

Youth Settlement Trends in Australia

A Report on the Data: 2016 – 2017





MYAN (Australia) is the national 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, to promote the rights and interests of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds and to support a nationally consistent, targeted approach to addressing these in policy and practice.

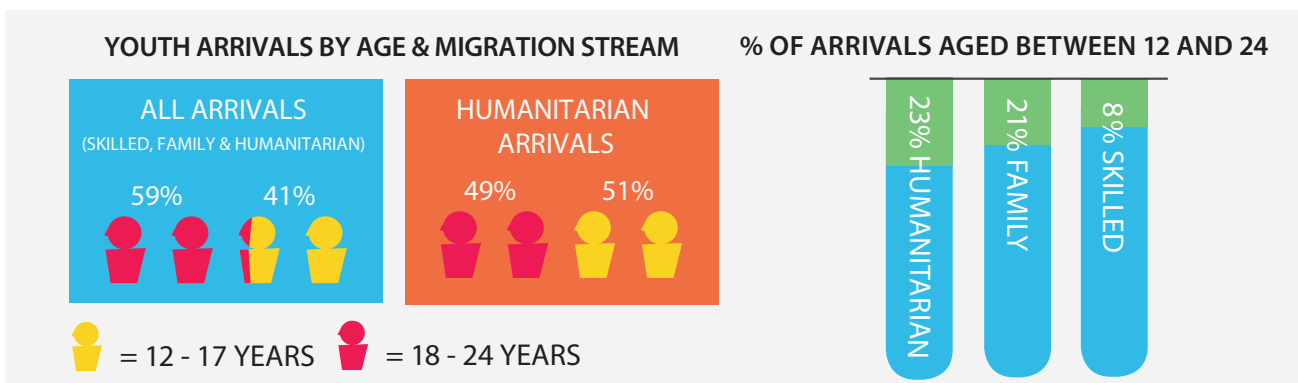
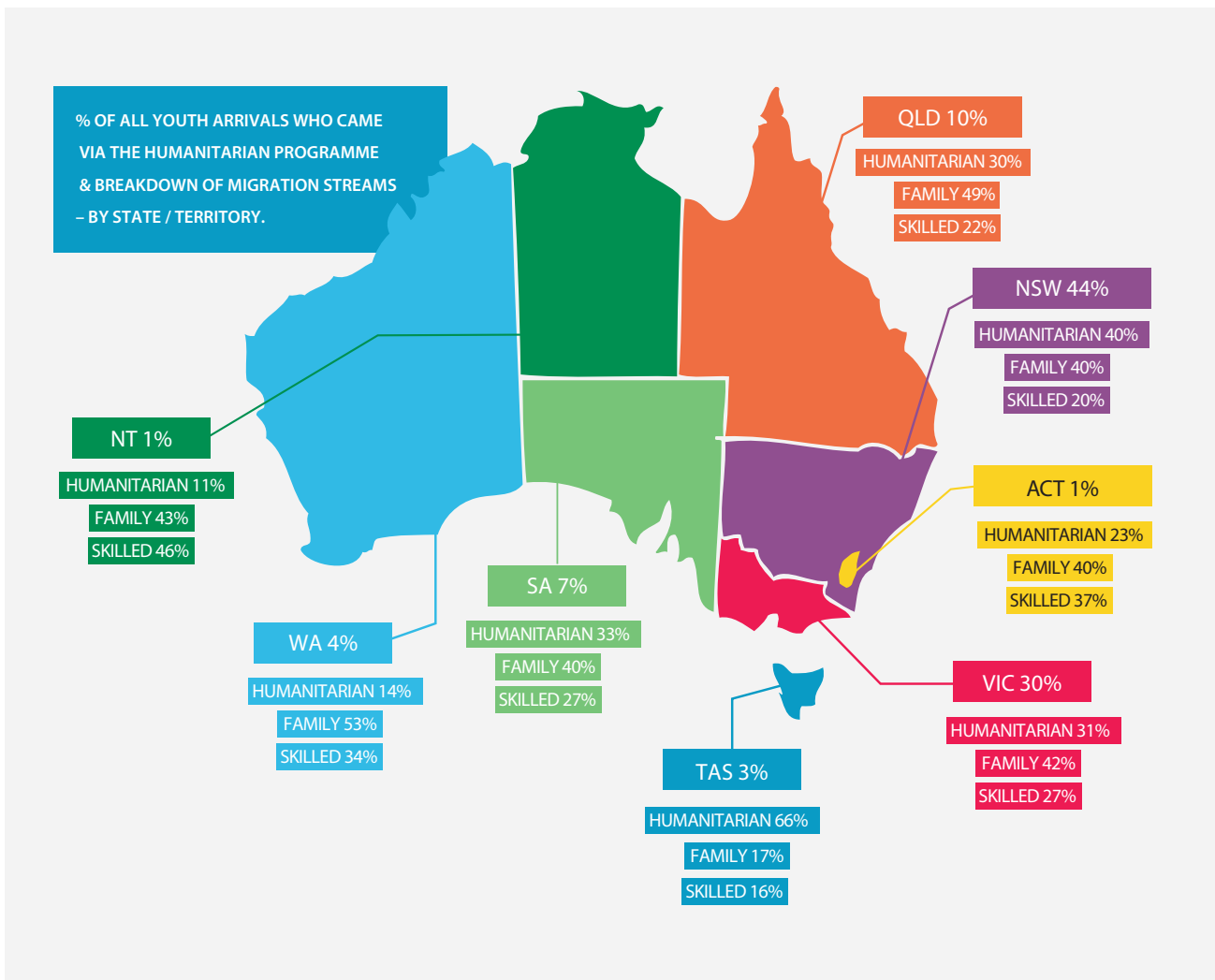
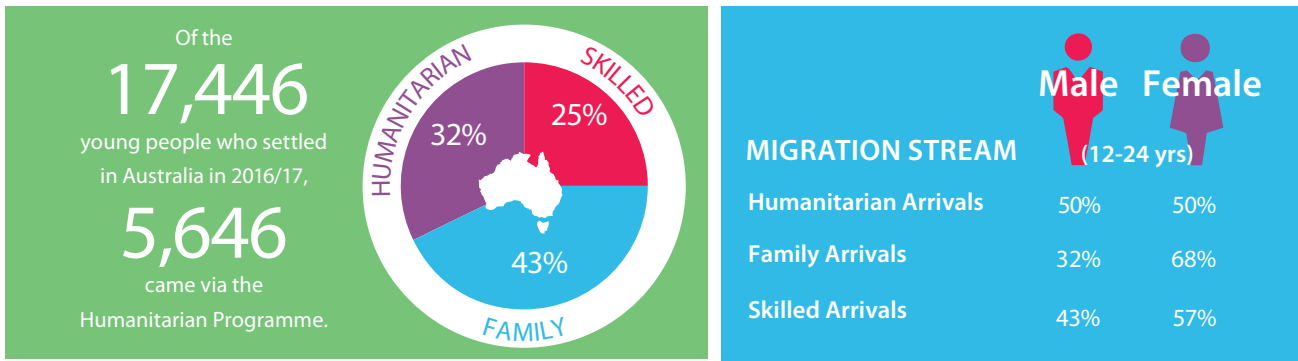
MYAN provides advice and capacity building to those who work with young people, supports the development of young people's leadership and advocacy skills and networks, and undertakes a range of policy and advocacy activities.

