



Australian Government
Department of Immigration
and Border Protection

2013–14 Migration Programme Report

Programme year to 30 June 2014

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Executive summary

The total migration programme outcome for 2013–14 was 190,000 places, on target with its planning level of 190,000.

The major source countries in the migration programme were India, China and the United Kingdom.

Within the overall programme the breakdown by programme stream was:

- 128,550 places delivered in the Skill stream (on target with the planning level);
- 61,112 places delivered in the Family stream (on target with the planning level); and
- 338 places delivered in the Special Eligibility stream (on target with the planning level).

The Skill stream accounted for 67.7 per cent of the total 2013–14 Migration Programme.

At the major group level of the Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), the top three occupation groups for primary visa grants in the Skill stream were Professionals (63.1 per cent), Technicians and Trades Workers (22.0 per cent) and Managers (8.6 per cent).

Within the Skill stream:

- the Employer Sponsored category had an outcome of 47,450 against a planning level of 47,450. It comprised 36.9 per cent of the 2013–14 Skill stream, with 30,912 places (65.1 per cent) granted under the Employer Nomination Scheme and 16,538 (34.9 per cent) granted under Regional Skilled Migration Scheme;
- General Skilled Migration (GSM) had an outcome of 74,740 against a planning level of 74,740. GSM comprised 36.9 per cent of the Skill stream in 2013–14;
- within GSM, 65.9 per cent (25,114) of primary applicants had an occupation on the Skilled Occupation List (SOL);
- outcomes in the Business Innovation and Investment Programme and the Distinguished Talent category were 6160 and 200 places respectively; and
- a total of 49,922 places were granted across various visas targeted at State-specific and Regional Migration (SSRM). These visas represented 36.8 per cent of the Skill stream outcome.

The Family stream accounted for 32.2 per cent of the total 2013–14 Migration Programme.

Within the Family stream:

- 78.1 per cent (or 47,752 places) of the outcome comprised partners (including spouses, fiancés or partners of Australian citizens and permanent residents);
- the outcome for the Child category was 3850 places;
- the outcome for the Other Family category was 585 places; and
- both the non-contributory Parent and Contributory Parent categories met their planning levels of 2250 and 6675 places, respectively.

The Special Eligibility stream outcome of 338 places accounted for 0.1 per cent of the total 2013–14 Migration Programme.

Within the total 2013–14 Migration Programme outcome the largest state of intended residence was New South Wales with an outcome of 55,039 (33.7 per cent), followed by Victoria with 39,838 (24.4 per cent) and Western Australia with 29,043 (17.8 per cent).

Migration programme summary

Programme outcomes

The total migration programme outcome for 2013–14 was 190,000 places. Within the total programme outcome the Skill stream delivered 128,550 places, the Family stream delivered 61,112 places, and the Special Eligibility stream delivered 338 places.

The outcome for each visa stream compared to their respective planning level is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Visa stream outcome⁴ against planning level

Stream	Planning level ³	Outcome ⁴	Variation
Skill stream ¹	128,550	128,550	0
Family stream ²	61,112	61,112	0
Special Eligibility	338	338	0
Total	190,000	190,000	0

1. Adjusted for netting out of Business Innovation and Investment Programme visa cancellations.
2. Adjusted for netting out of refusals/withdrawals of spouse/fiancé/interdependent temporary visa holders.
3. References to planning levels are to final planning levels at 30 June 2014. Initial planning levels may have changed during the programme year as a result of changes in demand and other factors.
4. The outcome for family members sponsored by IMA arrivals are reported separately to the total migration programme. See Family members sponsored by IMA arrivals section later in this report for further details.

Figure 1 presents migration programme outcomes from 2003–04 to 2013–14. The composition of the total migration programme has been relatively steady over the last three programme years, with the Skill stream comprising approximately 68 per cent of the total programme.

Figure 1 – Migration programme outcomes from 2003–04 to 2013–14

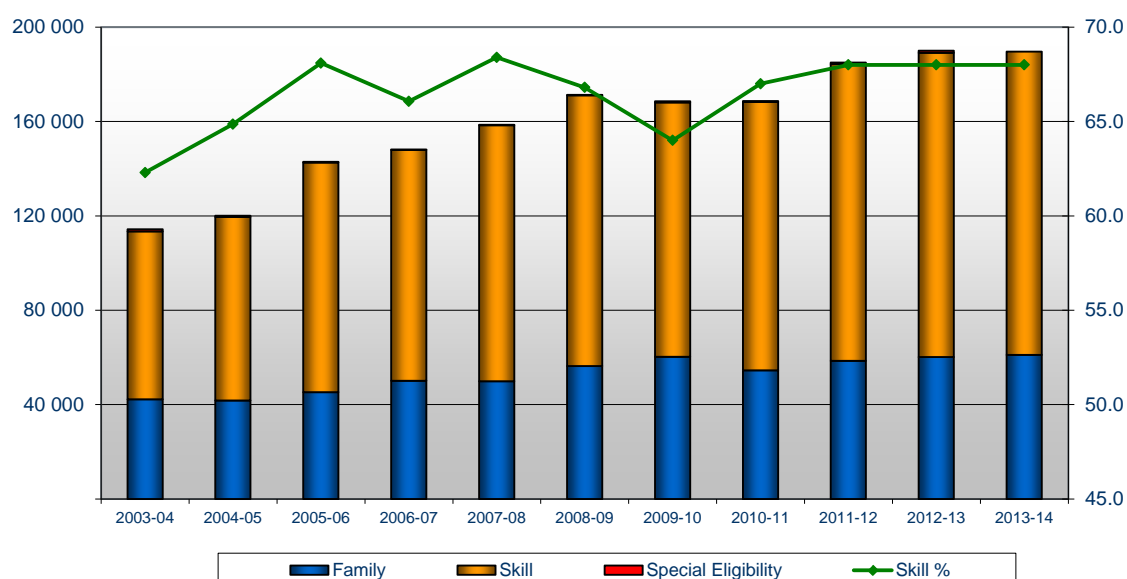
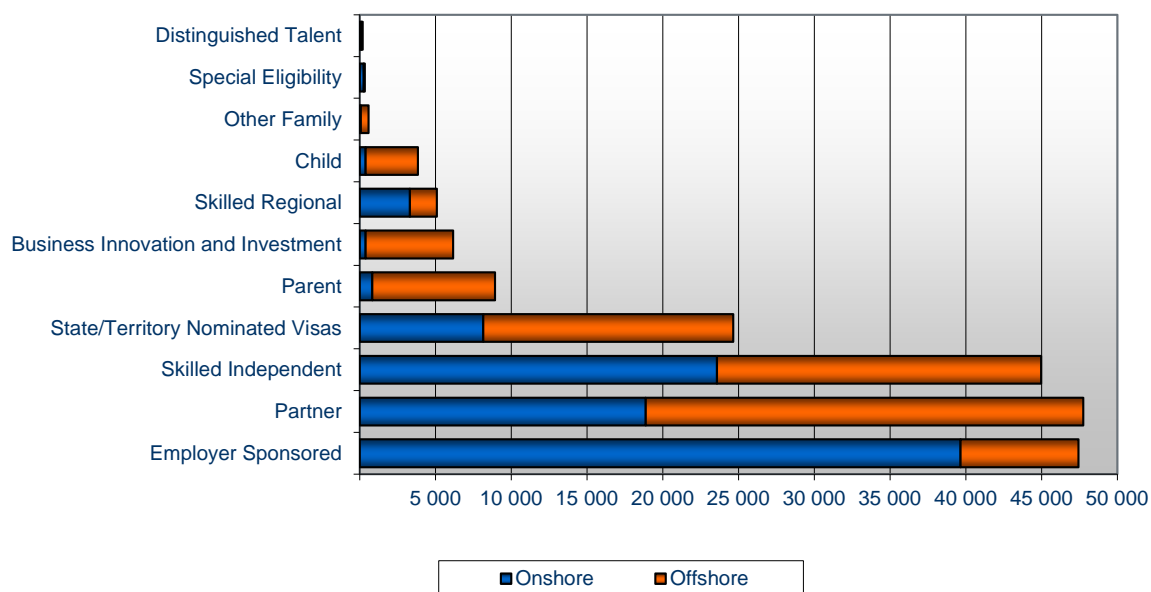


