



Australian Government

**Department of Immigration
and Border Protection**

2014-15 Migration Programme Report

Programme year to 30 June 2015

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Executive summary

The total migration programme outcome for 2014–15 was 189,097 places.

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:

- 127,774 places delivered in the Skill stream;
- 61,085 places delivered in the Family stream; and
- 238 places delivered in the Special Eligibility stream.

Skill stream

The Skill stream accounted for 67.6 per cent of the total 2014–15 migration programme outcomes.

At the major group level of the Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), the top three major occupation groups for primary visa grants in the Skill stream were Professionals (67.1 per cent), Technicians and Trades Workers (16.7 per cent) and Managers (9.0 per cent). Within the Skill stream:

- the Employer Sponsored category had an outcome of 48,250 places. It comprised 37.8 per cent of the 2014–15 Skill stream outcomes, with 35,870 places (74.3 per cent) granted under the Employer Nomination Scheme and 12,380 places (25.7 per cent) granted under Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme;
- General Skilled Migration (GSM) had an outcome of 72,840 places. GSM comprised 57.0 per cent of the Skill stream outcomes in 2014–15. Within GSM, 82.6 per cent (29,192 places) of primary applicants had an occupation on the Skilled Occupation List (SOL); and
- outcomes in the Business Innovation and Investment Programme and the Distinguished Talent category were 6484 places and 200 places respectively.

The State-Specific and Regional Migration (SSRM) had an outcome of 42,183 places (33.0 per cent of the total Skill stream outcomes). These visas are included in the various Skill stream categories discussed above.

Family stream

The Family stream accounted for 32.3 per cent of the total 2014–15 migration programme outcomes. Within the Family stream:

- 78.3 per cent (or 47,825 places) of the outcome comprised partners (including spouses, fiancés or partners of Australian citizens, permanent residents and eligible New Zealand citizens);
- the outcome for the Child category was 4135 places;
- the outcome for the Other Family category was 450 places; and
- the outcomes for Non-Contributory Parent and Contributory Parent categories were 1500 places and 7175 places, respectively.

Special eligibility

The Special Eligibility stream outcome of 238 places accounted for 0.1 per cent of the total 2014–15 migration programme outcomes.

States and territories

The states/territories that attracted the largest number of migrants were:

- New South Wales with an outcome of 56,709 places (30.0 per cent);
- Victoria with 45,307 places (24.0 per cent); and
- Western Australia with 26,233 places (13.9 per cent).

Migration programme summary

Programme outcomes

The total migration programme outcome for 2014–15 was 189,097 places, with:

- Skill stream delivered 127,774 places;
- Family stream delivered 61,085 places, and
- Special Eligibility stream delivered 238 places.

Figure 1 presents migration programme outcomes from 2004–05 to 2014–15. The composition of the total migration programme has been relatively steady over the last three programme years, with the Skill stream comprising 67.6 per cent of the total programme.

Figure 1 – Migration programme outcomes from 2004–05 to 2014–15

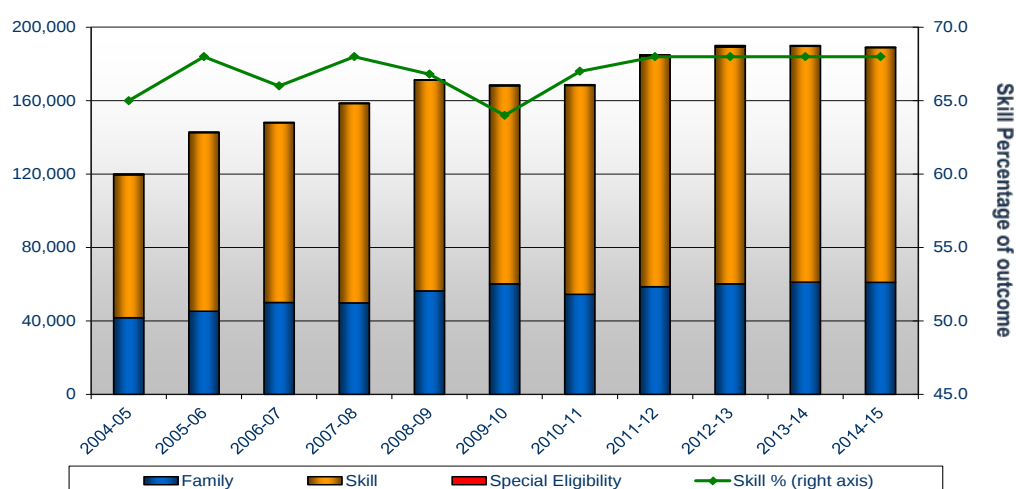
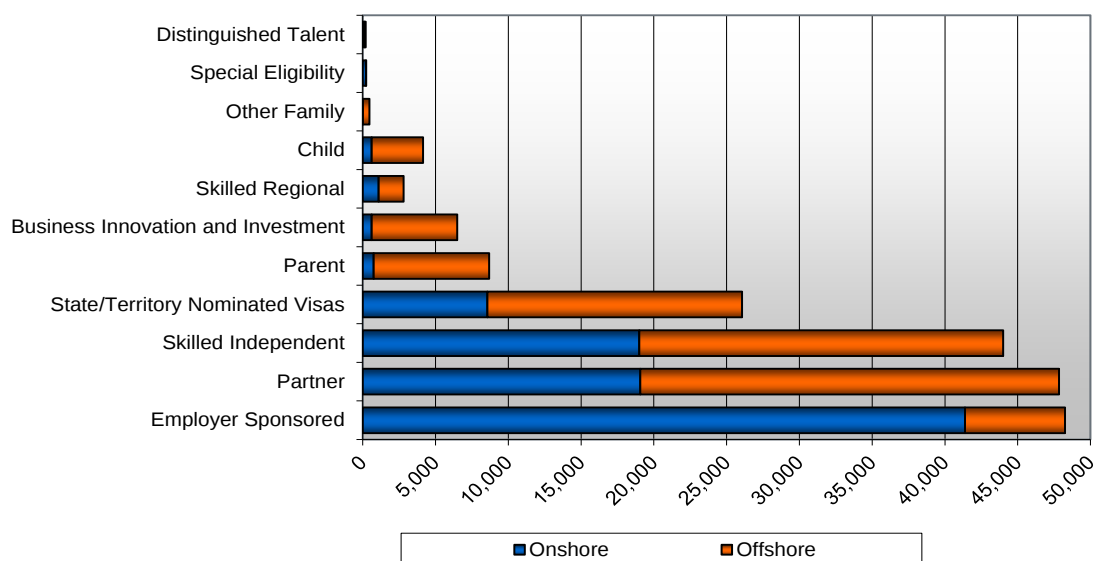


