

A man and a woman are walking along a gravel path next to a body of water. The man is wearing a grey zip-up shirt and dark pants, and the woman is wearing a pink long-sleeved shirt and white pants. They are both smiling and looking towards the right. The background shows a sunset over a lake with trees in the distance.

SUBMISSION

MIGRATION REVIEW AND SUMMARY

AUGUST 2023

ABOUT THE REGIONAL AUSTRALIA INSTITUTE

The RAI is Australia's only independent think-tank dedicated to research and activation to inform regional policy and investment.

Established in 2011, for more than a decade the Institute has been researching topics relevant to the prosperity and success of regional Australia including migration and population; regional employment; jobs and skills; population; housing and health.

The RAI exists so that decision-makers at all levels of government, industry and community have the information they need to ensure the best outcomes for regional Australia.

Our purpose is to empower regions to thrive.

The RAI has established the [National Alliance for Regionalisation](#), an alliance of 34 of Australia's leading peak industry bodies who support the targets and aspirations of the RAI's Regionalisation Ambition 2032.

The [Regionalisation Ambition 2032 – A Framework to Rebalance the Nation](#) is a set of 20 targets grouped under five pillars designed to drive the prosperity of regional Australia over the next decade. Designed for all levels of government, industry and the community, the Ambition seeks more balanced growth across our nation's regional communities and capital cities.



The Population pillar includes a target to double the proportion of migrants settling in regional Australia by 2032.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR REGIONALISATION



The [National Alliance for Regionalisation](#) (the Alliance) is an alliance of 34 of Australia's most influential peak bodies spanning business, health, education, infrastructure, and the environment. Its purpose is to ensure the targets and aspirations of the [Regionalisation Ambition 2032](#) remain relevant and central to decision-making for regional Australia over the next decade.

“WE SUPPORT THE REGIONALISATION AMBITION 2032 AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO REBALANCE THE NATION, BECAUSE WE CARE ABOUT REGIONAL AUSTRALIA, AND THE ALMOST 9.5 MILLION PEOPLE THAT CALL IT HOME. PLANNING FOR A STRONGER AUSTRALIA MEANS PLANNING FOR A PROSPEROUS, INCLUSIVE, AND RESILIENT REGIONAL AUSTRALIA.”

In this submission the Alliance, representing its various industries, sector and priorities, lends regional Australia's voice to the planning for Australia's new migration system by offering some perspectives on the Federal Government's [Review of the Migration System Final Report 2023](#) and the [Outline of the Government's Migration Strategy](#).

ALLIANCE MEMBERS



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This submission draws on RAI research and findings from its work across Australia. It's intended to inform the Migration Review and Strategy as it pertains to regional Australia. No responsibility is accepted by RAI Limited, its Board or its funders for the accuracy of the advice provided or for the quality of advice or decisions made by others based on the information presented in this publication.

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ATTN: CHAIR, MIGRATION REFORM TASK FORCE

Dear Dr Parkinson AC PSM,

The National Alliance for Regionalisation wishes to contribute regional Australia's voice to the Federal Government's [Review of the Migration System Final Report 2023](#) (Final Report) and the [Outline of the Government's Migration Strategy](#).

As the Final Report acknowledges, international migration has, and remains, critical to the growth, prosperity and vibrancy of regional Australia, home to a third of Australia's population and the engine room of our nation's productivity.

This Alliance of 34 leading peak and not-for-profit bodies invested in the interests of millions of regional Australians, can offer the Task Force a deep and comprehensive perspective of the impact migration has and can have on regional Australia.

Acknowledging the enormous contribution migrants bring to regional Australia, the Alliance supports a target in the Regionalisation Ambition 2032 to double migrants settling in our regions by 2032.

We believe that future visa settings need to consider that settlement and retention of international migrants in the regions needs to be based on data relevant to regional Australia and on place-based solutions – often different to metro strategies. Incentives, education, and awareness is needed to attract regional migration given that nearly 60% of all international migrants currently settle in Sydney and Melbourne.

