

Overseas migration, Queensland, 2013–14, Revised*

* see *Business, skilled and investor visas*, page 6

Key points:

- Queensland's net overseas migration (NOM) was 30,270 persons in 2013–14, substantially lower than the 39,984 recorded in 2012–13.
- Temporary visa holders (44.1%) represented the largest proportion of NOM in 2011–12 (latest data available), followed by New Zealand citizens (34.1%) and permanent visa holders (19.4%).
- In 2013–14, India was the country of citizenship most frequently nominated by primary 457 visa applicants granted for nominated positions located in Queensland (18.9%), followed by the United Kingdom (16.6%).

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more (NOM departures). NOM data described below are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and count the net effect of the arrival or departure of any person who has resided in (or out of) Australia for 12 out of the 16 months prior to the reference period (the '12/16 month rule').

Net overseas migration and population change

Net population change at a state level is derived from three components: natural increase, NOM and net interstate migration. Each of these components contributed to Queensland's total population growth of 70,540 persons in 2013–14 (Table 1). NOM was estimated at 30,270 persons in Queensland in 2013–14, the net result of 87,250 arrivals and 56,980 departures.

Table 1: Components of population change¹, Queensland, 2013–14

Queensland	persons
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	4,651,912
Births	62,350
less Deaths	-27,838
equals	
Natural increase, year to 30 June 2014	34,512
Overseas arrivals ^(a)	87,253
less Overseas departures ^(a)	-56,983
equals	
Net overseas migration, year to 30 June 2014	30,270
Interstate arrivals	88,323
less Interstate departures	-82,570
equals	
Net interstate migration, year to 30 June 2014	5,753
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2014	4,722,447

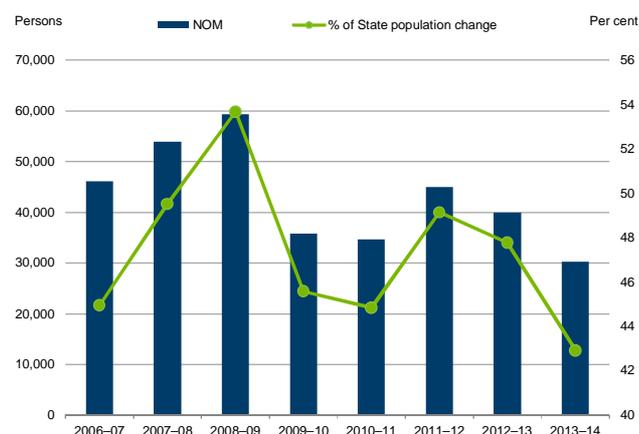
(a) Only those arrivals and departures that contribute to net overseas migration based on a traveller's actual duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, June 2014

¹ Components of population change data are subject to revision and caution should be exercised in making time series comparisons.

This estimate of NOM is at a substantially lower level than the 2012–13 NOM estimate of 39,984 persons, and just over half of the record level of NOM of 59,319 in 2008–09 (Figure 1). The 2008–09 record level of NOM contributed an estimated 53.7% of Queensland's population change in that year. The relative contribution of NOM to population change has since declined, becoming the second largest driver of population increase over the last year in Queensland (42.9% in 2013–14 down from 47.8% in 2012–13).

Figure 1: Net overseas migration^(a), Queensland



(a) Net overseas migration estimates for the September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology (the '12/16 month rule') and are not directly comparable with estimates from earlier periods.

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, June 2014

Queensland's share of national net overseas migration

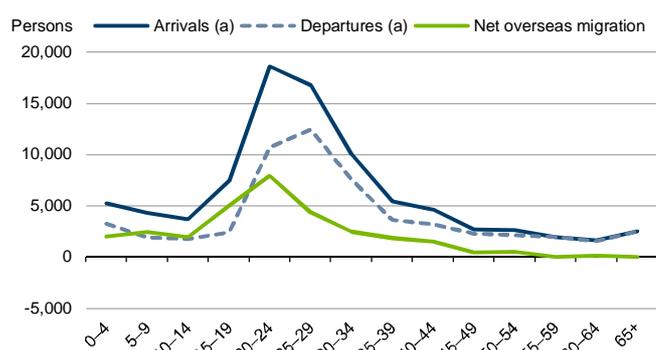
Over the eight-year period to 2013–14, changes in Queensland's NOM have been broadly consistent with the national trend, which reached a peak of 299,870 persons in 2008–09 before declining substantially in 2009–10. The two years 2011–12 and 2012–13 saw national levels of NOM increase again (up to 235,660 in 2012–13), however there was a subsequent decrease to