Figure 2 presents outcomes of Skill and Family stream categories split by onshore and offshore applicants.

Figure 2 – Skill and Family visa category outcomes 2014–15 – onshore versus offshore



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

The visa categories with the largest offshore component are:

- Partner with 28,768 offshore places;
- Skilled Independent with 25,002 offshore places; and
- State and Territory Nominated visas with 17,492 offshore places.

The visa categories with the largest onshore component are:

- Employer Sponsored with 41,374 onshore places;
- Partner with 19,057 onshore places; and
- Skilled Independent with 18,988 onshore places.

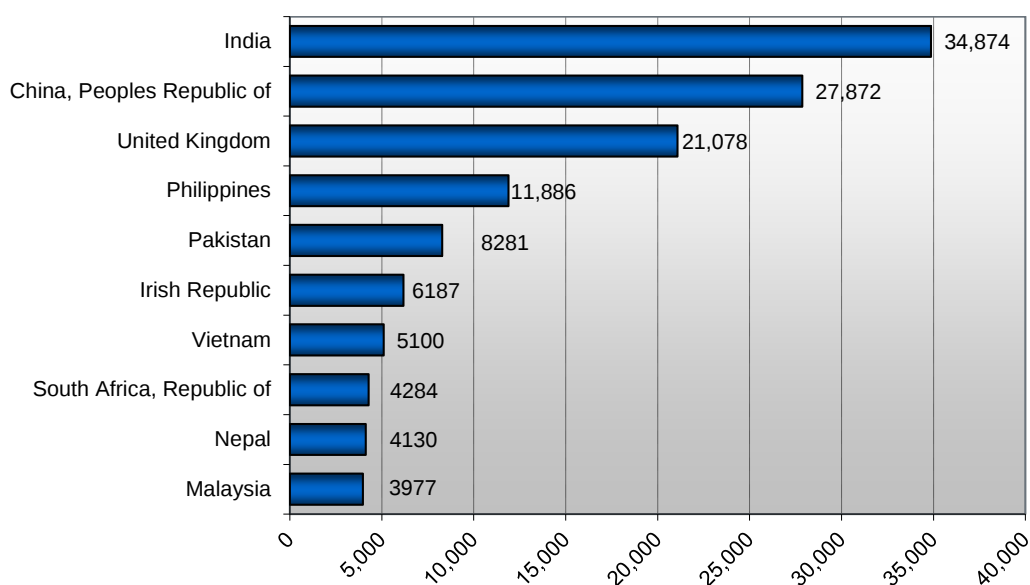
Source countries

The largest source countries of migrants for 2014-15 were:

- India with an outcome of 34,874 places (18.4 per cent of outcome), down from 39,026 places (20.5 per cent of outcome) for 2013-14;
- China with 27,872 places (14.7 per cent), up from 26,776 places (14.1 per cent); and
- United Kingdom with 21,078 places (11.1 per cent), down from 23,220 places (12.2 per cent).

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

Figure 3 – Top ten source countries of migrants 2014–15

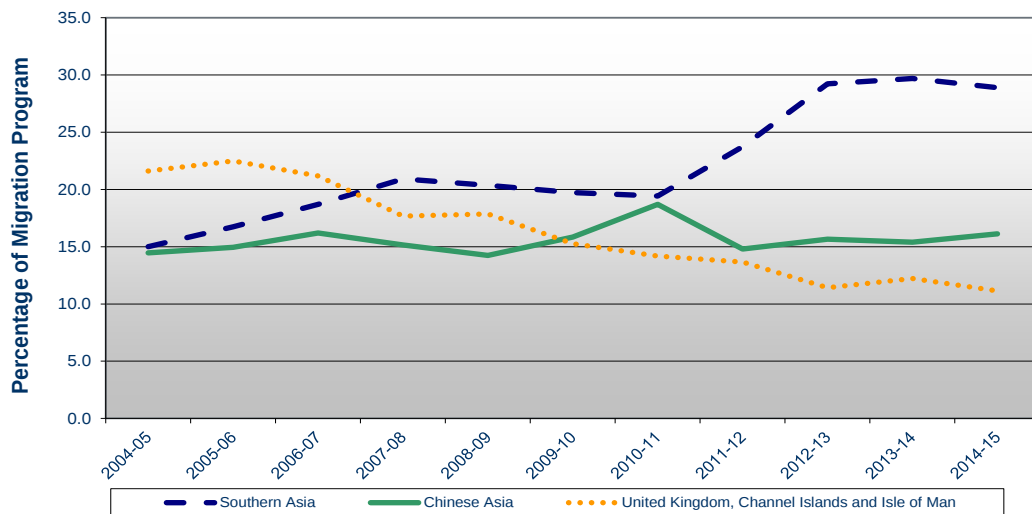


In terms of regions:

- Southern Asia (including India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives) now provides 28.9 per cent of the migration programme (a decrease from 29.7 per cent in 2013–14), largely due to a decrease of migrants from India;
- Chinese Asia (including China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macau and Mongolia) had an increase in its share of the programme from 15.4 per cent in 2013–14 to 16.1 per cent in 2014–15; and
- United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man has declined since 2005–06. Specifically, its share of the programme has declined from 12.2 per cent in 2013–14 to 11.1 per cent in 2014–15.

