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Overseas migration to Queensland 2009

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Executive summary

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration to Australia is currently at or near record levels. Queensland recorded a net gain of slightly less than 50,000 overseas migrants in the 2008 calendar year, and overseas migration has been the largest component of Queensland's growth since around 2006.

Official migration program

In the year to June 2009, 184,800 overseas migrants arrived in Australia on a permanent basis (excluding New Zealanders arriving under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement). More than half of these were skilled migrants, and 6,500 were refugees. Queensland's share of this gain was slightly more than 20 per cent in 2008, up from around 15 per cent in 1989, and dominated by migrants from the United Kingdom.

New Zealand citizens

In addition to the migration program intake, Queensland continued to attract a large share (13,000 people or almost half) of Australia's intake of New Zealanders (27,500 people in 2007–08).

Temporary entrants

At 30 June 2009, around 16 per cent of Australia's 919,000 temporary entrants (excluding New Zealanders) were in Queensland. By far the largest proportion (more than one third) of these were on student visas. Long stay business visas, working holiday makers and tourists dominated the remainder (comprising around one sixth of the total each). Europe and North East Asia continue to be the predominant regions of origin for temporary entrants.

Overseas students

In the year to June 2009, there were 72,500 overseas student enrolments in Queensland. This is an increase of around 25 per cent from the equivalent 2008 figure. Of these, just over one third were higher education students, and a slightly smaller proportion were enrolled in vocational education and training courses.

In 2007, overseas higher education students in Queensland were predominantly from China, the United States of America and India and were heavily concentrated in the metropolitan Brisbane area around large tertiary institutions.

Temporary business entrants (visa subclass 457)

In 2008–09, Queensland attracted just under one fifth of Australia's 101,000 long stay temporary business entrants. This is a slight decrease from 2008, which is probably attributable to the global economic downturn. More than half of these entrants were employed in the metropolitan Brisbane area. The key industries for visa subclass 457 sponsorship were health care and social assistance, construction, manufacturing and mining.

Technical notes

The data presented in this report are sourced from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (all Australian Government). The report incorporates published and unpublished data from these sources. Some data are more current than others. Census data are from 2006, while most of the remaining data are more recent.

Specifically with reference to Census data, a key limitation of the analysis is the 'not stated' category. In some instances there is a high level of 'not stated' responses to census questions. This can be due to the personal experiences respondents may have had in their country of birth, which mean that they are reluctant to complete official government documents.

Numbers appearing throughout the report, including in the appendix tables may vary slightly between tables. This may be explained by differing response rates across Census questions, and slight inconsistencies in concordance to new (2008) LGA boundaries.

The reader is referred to other data sources on migrants, specifically Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Catalogue Numbers 3415.0 (*Migrant Data Matrices*, 2008) and 3416.0 (*Perspectives on Migrants*, 2008). The Migrant Data Matrices provide a link to summary data on migrants from a range of ABS products, while Perspectives on Migrants predominantly utilises data from the 2006 Census to look at population characteristics of overseas born migrants by region of birth.

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1. Introduction

This report draws on current and historical data to analyse overseas migration to Queensland. This comprises official migration program arrivals (new permanent residents) and temporary entrants. Temporary business entrants and overseas students are addressed specifically due to their rapid growth and growing predominance in the temporary entrant category. A profile of the Queensland migrant population at 2006 is also provided for reference.

Section 2 demonstrates the effect of immigration and economic policy change over the last quarter of a century. It shows net overseas migration fluctuating significantly in that period to become the state's largest component of population change. Net overseas migration peaked in 2006–07 and remained near that level in 2007–08. Revised data is likely to show continued growth in all years to 2008–09.

Section 3 provides details of the official migration program, outlining actual outcomes over recent years as well as planning levels for 2009–10. The skilled migration program continues to account for the majority of, and most of the growth in, migration program entry.

Section 4 outlines the ongoing increase in temporary entrants (generally those staying less than 12 months). While temporary entrants are not counted with the resident population, attention is warranted by the demand they create for accommodation, infrastructure and services. Overseas students and entrants on long stay business visas are the most rapidly growing components. Sections 5 and 6 deal with these categories specifically.

The final section of the report uses data from the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* to draw a profile of the migrant population in Queensland. Characteristics such as country of birth, age, ancestry, year of arrival in Australia, proficiency in spoken English and language spoken at home are considered. These data are also reported for the top 10 local government areas (LGAs) in terms of the number of overseas born residents.

Appendices are included to expand in detail on data presented throughout the report. They include data on Visa subclass 457 grants, temporary entrants, and demographic and geographic details of overseas-born persons.

2. Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is the estimated difference between the number of permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia and the number of people departing Australia on a permanent or long-term basis. This measure is derived primarily from information collected from passengers arriving in and departing from Australia.

From September quarter 2006 onwards, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed improved methods for estimating net overseas migration. Estimates of net overseas migration based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. For further information on the revised method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

Immigration policy and economic cycles have impacted on the level of net overseas migration over the last quarter of a century. Data for Australia as a whole and for different states and territories show that levels have fluctuated dramatically during this period (Table 2.1). Net overseas migration to Australia reached a peak of 157,400 people in 1988–89, but fell to a low point of 30,000 in 1992–93 following significant decreases in four consecutive years. This is largely a product of the gradual reduction in the migration program planning levels after 1988. Since then numbers have tended to increase in each year for Australia, with the only decreases taking place in 1996–97, 1997–98, 2001–02, 2003–04 and 2007–08. The most substantial of these falls took place in 2001–02, with a decline of 18.5 per cent or 25,100 people. Since 2003–04 net migration numbers have risen from 100,000 people to the record high of 232,800 in 2006–07.

Largely as a consequence of the revised net overseas migration estimation methodology, numbers for net overseas migration to Australia, as well as various states, show very large increases in 2006–07. The level of net overseas migration to Australia jumped to 232,800 people in 2006–07. ABS data for 2005–06 based on the new methodology allow direct comparisons to be made between 2005–06 and 2006–07. The revision lifts net overseas migration for the nation significantly to 171,700 for 2005–06 and implies a 35.6 per cent increase between 2005–06 and 2006–07. In 2007–08 net overseas migration to Australia fell back to 213,700 people. This was a decrease of 8.2 per cent over the previous year.

While net overseas immigration by year to June 30 has fallen slightly, the 2008 calendar year figure is the highest on record for both Queensland and Australia (notwithstanding the methodological changes). This suggests strong overseas migration growth in the six months to December 2008 (Table 2.1) and indicates a likelihood that revised 2007–08 data will show a further increase.

Table 2.1: Net estimated overseas migration, states and territories, Australia, year to 30 June 1982 to 2008 ^(a) and year to 31 December 2008 ^(c)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Australia
1981–82	49,393	31,144	17,565	8,520	18,157	930	1,183	1,225	128,117
1982–83	25,740	19,674	8,621	6,417	11,209	611	482	541	73,295
1983–84	20,698	14,730	3,267	3,969	4,268	659	832	675	49,098
1984–85	31,279	20,158	7,665	4,329	7,794	769	1,056	658	73,708
1985–86	40,922	26,420	11,382	5,084	13,036	890	1,205	1,420	100,359
1986–87	52,693	32,836	13,171	6,200	17,314	870	1,022	1,624	125,730
1987–88	61,490	37,252	20,442	5,952	20,845	891	1,027	1,442	149,341
1988–89	62,636	39,414	21,776	6,665	24,165	756	944	1,080	157,436
1989–90	52,199	34,013	13,142	5,762	16,838	760	918	1,015	124,647
1990–91	36,496	23,513	9,743	4,619	10,605	408	621	427	86,432
1991–92	31,178	18,362	8,250	2,897	7,665	36	164	28	68,580
1992–93	12,628	7,965	3,719	1,546	4,640	103	44	-603	30,042
1993–94	21,929	10,698	5,241	1,994	6,718	192	195	-418	46,549
1994–95	35,952	19,295	10,580	2,883	10,508	310	467	130	80,125
1995–96	48,045	25,692	13,051	3,653	12,339	398	569	390	104,137
1996–97	37,291	21,078	12,620	3,106	12,280	254	541	-70	87,079
1997–98	31,843	19,313	12,490	3,160	11,993	39	560	-242	79,162
1998–99	41,088	24,691	13,710	2,682	13,381	171	1,006	-225	96,483
1999–00	43,689	26,982	17,514	3,829	13,993	435	942	-99	107,275
2000–01	58,619	35,336	21,003	2,765	16,263	101	878	719	135,673
2001–02	44,411	20,252	26,488	2,798	14,970	307	655	698	110,556
2002–03	40,919	26,777	27,122	3,904	15,575	1,014	325	885	116,498
2003–04	29,820	25,020	25,399	4,305	13,634	700	648	456	99,966
2004–05	35,205	32,292	29,555	7,020	17,160	1,045	1,004	486	123,763
2005–06	38,523	39,561	32,952	9,813	22,355	1,166	1,891	501	146,753
2006–07	73,468	62,483	46,263	14,638	31,454	1,433	1,116	1,967	232,824
2007–08 ^(b)	61,293	58,089	41,241	14,253	34,692	1,519	962	1,669	213,715
2008 ^(c)	74,259	67,766	49,713	16,090	40,614	1,613	707	2,651	253,415

^(a) The ABS developed improved methods for estimating net overseas migration for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates based on the previous methods and those based on the revised methods are not comparable.

^(b) Preliminary estimates

^(c) Calendar year

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

In Queensland prior to 1992–93, the net migration level fluctuated somewhat, undergoing a more subdued period for the three years from 1982–83 to 1984–85, followed by a period of steady growth to reach a high of 21,800 people in 1988–89. As with all other states and territories, with the exception of Tasmania, this peak was followed by significant decreases for four consecutive years before reaching the low of 1992–93.

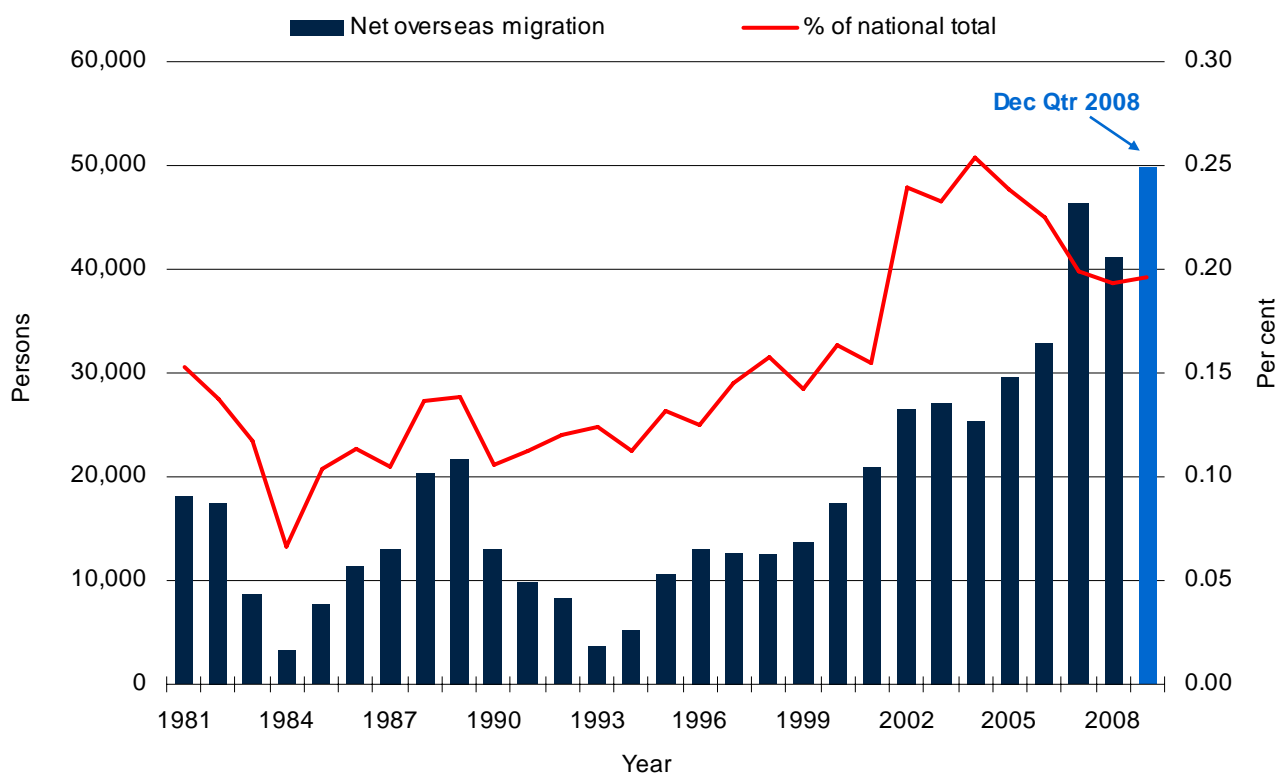
Queensland's net migration level tripled between 1994–95 and 2005–06 from 10,600 people to 33,000 people. The data for 2006–07 show a very large increase to 46,300 people, followed by a decline of 10.9 per cent to 41,200 people in 2007–08¹. Following a low-point of 3,700 people in 1992–93, net migration increased in all but three years. The most significant of these declines took place in 2003–04, with the level being 1,700 people or 6.4 per cent lower than in the previous year.

Queensland's share of the country's net overseas migration has changed very noticeably in recent years (Figure 2.1). In particular, there was an increase of 8.5 percentage points in the state's share from 15.5 per cent in 2000–01 to 24 per cent in 2001–02. Since 2001–02 Queensland's share has fluctuated, reaching a high of 25.4 per cent in 2003–04 and then declining steadily to 22.5 per cent in 2005–06. This figure exceeds the state's share of Australia's population, which was 19.8 per cent in 2005–06. The revised ABS methodology shows the state accounting for 19.9 per cent of Australia's net overseas migration in 2006–07 and 19.3 per cent in 2007–08. In the two decades prior to 2000–01, Queensland's share fluctuated between 10 per cent and 16 per cent, with the exception of 1983–84 when it fell to a low point of 6.7 per cent.

In contrast to the Queensland experience, New South Wales has attracted a declining proportion of Australia's net gain from overseas migrants, while Victoria's share has remained relatively stable. New South Wales' popularity as a destination for overseas migrants peaked at 47.1 per cent in 1993–94, and was followed by a gradual decrease to a low of 26.3 per cent in 2005–06. The state's share increased to 31.6 per cent in 2006–07, but fell back to 28.7 per cent in 2007–08. Victoria's share of the nation's net migration gain peaked at 30 per cent in 1983–84 and has fluctuated around the mid-twenties since then. The state's share stabilised around 27 per cent of the country's net migration gain in 2005–06, 2006–07 and 2007–08. Western Australia was the destination for 16.2 per cent of Australia's net migration gain in 2007–08. This state's share has also remained relatively stable, moving between 10 and 15 per cent for much of the last 25 years.