(Image courtesy of MYAN NSW)

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National Snapshot - Youth Settlement trends in Australia

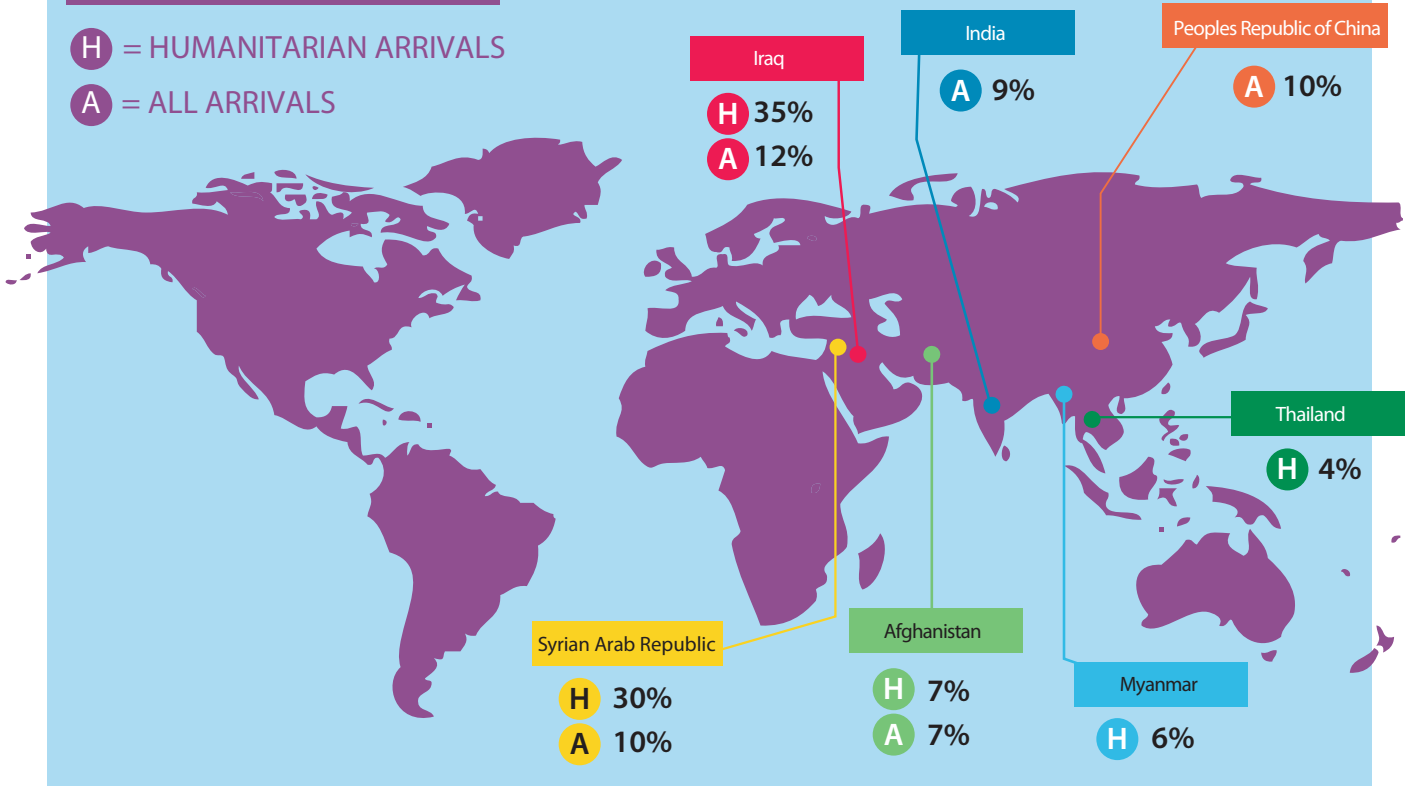


National Snapshot - Youth Settlement trends in Australia

TOP 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

H = HUMANITARIAN ARRIVALS

A = ALL ARRIVALS



TOP 5 LANGUAGES

HUMANITARIAN ARRIVALS 12-24 YEARS

Arabic
48%

Assyrian
10%

Dari
4%

Farsi
3%

Karen s'gaw
3%

ALL ARRIVALS 12-24 YEARS

Arabic
17%

English
7%

Mandarin
4%

Assyrian
3%

Dari
3%

RELIGIONS OF HUMANITARIAN ARRIVALS 12-24 YEARS

Christianity	Islam	Other religions	Buddhism	Hinduism	Secular Beliefs*	Not recorded	* & other spiritual beliefs & no religious affiliation
62%	22%	7%	3%	1%	1%	4%	

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 2016 and June 2017 with a permanent (or provisional) visa.¹ It is based on data from the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 provided by the Department of Social Services, as at 25th October 2017. 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 data in this 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 Humanitarian Programme, some of the data also presents youth settlement trends across the whole Migration Programme (i.e. Family and Skill streams).² It also includes a brief overview of some of the issues facing young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds during the settlement process. These issues have been identified by MYAN through its national policy and advocacy work. For a historic perspective, this report may be read in conjunction with MYAN's previous Humanitarian Youth Arrivals to Australia Information Sheets. These and other MYAN resources are available at www.myan.org.au.

AUSTRALIA'S HUMANITARIAN AND MIGRATION PROGRAMMES

Australia has well-established and valued Humanitarian and Migration Programmes 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. Australia's migration and settlement programmes are generally working well to achieve this balance and these programmes are generally well supported by the broader community and those who they directly service.³

The Australian Government has recognised for some time that young people have particular needs and aspirations 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: youth-specific services in the Settlement Grants Programme; the Unaccompanied

Humanitarian Minors Programme; funding for MYAN as one of three peak bodies in settlement services; investment in youth focused approaches in the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) and, more recently, the Youth Transitions Support Pilot (YTSP)⁴. This targeted approach to youth settlement is globally significant.

AUSTRALIA'S HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME AND GLOBAL TRENDS

In 2016, an estimated 1.19 million persons were projected by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement⁵, with a total number of 22.5 million⁶ refugees of concern to UNHCR.⁷ Children and young people below 18 years of age constituted 51% of the global refugee population in 2016.⁸ In the absence of current data on the numbers of refugee population globally aged 15 to 24 years, we know that in 2013 approximately one third of refugees were between 10 and 24 years old.⁹

During 2016, the total number of refugees admitted for resettlement was 189,300.¹⁰ In 2016, Australia remained the third top country of resettlement among the thirty-seven states which took part in UNHCR's resettlement programmes, resettling some 27,600 refugees (with or without UNHCR assistance), behind the USA (admitting 96,900 refugees) and Canada (admitting 46,700 refugees).¹¹

In 2016, the main countries for UNHCR refugee referrals¹² were the United States (107,600) with 66 per cent of all submissions¹³, followed by Canada (19,800), the United Kingdom (8,800), Australia (4,800), France (4,600), and Norway (3,700).¹⁴ More than 125,800 refugees departed to resettlement countries through UNHCR referrals in 2016.¹⁵ 7,502 refugees, referred by or assisted by UNHCR, departed for resettlement in Australia in 2016.¹⁶

The focus of Australia's Humanitarian Programme in the 2016/17 financial year on the Middle East, Asia and Africa as priority regions¹⁷ largely corresponded with the global trends in displacement in 2016 reflecting the major source countries for refugees.¹⁸ Australia's Humanitarian Programme was also comparable to refugee resettlement to the top two countries, i.e. USA and Canada, in terms of intake from top source countries for refugees.¹⁹



2. Key Findings

- Young people continued to make up an important percentage of arrivals under the Humanitarian Programme (23%), Family stream (21%) and Skill stream (8%) of the Migration Programme, comprising 15% of all arrivals under all migration categories.
- Young people arriving under the Humanitarian Programme made up 32% of all youth arriving under all migration categories.
- The majority (59%) of youth arrivals in all migration categories were in the 18-24 age group. Almost half (49%) of the humanitarian youth arrivals were in this 18 to 24 age group.
- Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and Myanmar were the top four countries of birth for young people arriving under the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17, and comprised 77% of all young humanitarian entrants.
- The vast majority of young people arrived in Australia in the 2016/17 Humanitarian Programme either with a Refugee (200), a Global Special Humanitarian (202) or a Women at Risk (204) visa. These three visa categories made up 99% of all humanitarian youth arrivals.
- The majority (56%) of the young people under the Humanitarian Programme arrived with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa.
- New South Wales and Victoria settled the largest numbers of young people under all of the migration categories in the 2016/17 financial year.
- Tasmania received the highest proportion of Women at Risk (204) visa holder young people in 2016/17, making up 21% of all humanitarian youth arrivals to Tasmania.
- 50% of the humanitarian youth arriving in 2016/17 were female and 50% male.
- Females made up 59% and males 41% of all youth arrivals across all migration categories in 2016/17.
- Top five main languages spoken by young people across all migration categories in 2016/17 were Arabic, English, Mandarin, Assyrian, and Dari.

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 to thrive in Australia. 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 and require a targeted approach.

