

Overseas migration, Queensland, 2014–15

Key points:

- Queensland's net overseas migration (NOM) was 20,921 persons in 2014–15, substantially lower than the 27,192 recorded in 2013–14.
- Temporary visa holders (74.8%) represented the largest contribution to Queensland NOM in 2013–14 (latest data available), followed by permanent visa holders (30.2%) and New Zealand citizens (11.5%). NOM losses occurred in the Australian citizen (–13.0%) and 'other' visa (–3.4%) categories.
- In 2014–15, the top three sponsor industries for primary 457 visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland were health care and social assistance (15.7%), accommodation and food services (14.9%), and other services (14.6%).

Overseas migration data sources

Overseas migration is defined as the movement of people across international borders. This migration makes a significant contribution to population change in Queensland and Australia. There are two main sources of overseas migration data featured in this publication.

The Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) collects and publishes information on the visa categories of all persons arriving in and departing from Australia, providing data on all cross-border movements irrespective of the duration of the movement.

For the purposes of population estimation, these data are used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to construct estimates of net overseas migration (NOM), with an international traveller counting towards NOM if their duration of stay in or out of Australia is for 12 months or more during a 16-month reference period—this 12-month period does not have to be continuous. Using this '12/16 month' rule, conceptually, NOM is the difference between the number of incoming travellers (NOM arrivals) and outgoing travellers (NOM departures).

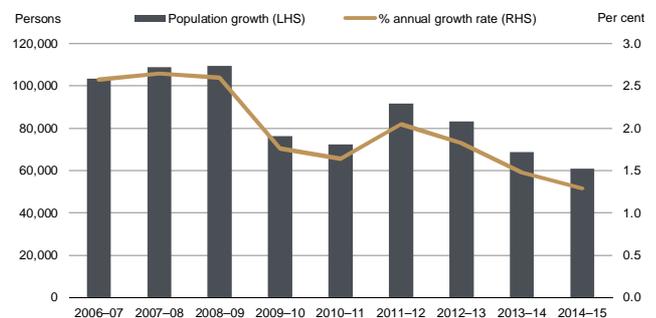
ABS also compiles NOM estimates by visa category, which differ from DIBP movement figures in that only those travellers counted in the NOM definition are included. For a more detailed explanation of NOM data, refer to the technical notes at the end of this publication.

Net overseas migration

Population change and net overseas migration

Queensland recorded very strong population growth for many years. At its peak, from 2006–07 to 2008–09, there were over 100,000 persons being added to the population each year, with the annual growth rate reaching 2.6% during this period. Since then, population growth in Queensland has slowed, easing to 60,774 persons in 2014–15 (Figure 1).

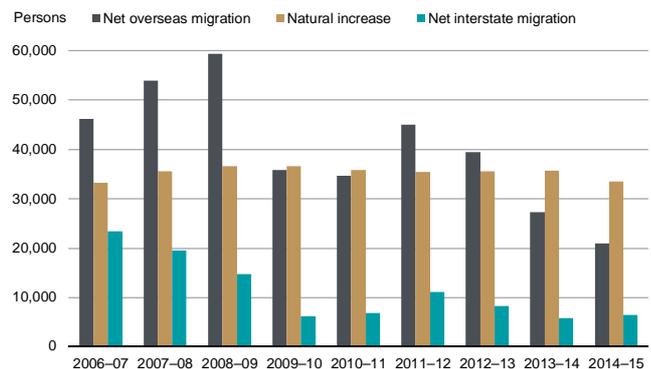
Figure 1 Population growth, Queensland



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, December 2015

This was mainly due to lower gains from overseas and interstate migration. While NOM has been at lower levels for the past six years, it most recently peaked at 44,926 persons in 2011–12 before declining to 20,921 persons in 2014–15 (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Components of population change, Queensland



Net overseas migration: see text box at left for definition.