¹ Revised estimates for Queensland based on the new methodology result in a small decrease in the net overseas migration figure for 2005–06, to 32,884 people. This alternative figure implies a sizeable increase of 40.7 per cent between 2005–06 and 2006–07.

Figure 2.1: Net estimated overseas migration, Queensland and share of Australia, year to 30 June 1982 to 2008 ^(a) and year to 31 December 2008 ^(b)



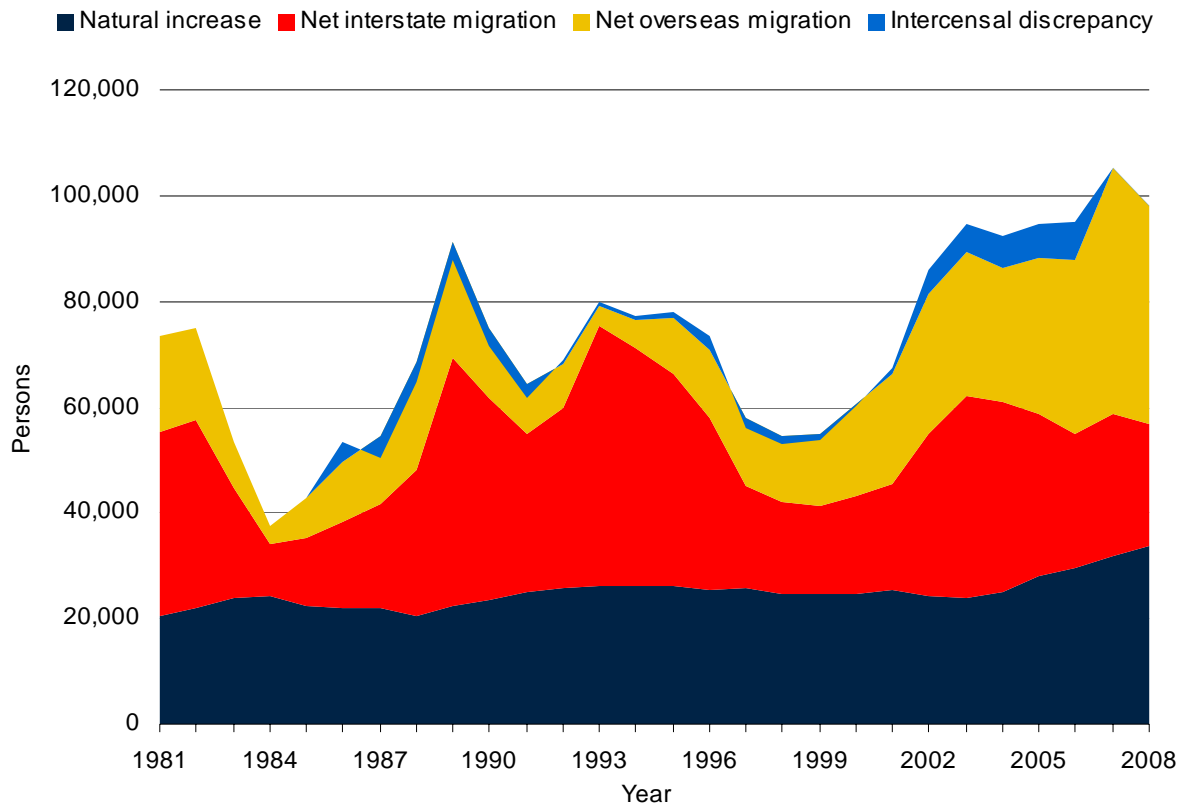
^(a) The ABS developed improved methods for estimating net overseas migration for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates based on the previous methods and those based on the revised methods are not comparable.

^(b) Calendar year

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat No 3101.0

The contribution made by net overseas migration in Queensland to the state’s annual population growth exceeded one third (34.3 per cent) for the first time in 2005–06 as depicted in Figure 2.2. This share grew to 44 per cent in 2006–07 and 42.1 per cent in 2007–08. Notable points over the last quarter of a century were a peak of 31.5 per cent in 1987–88 and a low of 4.7 per cent in 1992–93. From the early 1990s net overseas migration as a share of Queensland’s overall population growth increased in each year to reach 31.2 per cent in 2000–01. The share declined slightly over the next three years to 27.7 per cent in 2003–04, before increasing to the highs of 2005–06, 2006–07 and 2007–08. Due to strong net overseas migration in the 2008 calendar year (Table 2.1), that component represented 46.6 per cent of Queensland population growth in that period compared with 33.5 per cent for natural increase and 19.9 per cent for net interstate migration. The increasing significance of overseas migration to Queensland’s population growth is a departure from the historically predominant contribution of interstate migration.

Figure 2.2: Components of population growth, Queensland, year to 30 June 1981 to 2008 ^(a)



^(a) The ABS developed improved methods for estimating net overseas migration for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates based on the previous methods and those based on the revised methods are not comparable.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat No 3101.0

3. Official migration program

3.1. Overview

Australia's permanent immigration program has two components: Migration (for skilled, family and special eligibility² stream migrants) and Humanitarian (for refugees and others in humanitarian need). Outcomes and planning levels of migration programs by component for Australia for the years to 30 June 2005 to 2010 are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Actual outcomes and planning levels for migration programs, Australia, year to 30 June 2005 to 2010 ^(a)

Migration component	— Outcome —					Planning level
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
Migration program						
Family	41,740	45,290	50,080	49,870	56,370	60,300
Skill	77,880	97,340	97,920	108,540	114,780	108,100
Special eligibility	450	310	200	220	180	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>120,060</i>	<i>142,930</i>	<i>148,200</i>	<i>158,630</i>	<i>171,320</i>	<i>168,700</i>
Humanitarian program						
Refugees	5,510	6,020	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,000
Other	7,670	8,120	7,010	7,010	7,000	7,750
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,180</i>	<i>14,140</i>	<i>13,020</i>	<i>13,010</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,750</i>
Total	133,240	157,070	161,220	171,640	184,820	182,450

^(a) Program numbers do not include New Zealand citizens or holders of selected Humanitarian visas.

Source: www.immi.gov.au, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government); and www.minister.gov.au, Minister for Immigration and Citizenship, both accessed October 2009

In the year to 30 June 2009, the reported number of persons entering Australia under the migration program underwent an increase of 12,700 people, or 8 per cent. Skilled migration was by far the largest component of the migration program, accounting for 67 per cent of the program in that year. In 2008–09, 49.2 per cent of the growth took place in the skilled migration component, which rose from 108,500 to 114,800. Meanwhile the family migration component increased by 6,500 to 56,400 people during the period (representing 51.2 per cent of total migration program growth).

² Related to long-term temporary residents (humanitarian dispensation) and some former permanent residents.

In contrast, the number of persons entering Australia under the humanitarian program has been relatively stable over recent years at around 11,000 to 14,000 people. The planning level for 2009–10 is set at 13,800.

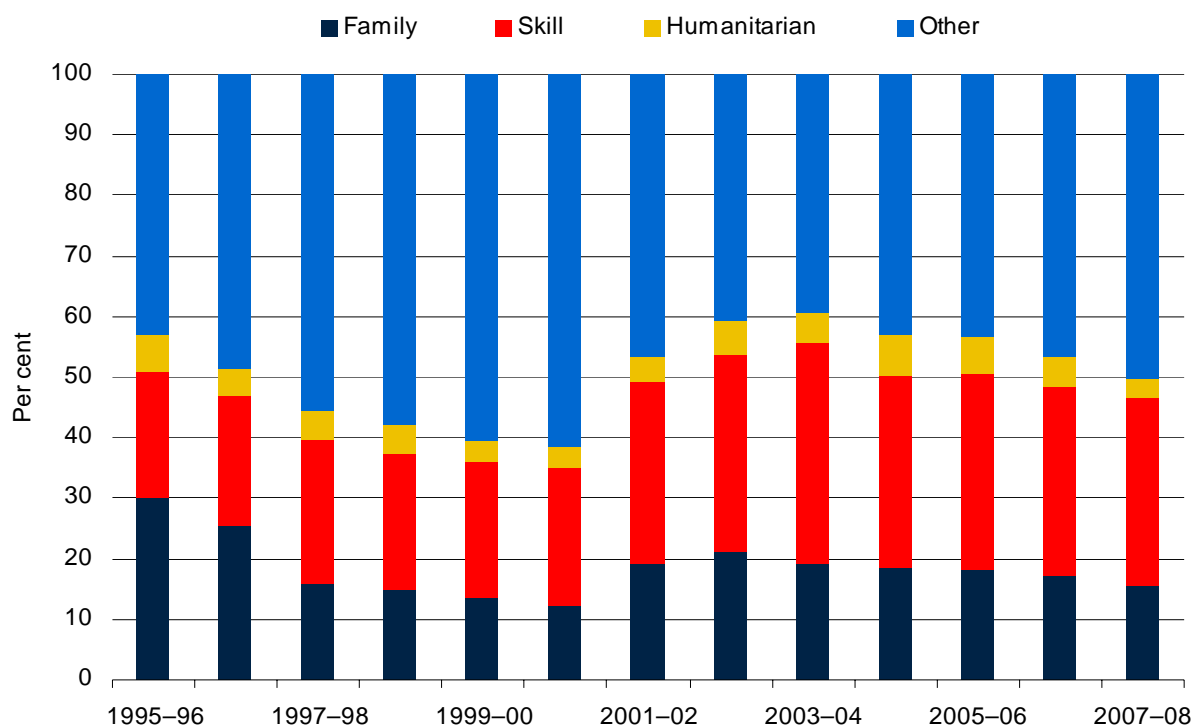
It is important to note that immigration programs reflect the number of persons expected to be given the right to permanent residence in Australia in particular years. The numbers in those programs can differ from the number of permanent (or settler) arrivals in Australia in several ways. For instance, some people will not use a visa that has been granted to them and some people are already in Australia. Also, programs do not include people who already have a right to enter Australia permanently, most of whom are New Zealand citizens.

3.2. Trends in settler arrivals

The number of settler arrivals who stated Queensland as their state of intended stay has fluctuated over the last two decades. Numbers reached a high early in the period with 1987–88 and 1988–89 having 21,000 and 21,800 people arriving in Queensland. This figure accounted for 15 per cent of all settlers arriving in Australia in 1988–89. Numbers arriving in Queensland had fallen to a low of 10,300 people by 1993–94 (14.7 per cent of Australia's total), but then increased in all but two years to exceed 20,000 by 2003–04. Some 20,300 settler arrivals to Queensland were recorded in this year, representing 18.2 per cent of the nation's total. Significant annual growth in subsequent years has meant that by 2007–08 the number of settlers arriving in Queensland had reached 32,500. This figure accounted for more than one fifth (21.8 per cent) of all arrivals in Australia in that year.

By comparison, New South Wales and Victoria attracted 29.1 and 24.9 per cent respectively of all permanent arrivals in 2007–08. New South Wales' share has declined from figures in the low to mid-forties experienced throughout the 1990s. Victoria's share declined during the 1990s (from 26.4 in 1990–91 to 20.5 in 1998–99) but has recovered somewhat since then.

Figure 3.1: Settler arrivals by eligibility category, Queensland, year to 30 June 1996 to 2008



Source: *Settler Arrivals 2007-08*, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

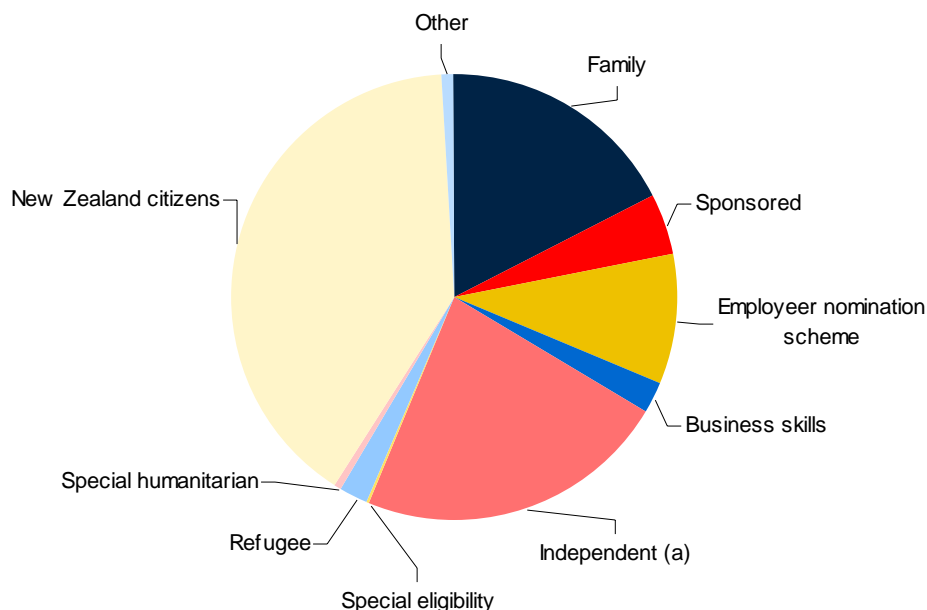
Figure 3.1 shows settler arrivals proportionally by eligibility category from 1995-96 to 2007-08 for Queensland. The figure shows the growth in importance of the skilled migration category, from 21 per cent in 1995-96 to 31.2 per cent in 2007-08. This includes a slight decline from 36.6 per cent in 2003-04, which remains the highest proportion on record. The number of people arriving under the skilled migration program increased by more than 6,900 during this period, to 10,100 persons in the year to 30 June 2008.

While family migration's contribution to the Queensland total declined from 30.1 per cent in 1995-96 to 15.6 per cent in 2007-08, the number of people arriving under this category grew (though fluctuated significantly) from 4,600 to 5,000 people in 2007-08. Reflecting steady growth in the years since 1999-00, this is the highest number of family migrants recorded to Queensland during the 12 year period since 1995-96. This contrasts with several years of ongoing decline between 1996 and 2000, leading to a low point of 2,300 in the year to 30 June 2000.