Figure 2 presents outcomes of Skill and Family stream categories split by onshore and offshore applicants. The composition of the total migration programme outcome has shifted slightly during 2013–14, with the onshore applicant proportion rising to 50.4 per cent (from 49.9 per cent in 2012–13) and the offshore proportion falling to 49.6 per cent (from 50.1 per cent in 2012–13). The composition of total migration programme lodgements has also changed during 2013–14, with the proportion of onshore lodgements increasing to 49.6 per cent (from 45.5 per cent in 2012–13) and the proportion of off shore lodgements falling to 50.4 per cent (from 54.5 per cent in 2012–13).

Figure 2 – Skill and Family visa category outcomes 2013–14 – onshore verses offshore



Footnote 1: Offshore and onshore relates to the location of the applicant when the application is lodged.

The visa category with the largest offshore component is Partner (with 28,870 offshore places). The second and third largest offshore components are Skilled Independent (with 21,404 offshore places) and State and Territory Nominated visas (with 16,496 offshore places).

The visa category with the largest onshore component is Employer Sponsored (with 39,651 onshore places). The second and third largest onshore components are Skilled Independent (with 23,580 onshore places) and Partner (with 18,882 onshore places).

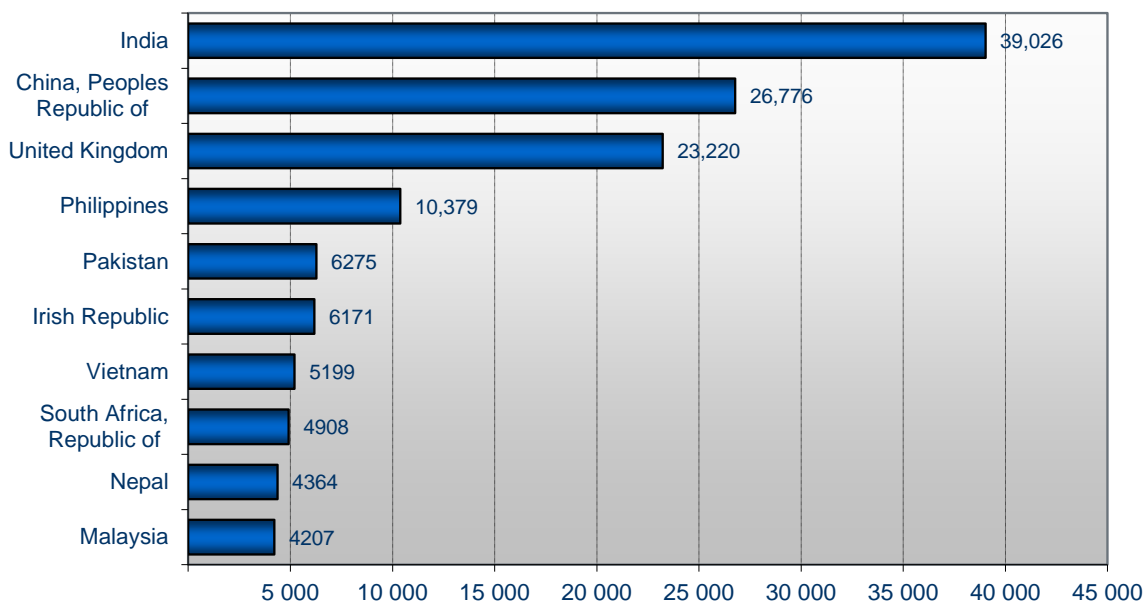
Source countries

India was Australia’s largest source country of migrants with an outcome of 39,026 places or 23.1 per cent of the total 2013–14 Migration Programme. The second and third largest source countries were China with 26,776 places and the United Kingdom with 23,220 places.

The outcome for India decreased by 2.6 per cent from 40,051 places in 2012–13 to 39,026 places in 2013–14. The outcome for China fell by 2.0 per cent from 27,334 to 26,776 places, and the outcome for the United Kingdom increased by 7.0 per cent from 21,711 to 23,220 places.