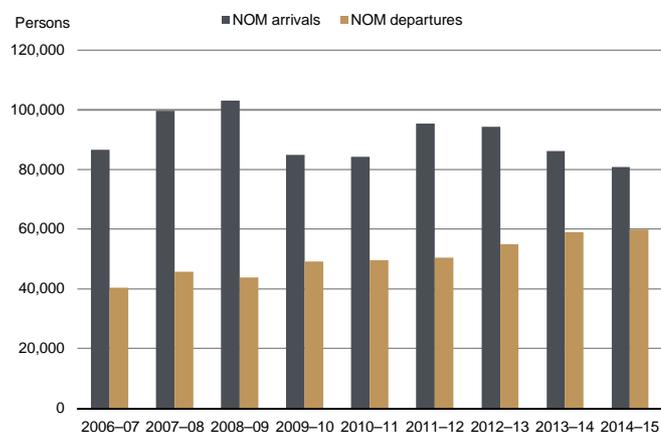
Natural increase: excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration: the net result of population movement into the region from interstate minus population movement out of the region to other states and territories.

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, December 2015

The recent decline in NOM is due to both fewer overseas arrivals and an increasing number of Queenslanders moving overseas (Figure 3).

Figure 3 NOM arrivals and departures, Queensland



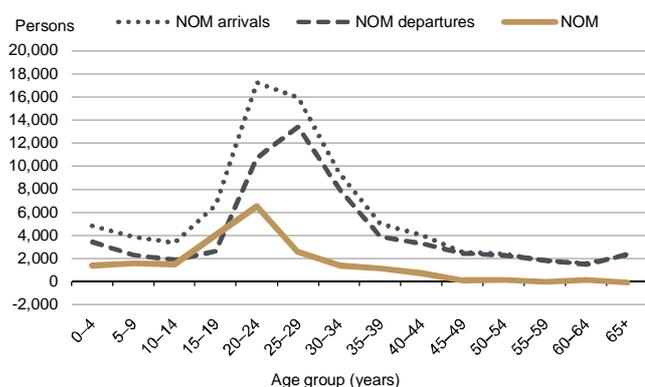
Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia, 2014-15*

Net overseas migration age profile

Overseas migrants aged in their twenties comprised the largest numbers of both international arrivals to and departures from Queensland in 2014-15 (Figure 4).

In 2014-15, NOM to Queensland was greatest among 20-24 year olds, with a net gain of 6,514 persons. Only 16.3% of NOM to Queensland was of persons aged 30 years and over. There was also a small net loss of persons from Queensland to overseas who were aged 55 years and over (-20 persons).

Figure 4 Net overseas migration by age group, Queensland, 2014-15



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia, 2014-15*

Net overseas migration by major grouping and visa type

Due to the lag in the publication of overseas migration estimates by visa type, this section presents data for 2013-14.

NOM estimates produced by the ABS are available for the following major groupings:

- temporary visas holders
- permanent visas holders
- New Zealand citizens
- Australian citizens.

Temporary visa holders have consistently been the largest contributor to NOM in Queensland over the eight-year time series (Figure 5), adding 20,340 persons in 2013-14 (74.8% of NOM). In the same year, permanent visa holders added 8,210 persons (30.2%), New Zealand citizens contributed 3,120 persons (11.5%), while there was a net loss of 3,540 Australian citizens (-13.0%) (Table 1) migrating from Queensland.

Table 1 Net overseas migration by visa type, Queensland and rest of Australia, 2013-14

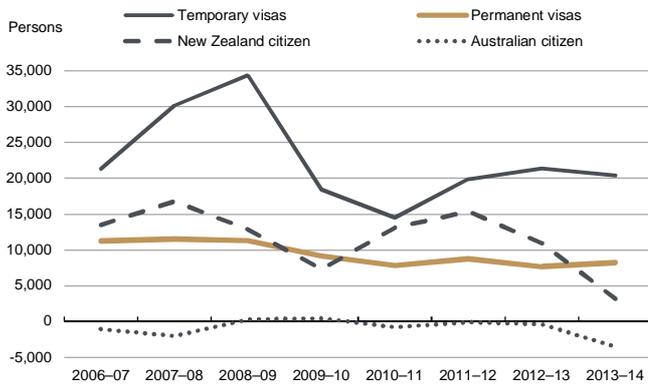
Visa type	Queensland		Rest of Australia ^(a)	
	persons	%	persons	%
Permanent visas	8,210	30.2	66,720	41.9
Family	3,670	13.5	26,340	16.5
Skill	2,660	9.8	29,730	18.7
Special eligibility & Humanitarian Programmes	2,070	7.6	11,010	6.9
Other permanent visas	-180	-0.7	-360	-0.2
Temporary visas	20,340	74.8	104,530	65.7
Vocational education & training sector	-160	-0.6	1,660	1.0
Higher education sector	8,450	31.1	44,250	27.8
Student other	3,150	11.6	13,010	8.2
Temporary work skilled (457)	920	3.4	9,970	6.3
Visitor ^(b)	4,810	17.7	28,220	17.7
Working holiday	5,520	20.3	21,840	13.7
Other temporary visas	-2,350	-8.6	-14,410	-9.1
New Zealand citizen	3,120	11.5	9,090	5.7
Australian citizen	-3,540	-13.0	-16,040	-10.1
Other^(c)	-930	-3.4	-5,110	-3.2
Total^(d)	27,190	100.0	159,180	100.0