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 Programme (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 continues to impact them upon arrival.²⁰ 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.²¹ 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.²²

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 Australian Migration Programme may also come from refugee or refugee-like situations, with their experiences reflecting those of young people entering through the Humanitarian Programme.²³ 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 Programme they are not eligible for the same services as those arriving through the Humanitarian Programme. 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.²⁴

PARTICULAR NEEDS

Young people experience settlement in ways distinct from adults due to their age, developmental stage and role within the family, and often navigate additional and more complex transitions than their Australian-born 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.²⁵

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.²⁶

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

This report is one of many resources produced by MYAN Australia to support this targeted approach in youth settlement. For more information and resources, see MYAN's *National Youth Settlement Framework* and associated resources available at www.myan.org.au.



4. Age and visa types

The Australian Government allocated 190,000 permanent migration places for the 2016/17 financial year, as in the previous financial year. Of these, 128,550 were Skill stream places, 57,400 were Family stream places and 565 Special Eligibility stream places.²⁷ A further 13,750 permanent places were also available in 2016/17 through the Humanitarian Programme,²⁸ with a minimum of 11,000 places for people arriving through the offshore component.²⁹ The remaining 8,208 visas³⁰ (i.e. from the 12,000 additional Humanitarian Programme places previously announced in 2015/2016 financial year for persons displaced by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq) were also granted within the 2016/2017 financial year.³¹ Also, at least 3,485 additional child places were allocated in 2016/17.³²

Table 1 provides an overview of all permanent arrivals to Australia between financial years 2012/13 and 2016/17. According to the data at October 2017, 116,632 permanent (or provisional) settlers arrived under Australia's Humanitarian and Migration Programmes between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017. 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 2016/17, humanitarian arrivals composed 21% of the total arrivals to Australia under the Humanitarian and Migration Programmes.

Table 1: Arrivals by migration category and year

Financial Year	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
2012/13	14,607 (7%)	66,799 (31%)	132,577 (62%)	213,983
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

While there has been a dramatic increase in the arrivals under the Humanitarian Programme, arrivals under the Family and Skill streams of the Migration Programme decreased from the previous financial year.³³

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 (youth arrivals). 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 Programmes.

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

Financial Year	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
2012/13	3,828 (10%)	15,161 (39%)	19,564 (51%)	38,553
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

As Table 2 shows, more young people settled permanently in Australia in 2016/17 via the Humanitarian Programme than the Skill stream. While there was an eighteen point increase in the percentage of youth arrivals within the Humanitarian Programme compared to the previous financial year, the percentage of arrivals aged 12 to 24 years within the Family and Skill streams has fallen in 2016/17. Of the 17,446 young people aged 12 to 24 years (youth arrivals) who settled permanently in Australia in 2016/17, almost one-third (32%) were granted permanent visas under the Humanitarian Programme (humanitarian youth). This compares to one in four (25%) young people entering via the Skill stream and almost one in every two (43%) young people arriving via the Family stream.

Table 1 and 2 reflect that the increase in the number of young people arriving under the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17 was more than the overall increase in the Humanitarian Programme. While there was a thirteen point increase in the overall humanitarian arrivals compared to the previous financial year (making up 8% in 2015/16 and 21% in 2016/17 of the overall migration categories combined), the increase in humanitarian youth arrivals compared to the previous year was eighteen points (making up 14% in 2015/16 and 32% in 2016/17 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 2012/13 to 2016/17. As in previous years, young people made up a larger percentage of all arrivals under the Humanitarian Programme 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 programmes
2012/13	26%	23%	15%	18%
2013/14	27%	22%	14%	18%
2014/15	26%	21%	12%	16%
2015/16	27%	19%	10%	15%
2016/17	23%	21%	8%	15%

Young people, aged 12 to 24 years, represented 15% of all permanent arrivals to Australia in 2016/17, while making up 23% of all humanitarian arrivals but only 8% of all skilled arrivals.

As can be seen from the earlier Tables, while the 2016/17 Humanitarian Programme comprised only 21% of the overall migration program, almost 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 2016/17 by age group. 41% of all youth arrivals to Australia in 2016/17 were of school age (aged between 12 and 17 years). Slightly less than half of young people arriving via the Skill stream (47%) and almost one third in the Family stream (30%) were of school age, while more than half (51%) of all humanitarian youth arrivals were in the 12 to 17 year age group.

Table 4: Youth arrivals by age group and migration category, 2016/17

Age group	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
12-15	1,938	1,405	1,523	4,866
16-17	928	834	517	2,279
18-24	2,780	5,249	2,272	10,301
Total Youth Arrivals	5,646	7,488	4,312	17,446

More than half of youth arrivals across all migration categories were in the 18-24 age group (59%). Almost half (49%) of the humanitarian youth arrivals were in this age group.³⁴

Table 5 presents the age groups of humanitarian youth arrivals by financial year. This comparison highlights the increase in the number of young people of all age groups arriving in the 2016/17 financial year. This is in contrast to the steady decrease in the number of young people across all age groups arriving for the last three financial years, from 2013/14 to 2015/16.

Table 5: Humanitarian youth arrivals by age group and year

Financial Year	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total
2012/13	924	674	2,230	3,828
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
Grand Total	6,203	3,268	10,436	19,907

Table 6 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals for the financial years 2012/13 and 2016/17 by visa subclass. These figures reflect an increase in youth arrivals from the previous years through the Refugee (200), In-country Special Humanitarian (201), Emergency rescue (203) and Women at Risk (204) visas. In addition, the highest increase was observed in the Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa category - with more than a three-fold increase compared to the previous year. This is the highest level of all years (Table 6).



Table 6: Humanitarian youth arrivals by year and visa subclass³⁵

Visa subclass	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
200 Refugee visa	1,727	2,147	1,252	1,578	1,984	8,688
201 In-country Special Humanitarian	23	194	35	25	38	315
202 Global Special Humanitarian	95	871	1,587	985	3,189	6,727
203 Emergency rescue visa	12	0	<5	0	<5	18
204 Women at Risk visa	418	608	301	407	425	2,159
866 Protection visa	1,553	267	136	38	6	2,000
Grand Total	3,828	4,087	3,313	3,033	5,646	19,907

The vast majority of young people arrived in Australia in 2016/17 either with a Refugee (200), a Global Special Humanitarian (202) or a Women at Risk (204) visa. These three visa categories made up 99% of all humanitarian youth arrivals. While the youth arrivals with a Refugee (200) visa represented 35% of all young people under the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17, youth arrivals with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa represented 56% of the young people.³⁶

While there was an increase in 201 and 203 visas in 2016/17, these remained small compared to other humanitarian visas (similar to previous years).

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 an overall increase in the number of young people granted a 202 visa, more than half of these were in the 18 to 24 age group.

Table 7: Humanitarian youth arrivals by visa subclass and by age group, 2016/17

Visa subclass	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total
200 Refugee visa	729	329	926	1,984
201 In-country Special Humanitarian	7	<5	27	38
202 Global Special Humanitarian	1,052	511	1,626	3,189
203 Emergency rescue visa	0	<5	<5	<5
204 Women at Risk visa	148	83	194	425
866 Protection visa	<5	0	<5	6
Grand Total	1,938	928	2,780	5,646

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 2016/17 financial year there has been an almost three-fold increase in the number of young people who arrived with a 202 visa in the 18 to 24 year old age group, while in the 16 to 17 and 12 to 15 year old age groups the increase was almost four-fold. Comparing the 2012/13 and 2016/17 financial years, while young people arriving with a 202 visa comprised only 2% of the humanitarian youth arrivals in 2012/13, in 2016/17 they made up 56% of all young people with a humanitarian visa.

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

Age group	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
12-15	29	263	502	285	1,052	2,131
16-17	22	152	246	143	511	1,074
18-24	44	456	839	557	1,626	3,522
Grand Total	95	871	1,587	985	3,189	6,727

Table 9 below presents the age, gender and applicant status³⁷ of Women at Risk (204) visa holder young people in the 2016/17 financial year. The number of Women at Risk (204) visas granted to those aged 12 to 24 years has increased in the 2016/17 financial year compared to previous years.