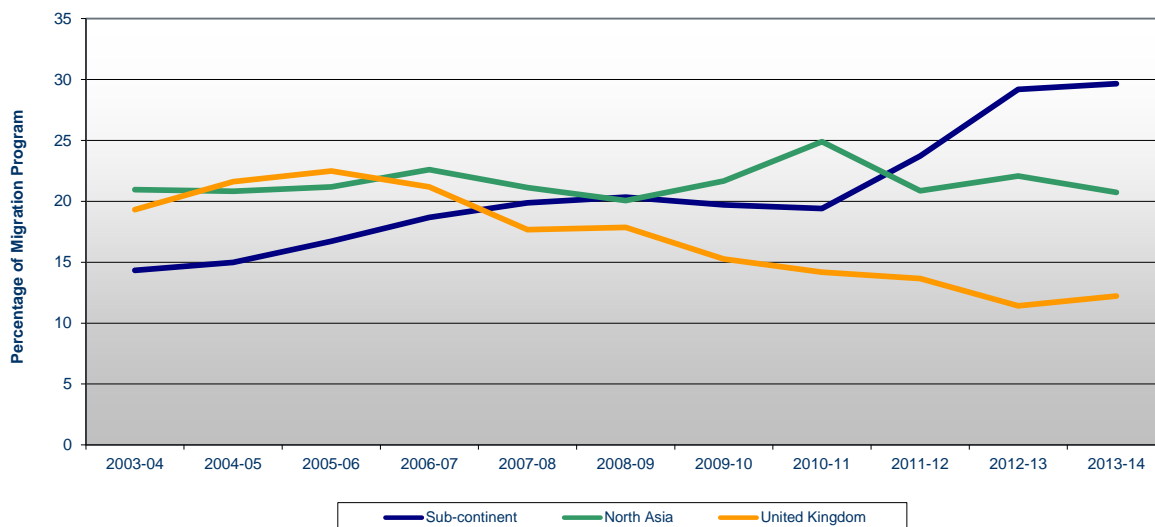
Figure 3 shows the top 10 citizenship countries of migrants, excluding New Zealand citizens (New Zealand citizens are not counted as part of the migration programme).

Figure 3 – Top ten source countries of migrants 2013–14



In terms of regions, the Indian sub-continent (including India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal) now provides 29.7 per cent of the migration programme (an increase from 29.2 per cent in 2012–13), largely due to the increase of migrants from Pakistan. North Asia (including China, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan) had a decrease in its share of the programme from 22.1 per cent in 2012–13 to 20.7 per cent in 2013–14. Although the proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom has been declining since 2005–06, the percentage of United Kingdom migrants increased from 11.4 per cent in 2013–14 to 12.2 per cent in 2013–14 which is still below its recent peak in 2005–06. Figure 4 illustrates the recent changes in the proportion of migrants from the Indian sub-continent, North Asia and the United Kingdom.

Figure 4 – Proportion of migration programme – major regions from 2004–05 to 2013–14

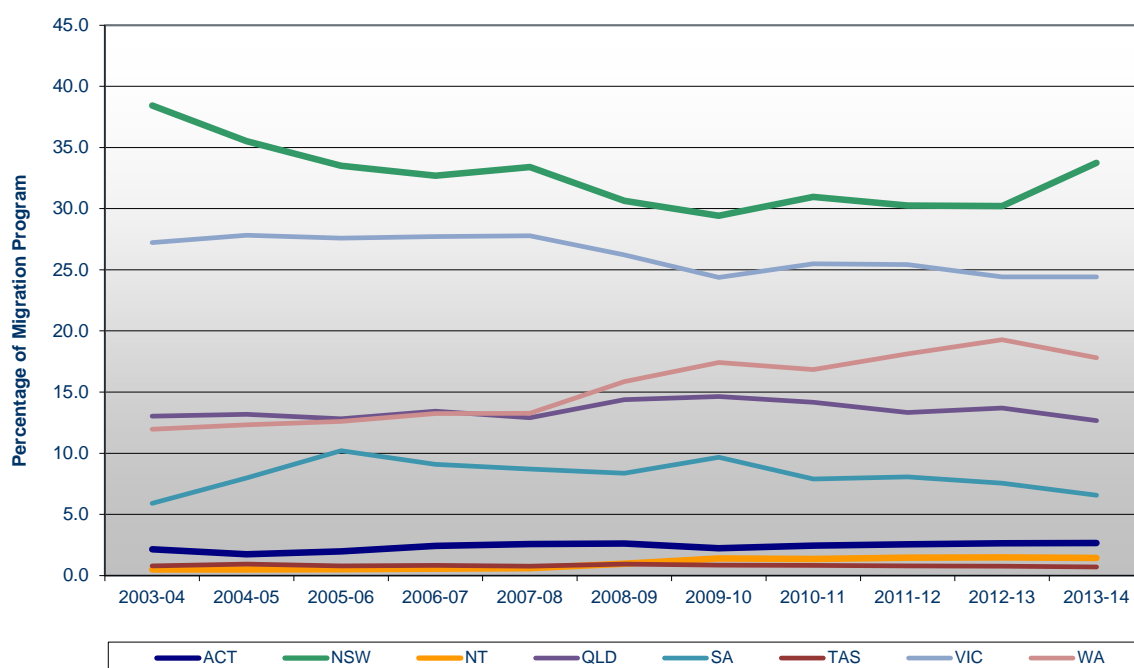


State of intended residence

New South Wales was the largest state of intended residence with an outcome of 33.7 per cent of the total 2013–14 Migration Programme, an increase compared to 30.2 per cent in 2012–13. Victoria was the second largest state of intended residence with an outcome of 24.4 per cent of the total 2013–14 Migration Programme and Western Australia was the third largest with an outcome of 17.8 per cent.

Figure 5 shows the state of intended residence by migration programme stream over the last decade.

Figure 5 – State of intended residence – 2003–04 to 2013–14



Over the past decade only New South Wales and Victoria recorded decreases in the state of intended residence proportion of the total migration programme. New South Wales recorded the largest fall (by 4.7 percentage points) from 38.4 per cent in 2003–04 to 33.7 per cent in 2013–14. Victoria recorded the second largest fall (by 2.8 percentage points) from 27.2 per cent in 2003–04 to 24.4 per cent in 2013–14.

Western Australia recorded the largest increase over the past decade in the proportion of the migration programme, rising 5.8 percentage points from 12.0 per cent in 2003–04 to 17.8 per cent in 2013–14. South Australia recorded the second largest increase (by 0.7 percentage points) from 5.9 per cent in 2003–04 to 6.6 per cent in 2013–14. The Northern Territory recorded a threefold increase in the proportion of the migration programme rising from 0.5 per cent in 2003–04 to 1.4 per cent in 2013–14.

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the state of intended residence by Skill stream and Family stream from 2003–04 to 2013–14, respectively.

