places dropped after four years of growth and UNHCR submitted only<sup>10</sup> 75,200 refugees - a 54% decrease compared to 163,200 submissions in 2016.<sup>11</sup> The total number of refugees admitted for resettlement was 102,800, representing a 46% reduction from the 189,300 admissions reported in 2016.<sup>12</sup> In 2017, Australia remained the third top country of resettlement among the thirty-five states which took part in UNHCR's resettlement programs, accepting some 15,100 refugees for resettlement (with or without UNHCR assistance). USA admitted 33,400 refugees and Canada admitted 26,600.<sup>13</sup>

In 2017, the main countries for UNHCR refugee submissions<sup>14</sup> were the United States (26,782), followed by the United Kingdom (9,218), Sweden (5,955), France (5,207), Canada (4,118), Germany (3,867), followed by Australia (3,775).<sup>15</sup> More than 65,000 refugees departed to resettlement countries through UNHCR referrals in 2016.<sup>16</sup> 4,027 refugees departed for resettlement in Australia in 2017.<sup>17</sup>

The focus of Australia's Humanitarian Program in the 2017/18 financial year on the Middle East, Asia and Africa as priority regions<sup>18</sup> largely corresponded with the global trends in displacement in 2017 - reflecting the major source countries for refugees.<sup>19</sup> Australia's Humanitarian Program was also comparable to refugee resettlement to the top two countries, USA and Canada, in terms of intake from top source countries for refugees.<sup>20</sup>



## 2. Key Findings

- Australia continues to be a leader in terms of refugee resettlement in 2017/18 despite large decreases in settlement places globally. While the number of refugees resettled to Australia has decreased in 2017/18, this was linked with the 'completion' of the additional humanitarian intake of 12,000 people from Syria and Iraq, reflecting a return to the levels before the start of the additional intake.
- There was a decrease in youth arrivals in 2017/18 reflecting an overall decrease in intake under Australia's Migration Program, and an expected decrease under the Humanitarian Program.
- Young people continue to make up an important percentage of arrivals under the Humanitarian Program (26%), Family stream (21%) and Skill stream (4%) of the Migration Program, comprising 11% of all arrivals under all migration categories.
- Young people arriving through the Humanitarian Program made up 24% of all youth arriving under all migration categories.
- More than half (59%) of youth arrivals in all migration categories were in the 18-24 age group. One in every two (51%) of the humanitarian youth arrivals were aged 18 to 24.
- Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and Myanmar were the top four countries of birth for young people arriving under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18, and comprised 65% of all young humanitarian entrants.
- The vast majority of young people arrived in Australia in the 2017/18 Humanitarian Program either with a Refugee (200), a Global Special Humanitarian (202) or a Women at Risk (204) visa. These three visa categories made up 94% of all humanitarian youth arrivals.
- Almost half (44%) of the young people under the Humanitarian Program arrived with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa.
- Victoria and New South Wales settled the largest numbers of young people under all the migration categories in 2017/18 financial year.
- Tasmania received the highest proportion of young people with a Women at Risk (204) visa in 2017/18, making up 40% of all humanitarian youth arrivals to Tasmania.
- 49% of the humanitarian youth arriving in 2017/18 were female and 51% male.
- Females made up 59% and males 41% of all youth arrivals across all migration categories in 2017/18.
- The top five main languages spoken by young people across all migration categories in 2017/18 were Arabic, English, Mandarin (and Chinese nfd\*, Chinese nec\*), Dari and Hazaragi.

### 3. Young people, the refugee and migration experience and settlement

Young people from refugee, asylum seeking, and migrant backgrounds have enormous potential to be active participants in and contributors to Australian society. They settle in Australia with a range of strengths and capabilities, including broad international and cross-cultural knowledge, multilingual skills, adaptability and resourcefulness. However, they often face particular challenges in accessing the support and opportunities they need and to which they are entitled to reach their potential. Their particular needs, distinct from adults and many of their Australian-born counterparts, often go unrecognised as they are a sub-set of the broader youth and settlement sectors.

While young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds share common experiences as a result of the migration process, important differences also exist. Migrants may not be fleeing persecution or experiencing threats to safety and security, and have generally made the planned decision to move to Australia, often for employment or educational opportunities. However, many young people migrating as part of a family unit may not have had a choice in this.

Young people from refugee and refugee-like backgrounds who settle in Australia through the Humanitarian Program (humanitarian youth arrivals), regardless of their mode of arrival, are likely to have experienced long-term insecurity, separation from family, exposure to violence and traumatic incidents, and associated physical and mental health issues prior to arrival in Australia, which continue to impact them upon arrival.<sup>21</sup> They are also likely to have had limited access to protection, rights and services, including education, health, housing and employment in their country of origin and/or first country of asylum.<sup>22</sup> Many humanitarian youth arrivals will have been through the experience of seeking protection in one or more countries of asylum which is highly stressful and marked by long periods of uncertainty, often compounding the effects of past trauma and adding to the complexity of the settlement process.<sup>23</sup>

Young people seeking asylum in Australia may face additional challenges and vulnerabilities as a result of the varying protection visa processes, including limitations on accessing education (including tertiary education), work opportunities and experiences of immigration detention.

Many young people who arrive in Australia through the Family and Skill streams of the Migration Program may also come from refugee or refugee-like backgrounds,

with their experiences reflecting those of young people entering through the Humanitarian Program.<sup>24</sup> They may however have less formal structures and supports in place when they begin their settlement journey in Australia. For example, young people arriving on 115 (Remaining Relative) and 117 (Orphan Relative) visas are typically living in Australia in kinship care arrangements. These young people may experience particular vulnerabilities related to their pre-migration experiences, and their transition to a new country and culture. As these young people have arrived through the Family stream of the Migration Program they are not eligible for the same services as those arriving through the Humanitarian Program. This can place additional pressure on family and community supports and may mean that the needs of this group of young people are particularly complex.<sup>25</sup>

#### PARTICULAR NEEDS

Young people experience settlement in ways distinct from adults due to their age, developmental stage and position within the family, and often navigate additional and more complex transitions than their Australian-born, non-immigrant counterparts. These include: learning a new language, adjusting to a new culture and education system (often with disrupted or limited schooling prior to Australia); establishing new peer relationships; understanding and navigating career pathways in Australia and finding employment; negotiating family relationships in the context of (new concepts of) independence, freedom and child and youth rights; and negotiating cultural identity and expectations from family and community.<sup>26</sup> They are also navigating the tasks of adolescence, a significant development stage, including understandings of belonging, identity and one's place in the world. This can be compounded by the refugee/migration and settlement journey where young people must establish new lives in an unfamiliar culture and society.

During their settlement journey young people also commonly face a range of barriers to accessing services and opportunities. These include: limited English language skills, limited social and cultural capital in the Australian context (including cultural differences, unfamiliarity with rights and responsibilities and a complex service system), age, gender, racism and discrimination, and a lack of culturally responsive practice from service providers.<sup>27</sup>

A targeted approach in policy and service delivery is essential to addressing the needs of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds and ensuring they achieve their potential as active and engaged members of Australian society.

This Report is one of many resources produced by MYAN to support this targeted approach in youth settlement. For more information and resources, see the MYAN's *National Youth Settlement Framework* and associated resources available at [www.myan.org.au](http://www.myan.org.au)





## 4. Age and visa types

The Australian Government allocated 190,000 permanent migration places for the 2017/18 financial year, consistent with the previous financial years. Of these, 128,550 were Skill stream places, 57,400 were Family stream places and 565 Special Eligibility stream places.<sup>28</sup> Also, at least 3,485 additional child places were allocated in 2017/18<sup>29</sup>.

A further 16,250 permanent places comprised the 2017/18 Humanitarian Program.<sup>30</sup> The Humanitarian Program was fully delivered with 14,825 offshore and 1,425 onshore visas granted in 2017/18<sup>31</sup>, however the Migration Program delivery stayed at 162,417 - different from previous years<sup>32</sup>. This also translated to a decrease in number of the youth arrivals.