Table 9: Women at Risk youth arrivals by age group, gender and applicant status, 2016/17

Age group & Applicant status	Female	Male	Total
12-15	73	75	148
Primary	55	58	113
Secondary	18	17	35
16-17	44	39	83
Primary	23	12	35
Secondary	21	27	48
18-24	131	63	194
Primary	30	16	46
Secondary	101	47	148
Grand Total	248	177	425

54% of all applicants in this visa subclass were under 18 years old and almost half of the 204 visas (46%) were granted to young people aged 18 to 24 years. The majority (76%) of the primary applicants among young people with a Women at Risk visa were aged under 18 years. While this visa is granted to female primary applicants, 44% of all primary applicants for this visa category were young males,³⁸ reunifying with their female family members in Australia.

ASYLUM SEEKERS LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY ON BRIDGING VISAS

The Department of Home Affairs has reported that between 25 November 2011 and 30 September 2017, a total of 36,362 Bridging Visa class E (BVE) had been granted to asylum seekers who had arrived irregularly to Australia by boat. As of 30 September 2017, 20,599 BVE holders were living in the community (18,633 with a current BVE and 1,966 awaiting grant of a further BVE). The remaining 15,763 had either been granted a substantive visa (either a temporary or permanent visa), departed Australia, returned to immigration detention or were deceased.³⁹

Table 10 presents the number of BVE holders by age group and state/territory. As Table 10 shows, approximately 19% of all BVE holders were aged between 12 and 25 years.⁴⁰ More than four-fifth (81%) of all BVE holders aged 12 to 25 years were residing in either Victoria (44%) or New South Wales (37%).

Table 10: BVE holders by age group and state/territory, September 2017

Age group	WA	VIC	TAS	SA	QLD	NT	NSW	ACT
12 to 15	22	280	<10	29	73	<10	134	<10
16 to 17	10	93	<10	18	24	<10	60	<10
18 to 25	171	1,348	13	158	220	18	1,248	18
Total BVE 12-25 years	203	1,721	>13	205	317	>18	1,442	>18
% of BVE 12-25 years	23%	21%	38%	17%	19%	31%	18%	27%
Total BVE holders	891	8379	47	1207	1627	97	8214	137

YOUTH ARRIVALS WITH SPECIFIC VISAS UNDER THE FAMILY STREAM

Several visas are available for young people under the Family stream of Australia's Migration Programme.⁴¹ Some of these visas are specifically for young people under 18 years old who are orphans, and who are unable to be cared for by their parents.⁴² While these visas are separate from the visas granted under the Humanitarian Programme, an important portion of these visas are granted to young people whose countries of birth are the same as those arriving under the Humanitarian Programme.⁴³

Table 11 presents the number of visas granted to young people under Orphan Relative (offshore) (117), Orphan Relative (onshore) (837) and Remaining Relative (115) visa categories over the last five financial years.

Table 11: Youth arrivals by 115, 117 and 837 visa subclass and financial year

Visa subclass	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
115 Remaining Relative visa	63	40	18	27	11	159
117 Orphan Relative visa (offshore)	234	383	356	308	258	1,539
837 Orphan Relative visa (onshore)	5	9	<5	<5	<5	22
Total	302	432	377	339	270	1,720

Australia granted fewer visas to young people in these three visa categories in 2016/17 consistent with the trend since 2013/14, leading to sixty-nine fewer visa grants in all categories compared to the previous financial year. The majority of the visas were granted under the Orphan Relative (117) visa subclass in 2016/17, as was the case in previous financial years, making up 96% of the visa grants in these three categories.

Table 12 presents distribution of these three visa groups by age group in the 2016/17 financial year.

Table 12: Youth arrivals by 115, 117 and 837 visa subclass and by age group, 2016/17

Visa subclass	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total
115 Remaining Relative visa	<5	<5	<5	11
117 Orphan Relative visa (offshore)	80	70	108	258
837 Orphan Relative visa (onshore)	0	<5	0	<5
Grand Total	83	75	112	270

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 2016/17, young people also arrived through other visas under the Family stream—i.e. Child (offshore) (101), Child (onshore) (802), Dependent Child (445) and Adoption (offshore) (102) visas.

Table 13 presents the number of youth arrivals under these four visa categories from 2012/13 to 2016/17. The number of arrivals under these four visa categories over the years has been consistent. As in previous years, the majority of the youth arrivals took place under the Child (101) visa, representing 77% of all youth arrivals in these four categories in 2016/17. Over the years, smaller numbers of 445 and 102 visas were granted compared to the two child visa categories.

Table 13: Youth arrivals by 101, 802, 445 and 102 visa subclass and by financial year

Visa subclass	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
101 Child (offshore)	937	971	981	1,020	964	4,873
802 Child (onshore)	216	228	216	245	71	976
445 Dependent Child Visa	11	16	29	111	198	365
102 Adoption Visa (offshore)	14	15	14	17	18	78
Grand Total	1,178	1,230	1,240	1,393	1,251	6,292

Table 14 presents youth arrivals under these four categories and their age distribution in 2016/17. More than one third (38%) of all youth arrivals under these four categories, and 40% of all youth arrivals under the Child visa (101) category, were between the ages of 18 and 24.

Table 14: Youth arrivals by 101, 802, 445 and 102 visa subclass and by age group, 2016/17

Visa subclass	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total
101 Child (offshore)	338	242	384	964
802 Child (onshore)	33	27	11	71
445 Dependent Child Visa	83	39	76	198
102 Adoption Visa (offshore)	12	<5	<5	18
Grand Total	466	311	474	1,251



5. Countries of birth

Table 15 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals by recorded country of birth for the 2016/17 financial year. Under the Humanitarian Programme 92% of all young people settling in Australia were born in one of ten countries. Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and Myanmar were the top four countries of birth for young people arriving under the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17, and comprised 77% of all youth humanitarian entrants.

Table 15: Humanitarian youth arrivals by top ten countries of birth, 2016/17

Country of Birth	Humanitarian	%
Iraq	1,967	35%
Syrian Arab Republic	1,679	30%
Afghanistan	401	7%
Myanmar	315	6%
Thailand	227	4%
Iran	215	4%
Nepal	155	3%
Republic of South Sudan	95	2%
Eritrea	80	1%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	75	1%
Others	437	8%
Total	5,646	100%

Table 16 below presents humanitarian youth arrivals in 2016/17 by country of birth and age group. For the top four countries of birth, young people between the ages of 18 and 24 comprised the majority of humanitarian youth arrivals compared to the other two age groups, with 70% from Myanmar and 55% from Afghanistan. In relation to school aged youth arrivals (12 to 17 years old), 55% were from Syria and 48% from Iraq.

Table 16: Humanitarian youth arrivals by country of birth and age group, 2016/2017

Country of Birth	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total
Iraq	636	310	1,021	1,967
Syrian Arab Republic	630	286	763	1,679
Afghanistan	114	67	220	401
Myanmar	60	36	219	315
Thailand	126	43	58	227
Iran	76	45	94	215
Nepal	58	19	78	155
Republic of South Sudan	33	20	42	95
Eritrea	26	9	45	80
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14	11	50	75
Others	165	82	190	437
Total	1,938	928	2,780	5,646

Table 17 below presents the main countries of birth of young people arriving on Refugee (200), Global Special Humanitarian (202) and Women at Risk (204) visas.⁴⁴ While Iraq and Syria are the top two countries of birth for 200 and 202 visas, the majority of the youth arrivals from these two countries (65% for Iraq and 72% for Syria) occurred via the Global Humanitarian (202) visa in 2016/17. For the top third country of birth, Afghanistan, the main visa type for youth arrivals (65%) was the Refugee (200) visa. For the Women at Risk (204) visa, the main country of birth was Iran, followed by South Sudan and Afghanistan.

Table 17: Youth arrivals with 200, 202 and 204 visas by top ten countries of birth, 2016/17

Country of Birth	200	202	204
Iraq	634	1,278	39
Syrian Arab Republic	427	1,214	37
Afghanistan	258	82	42
Myanmar	131	159	25
Thailand	138	73	16
Iran	115	32	68
Nepal	66	75	14
Republic of South Sudan	12	39	44
Eritrea	6	50	23

Tables 18 and 19 present the number of humanitarian youth arrivals under In-country Special Humanitarian (201) and Emergency Rescue (203) visas. Humanitarian youth arrivals under In-country Special Humanitarian (201) visas came from only four countries and under Emergency Rescue (203) visas arrived only from three countries in 2016/17. Afghanistan was the main country of birth for both visa categories.