Figure 6 – State of intended residence in Skill stream – 2003–04 to 2013–14

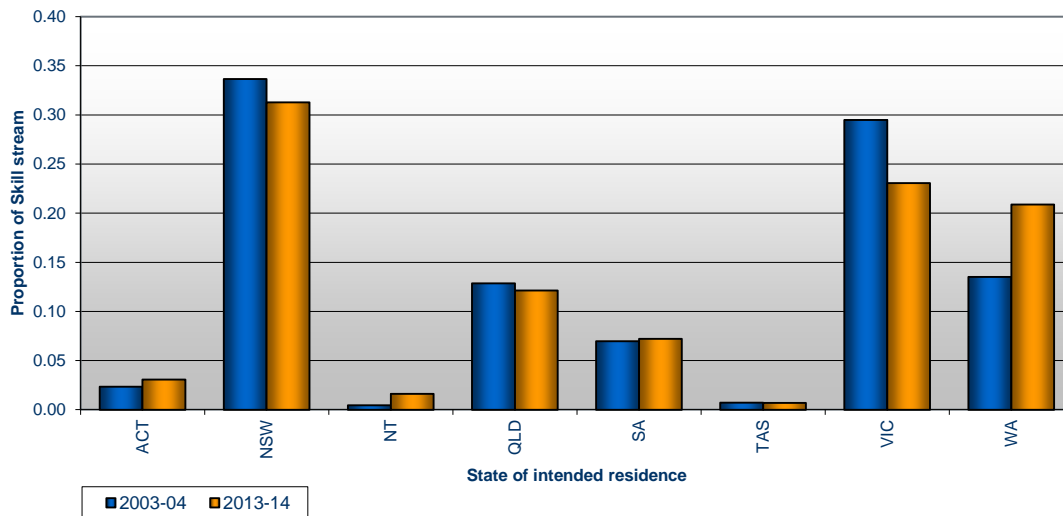
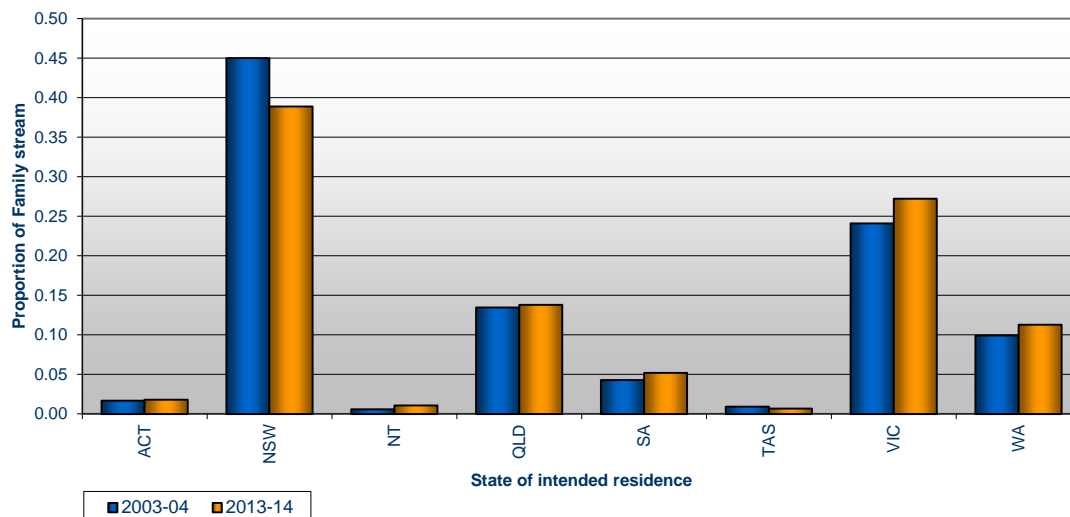


Figure 7 – State of intended residence in Family stream – 2003–04 to 2013–14



New South Wales recorded the largest fall in the state of intended residence proportion for the Family stream falling by 6.1 percentage points, from 45.0 per cent in 2003–04 to 38.9 per cent in 2013–14. Victoria recorded the increase for the Family stream rising by 3.1 percentage points, from 24.1 per cent in 2003–04 to 27.2 per cent in 2013–14.

Victoria recorded the largest fall in the state of intended residence proportion in the Skill stream falling by 6.4 percentage points from 29.5 per cent in 2003–04 to 23.1 per cent 2013–14. Western Australia recorded the largest increase for the Skill stream rising by 7.4 percentage points, from 13.5 per cent in 2003–04 to 20.9 per cent in 2013–14.

Skill stream in detail

The Skill stream outcome for 2013–14 was 128,550 places against a planning level of 128,550. This outcome comprised 41.5 per cent offshore places (53,329 places) and 58.5 per cent onshore places (75,221 places).

The 2013–14 Migration Programme Skill stream focused on migrants to help fill skill needs. The programme included the following visa pathways:

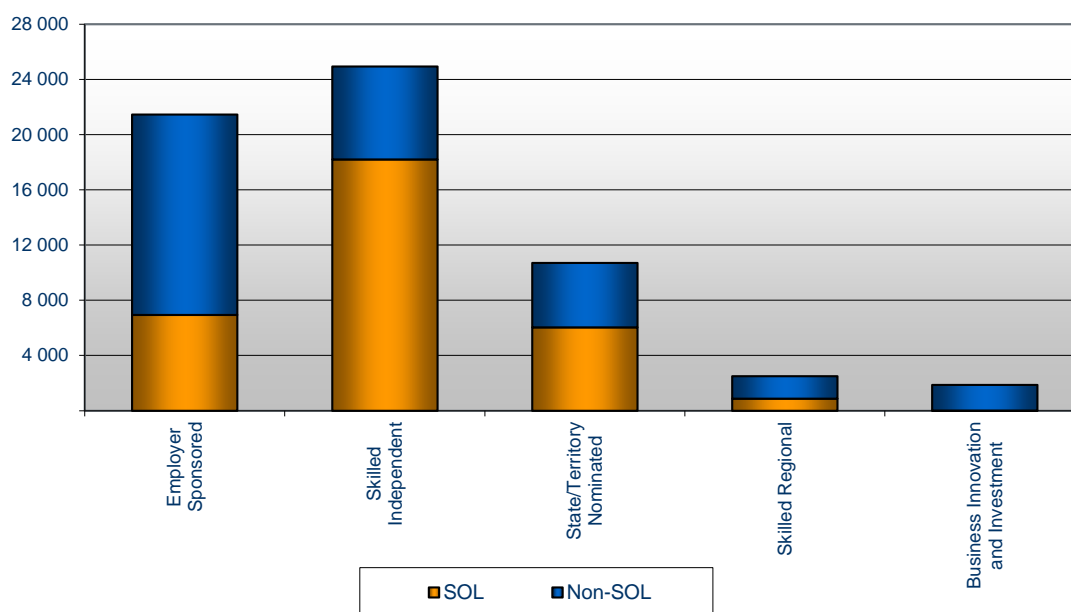
- Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) – 16,538 places;
- Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) – 30,912 places;
- State and Territory Government Nominated category – 24,656 places;
- Skilled Independent category – 44,984 places; and
- Skilled Regional category – 5100 places.