Table 1 provides an overview of all permanent arrivals to Australia between financial years 2013/14 and 2017/18. According to the data at November 2018, 118,776 permanent (or provisional) settlers arrived under Australia's Humanitarian and Migration Programs between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018. The percentages included in Table 1 denote the proportion of arrivals under each category to total number of arrivals for the respective year. For example, in the financial year 2017/18, humanitarian arrivals composed 10% of the total arrivals to Australia under the Humanitarian and Migration Programs.

**Table 1: Arrivals by migration category and year**

Financial Year	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
2013/14	14,966 (7%)	66,006 (32%)	122,129 (60%)	203,101
2014/15	12,724 (7%)	58,905 (32%)	112,774 (61%)	184,403
2015/16	11,416 (8%)	53,493 (36%)	84,356 (57%)	149,265
2016/17	24,490 (21%)	35,905 (31%)	56,237 (48%)	116,632
2017/18	12,247 (10%)	32,444 (27%)	74,085 (62%)	118,776

While there has been a dramatic decrease in the arrivals under the Humanitarian Program (due to the completion of the additional 12, 000 Humanitarian Intake from Syria and Iraq in the previous financial year<sup>33</sup>) the arrivals under the Family Stream reflect a decrease and the Skill stream reflect an increase from the previous financial year.<sup>34</sup>

Table 2 provides an overview of all permanent settlers arriving to Australia between financial years 2012/13 and 2016/17 who were aged 12 to 24 years. The percentages included in Table 2 denote the proportion of youth arrivals under each category to the total number of youth arrivals for the respective year. For example, in the financial year 2016/17, humanitarian youth arrivals composed 32% of the total youth arrivals to Australia under the Humanitarian and Migration Programs.

**Table 2: Number and percentage of youth arrivals (aged 12 – 24) by migration category and year**

Financial Year	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
2013/14	4,087 (11%)	14,556 (40%)	17,336 (48%)	35,979
2014/15	3,313 (11%)	12,563 (43%)	13,571 (46%)	29,447
2015/16	3,033 (14%)	10,332 (48%)	8,342 (38%)	21,707
2016/17	5,646 (32%)	7,488 (43%)	4,312 (25%)	17,446
2017/18	3,186 (24%)	6,788 (51%)	3,280 (25%)	13,254

As Table 2 shows, almost equal numbers of young people settled permanently in Australia in 2017/18 via the Humanitarian Program and the Skill stream. While there was an eight point decrease in the percentage of youth arrivals within the Humanitarian Program compared to the previous financial year, the percentage of arrivals aged 12 to 24 years within the Family stream increased eight points and Skill stream remained the same in 2017/18. Of the 13,254 young people aged 12 to 24 years (youth arrivals) who settled permanently in Australia in 2017/18, almost one-quarter (24%) were granted permanent visas under the Humanitarian Program (humanitarian youth). This compares to a similar rate of one in four (25%) young people entering via the Skill stream and more than one in every two (51%) young people arriving via the Family stream. Although the rate of youth arrivals under the Family and Skill streams increased or kept its level percentage wise in 2017/18, total number of arrivals decreased under both streams reflecting the overall decrease in permanent arrivals under the Migration Program.

Table 1 and 2 reflect that the decrease in the number of young people arriving under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18 was less than the overall decrease in the Humanitarian Program. While there was an eleven point decrease in the overall humanitarian arrivals compared to the previous financial year (making up 21% in 2016/17 and 10% in 2017/18 of the overall migration categories combined), the decrease in humanitarian youth arrivals compared to the previous year was eight points (making up 32% in 2016/17 and 24% in 2017/18 of the overall youth arrivals under all migration categories combined).

Table 3 shows the percentage of arrivals in each migration category who were aged 12 to 24 years across the financial years 2013/14 to 2017/18. As in previous years, young people made up a larger percentage of all arrivals under the Humanitarian Program than young people in the Skill stream.

**Table 3: Percentage of youth arrivals aged 12-24 years by migration category and by year**

Financial Year	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	All programs
2013/14	27%	22%	14%	18%
2014/15	26%	21%	12%	16%
2015/16	27%	19%	10%	15%
2016/17	23%	21%	8%	15%
2017/18	26%	21%	4%	11%

Young people, aged 12 to 24 years, represented 11% of all permanent arrivals to Australia in 2017/18, while making up 26% of all humanitarian arrivals but only 4% of all skilled arrivals.

As can be seen from the earlier Tables, while the 2017/18 Humanitarian Program comprised only 10% of the overall migration program, more than one in every four humanitarian entrants to Australia is a young person.

Table 4 presents the number of young people arriving in Australia during the financial year 2017/18 by age group. 41% of all youth arrivals to Australia in 2017/18 were of school age (aged between 12 and 17 years), as in the previous financial year. Slightly more than half of young people arriving via the Skill stream (54%) and almost one third in the Family stream (31%) were of school age, while almost half (49%) of all humanitarian youth arrivals were in the 12 to 17 age group.

**Table 4: Youth arrivals by age group and migration category, 2017/18**

Age group	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
12-15 years	1,066	1,375	1,315	3,756
16-17 years	504	759	441	1,704
18-24 years	1,616	4,654	1,524	7,794
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>13,254</b>

More than half of youth arrivals across all migration categories were in the 18 to 24 age group (59%). More than one in every two (51%) of the humanitarian youth arrivals were in this age group.<sup>35</sup>

Table 5 presents the age groups of humanitarian youth arrivals by financial year. This comparison highlights the decrease in the number of young people of all age groups arriving in the 2017/18 financial year. This is consistent with the steady decrease in the number of young people across all age groups arriving from 2013/14 to 2015/16.

**Table 5: Humanitarian youth arrivals by age group and year**

Financial Year	12-15 years	16-17 years	18-24 years	Total
2013/14	1,239	657	2,191	4,087
2014/15	1,083	522	1,708	3,313
2015/16	1,019	487	1,527	3,033
2016/17	1,938	928	2,780	5,646
2017/18	1,066	504	1,616	3,186

Table 6 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals for the financial years 2013/14 and 2017/18 by visa subclass. These figures reflect a decrease in youth arrivals from the previous year under all humanitarian visas, with the exception of In-country Special Humanitarian (201) visas. Although the Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa continued being the top visa granted to humanitarian youth arrivals, as in previous year, the highest decrease in humanitarian youth arrivals was observed in this category (it more than halved) and returned to a level similar to the level of 2014/15 (Table 6).

**Table 6: Humanitarian youth arrivals by year and visa subclass<sup>36</sup>**

Visa subclass	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
200 Refugee visa	2,147	1,252	1,578	1,984	1,241	8,202
201 In-country Special Humanitarian	194	35	25	38	151	443
202 Global Special Humanitarian	871	1,587	985	3,189	1,407	8,039
203 Emergency rescue visa	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<10 <sup>37</sup>
204 Women at Risk visa	608	301	407	425	361	2,102
866 Protection visa	267	136	38	6	0	447



The majority of young people arrived in Australia in 2017/18 either with a Refugee (200), a Global Special Humanitarian (202) or a Women at Risk (204) visa - similar to previous years. These three visa categories made up 94% of all humanitarian youth arrivals. While the youth arrivals with a Refugee (200) visa represented 39% of all young people under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18, youth arrivals with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa represented 44% of the young people.<sup>38</sup>

Although the increase in number of 201 visas in 2017/18 was relatively small, it was an almost four-fold increase compared to the previous year. The number of arrivals with 203 visas remained very small as in previous years.

**Table 7: Humanitarian youth arrivals by visa subclass and by age group, 2017/18**

Visa subclass	12-15 years	16-17 years	18-24 years	Total
200 Refugee visa	471	191	579	1,241
201 In-country Special Humanitarian	67	n.p.*	84	151
202 Global Special Humanitarian	402	216	789	1,407
203 Emergency rescue visa	0	<5	0	<5
204 Women at Risk visa	126	71	164	361

Table 7 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals by age group and visa subclass. The majority of humanitarian youth arrivals were in the 18 to 24 age group across all visa subclasses. While there has been a decrease in the number of young people granted a 202 visa, more than half of young people with this visa were in the 18 to 24 age group, as in previous year.