Figure 4 illustrates the recent changes in the proportion of migrants from Southern Asia, Chinese Asia and the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Figure 4 – Proportion of migration programme – major regions from 2004–05 to 2014–15

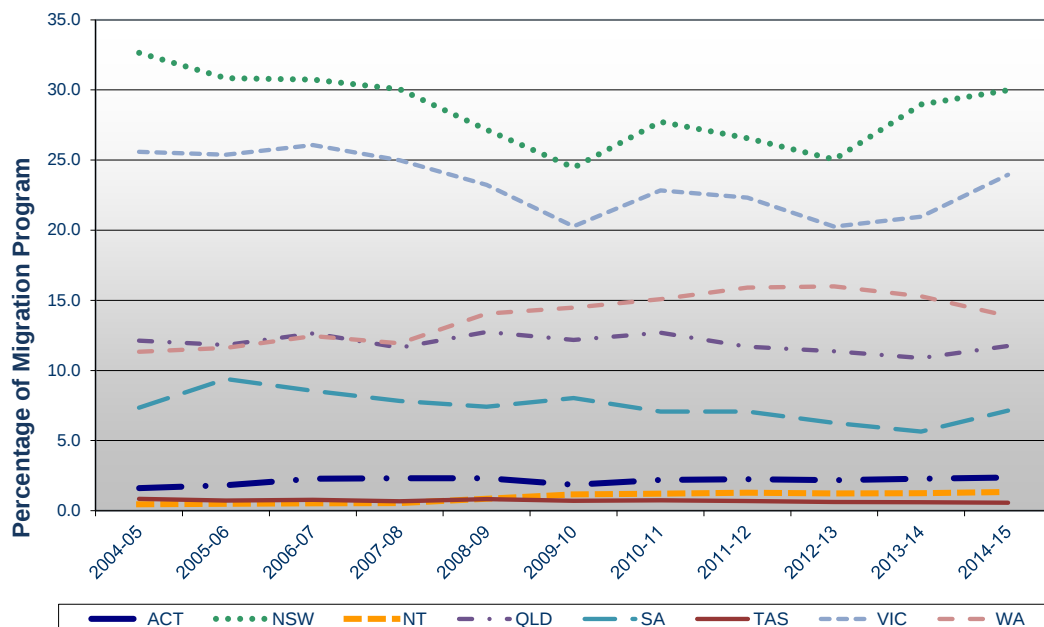


State of intended residence

New South Wales was the largest state of intended residence with an outcome of 30.0 per cent of the total 2014–15 migration programme. This is an increase compared to 29.0 per cent in 2013–14. Victoria was the second largest state of intended residence with an outcome of 24.0 per cent of the total 2014–15 migration programme and Western Australia was the third largest with an outcome of 13.9 per cent.

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

Figure 5 – State of intended residence – 2004–05 to 2014–15



The states that recorded the largest decreases in the state of intended residence as a proportion of the total migration programme over the last decade were:

- New South Wales fell from 32.7 per cent in 2004–05 to 30.0 per cent in 2014–15;
- Victoria fell from 25.6 per cent in 2004–05 to 24.0 per cent in 2014–15; and
- Queensland fell from 12.1 per cent in 2004–05 to 11.7 per cent in 2014–15.

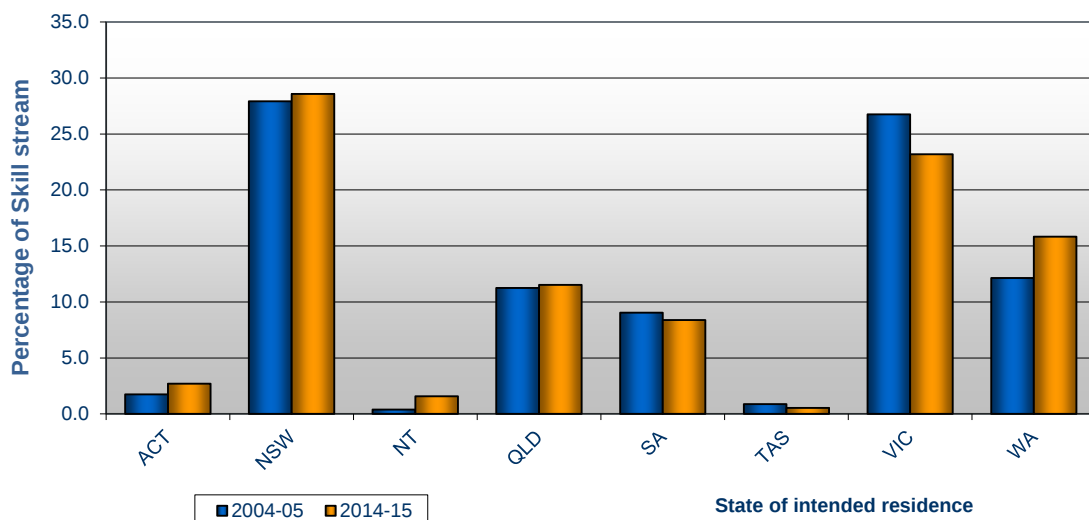
The states that recorded the largest increases in the state of intended residence as a proportion of the total migration programme over the last decade were:

- Western Australia rising from 11.3 per cent in 2004–05 to 13.9 per cent in 2014–15;
- Northern Territory recorded the second largest increase from 0.4 per cent in 2004–05 to 1.3 per cent in 2014–15; and
- The Australian Capital Territory recorded the third largest increase, rising from 1.6 per cent in 2004–05 to 2.4 per cent in 2014–15.