We strongly encourage the government, during this period of re-design, create a simplified system that provides efficient and timely access to international migrants for regional Australia. We offer this submission and our support to be part of developing solutions for regional Australia.

Within this submission, we highlight concerns the Alliance has that the Final Report does not accurately represent the true positive impact of what regional migration has done and can achieve in the future for regional Australia and Australia as a whole. Alliance members certainly do not see international migration alone as any kind of 'quick fix' for the big challenges in regional Australia, nevertheless, the Alliance understands that for regional Australia to continue to grow and contribute to Australia's prosperity, it is essential that we make changes which improve the effectiveness of the migration system in regional Australia.

The regional Australia assumptions and narrative in the Final Report do not reflect contemporary data insights. The record-breaking labour market, strong regional business growth prospects, and tight housing market are currently conspiring to inhibit economic growth in regional Australia. If decisions are made on reforming the migration system which are based on outdated analysis, the resulting policy risks undermining the current migration needs of regional Australia and the future opportunities it represents for the entire nation.

Movement to regional Australia from capital cities and demand to move to our regions is at record highs. This combined with record job vacancies and the region's leading role in Australia's energy transition sees regional Australia on the brink of a major transformation. Migration will play a critical role in how the regions make this shift. A number of Alliance members have made their own submissions to both the review and to the Joint Standing Committee on Permanent Migration. This submission is our united view of regional Australia's presence in the Final Report and reflections on decisions made to date. It covers:

- Critical data on regional Australia not reflected in the Final Report
- A regional Australia perspective on announcements made to date such as the raising of the Temporary Skilled Migrants Income Threshold (TSMIT)
- A summary of key policy considerations for the future Migration Strategy core to regional Australia

Our objective is that regional Australia's voice is heard and appropriately reflected in the resulting policy decisions.

Members of the Alliance would be delighted to meet and discuss any of the points we have raised in this submission and thank the Committee for its consideration.

Kind regards,

Liz Ritchie
CEO
Regional Australia Institute

SECTION 1: CRITICAL DATA ON MIGRATION'S IMPACT ON REGIONAL AUSTRALIA

Significant sections of the data applied, and the assumptions made in Chapter 13 on regional Australia do not resonate with the data, experience and expectations of regional Australia held by the Alliance and many other significant contributors to regional Australia.

The Alliance offers the following data and perspectives on the way regional Australia's issues have been depicted which should be considered in future policy deliberations.

POPULATION

In identifying the big issues for regional Australia, the Final Report states 'Regional Australia's population has grown at around half the rate of the rest of the country over the past 10 years. Remote areas of regional Australia are seeing population decline.'

- This suggests that regional Australia's population is on the decline and overlooks the current record movement and demand to live in regional Australia and the impact migration has had on reversing declining populations.
 - **Movement from cities to regional areas has been on a decade-long upward trajectory, accelerated by COVID. There is no sign of this trend reversing.** There has been net migration from our cities to regions for the past two census periods and despite some slowing of the record migration experienced during COVID, migration to the regions is still over 16% higher than what it was pre-pandemic¹.
 - **Demand for regional living was not just a COVID trend and remains high.** RAI data shows one in five city dwellers are considering a move to a regional area. The biggest cohort are millennials with young families.²
 - **Migrants in regional Australia have been reversing population decline in regional communities³.** Between 2016 and 2021 census periods, 70% of the 254 local government areas that saw an increase in population in both Australian and overseas born residents, were in regional areas. The census data also shows that migrants are helping to buffer the population decline in some particularly remote communities. Between 2016 and 2021, 103 regional LGAs had their Australian population decline while their overseas population rose.
- **Policy implications of this data:**
 - **Future population movement:** Visa policy should be developed with Australia's future population movement in mind acknowledging future demand, and the data underpinning it, for regional living. Regional Australia is experiencing record population growth, record job vacancies and record demand for regional living. Policy settings need to be responsive to and reflective of this.
 - **Reversing the population decline in regional communities:** International migrants should be acknowledged for their role in reversing the population decline. This offers a vital policy response for ageing regional communities.