In relation to Women at Risk visa sub-class, 55% of all visa holders were under 18 years old and almost half of the 204 visas (45%) were granted to young people aged 18 to 24 years. The number of Women at Risk (204) visas granted to those aged 12-24 years has decreased in the 2017/18 financial year in comparison to the previous two financial years.

**Table 8: Youth arrivals under Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa subclass by age group and financial year**

Age group	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
12-15 years	263	502	285	1,052	402	2,504
16-17 years	152	246	143	511	216	1,268
18-24 years	456	839	557	1,626	789	4,267
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>8,039</b>

Table 8 presents the number of young people arriving with a 202 visa by age group and financial year. Compared with the previous financial year, in the 2017/18 financial year the number of young people who arrived with a 202 visa in the 18 to 24 age group more than halved (similar to the 16 to 17 and 12 to 15 age groups). Comparing the 2013/14 and 2017/18 financial years, while young people arriving with a 202 visa comprised only 21% of the humanitarian youth arrivals in 2013/14, in 2017/18 they made up 44% of all young people with a humanitarian visa - similar to the 2014/15 level of 48%.

## ASYLUM SEEKERS LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY ON BRIDGING VISAS

The Department of Home Affairs has reported that between 25<sup>th</sup> November 2011 and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018, a total of 36,860 Bridging Visa class E (BVE) had been granted to asylum seekers who had arrived irregularly to Australia by boat. As of 30 September 2018, 16,481 BVE holders were living in the community (14,838 with a current BVE and 1643 awaiting grant of a further BVE). The remaining 20,379 had either been granted a substantive visa (either a temporary or permanent visa), departed Australia, returned to immigration detention or were deceased.<sup>39</sup>

Table 9 presents the number of BVE holders by age group and state/territory. As Table 10 shows, approximately 17% of all BVE holders were aged between 12 and 25 years.<sup>40</sup> More than four-fifth (84%) of all BVE holders aged 12 to 25 years were residing in either Victoria (50%) or New South Wales (34%).

**Table 9: BVE holders by age group and state/territory, September 2018**

Age group	WA	VIC	TAS	SA	QLD	NT	NSW	ACT
12 - 15 years	16	274	<10	17	46	<10	101	<10
16 - 17 years	<10	74	<10	<10	25	<10	41	<10
18 - 25 years	86	1,012	<10	100	142	<10	789	14
<b>Total BVE 12-25 years</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>&lt;30</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>&lt;30</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>&gt;14</b>
<b>Total BVE holders</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>7288</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6450</b>	<b>105</b>

## YOUTH ARRIVALS WITH SPECIFIC VISAS UNDER THE FAMILY STREAM

Several visas are available for young people under the Family stream of the Migration Program of Australia. Some of these visas are specifically for young people aged under 18 years who are orphans, and who are unable to be cared for by their parents.<sup>41</sup>

Table 10 presents the number of visas granted to young people under Orphan Relative (117), Orphan Relative (837) and Remaining Relative (115) visa categories over the last five financial years.

**Table 10: Youth arrivals by 115, 117 and 837 visa subclass and financial year**

Visa subclass	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
115 Remaining Relative visa	40	18	27	11	7	103
117 Orphan Relative visa (offshore)	383	356	308	258	126	1,431
837 Orphan Relative visa (onshore)	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,543</b>

Australia granted fewer visas to young people in these three visa categories in 2017/18 consistent with the trend since 2013/14, and leading to 137 fewer visa grants in all visa sub-classes compared to the previous financial year. The majority of the visas were granted under the Orphan Relative (117) visa subclass in 2017/18, as was the case in previous financial years, making up 95% of the visa grants in these three categories.

Table 11 presents distribution of these three visa groups by age group in the 2017/18 financial year. As mentioned earlier in this Report, young people arriving on these visas commonly have 'refugee-like' backgrounds, having experienced circumstances similar or identical to those arriving as refugees through the Humanitarian Program, but are not eligible to the same services to support their settlement journey in Australia.

**Table 11: Youth arrivals by 115, 117 and 837 visa subclass and by age group, 2017/18**

Visa subclass	12-15 years	16-17 years	18-24 years	Total
115 Remaining Relative visa	<5	0	7	7
117 Orphan Relative visa (offshore)	44	29	53	126
837 Orphan Relative visa (onshore)	<5	0	0	<5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>133</b>

The majority of youth arrivals with an Orphan Relative (117) visa were in the 12 to 17 year age group, and almost half (42%) of all arrivals were in the 18 to 24 year age group. Given that the first requirement for applying to the 117 visa is to be under 18 years old at the time of application, this data means that almost half of the arrivals under this visa subclass went through long waiting periods before arrival to Australia in the absence of a parent who can provide care.

In 2017/18, young people also arrived through other visas under the Family stream – i.e. Child (101), Child (802), Dependent Child (445) and Adoption (102) visas.

Table 12 presents youth arrivals with 309 visas by age group and financial year. In 2013/14, youth arrivals aged 18-24 under this subclass made up only 4% of total youth arrivals under the Family stream, however in 2017/18, this increased to 34%, demonstrating a significant increase in numbers over the years. Due to recent changes in the partner visa application system, this number is expected to decrease from 2018/19 financial year onwards.

**Table 12: Youth arrivals by 309 (Partner provisional) visa subclass by age group<sup>42</sup> and financial year**

Age group	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
12-15	55	116	239	325	254
16-17	26	66	122	158	136
18-24	511	1,317	2,811	2,968	2,326
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>2,716</b>

Although the 309 visa is a pathway that leads to permanent residency, initially these young people will not be eligible for some services, which might place them at some disadvantage.<sup>43</sup>



## 5. Countries of birth

Table 13 presents humanitarian youth arrivals by recorded country of birth for the 2017/18 financial year. Under the Humanitarian Program 87% of all young people settling in Australia were born in one of ten countries. Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and Myanmar were the top four countries of birth for young people arriving under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18, and comprised 65% of all humanitarian youth arrivals.

**Table 13: Humanitarian youth arrivals by top ten countries of birth 2017/18**

Country of Birth	Humanitarian	%
Iraq	724	23%
Syrian Arab Republic	654	21%
Afghanistan	368	12%
Myanmar	284	9%
Democratic Republic of The Congo	229	7%
Thailand	164	5%
Iran	113	4%
Pakistan	92	3%
Eritrea	82	3%
Nepal	72	2%
Others	340	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 14 below presents humanitarian youth arrivals in 2017/18 by country of birth and age group. For the top four countries of birth the percentage of young people of school age (12 to 17 years) and the older age group (18 to 24) is relatively similar. The exception was Myanmar, with young people aged 18 to 24 making up 68% of all youth arrivals from this country of birth.

**Table 14: Humanitarian youth arrivals by country of birth and age group**

Country of Birth	12-15 years	16-17 years	18-24 years	Total
Iraq	231	122	371	724
Syrian Arab Republic	223	106	325	654
Afghanistan	131	57	180	368
Myanmar	62	28	194	284
Democratic Republic of The Congo	71	36	122	229
Thailand	69	27	68	164
Iran	48	14	51	113
Pakistan	42	19	31	92
Eritrea	31	12	39	82
Nepal	23	11	38	72
Others	108	55	177	340
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>3,186</b>

Table 15 presents the top ten countries of birth for all youth arrivals in 2017/18, across all migration categories. One in ten newly arrived young people arrived to Australia from Afghanistan and China each during this period. As a reflection of the completion of the additional Humanitarian Intake of 12,000 people as a response to the Syrian crisis, young people from Iraq represented 7% and those from Syria represented 5% of all newly arrived young people in 2017/18.

**Table 15: All youth arrivals by top ten countries of birth 2017/18**

Country of Birth	Total	%
Afghanistan	1,360	10%
Peoples Republic of China	1,316	10%
India	1,134	9%
Philippines	915	7%
Iraq	904	7%
Syrian Arab Republic	716	5%
Vietnam	624	5%
Pakistan	621	5%
Thailand	407	3%
Iran	278	2%
Others	4,979	38%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,254</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 16 presents a comparison of the number of young people from each migration category arriving from the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals. There are high numbers of young people across all these categories arriving from the same countries of birth. Almost three times as many young people who reported Afghanistan as their country of birth arrived under the Family Stream than under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18, reflecting an increase from the previous year. Similarly, the number of young people who reported their country of birth as Pakistan under the Family stream was more than triple the number under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18.



