



Australian Government
Department of Immigration
and Citizenship



2010-11 MIGRATION PROGRAM REPORT

Program Year to 30 June 2011

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Executive Summary

The total migration program outcome for 2010-11 was 168 685 places against a planning level of 168 700 which is 15 places or 0.009 per cent below the planning level.

The majority of the migration program was sourced from China, the United Kingdom and India.

Within the overall program the breakdown by visa stream was:

- the skill stream: 113 725 places delivered (-0.11 per cent below the planning level);
- the family stream: 54 543 places delivered (-0.01 per cent below the planning level); and
- the special eligibility stream: 417 places delivered (39.0 per cent above the planning level).

The skill stream accounted for 67.4 per cent of the total migration program. The top occupations in the skill stream were accountants and computing professionals.

The top priority employer sponsored category delivered a strong performance in 2010-11 with an outcome of 44 345 against the initial planning level of 44 150. It comprised 39.0 per cent of the 2010-11 skill stream compared to 38.0 per cent in 2009-10.

General Skilled Migration (GSM) had an outcome of 61 459 against the initial planning level of 61 700. Although slightly under the 2010-11 planning level, this was 2.6 per cent above the 2009-10 outcome of 59 892. GSM comprised 54.0 per cent of the skill stream in 2010-11 compared to 55.5 per cent in 2009-10.

Some 90.0 per cent of primary applicants in the skill independent category had an occupation on the Skilled Occupation List (SOL). The SOL was introduced on 1 July 2010 to address Australia's current, emerging and future workforce skills and workforce development needs.

The State Specific and Regional Migration (SSRM) outcome was 37 410 or 32.9 per cent of the skill stream, compared to 33.9 per cent in 2009-10.

The family stream accounted for 32.3 per cent of the total migration program. The partner category had an outcome of 41 994. This was 6 places below the planning level. Some 77.0 per cent of the family stream outcome was comprised of spouses, fiancés or interdependent partners of Australian citizens and permanent residents.

Outcomes in the child and other family categories were 3300 and 750, respectively, which met their planning levels.

The non-contributory parent category met the planning level of 1000 places and the contributory parent category outcome was one place below the planning level of 7500.

The special eligibility outcome of 417 was 117 places above the initial planning level of 300 and comprised 0.3 per cent of the total migration program.

Migration Program Summary

Program Outcomes

The outcomes of each visa stream against their respective planning level are outlined in **Table 1**. **Figure 1** compares the 2010-11 outcome to previous years. **Figure 2** shows the 2010-11 migration program outcome by category and the breakdown of offshore versus onshore grants. Details of the offshore and onshore outcome by category and performance against planning levels are at **Attachment A**.

Table 1: Outcome against planning level (%) 2010-11

Stream				
	Family ¹	Skill ²	Special Eligibility	Total
Planning Level	54 550	113 850	300	168 700
Total Outcome	54 543	113 725	417	168 685
% Variation	-0.01%	-0.11%	39.0%	-0.009%

1. Adjusted for netting out of refusals/withdrawals of spouse/fiancé/interdependent temporary visa holders.
2. Adjusted for netting out of business skills visa cancellations.