¹ RAI, RMI June 2023 Quarter

² RAI, Move to More, July 2023

³ RAI analysis of 2016 and 2021 ABS Census data

PARTICIPATION

The Final Report states ‘Regional Australia areas have lower workforce participation rates than the rest of Australia with the population of regional Australia on average around 5 years older than the rest of Australia.’

- This point in the Final Report does not communicate the fact that while the overall average of workforce participation in regional Australia is lower, regional Australia leads metro areas on many other workforce participation measures. Regional Australia is not homogenous instead characterised by diversity from region to region and town to town. Applying one-size-fits-all thinking will result in policy failure.
 - **The top 10 Local Government Areas (LGAs) for workforce participation are all in regional Australia.** There are 81 LGAs in the regions that have participation rates above the national average.
 - **Regions also contain some of the lowest workforce participation rates.** The diversity contained within regional Australia data incompatible with one-size-fits-all methodologies. The consistency of metro data makes it easier to accommodate in single policy approaches.
 - **The average workforce participation of 15–24-year-olds is higher in regional areas.** 15-24 year olds in regional areas recorded average workforce participation rate of 70.7% compared to 65.5% of their metro based counterparts⁴ Given this cohort is the future workforce, this trend should be acknowledged.
 - **Regional migrants have ‘excellent labour force participation rates’⁵.** The Final Report acknowledges the ‘excellent labour force’ participation rates of regional migrants compared to both Australian and other permanent migrants’. This is an important data point, particularly given the strong correlation between participation rates and productivity.

Policy implications of this data:

- **Policy focus on attracting more migrants to regions:** With higher workforce participation a key driver of productivity, the participation rates of regional migrants provide a strong argument for greater policy focus on attracting more migrants to regions as part of Australia’s efforts to increase stagnated productivity.

PRODUCTIVITY

The Final Report states that ‘Lower wages in regional areas have been attributed to a gap between urban and rural areas in productivity.’

- The Final Report quotes the Grattan Institute suggesting that ‘migrants settling in regional areas will not maximise the fiscal benefits of the Migration Program as it will reduce migrant incomes and taxes paid.’ Grattan’s concern, noted in the Final Report, is that diverting migrants to regional areas is ‘likely to reduce the net benefits the community derives from skilled migration to Australia’ is based on the argument that ‘Australia’s major cities are more productive than regional areas, offer more diverse employment opportunities and provide greater economic certainty to skilled migrants’.

⁴ RAI, LGA Labour Force Participation Rate 2021

⁵ M Parkinson, J Howe, and J Azarias, [Review of the Migration System: Final Report](#), March 2023, Department of Home Affairs, p. 129.

Given the current record job vacancies and range of professional career opportunities in regional Australia, the Alliance believes there are alternative perspectives to consider. The Alliance believes productivity output and a migrants' contribution to a regional community to be made up of a number of factors, with salary being just one contributing factor. We believe this holistic perspective is shared by the government and reflected in the multi-focus perspective of the Treasurer's Wellbeing Budget Framework.

Regional programs have been incredibly beneficial to regional communities, workers and employers who have established long-term relationships and where workers have become entrenched in the local communities.

- **Diversity and depth of job vacancies in regional Australia are delivering diverse and competitive salary opportunities.** While salaries traditionally have been lower in regional Australia compared to cities there is currently **no contemporary data used in this report or compiled by a third party to support this.** The RAI is currently carrying out research in this area which should be completed by the end of 2023. One of the reasons for this research is the significant growth in jobs and demand for high wage professional roles in the regions over the past decade.