**Table 17: Comparison of top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals with different migration categories, 2017/18**

Country of Birth	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
Iraq	724	180	<5	2,126
Syrian Arab Republic	654	57	5	1,724
Afghanistan	368	992	<5	1,205
Myanmar	284	32	<15	354
Democratic Republic of the Congo	229	<5	0	509
Thailand	164	243	<15	367
Iran	113	86	79	443
Pakistan	92	364	165	184
Eritrea	82	9	0	92
Nepal	72	136	24	100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>7,104</b>
<b>Grand Total of all youth arrivals</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>13,254</b>

More than 30% of all youth arrivals under the Family stream were from the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals.

Country of birth does not necessarily reflect cultural background, even though young people were born and/or have lived most of their lives in these countries. For example, the families of a number of the young people born in Thailand have originally come from Myanmar but are Karen Burmese; young people from Nepal are commonly Bhutanese, while many of the young people born in Pakistan are Pashtun or born in Iran are Hazara and are originally from Afghanistan.<sup>44</sup>



## 6. Settlement locations

Table 19 presents the number of youth arrivals settling in each state and territory during the 2017/18 financial year by migration category. Victoria and New South Wales settled the largest numbers of young people under all of the migration streams in the 2017/18 financial year, similar to previous years, however in 2017/18 Victoria overtook New South Wales as the top settlement location for youth arrivals.

**Table 19: Number of youth arrivals by state/territory and migration category, 2017/18**

Current State	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
Australian Capital Territory	39	100	97	236
New South Wales	966	2,304	856	4,126
Northern Territory	12	67	65	144
Queensland	604	847	366	1,817
South Australia	245	509	327	1,081
Tasmania	116	34	49	199
Victoria	1,002	2,152	1,081	4,235
Western Australia	190	664	359	1,213
Not Recorded	0	104	72	176
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>13,254</b>

As in the previous financial year, more than half (58%) of all young people settling in Tasmania came via the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18. Consistent with the 2016/17 data, Tasmania was the only jurisdiction that settled a higher number of youth arrivals under the Humanitarian Program than from the Family or Skill streams.

Table 20 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals by state and financial year since 2013/14. As in previous years, Victoria and New South Wales were the top two states of settlement for youth arrivals under the Humanitarian Program in 2017/18. As a reflection of the overall decrease in humanitarian youth arrivals, arrivals to all states/territories decreased in 2017/18 with numbers almost halving in Victoria and decreasing by more than half in New South Wales

**Table 20: Number of humanitarian youth arrivals by state/territory and financial year**

Current State	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
Australian Capital Territory	51	32	33	67	39	222
New South Wales	1,229	1,146	803	2,474	966	6,618
Northern Territory	18	8	20	20	12	78
Queensland	660	441	533	552	604	2,790
South Australia	423	297	348	404	245	1,717
Tasmania	185	79	107	189	116	676
Victoria	1,267	1,111	964	1,721	1,002	6,065
Western Australia	254	199	225	217	190	1,085
Not Recorded	0	0	0	<5	0	<5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>19,251</b>

Table 21 presents the number of young people settling in each state/territory through the Humanitarian Program who are of school age (aged 12 to 17), and the ratio of these young people to all humanitarian youth arrivals (aged 12 to 24) by state/territory. In almost all states/territories, the percentage of school-aged humanitarian youth and those aged 18 to 24 were similar.

**Table 21: Humanitarian school-aged youth arrivals (12 to 17 years) by state/territory, 2017/18**

State / Territory	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
No. of youth	19	485	5	299	125	60	473	92	1558
% of school aged humanitarian youth arrivals	49%	50%	42%	50%	51%	52%	47%	48%	49%

Table 22 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals by visa subclass and state/territory in 2017/18. The majority of the young people under the Humanitarian Program arrived with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa or Refugee (202) visa. The locations where most humanitarian youth arrivals settled with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa were New South Wales (61%), Victoria (54%) and the Australian Capital Territory (41%). In the remaining locations the majority of humanitarian youth arrivals came with a Refugee (202) visa. The third largest group arrived under the Women at Risk (204) visa.

**Table 22: Humanitarian youth arrivals by visa subclass and by state/territory, 2017/18**

Visa subclass	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
200 Refugee visa	11	262	<10	286	124	43	366	114	1,241
201 In-country Special Humanitarian	0	59	0	95	<10	0	8	<10	151
202 Global Special Humanitarian	16	587	<15	77	78	18	543	44	1,407
203 Emergency rescue visa	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
204 Women at Risk visa	12	58	<15	136	<5	46	33	<10	361
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>3,186</b>

Table 23 presents a comparison of humanitarian youth arrivals under a 204 visa with overall humanitarian youth arrivals between the 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 financial years by state/territory. While the top two recipient states for humanitarian youth under this visa subclass in the previous two financial years were New South Wales and Victoria, in 2017/18 it was Queensland. In terms of proportion of 204 visa holders to the overall humanitarian youth arrivals by state/territory, Tasmania received the highest proportion in 2017/18. This is consistent with previous years, as indicated in Table 24. 40% of all humanitarian youth arrivals to Tasmania were under a 204 visa, followed by 31% for Australian Capital Territory and 23% for Queensland in 2017/18.

**Table 23: Humanitarian youth arrivals by state/territory and by financial year, subclass 204 visa and all visa subclasses**

Current State	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	204 Women at Risk visa	All humanitarian youth arrivals	204 Women at Risk visa	All humanitarian youth arrivals	204 Women at Risk visa	All humanitarian youth arrivals
Australian Capital Territory	9	35	8	67	12	39
New South Wales	73	780	113	2,474	58	966
Northern Territory	0	20	0	20	<15	12
Queensland	122	527	97	552	136	604
South Australia	24	348	34	404	<5	245
Tasmania	35	108	40	189	46	116
Victoria	130	957	101	1,721	33	1,002
Western Australia	14	221	31	217	<10	190
Not Recorded	0	0	<5	<5	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>3,186</b>

Table 24 presents 204 visa holders by age group and state/territory in the 2017/18 financial year. The majority of young people aged 18 to 24 holding 204 visas settled in Queensland, Victoria or New South Wales. Unlike the previous two financial years (2015/16 and 2016/17), young people holding 204 visas also settled in the Northern Territory in 2017/18. By contrast, between 2012/13 and 2014/15 financial years the total number of 204 holder youth who settled in NT was only three.

**Table 24: 204 visa holder youth by state/territory and age group, 2017/18**

State/Territory	12-15 years	16-17 years	18-24 years	Total
Australian Capital Territory	6	<5	6	12
New South Wales	21	13	24	58
Northern Territory	<5	<5	<5	<15
Queensland	43	25	68	136
South Australia	n.p. <sup>48</sup>	<5	n.p.	<5
Tasmania	16	9	21	46
Victoria	n.p.	n.p.	33	33
Western Australia	<5	0	<5	<10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>285</b>

Table 26 presents the current state/territory of humanitarian youth arrivals from top ten countries of birth in the 2017/18 financial year. Similar to 2016/17, the majority of those young people who indicated their country of birth as Iraq (56%) and Syria (58%) settled in New South Wales, while a large number of those who listed their countries of birth as Afghanistan (41%) and Myanmar (54%) settled in Victoria.

**Table 25: Humanitarian youth arrivals by top ten countries of birth and by current state/territory, 2017/18**

Country of Birth	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
Iraq	<10	392	0	108	<10	0	196	10	706
Syrian Arab Republic	13	367	<5	101	11	<5	139	5	636
Afghanistan	<5	79	0	26	64	7	144	32	352
Myanmar	<5	10	0	26	48	<10	150	42	276
Democratic Republic of The Congo	0	28	<15	109	11	0	58	5	211
Thailand	<15	<15	0	24	<10	0	113	6	143
Iran	0	14	0	14	13	27	33	<15	101
Pakistan	0	8	0	<15	37	<15	26	7	78
Eritrea	0	<10	0	21	<15	10	29	<15	60
Nepal	0	<10	0	13	21	20	<15	0	54

## 7. Gender

Table 26 presents the percentage of male and female humanitarian youth arrivals for 2017/18. 49% of the humanitarian youth arriving in 2017/18 were female and 51% male.