The largest component of migration to Queensland in recent years has been the 'Other' category, which is comprised mainly of New Zealand citizens. Substantial growth since 1996

had this category accounting for 61.5 per cent of settler arrivals in 2000–01, representing more than 12,000 people. A large decline of more than 5,000 people over the next two years brought the number of persons in this category to 6,600 in 2002–03. Arrivals in this category as a proportion of total arrivals in Queensland fell to a low of 39.3 per cent in 2003–04. However sustained high levels of growth have subsequently meant a return to much higher numbers, with 16,300 people (50.3 per cent of total) arriving in this category in 2007–08.

Figure 3.2 Settler arrivals by eligibility criteria, Queensland, year to 30 June 2008



^(a) Includes State/Territory Nominated Independent, Skilled Independent Regional and Distinguished Talent categories

Source: *Immigration Update 2007–08*, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

A detailed breakdown of settlers arriving during 2007–08 into the various eligibility categories is shown in Figure 3.2 and again highlights the extent to which New Zealand citizens dominate settlement numbers in Queensland. Some 40.2 per cent of settlers were eligible for permanent entry under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, which was a far greater proportion than the national average of 16.7 per cent. Queensland attracted a disproportionate 46.3 per cent of all New Zealanders settling in Australia in 2007–08.

The other significant components of settler arrivals in Queensland were the independent skilled³ and family categories, accounting for 22.5 and 17.4 per cent respectively (in comparison with the national averages of 30.5 and 24.6 per cent respectively).

³ Skilled migrants who are not sponsored by an employer.

3.3. Settler arrivals by source countries and regions

Table 3.2 shows the top 10 countries of birth for settler arrivals to Queensland in 2007–08. New Zealand remains the top source of immigrants to Queensland, accounting for 40 per cent of all arrivals in 2007–08. An easing in the rate of growth of arrivals from this source, followed by two years of significant decline in 2001–02 (-32.4 per cent) and 2002–03 (-11.1 per cent) meant that New Zealand arrivals as a proportion of total settlers, declined from 46.7 per cent in 1999–00 to 30.7 per cent in 2003–04. Since then however sustained strong growth has taken place in arrivals from this country, with the number exceeding 13,000 in 2007–08.

Table 3.2: Top 10 birthplace countries for settler arrivals to Queensland, year to 30 June 2008

Rank	Country of birth	number	%
1	New Zealand	13,009	40.0
2	United Kingdom	5,954	18.3
3	South Africa	1,570	4.8
4	India	1,228	3.8
5	Philippines	1,070	3.3
6	China (excl SARs & Taiwan)	846	2.6
7	Malaysia	500	1.5
8	Korea	425	1.3
9	Fiji	420	1.3
10	Thailand	380	1.2
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>25,402</i>	<i>78.2</i>
	Other	7,094	21.8
	Total	32,496	100.0

Source: *Settler Arrivals 2007–08*, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

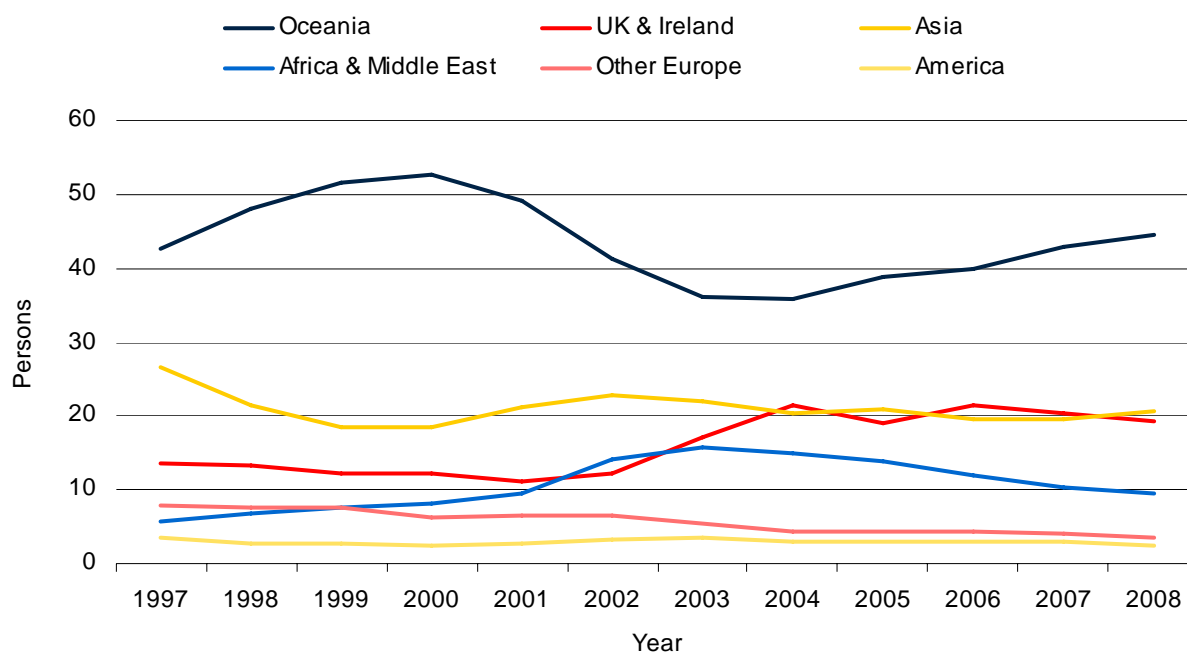
Arrivals from the United Kingdom accounted for just less than one fifth of all immigrants to Queensland in 2007–08. Relatively low or negative annual growth rates for several years in the lead up to 2001–02 meant this source's percentage share fell to a low of 10.6 per cent in 2000–01. However stronger than usual annual growth in most years since then has put the United Kingdom's share of total arrivals at around 20 per cent for the years since 2003–04. South Africa remained in third place as a source of immigrants to Queensland in 2007–08. This country's share declined gradually from the high of 7.7 per cent achieved in 2001–02 to 4 per cent in 2005–06, however arrivals from South Africa have since grown by 19.1 and 32.5 per cent respectively in 2006–07 and 2007–08.

Figure 3.3 shows settler arrivals by region of birth for Queensland for the period from 1996–97 to 2007–08. Movement from Oceania, which is dominated by New Zealand citizens, is outside the control of the migration program. Although the gap between arrivals from

Oceania and arrivals from other major sources was reduced somewhat around the middle of the period shown, this had widened again considerably by 2007–08 with the continued high growth in arrivals from New Zealand.

Asia accounted for 20.6 per cent of all arrivals in 2007–08. Although Asia’s share has declined from 26.5 per cent in 1996–97, the region remains an important source of settlers arriving in Queensland. Arrival numbers from the region as a whole disguise changes in the mix of countries comprising Asian immigration to the state. For example, India, Malaysia, Korea and Thailand have all come on to the top 10 countries for settler arrivals to Queensland since 1996–97, while Taiwan and Hong Kong have dropped off.

Figure 3.3: Settler arrivals by region of birth, Queensland, year to 30 June 1997 to 2008



Source: *Settler Arrivals 2007–08*, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

4. Temporary entrants

4.1. Overview

Temporary entrants to Australia can enter on a short term or long term basis. Up until June 2006, temporary entrants staying less than 12 months were not included in the estimates of resident population and thus are not part of any change recorded in the population of Australia or Queensland⁴. Regardless, the impact of long term temporary entrants on the demand for housing and associated urban infrastructure and services warrants their inclusion in the current analysis.

At any given point in time temporary entrants form a significant part of Queensland's population. Temporary entrants to Australia include tourists, working holiday makers, students, business/skilled entrants and temporary residents eligible due to their economic, social, cultural and sporting benefit to Australia.

At 30 June 2009, around 918,600 people were present in Australia on a temporary basis. Just under 148,300 of these, or 16.1 per cent, came to Queensland. The total number of temporary entrants arriving in Queensland grew by an average annual rate of 9.4 per cent between June 2002 and June 2009, with increases occurring in each year (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1: Stock estimates of temporary entrants by visa category ^(a), to Queensland, 30 June 2002 to 2009 ^(b)

Visa Category	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Student	20,783	24,411	25,455	26,796	29,214	32,462	40,823	52,712
Temporary business entrant	5,399	5,707	6,515	7,604	12,065	17,724	24,164	26,683
Working holiday maker	7,739	8,148	8,753	10,150	12,253	15,570	18,915	24,067
Other temporary resident	3,807	4,130	4,839	5,270	4,887	4,330	4,532	4,429
Visitor	35,701	33,186	31,815	30,989	35,665	32,035	30,908	29,560
Other	5,864	9,095	7,711	7,749	5,168	6,937	8,593	10,833
Total	79,293	84,677	85,088	88,558	99,252	109,058	127,935	148,284

^(a) Figures exclude New Zealand citizens

^(b) Data from 2007 exclude persons who arrived more than 10 years before the reference quarter

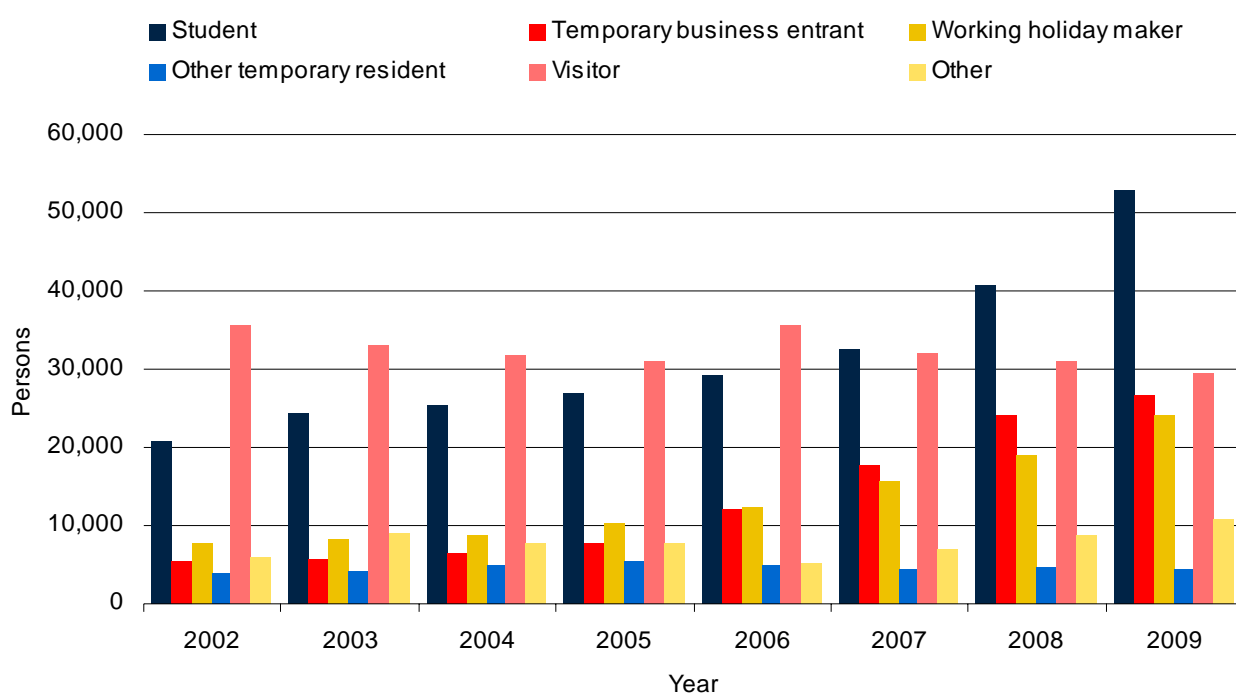
Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

⁴ As discussed in Section 2 (page 2). Data from year to 30 June 2007 are not directly comparable to previous years'.

The largest single group of temporary entrants was students, comprising 35.5 per cent of the total at 30 June 2009. This has grown from 26.2 per cent of the total at 30 June 2002.

Similarly, temporary business entrants and working holiday makers have shown consistent strong growth since 2002. The two groups experienced average annual growth rates of 25.6 and 17.6 per cent respectively between 2002 and 2009. In 2009, temporary business entrants accounted for 18 per cent of all temporary entrants to Queensland (up from 6.8 per cent in 2002) while working holiday makers accounted for 16.2 per cent (increasing from 9.8 per cent in 2002). Total growth in all of these categories has accelerated rapidly since 2005.

Figure 4.1: Stock of temporary entrants by visa category, to Queensland, 30 June 2002 to 2009



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

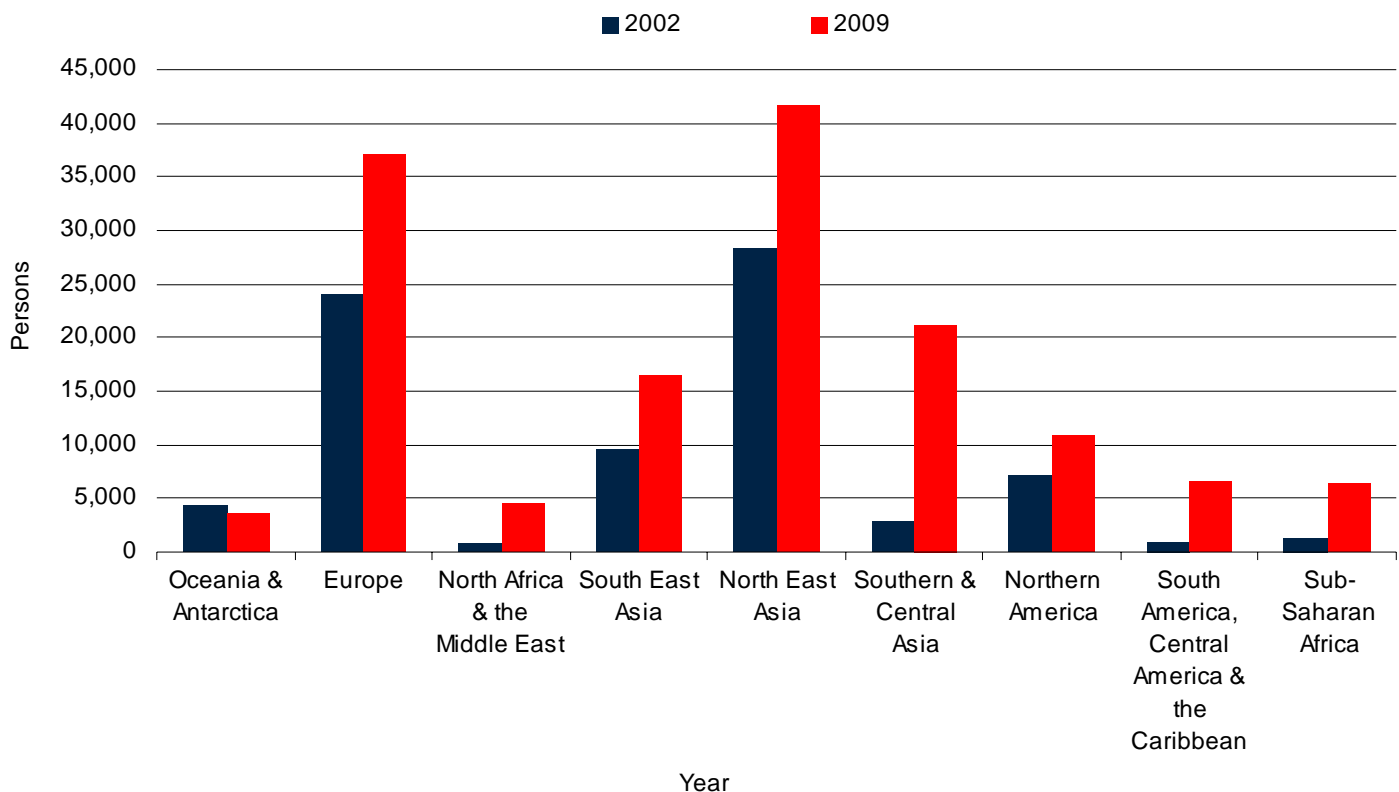
The number of visitors arriving in Queensland declined steadily from 35,700 in 2002 to 31,000 in 2005, rose back to 35,700 in 2006 and has fallen steadily since then to settle at around 29,500 in 2009. As a percentage of all temporary entrants, visitors have undergone a substantial decrease from 45 per cent in 2002 to 19.9 per cent in 2009. International tourists formed that larger part of this category, with 82.6 per cent of all visitors (24,400 persons) in 2009 arriving as tourists. A further 6.1 per cent of visitors (1,800 persons) came to Queensland as short stay business visitors (for example, up to three months stay), while 11.3 per cent (3,350 persons) were other visitors.