Migrants often settle in regional communities bringing skilled partners and families - this broader fiscal contribution to a regional community should be part of any overall measurement of productivity and their contribution to the overall vibrancy and prosperity of a community acknowledged. See RAI's [13 Migration Community Narratives](#).

- **Diverse employment and career opportunities are at record highs in regional Australia.** The biggest growth over the past decade in regional jobs has been in professional roles. There are currently over 90,000 advertised vacancies in regions, which could reasonably be doubled if non-advertised vacancies were included. This is a record high for regional Australia with vacancies growing in 2022 at three times the speed of metro areas. Vacancies are up over 100% over the past decade. The diversity of jobs currently available is reflected in the top 10 vacancies of 2022 which includes Medical Practitioners and Nurses, Carers and Aides, General Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists, Automotive and Engineering Trade Workers, Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals and Health Diagnostics and Therapists.⁶
- **Housing and cost of living still more attainable in regional areas.** When, in response to interest rates rises, record job vacancy growth in metro areas stalled in February 2022, regional job vacancies continued to grow⁷. Despite the housing challenges in regional Australia, housing is still more affordable than in metro areas. While low rental vacancy rates exist in both metro and regional areas, rents have jumped across combined capital cities over the last 12 months by over 11% versus 4.9%.⁸

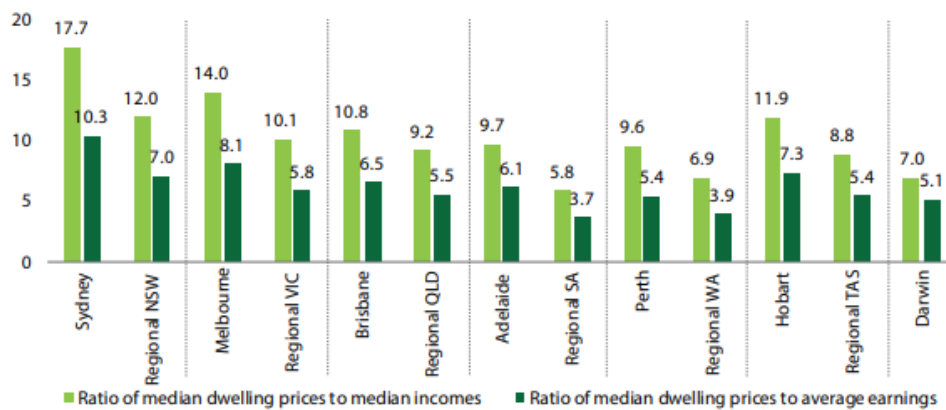
The cost of living is well understood to be lower in regional Australia, which, when combined with record job vacancies, provides greater foundations for strong economic certainty in the regional context than is reflected in the Final Report.

⁶ RAI's Regional Jobs 2022: Big Skills Challenge report

⁷ RAI's Regional Jobs 2022: Big Skills Challenge report

⁸ CoreLogic Quarterly Rental Review, July 2023

Estimated Regional vs Capital Affordability, June 2021 – Price to income and price to earnings ratios
Source: ABS, CoreLogic, RAI



Policy implications of this data:

- **Policy focus on matching and supporting skilled migrants with the regional areas of greatest opportunities.** There is a depth and breadth of career opportunities for international migrants in regional Australia plus a chronic shortage of workers, providing a strong argument for a visa system that focuses on providing efficient access to migrants for regional Australia. Flexible settings are needed to position skilled labour in the places where there is going to be the greatest opportunities for skills to be maximised and deployed.

Industries that will drive Australia's future like renewables, clean energy, agriculture, and food are all based in regions and progress is currently being constrained by chronic labour shortages.

Visa streams/programs need to be designed with a more holistic regional focus which considers both the labour and community needs of the regional area plus the career, family and lifestyle needs of the international migrant moving to the community. This would avoid regional visas being seen as *"the visa of last choice."*

SECTION 2: REGIONAL AUSTRALIA'S FEEDBACK ON ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE TO DATE

In this section, the Alliance reflects on the merit and potential impact of recent migration announcements and decisions.