Figures in table rounded to nearest 10.

- The region 'rest of Australia' excludes Queensland.
- Includes tourists, business visitors, medical treatment and other.
- Includes residents returning (i.e. non-Australian citizens who are permanent residents), onshore visas and visa unknown.
- Figures in this table have been rounded and, as such, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia, 2014-15*

Figure 5 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.

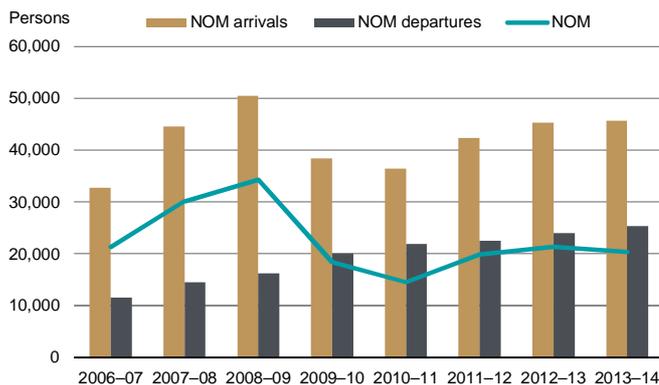
Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2014–15

Temporary visa holders

Temporary entrant visas permit people to come to Australia on a temporary basis for specific purposes. The main contributors are international students, working holiday makers, tourists, business visitors and those on temporary work visas.

The number of temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in Queensland has been relatively stable in the three years to 2013–14 (Figure 5), with little variation in the contribution by temporary visa holders to both NOM arrivals and NOM departures in these years (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Contribution to NOM, temporary visa holders, Queensland



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2014–15

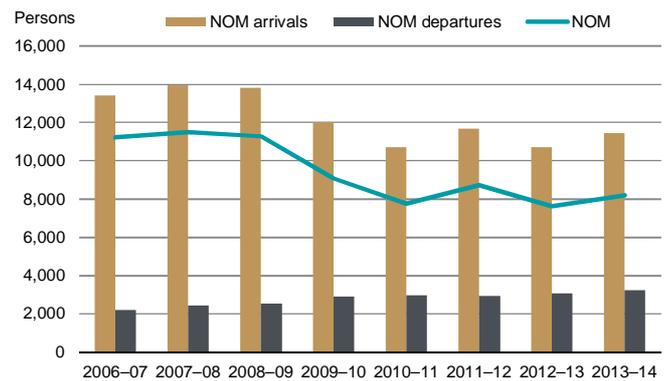
Of the temporary visa holders in Queensland, the higher education sector was the largest contributor to NOM (31.1%), followed by working holiday makers (20.3%) and visitors (17.7%) (Table 1).

Permanent visa holders

Permanent visa holders reflect visas granted under Australia's permanent immigration programme, which is designed to meet Australia's economic and social needs. It has two components: the Migration Programme for skilled and family migrants and the Humanitarian Programme for refugees and others in refugee-like situations. National planning levels for the number of visas granted under each Programme are set annually by the Australian Government.