4.2. Temporary entrants by major region of citizenship

Data by country of citizenship from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Appendix Table 2) reveals that a large percentage (28.1 per cent) of temporary entrants to Queensland in 2009 came from countries in North East Asia. A further 25 per cent came from Europe. Southern and Central Asia was the third largest source in 2009, accounting for 14.3 per cent of all temporary entrants, followed by South East Asia (11.1 per cent). This is a significant departure from the predominance of New Zealand citizens as settlers (Section 3).

While North East Asia and Europe remain the top two sources of temporary entrants to Queensland, the share of total persons accounted for by each of these regions has declined since 2002 (Figure 4.2). Other regions to experience declines in their percentage shares are Oceania and Antarctica, South East Asia, and Northern America. Conversely, regions to increase their share of temporary entrants were North Africa and the Middle East, Southern and Central Asia, South America, Central America and the Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Southern and Central Asia recorded a particularly large increase, from 3.7 per cent in 2002 to 14.3 per cent in 2009.

Figure 4.2: Temporary entrants by major citizenship group, Queensland, 30 June 2002 and 2009



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

5. Overseas students as temporary entrants

5.1. Overview

Overseas students represent a large and growing proportion of temporary entrants to Queensland. This section reports on temporary entrants enrolled on an international basis in Queensland higher education courses in 2007, based on overseas student data sourced from Australian Education International (AEI) and the University Statistics Unit at Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), Australian Government. As an indication of the scale and significance of the temporary student population in Queensland, a brief comparison with Victorian data is provided.

In the year to June 2009, there were 72,500 total overseas student enrolments in Queensland. This is an increase of around 25 per cent from the equivalent 2008 figure. Of these, just over one third were higher education students, and a slightly smaller proportion were enrolled in vocational education and training courses. The remainder were enrolled at English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students (ELICOS), schools and other institutions. Overseas students enrolled in Queensland represented 15.5 per cent of the national total of 466,500 students.

Due to data availability and definitional issues, data and analysis in the remainder of this section includes only higher education students (that is, it omits students enrolled in ELICOS, schools and vocational education providers).

In 2007, there were 27,900 overseas students in Queensland enrolled in higher education courses. This figure is up 18.7 per cent from 23,500 overseas students in 2004 (15.5 per cent of all students in that year). In 2007 Queensland attracted 15.6 per cent of the national total of 179,300 overseas students. At 16.1 per cent of all post-secondary students, Queensland's overseas enrolments are proportionally lower than the Australian average of 19.3 per cent.

5.2. Country of origin

There were 163 nationalities represented in the 2007 overseas student population in Queensland. The 25 most common countries of origin (87 per cent of total overseas students), are presented at Table 5.1. By far the largest component originated in mainland China (4,700 students, 17 per cent of the total).

China also recorded the largest increase in the three years to 2007, up by 2,200. India, Canada, Saudi Arabia and Germany recorded the next largest increases. Norway, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Sweden recorded the largest decreases in that period. Table 5.2 captures the largest components of change.

Table 5.1: Overseas students' country of origin, Queensland, 30 June 2007

Country	Overseas students	
	number	% total
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	4,743	17.0
United States of America	2,737	9.8
India	2,169	7.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1,480	5.3
Malaysia	1,449	5.2
Taiwan	1,385	5.0
Singapore	1,206	4.3
Canada	1,135	4.1
Korea, Republic of (South)	1,089	3.9
Germany	923	3.3
Japan	875	3.1
Indonesia	666	2.4
Norway	596	2.1
Thailand	551	2.0
Viet Nam	425	1.5
Zimbabwe	422	1.5
Saudi Arabia	393	1.4
Sweden	345	1.2
France	339	1.2
United Arab Emirates	282	1.0
Brunei Darussalam	257	0.9
Sri Lanka	246	0.9
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)	241	0.9
United Kingdom, nfd	240	0.9
Papua New Guinea	215	0.8
Iran	172	0.6
Other	3,331	11.9
Total	27,912	100.0

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

Table 5.2: Overseas students' country of origin, largest changes, Queensland, 30 June 2004 to 2007

Country	2004	2007	— Increase —	
			number	%
China	2,496	4,743	2,247	47.4
India	1,297	2,169	872	40.2
Canada	555	1,135	580	51.1
Saudi Arabia	45	393	348	88.5
Germany	583	923	340	36.8
			— Decrease —	
	2004	2007	number	%
Norway	1,417	596	-821	-137.8
Singapore	1,855	1,206	-649	-53.8
Hong Kong	1,704	1,480	-224	-15.1
Malaysia	1,633	1,449	-184	-12.7
Sweden	524	345	-179	-51.9

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

5.3. Gender

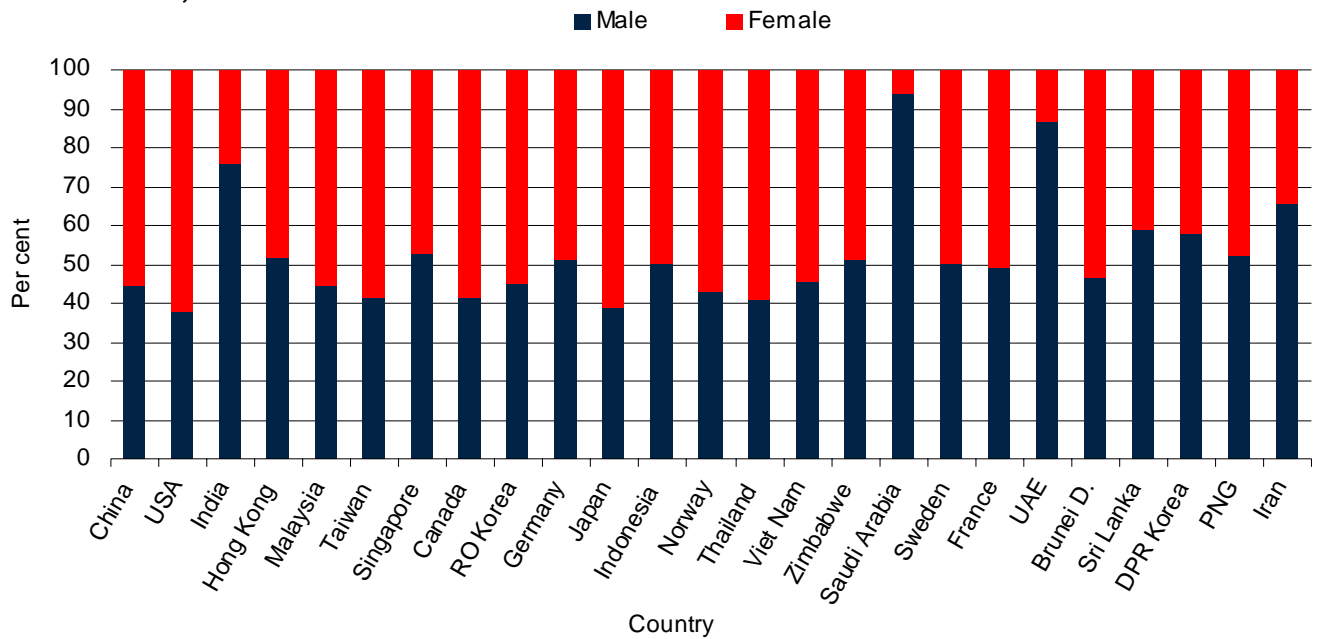
The gender ratio within the total overseas student population is approximately equal but varies significantly by country of origin. For comparison, in 2007 59.6 per cent of total Queensland students were female and 40.4 per cent male.

Among those countries from which more than 100 students originated, notable national gender differences in the favour of males include Saudi Arabia (93.6 per cent), Pakistan (90.2 per cent), United Arab Emirates (86.5 per cent), Bangladesh (81 per cent) and India (75.9 per cent).

Differences in the favour of females were generally less pronounced. United States of America (62.3 per cent), Japan (61.1 per cent) and the Philippines (59.5 per cent) were the largest, while China, Canada, Taiwan and Malaysia fell into this category to a lesser degree.

Figure 5.1 shows gender ratios for the top 25 countries of origin only.

Figure 5.1: Overseas students' gender ratios and counts by country of origin, Queensland, 30 June 2007



Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

5.4. Residence location

Overseas students resided in 233 postcodes across Queensland. Table 5.3 lists the 25 postcodes accommodating the most overseas students. All of these are within commuting distance from tertiary institutions in Brisbane, Gold Coast, Toowoomba, Sunshine Coast and Townsville and together account for 79 per cent of all overseas students. Smaller concentrations of overseas students also resided around university campuses in Cairns and Rockhampton.

Table 5.3: Overseas students, selected postcodes of residence, Queensland, 30 June 2007

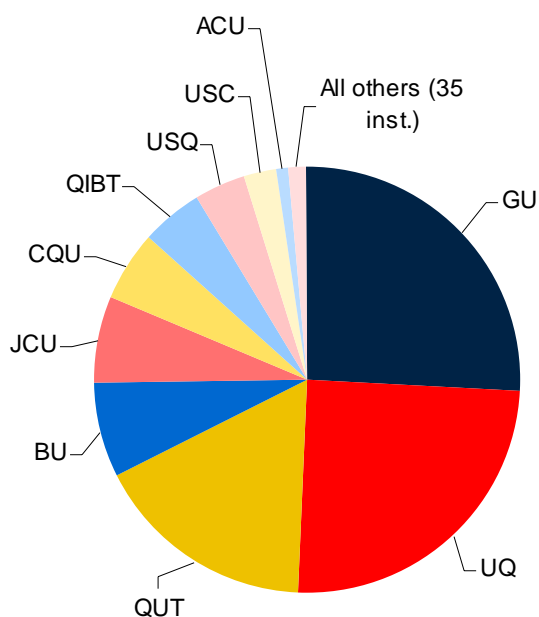
Postcode	Overseas students		Australian students		Total higher education students
	number	% postcode total	number	% postcode total	
4067 – St Lucia	2,827	41.8	3,938	58.2	6,765
4109 – Robertson, Sunnybank	2,640	52.8	2,358	47.2	4,998
4000 – Brisbane CBD, Spring Hill	1,828	61.4	1,149	38.6	2,977
4068 – Indooroopilly, Taringa, Chelmer	1,317	31.5	2,863	68.5	4,180
4215 – Southport, Labrador	1,184	39.8	1,791	60.2	2,975
4217 – Surfers Paradise, Main Beach, Bundall	1,043	46.3	1,212	53.7	2,255
4066 – Auchenflower, Toowong	1,039	30.7	2,344	69.3	3,383
4350 – Toowoomba	987	18.8	4,266	81.2	5,253
4101 – South Brisbane, West End, Highgate Hill	969	35.9	1,731	64.1	2,700
4113 – Eight Mile Plains, Runcorn	883	36.0	1,572	64.0	2,455
4122 – Mansfield, Mt Gravatt, Wishart	778	24.4	2,410	75.6	3,188
4226 – Merrimac, Robina	750	37.9	1,227	62.1	1,977
4811 – James Cook University and surrounds	735	34.6	1,392	65.4	2,127
4214 – Arundel, Ashmore, Molendinar	710	32.5	1,475	67.5	2,185
4059 – Kelvin Grove, Red Hill	650	35.3	1,193	64.7	1,843
4229 – Bond University	584	65.5	307	34.5	891
4006 – Bowen Hills, Fortitude Valley, Newstead	530	34.5	1,005	65.5	1,535
4111 – Nathan	408	50.4	402	49.6	810
4556 – Buderim, Mons, Sippy Downs,	404	20.5	1,571	79.5	1,975
4227 – Reedy Creek, Varsity Lakes	402	41.2	573	58.8	975
4169 – East Brisbane, Kangaroo Point	318	25.4	933	74.6	1,251
4814 – Aitkenvale, Thuringowa	285	10.4	2,453	89.6	2,738
4116 – Calamvale, Drewvale, Stretton	271	21.5	989	78.5	1,260
4107 – Salisbury	267	48.1	288	51.9	555
4108 – Archerfield, Coopers Plains	262	50.3	259	49.7	521

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

5.5. Institution

There were 70 higher education institutions with campuses in Queensland, of which 45 had at least one overseas student enrolled. Ten of these institutions had more than 100 overseas enrolments. The largest overseas student populations were enrolled at Griffith University (7,200), University of Queensland (6,900) and Queensland University of Technology (4,700). These institutions also had the largest total student populations by a significant margin. The 10 institutions with the largest populations of overseas students are listed at Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: Overseas student populations by institution, Queensland, 30 June 2007



Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

Of institutions with over 100 overseas students, those with the highest proportions were Queensland Institute of Business and Technology (89.2 per cent of 1,500 students), Bond University (47 per cent of 4,300 students) and Griffith University (22 per cent of 33,000 students). Of these, the 10 institutions with the highest proportions are listed at Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Number and proportion of overseas students by institution, Queensland, 30 June 2007