As shown in Figure 6, the states that recorded the largest increase/decrease in the state of intended residence as a proportion of the Skill stream outcomes over the last decade were:

- Victoria recorded the largest fall, from 26.7 per cent in 2004–05 to 23.2 per cent in 2014–15; and
- Western Australia recorded the largest increase, from 12.1 per cent in 2004–05 to 15.8 per cent in 2014–15.

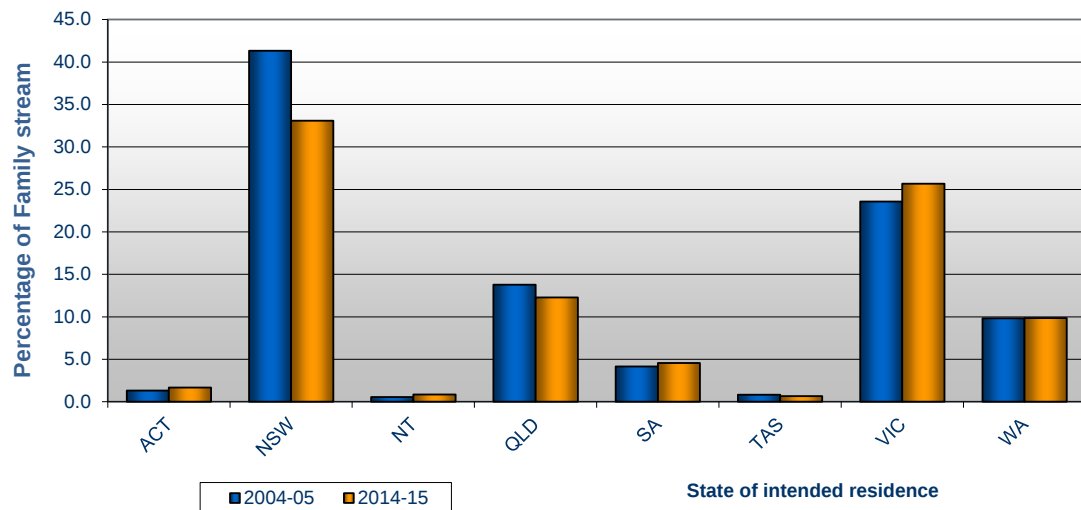
Figure 6 – State of intended residence in Skill stream – 2004–05 to 2014–15



As shown in Figure 7, the states that recorded the largest increase/decrease in the state of intended residence as a proportion of the Family stream outcomes over the last decade were:

- New South Wales recorded the largest fall, from 41.3 per cent in 2004–05 to 33.1 per cent in 2014–15; and
- Victoria recorded the largest increase, from 23.6 per cent in 2004–05 to 25.7 per cent in 2014–15.

Figure 7 – State of intended residence in Family stream – 2004–05 to 2014–15



Skill stream in detail

The Skill stream outcome for 2014–15 was 127,774 places. This outcome comprised 44.6 per cent offshore places (57,023 places) and 55.4 per cent onshore places (70,751 places).

The migration programme Skill stream focused on migrants to help fill skill needs. The programme included the following:

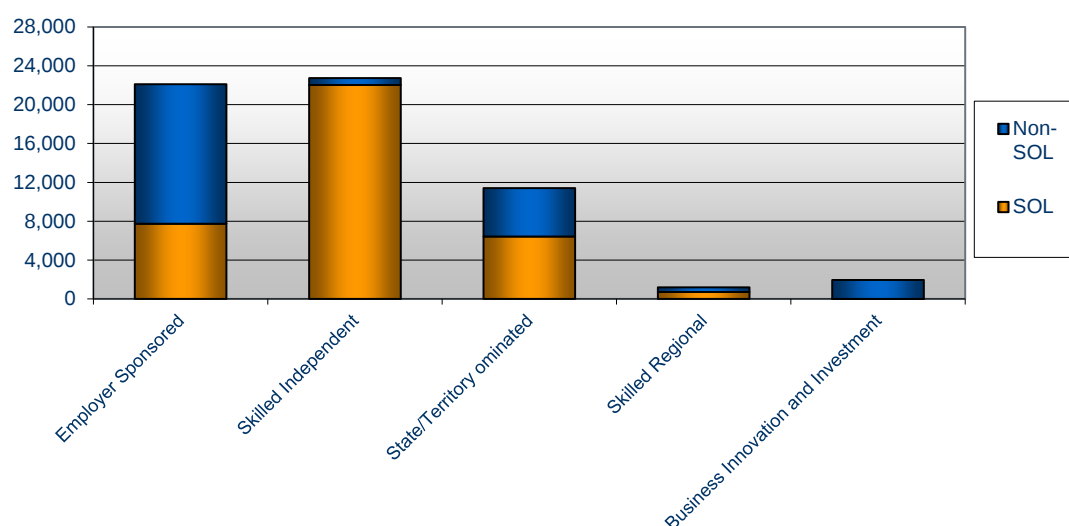
- Employer Sponsored category – 48,250 places, further broken down by:
 - o Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) – 12,380 places; and
 - o Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) – 35,870 places.
- General Skilled Migration (GSM) – 72,840 places, further broken down by:
 - o Skilled Independent category – 43,990 places;
 - o State and Territory Government Nominated category – 26,050 places; and
 - o Skilled Regional category – 2800 places.
- Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP) – 6484 places.
- Distinguished Talent – 200 places.