Figure 1: Migration program outcomes 2001-02 to 2010-11

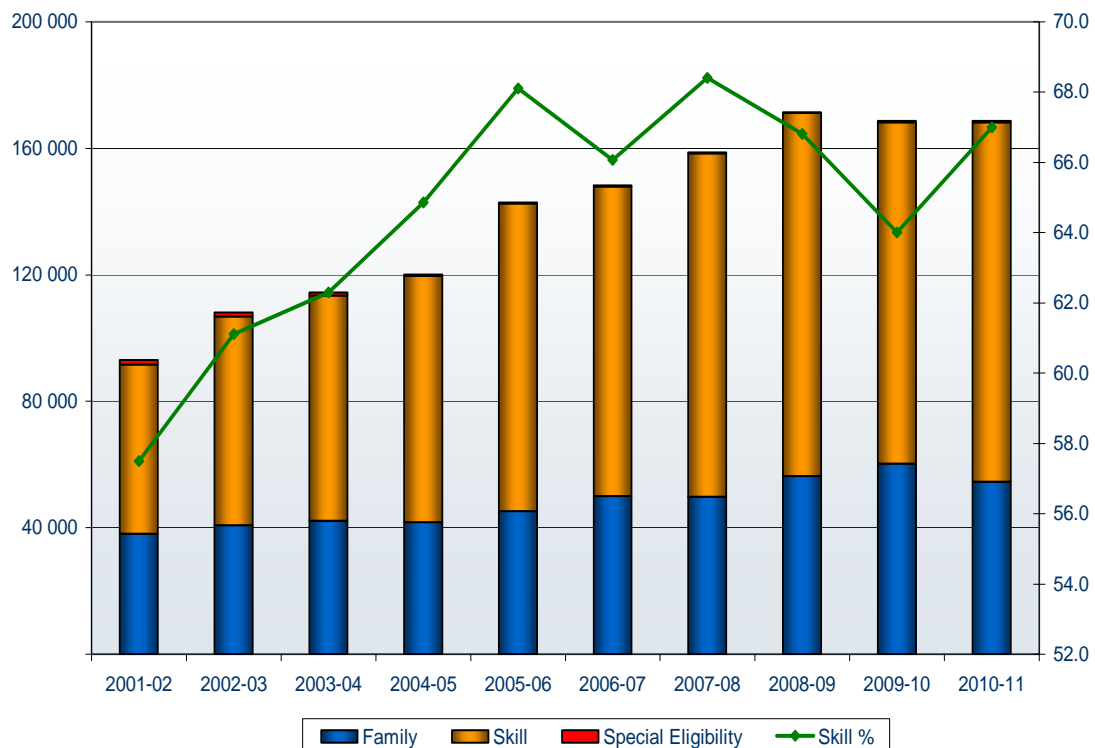
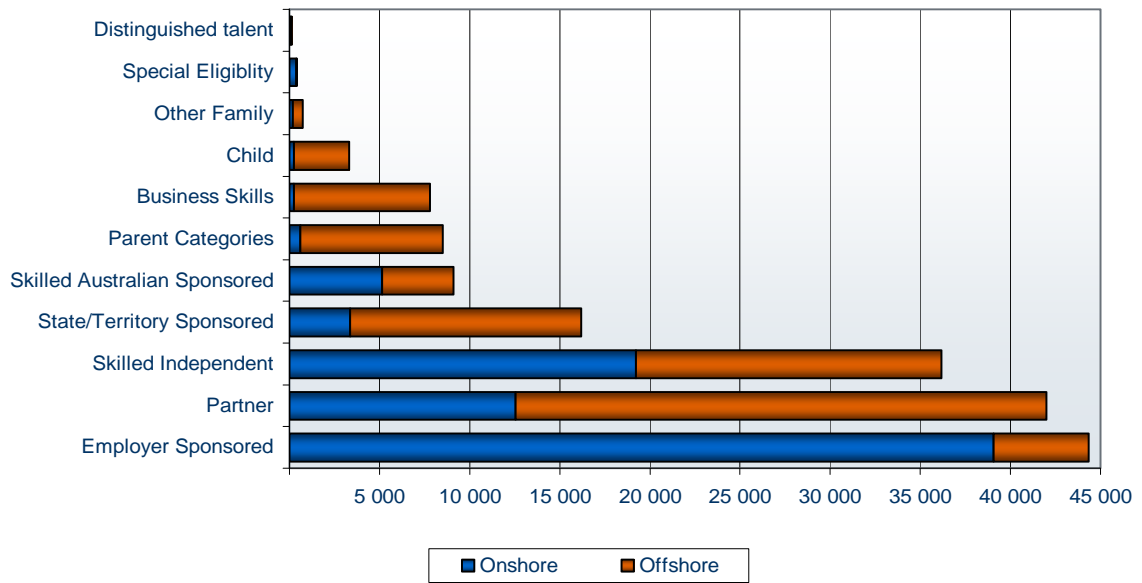


Figure 2: Migration program category outcomes 2010-11 – onshore versus offshore

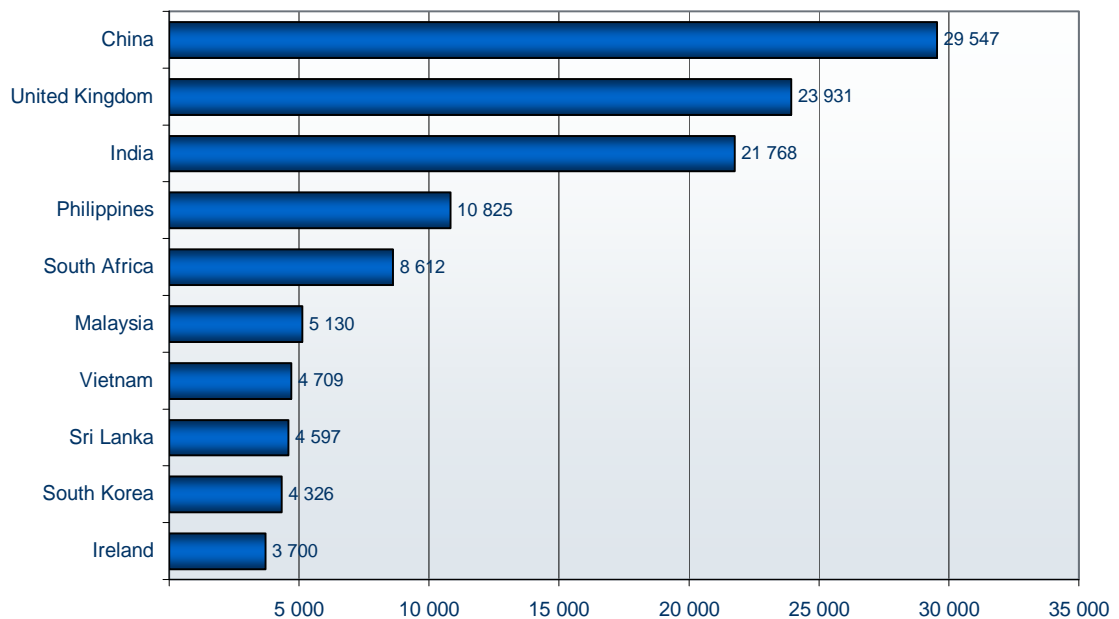


Source Countries

China was Australia's largest source of migrants with an outcome of 29 547 places or 17.5 per cent of the total migration program, up from 24 768 or 19.3 per cent in 2009-10.

Figure 3 shows the top 10 citizenships of persons, excluding New Zealand citizens (New Zealand citizens are not counted as part of the migration program).