Outcomes for Employer Sponsored visas (including RSMS and ENS) represented 36.9 per cent of the total Skill stream outcome in 2013–14.

In 2013–14, within General Skilled Migration, 65.9 per cent (25,114) of primary applicants had an occupation on the SOL.

Figure 8 presents the SOL versus non-SOL occupation breakdown by visa category for the 2013–14 programme year.

Figure 8 – 2013–14 Skill stream: SOL versus non-SOL occupation¹ by visa category



Footnote 1: Data for occupation applies to primary visa holders only.

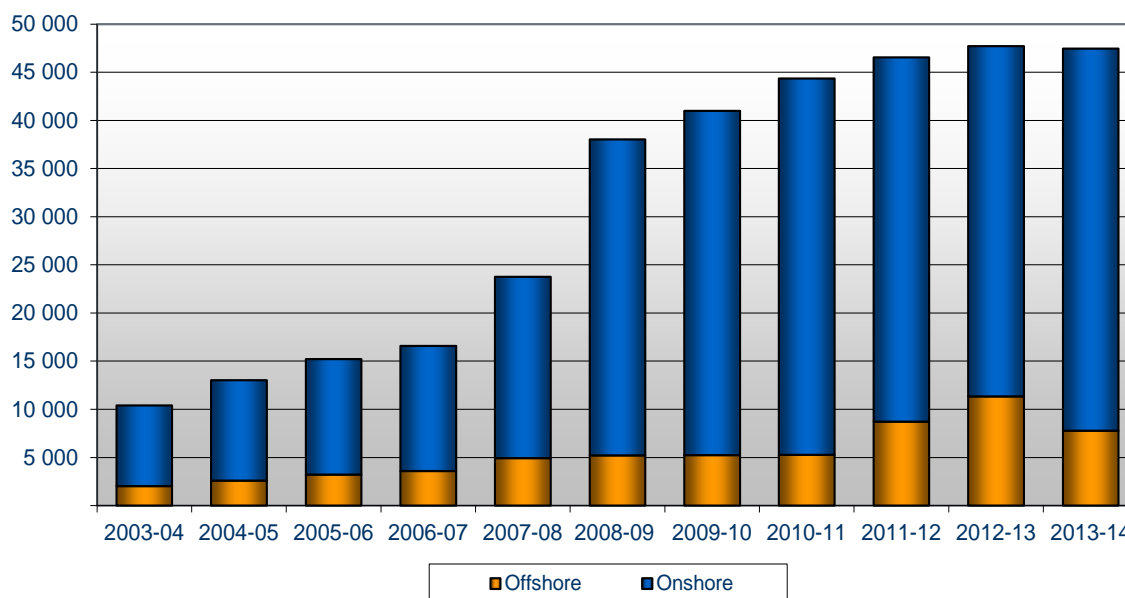
Demand for places in the Skill stream was higher in the 2013–14 programme year compared to 2012–13. Some 124,416 applications were received in the Skill stream in 2013–14 compared to 108,812 in 2012–13. Around 84,288 clients remain in the pipeline as at 30 June 2014, a decrease of 26.6 per cent over the 2013–14 programme year.

Employer Sponsored

The Employer Sponsored category outcome for 2013–14 was 47,450 against a planning level of 47,450. This outcome was a slight decrease of 0.6 per cent (or 290 places) over the 2012–13 outcome of 47,740 places. The majority of the outcome (83.6 per cent) in 2013–14 was from onshore applicants (up from 76.2 per cent in the 2012–13 programme year).

Demand for places in the Employer Sponsored category in 2013–14 was lower compared to 2012–13. Some 47,900 applications were received in this category in 2013–14 compared to 44,273 in 2012–13. Figure 9 presents the Employer Sponsored category outcome since 2003–04.

Figure 9 – Employer Sponsored outcome from 2003–04 to 2013–14



Footnote 1: Onshore and offshore categories refer to the location of the applicant(s) at the time the application was lodged.

The Employer Sponsored outcome is comprised of two components:

- Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS), with an outcome of 16,538 places; and
- Employer Nomination Scheme and Labour Agreements (ENS), with an outcome of 30,912.

The 2013–14 Employer Sponsored outcome comprised 36.9 per cent of the total Skill stream.

At 30 June 2014 there were 20,949 persons in the pipeline for visas in the Employer Sponsored category. This compares to 28,902 persons as at 30 June 2013.

Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS)

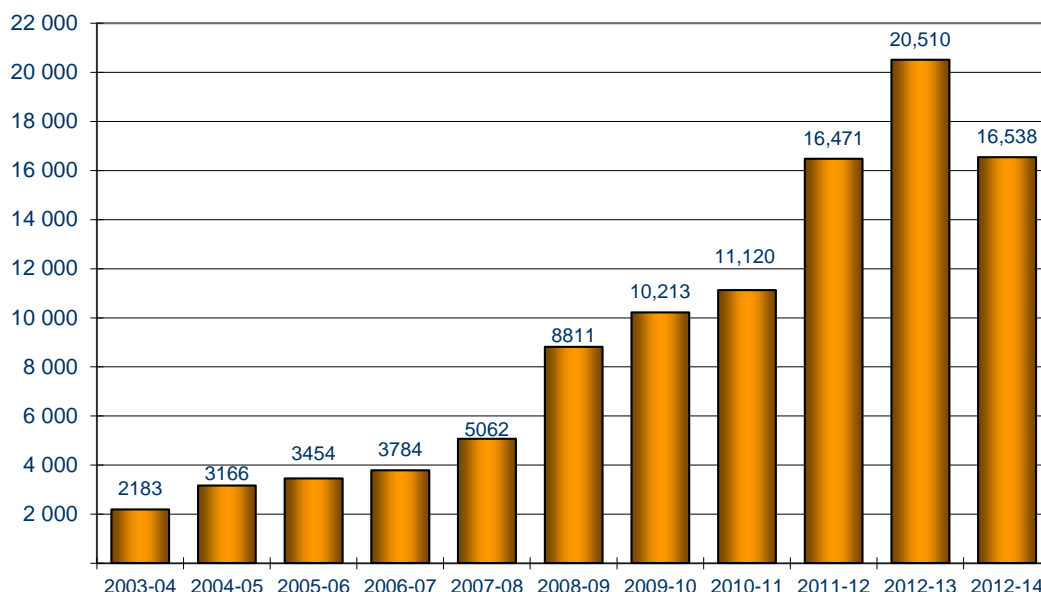
The RSMS outcome in 2013–14 was 16,538 places, a 19.4 per cent decrease on the 2012–13 outcome of 20,510 places.