Outcomes for Employer Sponsored visas (including RSMS and ENS) represented 37.8 per cent of the total Skill stream outcome in 2014–15.

In 2014–15, within General Skilled Migration, 82.6 per cent (29,192 places) of primary applicants had an occupation on the Skilled Occupation List (SOL).

Figure 8 presents the SOL versus non-SOL occupation breakdown by visa category for the 2014–15 programme year.

Figure 8 – 2014–15 Skill stream: SOL versus non-SOL occupation¹ by visa category



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

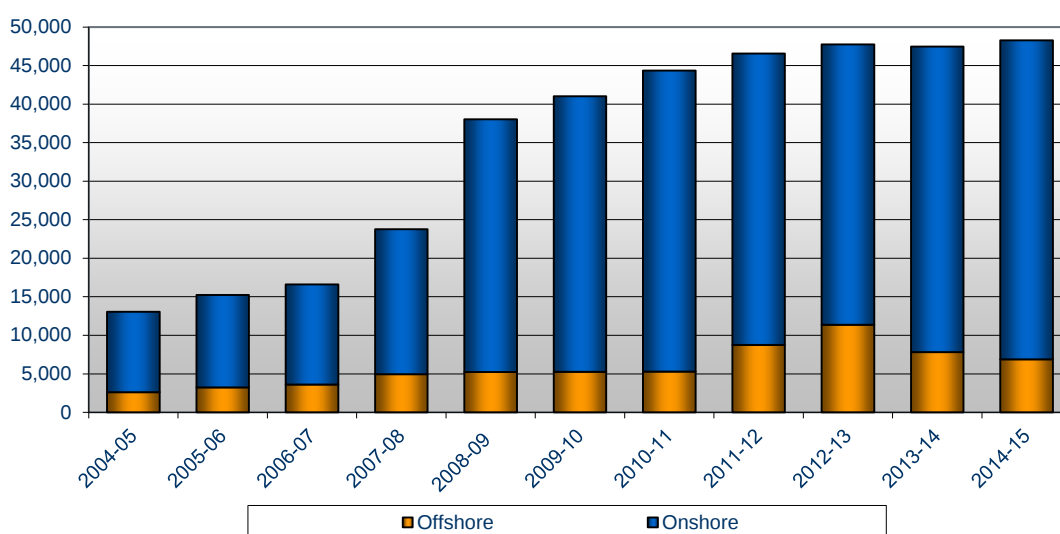
Demand for places in the Skill stream was higher in the 2014–15 programme year compared to 2013–14. There were 144,196 applications received in the Skill stream in 2014–15 compared to 126,066 applications in 2013–14. As at 30 June 2015, 88,694 persons remain in the pipeline, an increase of 1.9 per cent compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Employer Sponsored

The Employer Sponsored category outcome for 2014–15 was 48,250 places. This outcome was a slight increase of 1.7 per cent (or 800 places) over the 2013–14 outcome of 47,450 places. The majority of the outcome (85.7 per cent) in 2014–15 was from onshore applicants, up from 83.6 per cent in the 2013–14 programme year.

Demand for places in the Employer Sponsored category in 2014–15 was higher compared to 2013–14. During 2014–15, 62,787 applications were received in this category compared to 48,415 applications in 2013–14. Figure 9 presents the Employer Sponsored category outcome since 2004–05.

Figure 9 – Employer Sponsored outcome¹ from 2004–05 to 2014–15



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 12,380 places; and
- Employer Nomination Scheme and Labour Agreements (ENS), with an outcome of 35,870 places.

The 2014–15 Employer Sponsored outcome comprised 37.8 per cent of the total Skill stream.

As at 30 June 2015 there were 30,930 persons in the pipeline for visas in the Employer Sponsored category. This compares to 21,494 persons as at 30 June 2014.

Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS)

The Regional Skilled Migration Scheme (RSMS) outcome in 2014–15 was 12,380 places, a 25.1 per cent decrease on the 2013–14 outcome of 16,538 places.

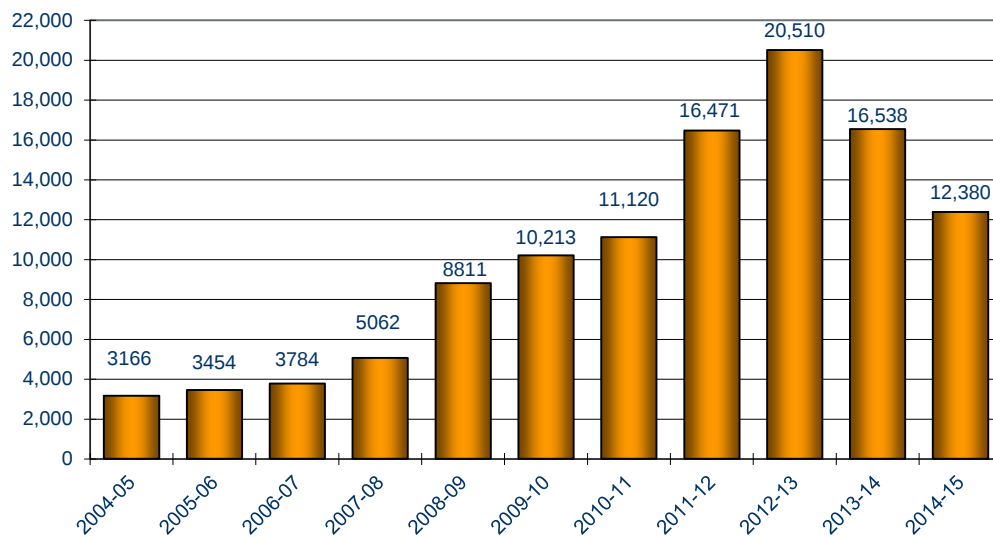
The RSMS enables employers in regional and low population growth areas of Australia to sponsor skilled employees. Western Australia comprised 39.7 per cent of the 2014–15 RSMS outcome (slightly higher than in 2013–14 when it comprised 34.8 per cent of the 2013–14 RSMS outcome). Perth was included as a regional city for RSMS from 2012–13.