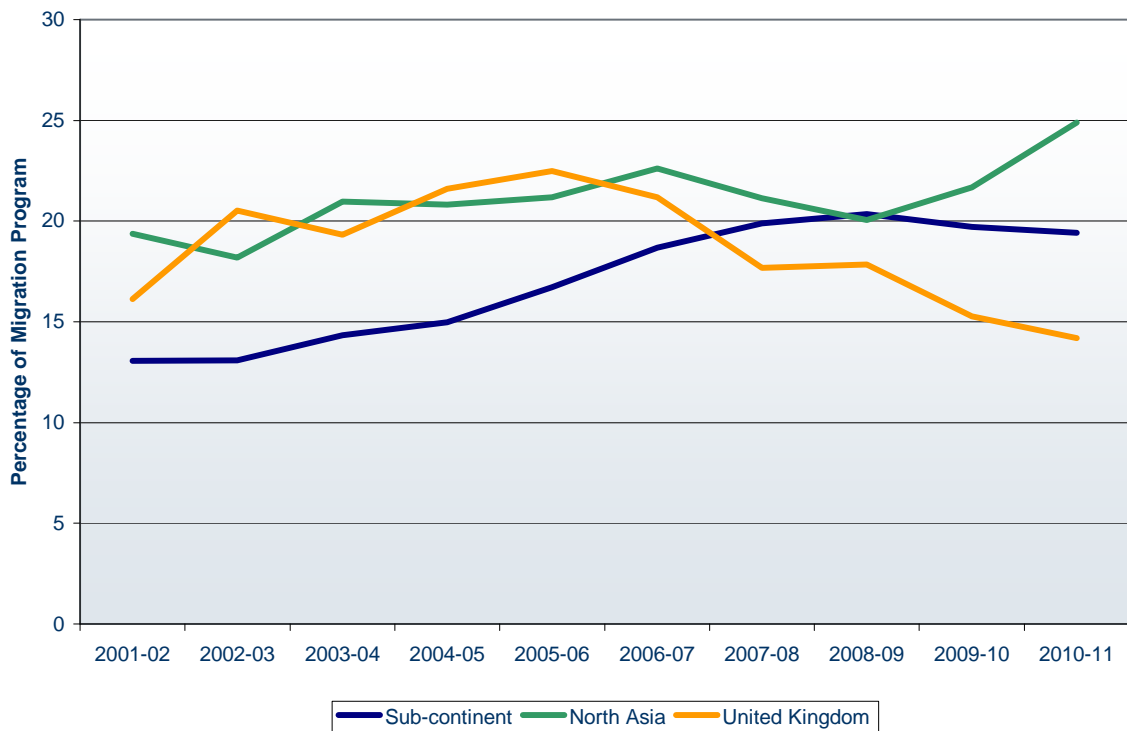
Figure 3: Top ten citizenships of migrants 2010-11



The United Kingdom outcome decreased from 25 738 in 2009-10 to 23 931 in 2010-11 (slightly behind China and ahead of India) with 14.2 per cent of the total migration program. The outcome for India also decreased in 2010-11 to 21 768 (down from 23 164 in 2009-10) or 12.9 per cent of the total migration program.

In terms of regions, North Asia now provides 24.8 per cent of the migration program (an increase from 21.7 per cent in 2009-10), largely due to the increase of migrants from China in 2010-11. The Indian sub-continent had a slight decrease in its share of the program from 19.7 per cent in 2009-10 to 19.4 per cent in 2010-11. The proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom has been declining steadily from a high of 22.5 per cent in 2005-06 to 14.2 per cent in 2010-11. **Figure 4** illustrates the recent growth in the proportion of migrants from North Asia and the decrease from the United Kingdom and the Indian sub-continent.

Figure 4: Proportion of migration program – Major regions



Skill Stream in Detail

The skill stream outcome for 2010-11 was 113 725 places (46 616 offshore and 67 109 onshore) and represented -0.11 per cent of the initial planning level of 113 850.

In 2010-11, the planning level for permanent skilled migration was set at 113 850, an increase of 5.0 per cent from the 2009-10 planning level of 108 100. The increase was in response to signs of an improving labour market following a significant slowdown in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis.

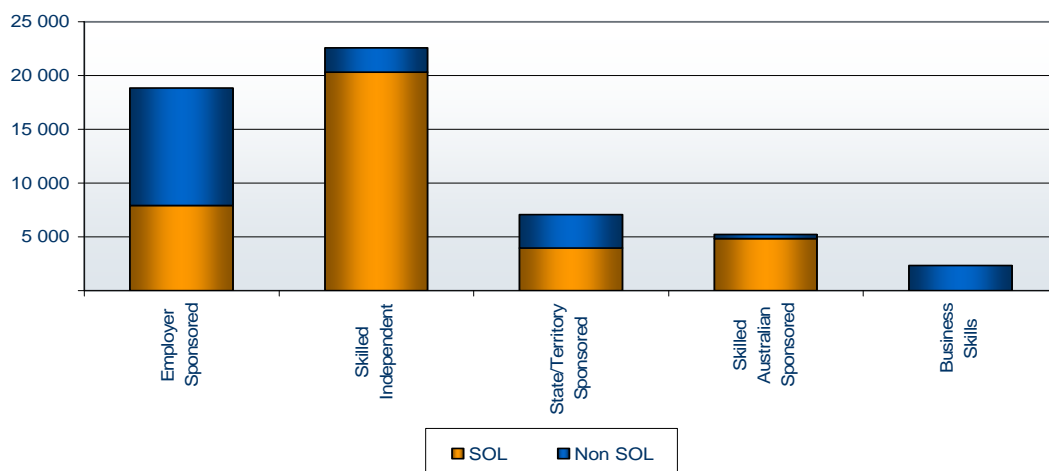
The 2010-11 skilled migration program focused on selecting highly skilled people to deliver a more responsive and targeted migration program, particularly in areas of the Australian economy still experiencing skills shortages. The program targeted the following visa pathways:

- the employer sponsored category;
- the state or territory government sponsored categories; and
- the independent skilled categories where priority was given to occupations on the skilled occupation list (SOL).

