

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES HEARING: 17 February 2004

IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

(45) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Bartlett (L&C 45) asked:

Provide the number of asylum seekers or protection visa applicants currently in detention.

Answer:

As at 23 January 2004, there were 997 persons in immigration detention. A breakdown of this figure by processing stage is included below for reference.

Total in Detention by Stage in Visa Process:

No Application for Protection Made	390
Applied for Protection - Application In Process	11
Rejected Protection Visa Decision Under Review	289
Rejected Protection Application and Review Process Completed Affirming Decision	307
Total	997

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IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

(46) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk (L&C 47) asked:

Provide a breakdown of the age and sex of children in detention.

Answer:

The following table provides a breakdown of the age and sex of minors in detention as at 27 February 2004.

Ages as at 27 February 2004									
Age (years)	0 to < 5		5 to < 10		10 to < 15		15 to < 18		TOTAL
GENDER	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Immigration detention centres (mainland)	7	10	5	4	5	3	5	1	40
Christmas Island Immigration and Reception and Processing Centre	0	1	2	0	6	0	2	4	15
Alternative places of detention	3	4	2	1	7	4	11	3	35
	10	15	9	5	18	7	18	8	90

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(47) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk (L&C 47) asked:

Provide the number of children that were born to mothers in detention in the current financial year.

Answer:

In the current financial year to date, as at 8 March 2004, two.

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(48) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk (L&C 48) asked:

In relation to children in detention, provide a breakdown by sex of those who have been held for between 24 and 36 months, between 36 and 48 months and for longer than 48 months.

Answer:

The table below provides a breakdown of the length of time spent in immigration detention (including detention facilities, RHPs and alternative detention arrangements) by minors, as at 23 January 2004.

All Minors	0 < 12 months	12 - < 24 Months	24 - < 36 Months	36+ Months	Total
Minor Female	18	5	5	8	36
Minor Male	26	2	15	17	60
Total	44	7	20	25	96

A further breakdown for those held in immigration detention for 36+ months is not readily available.

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(49) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk (L&C 48) asked:

Of the 73 children who remain either in detention or in a housing facility provide a breakdown of sex and age of those children.

Answer:

The figure of 73, quoted by Mr Davis at the Hearing, included minors in immigration detention centres and RHPs, but excluded unaccompanied minors and children held in alternative detention arrangements (as at 11 February 2004). The Department's response to Estimates question on notice number 46 provides details on gender and age for all minors in immigration detention as at 27 February 2004 (including detention facilities, RHPs and alternative detention arrangements).

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(50) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk (L&C 50-51) asked for a breakdown of the age, the sex of the child, the nature of the harm incident and whether an accompanied or unaccompanied minor over the last three years.”

Answer:

Number of incidents

The answer to the above question required close and detailed manual examination of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) records of self-harm.

As a result of this close examination, a small number of anomalies were identified within source data previously used in response to questions from this Committee (particularly in the response to question on notice number 20 arising from the 4 November 2003 Supplementary Budget Estimates hearing and comments made by Mr Davis at the Additional Estimates hearing on 17 February 2004). The source data incorrectly included four reports concerning persons who had turned 18 by the time of the incident, one report involving an adult, and one report not involving self-harm.

The previous source data therefore overstated the number of self-harm incidents involving minors by two in each of the years 2001, 2002 and 2003. The table below provides the correct number of self-harm incidents involving minors:

	1/3/01-31/12/01	1/1/02-31/12/02	1/1/03-7/11/03
Attempted	1	6	1
Actual	18	56	9
Total	19	62	10

Detailed breakdown

A breakdown in relation to the individuals involved in these incidents to the detail asked in the question will not be provided for privacy reasons. This is because such a breakdown may allow identification of individual detainees and the incidents in which they were involved.

The following information, however, can be provided.

In relation to children under 10 years of age, some incident reports of threatened or actual self-harm provided by the Detention Services Provider (DSP) do include such

children. This invariably relates not to actions or decisions of the child, but their being in the company of older family members or other detainees involved in threatened or actual self-harm, such as hunger strikes. They are included in incident reports to ensure that their safety and well-being are appropriately monitored.