Demand for places in the RSMS category was higher in 2014–15 with 16,410 applications received compared to 14,803 applications in 2013–14. The RSMS pipeline was 8612 persons as

at 30 June 2015, an increase of 38.1 per cent (6237 persons) compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Figure 10 presents the outcome of the RSMS component since the 2004–05 programme year.

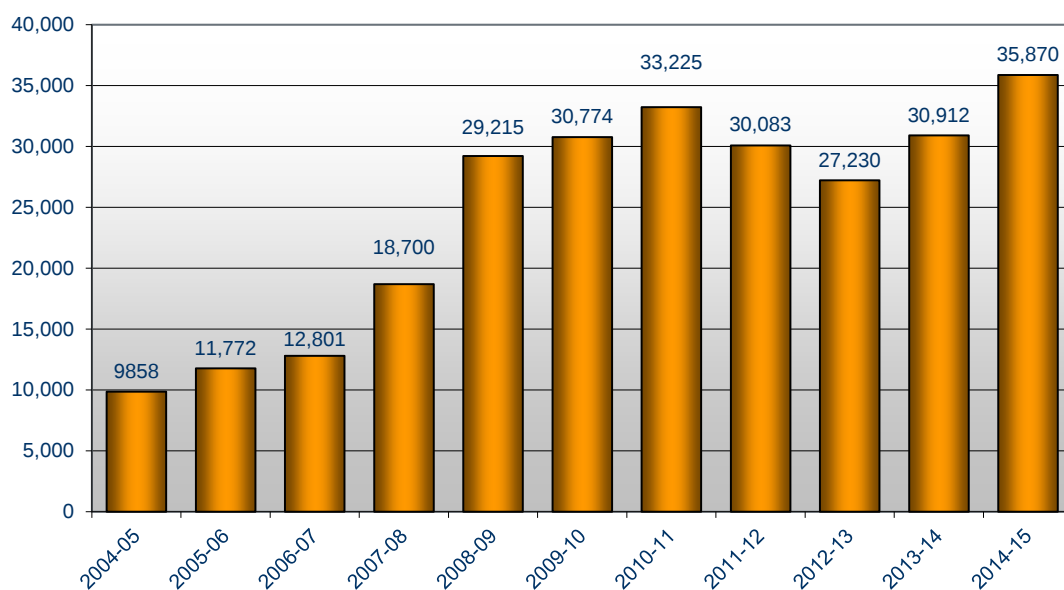
Figure 10 – RSMS outcome from 2004–05 to 2014–15



Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS)

The outcome for the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) was 35,870 places in 2014–15, including grants made under Labour Agreements. The 2014–15 ENS outcome is 16.0 per cent (4,958 places) higher than the 2013–14 outcome of 30,912 places. Demand for places in the ENS category in the 2014–15 programme year was 38.0 per cent (13,096 places) higher with 46,377 applications lodged, compared to 33,612 applications lodged in the 2013–14 programme year. The ENS pipeline was 22,318 persons as at 30 June 2015, an increase of 46.3 per cent (15,257 persons) compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Figure 11 – ENS outcome from 2004–05 to 2014–15



General Skilled Migration (GSM)

The General Skilled Migration (GSM) category outcome for 2014–15 was 72,840 places. GSM is comprised of three categories:

- Skilled Independent, with an outcome of 43,990 places;
- State and Territory Nominated with an outcome of 26,050 places; and
- Skilled Regional with 2800 places.

GSM comprised 57.0 per cent of the Skill stream in 2014–15, compared to 58.1 per cent in 2013–14.

The GSM pipeline was 47,233 persons as at 30 June 2015, a decrease of 18.6 per cent (58,051 persons) compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Skilled Independent

The Skilled Independent category outcome in 2014–15 was 43,990 places, a decrease of 2.2 per cent (994 places) from the 2013–14 outcome of 44,984 places. Offshore applicants accounted for 56.8 per cent of the outcome for 2014–15.

Demand for places in the Skilled Independent category was 41,998 applications in 2014–15 compared to 39,658 applications in 2013–14. As at 30 June 2015, 14,838 persons remain in the pipeline, a decrease of 28.7 per cent compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

State and Territory Nominated

The State and Territory Nominated category delivered an outcome of 26,050 places, an increase of 5.7 per cent on the 2013–14 outcome of 24,656 places.

Demand for State and Territory Nominated places decreased by 15.1 per cent from 28,090 applications in 2013–14 to 23,855 applications in 2014–15. The pipeline decreased over the 2014–15 programme year by 22.1 per cent (3333 persons) from 15,097 persons as at 30 June 2014 to 11,764 persons as at 30 June 2015.

Skilled Regional

Skilled Regional visas delivered an outcome of 2800 places, a decrease of 45.1 per cent over the outcome for 2013–14 of 5100 places.

In 2014–15 there was a 46.7 per cent increase in applications (3124 applications in 2014–15 compared to 2129 applications in 2013–14). The pipeline decreased over the 2014–15 programme year from 22,136 persons as at 30 June 2014 to 20,631 persons as at 30 June 2015.

Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP)

The 2014–15 outcome for the Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP) was 6484 places. Demand for places in this category increased by 62.1 per cent in 2014–15, with 12,107 applications made. The pipeline increased over the 2014–15 programme year by 41.9 per cent (3048 persons) from 7273 persons as at 30 June 2014 to 10,321 persons as at 30 June 2015.

State-Specific and Regional Migration (SSRM)

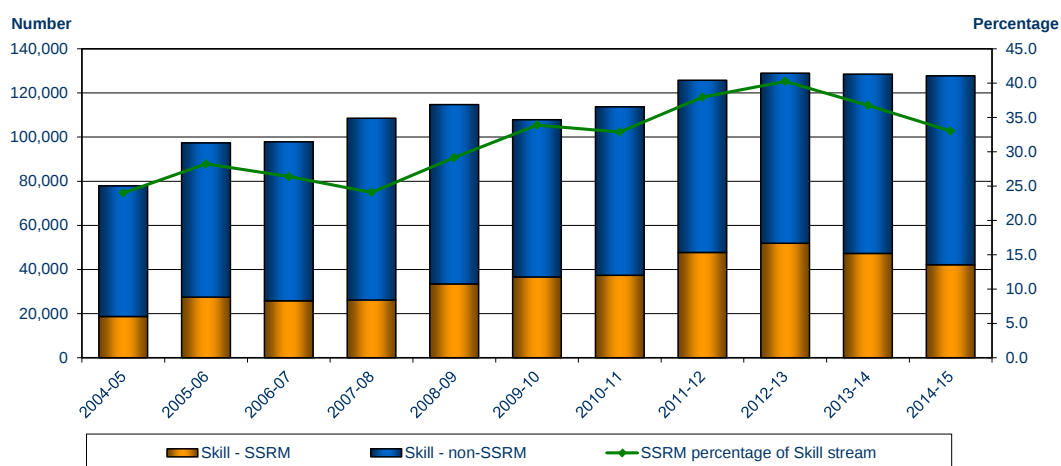
State-Specific and Regional Skilled Migration (SSRM) refers to those elements of the programmes described above with a particular state or regional focus. Specifically, the elements included are:

- State and Territory Nominated visas, with an outcome of 26,050 places;
- Regional Skilled Migration Scheme, with an outcome of 12,380 places;
- Business Innovation and Investment Programme – State and Territory Sponsored Business Skills, with an outcome of 1490 places; and
- Skilled Regional visas with an outcome of 2263 places.

The total SSRM outcome for the 2014–15 migration programme was 42,183 places. This outcome represents 33.0 per cent of the Skill stream in 2014–15.

Figure 12 shows SSRM as a percentage of the Skill stream since 2004–05.

Figure 12 – SSRM outcome from 2004–05 to 2014–15

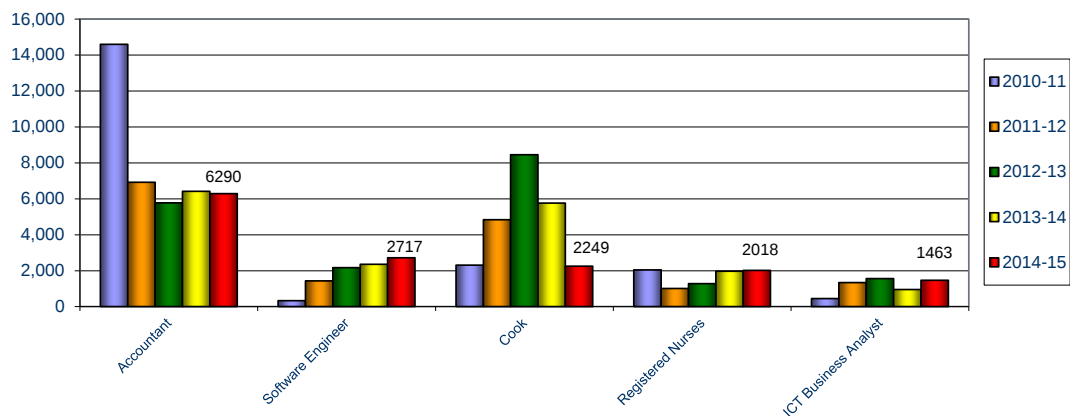


Occupations of primary applicants in the Skill stream

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 39,930 places (67.1 per cent), followed by Technicians and Trades Workers with 9905 places (16.7 per cent) and Managers with 5357 places (9.0 per cent).

Figure 13 shows the top five occupation outcomes in the Skill stream in 2014–15, compared to their outcomes in previous years.

Figure 13 – Skill stream outcome – Top 5 Occupations in 2014–15



Family stream in detail

The Family stream outcome for 2014–15 was 61,085 places. Family places accounted for 32.3 per cent of the total migration programme outcome. Demand for places in the Family stream in 2014–15 (92,530 applications) was 5.7 per cent lower than in 2013–14 (98,085 applications).

The pipeline increased by 10.9 per cent over the 2014–15 programme year, to 158,852 persons as at 30 June 2015. The Partner and the Non-Contributory Parent categories accounted for 44.8 per cent and 32.2 per cent of the total Family stream pipeline, respectively.