	Overseas students		Australian students		Total Students
	number	% Institution total	number	% Institution total	
Queensland Institute of Business and Technology Pty Ltd	1,364	89.2	165	10.8	1,529
Bond University (BU)	2,025	47.0	2,281	53.0	4,306
Griffith University (GU)	7,247	22.0	25,745	78.0	32,992
University of Queensland (UQ)	6,885	18.9	29,544	81.1	36,429
James Cook University (JCU)	1,845	14.4	10,960	85.6	12,805
Central Queensland University (CQU)	1,443	12.9	9,725	87.1	11,168
Queensland University of Technology (QUT)	4,707	12.6	32,795	87.4	37,502
Australian Catholic University (ACU)	293	11.7	2,216	88.3	2,509
University of the Sunshine Coast (USC)	643	11.3	5,030	88.7	5,673
University of Southern Queensland (USQ)	1,098	7.7	13,233	92.3	14,331

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

5.6. In comparison: overseas students in Victoria

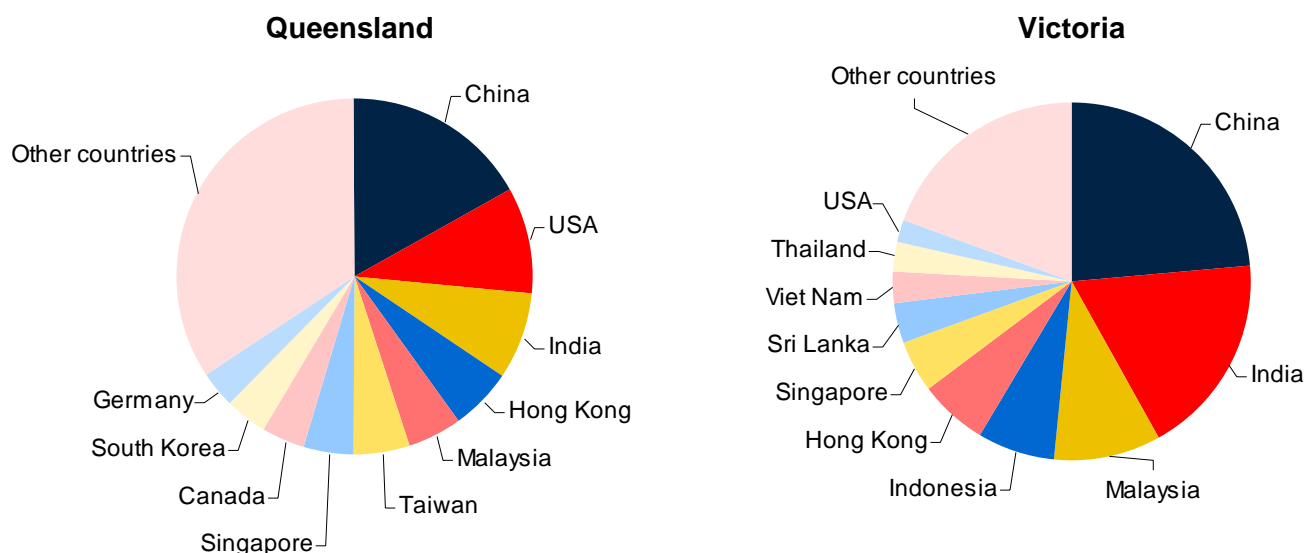
As an established education exporter, Victoria offers a useful comparison by which to gauge the significance of Queensland's overseas student population. Overseas students make a

larger contribution to Victoria's higher education institutions than Queensland's both by number and proportion. In 2007, Victoria attracted 55,200 overseas students, or roughly double the Queensland figure. This represented 22.9 per cent of the total student population in comparison with Queensland's 16.1 per cent.

Asian countries are a far more significant source of overseas students in Victoria, with China and India together contributing 42 per cent of all overseas students in that state compared with 24.8 per cent in Queensland. While in Queensland three non-Asian countries are in the top 10 countries of origin (United States of America, Canada and Germany), in Victoria only one is included (United States of America, number 10). The 10 largest countries of origin are shown at Figure 5.3 for both states. There were 180 nationalities in total represented by overseas students in Victoria, which is slightly higher than Queensland's 160.

In comparison to the approximately equal gender ratio in Queensland, in Victoria 55 per cent of overseas students are male. This is largely due to the larger proportion of predominantly male Indian students.

Figure 5.3: Overseas students' countries of origin, Queensland and Victoria, 30 June 2007



Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Australian Government)

These differences reflect Victoria's, and in particular the Melbourne area's more culturally and linguistically diverse population. They may also hint at divergences in the promotion and target markets of education programs and the international reputations of higher education institutions in Victoria and Queensland. It is also possible that Queensland's appeal as a lifestyle option is a factor in its overseas student population profile.

6. Temporary business entrants

6.1. Overview

Long stay temporary business entrants (visa subclass 457) warrant specific examination due to the size and recent strong growth of this group.

The temporary business (long stay) visa allows employers to sponsor persons from overseas to work in Australia on a temporary basis. Primary visa holders can work in Australia for a period of between three months and four years, and can bring any eligible secondary applicants with them. Secondary applicants, more commonly referred to as dependants, can work and study. While helping to address skill shortages in the first instance, the temporary business category also has longer-term implications for the nation's population. The Department of Immigration and Citizenship has found that about 30 per cent of permanent migrants to Australia were originally 457 visa holders who converted to permanent residency⁵.

Traditionally, the skilled workers coming in to Australia on these visas were professionals, engineers, doctors and nurses. However, over time there has been an increasing demand for tradespeople and related workers and a shift in the source countries.

The number of temporary business visas issued for Australia as a whole in 2008–09 was 101,300 (including primary and dependant applicants). Primary applicants accounted for 50,700 visas granted (or 50 per cent of the total), while secondary applicants accounted for 50,600 visas (or 50 per cent). The number of primary applicants arriving in 2008–09 was 12.7 per cent lower than the number in 2007–08, when there were 58,100 primary visa holders. This decline can be attributed in part to the global economic downturn.

Table 6.1 shows the number of temporary business visas granted, by applicant type for the last five financial years. The number of primary applicants in 2008–09 was more than three times the number in 2004–05. The 9,100 primary applicants in Queensland in 2008–09 represent a decrease of 730 places, or 7.5 per cent, over the previous year and account for 17.9 per cent of Australia-wide primary visa grants. Sizeable proportions of primary visa

⁵ Andrew Metcalfe, Secretary, Department of Immigration and Citizenship, *Planned Evolution: A Strategic Approach to Immigration Policy*, address to the Government Policy Evolution Conference 29-30 July 2008 (accessed via www.immi.gov.au 15 July 2009)

holders were also located in New South Wales (30.6 per cent in 2008–09), Victoria (21.5 per cent) and Western Australia (21.1 per cent). The number of secondary applicants has also grown strongly since

2004–05, with this group now exceeding the number of primary applicants in Queensland.

Table 6.1: Temporary business visa grants by applicant type, year to 30 June 2005 to 2009

Year	Primary	Secondary	Total
2005	3,230	2,090	5,310
2006	6,890	4,690	11,580
2007	8,110	8,010	16,130
2008	9,810	10,120	19,930
2009	9,080	10,730	19,800

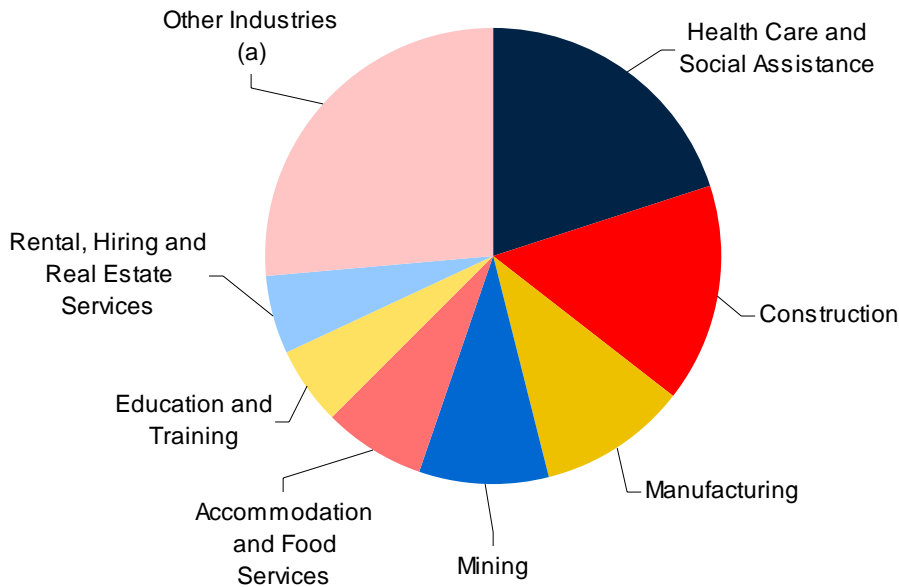
Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

6.2. Characteristics of temporary business entrants, Queensland

Figures 6.1 and 6.2 and Table 6.2 display some of the characteristics of primary applicants intending to settle in Queensland. Of the visas granted to primary applicants in 2008–09, one fifth (1,800 persons) were sponsored by employers in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry (Figure 6.1). Employers in the Construction and Manufacturing industries sponsored a further 1,400 and 940 applicants respectively. Between 2007–08 and 2008–09 decreases occurred across most industry groups. The largest decrease in applicants during this period took place in the Manufacturing industry (280 persons), while the Health Care and Social Assistance (150), Accommodation and Food Services (120 persons) and Construction industries (110 persons) also declined by more than 100 applicants.

In terms of occupation, close to half of the primary applicants intending to settle in Queensland in 2008–09 were classified as Professionals (Figure 6.2). Tradespersons and Related Workers (19 per cent) made up the second largest category, followed by Associate Professionals (16.5 per cent), with Managers and Administrators accounting for a further 7.6 per cent. The number of Tradespersons and Related Workers declined by more than 600 to 1,700 applicants between 2007–08 and 2008–09. Despite remaining the largest occupation category, the number of Professionals also decreased significantly (down 550); Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers also experienced a small decline (down 50). Conversely, Associate Professionals (up 60), Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (up 40), and Managers and Administrators (up 30) all recorded slight increases in the number of visa grants to primary applicants between 2007–08 and 2008–09.

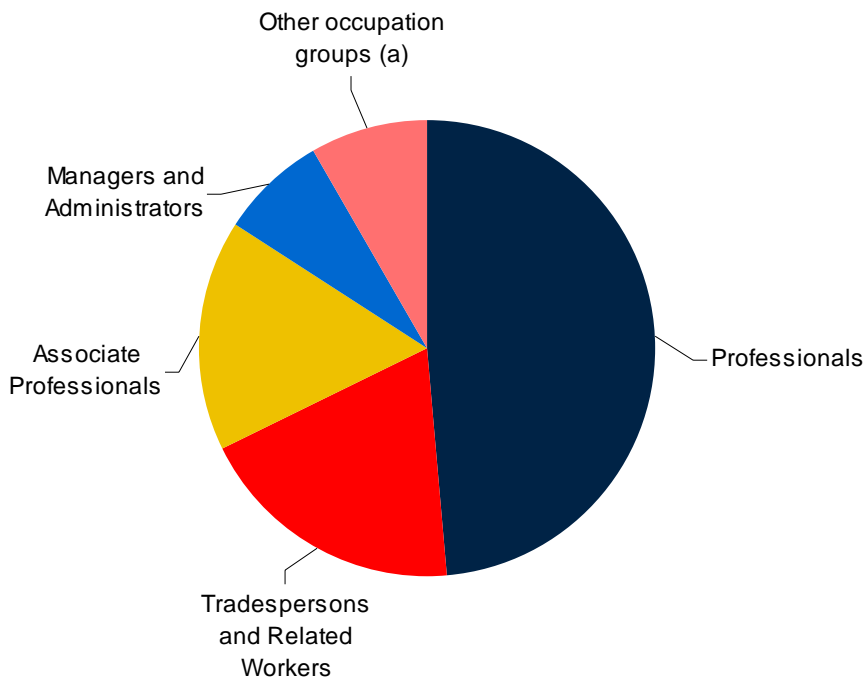
Figure 6.1: Primary applicants for temporary business visas by industry, Queensland, year to 30 June 2009



^(a) Includes 'not recorded'

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

Figure 6.2: Primary applicants for temporary business visas by occupation, Queensland, year to 30 June 2009



^(a) Includes 'not recorded'

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

Data at a more detailed level for occupation show that primary applicants in the registered nurse category accounted for 8.6 per cent of all primary applicants intending to settle in Queensland in 2008–09. While remaining the largest category, the number of registered nurses declined by 110 applicants to 780 between 2007–08 and 2008–09. Other occupations to record significant decreases of more than 100 applicants in that year were welder (first class) (down 170) and medical practitioner in training (down 110).

The second largest occupation group at this level of categorisation in 2008–09 was skilled meat worker, with 450 primary applicants. This represents a substantial increase of 330 applicants or 262.6 per cent – the largest of any occupation. Specialist managers (up 40 people to 140) and fitters (up 30 people to 170) experienced comparatively modest growth. Civil engineers, chefs and medical practitioners in training rounded out the top five occupations, with each accounting for around 3.7 per cent of the Queensland total.

Table 6.2 shows data for primary applicants by the top 15 citizenship countries in 2008–09. The United Kingdom accounted for close to one fifth of primary applicants intending to reside in Queensland in 2008–09. The Philippines, South Africa and India were in second, third and fourth place, collectively accounting for 28.2 per cent. The United States also ranked in the top five source countries in 2008–09.

Between 2007–08 and 2008–09 the largest increase in the number of visas granted to primary applicants occurred for arrivals from Vietnam (up 220 persons), with Ireland (up 100) and Germany (up 70) recording the next largest increases. China (down 300) and the United Kingdom (down 290) experienced the largest decreases in the number of visas granted, while the number of primary applicants from India (down 170) and the Philippines (down 120) also declined substantially.

Regionally, the top five sources of temporary business visitors to the state of Queensland in 2004–05 were North-West Europe (31.6 per cent of total), North-East Asia (17.1 per cent), Americas (16.4 per cent), Sub-Saharan Africa (9.6 per cent) and South-East Asia (7 per cent). This profile has changed significantly in recent years. While North-West Europe remained the largest source in 2008–09 (27.8 per cent), South-East Asia had climbed to second place, accounting for 19.5 per cent of the total. The proportion of temporary business visitors accounted for by Sub-Saharan Africa was also higher in 2008–09 (14.8 per cent), as was Southern and Central Asia (increasing from 4.1 to 10.8 per cent). The Americas (13.4

per cent) had slipped to fourth place as a source of business visitors to Queensland in 2007–08, and North-East Asia was the sixth largest source (7.7 per cent).