**Table 26: Percentage of youth arrivals by gender and migration category, 2017/18**

Gender	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	All
Female	49%	64%	57%	59%
Male	51%	36%	43%	41%

As in the previous financial year, the youth gender profile varied considerably by migration category. More females than males arrived under both Family and Skill streams (respectively); however the gender difference was greater in the Family than the Skill stream. Young females comprised 59% of youth arrivals across all streams in 2017/18, as in previous financial year. Among youth arrivals in the Skill stream, similar to 2016/17, 57% were female and 43% male, while in the Family stream, youth arrivals were 64% female and 36% male, demonstrating a four-point decrease in females arriving under this stream compared to previous financial year.



## 8. Languages spoken<sup>45</sup>

Table 27 presents the main languages spoken by young people arriving via the Humanitarian Program in the 2017/18 financial year.

**Table 27: Main languages spoken by humanitarian youth arrivals, 2017/18**

Languages	Total
Arabic, Assyrian, Chaldean Neo-Aramaic, Chaldean, Armenian	1174
Afghan, Kurdish, Pashto, Dari, Farsi (Afghan), Farsi (Persian), Persian, Hazaragi	586
African Languages, nec*, Afar, Oromo, Somali, Swahili, Amharic, Dinka, Krio, Luganda / Ganda, Nuer, Tigre, Tigrinya, Anuak, Kinyarwanda / Rwanda, Kirundi / Nyarwandwa / Rundi, Lingala, Motu, Other Languages	554
Chin, Burmese and Related Languages, nfd*, Burmese / Myanmar, Chin Haka, Haka, Karen, Burmese and Related Languages, nec, Chin Falam, Chin Mara, Chin Mro, Chin Teddim, Chin Zome, Chin Zotong, Eastern Kayah, Kachin, Karen Bwe, Karen Pwo, Karen S'gaw, Khmer, Thai, Indonesian	413
Nepali, Urdu	85
Hakka, Mandarin, Tibetan	18
French, Spanish	14
Russian, Albanian	<10
Not recorded	237
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,186</b>

\*See Glossary of terms (page 2)

More than one-third (37%) of all humanitarian youth arrivals in the 2017/18 period reported Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, such as Arabic, Assyrian, Chaldean or Chaldean Neo-Aramaic as their main language. Iranian languages (18%) such as Afghan, Pashto, Dari, Farsi, and Hazaragi comprised the second highest language group reported, followed by African languages (17%), such as Oromo, Somali, Swahili, Dinka and Tigrinya, and by Burmese and related languages (13%), such as Chin, Karen and Burmese. While the Settlement Database collects information related to main languages, many young people also speak multiple languages (in addition to their main language reported) that are not captured here.

The main languages reported by humanitarian young people closely reflect the top countries of birth across the same period - with some exceptions. This is because the main language reported by a newly arrived humanitarian young person may not reflect their country of birth, just as country of birth may not reflect cultural or ethnic identity.

For example, while Arabic, which is the top language in the Middle Eastern Semitic Languages group, is spoken in Iraq and Syria, it is also spoken in other countries. In the Iranian languages group, although Hazaragi, Farsi, Persian and Dari are spoken in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, young people speaking these languages might have been refugees born in these countries (such as Afghan refugees in Iran) or some of them might have been the nationals of the reported country of birth (such as Hazaras in Pakistan).

While Thai is reported as the main language spoken by less than 10 young humanitarian arrivals in 2017/18, Thailand is the sixth top country of birth for newly arrived humanitarian youth. This is because Thailand is a first country of asylum for many young humanitarian arrivals, some of whom were also born in the refugee camps in Thailand and who speak Karen, Chin and other Burmese languages.

Table 28 presents the main languages spoken by young people who arrived in Australia in 2017/18 under all migration categories.

**Table 28: Main languages spoken by youth arrivals, 2017/18**

Language	Total
Arabic	1,406
English	993
Mandarin, Chinese nfd*, Chinese nec*	613
Dari	461
Hazaragi	321
Not stated/not recorded	5,943
Other	3,517
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,254</b>

The top five main languages spoken by young people across all three migration categories in 2017/18 were Arabic, English, Mandarin (including Chinese, nfd and Chinese, nec), Dari and Hazaragi. Compared to the previous financial year, Assyrian, which was among the top five languages in 2016/17, was replaced by Hazaragi, again reflecting the completion of the additional intake from Syria and Iraq, where Assyrian is spoken. As in 2016/17, the main languages spoken reflect the top countries of birth for those arriving in Australia under the overall Humanitarian and Migration Programs.

While the main language of humanitarian youth was recorded for the vast majority of young people (93%), more than two-thirds (62%) of youth arrivals under the Family stream and almost half (46%) of the youth arrivals under the Skill stream did not have a main language recorded or stated.

\*See Glossary of terms (page 2)



## 9. English language proficiency\*

Table 29 provides an overview of the English language proficiency among humanitarian youth arrivals by age group. In 2017/18, 92% of all humanitarian youth arrived in Australia with 'nil' or 'poor' English language proficiency. There was little variation across age groups; 91% for those aged 12 to 15, 89% for 16 to 17, and 95% for 18 to 24.

**Table 29: Humanitarian youth arrivals by recorded English language proficiency and age group, 2017/18**

English Proficiency	12-15 years	16-17 years	18-24 years	Total
Nil	806	309	976	2,091
Poor	163	132	552	847
Good	72	57	65	194
Very Good	<5	<5	14	14
Not Recorded	21	<5	9	30
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>3,186</b>

However, the percentage of humanitarian youth with 'nil' or 'poor' recorded for their English language proficiency did vary considerably from state to state. Table 31 presents the level of English language proficiency among humanitarian youth arrivals in the 2017/18 financial year by state/territory. The percentage of humanitarian youth with 'nil' or 'poor' recorded for their English language proficiency was over 90% in all states/territories.<sup>46</sup>

\*See Glossary of terms (page 2)



**Table 30: Humanitarian youth arrivals by recorded English language proficiency and state/territory, 2017/18**

<b>Current State</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Not Recorded</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australian Capital Territory	23	16	0	<5	0	39
New South Wales	636	231	58	9	5	939
Northern Territory	<15	<15	<5	0	0	<15
Queensland	417	144	11	<5	6	578
South Australia	161	60	8	<10	5	234
Tasmania	73	18	<15	0	<10	91
Victoria	634	302	51	<15	<10	987
Western Australia	131	33	<15	<5	0	164
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,186</b>



## 10. Religion<sup>47</sup>

In 2017/18, the top ten recorded religious denominations for humanitarian youth arrivals were (in order): Christian, nfd\*, Shia, Islam, Yazidism, Chaldean Catholic, Sunni, Greek Orthodox, Assyrian Church of the East, Buddhism and Catholic, nec.

Table 31 presents the distribution of humanitarian youth arrivals by religions and by financial year since the 2013/14 financial year. Almost 80% of all humanitarian youth recorded Christianity (50%) or Islam (29%) as their religion in 2017/18. From the 2014/15 financial year, Australia settled roughly equal numbers (e.g. in 2014/15, 1430 humanitarian youth (47%) nominated Christianity and 1271 (42%) nominated Islam of humanitarian youth nominating these two religions, until 2016/17, which saw a two-fold increase in youth arrivals with Christian backgrounds. In 2017/18, the number of humanitarian youth settled who nominated their religion as 'Christianity' more than halved, due to completion of the additional 12,000 humanitarian intake from Syria and Iraq. While the number of humanitarian youth arrivals who nominated their religion as 'Islam' decreased in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, their numbers among all humanitarian youth arrivals increased from 22% to 29%.