In relation to children between 10 and 18 years of age, the breakdown by gender, whether the incident was threatened/attempted or actual and whether accompanied or unaccompanied by either their mother or father, for the period 1 March 2001 to 7 November 2003 is as follows:

Minors involved in self-harm incidents	1/3/01*- 31/12/01	1/1/02- 31/12/02	1/1/03- 7/11/03
Male			
Threatened/attempted			
Accompanied	5	2	0
Unaccompanied	0	4	0
Actual			
Accompanied	9	20	1
Unaccompanied	7	7	0
Female			
Threatened/attempted			
Accompanied	2	2	1
Unaccompanied	0	0	0
Actual			
Accompanied	3	11	0
Unaccompanied	0	0	0

Note that:

- *Data prior to 1 March 2001 is not readily available.
- The same child may be included more than once, by being included in more than one year or as both threatened/attempted and actual.

The figures include all reported incidents, whether or not substantiated (such as a parent saying that their child would not eat). Reported incidents include threats of voluntary starvation, not attending the dining hall for one or more meals, declaring voluntary starvation but nevertheless being observed eating, scratching or abrading the skin and, very infrequently, prolonged voluntary refusal to eat or threats of hanging.

Most self-harm incidents are minor in nature. Nevertheless, to ensure their safety and well-being, all incidents involving children, however minor, are reported to DIMIA and relevant child welfare authorities. The DSP then implements individual supervisory and management plans as appropriate to circumstances.

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(51) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk (L&C 52) asked:

Advise the Committee whether there is any correlation between the length of time a child is held in detention and whether or not they are more likely to engage in self-harm?

Answer

The reasons why someone may self-harm are complex and may relate to a variety of factors, such as visa processing outcomes or decisions, disturbances at the centre, news from the detainee's home country, tensions among family members or other considerations. From the information held by the department, it is not evident that there is any correlation between length of detention and propensity of individuals to threaten or engage in self-harm.

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IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

(52) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Ludwig (L&C 66 and 70) asked:

With regards to Omar Abdi Mohamed, advise which agencies accessed DIMIA records on 29 January and provide a copy of the log.

Answer:

The Attorney-General's Department and DIMIA accessed DIMIA's movement records for Mr Mohamed on 29 January 2004. A record of the access details is provided below.

Record of access to movement records for Mr Omar Abdi Mohamed on 29 January 2004 from computer log:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Agency</u>
29012004	956009	DIMIA
29012004	1035326	DIMIA
29012004	1316440	AG's
29012004	1444455	DIMIA
29012004	1446087	DIMIA
29012004	1451474	DIMIA
29012004	1453325	DIMIA
29012004	1507334	DIMIA
29012004	1519406	DIMIA
29012004	1704459	DIMIA
29012004	1801210	DIMIA

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(53) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk asked:

How many children have been transferred to alternative detention locations on the advice of the local child welfare authority this year and the years 2001, 2002 and 2003?

Answer:

It is not possible to provide definitive figures without going through the files of each child who has been in immigration detention.

To date, in 2004, there have been no transfers of children into alternative detention arrangements at the recommendation of state welfare authorities. We can advise that certifications from relevant state welfare authorities recently supported applications for a Bridging Visa E (051) that led to the release of three children from immigration detention.

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IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

(54) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Kirk asked:

- (1) Can you confirm that there are just under 60,000 people in Australia illegally? Can you advise me of the most recent estimate? Is it correct that DIMIA considers 50% of these people to be working illegally?
- (2) Are you aware of the recent letter to the editor in the Canberra Times on 5/2/04 from Mr Stewart Foster, Public Affairs, DIMIA?
- (3) In this letter Mr Stewart states that in the last financial year DIMIA has dealt with over 21,000 people who have overstayed their visas or breached their visa conditions.
- (4) Can you give an idea of the type of breaches of visa conditions Mr Stewart is discussing here?
- (5) How many of those 21,000 breached their visa conditions for working illegally?

Last Estimates in November 2003, you indicated that a purchasing agreement with DOFA was no longer in force.

- (6) Can you advise what arrangements are now in place to undertake compliance investigations such as workplace raids?
- (7) Has the new financial system impacted on the quality of the compliance section and there workplace activities?
- (8) For example, it was reported previously that the compliance group had a target of 17,000 locations, but last year did 21,000. Has the new financial arrangement been able to provide a mechanism for additional activity as the purchasing agreement process with DOFA allowed?
- (9) If not, what is being considered to rectify this?
- (10) What other compliance checking is undertaken to find illegal foreign workers?
- (11) Is there a process of exchanging information with agencies such as the ATO?
- (12) Has the Department been instructed to consider the introduction of a new monitoring system of foreign workers, such as Labor's Foreign Worker ID card?