Outcomes across priority (sponsored) groups represented 62.1 per cent of the skill stream outcome in 2010-11, compared to 61.6 per cent in 2009-10. Priority processing measures are adjusted periodically to ensure the economy receives the skills it needs currently, and have been in effect since 1 January 2009.

In 2010-11 90.0 per cent of primary applicants in the skilled independent category had an occupation on the SOL compared to 91.3 per cent in 2009-10. **Figure 5** displays the SOL/Non SOL breakdown by visa category.

Figure 5: 2010-11 skill stream: SOL/Non SOL by program category (primary applicants)



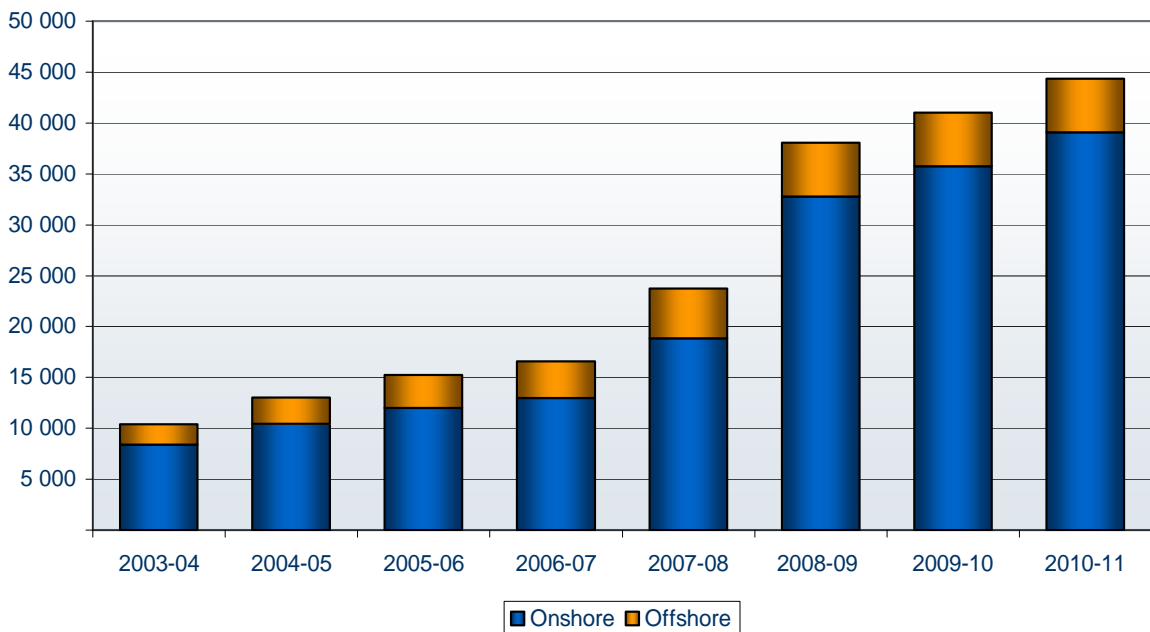
Demand in the skill stream was lower over the 2010-11 program year compared to 2009-10. Some 122 794 lodgements were received in the skill stream in 2010-11 compared to 147 444 in 2009-10, a 20.0 per cent decrease. Some 166 242 clients remain in the pipeline as at 30 June 2011.

Employer Sponsored

The employer sponsored outcome for 2010-11 was 44 345 against an initial planning level of 44 150, an increase of 8.2 per cent (3358 places) above the 2009-10 program year. The majority of the outcomes (88.1 per cent) in 2010-11 were from onshore applications.

Demand in the employer sponsored category in 2010-11 was slightly lower compared to 2009-10. Some 47 381 lodgements were received in this category in 2010-11 compared to 53 490 in 2009-10. Growth in the employer sponsored category as measured by visa grants is illustrated in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6: Employer sponsored outcome 2003-04 to 2010-11 – visa grants



The employer sponsored outcome is comprised of three components:

1. Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS), with an outcome of 33 062;
2. Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS), with an outcome of 11 120; and
3. Labour Agreement (LA), with an outcome of 163.

The 2010-11 employer sponsored outcome comprised of 39.0 per cent of the skill stream, compared to 38.0 per cent in 2009-10 and 33.1 per cent in 2008-09.