Table 31: Humanitarian youth arrivals by religions and financial year

Religion	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Christianity <sup>48</sup>	1565	1614	1430	3509	1597
Islam <sup>49</sup>	1975	1274	1271	1241	918
Other religions <sup>50</sup>	187	203	103	375	329
Buddhism	147	135	114	170	131
Hinduism	142	51	64	75	36
Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation <sup>51</sup>	37	24	16	37	15
Not Recorded	0	0	25	230	70
Not Stated <sup>52</sup>	30	10	10	9	<15
<b>All religions grand total</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>3,186</b>

# Important Notes

- The term 'young people' and 'youth' refers to those aged between 12 to 24 years – data available through existing Government reporting facilities only allows a breakdown of 12 – 24 years.
- While this Report provides an overview primarily of young people settling under Australia's Humanitarian Program, it is important to note that some young people arriving in Australia under the Family and Skill streams of the Migration Program may come from situations, countries or regions where they may have experienced refugee-like situations.
- Data was provided by the Department of Social Services (DSS) on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018. Data includes all permanent (or provisional) settlers who arrived between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018. All data presented is accurate as at this date within noted caveats of the Settlement Database (SDB).<sup>53</sup> Due to newly introduced privacy laws, the 2017/18 settlement data MYAN received from the Department of Social Services for preparing this report was limited in comparison to the data received in previous years and limits what can be compared with data from the previous financial years. Therefore, the data referring to the previous financial years in this report reflect the data MYAN received from the Department on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2017.
- Many young people and their families move between states/territories in the months and years after first arriving in Australia. The data presented here reflects information about young people's residence as updated at 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018. Given the mobility of many newly arrived young people and the challenges of maintaining up-to-date data in this area, the data provided here should be considered a guide only.
- After arriving in Australia young people move for a variety of reasons, including:
  - Housing affordability and availability.
  - Educational and employment opportunities (this includes both interstate and intrastate rural-urban migrations).
  - The availability of accessible and appropriate services.
- The statistics provided refer to financial years and not calendar years.
- Given the age period of 18 to 24 years is an important stage of life focused on secondary and tertiary education and/or employment, targeted transition support is especially vital for youth in this age group, as integration into Australian society may get harder as you get older without such specific support. Hence tailored programs or strategies to identify and address the specific needs of migrant and refugee young people at this age are needed to ensure access to appropriate English language learning and educational engagement, and to facilitate transitions to training, higher education and employment.<sup>54</sup>
- Department of Home Affairs released figures on the number of permanent settlers to Australia for the 2017/18 financial year, this information is available at:
  - Migration Program:**  
<https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/report-migration-program-2017-18.pdf>
  - Humanitarian Program:**  
<https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/australia-offshore-humanitarian-program-2017-18.pdf>
- This Report uses data provided by the DSS. This data and data publicly released by the Department of Home Affairs, concerning the number of arrivals and/or visa grants in respective financial years, vary considerably in some areas. The data shared by the DSS is sourced from the Settlement Database (SDB), and SDB data is compiled from a number of sources including the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), other Commonwealth agencies and service providers. MYAN uses the SDB data as the main source of this Report, as it provides great insight related to the situation of young people settling in Australia (now and historically) and gives important information for planning and programming purposes at the national and local levels. In addition to utilizing this Report, MYAN also advises service providers to contact their local councils to access more up-to-date information specific to their locality.

# Annex - I

## HUMANITARIAN VISAS

Refugee visa (Subclass 200) is for people who are subject to persecution in their home country and are in need of resettlement. The majority of applicants who are considered under this category are identified by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and referred to the Australian Government for resettlement consideration.

In-country special humanitarian programme visa (Subclass 201) offers resettlement to people who have suffered persecution in their country of nationality or usual residence and who have not been able to leave that country to seek refuge elsewhere. It is for those living in their home country and subject to persecution in their home country.

Global special humanitarian programme visa (Subclass 202) (or the Special Humanitarian Programme – SHP) visa is for people who, while not being refugees, are subject to substantial discrimination and human rights abuses in their home country. People who wish to be considered for a SHP visa must be proposed for entry by an Australian citizen or permanent resident over the age of 18, an eligible New Zealand citizen or an organisation operating in Australia. These visa holders are expected to be supported by their proposers for their initial settlement, who are, in the majority of cases, close family members who had arrived in Australia under the Humanitarian Program in the last five years, while being also eligible for Humanitarian Settlement Program.<sup>55</sup>

Emergency rescue visa (Subclass 203) offers an accelerated processing arrangement for people who satisfy refugee criteria and whose lives or freedom depend on urgent resettlement. It is for those subject to persecution in their home country and assessed to be in a situation such that delays due to normal processing could put their life or freedom in danger.

Woman at risk visa (Subclass 204) is for female applicants, and their dependents, who are subject to persecution or are of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), are living outside their home country without the protection of a male relative and are in danger of victimisation, harassment or serious abuse because of their gender. The majority of applicants who are considered under this category are identified and referred to the Australian Government by the UNHCR.

The Protection Visa (Subclass 866) is granted to individuals found to be owed protection under the Refugees Convention or Australia's complementary protection obligations who arrive in Australia by plane and apply for protection onshore in Australia. In some cases, the 866 visa may also be granted to family members of those found to be owed protection who are also onshore in Australia.

For more information on visa subclasses please visit:

<https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas/getting-a-visa/visa-listing/refugee-200>

<https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/refugee-and-humanitarian-program/onshore-protection>

## Annex – II

### *SPECIFIC VISAS FOR CHILDREN/YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER THE FAMILY STREAM*

**Orphan Relative (117) and Orphan Relative (837) visas are granted to young people who:**

- are under 18 years old at the time of application, and
- are orphans or whose parents are unable to care for them because of severe disability or because their whereabouts is unknown, and
- are outside Australia at the time of application for Orphan Relative (117) visa or
- are inside Australia at the time of application for Orphan Relative (837) visa

They may be sponsored by close relatives who are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens for a visa to travel to and remain permanently in Australia.<sup>56</sup>

Remaining Relative (115) visa is another visa subclass for young people who are under or over 18 years old, whose only close relatives live in Australia, who are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens and who can sponsor them, and provide support upon the first two years of arrival in Australia.<sup>57</sup>

**Child visa (101) and Child Visa (802) are granted to young people who:**

- are under 18 years old or
- are a full time student between 18 and 25 years of age who is financially dependent on their parents or
- are 18 years old or older and unable to work due to disability, and are single and
- are outside Australia at the time of application for Child visa (101) visa or
- are inside Australia at the time of application for Child visa (802) visa.

They may be sponsored by their parents who are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens for a visa to travel to and remain permanently in Australia.<sup>58</sup>

Dependent Child Visa (445) and Adoption visa (102) were the other options for youth arriving in Australia under the family stream. These visas have different requirements than the child visas.<sup>59</sup>

## Annex – III

Below tables compare the top ten countries of origin of resettled refugees to the USA, Canada and Australia in 2017 according to UNHCR records.<sup>60</sup>

Country of Origin	USA
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5352
Myanmar	3722
Bhutan	3640
Iraq	3339
Ukraine	3089
Syrian Arab Republic	3024
Somalia	2770
Eritrea	1868
Iran	1545
El Salvador	833
Top ten total	29182
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>33317</b>

Country of Origin	Canada
Syrian Arab Republic	11042
Eritrea	4043
Iraq	3927
Afghanistan	1773
Congo	1413
Ethiopia	943
Somalia	826
Colombia	338
Burundi	332
Stateless	270
Top ten total	24907
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>26554</b>

Country of Origin	Australia
Iraq	5201
Syrian Arab Republic	3656
Afghanistan	1369
Myanmar	922
Iran	436
Thailand	409
Eritrea	347
Democratic Republic of the Congo	329
Nepal	283
Bhutan	258
Top ten total	13210
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>15115</b>