Employers of Illegal Foreign Workers

- (13) Since 1/7/03 how many employers were found to employ illegal foreign workers?

- (14) How many of these employers have DIMIA caught previously to employ illegal foreign workers?
- (15) What type of prosecution does DIMIA have for employers who are caught employing illegal foreign workers?
- (16) Has the Department been instructed to develop a penalty regime for employers who employ illegal foreign workers? If yes, can you outline the proposal and when is it likely to come into force?

Answer:

(1) The Department's most recent estimate is that there were 59,300 overstayers in Australia as at 31 December 2003.

The Review of Illegal Workers in Australia was undertaken by an External Reference Group and published in 1999. The review concluded that some 50% of unlawful non-citizens were working illegally. No definitive data is available to validate this percentage, although it is something used by the Department on a working basis.

(2) Yes.

(3) The total number of locations in 2002-03 was 21,465.

(4) Breaches of visa conditions can include:

- Engaging in work in Australia (when not permitted to work).
- Engaging in studies (when not permitted to study).
- Exceeding the hours of work permitted.
- Ceasing to be employed by the employer in relation to which the visa was granted.
- Working in a position or occupation inconsistent with the position or occupation for which the visa was granted.
- Being employed by the same employer for more than three months (working holiday maker visa holders).
- Failing to attend 80% of scheduled educational course contact hours.
- Failing to achieve an academic result that the education provider deems satisfactory.
- Becoming involved in activities disruptive to, or violence threatening harm to, the Australian community or a group within the Australian community.
- Failing to comply with reporting conditions.

(5) Of the 21,465 persons located who had overstayed their visas or had breached their visa conditions, 3233 persons were recorded as working illegally or working in breach of their visa conditions. In many cases, people may be working illegally, but the reason recorded in the systems will be overstaying. The Department is looking at how it can better record instances of illegal work when there are multiple factors underlying the location.

(6)-(9) The Department continues to implement a very active compliance program with compliance activity maintained or enhanced during 2003-04. Significant new compliance activities included the establishment of the Migration Agents Task Force; development of a new visa regime to support prosecutions and provide protection in

respect of sex trafficking; development work on employer sanctions legislation and an electronic web-based entitlements verification system; and work on biometrics systems and biometrics legislation. The 2004-05 funding arrangements will continue this capacity and provide incentives for increases in compliance activity as in previous years.

(10) Departmental practices aimed at locating non-citizens working illegally in Australia include:

- Provision of information about unlawful non-citizens (overstayers) using the powers found at section 18 of the Migration Act 1958.
- Data matching with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). This is constrained by the Privacy Act 1988 and by the ATO's legislative power to disclose information.

(11) Yes. Acting in accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act 1988, the Department undertakes a limited exchange of data with the ATO in order to locate people who are illegally in Australia.

(12) No.

(13) Between 1 July 2003 and 31 January 2004 illegal worker warning notices were issued to 508 companies.

(14) In the 2003-04 year (to 31 January 2004) 42 companies, previously issued illegal worker warning notices, were issued further illegal worker warning notices.

(15) It is possible for employers to be prosecuted under section 11.2 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 for aiding and abetting an illegal worker to commit an offence. The offences that the employer would be aiding and abetting are those in section 235 of the Migration Act 1958, which variously deal with non-citizens working in breach of visa conditions or whilst unlawfully in Australia.

(16) Proposed legislation is on the Government's legislative program for the 2004 Autumn Sittings as the Migration Legislation Amendment (Employer Sanctions) Bill 2004.