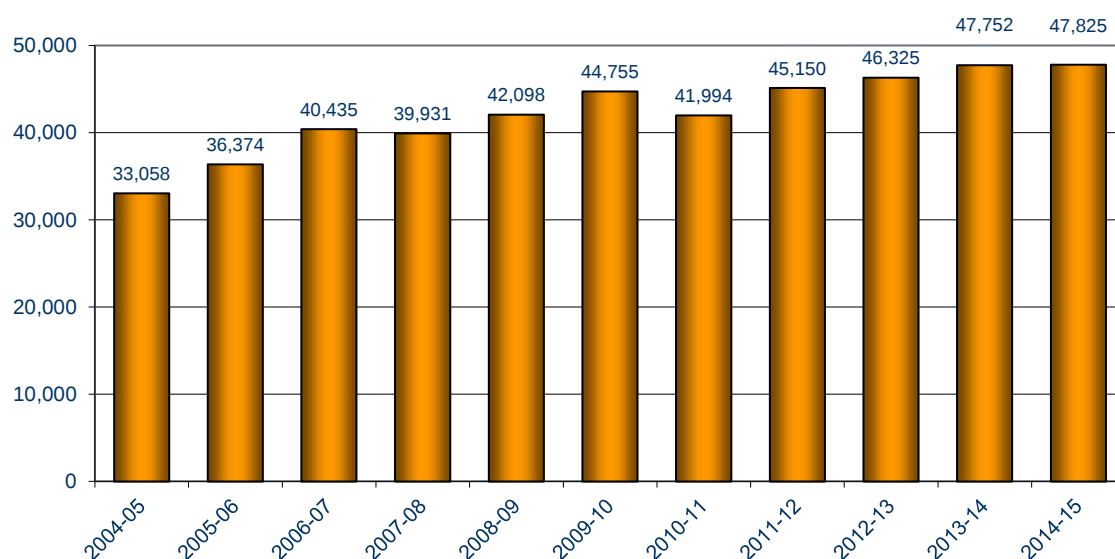
The Non-Contributory Parent and Other Family categories were repealed and closed to new applications from 2 June 2014. They were reopened to new applications on 25 September 2014.

Partner

The 2014–15 outcome in the Partner category was 47,825 places. This outcome comprised 78.3 per cent of the total Family stream, comprising 43,080 Spouse places and 4745 Fiancé places. Figure 14 shows the Partner category outcomes for the period from 2004–05 to 2014–15.

Demand for places in the Partner category decreased by 4.1 per cent to 62,906 applications in 2014–15 (from 65,593 applications in 2013–14). The pipeline as at 30 June 2015 was 71,172 persons, an increase of 6.1 per cent compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Figure 14 – Partner outcome from 2004–05 to 2014–15



Child

The Child category outcome was 4135 places, with 85.0 per cent of the outcome in the offshore caseload. Demand for places in the Child category in 2014–15 decreased by 4.4 per cent to 4462 applications in 2014–15 (from 4667 applications in 2013–14). As at 30 June 2015, 3876 persons remain in the pipeline, a decrease of 16.3 per cent (or 753 persons) compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Other Family

The Other Family category outcome for 2014–15 was 450 places. This category was capped in 2014–15 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 1 – Other Family category outcomes for 2014–15

Group	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Per cent
Carer	353	17	370	82.2%
Remaining Relative	75	<10	76	16.9%
Aged Dependent Relative	<10	<10	<10	0.9%
Total	431	19	450	100.0%

Demand for places in the Other Family category decreased between 2013–14 and 2014–15 by 28.0 per cent. The pipeline increased by 4 per cent over the 2014–15 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 outcome for 2014–15 was 1500 places. Demand for places in the Non-Contributory Parent category decreased by 750 applications (or 6.1 per cent) between 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015. As at 30 June 2015, 51,191 persons remain in the pipeline, an increase of 19.5 per cent (or 8347 persons) compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014. This category was capped in 2014–15.

Contributory Parent

The Contributory Parent category outcome for 2014–15 was 7175 places. Demand for places in the Contributory Parent category decreased by 1179 applications (or 9.1 per cent) between 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015. As at 30 June 2015, 24,287 persons remain in the pipeline, an increase of 17.4 per cent compared to the pipeline as at 30 June 2014.

Special Eligibility stream

The outcome for the Special Eligibility stream was 238 places. The majority of this outcome (230 places or 96.6 per cent) were for Ministerial Intervention grants under subclass 151 Former Resident visa.

2014-15 MIGRATION PROGRAMME
Outcome to 30 June 2015*

Component	Outcome		
	Onshore	Offshore	Total
Partner ⁽¹⁾	19,057	28,768	47,825
Child ⁽²⁾	620	3,515	4,135
Other Family ⁽³⁾	19	431	450
Contributory Parent	300	6,875	7,175
Non-Contributory Parent	450	1,050	1,500
Total Family	20,446	40,639	61,085
Employer Sponsored			
Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme	10,195	2,185	12,380
Employer Nomination Scheme & Labour Agreement	31,179	4,691	35,870
Employer Sponsored - Total	41,374	6,876	48,250
General Skilled Migration			
Skilled Independent	18,988	25,002	43,990
State/Territory Sponsored Visa Classes	8,558	17,492	26,050
Skilled Regional ⁽⁴⁾	1,096	1,704	2,800
Sub Total State and Territory & Regional Nominated	9,654	19,196	28,850
General Skilled Migration - Total	28,642	44,198	72,840
Distinguished Talent	129	71	200
Business Innovation and Investment			
Business Innovation and Investment ⁽⁵⁾ - SSRM	150	1,340	1,490
Business Innovation and Investment ⁽⁵⁾ - Non SSRM	456	4,538	4,994
Business Innovation and Investment - Total	606	5,878	6,484
Total Skill	70,751	57,023	127,774
Special Eligibility	214	24	238
Total Program	91,411	97,686	189,097

*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

2 Includes child-adoption, child dependent and orphan minor.

3 Includes aged dependent, carer and remaining relative.

4 Includes brothers, sisters, nephews, non-dependent children, working age parents, grandchildren and first cousins who have been skill tested.

5 Net outcome as cancelled visas are returned to the Migration Programme in that year.