212,700 persons in 2013–14. Queensland's share of national NOM ranged between 18.3% and 19.9% over the seven years to 2012–13, but decreased to only 14.2% in 2013–14. Over the period 2006–07 to 2009–10, Queensland attracted the third-highest share of national NOM behind New South Wales and Victoria. In 2010–11, Western Australia's share of NOM increased significantly, attracting a higher share of the national NOM than Queensland. This has continued through to 2013–14, with Western Australia attracting 15.2% compared with Queensland's 14.2%.

Net overseas migration age profile

Overseas migrants in 2013–14, both to and from Queensland, had a young age profile. Migrants aged in their twenties generally comprised the largest numbers of both international arrivals to and departures from Queensland (Figure 2). In 2013–14, net overseas migration to Queensland was greatest among 20–24 year olds, with a net gain of 7,900 persons. Less than one quarter of net overseas migration was due to people aged 30 years or older (22.1%).

Figure 2: Overseas migration by age group, Queensland, 2013–14



(a) Only those arrivals and departures that contribute to net overseas migration based on a traveller's actual duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.

Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2013–14

Net overseas migration by major grouping and visa type

The ABS categorises NOM arrivals and departures into four major groupings: temporary visa holders, permanent visa holders (Migration and Humanitarian Programs), New Zealand citizens and Australian citizens. The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

Due to the lag in the publication of overseas migration estimates by visa type, this section presents data for 2011–12. In that year, temporary visa holders represented 44.1% of Queensland's NOM, while permanent visa holders accounted for 19.4% (Table 2).

Of the temporary visa holders in Queensland, working holiday makers were the largest contributor to NOM

(16.4%), followed by subclass 457 visa holders (16.1%) and visitors (10.4%).

New Zealand citizens accounted for 34.1% of Queensland's NOM, more than double their contribution to NOM for the rest of Australia² (15.8%). There was a small net loss of Australian citizens from Queensland's NOM in 2011–12 (–130 persons).

Table 2: Net overseas migration by major groupings and type of visa, Queensland and rest of Australia², 2011–12

Major groupings and type of visa	Queensland		Rest of Australia ²	
	persons	%	persons	%
Permanent visas	8,720	19.4	60,500	42.3
Migration Programme:				
Family	3,810	8.5	25,640	13.9
Skill	3,870	8.6	29,440	16.0
Special eligibility and Humanitarian Programme	1,230	2.7	6,360	3.4
Other permanent visas	–190	–0.4	–930	–0.5
Temporary visas	19,830	44.1	95,210	51.6
Vocational education and training sector	–330	–0.7	1,500	0.8
Higher education sector	940	2.1	10,610	5.8
Student other	2,450	5.5	10,680	5.8
Business long-stay (457)	7,230	16.1	27,770	15.1
Visitor ^(a)	4,680	10.4	24,520	13.3
Working holiday	7,370	16.4	31,760	17.2
Other temporary visas	–2,490	–5.5	–11,630	–6.3
New Zealand citizen	15,320	34.1	29,150	15.8
Australian citizen	–130	–0.3	–6,350	–3.4
Other^(b)	1,200	2.7	5,960	3.2
Total	44,940	100.0	184,470	100.0

(a) Includes tourists, business visitors, medical treatment and other.

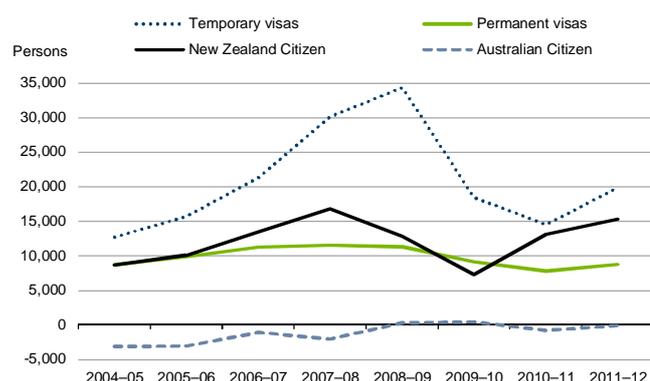
(b) Includes residents returning (i.e. non-Australian citizens who are permanent residents), onshore visas and visa unknown.

Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2013–14

Since 2004–05, temporary visa holders have been the largest contributor of the four major groupings within NOM in Queensland (Figure 3), substantially increasing in number each year to 2008–09 where they peaked at 34,310 persons. Net temporary visa holders declined to 14,480 persons in 2010–11, before experiencing a slight increase to 19,830 persons in 2011–12.

Net migration of permanent visa holders has been relatively stable over the period, ranging between 7,500 and 11,500 persons; there were 8,720 persons in 2011–12. In comparison, the contribution of New Zealand citizens has been more variable, trending upwards in both 2010–11 and 2011–12 to reach 15,320 persons, following two years of decline.

² The region 'rest of Australia' excludes Queensland.

Figure 3: Net overseas migration by major grouping^(a), Queensland

(a) Excludes other visa types, including residents returning (i.e. non-Australian citizens who are permanent residents), onshore visas and visa unknown.

Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2013–14

The outlook for net overseas migration

The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) forecasts NOM by major groupings and type of visa. The forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis based on analysis of current trends in visa grants, past behaviour of migrants across different visa groups, the impact of existing policy reforms and official economic forecasts.

Over the period 2014–15 to 2017–18, NOM for Queensland is forecast to average 45,950 persons per year (Table 3), with an average of 27,280 persons predicted to settle in the Greater Brisbane³ geographical area annually. DIBP forecasts the contribution of temporary visa holders to Queensland's NOM will increase from 67.0% in 2014–15 to 69.3% in 2017–18. At the same time, it is forecast that the contribution of New Zealand citizens to Queensland's NOM will decline from 13.7% to 12.5%.

Table 3: NOM forecasts by major grouping, Queensland

Major groupings and type of visa	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
	'000 persons			
Permanent visas	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Migration Programme:				
Family	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Skill	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Humanitarian Programme	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Temporary visas	29.3	31.3	31.5	33.2
Students	15.0	16.8	18.9	21.2
Business long-stay (457)	2.7	2.5	3.7	4.3
Visitors	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.4
Working holiday	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8
New Zealand citizen	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Australian citizen	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Total	43.7	46.0	46.2	47.9

Source: DIBP, *Regional net overseas migration*, 2004–05 to 2017–18

³ Greater Brisbane – Greater Capital City Statistical Area, ASGS

Permanent Additions

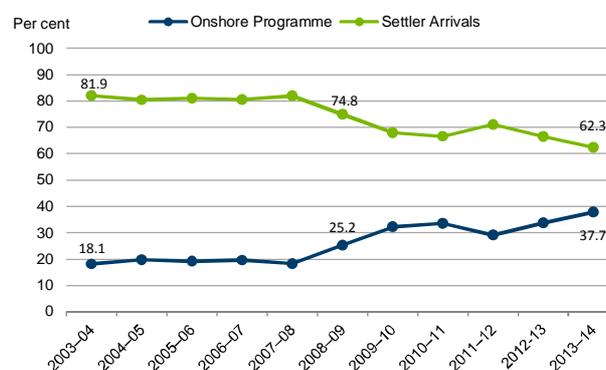
Visa figures in this section are sourced from DIBP and are not comparable to NOM figures released by the ABS.

Permanent additions to Queensland's resident population are the sum of the number of settler arrivals and the number of permanent onshore visa outcomes in both the Migration and Humanitarian programmes. The state of intended residence is derived from information given by settler arrivals on passenger cards and the current state of residence of persons within the onshore component.

Settler arrivals include persons arriving in Australia who hold one of the following:

- a permanent visa
- a temporary (provisional) visa where there is a clear intention to settle
- a New Zealand citizen who indicates an intention to settle
- a person otherwise eligible to settle.