The number of permanent visa holders contributing to NOM in Queensland since 2006–07 has ranged from 11,500 persons in 2007–08 to 7,630 persons in 2012–13. After contributions of more than 11,000 persons to NOM in the three years to 2008–09, the number of permanent visa holders in subsequent years dropped to below 10,000 persons, due to lower contributions by NOM arrivals and increasing contributions by NOM departures (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Contribution to NOM, permanent visa holders, Queensland



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2014–15

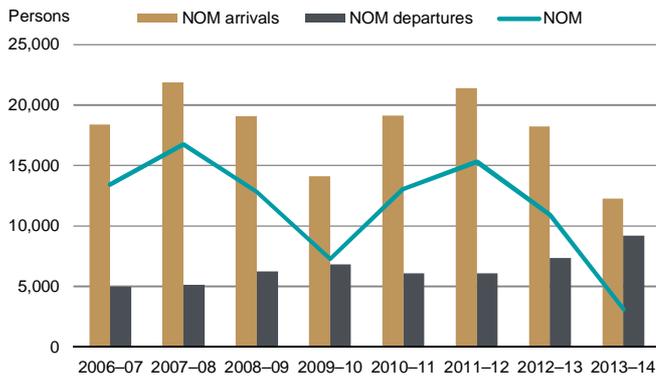
New Zealand citizens

New Zealand citizens can travel to Australia without a visa and will usually be granted a Special Category visa (subclass 444) on arrival in Australia. This visa is unique under Australian migration law as it is a temporary visa that allows New Zealanders to remain in Australia indefinitely, with no work limitation or other conditions attached. As a result, many New Zealand citizens do not consider applying for a permanent visa.

Since the recent peak of 15,320 persons in 2011–12, the number of New Zealand citizens contributing to NOM declined to 10,920 persons in 2012–13 and then to 3,120 persons in 2013–14. This reflects a substantial drop-off in NOM arrivals as well as an upward trend in the number of NOM departures over this period (Figure 8).

As a result, the overall contribution of New Zealanders to Queensland's NOM declined from 34.1% to 11.5% between 2011–12 and 2013–14. Despite this, the contribution of New Zealanders to Queensland's NOM in 2013–14 was still more than double their contribution to NOM for the rest of Australia (5.7%).

Figure 8 Contribution to NOM, New Zealand citizens, Queensland

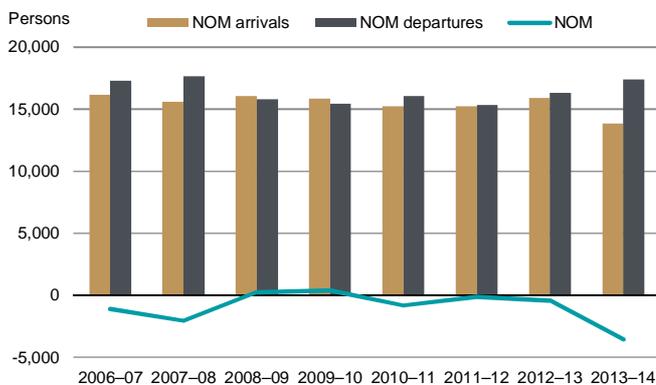


Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2014–15

Australian citizens

Queensland recorded a net loss of Australian citizens in 2013–14 (–3,540 persons), the largest net loss over the eight-year period (Figure 9). A net loss was also recorded for the rest of Australia's NOM (–16,040 persons). Net losses of Australian citizens from Queensland's NOM were recorded in five out of seven years prior to 2013–14, with small gains recorded in 2008–09 and 2009–10.

Figure 9 Contribution to NOM, Australian citizens, Queensland



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2014–15

Permanent additions

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

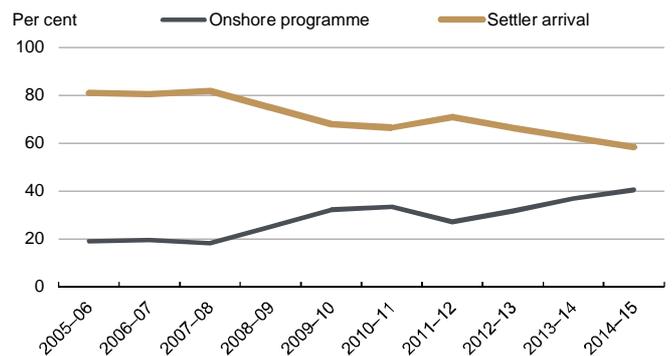
Permanent additions to Queensland's resident population are the sum of the number of settler arrivals and the number of people granted permanent residence while in Australia on a temporary visa. The state of intended residence is derived from information given by settler arrivals on passenger cards¹ and the current state of residence of persons within the onshore component.