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IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

(55) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Carr asked:

- (1) Has DIMIA undertaken any investigation of the extent to which student visa holders might be working in breach of their visas in the sex industry?
- (2) A Sydney brothel, Sakura Escorts, that advertises that it specialises in Asian women, lists on its website a number of sex workers described as “student”.
- (3) Have you undertaken any compliance actions with regard to this establishment? Please provide details.
- (4) Have you undertaken an investigation into possible links between the Indonesian international student who was found dead outside this establishment in January, and the brothel? What was the result of that investigation?
- (5) In what ways does DIMIA act to ensure compliance among student visa holders working in this industry?
- (6) How many student visa holders working in the sex industry have been detained, removed or otherwise prosecuted for non-compliance with the conditions of their visas? Please provide details of numbers, dates, offence, action taken, by state/territory.
- (7) Has DIMIA looked into possible people trafficking involving the sex industry linked to student visas and/or to providers in the international education industry?
- (8) Have any such links been found? Please provide details including the names of providers which have been investigated and the outcome of the investigation.
- (9) Please provide similar information with regard to migration agents.
- (10) Have you discussed any of these matters with DEST? Please provide details, including information on joint or cooperative action taken.

Answer:

(1) In 2002-03, 257 non-citizens were located working illegally in the sex industry. Fourteen of those were on student visas and working in breach of their visa conditions. This represents less than 0.01 per cent of the 190,000 students who were in Australia as at end September 2003.

DIMIA’s compliance operations at brothels aim to locate unlawful non-citizens and non-citizens working in breach of their visa conditions – all classes of visa holders are checked as they are encountered.

If a pattern emerges in terms of a particular visa type, nationality or education provider, further investigations take place.

(2) & (3) Departmental records show that compliance action has been taken on the premises known as Sakura Palace on two occasions.

On 6 June 2003 a compliance field team visited the Sakura Palace and no persons of interest to the Department were located. On 7 January 2004 NSW compliance Officers and NSW Police from the Surry Hills Local Area Command and Homicide Division conducted a joint operation at the Sakura Palace. A Commonwealth Search Warrant as well as NSW Police Warrants were executed.

Four Korean nationals were found to be working on the premises. Two were Electronic Travel Authority holders and were detained following the cancellation of their visas for breach of the “no work” condition. Both women had arrived in Australia on 6 January 2004.

A Working Holiday (417) visa holder was interviewed at length by NSW Police and later by compliance officers who cancelled her visa under Section 116(1)a for a breach of visa conditions.

A student visa holder (573) was questioned by NSW Police and her identity confirmed. She was not found to be in breach of any visa conditions.

(4) That death and any links to the brothel remain a NSW Police matter. The Department assisted NSW Police in identifying the deceased and providing his travel movements and immigration status in Australia.

(5) A very low number of students are located working in this industry.

DIMIA maintains a website that contains information on Australia’s student visa program, including mandatory conditions that apply to a student visa <http://www.immi.gov.au/study/index.htm> and http://www.immi.gov.au/study/visas/conditions_mandatory.htm. The letter provided to clients to notify them of the grant of their student visa explains the conditions that apply.

DIMIA is also active within the education industry, including with the National Liaison Committee of Overseas Students and the Affiliation of International Education Peak Bodies. Representatives from DIMIA central and state/territory offices provide two-way information sharing opportunities to education stakeholders in all states/territories. State/territory offices provide joint information sessions with DEST to education providers and students.

Education providers are required under the Education Services for Overseas Students (ESOS) legislation to report students who do not comply with the visa condition relating to attendance and satisfactory academic performance. Providers must also report students who withdraw from or change their courses.

A routine part of DIMIA’s compliance operations focuses on providing employer awareness material to employers, including those in the sex industry.

When conducting compliance operations in the sex industry, visa conditions of non-citizens are checked to ensure they have the entitlement to work.

(6) None have been prosecuted. Fourteen students were located in the sex industry and detained in 2002-03 and 10 in the year 2003-04 (to 31 January 2004).