The RSMS enables employers in regional and low population growth areas of Australia to sponsor skilled employees. Western Australia comprised 34.8 per cent of the 2013–14 RSMS outcome (slightly higher than in 2012–13 which was 32.6 per cent of the 2012–13 RSMS outcome). Perth was included as a regional city for RSMS from 2011–12.

Demand for places in the RSMS category was slightly higher in 2013–14 with 14,619 applications received compared to 13,481 applications in 2012–13. The RSMS pipeline was 5832 persons at 30 June 2014, a decrease of 51.7 per cent (or just over 6240 persons) over the 2013–14 programme year.

Figure 10 presents the outcome of the RSMS component since the 2003–04 programme year.

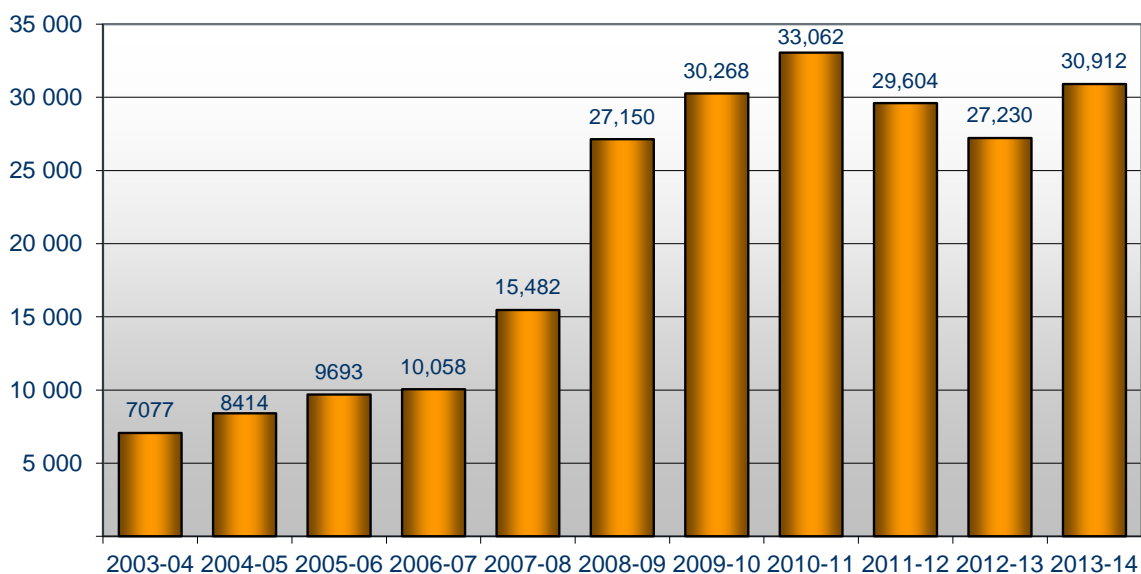
Figure 10 – RSMS outcome from 2003–04 to 2013–14



Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS)

The outcome for the ENS was 30,912 in 2013–14, including nine grants made under Labour Agreements. The 2013–14 ENS outcome is 13.5 per cent (or just over 3680 places) higher than the 2012–13 outcome of 27,230 places. Demand for places in the ENS category in the 2013–14 programme year was 8.2 per cent (or just over 2520 places) higher with 33,281 application lodged, compared to 30,754 applications lodged in 2012–13 programme year. The ENS pipeline was 15,117 persons at 30 June 2014, a decrease of 10.2 per cent (or just over 1710 persons) over the 2013–14 programme year.

Figure 11 – ENS outcome from 2003–04 to 2013–14



General Skilled Migration (GSM)

The GSM category outcome for 2013–14 was 74,740 places, meeting the overall GSM planning level. GSM is comprised of two categories:

- Skilled Independent, with an outcome of 44,984 places; and
- State and Territory Nominated and Skilled Regional, with an outcome of 29,756 places. Within this category, State and Territory Nominated delivered 24,656 places and Skilled Regional delivered 5100 places.

GSM comprised 58.1 per cent of the Skill stream in 2013–14, compared to 57.4 per cent in 2012–13.

The GSM pipeline was 55,966 persons at 30 June 2014, a decrease of 27.8 per cent (or just over 21,550 persons) over the 2013–14 programme year.

Skilled Independent

The Skilled Independent category outcome in 2013–14 was 44,984, an increase of 1.7 per cent (or just over 730 places) from the 2012–13 outcome which was 44,251 places. Approximately 47.6 per cent of the outcome for 2013–14 was from offshore applicants.

Demand for places in the Skilled Independent category was 39,045 applications in 2013–14 compared to 34,669 applications in 2012–13. Approximately 19,706 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2014, a decrease of 46.5 per cent over the 2013–14 programme year.

State and Territory Nominated

The State and Territory Nominated category delivered an outcome of 24,656 places, an increase of 13.9 per cent on the 2012–13 outcome of 21,637.

Demand for State and Territory Nominated places has increased by 21.3 per cent from 22,838 applications in 2012–13 to 27,708 applications in 2013–14. The pipeline increased over the 2013–14 programme year by 9.6 per cent (or just over 1370 persons) from 12,896 persons at 30 June 2013 to 14,267 persons at 30 June 2014.

Skilled Regional

Skilled Regional visas delivered an outcome of 5100 places, a decrease of 37.3 per cent over the outcome for 2012–13 of 8132 visas.

In 2013–14 there was a 66.4 per cent decrease in applications (2083 applications in 2013–14 compared to 3466 applications in 2012–13). The pipeline decreased over the 2012–13 programme year from 27,780 clients to 21,993 clients.

Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP)

The 2013–14 outcome for the Business Innovation and Investment Programme was 6160 places, equal to its planning level. Demand for places in this category increased by over 125 per cent in 2013–14, with over 7380 applications made. Just over 7180 clients remain in the pipeline, a decrease of 12.6 per cent (or just over 1030 applications) over the 2013–14 programme year.