Settler arrivals are defined as the number of permanent settlers arriving in Australia and include people who hold/are 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 58.4% of permanent additions to Queensland's population in 2014–15, down from a recent peak of 81.8% in 2007–08 (Figure 10).

Figure 10 Permanent additions—settler arrivals and onshore programme, Queensland



Source: DIBP, *Migration to Australia's states and territories*, 2011–12, Attachment A, and DIBP, unpublished data

¹ Note that this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence. In addition, there were a high number of onshore state/territory 'not stated' permanent additions in 2012–13 and 2013–14. As a result, these numbers have been redistributed on a pro-rata basis.

Permanent additions by migration stream²

In 2014–15, there were 34,235 permanent additions in Queensland, comprising 20,002 settler arrivals and 14,233 persons granted permanent residence while in Queensland on a temporary visa (Table 2).

Table 2 Permanent additions by migration stream, settler arrivals and onshore programme, Queensland, 2014–15

Migration stream	Onshore programme	Settler arrivals	Total permanent additions	
	persons	persons	persons	%
Migration Programme	13,873	11,013	24,886	72.7
Family	3,420	5,313	8,733	25.5
Skill	10,453	5,689	16,142	47.2
Special eligibility ^(a)	0	11	11	0.0
Humanitarian Programme	360	1,336	1,696	5.0
Non-programme	..	7,653	7,653	22.4
New Zealand citizens	..	7,289	7,289	21.3
Other ^(b)	..	364	364	1.1
Total	14,233	20,002	34,235	100.0

..= not applicable

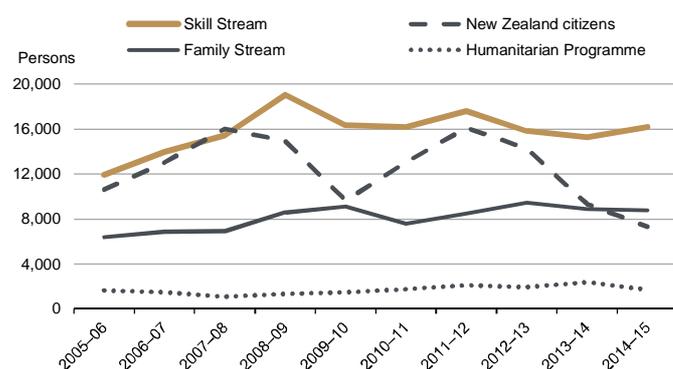
(a) Former Resident (subclass 151) visa—covers two groups of people seeking to remain in or to return to Australia as permanent residents who had never acquired Australian citizenship.

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

Source: DIBP, unpublished data.

This represented an overall 23.1% decrease in permanent additions compared to the peak figure of 44,544 persons in 2011–12. This decrease has been driven almost entirely by the notable decline in New Zealand citizens, which decreased from 16,068 persons in 2011–12 to 7,289 in 2014–15 (Figure 11).

Figure 11 Permanent additions by migration stream^(a), Queensland



(a) Migration Programme—Special Eligibility and Non-programme—Other not shown.

Source: DIBP, unpublished data.

² Data based on visa sub-class at time of arrival for settlers.

Family stream

The Family stream accounted for 25.5% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2014–15 (Table 2), with more than four in every five (82.2%) Family stream permanent additions having entered under a Partner visa category (7,179 persons).

Skill stream

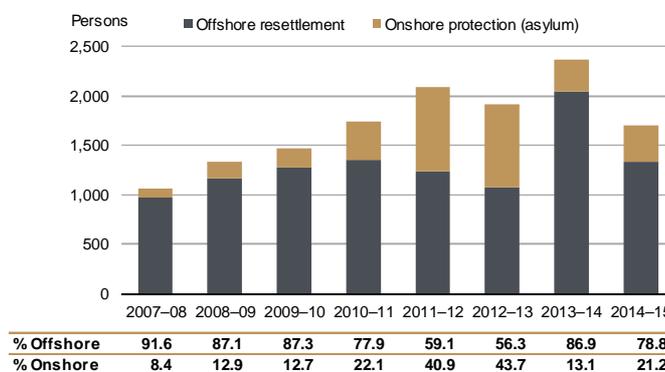
Visas granted to persons under the Skill stream accounted for 47.2% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2014–15 (Table 2). More than half (53.5%) in this migration stream entered under the Employer Sponsored visa category.