Student visa holders located working in the sex industry - 2002-03

Location Office	Location Date	Unlawful reason	Detained Date	Departure Date
ACT Regional Office	12/09/02	Student Other Breach	Not Detained	13/09/02
Melbourne Regional Office	28/03/03	Student Overstayer	28/03/03	2/04/03
Parramatta Regional Office	9/05/03	Student Attendance Breach	9/05/03	Onshore
Perth Regional Office	5/06/03	Student Other Breach	5/06/03	18/06/03
Sydney City Office	23/05/03	Student Attendance Breach	23/05/03	24/05/03
Sydney City Office	23/05/03	Student Attendance Breach	23/05/03	24/05/03
Sydney City Office	5/04/03	Student Attendance Breach	1/05/03	2/05/03
Sydney City Office	26/09/02	Student Work Breach	26/09/02	11/10/02
Sydney City Office	5/06/03	Student Work Breach	4/06/03	11/06/03
Sydney City Office	5/04/03	Student Work Breach	4/04/03	6/08/03
Sydney City Office	23/05/03	Student Work Breach	23/05/03	24/05/03
Sydney City Office	6/05/03	Student Attendance Breach	Not Detained	12/06/03
Sydney City Office	8/08/02	Student Work Breach	8/08/02	13/01/04
Sydney City Office	15/10/02	Student Attendance Breach	11/11/02	14/11/02

Student visa holders located working in the sex industry - 2003-04 (as at 31/1/2004)

Location Office	Location Date	Unlawful reason	Detained Date	Departure Date
ACT Regional Office	3/09/03	Student Work Breach	Not Detained	Onshore
Melbourne Regional Office	17/09/03	Student Overstayer	17/09/03	26/09/03
Melbourne Regional Office	8/12/03	Student Overstayer	8/12/03	17/12/03
Perth Regional Office	28/11/03	Student Work Breach	28/11/03	Onshore
Sydney City Office	14/12/03	Student Overstayer	14/12/03	16/12/03
Sydney City Office	14/01/04	Student Work Breach	14/01/04	Onshore
Sydney City Office	15/07/03	Student Other Breach	Not Detained	15/07/03
Sydney City Office	7/07/03	Student Work Breach	7/07/03	Onshore
Sydney City Office	7/11/03	Student Work Breach	7/11/03	8/11/03
Sydney City Office	3/11/03	Student Work Breach	3/11/03	Onshore

A number of the students were granted bridging E visas and were not detained. Those that remain onshore are on bridging E visas and have not yet departed, or had the cancellation of their student visa overturned.

(7) & (8) The Department is alert to possible smuggling and trafficking links. It refers all people trafficking and sexual servitude matters to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for assessment and investigation. Of the people trafficking matters referred to the AFP, only four have involved holders of student visas. Two referrals concerned South Korean females and were made in November 2000 and May 2003 respectively and the other two concerning Hong Kong SAR females were made in January 2004.

At this time there is no evidence to suggest linkages between student visa holders, the international education industry and people trafficking issues that would warrant an investigation. However, where a referral to the AFP involving student visa holders is

made the Department will continue to monitor for linkages with the education industry.

(9) The Department established a Migration Agents Taskforce (MATF) in June 2003 to target the activities of selected registered and unregistered migration agents suspected of being involved in organised malpractice and criminal activity.

To date one migration agent has been arrested, the visa of a suspected sex worker escort has been cancelled and two migration agents have voluntarily deregistered themselves as agents directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of the taskforce.

Information relating to sex industry links of certain agents is, where received, assessed and acted upon as a matter of priority by the MATF, other DIMIA areas, and other agencies as appropriate.

For operational security reasons it is not appropriate to give details of current activities or investigations of the MATF or of migration agents of concern, and connections with the sex industry if any.

(10) We liaise closely with DEST on an ongoing basis at both central office and state/territory office levels of the Department about matters of concern to the international education industry, including visa compliance, providers of concern and the welfare of overseas students. Our state/territory offices together with DEST jointly run information sessions for providers and students. We also schedule joint monitoring and compliance visits to education providers. At the central office level we have regular contact with DEST through various fora including the Working Group in International Education, the ESOS Implementation Group and bilateral discussions.

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IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

(56) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Carr asked:

- (1) Please provide a report on compliance action taken by DIMIA in the case of the Sydney brothel Sakura Escorts involving student visa holders.
- (2) Were any of these student visa holders the victims of people trafficking?
- (3) What international education provider(s) were their visas associated with?
- (4) Have you drawn the names of the providers concerned to the attention of DEST?

Answer:

- (1) Departmental records show that compliance action has been taken on the premises known as Sakura Palace on two occasions.

On 6 June 2003 a compliance field team visited the Sakura Palace and no persons of interest to the Department were located. On 7 January 2004 NSW compliance staff and NSW Police from the Surry Hills Local Area Command and Homicide Division conducted a joint operation at the Sakura Palace. A Commonwealth Search Warrant as well as NSW Police Warrants were executed.