# Endnotes

1. The data reported in the Settlement Database under the Skill stream of the Migration Program also includes data on two temporary visas, i.e. Temporary Graduate Visa (subclass 485) and Skilled-Recognised Graduate visa (subclass 476). Given the temporary nature of these two visas and in the absence of any direct link between these two visas and a permanent visa, the data presented in this Report for the Skill stream excludes the data for these two visa subclasses, as this Report pertains only to permanent or provisional visas granted to young people. This has been done for all the data reported related to the Skill stream in this Report for the current and previous financial years. For more on these two visa subclasses, see <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/visa-1/485-#tab-content-0> and <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/visa-1/476-#tab-content-0>. Also note that visa 476 is considered part of the Skill stream of the Migration Program (even though it is a temporary visa), and visa 485 is not, since it was renamed as 'Temporary Graduate' visa from 'Skilled Graduate' visa in March 2013, and has become a key component of the Student Temporary Visa Programme. See, Department of Immigration and Border Protection (2017) Student visa and Temporary Graduate visa programme bi-annual report. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/student-temp-grad-programme-report-jun-2017.pdf>, p. 6.
2. Due to newly introduced privacy laws, the 2017/18 settlement data MYAN received from the Department of Social Services for preparing this report was limited compared to the data received in the previous years and does not allow comparison with the data from the previous financial years. Therefore, the data referring to the previous financial years in this report reflect the data MYAN received from the Department on 25th October 2017.
3. Humanitarian Program is managed separately from the Migration Program. The Migration Program is made up of two predominant streams, i.e. Family and Skill streams and a small Special Eligibility stream. For more see, Department of Home Affairs (2018) Managing Australia's Migrant Intake. Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/discussion-papers/managing-australias-migrant-intake.pdf>, p.2.
4. MYAN (2017) Submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Migration: Inquiry into Settlement Outcomes. Melbourne: Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network (MYAN), p. 2.
5. UNHCR (2018) Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5b28a7df4/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2019.html>, p. 10.
6. At the end of 2017, there were 19,9 million refugees of concern to UNHCR around the world, which increased to 20,2 million in mid-2018. UNHCR (2018) Global Trends, Forced Displacement In 2017. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5b27be547/unhcr-global-trends-2017.html>, p. 2; UNHCR (2019) Mid-year Trends 2018. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5c52ea084/mid-year-trends-2018.html>, p.3. However, less than one per cent was resettled. UNHCR (2018) Resettlement. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/resettlement.html>
7. At the end of 2017, there were 19,9 million refugees under UNHCR mandate, which increased to 20,2 million in mid-2018.
8. UNHCR (2018) Global Trends, Forced Displacement In 2017. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5b27be547/unhcr-global-trends-2017.html> p. 3. UNHCR does not report on the young people aged 18 to 24, therefore that data has not been mentioned above.
9. UNHCR (2013) A Global Review: UNHCR's Engagement with Displaced Youth. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/513f37bb9.pdf> p. 9.
10. Resettlement submission and departure figures reported by UNHCR may not match resettlement statistics published by States as Government figures may include submissions received outside of UNHCR processes. UNHCR figures may also include cases in which UNHCR assisted, i.e. obtained exit permits for humanitarian admissions or family reunion but did not initially submit. See UNHCR (2017) UNHCR Resettlement Factsheet. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/59364f887>
11. UNHCR (2018) Global Resettlement. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/en-au/5b28c7c04>
12. These are government statistics provided to UNHCR reporting on refugees admitted for resettlement during the year, with or without UNHCR's assistance. For more see UNHCR (2018) Global Trends, Forced Displacement In 2017. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5b27be547/unhcr-global-trends-2017.html> p. 30.

13. UNHCR (2018) Global Trends, Forced Displacement In 2017. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5b27be547/unhcr-global-trends-2017.html> p. 30.
14. Submissions for resettlement do not reflect the number of persons resettled in the respective year. Each country has its own procedures for processing the resettlement submissions made by UNHCR. The time from the submission to actual arrival to resettlement country may take anything between a couple of days to more than 12 months, depending on the procedures of resettlement country and the circumstances of the individual case. For more see, UNHCR (2018) Information on UNHCR Resettlement. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/information-on-unhcr-resettlement.html>
15. UNHCR (2018) Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5b28a7df4/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2019.html> p. 70.
16. UNHCR (2018) Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5b28a7df4/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2019.html> p. 72.
17. Departure figures reported by UNHCR may not match resettlement statistics published by States as Government figures may include submissions received outside of UNHCR resettlement processes. UNHCR (2018) Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5b28a7df4/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2019.html> p. 72.
18. Department of Home Affairs (2017) 2017–18 Humanitarian Program Outcomes. Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/australia-offshore-humanitarian-program-2017-18-glance.pdf> p. 1.
19. Globally more than two-thirds of all refugees worldwide came from just five countries in 2017, i.e. Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia. UNHCR (2018) Global Trends, Forced Displacement In 2017. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5b27be547/unhcr-global-trends-2017.html> p. 3. According to DSS data provided to MYAN, the top ten countries of birth for humanitarian arrivals to Australia in 2017/18 were Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Thailand, Iran, Pakistan, Eritrea and Nepal. Australia's humanitarian intake corresponded with global trends, with eight out of the top ten countries of birth (including Iran, Pakistan, and Thailand) of humanitarian arrivals to Australia representing five out of top ten refugee populations (from Syria, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar and Eritrea) globally, as in the previous financial year.
20. For more on this see Annex III.
21. The Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA): the Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants provides important information on these aspects. The study is a long term project researching how humanitarian arrivals settle into life in Australia. According to the Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA) study, 33% of respondents aged 15–24 years old were classified as being at moderate or high risk of psychological distress when interviewed between 3 to 6 months after arrival in Australia. For more see Australian Institute of Family Studies (2017) Risk of psychological distress among recently arrived humanitarian migrants. Available at <https://aifs.gov.au/sites/default/files/publication-documents/bnla-researchsummary-mentalhealth-v6-june17.pdf> p. 3.
22. UNHCR mentions that almost half of the countries/territories in the Asia-Pacific region have not acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol which anchors protection and solutions for refugees. For more see, UNHCR (2018) Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5b28a7df4/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2019.html> pp.34-35.
23. While according to the BNLA, the 11-17 year olds interviewed as part of the study were not at greater risk of social and emotional behavioural difficulties than other Australian children, prevalence of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in this age cohort of young humanitarian arrivals was higher than is generally found in the wider population. For more see Department of Social Services (2017) Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA): The Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants Findings from the first three waves. Available at [https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11\\_2017/17385\\_dss\\_-\\_bnla\\_report-web-v2.pdf](https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11_2017/17385_dss_-_bnla_report-web-v2.pdf) p. 103
24. See 5.Countries of Birth section for more on this.
25. For more on this see MYAN (2018) Submission to Senate Community Affairs Legislation Committee for the Social Services Legislation Amendment (Encouraging Self-sufficiency for Newly Arrived Migrants) Bill 2018. Available at: <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=5941808e-b931-4243-81f3-21a92115bf8d&subId=564999> and Its Supplementary Submission. Available at: <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=a41d72c3->