Table 6.2: Top 15 countries of citizenship for primary temporary business visas applicants, Queensland, year to 30 June 2009

Country	2008	2009	2009
	— number —		% total
United Kingdom	2,070	1,780	19.6
Philippines	1,230	1,110	12.2
South Africa	750	800	8.8
India	820	650	7.2
United States of America	510	540	5.9
Ireland, Republic of	300	400	4.4
China, Peoples Republic of	670	370	4.1
Germany, Fed Republic of	300	370	4.1
Canada	350	360	4.0
Brazil	260	300	3.3
Vietnam	50	270	3.0
France	180	170	1.9
Japan	220	160	1.8
Malaysia	170	160	1.8
Korea, South	120	110	1.2
Other Countries	1,800	1,520	16.7
Total	9,810	9,080	100.0

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

6.3. Destination within Queensland

Table 6.3 shows the location of visa holders within Queensland for temporary business visas granted in the 2008–09 financial year by applicant type. Brisbane statistical division (SD) accounted for 57 per cent of entrants (primary plus dependant) intending to settle in Queensland. This continues a trend evident in recent years, with Brisbane SD attracting more than half of all entrants every year since 2004–05. While the proportion has fluctuated between around 52 and 62 per cent, absolute numbers have increased substantially over this period, with nearly four times as many primary and secondary applicants intending to settle in Brisbane SD in 2008–09 as in 2004–05 (Table 6.4).

The Gold Coast SD was the next most popular destination in Queensland, with 8.7 per cent of entrants (primary plus dependant) intending to settle there. Although this proportion has declined from the 15.3 per cent recorded in 2004–05, the number of entrants settling in the Gold Coast area has more than doubled since 2004–05 (from 810 to 1,730 persons).

Table 6.3: Location ^(a) of nominated positions, Visa subclass 457 grants ^(b), Queensland statistical divisions, year to 30 June 2009

Statistical division	— Visa Grants in 2008–09 —		
	Primary	Secondary	Total
Brisbane	5,210	6,080	11,290
Gold Coast	800	920	1,730
Sunshine Coast	200	240	440
West Moreton	30	30	60
Wide Bay-Burnett	170	270	440
Darling Downs	300	320	620
South West	60	110	160
Fitzroy	650	990	1,640
Central West	10	< 5	10
Mackay	630	660	1,280
Northern	450	560	1,010
Far North	400	370	770
North West	140	160	300
Not Specified	20	20	50
Total	9,080	10,730	19,800

^(a) ASGC Statistical Division, based on the postcode location of the nominated position

^(b) Excludes independent executives, includes primary and secondary applicants

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

Fitzroy SD attracted the third largest share of entrants, accounting for 8.3 per cent of the state's total. The number of temporary business visa holders intending to settle in Fitzroy has increased sharply since 2004–05, with an average annual growth rate of 71.4 per cent or 1,450 people over this period. This includes a significant influx of 700 new residents between 2007–08 and 2008–09. Mackay SD was the fourth most popular settlement destination in 2008–09 (6.5 per cent), with Northern SD in fifth place accounting for a further 5.1 per cent of entrants to Queensland. These statistical divisions have also experienced strong growth from a relatively low base in recent years, with more than four times as many entrants to Mackay SD and more than seven times as many entrants to Northern SD as in 2004–05. In contrast, the proportion of entrants settling in Far North SD has declined, falling from third place with 10.2 per cent of Queensland's total intake in 2004–05 to sixth place with 3.9 per cent in 2008–09.

North-West Europe was the largest source of temporary business visitors for a number of the areas within Queensland in 2008–09 (Appendix Table 1). More than a third (34.4 per cent) of both primary and secondary visa holders intending to settle in the Brisbane SD in 2008–09 stated their country of citizenship as being in North-West Europe. North-West Europe was also the largest source for Far North (31.2 per cent), Gold Coast (24.9 per cent),

Northern (25.7 per cent) and Sunshine Coast (36.4 per cent) SDs. On the other hand, South-East Asia was the largest source of temporary business visitors for Darling Downs (32.3 per cent), Fitzroy (36 per cent), Mackay (30.5 per cent), North West (36.7 per cent), South West (62.5 per cent) and West Moreton (33.3 per cent) SDs. Sub-Saharan Africa was the largest source of business visitors destined for Wide Bay-Burnett SD (25 per cent). Mackay SD had almost equal numbers from South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa while Fitzroy SD had a notable proportion from the Americas.

Table 6.4: Location ^(a) of nominated positions, Visa subclass 457 grants ^(b), Queensland statistical divisions, year to 30 June 2005 to 2009

Statistical division	— Temporary business visa grants —				
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Brisbane	2,840	6,000	8,940	12,420	11,290
Gold Coast	810	1,030	1,470	1,600	1,730
Sunshine Coast	100	310	360	490	440
West Moreton	20	110	80	100	60
Wide Bay-Burnett	60	180	440	400	440
Darling Downs	110	480	540	560	620
South West	20	60	80	120	160
Fitzroy	190	880	950	940	1,640
Central West	10	20	10	10	10
Mackay	310	920	1,080	1,060	1,280
Northern	140	590	820	910	1,010
Far North	540	770	950	930	770
North West	80	180	270	370	300
Not Specified	90	40	150	40	50
Total	5,310	11,580	16,130	19,930	19,800

^(a) ASGC Statistical Division, based on the postcode location of the nominated position

^(b) Excludes independent executives, includes primary and dependant applicants

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

7. A profile of the migrant population in Queensland

7.1. State-wide overview

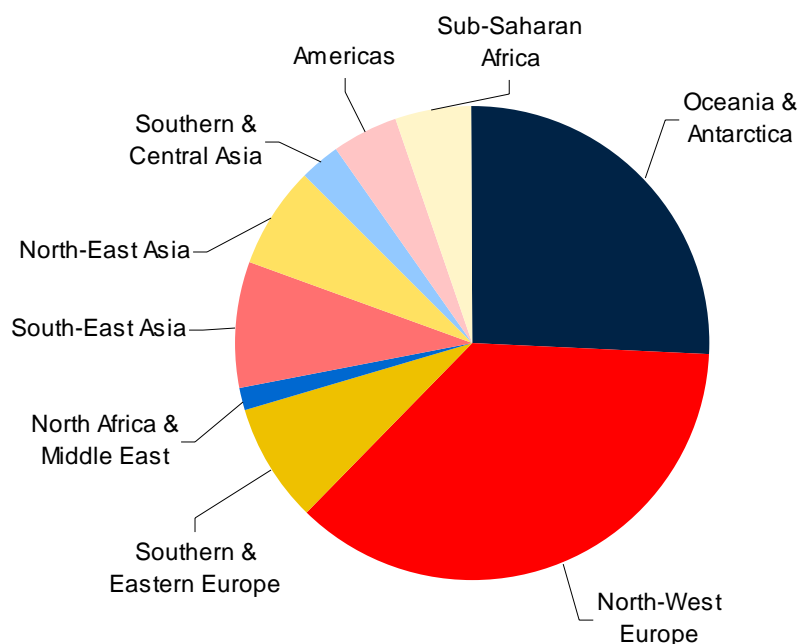
Data from the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* facilitates building a profile of migrants who resided in Queensland at the time. Some key characteristics for which data are available from the Census include: country of birth, age, ancestry, year of arrival in Australia, proficiency in spoken English and language spoken at home.

Of the 3,904,500 persons counted as usually residing in Queensland in the 2006 Census, 699,400 or 17.9 per cent stated a country other than Australia as their country of birth. In comparison, New South Wales and Victoria both recorded a corresponding figure of 23.8 per cent. Persons stating Australia as their country of birth accounted for 75.2 per cent of residents (2,935,300 persons) and those not stating a country of birth comprised 6.9 per cent of the total. Persons not stating a country of birth (around 269,800) have been excluded from this analysis, although some of these people would have been born overseas.

Persons born in the United Kingdom and New Zealand were by far the largest overseas born groups, accounting for 27.6 and 21.3 per cent respectively of overseas born persons. South Africa (3.2 per cent), Germany (2.9 per cent) and the Philippines (2.7 per cent) were distant third, fourth and fifth most popular birth countries for overseas born persons. Figure 7.1 shows overseas born persons usually residing in Queensland by major region for 2006.

Data by age group reveal that persons aged 25 to 44 years were the largest group born overseas at the time of the 2006 Census (Appendix Table 3). This group accounted for 32 per cent of all overseas born persons in Queensland in 2006. A further 17.8 per cent were aged 45–54 years and the third largest group was 55–64 years olds (16.2 per cent). The 25–44 year age group was the most significant group for all regions of birth with the exception of Southern and Eastern Europe where the largest group was 55–64 year olds. The proportion of persons aged 25–44 was especially pronounced for those born in South-East Asia (42.6 per cent of persons born in the region) and Southern and Central Asia (40.4 per cent).

Figure 7.1: Overseas born persons ^(a) by major region of birth, Queensland, 2006



^(a) Excludes 'country of birth not stated'

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

A significantly higher than average proportion of persons born in North-East Asia were in the younger group aged 15–24 years; 25.5 per cent compared with 10 per cent for all overseas born persons. Similarly, persons from North Africa and the Middle East as well as Sub-Saharan Africa also tended to be over-represented in the younger groups and under-represented in the older groups. Persons born in the European regions were somewhat more evenly distributed across the various age groups than for other regions. Although slightly under-represented in the younger groups, higher than average proportions of European migrants were recorded in the 55–64, 65–74 and 75–84 age groups in 2006.

Of the people (3,598,900) reporting a country of birth for their parents in response to the ancestry question, more than a third (35.8 per cent) reported having one or both parents born overseas. Of these, 65.9 per cent said both parents were born overseas, while a further 19.9 per cent reported having a father only born overseas and 14.2 per cent reported having a mother only born overseas. The most popular ancestry claimed by persons reporting that both parents were born overseas was English, followed by Scottish, Chinese and Irish in close fourth position. English, Scottish and Irish were the top three ancestries reported by persons having only one parent born overseas.

Residents were asked to specify their year of arrival in Australia as part of the Census. Of persons specifying a year of arrival, 58.9 per cent stated that they arrived prior to 1991. A further 8 per cent arrived between 1991 and 1995 and 12 per cent arrived between 1996 and 2000. More than a fifth of the total (21.1 per cent) came to Australia since 2000.

More detailed data for country of birth by year of arrival in Australia reflect changes in immigration policy during Australia's recent history (Table 7.1). Persons arriving in Australia prior to 1991 were dominated by migrants from various European countries and New Zealand. New Zealand and the United Kingdom have continued to rank in first and second place in subsequent years, however their combined dominance has been less pronounced. More recent years have also seen the replacement of lesser European sources of migrants being replaced by South Africa as well as numerous Asian countries.

Table 7.1: Top five countries of birth by year of arrival, in Australia, before 1991, and 1991 to 2005

Ranking	— Year and country of birth of arrivals —							
	Before 1991		1991–1995		1996–2000		2001–2005	
				— % —				
1	United Kingdom	35.8	New Zealand	23.2	New Zealand	33.2	New Zealand	24.3
2	New Zealand	17.4	United Kingdom	17.0	United Kingdom	13.6	United Kingdom	17.2
3	Germany	4.0	Philippines	5.9	South Africa	6.7	South Africa	6.8
4	Netherlands	3.3	Viet Nam	3.7	Philippines	3.3	China	4.5
5	Italy	3.1	Hong Kong	2.8	China	2.8	India	2.9

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

In terms of the language skills of migrants in Queensland, 68.5 per cent of those who stated their spoken language and proficiency in English said they spoke English only, while the remaining 31.5 per cent stated that they spoke both English and another language. Of the persons in the latter group more than four fifths (82.6 per cent) stated that they spoke English 'very well or well', while 16.3 per cent said they spoke English 'not well or not at all'. The remaining 1.1 per cent did not state their proficiency in English.

The Census also asked residents what language they spoke at home. Of the 3,904,500 persons counted in the Census, a total of 303,100 persons or 7.8 per cent stated that they spoke a language other than English at home. English was the only language spoken at home by 86.4 per cent (3,371,700 persons) of Queensland residents, while a further 5.9 per cent did not state a language. Persons not stating a language spoken at home (around

229,800) have been excluded from this analysis, although some of these people would have spoken a language other than English.

The most common languages other than English to be spoken at home in Queensland were Mandarin (8.1 per cent of persons speaking a language other than English at home), Italian (7.3 per cent), Cantonese (6.5 per cent), Vietnamese (5.7 per cent) and German (4.9 per cent).

Significant variations occur at the regional level throughout Queensland compared with the state overall in terms of characteristics of migrants. Data at the local government area (LGA) level are considered in the following section.

7.2. Characteristics of the migrant population by local government areas

Table 7.2 presents data for LGAs in Queensland where the number of overseas born residents exceeded 1,000 in the 2006 Census. Not surprisingly, the 10 most populated LGAs in the state also rank among the top 10 listing for the number of residents born overseas and the number of persons speaking a language other than English (LOTE), although not necessarily in the same order (Table 7.2). Seven out the top 10 LGAs are located in the south east corner of the state. LGAs located outside the south east region but still ranking in the top 10 are Cairns (R), Townsville (C) and Toowoomba (R).

Alternatively, the 10 LGAs⁶ having the lowest number of overseas born residents in Queensland were concentrated in the far west of the state and in Torres Strait. These included: McKinlay, Torres, Burke, Diamantina, Richmond, Boulia, Barcoo, Bulloo and Croydon Shires and Torres Strait (R).

Overseas born persons as a percentage of the population for each LGA were highest in Gold Coast (C) (24.9 per cent), followed by Logan (C), Brisbane (C) and Redland (C). Each of these areas had a higher proportion of overseas born persons relative to the state average (17.9 per cent). Areas outside of the South East Queensland region having high proportions of overseas born persons were Cairns (R) (18.2 per cent), Tablelands (R) (14.6 per cent), Fraser Coast (R) (13.2 per cent) and Whitsunday (R) (13 per cent).

⁶ LGAs with three or fewer overseas-born residents are not included.