The ability of settler arrival statistics to tell a complete story about permanent immigration has reduced over time due to the increasing propensity for temporary visa holders (both short and long term) to be granted permanent residence while onshore. Settler arrivals accounted for 62.3% of permanent additions to Queensland's population in 2013–14, down from 81.9% in 2003–04 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Permanent additions, settler arrivals and onshore programme, Queensland

Source: DIBP, *Settler arrivals*, 2010–11; DIBP, *State and territory migration summary*, 30 June 2014; DIBP, unpublished data

Permanent additions by migration stream⁴

In 2013–14, there were 36,100 permanent additions to Queensland's population, comprising 22,480 settler arrivals and 13,620 persons granted permanent residence while in Queensland on a temporary visa. This represented an overall 19.0% decrease in permanent additions to Queensland compared to the peak figure of 44,560 persons in 2011–12. Increasing numbers of skilled migrants and New Zealand citizens have driven

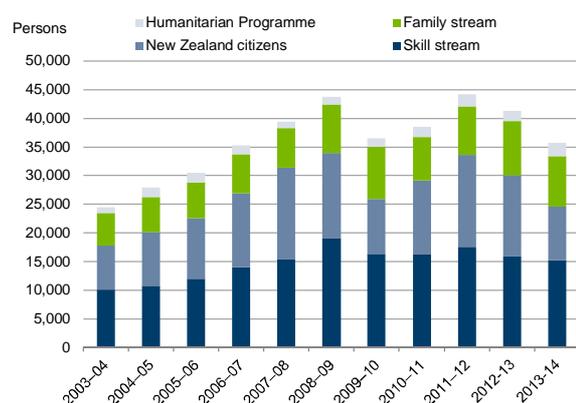
⁴ Data based on visa sub-class at time of arrival for settlers.

the annual growth in permanent additions observed each year since 2002–03, with the notable exceptions being 2009–10 and 2013–14, when there was a notable drop in New Zealand citizens settling in Queensland (Figure 5).

The Family stream accounted for 24.5% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2013–14 (Table 4), with more than four in every five (82.6%) family stream permanent additions having entered under a partner visa category (6,000 persons). Visas granted to persons under the Skill stream accounted for 42.2% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2013–14, with nearly three in five (57.7%) in this migration stream entering under the employer-sponsored visa category.

Of the total 8,780 employer-sponsored visas in 2013–14, around two in five (38.9%) were under the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) which enables employers in regional and low population growth areas to sponsor a highly skilled worker from overseas or a highly skilled temporary resident currently in Australia to live and work in regional Australia. Of note is that Queensland was the intended residence for one in five (20.6%) of the national number of RSMS visas in 2013–14, second only to Western Australia with 34.2%.

Figure 5: Permanent additions by migration stream^(a), Queensland



(a) Migration Program—Special Eligibility and Non-program Other not shown.

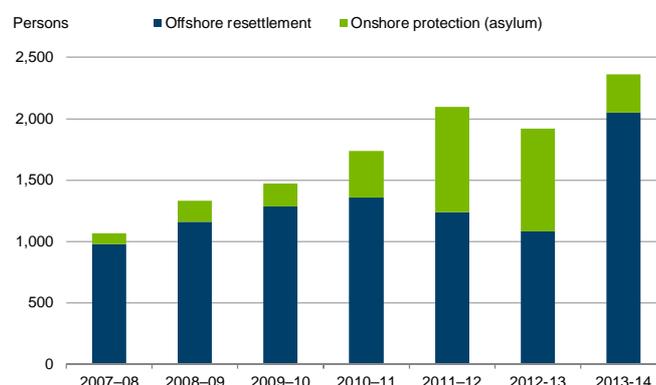
Source: DIBP, unpublished data.

In 2013–14, Queensland received 2,350 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme (accounting for 6.5% of total permanent additions), including 2,050 accepted under the offshore protection component either as refugees or under the Special Humanitarian Programme. A further 300 persons were granted visas onshore. Of note is that the contribution of the onshore component to the Humanitarian Programme in Queensland has varied substantially over the last five years; increasing from 8.0% in 2007–08 to 42.9% in 2012–13, then dropping to 12.8% in 2013–14.