Table 18: Youth arrivals by 201 visa subclass by country of birth, 2016/17

Country of Birth	201
Afghanistan	17
Iraq	16
Egypt	<5
Pakistan	<5
Total	38

Table 19: Youth arrivals by 203 visa subclass by country of birth, 2016/17

Country of Birth	203
Afghanistan	<5
Eritrea	<5
Tanzania	<5
Total	<5

Table 20 presents the top ten countries of birth for all youth arrivals in 2016/17, across all migration categories. Almost one in eight newly arrived young people arrived to Australia from Iraq during this period, and one in ten from each of China and Syria.

Table 20: All youth arrivals by top ten country of birth 2016/17

Country of Birth	Total	%
Iraq	2,126	12%
Peoples Republic of China	1,788	10%
Syrian Arab Republic	1,724	10%
India	1,522	9%
Afghanistan	1,205	7%
Philippines	1,072	6%
Vietnam	701	4%
Pakistan	539	3%
Thailand	509	3%
Nepal	443	3%
Others	5,817	33%
Grand Total	17,446	100%

Table 21 presents a comparison of top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals with different migration categories. There are high numbers of young people across all these categories arriving from the same countries of birth. The number of young people under the Family stream who reported their country of birth as Afghanistan was almost double the number of humanitarian youth arrivals in 2016/17. Almost the same number of young people reported their country of birth as South Sudan under the Family stream and under the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17.

Table 21: Comparison of top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals with different migration categories, 2016/17

Country of Birth	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Grand Total
Iraq	1,967	149	10	2,126
Syrian Arab Republic	1,679	43	<5	1,724
Afghanistan	401	801	<5	1,205
Myanmar	315	34	5	354
Thailand	227	275	7	509
Iran	215	58	94	367
Nepal	155	201	87	443
Republic of South Sudan	95	89	0	184
Eritrea	80	12	0	92
Democratic Republic of the Congo	75	25	0	100
Total	5,209	1,687	208	7,104
Grand total of all youth arrivals	5,646	7,488	4,312	17,446

Almost a quarter (23%) of all youth arrivals under the Family stream were from the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals. This is similar for young people arriving with specific visas under the Family stream.

Table 22 presents the top ten countries of birth for young people arriving with Orphan (117) visas under the Family stream.⁴⁵ Top four countries of birth for youth arriving under 117 visa were Afghanistan, Ethiopia, South Sudan followed by Somalia, making up 61% of all youth arrivals under this visa category.

Table 22: Youth arrivals by 117 visa subclass by top ten country of birth, 2016/17

Country of Birth	117
Afghanistan	60
Ethiopia	43
Republic of South Sudan	29
Somalia	25
Zimbabwe	12
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11
Guinea	7
Sierra Leone	7
Kenya	6
Tanzania	6
Others	52
Total	258

Young people with Remaining Relative (115) visas, totalling eleven, arrived only from four countries of birth (respectively); Afghanistan, Peoples Republic of China, Eritrea and Iran in the 2016/17 financial year.

Top five countries of birth for Child visa (101), Child visa (802), Adoption visa (102) and Dependent Child visa (455) were the Philippines, Thailand, China, Vietnam and South Africa. However, young people arriving with these four visa types and who originate from the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals made up over one sixth (16%) of all youth arrivals under these visa categories. Table 23 presents the number of young people with one of these visa types by top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals.

Table 23: Youth arrivals by 101, 802, 102 and 455 visa subclass from the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth, 2016/17

Country of Birth	No. of youth
Iraq	<5
Syrian Arab Republic	<5
Afghanistan	23
Myanmar	<5
Thailand	129
Iran	11
Nepal	13
Republic of South Sudan	7
Eritrea	<5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<5
Total	199

The majority (78%) of youth arrivals with one of these visa types, coming from the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian youth arrivals, arrived in Australia with a Child visa (101).

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 those born in Iran are Hazara are originally from Afghanistan.⁴⁶



6. Settlement locations

Table 24 presents the number of youth arrivals settling in each state and territory during the 2016/17 financial year by migration category. New South Wales and Victoria settled the largest numbers of young people under all of the migration categories in the 2016/17 financial year.

Table 24: Number of youth arrivals by state/territory and migration category, 2016/17

Current State	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	Total
Australian Capital Territory	67	114	107	288
New South Wales	2,474	2,523	1,220	6,217
Northern Territory	20	81	87	188
Queensland	552	902	402	1,856
South Australia	404	498	334	1,236
Tasmania	189	50	47	286
Victoria	1,721	2,355	1,484	5,560
Western Australia	217	847	539	1,603
Not Recorded	<5	118	88	208
Total	5,646	7,488	4,312	17,446

Table 25 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals by state and financial year since 2012/13. As in previous years, New South Wales and Victoria were the top two states of settlement for youth arrivals under the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17. However, there was a dramatic increase in 2016/17 in numbers (a three-fold increase for New South Wales and an almost two-fold increase for Victoria). As a reflection of the overall increase in the Humanitarian

Programme, in all states and territories there was an increase in humanitarian youth arrivals, with the exception of Northern Territory, which received the same number of humanitarian youth, and Western Australia, which received seven fewer compared to the 2015/16 financial year.

Table 25: Number of humanitarian youth arrivals by state/territory and financial year

Current State	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Australian Capital Territory	40	51	32	33	67	223
New South Wales	1,150	1,229	1,146	803	2,474	6,802
Northern Territory	17	18	8	20	20	83
Queensland	519	660	441	533	552	2,705
South Australia	344	423	297	348	404	1,816
Tasmania	90	185	79	107	189	650
Victoria	1,413	1,267	1,111	964	1,721	6,476
Western Australia	254	254	199	225	217	1,149
Not Recorded	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5
Total	3,828	4,087	3,313	3,033	5,646	19,907

Table 26 presents the number of young people settling in each state/territory through the Humanitarian Programme who are of school age (12 to 17 years), and the ratio of these young people to all humanitarian youth arrivals (aged 12 to 24 years) by state. In almost all states, the percentage of school-aged humanitarian youth and those aged between 18 and 24 years old were very similar.

Table 26: Humanitarian school-aged youth arrivals (12 to 17 years) by state/territory, 2016/17

State / Territory	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
No. of youth	32	1,235	8	260	232	100	877	121	2,865
% of school aged humanitarian youth arrivals	48%	50%	40%	47%	57%	53%	51%	56%	100

Table 27 presents the number of humanitarian youth arrivals by visa subclass and by current state/territory in 2016/17. The majority of the young people under the Humanitarian Programme arrived with a Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa in New South Wales (70%) and Victoria (62%), and in the Australian Capital Territory it was 49%. In the remaining locations, the majority of humanitarian youth arrivals came with a Refugee (200) visa. As in the previous financial year, more than half (66%) of all young people settling in Tasmania came via the Humanitarian Programme in 2016/17. Consistent with the 2015/16 data, Tasmania was the only jurisdiction that settled a higher number of youth arrivals under the Humanitarian Programme than from the Family or Skill streams.

Table 27: Humanitarian youth arrivals by visa subclass and by state/territory, 2016/17

Visa subclass	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	NR ⁴⁷	Total
200 Refugee visa	26	596	18	340	214	107	547	135	<5	1,984
201 In-country Special Humanitarian	0	17	<5	6	10	0	<5	<5	0	38
202 Global Special Humanitarian	33	1,743	<5	106	146	42	1,069	49	0	3,189
203 Emergency rescue visa	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	<5
204 Women at Risk visa	8	113	0	97	34	40	101	31	<5	425
866 Protection visa	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	6
Grand Total	67	2,474	20	552	404	189	1,721	217	<5	5,646

In 2016/17, the majority of humanitarian youth arrived under either 202 or 200 visas in all states/territories. The third largest group arrived under the Women at Risk (204) visa. Table 28 presents a comparison of humanitarian youth arrivals under a 204 visa with the overall humanitarian youth arrivals between the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years by state/territory.