Table 7.2: Top 30 local government areas by number of overseas-born residents, Queensland, 2006

Ranking	Local government area	— Number of overseas residents —					
		Total persons (a)		Persons born overseas		Persons speaking a LOTE at home (b)	
		number	number	%	number	%	
1	Brisbane City Council	956,128	229,173	24.0	137,057	14.3	
2	Gold Coast City Council	435,914	108,478	24.9	36,963	8.5	
3	Logan City Council	241,467	58,409	24.2	25,612	10.6	
4	Moreton Bay Regional Council	324,787	54,271	16.7	13,401	4.1	
5	Sunshine Coast Regional Council	276,268	49,982	18.1	9,455	3.4	
6	Redland City Council	127,627	26,594	20.8	6,515	5.1	
7	Cairns Regional Council	137,631	25,053	18.2	12,517	9.1	
8	Ipswich City Council	138,267	21,270	15.4	9,094	6.6	
9	Townsville City Council	154,627	17,998	11.6	7,191	4.7	
10	Toowoomba Regional Council	142,285	12,879	9.1	4,887	3.4	
11	Fraser Coast Regional Council	85,250	11,267	13.2	2,314	2.7	
12	Mackay Regional Council	101,015	9,421	9.3	2,851	2.8	
13	Bundaberg Regional Council	82,954	9,007	10.9	2,475	3.0	
14	Rockhampton Regional Council	101,170	7,562	7.5	2,502	2.5	
15	Scenic Rim Regional Council	41,158	6,256	15.2	1,522	3.7	
16	Tablelands Regional Council	40,906	5,991	14.6	2,857	7.0	
17	Gladstone Regional Council	50,755	5,346	10.5	1,369	2.7	
18	Gympie Regional Council	40,959	4,191	10.2	824	2.0	
19	Whitsunday Regional Council	29,335	3,826	13.0	1,123	3.8	
20	Cassowary Coast Regional Council	27,787	3,318	11.9	2,121	7.6	
21	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	30,120	3,201	10.6	942	3.1	
22	Southern Downs Regional Council	31,656	2,869	9.1	1,244	3.9	
23	South Burnett Regional Council	29,088	2,456	8.4	537	1.8	
24	Mount Isa City Council	19,662	2,309	11.7	963	4.9	
25	Central Highlands Regional Council	26,475	2,212	8.4	646	2.4	
26	Somerset Regional Council	18,597	2,087	11.2	479	2.6	
27	Isaac Regional Council	19,822	1,468	7.4	439	2.2	
28	Dalby Regional Council	28,425	1,397	4.9	367	1.3	
29	Burdekin Shire Council	17,019	1,342	7.9	1,192	7.0	
30	Hinchinbrook Shire Council	11,559	1,280	11.1	1,233	10.7	
	Total Queensland	3,904,545	699,452	17.9	303,090	7.8	

^(a) Place of usual residence

^(b) LOTE refers to 'language other than English'.

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

The percentage of the population speaking a LOTE at home was especially high in Brisbane (C) (14.3 per cent) compared with the state average of 7.8 per cent. Other LGAs to register higher than average proportions were Hinchinbrook (S) (10.7 per cent), Logan (C) (10.6 per cent), Cairns (R) (9.1 per cent) and Gold Coast (C) (8.5 per cent). Of these, Hinchinbrook (S) was the only LGA not ranked in the top 10 LGAs in terms of overseas born residents. The five most popular languages spoken in Hinchinbrook in 2006 were Italian,

Australian Indigenous Languages, German, Cantonese and Dutch. Table 7.3 lists this information for the top 10 LGAs as well as for Queensland as a whole.

Table 7.3: Top 10 local government areas by number of overseas-born residents: five most prevalent languages other than English spoken at home, Queensland, 2006

Local government area	— Most prevalent languages other than English spoken at home —				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Brisbane City Council	Mandarin	Cantonese	Vietnamese	Italian	Greek
Gold Coast City Council	Japanese	Mandarin	Italian	Cantonese	German
Logan City Council	Samoan	Mandarin	Spanish	Hindi	Cantonese
Moreton Bay Regional Council	Samoan	German	Italian	Dutch	Hindi
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	German	Italian	Dutch	French	Spanish
Redland City Council	German	Dutch	Italian	Greek	Mandarin
Cairns Regional Council	Japanese	Italian	Australian Indigenous Languages	German	French
Ipswich City Council	Samoan	Vietnamese	Spanish	German	Dutch
Townsville City Council	Italian	German	Australian Indigenous Languages	Greek	Spanish
Toowoomba Regional Council	Mandarin	German	Arabic	Cantonese	Italian
Total Queensland	Mandarin	Italian	Cantonese	Vietnamese	German

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Persons born elsewhere in Oceania and Antarctica and in North-West Europe collectively accounted for a sizeable proportion (62.1 per cent) of overseas born persons counted in the 2006 Census in Queensland, reflecting the high numbers of migrants arriving from New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The domination of these two sources is even more pronounced for some of the top 10 LGAs in terms of the number of overseas born residents (Appendix Table 4). For example, more than half (51.4 per cent) of the overseas born persons residing in the Sunshine Coast (R) were born in North-West Europe, compared with the state average of 36.4 per cent. Similarly, Redland (C) and Moreton Bay (R) had 48.1 and 46.7 per cent respectively of their overseas born residents coming from this part of the world. On the other hand, only around a quarter (26.4 per cent) of all overseas born persons residing in Brisbane (C) had migrated from this region.

A higher than average proportion of overseas born persons in Logan (C) had come from elsewhere in Oceania and Antarctica; 35.6 per cent compared with 25.7 per cent for the state as a whole. Gold Coast (C) and Ipswich (C) also had high proportions (31.7 and 30.9 per cent respectively) of their overseas born population from this region. Toowoomba (R) (18.6 per cent) and Brisbane (C) (20 per cent) both had significantly lower than average proportions of their overseas born populations migrating from elsewhere in Oceania.

Brisbane (C) and Ipswich (C) both had higher than average proportions of persons born in South-East Asian countries; 12.8 and 11.7 per cent respectively compared with 8.6 per cent for the whole state. Conversely, Sunshine Coast (R) (3.7 per cent) and Redland (C) (4 per cent) had significantly lower than average percentages of overseas born residents from this region.

Persons born in North-East Asian countries were significantly over-represented in Brisbane (C); 13.2 per cent compared with an average 7 per cent for the state of Queensland. LGAs having especially low percentages of persons born in this region were Ipswich (C) (1.9 per cent) and Moreton Bay (R) and Sunshine Coast (R) (1.7 and 1.6 per cent respectively).

Toowoomba (R) had higher than average proportions of persons born in North Africa and the Middle East (5.2 per cent versus 1.8 for Queensland) and Sub-Saharan Africa (9.5 per cent versus 5.2 per cent for Queensland) but the lowest proportion of the top 10 LGAs from Southern and Eastern Europe (4.1 per cent compared with a state average of 7.9 per cent).

Responses to the ancestry question in the Census showed less variation across the top 10 LGAs than region of birth. Table 7.4 draws on data relating to ancestry claimed where both parents were born overseas. Apart from Brisbane (C), all other LGAs in the top 10 as well as total Queensland reveal English and Scottish to be the two most popular ancestries claimed. Chinese ancestry was in second place for Brisbane (C), although in third place across the state as a whole. Generally speaking, Irish ancestry was the third most common ancestry claimed among the top 10 LGAs. Exceptions were Brisbane (C) where Scottish ancestry featured in third place, and Cairns (C) where Italian ancestry was the third most common ancestry claimed. Ancestries ranking in fourth and fifth place were more variable among the top 10 LGAs with German, New Zealand, Dutch, Maori and Indian ancestries also featuring.

While data by age group for the top 10 LGAs show some variation, the pre-dominant pattern is one of relative consistency with the state average (Appendix Table 5). The main areas of divergence are as follows. Sunshine Coast (R) had significantly lower than average proportions of overseas born persons in younger age groups and higher than average proportions in older groups. For example, 24.5 per cent of persons were aged 25–44 years compared with 32 per cent for Queensland and 5.9 per cent of persons were aged 15–24 years compared with an average 10 per cent. This LGA had higher than average proportions

of overseas born persons in each age group over 44 years, in particular the 65–75 year age group (14.3 per cent versus an average 9.7 per cent).

Table 7.4: Top 10 local government areas by number of overseas-born residents: five most prevalent ancestries (country where both parents born overseas), Queensland, 2006

Local government area	— Most prevalent ancestries by country of birth of parents —				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Brisbane City Council	English	Chinese	Scottish	Irish	Indian
Gold Coast City Council	English	Scottish	Irish	New Zealander	Chinese
Logan City Council	English	Scottish	Irish	Maori	Chinese
Moreton Bay Regional Council	English	Scottish	Irish	German	Dutch
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	English	Scottish	Irish	German	New Zealander
Redland City Council	English	Scottish	Irish	New Zealander	Dutch
Cairns Regional Council	English	Scottish	Italian	Irish	German
Ipswich City Council	English	Scottish	Irish	Dutch	German
Townsville City Council	English	Scottish	Irish	German	Italian
Toowoomba Regional Council	English	Scottish	Irish	German	Chinese
Total Queensland	English	Scottish	Chinese	Irish	German

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Overseas born persons in Cairns (R) and Brisbane (C), on the other hand, were slightly over-represented in the 25–44 year age group, with 36.6 and 36.4 per cent respectively in this age group. Conversely, there was a lower than average proportion of overseas born persons aged 15–24 in Cairns (R) (7.8 per cent compared with 10 per cent). The overseas born population in Brisbane (C) tended to be younger with 13.9 per cent of persons being aged 15–24 years. However, the proportion of persons in each age group over 44 years in Brisbane (C) was lower than the state average.

Data by year of arrival in Australia for the top 10 LGAs are presented in Table 7.5. A significantly lower than average proportion of overseas born persons residing in Brisbane (C) at the 2006 Census had arrived in Australia prior to 1991. Of persons stating a year of arrival, 51.3 per cent of migrants in Brisbane (C) had arrived before 1991 compared with 58.9 per cent for total Queensland. However, 25.7 per cent (compared with 21.1 per cent for Queensland) had arrived since 2000.

Table 7.5: Top 10 local government areas by number of overseas born residents: overseas-born persons and year of arrival in Australia, Queensland, 2006

Local government area	— Year of arrival —						Total
	Before 1991	1991–1995	1996–2000	2001–2005	2006	Not stated	
	— number —						
Brisbane City Council	111,656	21,304	28,627	46,927	8,973	11,686	229,173
Gold Coast City Council	57,285	8,242	14,752	19,161	3,462	5,576	108,479
Logan City Council	32,260	4,960	7,954	8,953	1,285	2,998	58,410
Moreton Bay Regional Council	33,641	3,633	5,804	7,507	1,099	2,590	54,274
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	30,612	2,932	4,951	7,847	1,199	2,442	49,983
Redland City Council	15,617	1,799	3,046	4,384	560	1,187	26,593
Cairns Regional Council	13,965	2,181	2,755	3,874	706	1,576	25,057
Ipswich City Council	13,090	1,543	2,266	2,772	465	1,134	21,269
Townsville City Council	10,740	1,278	1,600	2,714	682	985	17,999
Toowoomba Regional Council	7,139	583	1,047	2,731	618	760	12,878
Total Queensland	390,445	53,295	79,743	117,447	22,168	36,307	699,405
	— % —						
Brisbane City Council	48.7	9.3	12.5	20.5	3.9	5.1	100.0
Gold Coast City Council	52.8	7.6	13.6	17.7	3.2	5.1	100.0
Logan City Council	55.2	8.5	13.6	15.3	2.2	5.1	100.0
Moreton Bay Regional Council	62.0	6.7	10.7	13.8	2.0	4.8	100.0
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	61.2	5.9	9.9	15.7	2.4	4.9	100.0
Redland City Council	58.7	6.8	11.5	16.5	2.1	4.5	100.0
Cairns Regional Council	55.7	8.7	11.0	15.5	2.8	6.3	100.0
Ipswich City Council	61.5	7.3	10.7	13.0	2.2	5.3	100.0
Townsville City Council	59.7	7.1	8.9	15.1	3.8	5.5	100.0
Toowoomba Regional Council	55.4	4.5	8.1	21.2	4.8	5.9	100.0
Total Queensland	55.8	7.6	11.4	16.8	3.2	5.2	100.0

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

In contrast to the state's capital, higher than average percentages of migrants residing in Moreton Bay (R) (65.1 per cent of persons stating a year of arrival), Ipswich (C) (65 per cent) and Sunshine Coast (R) (64.4 per cent) had arrived in the country prior to 1991. Conversely, only 16.7 per cent of overseas born persons residing in Moreton Bay (R) and 16.1 per cent of those residing in Ipswich (C) had arrived in Australia since 2000.

More than a quarter (26 per cent) of all migrants in Toowoomba (R) who stated a year of arrival had come to Australia since 2000. Lower than average proportions of persons in this LGA had migrated in the 1991–95 (4.8 per versus 8 per cent) and 1996–00 (8.6 per cent compared with 12 per cent) periods.

The language skills of migrants also showed substantial variability across the top 10 LGAs (Appendix Table 6). Of the LGAs presented, the discrepancy between the percentage of overseas born residents speaking English only and those speaking both English and another language was lowest in Brisbane (C) and highest in Sunshine Coast (R). Of those stating their spoken language and proficiency in English in Brisbane (C), 54.2 per cent spoke English only (compared with 68.5 per cent for the state) and 45.8 per cent stated that they spoke both English and another language (compared with 31.5 per cent). In the Sunshine Coast (R), on the other hand, 85.8 per cent of persons reported that they spoke English only and as little as 14.2 per cent stated that they spoke both English and another language. Other LGAs experiencing large discrepancies between the percentage of overseas born residents speaking English only and those speaking both English and another language were Redland (C) (81.6 per cent speaking English only and 18.4 per cent speaking English and another language) and Moreton Bay (R) (81.3 per cent versus 18.7 per cent).

Respondents who spoke English and another language were asked to rate their proficiency in spoken English. For the state as a whole, 82.6 per cent of persons in this category stated that they spoke English 'very well or well', 16.3 per cent said 'not well or not at all' and 1.1 per cent did not state their proficiency. Of the top 10 LGAs the Sunshine Coast (R) had the lowest proportion of residents (7.8 per cent) stating that they spoke English 'not well or not at all' and the highest proportion (91 per cent) reporting that they spoke the language 'very well or well'. Brisbane (C), on the other hand, had the highest proportion speaking English 'not well or not at all' (18.7 per cent) and the lowest proportion reporting 'very well or well' (80.4 per cent).