Permanent additions from the onshore humanitarian component dropped to less than half of the levels experienced in the previous two years (down 64.0%), while the offshore resettlement component significantly

increased (up 89.8%) to 2,050 permanent additions in 2013–14. (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Humanitarian Programme permanent additions by category, Queensland



Source: DIBP, unpublished data

Non-programme migration accounted for 26.7% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2013–14, comprising predominantly New Zealand citizens (9,305). The number of New Zealand citizens becoming permanent additions to the Queensland population has decreased substantially from 14,226 persons in 2012–13, and is at the lowest level since 2003–04 (7,681).

Table 4: Permanent additions by migration stream, settler arrivals and onshore programme, Queensland, 2013–14

Migration stream	Onshore program persons	Settler arrivals	Permanent additions persons	%
Migration Programme	13,313	10,788	24,101	66.8
Family	3,164	5,679	8,843	24.5
Skill	10,149	5,077	15,226	42.2
Special eligibility ⁵	0	32	32	0.1
Humanitarian Programme	302	2,050	2,352	6.5
Non-programme	–	9,645	9,645	26.7
New Zealand citizens	–	9,305	9,305	25.8
Other ^(a)	–	340	340	0.9
Total	13,615	22,483	36,098	100.0

(a) Primarily children born to Australian citizens overseas, including Norfolk Island and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas.

Source: DIBP, unpublished data.

Humanitarian programme arrivals by country of birth

Within the Humanitarian Programme in 2013–14, Afghanistan (19.0%) was again the top country of birth for permanent additions, followed by Iran (14.8%) and Somalia (9.5%)(Table 6). Permanent additions with Somalia as their country of birth more than doubled (105.5% increase) between 2012–13 and 2013–14 (109 and 224 respectively), to now account for nearly one in ten permanent additions to Queensland through the Humanitarian Programme.

⁵ Former Resident (subclass 151) visa — covers two groups of people seeking to remain in or to return to Australia as permanent residents who had never acquired Australian citizenship.

Table 6: Top five countries of birth, Humanitarian Programme permanent additions, Queensland, 2013–14

Country of birth	2012–13 ranking	Permanent additions	
		persons	%
1. Afghanistan	1	449	19.0
2. Iran	2	349	14.8
3. Somalia	5	224	9.5
4. Myanmar	3	181	7.7
5. Pakistan	6	139	5.9

Source: DIBP, unpublished data

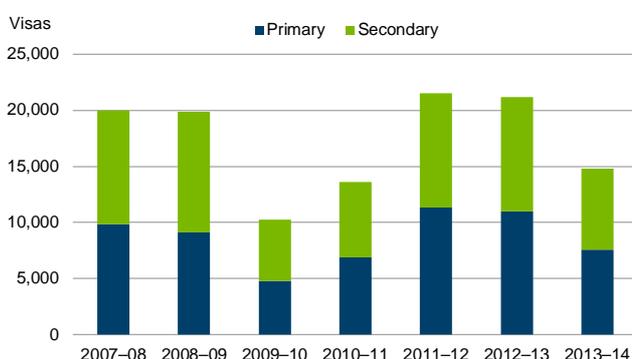
Business long stay (457) visas

Visa figures in this section are sourced from DIBP and are not comparable to NOM figures released by the ABS.

The subclass 457 visa is for skilled workers from outside Australia who have been sponsored and nominated by a business to work in Australia on a temporary basis. A business can sponsor a skilled worker if they cannot find an appropriately skilled Australian citizen or permanent resident to fill a skilled position listed in the Consolidated Sponsored Occupations List⁶. The principal data collected on 457 visa holders comes from the visa application and grant process.

The annual grant of business long stay (457) visas in Queensland declined 30.2% to 14,740 visas in 2013–14 from 21,110 in 2012–13 (Figure 7). Nationally there was a 22.0% decrease in business long stay (457) visas. Since 2007–08, similar proportions of 457 visas have been granted to primary and secondary applicants (a secondary applicant is generally a dependent of the primary applicant).

Queensland was the fourth-highest nominated position location for primary visa grants in 2013–14 (14.5%), behind New South Wales (37.9%), Victoria (23.6%) and Western Australia (16.6%) Queensland has remained in fourth position since 2007–08.