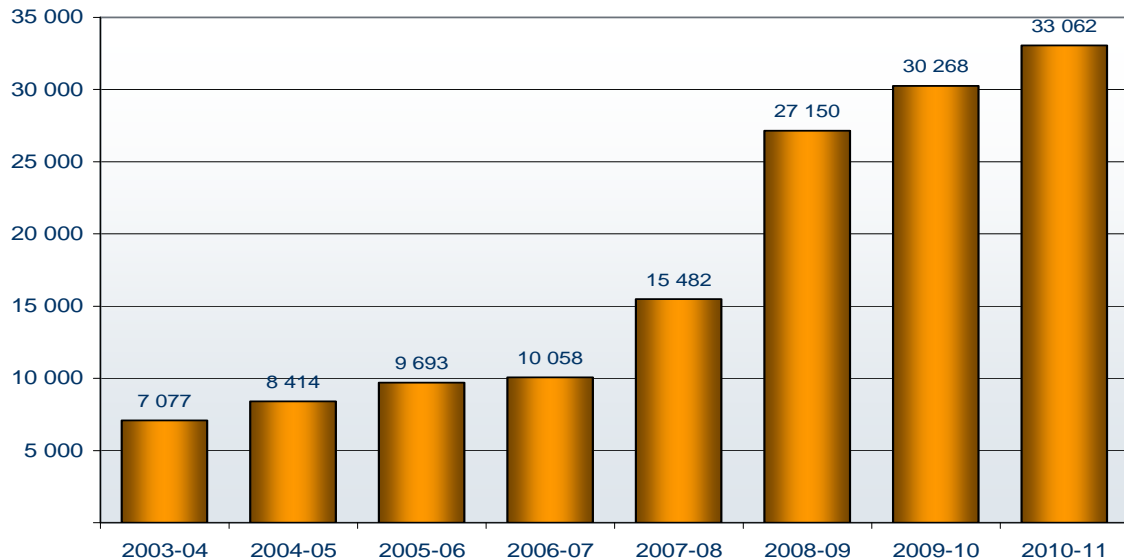
Demand in this category was resilient in 2009-10 and, accordingly, the initial planning level was set at 44 150 for the 2010-11 program year. This compares to the revised planning level in 2009-10 of 41 000. The employer sponsored category is the highest priority because skilled migrants are sponsored into jobs that cannot be filled locally. Many of those granted an employer sponsored visa are already in Australia on a temporary visa.

As at 30 June 2011, there were around 18 000 on hand applications for visas in the employer sponsored category, with an average of 3950 applications received each month in 2010-11 compared to 4300 in 2009-10. The 2011-12 planning level has been increased to 46 000.

Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS)

The outcome for the ENS was 33 062. This is an increase of 9.2 per cent on 2009-10 and a 21.8 per cent increase on the 2008-09 outcome. The rapid growth in visa grants under this category over the last few years is shown in **Figure 7**.

Figure 7: Employer nomination scheme outcome 2003-04 to 2010-11 – visa grants

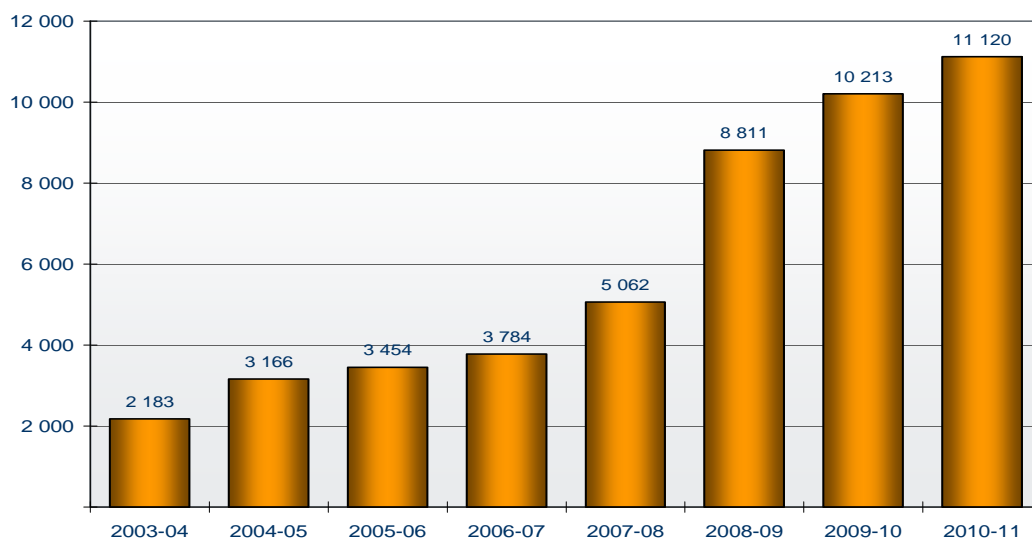


While there has been an increase in the outcome for this category in 2010-11, lodgements are slightly lower at 34 021 compared to 39 070 in 2009-10. Continued growth in demand can be expected through 2011-12, fed, in part, by supply from the temporary 457 visa category.

Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS)

The RSMS outcome in 2010-11 was 11 120, an 8.9 per cent increase on the 2009-10 outcome. **Figure 8** displays the consistent growth in visa grants in this category in recent years.

Figure 8: RSMS outcomes 2003-04 to 2010-11 – visa grants



The RSMS enables employers in regional and low population growth areas of Australia to sponsor highly skilled workers. Demand in the RSMS category was slightly lower in 2010-11 with 13 178 lodgements compared to 13 967 lodgements in 2009-10. The RSMS category has been allocated a planning level of 16 000 places for the 2011-12 program year.

Labour Agreements (LA)

The labour agreement outcome in 2010-11 was 163, compared to an outcome of 506 in 2009-10. The significantly reduced outcome for permanent Labour Agreement visas is predominantly due to changes in employer labour management with employers choosing to test the effectiveness of overseas labour on 457 visas prior to lodging permanent entry nominations under Labour Agreements.

General Skilled Migration (GSM)

The GSM category outcome for 2010-11 was 61 459, 0.4 per cent below the initial planning level of 61 700. GSM is comprised of three categories:

- Skilled Independent, with an outcome of 36 167;
- State/Territory Sponsored, with an outcome of 16 175; and
- Skilled Australian Sponsored (SAS), with an outcome of 9117.