8. Conclusion

Net overseas migration is continuing to increase in absolute terms and is now the largest component of population growth in Queensland. The skilled migration program continues to account for the majority of, and most of the growth in, migration program entry. Temporary business entrants and overseas students are increasing rapidly as components of temporary residents.

In coming years, net overseas migration is likely to fall somewhat due to the decreases in official migration program planning levels implemented by the Australian Government in response to the global economic downturn. Further reductions may result from decreases in arrivals of overseas students. Although they are likely to be temporary and relatively insignificant, the Queensland Government will monitor these changes closely for any impact on population and economic growth.

In the longer term, Queensland, along with the rest of Australia and the developed world, faces mounting challenges associated with labour and skills shortages and an ageing population. Overseas migration will rise in predominance as a cornerstone of population and economic policy, particularly in regards to supporting regional workforces and populations, as net interstate migration slows and population ageing leads to natural decline. New challenges will emerge in promoting Queensland's lifestyle and economic assets to attract young and skilled overseas migrants in a competitive global market.

9. Appendices

Table 1: Visa subclass 457 grants ^(a): location of nominated positions ^{(b) (c)} by country of citizenship (major region), Queensland, year to 30 June 2009

Location of nominated position (ASGC statistical division)	— Country of Citizenship (major region) ^(d) —										Total
	Americas	North Africa and the Middle East	North-East Asia	North-West Europe	Oceania and Antarctica	South-East Asia	Southern and Central Asia	Southern and Eastern Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Not Specified	
Brisbane	1,500	150	890	3,880	210	1,650	1,230	280	1,490	10	11,290
Central West	< 5	—	—	< 5	—	—	< 5	—	< 5	—	10
Darling Downs	110	< 5	70	80	20	200	30	10	100	< 5	620
Far North	60	—	100	240	40	120	100	20	110	< 5	770
Fitzroy	410	10	60	130	20	590	150	10	250	< 5	1,640
Gold Coast	260	40	280	430	40	290	140	80	180	< 5	1,730
Mackay	120	10	40	220	40	390	90	10	370	< 5	1,280
North West	20	< 5	10	30	50	110	20	< 5	60	—	300
Northern	80	20	20	260	50	230	180	10	160	< 5	1,010
South West	20	—	10	10	—	100	10	< 5	30	—	160
Sunshine Coast	30	< 5	20	160	10	100	70	10	50	—	440
West Moreton	< 5	< 5	10	10	—	20	10	10	10	< 5	60
Wide Bay-Burnett	40	10	40	70	10	70	100	< 5	110	< 5	440
Not Specified	10	—	< 5	10	—	10	< 5	< 5	10	—	50
Total	2,650	240	1,530	5,510	490	3,870	2,130	430	2,930	30	19,800

(a) Excludes independent executives, includes primary and dependant applicants

(b) In 2007-08, in total subclass 457 visa applications granted, less than 0.5% of primary applications and about 1% of dependant applications have no or incorrectly recorded information for the location of the nominated position.

(c) Based on the postcode location of the nominated position

(d) Figures are rounded to the nearest 10

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

Table 2: Stock estimate of temporary entrants by visa category ^(a) and major citizenship group, Queensland, 30 June 2009 ^(b)

Country of Citizenship (major region)	— Visa Category —								Total
	Student	Temporary business entrant	Working holiday maker	Other temporary resident	Tourist	Business visitor	Other visitor	Other temporary entrant	
Oceania & Antarctica	855	780	–	154	1,071	166	75	415	3,516
Europe	4,053	8,294	9,570	1,766	7,721	361	2,657	2,692	37,114
North Africa & the Middle East	3,041	334	–	136	645	35	13	277	4,481
South East Asia	6,138	5,135	–	399	2,838	221	482	1,224	16,437
North East Asia	16,387	2,668	13,673	568	4,885	313	45	3,067	41,606
Southern & Central Asia	15,419	2,747	–	216	1,170	159	45	1,510	21,266
Northern America	1,757	1,754	824	805	4,706	441	9	501	10,797
South America, Central America & the Caribbean	3,996	1,389	–	126	502	48	9	543	6,613
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,058	3,580	–	259	872	50	15	602	6,436
Other and not stated	8	2	–	–	6	–	–	2	18
Total	52,712	26,683	24,067	4,429	24,416	1,794	3,350	10,833	148,284

^(a) Figures exclude New Zealand citizens

^(b) Data for 2009 exclude persons who arrived more than ten years before the reference quarter

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government)

Table 3: Overseas born persons by major region of birth and age distribution, Queensland, 2006

Per cent of major region total	— Age group (years) —									Total
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85+	
	— % —									
Oceania and Antarctica	1.4	8.6	12.2	38.9	18.7	12.1	5.2	2.3	0.6	100.0
North-West Europe	0.8	3.5	3.9	24.2	17.8	23.1	15.0	8.7	2.9	100.0
Southern & Eastern Europe	0.2	1.8	5.3	19.2	16.3	20.3	19.1	14.4	3.4	100.0
North Africa & the Middle East	3.5	11.5	15.8	35.0	13.5	10.9	5.8	3.3	0.7	100.0
South-East Asia	1.1	5.2	13.9	42.6	20.4	10.1	4.1	2.1	0.6	100.0
North-East Asia	1.4	7.1	25.5	38.5	13.7	7.3	3.9	2.0	0.6	100.0
Southern and Central Asia	1.5	6.1	13.0	40.4	15.8	11.3	6.6	4.1	1.2	100.0
Americas	1.9	7.0	12.4	37.7	18.0	13.9	5.5	2.7	0.9	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	12.7	15.3	35.2	18.7	9.8	4.4	1.8	0.6	100.0
Other ^(a)	3.0	5.2	10.7	36.8	20.3	11.5	5.7	4.3	2.4	100.0
Total overseas born	1.1	5.9	10.0	32.0	17.8	16.2	9.7	5.6	1.7	100.0
Per cent of age group total										
	— % —									
Oceania and Antarctica	31.5	37.4	31.4	31.3	27.0	19.3	13.7	10.5	9.5	25.7
North-West Europe	25.9	21.3	14.4	27.5	36.5	51.9	56.3	56.5	62.2	36.4
Southern & Eastern Europe	1.6	2.4	4.2	4.8	7.3	10.0	15.6	20.3	15.9	7.9
North Africa & the Middle East	5.5	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.8
South-East Asia	8.0	7.5	11.9	11.4	9.8	5.4	3.6	3.2	2.9	8.6
North-East Asia	8.7	8.4	17.9	8.4	5.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	7.0
Southern and Central Asia	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.7
Americas	7.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.5	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	11.2	8.0	5.7	5.5	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	5.2
Other ^(a)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total overseas born	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^(a) 'Other' includes 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Table 4: Top 10 local government areas by number of overseas residents and region of birth, Queensland, 2006

Local government area	— Region of birth —										Total
	Oceania and Antarctica	North-West Europe	Southern and Eastern Europe	North Africa and the Middle East	South-East Asia	North-East Asia	Southern and Central Asia	Americas	Sub-Saharan Africa	Other ^(a)	
	— number —										
Brisbane City Council	45,822	60,548	20,717	6,277	29,416	30,184	10,813	11,610	13,330	453	229,170
Gold Coast City Council	34,383	37,397	9,224	2,029	5,956	8,268	1,744	4,480	4,828	166	108,476
Logan City Council	20,794	18,520	5,244	1,027	4,583	2,583	1,072	1,874	2,623	85	58,407
Moreton Bay Regional Council	15,728	25,339	2,924	464	3,000	946	967	1,956	2,865	78	54,267
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	13,390	25,669	2,372	353	1,851	823	526	2,299	2,626	75	49,984
Redland City Council	7,122	12,805	1,563	323	1,065	620	442	896	1,720	42	26,598
Cairns Regional Council	6,574	9,405	1,919	249	2,328	2,005	486	1,176	862	54	25,058
Ipswich City Council	6,562	8,697	1,134	132	2,485	410	343	915	560	30	21,269
Townsville City Council	4,552	7,295	1,203	211	1,561	482	504	1,087	1,053	50	17,998
Toowoomba Regional Council	2,401	5,084	534	667	1,080	663	501	677	1,227	43	12,877
Total overseas born in Queensland	180,032	254,491	55,487	12,538	60,043	48,941	19,115	30,949	36,522	1,274	699,392
	— % —										
Brisbane City Council	20.0	26.4	9.0	2.7	12.8	13.2	4.7	5.1	5.8	0.2	100.0
Gold Coast City Council	31.7	34.5	8.5	1.9	5.5	7.6	1.6	4.1	4.5	0.2	100.0
Logan City Council	35.6	31.7	9.0	1.8	7.8	4.4	1.8	3.2	4.5	0.1	100.0
Moreton Bay Regional Council	29.0	46.7	5.4	0.9	5.5	1.7	1.8	3.6	5.3	0.1	100.0
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	26.8	51.4	4.7	0.7	3.7	1.6	1.1	4.6	5.3	0.2	100.0
Redland City Council	26.8	48.1	5.9	1.2	4.0	2.3	1.7	3.4	6.5	0.2	100.0
Cairns Regional Council	26.2	37.5	7.7	1.0	9.3	8.0	1.9	4.7	3.4	0.2	100.0
Ipswich City Council	30.9	40.9	5.3	0.6	11.7	1.9	1.6	4.3	2.6	0.1	100.0
Townsville City Council	25.3	40.5	6.7	1.2	8.7	2.7	2.8	6.0	5.9	0.3	100.0
Toowoomba Regional Council	18.6	39.5	4.1	5.2	8.4	5.1	3.9	5.3	9.5	0.3	100.0
Total overseas born in Queensland	25.7	36.4	7.9	1.8	8.6	7.0	2.7	4.4	5.2	0.2	100.0

^(a) 'Other' includes 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Table 5: Top 10 local government areas by number of overseas residents and age group, Queensland, 2006

Local government area	— Age group (years) —									Total
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85+	
	— number —									
Brisbane City Council	3,051	13,906	31,934	83,348	38,095	29,170	15,781	10,444	3,441	229,170
Gold Coast City Council	1,138	6,492	10,710	33,595	18,542	17,662	11,285	7,028	2,023	108,476
Logan City Council	614	4,251	6,279	19,153	10,883	9,349	4,872	2,354	652	58,407
Moreton Bay Regional Council	591	3,395	3,637	16,171	10,130	9,876	6,050	3,475	942	54,267
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	463	3,003	2,946	12,239	9,045	9,660	7,134	4,211	1,283	49,984
Redland City Council	297	1,896	2,063	7,339	5,107	4,640	2,848	1,816	592	26,598
Cairns Regional Council	260	1,288	1,944	9,173	4,903	4,038	2,080	1,045	327	25,058
Ipswich City Council	245	1,348	1,921	7,413	3,973	3,347	1,914	827	281	21,269
Townsville City Council	217	904	1,733	6,091	3,514	2,990	1,492	827	230	17,998
Toowoomba Regional Council	181	915	1,467	3,816	2,064	2,014	1,374	804	242	12,877
Total overseas born in Queensland	7,885	41,347	69,694	223,983	124,359	113,036	67,973	39,305	11,810	699,392
	— % —									
Brisbane City Council	1.3	6.1	13.9	36.4	16.6	12.7	6.9	4.6	1.5	100.0
Gold Coast City Council	1.0	6.0	9.9	31.0	17.1	16.3	10.4	6.5	1.9	100.0
Logan City Council	1.1	7.3	10.8	32.8	18.6	16.0	8.3	4.0	1.1	100.0
Moreton Bay Regional Council	1.1	6.3	6.7	29.8	18.7	18.2	11.1	6.4	1.7	100.0
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	0.9	6.0	5.9	24.5	18.1	19.3	14.3	8.4	2.6	100.0
Redland City Council	1.1	7.1	7.8	27.6	19.2	17.4	10.7	6.8	2.2	100.0
Cairns Regional Council	1.0	5.1	7.8	36.6	19.6	16.1	8.3	4.2	1.3	100.0
Ipswich City Council	1.2	6.3	9.0	34.9	18.7	15.7	9.0	3.9	1.3	100.0
Townsville City Council	1.2	5.0	9.6	33.8	19.5	16.6	8.3	4.6	1.3	100.0
Toowoomba Regional Council	1.4	7.1	11.4	29.6	16.0	15.6	10.7	6.2	1.9	100.0
Total Queensland	1.1	5.9	10.0	32.0	17.8	16.2	9.7	5.6	1.7	100.0

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Table 6: Top 10 local government areas by number of overseas residents and proficiency in spoken English, Queensland, 2006

Local government area	— Speaks other language and speaks English —					Total	Language and proficiency not stated	Total
	Speaks English only	Very well or well	Not well or not at all	Proficiency not stated				
	— number —							
Brisbane City Council	123,680	83,910	19,521	971	104,402	1,091	229,173	
Gold Coast City Council	79,066	24,383	4,206	282	28,871	542	108,478	
Logan City Council	38,658	15,909	3,276	261	19,446	306	58,409	
Moreton Bay Regional Council	43,868	9,030	933	109	10,072	331	54,271	
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	42,630	6,433	550	84	7,067	284	49,981	
Redland City Council	21,627	4,256	567	42	4,865	104	26,596	
Cairns Regional Council	17,101	6,571	1,159	117	7,847	110	25,058	
Ipswich City Council	14,419	5,492	1,097	82	6,671	179	21,269	
Townsville City Council	13,340	3,960	537	75	4,572	87	17,999	
Toowoomba Regional Council	8,969	3,211	562	45	3,818	93	12,880	
Total Queensland	476,746	180,946	35,717	2,321	218,984	3,695	699,425	
	— % —							
Brisbane City Council	54.0	36.6	8.5	0.4	45.6	0.5	100.0	
Gold Coast City Council	72.9	22.5	3.9	0.3	26.6	0.5	100.0	
Logan City Council	66.2	27.2	5.6	0.4	33.3	0.5	100.0	
Moreton Bay Regional Council	80.8	16.6	1.7	0.2	18.6	0.6	100.0	
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	85.3	12.9	1.1	0.2	14.1	0.6	100.0	
Redland City Council	81.3	16.0	2.1	0.2	18.3	0.4	100.0	
Cairns Regional Council	68.2	26.2	4.6	0.5	31.3	0.4	100.0	
Ipswich City Council	67.8	25.8	5.2	0.4	31.4	0.8	100.0	
Townsville City Council	74.1	22.0	3.0	0.4	25.4	0.5	100.0	
Toowoomba Regional Council	69.6	24.9	4.4	0.3	29.6	0.7	100.0	
Total Queensland	68.2	25.9	5.1	0.3	31.3	0.5	100.0	

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing

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