State-specific and Regional Migration (SSRM)

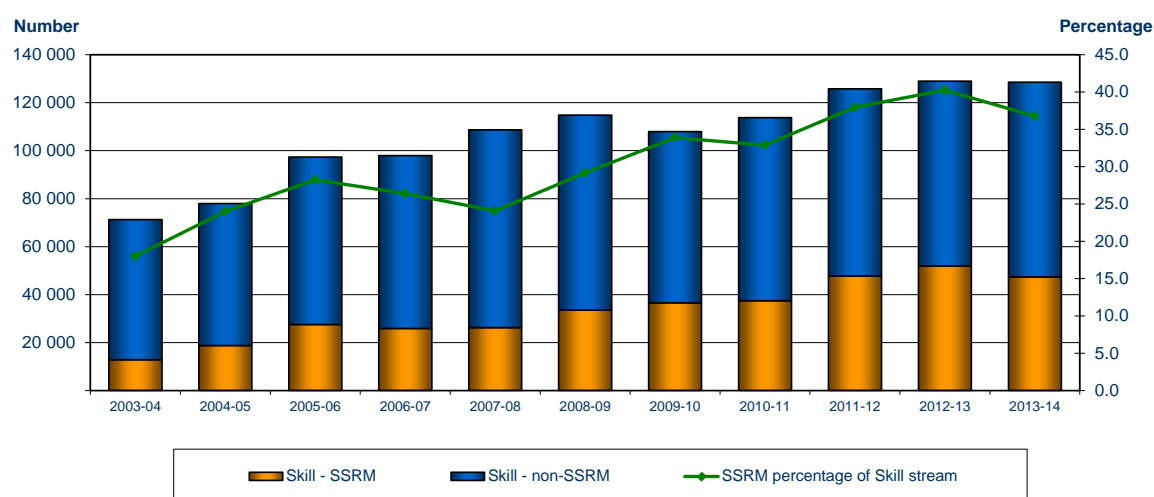
SSRM refers to those elements of the programmes described above with a particular state or regional focus. Specifically, the elements included are:

- State and Territory Nominated visas, with an outcome of 24,656 places;
- Regional Skilled Migration Scheme, with an outcome of 16,538 places;
- Business Innovation and Investment Programme – State and Territory Sponsored Business Skills, with an outcome of 3628 places; and
- Skilled Regional visas with an outcome of 5100 places.

The total SSRM outcome for the 2013–14 Migration Programme was 49,922 places, a decrease of 13.9 per cent on the 2012–13 outcome of 56,875. This outcome represents 38.8 per cent of the Skill stream in 2013–14 compared to 44.1 per cent in 2012–13.

Figure 12 shows SSRM as a percentage of the Skill stream since 2003–04.

Figure 12 – SSRM outcome from 2004–05 to 2013–14

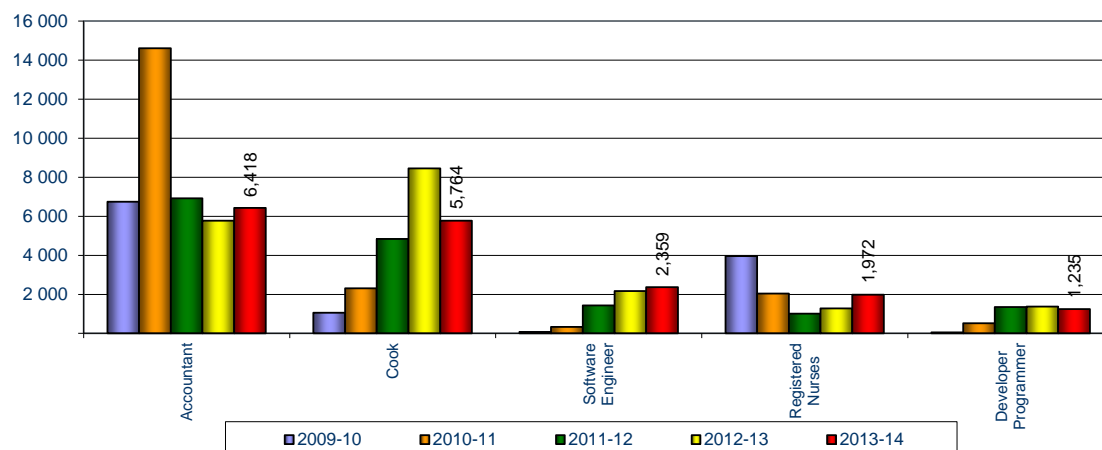


Occupations of primary applicants in the Skill stream

At the Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) major group level, Professionals was the largest occupation group of primary applicants in the Skill stream with an outcome of 38,848 places (63.1 per cent), followed by Technicians and Trades Workers with 13,554 places (22.0 per cent) and Managers 5282 (8.6 per cent).

Figure 13 shows the top five occupation outcomes in the Skill stream in 2013–14, compared to their outcomes in previous years.

Figure 13 – Skill stream outcome – Top 5 Occupations in 2013–14



Family stream in detail

The Family stream outcome of 61,112 for 2013–14 was equal to the planning level. Family places accounted for 32.2 per cent of the total migration programme outcome. Demand for places in the Family stream in 2013–14 (at just over 82,910 applications) was 15.7 per cent lower than in 2012–13 (at just over 98,380 applications).

Just over 126,680 clients remain in the pipeline, an increase of 4.4 per cent over the 2013–14 programme year. The Partner category and the non-contributory Parent category account for 51.7 per cent and 28.4 per cent of the total Family stream pipeline, respectively.

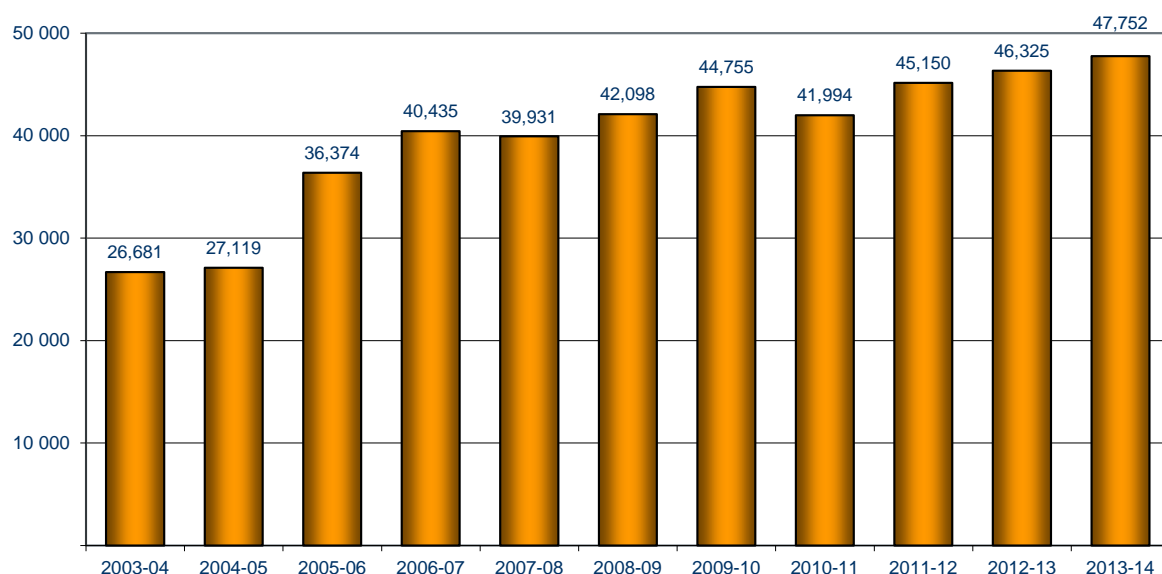
Partner

The 2013–14 outcome in the Partner category of 47,752 places was equal to the planning level. This outcome comprised 78.1 per cent of the total Family stream. This outcome comprised 42,330 Spouse visas, 5421 Fiancé visas and 1 Interdependent visa¹. Figure 14 shows Partner category outcomes for the period from 2003–04 to 2013–14.