While the top two states for humanitarian youth arrivals under this visa subclass were again New South Wales and Victoria, in terms of proportion of 204 visa holders to the overall humanitarian arrivals by state, Tasmania received the highest proportion in 2016/17. This is consistent with the previous financial year, as indicated in Table 28. 21% of all humanitarian youth arrivals to Tasmania were under a 204 visa, followed by 18% for Queensland and 14% for Western Australia in 2016/17. Northern Territory did not receive any 204 visa holders in these financial years and therefore is not included in Table 28.

Table 28: 204 visa holder youth and overall humanitarian youth by financial year and by state/territory

Current State	2015/16	All humanitarian youth arrivals 2015/16	2016/17	All humanitarian youth arrivals 2016/17
Australian Capital Territory	9	35	8	67
New South Wales	73	780	113	2,474
Queensland	122	527	97	552
South Australia	24	348	34	404
Tasmania	35	108	40	189
Victoria	130	957	101	1,721
Western Australia	14	221	31	217
Not Recorded	0	0	<5	<5
Total	407	2,996	425	5,646

Table 29 presents the distribution of young people who arrived with a 204 visa by state/territory and by top ten countries of birth. The majority of young people arriving on a 204 visa from Iraq and Syria settled in New South Wales, while young people from Myanmar settled mainly in Victoria (which is likely an indication of where family and/or community links are primarily located).

Table 29: 204 visa holder youth by country of birth and state/territory, 2016/17

Country of Birth	Australian Capital Territory	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Tasmania	Victoria	Western Australia	Total
Iran	0	15	14	<5	15	14	6	68
Republic of South Sudan	<5	<5	10	<5	0	15	11	44
Afghanistan	0	6	8	9	6	10	<5	42
Iraq	0	32	0	0	<5	6	0	39
Syrian Arab Republic	<5	32	<5	0	0	<5	0	37
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	8	19	0	0	<5	<5	30
Myanmar	0	7	0	<5	0	14	<5	25
Eritrea	0	<5	13	0	<5	<5	<5	23
Ethiopia	0	0	<5	0	12	6	<5	23
Pakistan	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	10	0	19

Table 30 presents 204 visa holders by gender, age group and state/territory in the 2016/17 financial year. The majority of female and male young people holding 204 visas in all age groups settled in New South Wales, Victoria or Queensland.

Table 30: 204 visa holder youth by gender, age group and state/territory, 2016/17

State/Territory	Female				Male				Grand Total
	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total	
Australian Capital Territory	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	8
New South Wales	21	10	38	69	16	13	15	44	113
Queensland	14	7	34	55	13	6	23	42	97
South Australia	8	<5	9	19	9	<5	<5	15	34
Tasmania	6	6	8	20	8	6	6	20	40
Victoria	19	12	29	60	20	9	12	41	101
Western Australia	5	<5	12	21	6	<5	<5	10	31
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5
Grand Total	73	44	131	248	75	39	63	177	425

Table 31 presents the current state/territory of humanitarian youth arrivals from top ten countries of birth in the 2016/17 financial year. The majority of those young people who indicated their country of birth as Iraq (64%) and Syria (53%) had settled in New South Wales, and the majority of those who listed their countries of birth as Afghanistan (34%) and Myanmar (50%) settled in Victoria.

Table 31: Humanitarian youth arrivals by top ten countries of birth and by current state/territory, 2016/17

Country of Birth	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Not Recorded	Total
Iraq	25	1,263	<5	88	9	5	562	11	0	1,967
Syrian Arab Republic	<5	898	8	125	108	18	484	35	0	1,679
Afghanistan	<5	89	0	46	69	26	138	30	<5	401
Myanmar	<5	26	0	37	28	12	157	52	0	315
Thailand	7	18	0	37	12	5	114	34	0	227
Iran	5	47	0	35	23	41	54	10	0	215
Nepal	0	18	<5	17	58	50	11	0	0	155
Republic of South Sudan	7	6	0	20	5	0	45	11	<5	95
Eritrea	<5	<5	0	18	26	<5	25	<5	0	80
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	24	<5	34	<5	0	9	<5	0	75



7. Gender

Table 32 presents the percentage of male and female humanitarian youth arrivals for 2016/17. 50% of the humanitarian youth arriving in 2016/17 were female and 50% male.

Table 32: Percentage of youth arrivals by gender and migration category, 2016/17

Gender	Humanitarian	Family	Skill	All
Female	50%	68%	57%	59%
Male	50%	32%	43%	41%

8. Languages spoken⁴⁸

Table 33 presents the main languages spoken by young people arriving via the Humanitarian Programme in the 2016/17 financial year.

Table 33: Main languages spoken by humanitarian youth arrivals, 2016/17

Languages	Number
Arabic, Hebrew, Assyrian, Chaldean Neo-Aramaic, Chaldean	3,417
Afghan, Iranic, nfd ⁴⁹ , Kurdish, Pashto, Dari, Farsi (Afghan), Farsi (Persian), Persian, Hazaragi	698
Chin, Burmese and Related Languages, nfd, Burmese / Myanmar, Chin Haka, Karen S'gaw, Karen, Eastern Kayah, Karen Pwo, Karen Paku, Chin Zome, Chin Falam, Zophei, Chin Teddim, Chin Zotung, Burmese and Related Languages, nec ⁵⁰ , Arakanese, Chin Mara, Chin Mun, Kachin, Lisu	530
Kreole / Creole (African), Oromo, Somali, Swahili, Amharic, Dinka, Luganda / Ganda, Nuer, Tigre, Tigrinya, Anuak, Bassa, Gio, Kinyarwanda / Rwanda, Kirundi / Nyarwandwa / Rundi, Kpelle, Kuku, Madi, Mano, African Languages, nec, African Languages, nec, Susu, Kono (Sierra Leone), Kissi	421
Bengali, Nepali, Urdu	177
Not recorded, not stated	270
Other	133
Grand Total	5,646

Almost two-thirds (61%) of all humanitarian youth arrivals in the 2016/17 period reported Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, such as Arabic, Assyrian, Chaldean or Chaldean Neo-Aramaic as their main language. Iranic languages such as Afghan, Pashto, Dari, Farsi, and Hazaragi comprised the second highest language group reported, followed by Burmese and related languages, such as Chin, Karen, Arakanese, and Kachin, and African languages, such as Oromo, Somali, Swahili, Dinka and Tigrinya. 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 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 by the vast majority of the humanitarian youth born in Iraq and Syria, humanitarian youth arrivals born in other countries such as Eritrea, Sudan and Saudi Arabia also reported Arabic as their main spoken language, as Arabic is also spoken in these countries. In the Iranic languages group, Hazaragi, Farsi, Persian and Dari were reported as main languages spoken by humanitarian youth arrivals born in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. While some of these young people might have been refugees born in these countries (such as Afghan refugees in Iran), some of them might have been the nationals of the reported country of birth (such as Hazaras in Pakistan).

Thai does not appear in the top twenty main languages of humanitarian youth arrivals over the same period, while Thailand is the fifth 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.

In the African languages group, first of the top three languages, Dinka, is spoken by those born in the Republic of South Sudan, Sudan and Kenya, while Swahili is spoken by youth born in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of South Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Rwanda, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, and Mozambique; and Tigrinya is spoken by youth born in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

Table 34 presents the main languages spoken by young people who arrived in Australia in 2016/17 under all migration categories.

Table 34: Main languages spoken by youth arrivals, 2016/17

Language	Total
Arabic	2,924
English	1,193
Mandarin	662
Assyrian	563
Dari	505
Not stated	6,459
Other	5,140
Grand Total	17,446

The top five main languages spoken by young people across all three migration categories in 2016/17 were Arabic, English, Mandarin, Assyrian and Dari. Compared to the previous financial year, there has been an increase in the number of Arabic and Assyrian speakers as a result of the additional intake of 12,000 refugees from Syria and Iraq on top of the regular Humanitarian Programme. This increase carried the Arabic language to top place and Assyrian language to fourth place. As in 2015/16, the main languages spoken reflect the top countries of birth for those arriving in Australia under the overall Humanitarian and Migration Programmes.

While the main language of humanitarian youth was recorded for the vast majority of young people (95%), more than two-thirds (64%) of youth arrivals under the Family stream and almost half (42%) of the youth arrivals under the Skill stream did not have a main language recorded or stated.