Figure 7: Business long stay (457) visa grants, QueenslandSource: DIBP, *Subclass 457 state/territory summary report*, various editions

In 2013–14, the top sponsor industries⁷ for primary visa grants for nominated positions located in Queensland

⁶ <http://www.immi.gov.au/skilled/sol/#b>

⁷ Sponsors self-identify with an industry classification when lodging a nomination or sponsorship.

were accommodation and food services (14.9%), other services (12.7%), health care and social assistance (10.8%), and construction (10.3%). The top three nominated occupations⁸ for primary visa grant positions located in Queensland were cook (6.2%), café or restaurant manager (6.1%) and mechanical engineering technician (3.6%) (Table 7). India was the country of citizenship most frequently nominated by primary visa grants for nominated positions located in Queensland in 2013–14 (18.9%), followed by the United Kingdom (16.6%).

Table 7: Top five nominated occupations and citizenship countries, nominated positions in Queensland, 2013–14

Nominated occupation	Primary applications granted	
	persons	%
1. Cook	470	6.2
2. Café or restaurant manager	460	6.1
3. Mechanical engineering technician	270	3.6
4. General medical practitioner	200	2.6
5. University Lecturer	190	2.6
Country of citizenship		
	persons	%
1. India	1,430	18.9
2. United Kingdom	1,250	16.6
3. United States of America	570	7.5
4. China ^(a)	500	6.6
5. Canada	460	6.1

(a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan.

Source: DIBP, *Subclass 457 State/Territory summary report*, 2013–14

Over half of business long stay (457) visas were granted for nominated positions located in the former Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) region (57.5% or 8,480 visa grants), followed by Gold Coast SD (10.7%) and Fitzroy SD (7.5%) (Table 8).

Table 8: Business long stay (457) visa grants and primary Employer Sponsored outcomes by nominated position location, Queensland, 2013–14

Nominated position location ⁹	Subclass 457 visa grants		Primary employer sponsored outcomes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Brisbane	8 477	57.5	1 510	39.4
Gold Coast	1 571	10.7	346	9.0
Fitzroy	1 103	7.5	288	7.5
Darling Downs	982	6.7	226	5.9
Mackay	485	3.3	282	7.4
Sunshine Coast	460	3.1	215	5.6
Far North	390	2.6	382	10.0
Northern	350	2.4	186	4.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	285	1.9	124	3.2
South West	250	1.7	77	2.0
West Moreton	199	1.4	45	1.2
North West	133	0.9	70	1.8
Central West	22	0.1	11	0.3
Not Recorded	29	0.2	69	1.8
Total	14 736	100.0	3 831	100.0

Source: DIBP, *State and territory migration summary*, 30 June 2014

⁸ Occupation of the nominated position that the primary visa holder will be filling, rather than the previous or usual occupation of the visa applicant.

⁹ 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Classification Statistical Divisions

Brisbane SD also received the highest proportion of primary Employer Sponsored outcomes¹⁰, however the proportion was notably lower than for the Business long stay (457) visa grants (39.4% compared with 57.5%). The second highest region was Far North SD, accounting for one in ten outcomes (10.0%), followed by Gold Coast SD (9.0%).

Business, skilled and investor visas¹¹

Erratum: Please note that data originally reported in this section reflected the Australian experience rather than, as reported, Queensland. The replacement content below is for Queensland.

At 10 February 2016, there were 307 settlers currently living in Queensland who arrived in Australia on a primary business visa¹² in 2013–14¹³. At the same time, there were 1,186 settlers living in Queensland who arrived on a skilled visa¹⁴ during the same period.

The Significant Investor visa (SIV) was introduced as a new stream within the Business Innovation and Investment visa group¹⁵ in late 2012. The purpose of this visa is to provide a boost to the Australian economy and to compete effectively for high net worth individuals seeking investment migration¹⁶.

Queensland was the third-highest nominated state or territory for SIV grants in 2013–14 with 20 primary visa grants (6.7%), well behind Victoria (49.6%) and New South Wales (35.8%), who together accounted for more than eight in ten SIVs granted nationally. There were a total of 280 significant investor visas granted in Australia in 2013–14, with the top source country, China, accounting for nine in ten.

Permanent departures

There were 17,880 people who departed Queensland permanently in 2013–14 for overseas destinations. Of these, 8,260 (46.2%) were born in Australia, compared with 9,620 (53.8%) who were born overseas (Table 9).