Demand for places in the Partner category decreased by over 7.8 per cent (or just over 5500 places) to 64,907 applications in 2013–14. Just over 65,470 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2014, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the 2013–14 programme year.

¹ This category is also no longer available to new applicants.

Figure 14 – Partner outcome from 2003–04 to 2013–14



Family members sponsored by IMA arrivals

The 2013–14 outcome for Partner visas where the applicant had an IMA sponsor was 1165 persons. The top four nationalities for IMA-sponsored Partner visas were Afghanistan (813 places), Iraq (223 places), Iran (68 places) and Sri Lanka (48 places).

During the 2013–14 programme year the remaining places in this category were removed, with applications already lodged being processed under the Family stream Partner category, according to the processing priorities for Family stream applicants (further information on processing priorities are available from the department’s website www.immi.gov.au).

Child

The Child category outcome was 3850, meeting the 2013–14 planning level with 89.6 per cent of the outcome in the offshore caseload. Demand for places in the Child category in 2013–14 decreased by 15.4 per cent (or just over 850 applications) compared to 2012–13 levels with over 4670 applications lodged. Around 4560 clients remain in the pipeline, a decrease of 3.8 per cent (or just over 180 applications) over the 2013–14 programme year.

Other Family

The Other Family category outcome for 2013–14 was 585 places, also meeting the 2013–14 planning level. This category was capped in 2013–14 and queuing arrangements were applied. The Other Family comprises the Carer, Remaining Relative and Aged Dependent Relative visas. Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the outcome for this category.

Table 2 – Other Family category outcomes for 2013–14

Group	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Per cent
Carer	354	21	375	64.1%
Remaining Relative	144	38	182	31.1%
Aged Dependent Relative	16	12	28	4.8%
Total	514	71	585	100.0%

Demand for places in the Other Family category decreased between 2011–12 and 2012–13 by 15.4 per cent. The pipeline also decreased by 9.2 per cent over the 2012–13 programme year.

Parent

The Parent visa outcome is comprised of two categories:

- non-contributory Parent; and
- Contributory Parent.

Non-contributory Parent

The non-contributory Parent category met its 2013–14 planning level of 2250 places. Demand for places in the non-contributory Parent category decreased by just over 3200 applications (or 37.7 per cent) between 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014. Over 36,000 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2014, an increase of 5.1 per cent (or just over 1740 applications) over the programme year. This category was capped in 2013–14.

Contributory Parent

The Contributory Parent category outcome also met its 2013–14 planning level of 6675 places. Demand for places in the Contributory Parent category decreased by just over 4700 applications (or 48.1 per cent) between 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2013–14. Over 12,800 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2014, a decrease of 17.7 per cent over the programme year.

Special Eligibility stream

The outcome for the Special Eligibility stream was 338 places, meeting the planning level of 338 places. The majority of this outcome (275 places or 81.4 per cent) were for Ministerial Intervention grants under subclass 151 Former Resident visa.

Attachment A

2013-14 MIGRATION PROGRAMME					
Outcome to 30 June 2014*					
Component	Outcome			Revised Planning Level ⁽⁹⁾	% Variation from Pro Rata
	Onshore	Offshore	Total		
Partner ⁽¹⁾	18,882	28,870	47,752	47,752	
Child ⁽²⁾	400	3,450	3,850	3,850	
Other Family ⁽³⁾	71	514	585	585	
Contributory Parent Parent ⁽⁴⁾	237	6,438	6,675	6,675	
	590	1,660	2,250	2,250	
Total Family	20,180	40,932	61,112	61,112	
Employer Sponsored⁽⁵⁾					
RSMS	13,359	3,179	16,538	16,538	
ENS & LA	26,292	4,620	30,912	30,912	
Employer Sponsored - Total	39,651	7,799	47,450	47,450	
General Skilled Migration⁽⁶⁾					
Skilled Independent	23,580	21,404	44,984	44,990	-0.0
State/Territory Sponsored Visa Classes	8,160	16,496	24,656		
Skilled Regional ⁽⁷⁾	3,321	1,779	5,100		
Sub Total State and Territory & Regional Nominated	11,481	18,275	29,756	29,750	0.0
General Skilled Migration - Total	35,061	39,679	74,740	74,740	
Distinguished Talent	119	81	200	200	
Business Innovation and Investment					
Business Innovation and Investment ⁽⁸⁾ - SSRM	157	3,471	3,628		
Business Innovation and Investment ⁽⁸⁾ - Non SSRM	233	2,299	2,532		
Business Innovation and Investment - Total	390	5,770	6,160	6,160	
Total Skill	75,221	53,329	128,550	128,550	
Special Eligibility	278	60	338	338	
Total Program	95,679	94,321	190,000	190,000	
Family members with IMA sponsor ¹⁰	1,165		1,165		
Total Family members with IMA sponsor	1,165		1,165		

*NOTE: Migration Programme Outcome numbers do not include New Zealand citizens or holders of Secondary Movement Offshore Entry (Temporary), Secondary Movement Relocation (Temporary) and Temporary Protection Visas.

- 1 Net outcome as places taken by provisional visa holders who do not subsequently obtain permanent visas are returned to the Migration Programme in the year that the temporary visas expire.
- 2 Includes child-adoption, child dependent and orphan minor.
- 3 Includes aged dependant, carer and remaining relative.
- 4 Includes Designated and non-contributory Parents.
- 5 Includes Employer Nomination Scheme, Labour Agreement, Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme.
- 6 Includes State/Territory Nominated Independent Scheme and Skilled Independent Regional.
- 7 Includes brothers, sisters, nephews, non-dependant children, working age parents, grandchildren and first cousins who have been skill tested.
- 8 Net outcome as cancelled visas are returned to the Migration Programme in that year.
- 9 Throughout the programme year planning levels may change as a result of changes in demand and other factors.
- 10 Family members sponsored by IMA arrivals are counted separately to the total Migration Programme. The remaining places in this category have been removed.