Four Korean nationals were found to be working on the premises. Two were Electronic Travel Authority holders and were detained following the cancellation of their visas for breach of the "no work" condition. Both women had arrived in Australia on 6 January 2004.

A Working Holiday (417) visa holder was interviewed at length by NSW Police and later by Compliance officers who cancelled her visa under Section 116(1)a for a breach of visa conditions.

A student visa holder (573) was questioned by NSW Police and her identity confirmed. She was not found to be in breach of any visa conditions.

- (2) There were no indications that the student visa holder had been trafficked.
- (3) The education provider was the KVB Institute of Technology.
- (4) Yes.

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(57) Output 1.3: Enforcement of Immigration Law

Senator Carr asked:

Please provide figures for student visas cancelled, and the names of the education providers in each case for 2001-2003.

Answer:

The total number of student visas cancelled during the program year 2001-02 and 2002-03 are 7,050 and 8,204 respectively.

These cancellations include students:

- withdrawing from courses;
- completing a course early;
- not meeting the 80% minimum attendance requirement;
- not achieving satisfactory academic performance; and
- being in breach of their visa conditions.

The tables attached show the figures for the top 25 education providers who had student visas cancelled during 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Student Visa Cancellations

Top 25 Education Providers

2001-2002

<i>Education Provider</i>	<i>2001- 02</i>
<i>QUT</i>	130
<i>TAFE NSW - Technical and Further Education Commission</i>	129
<i>Melbourne Institute of Business & Technology Pty Ltd</i>	127
<i>Sydney Institute of Business & Technology Pty Ltd</i>	115
<i>Central College, NSW Business College & NSW English College</i>	106
<i>Curtin University of Technology</i>	89
<i>The University of New South Wales</i>	89
<i>The Sydney Business & Travel Academy</i>	87
<i>Australian College of Technology</i>	84
<i>Perth Institute of Business and Technology Pty Ltd</i>	84
<i>Insearch UTS</i>	79
<i>Murdoch University</i>	78
<i>Queensland Institute of Business & Technology Pty Ltd</i>	78
<i>Edith Cowan University</i>	76
<i>Uniworld Business College Pty Ltd</i>	73
<i>Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology</i>	69
<i>Windsor Institute of Commerce & Languages</i>	68
<i>Curtin International College</i>	65
<i>Holmesglen Institute of TAFE</i>	64
<i>Monash International</i>	64
<i>South Australian Government Schools and TAFE SA</i>	63
<i>The Unilearn Foundation Institute</i>	62
<i>Bridge Business College Pty Ltd</i>	60
<i>CQU Sydney Campus</i>	59
<i>University of South Australia Total</i>	59
<i>Others</i>	4,993
TOTAL	7,050

Student Visa Cancellations

Top 25 Education Providers

2002-2003

Education Provider	2002-03
<i>QUT</i>	413
<i>Monash International</i>	355
<i>Griffith University International Centre (GUIC)</i>	241
<i>Curtin University of Technology</i>	226
<i>Melbourne Institute of Business & Technology Pty Ltd</i>	174
<i>Central Queensland University</i>	156
<i>The University of Queensland</i>	151
<i>The University of Melbourne</i>	147
<i>Holmesglen Institute of TAFE</i>	145
<i>University of Wollongong</i>	138
<i>Edith Cowan University</i>	127
<i>Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology</i>	125
<i>CQU Melbourne International Campus</i>	125
<i>CQU Sydney Campus</i>	117
<i>La Trobe University</i>	117
<i>TAFE NSW - Technical and Further Education Commission</i>	107
<i>The Sydney Business & Travel Academy</i>	105
<i>Murdoch University</i>	102
<i>Central College, NSW Business College & NSW English College</i>	99
<i>The University of New South Wales</i>	98
<i>Deakin University</i>	95
<i>TAFE International Western Australia</i>	94
<i>Taylors Institute of Advanced Studies Ltd</i>	92
<i>James Cook University</i>	92
<i>The Unilearn Foundation Institute</i>	47
<i>Taylors Institute of Advanced Studies Ltd</i>	82
<i>Others</i>	4,434
TOTAL	8,204
<i>Data Source: Student Cancellations, Global Students</i>	