- [ec78-428e-9be0-3fc1b7d435bc&subId=564999](http://ec78-428e-9be0-3fc1b7d435bc&subId=564999). Service providers may be unclear about what supports they can provide and what referral options exist, resulting in young people not accessing the support they need to navigate the settlement journey. In a 2013 report exploring the unique migration experience of young people on 117 visas, International Social Service (ISS) Australia recommended collaboration between kinship care services and the refugee and migrant settlement sector to specifically support the needs of this newly arrived group of young people. See Kavanagh (2013) Home safe home: A report on children who migrate to Australia. Available at <http://iss-ssi.org/2009/assets/files/news/ISSAustralia-HomeSafeHomeReport-May2013-web.pdf> p. 5. Building on this study, in their 2016 study on the 117 visa holders, ISS also recommended greater recognition for the issues and needs of Orphan Relative visa holders and their carers in government policy, given multiple challenges faced related to lack of financial and other resources, accommodation, emotional and psychological issues and cultural differences. See Serr & Rose (2016) New Beginnings: Issues and Needs in International Kinship Care. North Melbourne, VIC: Australian Scholarly Publishing, pp. 60- 69. The Centre for Multicultural Youth (CMY) in Victoria have also developed a resource providing information about young people on a 117 or a 115 visa, their entitlements and referral options available to them. See, CMY (2014) Young People on Remaining Relative visas (115) and Orphan Relative visas (117). Available at <http://www.cmy.net.au/publications/young-people-remaining-relative-visas-115-and-orphan-relative-visas-117>.
26. MYAN (2016) National Youth Settlement Framework. Available at [www.myan.org.au](http://www.myan.org.au); CMY (2013) Settling or surviving: Unaccompanied Young Adults Aged 18-25 Years. CMY: Carlton. Available at <http://cmy.net.au/publications/settling-or-surviving>
  27. 22.2% of the 11-17 age cohort interviewed as part of the BNLA reported having experienced some form of discrimination, which was the greatest contributor to increased difficulties with settlement. For more see Department of Social Services (2017) Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA): The Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants Findings from the first three waves. Available at [https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11\\_2017/17385\\_dss\\_-\\_bnla\\_report-web-v2.pdf](https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11_2017/17385_dss_-_bnla_report-web-v2.pdf), p. 103.
  28. Department of Home Affairs (2019) Australia's 2019-20 Migration Program. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/reports-and-pubs/files/discussion-paper-australias-2019-20-migration.pdf>, p. 7.
  29. Department of Home Affairs (2019) Australia's 2019-20 Migration Program. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/reports-and-pubs/files/discussion-paper-australias-2019-20-migration.pdf>, p. 7. The child places started to be announced by the Australian Government separately from the Family stream as of 2015/2016 financial year. See DIBP (2016) Annual report 2015–16. Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/annual-reports/annual-report-full-2015-16.pdf>, p. 61. The child places are not subject to a ceiling.
  30. The Humanitarian Program is managed outside of the permanent Migration Program and is for refugees and others in humanitarian need.
  31. Department of Home Affairs (2017) 2017–18 Humanitarian Program Outcomes. Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/australia-offshore-humanitarian-program-2017-18-qlance.pdf>, p. 1.
  32. According to the Department of Home Affairs, "... since 2015, the planning level has been treated as a ceiling rather than a target. This ensures that standards are not lowered to meet an overall number." For more see Department of Home Affairs (2019) Australia's 2019-20 Migration Program. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/reports-and-pubs/files/discussion-paper-australias-2019-20-migration.pdf>, p. 1 and p. 7.
  33. For more information see <https://www.dss.gov.au/settlement-services-programs-policy/syrian-iraqi-humanitarian-crisis>
  34. Caution should be exercised in reading this data, as these decreases and increases under the Migration Program may solely be related to the delays in data entry under the Settlement Database. For example, while the number of total permanent (or provisional) arrivals to Australia under all migration categories was 124,692 according to the data provided by the DSS at March 2017 for 2015/16 financial year, this number was provided as 149,265 for the same period at October 2017, with 15,000 more arrivals under the Skill stream and 10,000 more arrivals under the Family stream. This may mean that most probably the number of permanent (or provisional) arrivals under the Family and Skill streams for both 2016/17 and 2017/18 are higher than reflected in Table 1.
  35. See Important Notes at the end of the document in relation to this point.
  36. Totals of the values in some cells throughout the report do not match the totals or grand totals provided, as some numbers under some age groups, visa subclasses, etc. were not provided by the Department of Social Services due to confidentiality concerns and in line with privacy laws.. See Annex I for description of humanitarian visas.

37. Throughout the report, values mentioned with '<' are not added to the calculation, as their exact value is unknown, due to the limitations of the data provided by the DSS. This should be considered when reading the data in the tables containing values with '<'.
38. Data from the Department of Home Affairs refers to 1,425 visa grants under the Onshore Protection (866) visa subclass in 2017/18 for all age groups (without reporting on the age breakdown), however DSS has indicated that no data was reported in the Settlement Reporting Facility for 866 visa holders aged 12 to 24 years of age for 2017/18.
39. See Department of Home Affairs and Australian Border Force (2018) *Illegal Maritime Arrivals on Bridging Visa E*, 30 September 2018. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/illegal-maritime-arrivals-bve-sept-2018.pdf> p. 4. It is important to note that temporary visas, i.e. Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) and Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV) have been introduced and are being issued to asylum seekers living in the community on bridging visas for whom it has been determined that Australia has protection obligations. While official figures are not available, MYAN understands anecdotally that some young people have been granted these visas. For more information on these temporary visas and asylum seekers living in the community in Australia please visit <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/>
40. These figures are the average across all states and territories. Where the figure was not available (e.g. <10) the sum was calculated using only the available figures. As a result, these are likely underestimates.
41. See Annex II for details and descriptions of these visas.
42. 'While 309 visa holders can add dependent children under 18 to their visa, which is reflected in the numbers of young people under 18, children over 18 can only be added to this visa under limited circumstances, i.e. dependent on the visa holder more than any other person for their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, or unable to work to support themselves because they have a disability that totally or partially affects their bodily or mental functions.
43. There might be additional risks for young women who migrate for marriage and arrive with these visas, such as physical, sexual, emotional, psychological abuse, as well as social isolation. For more see Commonwealth of Australia (2019) *The Senate Final Report of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee Inquiry into Practice of dowry and the incidence of dowry abuse in Australia*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, p. 48.
44. Understanding cultural background, as distinct from country of birth or language or ethnicity, is important because the cultural background of refugee and migrant young people shapes both pre- and post-migration experiences: influences how young people negotiate cultural values and norms in the settlement context and how they access and engage with services and supports. Knowing and understanding the cultural backgrounds of newly arrived young people is therefore essential to ensure good cross cultural work.
45. The classification follows the ABS 1267.0 Australian Standard Classification of Languages, 2016, released 28.03.2017. Following ABS definition, 'nec' denotes 'not elsewhere classified', and 'nfd' denotes 'not further defined'.
46. Interpretation of the data concerning Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be treated with caution given the small number of young people this data represent compared to other states.
47. The classification follows the ABS 1266.0 Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups, 2016, released 14.07.2017. Following ABS definition, 'nec' denotes 'not elsewhere classified', and 'nfd' denotes 'not further defined'.
48. Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'Christianity'; Christian, nfd, Chaldean Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Assyrian Church of the East, Catholic, nec, Presbyterian & Reformed, nfd, Syriac Orthodox Church, Syriac Catholic, Romanian Orthodox, Melkite Catholic, Armenian Apostolic Church, Orthodox, nfd, Pentecostal, nec, Oriental Christian, nfd, Orthodox, nec, Other Protestant, nec, Assyrian Catholic, Pentecostal, nfd, Seventh-Day Adventist, Maronite Catholic, Other Protestant, nfd, Coptic Orthodox Church,

Anglican, Born Again Christian, Other Christian, nec, Ethnic Evangelical Churches, Syrian (Jacobite) Church, Oriental Christian, nec, Baptist and Jehovah's Witnesses.

49. Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'Islam' were; Islam, Shia, Sunni, Alevite/Alawi/Alawites.
50. Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'other religions'; Sabeen Mandeian/Sabian, Baha'i World Faith, Animism, Yazidism, Druse/Druze, Paganism.
51. Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation'; Religious Belief, nfd, No religion, nfd.
52. Religion was recorded as 'not stated' for 99.9% of youth arrivals entering Australia both via the Family and Skill streams in 2017/18.
53. For full list of stated caveats for this data, see <https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-services/programs-policy/settlement-services/settlement-reporting-facility/help-for-settlement-reports/caveats>
54. MYAN (2017) Response to the Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training Inquiry on School to Work Transition. Melbourne: Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network (MYAN) Australia, p. 5.
55. Department of Social Services (2017) Fact Sheet: Humanitarian Settlement Program. Available at [https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11\\_2017/hsp\\_factsheet\\_-\\_august\\_2017-3nov.pdf](https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11_2017/hsp_factsheet_-_august_2017-3nov.pdf), p. 3.
56. For more see Department of Home Affairs (2018) Orphan Relative visa (subclass 117). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/117-> and Department of Home Affairs (2017) Orphan Relative visa (subclass 837). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/837>
57. For more see Department of Home Affairs (2018) Remaining Relative visa (subclass 115). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/115->
58. For more see Department of Home Affairs (2018) Child visa (subclass 101). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/101-> and Department of Home Affairs (2018) Child visa (subclass 802). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/802->
59. For more on these see Department of Home Affairs (2018) Visa Options for Children. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Brin/Chil>
60. UNHCR (2019) Population Statistics: Resettlement. Available at: <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/resettlement> (data extracted on 24.04.2019). The data above contains information on resettlement arrivals of refugees, with or without UNHCR assistance, and is based on Government statistics and, in principle, excludes humanitarian admissions. Grand total numbers do not include persons resettled from countries of origin where the number of persons resettled was less than four.

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