State and territory sponsored applications received the highest level of priority processing within GSM followed by applications who have nominated an occupation on the SOL. GSM comprised 54.0 per cent of the skill stream in 2010-11, compared to 55.5 per cent in 2009-10. The GSM pipeline decreased from 139 602 at 30 June 2010 to 136 585 at 30 June 2011.

Skilled Independent

The skilled independent outcome in 2010-11 was 36 167, a slight decrease (3.2 per cent) from the 2009-10 outcome of 37 315. Some 46.8 per cent of the outcome was from offshore applicants. Demand for the skilled independent visa was slightly lower in 2010-11 with an average lodgement rate of around 3100 per month, compared to an average of 3800 per month in 2009-10.

State/Territory Sponsored Visa Classes

State/Territory sponsored visa classes had an outcome of 16 175 places, a 16.8 per cent decrease on the 2009-10 outcome of 18 889. This was partly due to the delay in finalising State Migration Plans. Demand in this category was 14.3 per cent lower in 2010-11 (13 840 lodgements in 2009-10 to 12 106 lodgements in 2010-11).

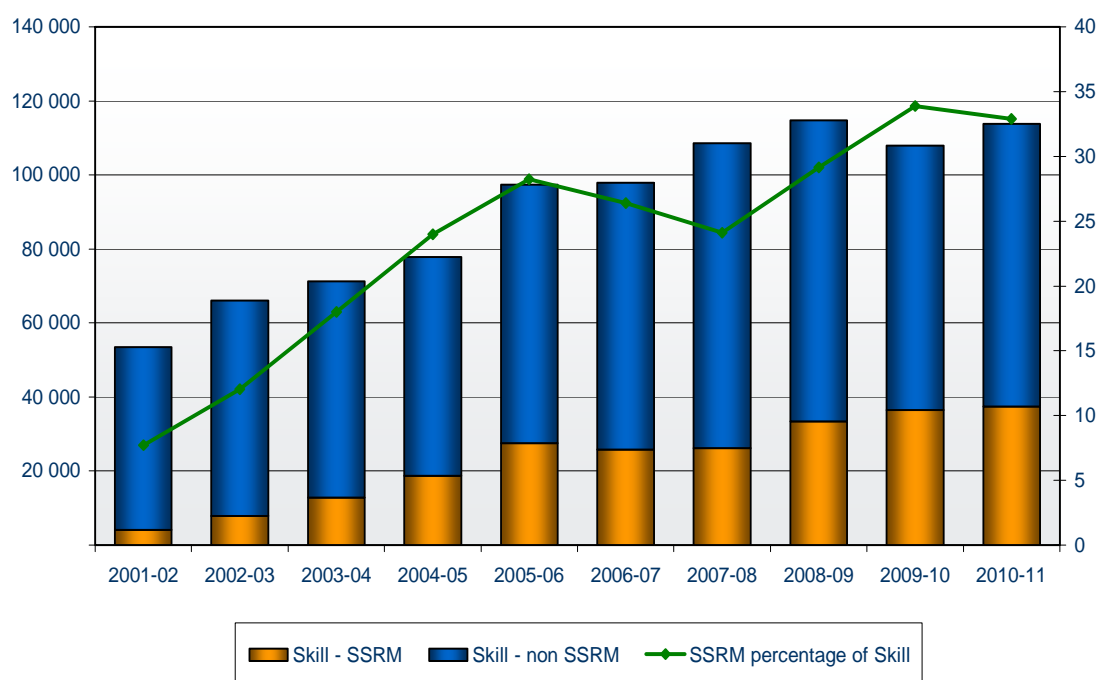
Skilled Australian Sponsored (SAS)

Some 9117 visas were delivered in the SAS category, an increase of 147.2 per cent on the 2009-10 outcome of 3688. In 2010-11 there was a 50.8 per cent decrease in lodgements in the SAS category (13 993 lodgements in 2010-11 compared to 21 110 lodgements in 2009-10).

State-Specific and Regional Migration (SSRM)

The SSRM outcome for the 2010-11 migration program was 37 410, a 2.3 per cent increase on the 2009-10 outcome of 36 568. This outcome represents 32.9 per cent of the skill stream in 2010-11 compared to 33.9 per cent in 2009-10. **Figure 9** shows SSRM as a percentage of the skill stream since 2001-02.

Figure 9: SSRM as a percentage of the skill stream – visa grants



In absolute terms Victoria had the largest SSRM outcome with 9210 (24.7 per cent) followed by Western Australia with 8310 (22.3 per cent) and South Australia with 7456 (20.0 per cent).