9. English language proficiency⁵¹

Table 35 provides an overview of the English language proficiency among humanitarian youth arrivals by age group. In 2016/17, 89% of all humanitarian youth arrived in Australia with 'nil' or 'poor' English language proficiency. There was little variation across age groups; 90% for 12 to 15 years, 87% for 16 to 17 years, and 80% for 18 to 24 years.

Table 35: Humanitarian youth arrivals by recorded English language proficiency and age group, 2016/17

English Proficiency	12-15	16-17	18-24	Total
Nil	1,346	534	1,412	3,292
Poor	401	271	1,077	1,749
Good	127	91	209	427
Very Good	25	14	65	104
Not Recorded	39	18	17	74
Grand Total	1,938	928	2,780	5,646

However, the percentage of humanitarian youth with 'nil' or 'poor' recorded for their English language proficiency did vary considerably from state to state. Table 36 presents the level of English language proficiency among humanitarian youth arrivals in the 2016/17 financial year by state/territory. The percentage of humanitarian youth with 'nil' or 'poor' recorded for their English language proficiency ranged from 75% in Northern Territory to 91% in Australian Capital Territory and South Australia.⁵²



Table 36: Humanitarian youth arrivals by recorded English language proficiency and state/territory, 2016/17

Current State	Nil	Poor	Good	Very Good	Not Recorded	Total
Australian Capital Territory	37 (55%)	24 (36%)	<5 (6%)	0 (0%)	<5 (3%)	67
New South Wales	1,517 (61%)	710 (29%)	170 (7%)	53 (2%)	24 (1%)	2,474
Northern Territory	9 (45%)	6 (30%)	5 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20
Queensland	312 (57%)	176 (32%)	55 (10%)	8 (1%)	<5 (0%)	552
South Australia	263 (65%)	105 (26%)	24 (6%)	<5 (1%)	9 (2%)	404
Tasmania	97 (51%)	73 (39%)	17 (9%)	<5 (1%)	0 (0%)	189
Victoria	915 (53%)	609 (35%)	138 (8%)	33 (2%)	26 (2%)	1,721
Western Australia	141 (65%)	45 (21%)	14 (6%)	5 (2%)	12 (6%)	217
Not Recorded	<5 (50%)	<5 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<5
Total	3,292	1,749	427	104	74	5,646

10. Religion⁵³

In 2016/17, the top ten recorded religious denominations for humanitarian youth arrivals were (in order): Christian, nfd⁵⁴, Assyrian Church of the East, Chaldean Catholic, Shia, Sunni, Greek Orthodox, Islam, Sabeen Mandeian/Sabian, Syriac Catholic, and Buddhism.

Table 37 presents the distribution of humanitarian youth arrivals by religions and by financial year since 2012/13. Almost 85% of all humanitarian youth recorded Christianity (62%) or Islam (22%) as their religion in 2016/17. In the financial years 2012/13 and 2013/14, those who recorded their religion as Islam composed the majority of the humanitarian youth arrivals to Australia, reflecting the high numbers of humanitarian arrivals from Afghanistan. Starting from the 2014/15 financial year, Australia started settling roughly equal numbers of humanitarian youth nominating these two religions.

The number of young people who recorded their religion as Islam remained almost the same in 2016/17 compared to the previous financial year. However, due to a two-fold increase in the youth arrivals with Christian backgrounds in this financial year, as a reflection of the dramatic increase in intake from Syria and Iraq, the distribution of humanitarian youth nominating these two major religions in previous years has become slightly uneven.

Table 37: Humanitarian youth arrivals by religion and financial year

Religion	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Christianity ⁵⁵	1,288	1,565	1,614	1,430	3,509
Islam ⁵⁶	1,899	1,975	1,274	1,271	1,241
Other religions ⁵⁷	173	187	203	103	375
Buddhism	107	147	135	114	170
Hinduism	182	142	51	64	75
Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation ⁵⁸	75	37	24	16	37
Not Recorded	0	0	0	25	230
Not Stated ⁵⁹	102	30	10	10	9
Inadequately Described	<5	<5	<5	0	0
Total of all religions	3,828	4,087	3,313	3,033	5,646

The distribution of stated religions by young people arriving under the Humanitarian Programme over the years, and especially the recent increase in youth who stated their religion as Christian, is consistent with the increase in the arrivals holding 202 visas, as family members coming to Australia under the Global Special Humanitarian (202) visa share the same cultural and religious backgrounds.

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.
- Data was provided by the Department of Social Services (DSS) on 25 October 2017. Data includes all permanent (or provisional) settlers who arrived between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017. All data presented is accurate as at this date within noted caveats of the Settlement Database (SDB).⁶⁰
- 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, which make up half (49%) of the humanitarian youth arrivals, as integration into Australian society may get harder as you get older without such specific support. Tailored programs or strategies to identify and address their specific needs are essential to ensure access to appropriate English language learning, educational engagement and to facilitate transitions to training, higher education and employment.⁶¹
- While this Report provides an overview primarily of young people settling under Australia's Humanitarian Programme, it is important to note that some young people arriving in Australia under the Family and Skill streams of the Migration Programmes may come from situations, countries or regions where they may have experienced refugee-like situations.
- Many young people and their families move between states in the months and years after first arriving in Australia. The data presented here reflects information about young people's residence as updated at 25 October 2017. 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.
- Primary applicant refers to the person who must satisfy the primary criteria for the grant of a visa and secondary applicant refers to the person who must satisfy the secondary criteria for the grant of a visa who is generally a dependant of the primary applicant.
- Department of Home Affairs released revised figures on the number of permanent settlers to Australia for the 2016/17 and 2015/16 financial years, this information is available at:
 - Family and Skill Streams of the Migration Programme: <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/report-on-migration-program-2016-17.pdf>
 - Humanitarian Programme: <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/humanitarian-programme-outcomes-offshore-2015-16.pdf>
- This Report uses data accessed through the DSS Settlement Database (SDB). 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 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 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, while being also eligible for Humanitarian Settlement Programme.⁶²

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 arrived Australia regularly 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 <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/refu>

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 near relatives who are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens for a visa to travel to and remain permanently in Australia.⁶³

Remaining Relative (115) visa is another visa subclass for young people who are under or over 18 years old, whose only near 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.⁶⁴

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
- 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.⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶

Annex – III

Below tables compare the top ten countries of origin of resettled refugees to the USA and Canada in 2016 according to UNHCR records.⁶⁷

Country of Origin	USA
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	19,829
Syrian Arab Rep.	15,479
Myanmar	11,572
Iraq	11,332
Somalia	10,786
Bhutan	5,974
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4,152
Ukraine	3,642
Afghanistan	2,930
Eritrea	2,011
Others	9,116
Top ten total	87,707
Grand total	96,823

Country of Origin	Canada
Syrian Arab Rep.	33,266
Eritrea	3,934
Iraq	1,650
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,644
Afghanistan	1,354
Somalia	902
Ethiopia	725
Stateless	431
Myanmar	368
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	248
Others	2,124
Top ten total	44,522
Grand total	46,646