Of the total 8,636 permanent additions under an Employer Sponsored visa category in 2014–15, three in ten (30.6%) 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. Queensland was the intended residence for one in five (21.2% or 2,639 persons) of the number of permanent additions nationally under a RSMS visa in 2014–15, second only to Western Australia with 39.1% (4,868 persons).

Humanitarian Programme

In 2014–15, Queensland received 1,696 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme, accounting for 5.0% of total permanent additions (Table 2). The proportion of the onshore and offshore components of the Humanitarian Programme has varied substantially over the last eight years, however the offshore component has always made the largest contribution (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Humanitarian Programme permanent additions by category, Queensland



Source: DIBP, unpublished data

Permanent additions from the onshore humanitarian component in 2014–15 dropped to less than half of the level experienced three years prior—down 57.9% to 360 persons from 855 persons in 2011–12, the highest

number of the eight-year series. The offshore resettlement component decreased in 2014–15 (down 34.8%) to 1,336 permanent additions from 2,050 additions in 2013–14, the highest number recorded for this component over the period.

Within the Humanitarian Programme in 2014–15, Eritrea in eastern Africa (10.3%) was the top country of birth for permanent additions (7th in 2013–14), followed by Myanmar (10.1%) and Afghanistan (8.8%) (Table 3). The number of permanent additions from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Somalia dropped significantly in 2014–15 (–72.5%, –66.6%, –51.8% and –50.0% respectively).

Table 3 Top 10 countries of birth in 2014–15, Humanitarian Programme permanent additions, Queensland

Country of birth	Permanent additions					
	2013–14		2014–15			% change 2013–14 to 2014–15
	persons	rank	persons	rank	%	
Eritrea	96	7	174	1	10.3	81.3
Myanmar	181	4	172	2	10.1	–5.0
Afghanistan	449	1	150	3	8.8	–66.6
Somalia	224	3	112	4	6.6	–50.0
DRC ^(a)	138	6	110	5	6.5	–20.3
Iraq	93	9	108	6	6.4	16.1
Iran	349	2	96	7	5.7	–72.5
Sudan	51	13	78	8	4.6	52.9
Ethiopia	95	8	75	9	4.4	–21.1
Pakistan	139	5	67	10	4.0	–51.8
Other	545	..	554	..	32.7	1.7
Total	2,360	..	1,696	..	100.0	–28.1

..= not applicable

(a) Democratic Republic of Congo

Source: DIBP, unpublished data

Non-programme migration

Non-programme migration accounted for 22.4% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2014–15, comprising predominantly New Zealand citizens (7,289) (Table 2). The number of New Zealand citizens becoming permanent additions to the Queensland population has decreased substantially from 16,068 persons in 2011–12, with 2014–15 recording the lowest level of migration for New Zealanders to Queensland over the last ten years.

Temporary work skilled (457) visas

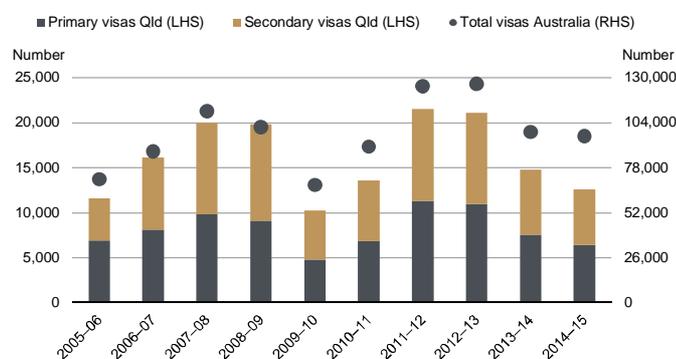
Visa figures in this section are sourced from DIBP and are not comparable to NOM figures released by the ABS.

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 List³. The principal data collected on 457 visa holders are sourced from the visa application and grant process⁴.

The annual grant of temporary work skilled (457) visas for both primary and secondary applicants⁵ in Queensland decreased by 14.6% from 2013–14 to 2014–15, following a decrease of 30.2% from 2012–13 to 2013–14 (Figure 13). Nationally, there was a small decrease in 457 visas granted for both applicant types from 2013–14 to 2014–15 (–1.6%), with a significant decrease in the year prior (–24.2%). Over the ten-year time series, the change in the total number of 457 visas granted in Queensland each year has mirrored the broad trend for Australia as a whole.