Raising of the TSMIT

The Temporary Skills Migration system has delivered many successful long-term outcomes. While the Alliance broadly supports the raising of the Temporary Skilled Migrant Income Threshold (TSMIT) and increasing wages, the revised threshold to \$70,000, which for a number of roles is above the award, locks out many roles and industries from accessing international migrants using this visa. This is unless an alternative is made available.

As flagged in the Business Council of Australia's (BCA) recent report⁹, raising the TSMIT from 1 July this year means there is some urgency to establishing a new process for lower-wage migrant workers in industries with persistent shortages.

Some impacts that are currently being felt are noted by Alliance members below:

- **Agricultural workers:** According to the National Farmers Federation, the average nominated base salary for primary applications granted in 2021-2022 for agricultural workers was \$68,200¹⁰. The new threshold would rule out 84% of agriculture workers without an alternative. Feedback from Alliance members confirms the new threshold is impacting workforce planning and exacerbating existing labour shortages.
- **Cooks/senior cooks:** The new threshold is above the Award rate for some lower levels of cooks impacting recruitment efforts by regional hotels and venues. Alliance members have reported that many regional pubs and venues expect current struggles to adequately resource operations will get worse with this avenue for recruitment no longer available and no alternative available.
- **Automotive workers/smash repairers:** Many regional smash repairers, although paid above the Award, will fall below the new TSMIT. For many small businesses, of the majority of their work (60%-90%) is from insurance companies. In most of the cases, insurance companies are paying less per hour than the TSMIT's hourly rate for the work.
- **Temporary Graduate Visas:** The NSW Electricity Infrastructure Jobs Advocate in a February report identified migrants on temporary graduate visas as ideal targets for filling renewable energy jobs in the regions if they could apply for a 491 visa nomination with NSW. However, this would be impossible given most graduate awards are under the TSMIT threshold.¹¹

Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme

The PALM visa plays an important role in the labour supply mix in regional Australia. However, it only applies to agriculture and select agriculture-related food product manufacturing sectors and therefore only caters for a small section of current labour shortages. Within this sector, generally only large employers can meet the wage guarantee and make the hour caps work. This means many small to medium size employers in

⁹ BCA, Migration Makes Australia Stronger, August 2023

¹⁰ B Rogers, H Young, Submission – [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#), National Farmers Federation, 14 December 2022, p. 16.

¹¹ Electricity Infrastructure Jobs Advocate South West Region Report, February 2023.

agriculture and select agriculture-related sectors are unable to take advantage of this visa class to address current labour shortages.

There should be policy consideration to the fact that this scheme can only be utilised by a limited number of employers leaving other shortages unaddressed.

Expanding the PALM scheme to other sectors would improve the government's initiative of addressing labour shortages and uplift skills of workers from Australia's Pacific Island neighbours. For example, the mining industry is experiencing acute skills shortages in lower skilled roles such as drillers and driller's offsiders. The PALM scheme would present a mutually beneficial outcome addressing acute labour shortages, transferring skills, creating wealth and shared prosperity.

Changes to the Working Holiday Maker (WHM) Visa

Up to 80% of the harvest labour force in horticulture are backpackers, while in other commodities they are anywhere from 5-15% of the junior, casual, and seasonal workforce.¹² Recent changes such as no longer requiring British backpackers to undertake any specified regional work will negatively impact farmers who are already struggling with chronic labour shortages. For other Working Holiday Makers, a 25% increase in visa charges which makes Australia five times more expensive than countries like Canada, New Zealand Germany may serve as a deterrent.

While originally established to solve short-term labour shortages, this is now the only program that provides flexibility to access workers on a seasonal/surge requirement. Continual peeling back of requirements to work in regional Australia will further impact chronic labour shortages in harvest and construction in regional Australia and will restrict the opportunity for young backpackers to consider life in regional Australia.