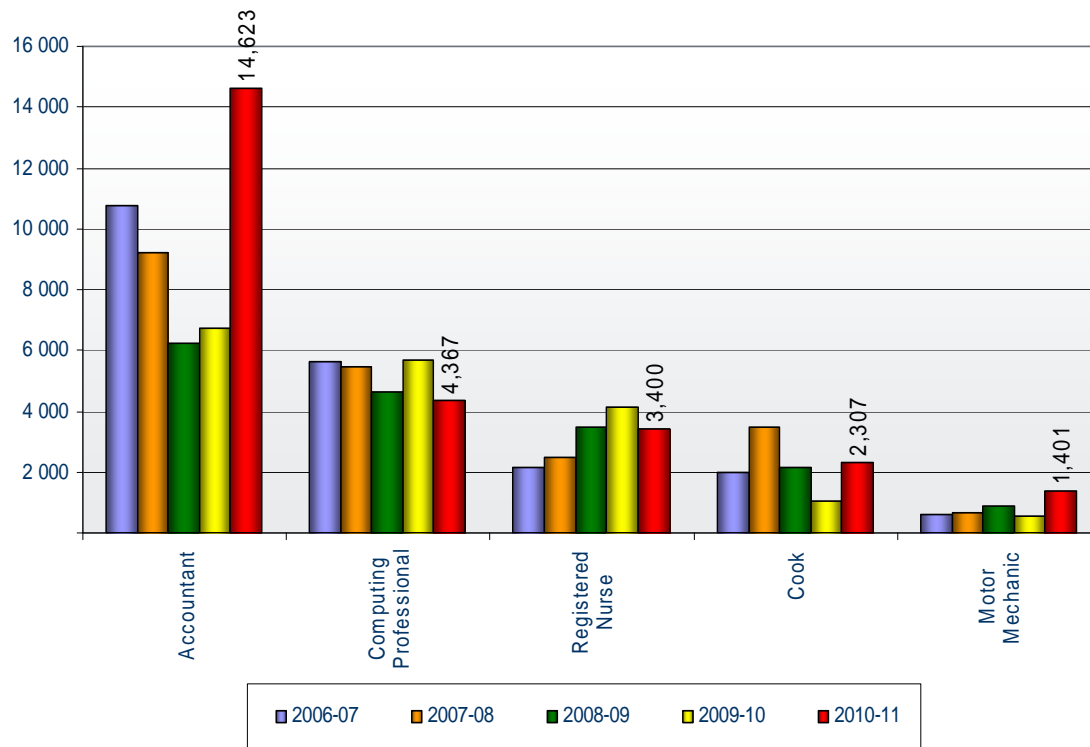
Business Skills

The outcome for the business skills visa classes was 7796 places, 0.1 per cent below the planning level of 7800 places. The business skills planning level in 2010-11 was set at 7800, and has been lowered in 2011-12 to a planning level of 7200. Demand in this category decreased by 8.8 per cent in 2010-11, with 11 480 lodgements made. Some 11 314 clients remain in the pipeline.

Occupations of Primary Applicants in the Skill Stream

At the Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) major group level, Professionals formed the largest component with an outcome of 38 261 (68.1 per cent of the Skill Stream), followed by Tradespersons & Related Workers (11 796) and Managers (3610). The occupation outcomes in the skill stream for the last five program years are shown in **Figure 10**.

Figure 10: Skill stream outcome - Top 5 Occupation Groups*: 2006-07 to 2010-11 –visa grants



* ANZSCO Unit Group data

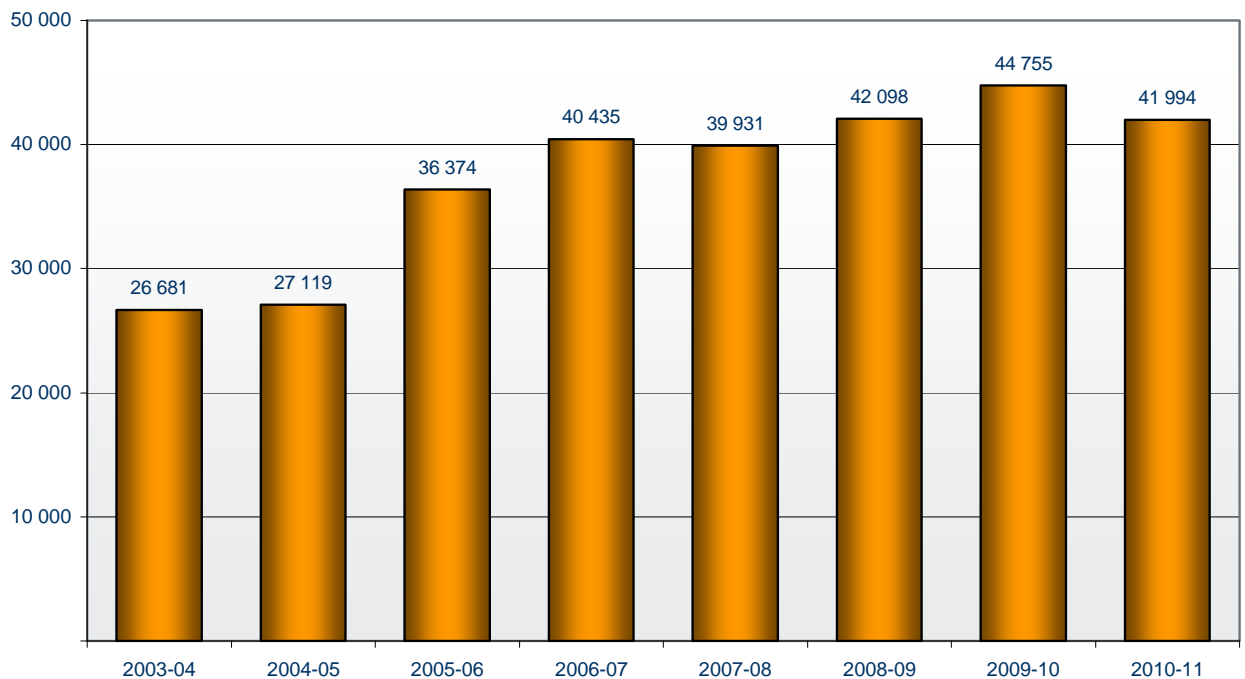
Family Stream

The outcome of 54 543 places in the family stream was -0.01 per cent below the planning level of 54 550. Family places accounted for 32.3 per cent of the total migration program outcome. Demand in the family stream increased marginally by 4.5 per cent between 2009-10 and 2010-11. Some 87 529 clients remain in the pipeline, 32.1 per cent of whom are in the non-contributory parent category.

