

Seasonal Worker Program grows by 50 per cent

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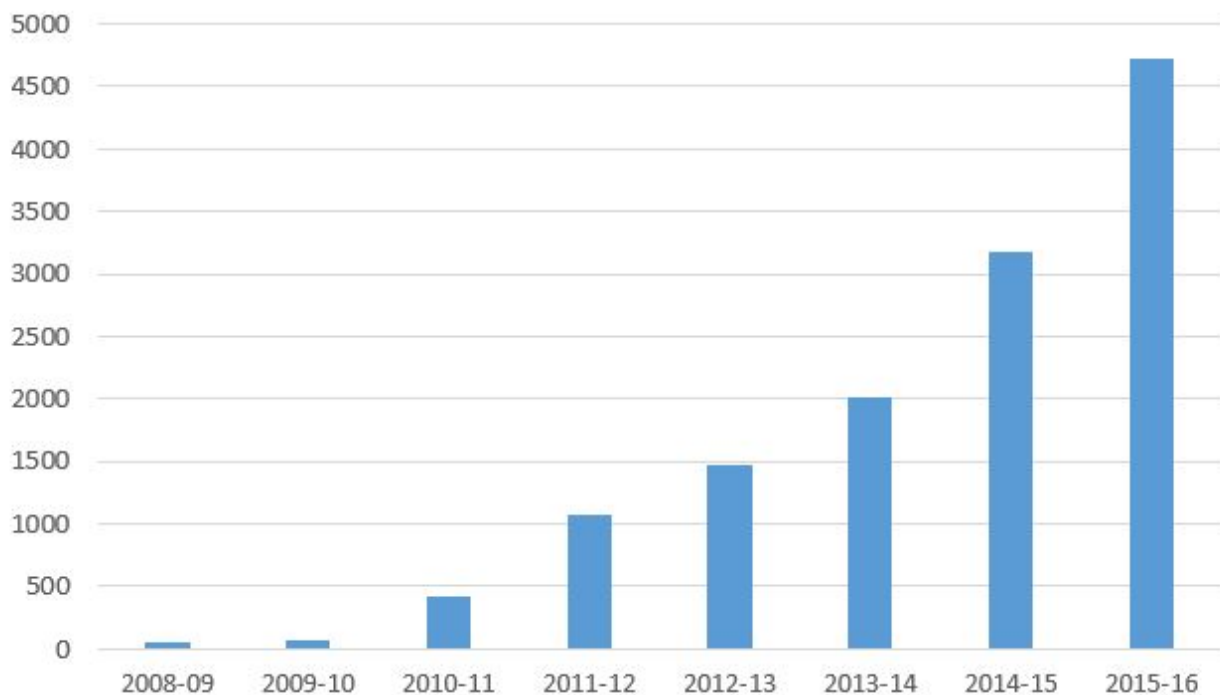
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Hidden away in the Department of Employment’s Annual Report for [2015-16](#) is some very good news about the Seasonal Worker Program (SWP).

It grew by 49 per cent in 2015-16 to reach 4,700 workers. The sustained and rapid growth in the SWP is evident from the graph below. From 2011-12 to 2013-14 it grew by about 500 a year. But in 2014-15, it grew by over 1,000 and last year by 1,500. The number of approved employers also grew by 11 in 2015-16 – taking the total to 69.

Although caps for the SWP have now been abolished, it is significant that 2015-16 is the first year in which the cap has been, or would have been, breached. The 2015-16 cap was 4,250.

Seasonal Worker Program – number of placements



Source: Department of Employment Annual Reports (2008-10 was a pilot period)

Whatever regulatory and policy barriers [remain](#), the SWP has clearly carved out a distinct role in addressing labour shortages in horticulture in Australia. Although growth has been much slower than in New Zealand, if the SWP keeps increasing by 1,000 or more a year, it will reach the size of New Zealand’s seasonal work program (the Recognised Seasonal Employer program) by the end of the decade.

There are likely a number of factors behind this rapid growth. Changes to the program in June 2015 [included](#) uncapping the program, allowing more countries to join, introducing additional cost-recovery and expanding the program into new industries.

Another factor that may help explain this growth is increased awareness, especially as employers seek out

alternatives to backpackers given the [confusion](#) surrounding the backpacker tax. Foreign Minister Julie Bishop has been a champion for Pacific labour mobility since the Coalition was elected to office, and now Concetta Fierravanti-Wells, Minister for International Development and the Pacific, has started speaking out in support of the SWP.

Unfortunately, the government no longer seems to be releasing data on SWP participation by nationality. It would be interesting to know where the additional growth is coming from. More generally, the increase in numbers is itself an opportunity for promotion of the SWP.

The 2015-16 rate of growth has certainly exceeded expectations. For example, [in our Pacific Possible report](#), we assumed that the number of seasonal workers would, without further reforms, grow by about 700 a year. But it cannot be assumed that the much greater increments seen in the last two years will continue. Continued promotion is key – and letting the numbers do the talking seems like a good way to do it.

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