Changes for international student visas

Australia has been highlighted as one of the most expensive destinations for international students, with students needing \$21,041 each year for living costs alone.¹³ This does not include costs associated with their studies, such as contributions to course fees that for a complete undergraduate degree range \$20,000-\$45,000.¹⁴

The restriction of working hours for international students to 24 hours a week will impact some international students living in the regions who combine study with professional work, such as engineering students working in mining. Integrated learning is a key contributor to retaining and nurturing skills and retaining students over the long term in regional areas. The fact that this restriction also applies to partners of international students, may also have a negative impact.

The exclusion of unpaid work-integrated-learning from the student visa working cap proposed in the Migration Review supports the notion that students with a practical component in their course will not have to choose between paid work and complying with their visa requirements. This is important, particularly as cost-of-living pressures increase and some international students contribute to the cost of their studies.

This approach does however preclude international students from taking full advantage of paid opportunities to develop their skills and capability within their chosen field of study or force them to consider working for free whilst their domestic counterparts are remunerated for their efforts.

International students were flagged by Mr Constantine Paxinos from Alliance member Migration Institute of Australia in his evidence to the [Joint Standing Committee on Migration](#) as an ideal target for regional

¹² National Farmers Federation, Submission – A Migration System for Australia's Future.

¹³ J Playdon, [How much does it cost to study in Australia](#), 2 June 2023, QS Top Universities.

¹⁴ J Playdon, [How much does it cost to study in Australia](#), 2 June 2023, QS Top Universities.

migration and the growth of regional communities. People of student age often form deep community connections and friendship groups which encourage retention.

The current visa system offers no significant incentives for international students to settle in the regions and policy consideration should be given to both incentives and support systems for international students to study regionally given their future potential.

The Alliance is supportive of changes that would help Australia attract and retain international students like by providing Temporary Graduate Visas automatically on completion of studies, as called out also by the BCA.

SECTION 3: A SUMMARY OF KEY POLICY CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE MIGRATION STRATEGY

The focus of these policy recommendations stem from the following fundamental views:

- International migrants contribute significantly to the prosperity of regional communities and will help drive many of the nation's industries of the future if we increase migration settlement in the regions. The Alliance supports the Regionalisation Ambition 2032 target of doubling the number of migrants in our regions.
- Future visa settings need to consider that settlement and retention of international migrants in regions needs to be informed by regional Australia data and place-based solutions - often different to metro strategies. One-sized-fits all policy settings based on metro data rarely succeed in regional Australia.
- Incentives, education, and awareness are necessary to attract regional migration given Australia's historic focus on Sydney and Melbourne with nearly 60% of all international migrants currently settling in just these two cities.

The Alliance acknowledges that the Migration Reform Taskforce has recommended that the future strategy include greater collaboration with the states and territories who will take a stronger lead in identifying state focused place-based labour requirements.

We also acknowledge the Federal Government's [Migration Strategy Outline](#), its proposed policy shifts and commitment to five core objectives;

- Building Australia's prosperity by lifting productivity, meeting workforce needs and supporting exports
- Enabling a fair labour market, including by contemplating the jobs, wages, and conditions of Australian workers
- Building a community of Australians
- Protecting Australia's interests in the world
- Providing a fast, efficient, and fair system.

Alliance members who made submissions to the initial migration review are pleased that the issues of complexity, efficiency and fairness of the system have been identified as areas of improvement to be addressed in the future visa system. Visa processing times and layers of bureaucracy have become significant burdens for many small to medium sized business in regional Australia trying to engage effectively with the visa system.

Members are also encouraged by a proposed review of skills assessment, scrapping labour market testing, and overhauling the points system. As the NSW Electricity Infrastructure Jobs Advocate detailed in their February report, existing migrant populations in NSW regions could potentially be a great source of labour for new renewable energy jobs – only current visa settings including work experience requirements and age requirements are holding this potential back.