End Notes

- 1 The data reported in the Settlement Database under the Skill stream of the Migration Programme 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-> 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 Programme (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 Humanitarian Programme is managed separately from the Migration Programme, the Migration Programme 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.
- 3 MYAN (2017) *Submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Migration: Inquiry into Settlement Outcomes*. Melbourne: Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network (MYAN), p. 2.
- 4 MYAN (2017) *Submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Migration: Inquiry into Settlement Outcomes*. Melbourne: Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network (MYAN), p. 13.
- 5 UNHCR (2017) *Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2018*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/protection/resettlement/593a88f27/unhcr-projected-global-resettlement-needs-2018.html>, p. 11.
- 6 There were 16.1 million refugees of concern to UNHCR around the world at the end of 2015, but less than one per cent was resettled that year. UNHCR (2018) *Resettlement*. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/resettlement.html>
- 7 UNHCR (2017) *Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2016*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>, p. 2.
- 8 UNHCR (2017) *Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2016*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>, p. 2.
- 9 UNHCR (2013) *A Global Review: UNHCR's Engagement with Displaced Youth*. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/513f37bb9.pdf>, p.9.
- 10 These are government statistics provided to UNHCR. For more see, UNHCR (2017) *Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2016*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>, p. 27.
- 11 UNHCR (2017) *Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2016*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>, p. 27.
- 12 In 2016, UNHCR submitted 162,600 refugees for resettlement. 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>
- 13 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 couple of days to more than 12 months depending on the procedures of the resettlement country and the circumstances of the individual case. For more see, UNHCR (2016) *Information on UNHCR Resettlement*. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/information-on-unhcr-resettlement.html>
- 14 UNHCR (2017) *Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2018*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/protection/resettlement/593a88f27/unhcr-projected-global-resettlement-needs-2018.html>, p. 11.
- 15 UNHCR (2017) *Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2018*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/protection/resettlement/593a88f27/unhcr-projected-global-resettlement-needs-2018.html>, p.10.
- 16 UNHCR (2017) *Resettlement Data Finder*. Available at <http://rsq.unhcr.org/#sjU0> (correct as of 30 November 2017, data extracted on 24.01.2018)
- 17 DIBP (2017) *Discussion Paper: Australia's Humanitarian Programme 2017-18*. Available at https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/discussion-papers/discussion-paper-humanitarian-programme_2017-18.pdf, p. 8.
- 18 Globally top ten source countries of refugees in 2016 were Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Myanmar, Eritrea and Burundi. See, UNHCR (2017) *Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2016*. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>, p.17 According to DSS data provided to MYAN, the top ten countries of birth for humanitarian arrivals to Australia in 2016/17 were Iraq, Syria, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Iran, Thailand, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Bhutan, and Ethiopia. Australia's humanitarian intake largely corresponds with global trends, with seven (including Iran and Thailand) out of the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian arrivals to Australia representing five out of top ten refugee populations (from Syria, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar and Eritrea) globally.

19 For more on this see Annex III.

20 *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.

21 UNHCR's Global Report for 2016 mentions the lack of a legal framework to anchor protection and solutions refugees as a continued challenge in the Asia-Pacific region, as only 20 of the 45 countries and territories in the Asia and the Pacific region had acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The Global Report 2016 also mentioned that across the Middle East and North Africa region, which has become the main source of humanitarian youth arrivals for Australia, most refugees live below the poverty line and access to food, housing, and health care is challenging. For more see, UNHCR (2017) *Global Report 2016*. Available at http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/gr2016/pdf/Book_GR_2016_ENGLISH_complete.pdf.

22 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, p. 103.

23 See 5. Countries of Birth section for more on this.

24 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>.

25 MYAN (2016) *National Youth Settlement Framework*. Available at 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>

26 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, p. 103.

27 See Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) (2017) *Fact Sheet: 2017-18 Migration Programme planning levels* Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about/corporate/information/fact-sheets/20planning>. See also, Department of Home Affairs (2018) *Fact sheet - Special eligibility stream*. Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about/corporate/information/fact-sheets/40special>.

28 The Humanitarian Programme is managed outside of the permanent Migration Programme and is for refugees and others in humanitarian need.

29 See DIBP (2017) *Discussion Paper: Australia's Humanitarian Programme 2017-18*. Available at https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/discussion-papers/discussion-paper-humanitarian-programme_2017-18.pdf, p. 8.

30 DIBP (2017) *Annual report 2016–17*. Available at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/annual-reports/complete-annual-report-2016-17.pdf>, p. 255.

31 DIBP (2017) *Discussion Paper: Australia's Humanitarian Programme 2017-18*. Available at https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/discussion-papers/discussion-paper-humanitarian-programme_2017-18.pdf, p. 8. See *Important Notes* at the end of this document for further information and links to relevant sources.

32 DIBP (2017) *Fact Sheet: 2017-18 Migration Programme planning levels*. The child places had 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 will be demand driven starting from 1 July 2019. See DIBP (2017) *2016-17 Migration Programme Report*. Available at: <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/report-on-migration-program-2016-17.pdf>, p.15.

33 Caution should be exercised in reading this data, as this decrease 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 2016/17 is higher than reflected in Table 1.

34 See *Important Notes* at the end of the document in relation to this point.

35 See *Annex I* for description of humanitarian visas.

36 Data from the Department of Home Affairs (formerly Department of Immigration

and Border Protection) refers to 1,711 visa grants under the Onshore Protection (866) visa subclass in 2016/17 for all age groups however DSS data covering the same period referred only to forty-two visa grants for the same category. Six out of these forty-two grants were for young people.

37 See *Important Notes* at the end of the document for description of applicant status.

38 While the Women at Risk visa is for female applicants, Table 9 indicates males as primary applicants as well. These males are the family members of female Women at Risk visa holders in Australia who proposed them under 'split family' provisions, and who were therefore granted Women at Risk visas as primary applicants. See *Important Notes* at the end of the document for more.

39 These are the most up-to-date publicly available figures at the time of publishing. See Australian Border Force (2017) *Illegal Maritime Arrivals on Bridging Visa E*. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/ima-bve-30-sept-17.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 This is the case if the parents are missing or permanently incapacitated, for the visa subclasses 117 and 837.

43 For more on this see 5. *Countries of Birth* section.

44 Here only the 200, 202 and 204 visa subclasses are mentioned as they make up 99% of all humanitarian youth arrivals.

45 Orphan visa (837) was not added to Table 23 as the arrivals under this visa in 2016/17 were <5. The country of birth for 837 visa holders was Jordan.

46 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.

47 NR stands for 'not recorded'.

48 The classification follows the ABS 1267.0 Australian Standard Classification of Languages, 2016. Following ABS definition, 'nec' denotes 'not elsewhere classified', and

'nfd' denotes 'not further defined'.

49 'nfd' denotes 'not further defined'.

50 'nec' denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

51 English Proficiency (EP) 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 Skilled and Family Migration streams. However, Humanitarian Programme entrants tend to have more complete records for EP.

52 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 represents compared to other states.

53 The classification follows the ABS 1266.0 Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups, 2016. Following ABS definition, 'nec' denotes 'not elsewhere classified', and 'nfd' denotes 'not further defined'.

54 'nfd' denotes 'not further defined'.

55 Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'Christianity' by the ABS were; Baptist, Maronite Catholic, Melkite Catholic, Chaldean Catholic, Catholic, nec, Churches of Christ, nfd, Jehovah's Witnesses, Oriental Christian, nec, Armenian Apostolic Church, Coptic Orthodox Church, Syriac Catholic, Syriac Orthodox Church, Syrian (Jacobite) Church, Oriental Christian, nfd, Orthodox, nec, Assyrian Catholic, Assyrian Church, Assyrian Church of the East, Assyrian Apostolic, nec, Antiochian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Romanian Orthodox, Orthodox, nfd, Presbyterian & Reformed, nfd, Seventh-Day Adventist, Born Again Christian, Pentecostal, nec, Other Protestant, nfd, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Church of the Nazarene, Ethnic Evangelical Churches, Independent Evangelical Churches, Other Protestant, nec, Christian, nfd, Other Christian, nec.

56 Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'Islam' by the ABS were; Ahmadi, Alevite/Alawi/Alawites, Islam, Shia, Sunni.

57 Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'other religions' by the ABS were; Sabeen Mandeian/Sabian, Baha'i World Faith, Animism, Yazidism, Druse/Druze, Zoroastrianism.

58 Religious denominations reported by the humanitarian youth, classified as 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation' by the ABS were; Religious Belief, nfd, No religion, nfd, Atheism, Falun Gong, Agnosticism.

59 Religion was recorded as 'not stated' for 99.9% of youth arrivals entering Australia both via the Family and Skill streams in 2016/17.

60 For full list of stated caveats for this data, see <https://www.dss.gov.au/our>

responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/programs-policy/settlement-services/settlement-reporting-facility/help-for-settlement-reports/caveats

61 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.

62 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, p. 3.

63 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->.

64 For more see Department of Home Affairs (2018) *Remaining Relative visa (subclass 115)*. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/115->

65 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->.

66 For more on these see Department of Home Affairs (2018) *Visa Options for Children*. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Brin/Chil>

67 UNHCR (2018) *Population Statistics: Resettlement*. Available at: <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/resettlement> (data extracted on 24.01.2018). 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.

MYANO

MYAN Australia
304 Drummond Street
Carlton VIC 3054

T: (03) 9340 3700 W: www.myan.org.au

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