The occupation group with the highest proportion of total permanent departures was Professionals, accounting for 14.3%, followed by Technicians and Trades workers (4.8%). However, more than two-thirds of permanent

departures (70.2%) were either not employed, not in the labour force or gave insufficient information to code an occupation.

Table 9: Permanent departures by occupation and whether Australian born, Queensland, 2013–14

Occupation Group	Australian born persons	Overseas born persons	Total permanent departures persons	%
Managers	202	157	359	2.0
Professionals	1 437	1 128	2 565	14.3
Technicians and trades workers	294	566	860	4.8
Community and personal service workers	359	274	633	3.5
Clerical and administrative workers	130	155	285	1.6
Sales workers	118	159	277	1.5
Machinery operators and drivers	50	125	175	1.0
Labourers	45	129	174	1.0
Inadequately described ¹⁷	2 796	2 788	5 584	31.2
Not in employment ¹⁸	89	284	373	2.1
Not in labour force ¹⁹	2 532	3 447	5 979	33.4
Not specified ²⁰	208	405	613	3.4
Total permanent departures	8 260	9 617	17 877	100.0

Source: DIBP, *State and territory migration summary*, 30 June 2014

Notes

Population and migration data herein were the most recent available at the time of preparation. Complete accuracy of figures is not claimed by the ABS, DSS or DIBP and should not be assumed.

Business, skilled and investor visas section

Business and skilled visa arrivals information included in this section has been sourced from the Settlement Database (SDB) held in custody by the Australian Department of Social Services.

Data capture and limitations

SDB collects data concerning settlers who have been granted a permanent (or provisional) visa. Data is compiled from a number of sources including Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP), other Commonwealth agencies and service providers.

It includes settlers who:

- were granted a permanent (or provisional) visa after 1/1/1991 and arrived in Australia within 25 months of visa grant, (or are yet to arrive and it has been less than 25 months since their visa was granted), or
- arrived in Australia after 1/1/1991 having been granted a permanent (or provisional) visa prior to 1/1/1991.

The database is not adjusted to reflect settlers who:

- are deceased
- have permanently departed Australia
- had their grants cancelled.

SDB includes only the settler's latest known residential (or intended residential) address. Address information is only updated if the department is notified. Some settlers have no address details recorded.

¹⁰ Includes Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme and Employer Nomination Scheme. Outcomes are the number of visas granted net of Business Skills visas cancelled under s134 of the Migration Act 1958 and net of places taken by provisional spouse/fiancé and interdependent visa holders who do not subsequently obtain permanent visas.

¹¹ Refer to notes section on page 7 for important information regarding the limitations of this dataset.

¹² Business Talent (Permanent) (subclass 132), Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional) (subclass 188), Business Innovation and Investment (Permanent) (subclass 888), State/Territory Sponsored Business Owner visa (subclass 892) and State/Territory Sponsored Investor visa (subclass 893) visas.

¹³ By date of arrival, not date of visa grant.

¹⁴ Skilled Nominated (subclass 190) and Skilled Regional (Provisional) (subclass 489) visas.

¹⁵ SIV is a new stream within the Business Innovation and Investment (Provisional) (subclass 188) visa and the Business Innovation and Investment (Permanent) (subclass 888) visa.

¹⁶ <http://www.immi.gov.au/faqs/Pages/What-is-the-significant-investor-visa.aspx>

¹⁷ Persons whose occupation description was insufficient to allocate a code.

¹⁸ Persons who have stated they have been unemployed or not previously employed.

¹⁹ Includes children, persons stating 'home duties' as their occupation, students and retired persons.

²⁰ Persons who did not provide and occupation description.

Reporting limitations

Reports cannot provide numbers of settlers in specified locations for past years. Nor can reports show settlement patterns or trends for specified locations. Settlers with an existing permanent (or provisional) visa may appear in different reporting categories over time if they are granted a subsequent permanent (or provisional) visa.

Settlement date

Settlement Date uses a combination of either arrival date or grant date depending on where the settler was when their current SDB visa was granted. If a settler was offshore when their current SDB visa was granted then arrival date is used. If a settler was onshore when their current SDB visa was granted then visa grant date is used.

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