The following Alliance policy considerations focus on the needs of regional Australia, offering data and perspectives that will help the Federal Government meet the five objectives.

Regional policy perspectives/considerations

- **The future visa strategy needs to acknowledge the contribution and impact international migrants have not only on regional Australia** but on the prosperity of the whole country. International migrants settling in the regions meet key objectives of the Migration Strategy Outline with regional data clearly showing migrants' high levels of workforce participation can help address workforce needs as well make a valuable contribution to the building of regional communities.

While international migration is not a panacea to all issues facing regional Australia, meeting labour shortages, and building communities at a time of record growth for regional Australia is a big part of the puzzle and should be given adequate priority and recognition.

- **National Population Plan:** The Alliance supports investment in a National Population Plan which would help align a migration system that supports growth, labour needs, infrastructure, and productivity goals into the future. This approach would help clarify the future role of regional Australia, not only as the lifestyle choice of a growing number of people but as the driver of many of Australia's industries of the future. Linking migration strategies to this future growth perspective would assist regional communities manage, grow, and lead their own communities and economies.
- **Holistic approach to the strategy to attract migrants to the regions.** For employers to attract and retain international migrants to the regions, there needs to be greater government interventions and support for the international migrant. As reflected in evidence given to the Joint Standing Committee on Permanent Migration, settlement services are often lacking in regional areas compared to both the services offered to humanitarian migrants and those offered in metro areas, with the onus unfairly put on employers or on resource-restricted local government to provide this support. Australian regional real estate agencies would be well placed in assisting to provide this service.

With Sydney and Melbourne historically attracting the bulk of international migrants, settlement services and education would help overcome a natural bias of international migrants settling in our major capitals.

Settling international migrants successfully into the regions will bring benefits to both the migrant and the regional employer, particularly small to medium sized businesses where retention is critical.

- **Visa streams/programs need to be designed with a greater regional focus** which considers both the labour and community needs of the regional area plus the career, family and lifestyle needs of the international migrant moving to the community. This would avoid regional visas being seen as *"the visa of last choice."*

Migration policy to benefit our regions needs to acknowledge the contemporary and future labour markets in regional Australia and the sophistication of skills required, particularly as regional Australia's leads the way for many of industry of the future.

Future policy should reduce the levels of complexity and cost which is acting as a handbrake for regional employers, many of whom are small to medium sized enterprises with limited resources to navigate the current program.

- **Permanent pathway to citizenship;** Having visa classes for migrants to regional Australia that have clear and efficient pathways to citizenship would increase retention and attraction of life in the regions.

- **Regional Australia needs a new process for lower-wage migrant workers in industries with persistent shortages to offset the impact of changes to the TSMIT, WHM visa and limitations of the PALM program.** Changes to the TSMIT and WHM visa and the limitations of the PALM program mean that Australia's horticulture and agriculture industries, already struggling with chronic labour shortages, will increasingly struggle to meet labour needs, particularly seasonal requirements without alternative visa settings like a new process for lower-wage migrant workers or industry specific visas such as an Ag Visa.

Visa alternatives are also needed for other professions who despite often paying above Award wages under the old TSMIT can no longer meet salary needs under the new TSMIT setting. Without an alternative, many critical roles such as cooks and panel beaters will not be able to be filled in regional areas.

ALLIANCE SUBMISSIONS

Regional Australia Institute's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Regional Australia Institute's [LGA Population Change – Overseas Born \(April 2023\)](#)

AI Group's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Business Council of Australia's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Business Council of Australia's report [Migration makes Australia Stronger](#)

Engineers Australia's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Master Builder's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Migration Institute of Australia's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Mineral Council of Australia's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

National Farmers Federation's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Regional University Network's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Independent Schools Association's submission to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Independent Tertiary Education Council Australia to [A Migration System for Australia's Future](#)

Rural Council Victoria's submission to the [Senate Select Committee on Temporary Migration](#)