Partner

The outcome in the partner category of 41 994 was -0.01 per cent below the planning level of 42 000 places. This outcome comprised 76.9 per cent of the family stream. This outcome is comprised of 35 468 Spouse visas, 6554 Fiancé visas and -28 Interdependent¹ visas. **Figure 11** shows partner outcomes since 2003-04.

Figure 11: Partner outcome 2003-04 to 2010-11 – visa grants



Demand in the partner category increased from 54 013 lodgements in 2009-10 to 57 566 lodgements in 2010-11. Around 37 513 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2011.

Child

The child category outcome was 3300, meeting the 2010-11 planning level. Some 92.4 per cent of the outcome was in the offshore caseload. Demand in the child category in 2010-11 remained similar to 2009-10 levels with over 4500 lodgements. Around 3500 clients remain in the pipeline.

¹ Some provisional visa holders do not subsequently obtain a permanent visa and these places are returned to the Partner category as nett outs. Each place netted out has a value of -1 for counting purposes under the migration program. The Interdependent category is no longer available to new applications.

Other Family

The other family category outcome was 750, meeting the 2010-11 planning level. This category was capped in 2010-11 as demand exceeded the number of available places and queuing arrangements were applied. The breakdown of this caseload is detailed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Other Family category outcome to 30 June 2011

Group	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Per cent
Aged Dependent Relative	29	27	56	7.5%
Remaining Relative	195	42	237	31.6%
Carer	321	136	457	60.9%
Total	545	205	750	100.0%

Demand in the other family category in 2010-11 was similar, with 4811 lodgements, to 2009-10 with 4926 lodgements.

Parent

Non-Contributory Parent

The non-contributory parent category met its 2010-11 planning level of 1000 places. Demand in this category decreased from 4675 lodgements in 2009-10 to 3815 in 2010-11, a decrease of 22.5 per cent. Over 27 000 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2011. This category was capped in 2010-11 and has been capped in 2011-12, with a planning level of 2000 places.

Contributory Parent

The contributory parent category outcome was 7499 or 1 place below the 2010-11 planning level of 7500. Demand in this category increased from 7152 lodgements in 2009-10 to 7687 lodgements in 2010-11. Over 10 000 clients remain in the pipeline at 30 June 2011. This category was capped in 2010-11 and has been capped in 2011-12 with a planning level of 6500 places. Outcomes in both parent categories are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Outcomes in the parent categories to 30 June 2011

Category	Offshore	Onshore	Total
Non-Contributory Parent	subclass 103	subclass 804	
Planning level	700	300	1000
Applicants in queue	20 733	3681	24 414
Outcomes – 2010-11	700	300	1000
Contributory Parent	subclass 143 subclass 173	subclass 864 subclass 884	
Planning level	7000	500	7500
Applicants in queue	470	30	500
Outcomes – 2010-11	7192	307	7499
TOTAL	7892	607	8499

Special Eligibility Stream

The outcome for the special eligibility stream was 417 against the initial planning level of 300 (or 39.0 per cent above the planning level) and comprised 0.3 per cent of the total Migration Program. The majority of the outcomes in this category were for Ministerial Intervention grants under the subclass 151 former resident visa.

Attachment A

2010-11 Migration Program outcome

Component	Outcome			Initial Planning Level ⁽⁹⁾	% Variation from Pro Rata
	Onshore	Offshore	Total		
Spouse ⁽¹⁾	12,576	22,892	35,468		
Interdependent ⁽¹⁾	-14	-14	-28		
Fiance ⁽¹⁾		6,554	6,554		
Sub Total Partner	12,562	29,432	41,994	42,000	-0.014
Child ⁽²⁾	250	3,050	3,300	3,300	
Preferential/Other Family ⁽³⁾	205	545	750	750	
Contributory Parent	307	7,192	7,499	7,500	-0.013
Parent ⁽⁴⁾	300	700	1,000	1,000	
Total Family	13,624	40,919	54,543	54,550	-0.013
Employer Sponsored⁽⁵⁾					
RSMS	8,901	2,219	11,120		
ENS	30,131	2,931	33,062		
Labour Agreement	29	134	163		
Employer Sponsored - Total	39,061	5,284	44,345	44,150	0.442
General Skilled Migration					
Skilled Independent - Offshore		16,938	16,938		
Skilled Independent - Onshore	19,229		19,229		
State/Territory Sponsored Visa Classes	3,358	12,817	16,175		
Skilled Australian Sponsored ⁽⁷⁾	5,133	3,984	9,117		
General Skilled Migration - Total	27,720	33,739	61,459	61,700	-0.391
Distinguished Talent	70	55	125	200	
Business Skills ⁽⁸⁾ - SSRM	120	7,436	7,556		
Business Skills ⁽⁸⁾ - Non SSRM	138	102	240		
Business Skills - Total	258	7,538	7,796	7,800	-0.051
1 November Onshore					
Total Skill	67,109	46,616	113,725	113,850	-0.110
Special Eligibility	372	45	417	300	39.000
Total Program	81,105	87,580	168,685	168,700	-0.009

*NOTE: Migration Program 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 Program in the year that the temporary visas expire.
- 2 Includes child-adoption, child dependent and orphan minor.
- 3 Includes aged dependent, carer, orphan unmarried and remaining relatives.
- 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, nieces, nephews, non-dependent children, working age parents, grandchildren and first cousins who have been skill tested.
- 8 Net outcome as cancelled visas are returned to the Migration Program in that year.
- 9 Throughout the program year planning levels may change as a result of changes in demand and other factors.