Figure 13 Temporary work skilled (457) visas granted, Queensland and Australia



Source: DIBP, Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa programme data published on the Australian Government data.gov.au website.

Queensland was the fourth-highest nominated position location for primary visa grants in 2014–15 (12.5%), behind New South Wales (39.9%), Victoria (24.8%) and Western Australia (16.1%). Queensland has remained in fourth position for primary visa grants since 2006–07.

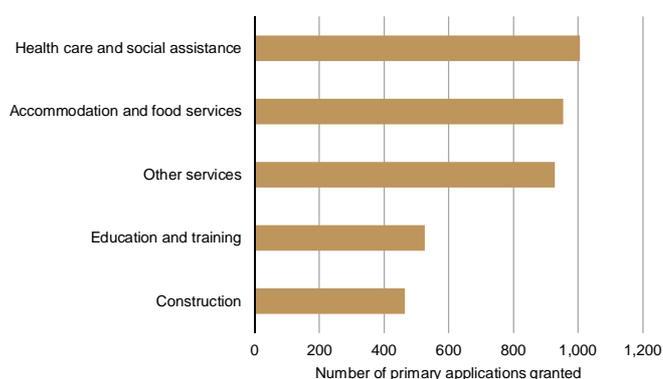
In 2014–15, the top sponsor industries⁶ for primary visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland were health care and social assistance (15.7%), accommodation and food services (14.9%), other services (14.6%), education and training (8.2%), and construction (7.3%) (Figure 14).

³ <http://www.immi.gov.au/skilled/sol/#b>

⁴ A Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa allows the visa holder to stay for up to four years for business purposes. A 457 visa is granted when a decision maker makes an assessment based on the initial visa application which results in a visa being granted to an applicant. Not all persons granted 457 visas will utilise the visa to stay in Australia.

⁵ A secondary applicant is generally a dependant of the primary applicant.

⁶ Sponsors self-identify with an industry classification when lodging a nomination or sponsorship.

Figure 14 Top five nominated sponsor industries, nominated positions in Queensland, 2014–15


Source: DIBP, Temporary Work (Skilled) visa (subclass 457) programme data published on the Australian Government data.gov.au website.

The top nominated occupations⁷ for primary visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland were café or restaurant manager (6.6%), cook (5.5%), and resident medical officer and general practitioner (4.3% each).

India was the country of citizenship most frequently cited in primary visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland in 2014–15 (1,154 visas), followed by the United Kingdom (1,019 visas). Together, these locations accounted for more than one-third of all primary visa grants (Table 4).

Table 4 Top 10 citizenship countries, nominated positions in Queensland, 2014–15

Country of citizenship	Visas granted ^(a)	
	no.	%
1. India	1,154	18.1
2. United Kingdom	1,019	16.0
3. China ^(b) , People's Republic of	518	8.1
4. United States of America	434	6.8
5. Philippines	403	6.3
6. Canada	281	4.4
7. Ireland, Republic of	271	4.2
8. Korea, South	204	3.2
9. France	148	2.3
10. South Africa	139	2.2
Other	1,813	28.4
Total	6,384	100.0

(a) Primary applications only.

(b) Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan.

Source: DIBP, Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa programme data published on the Australian Government data.gov.au website.

Three in five 457 visas were granted for nominated positions located in the former Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) region (59.1% or 3,775 visa grants), followed by Gold Coast SD (10.6%) and Fitzroy SD (7.2%) (Table 5).

Table 5 Temporary Work (Skilled) (457) visa grants by nominated position location, Queensland, 2014–15

Nominated position location ^(a)	Visas granted ^(b)	
	no.	%
Brisbane	3,775	59.1
Gold Coast	675	10.6
Fitzroy	458	7.2
Darling Downs	249	3.9
Sunshine Coast	226	3.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	207	3.2
Northern	196	3.1
Far North	189	3.0
Mackay	154	2.4
West Moreton	93	1.5
South West	84	1.3
North West	61	1.0
Central West	7	0.1
Not Recorded	10	0.2
Total	6,384	100.0

(a) 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Classification Statistical Divisions

(b) Primary applications only.

Source: DIBP, Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa programme data published on the Australian Government data.gov.au website.

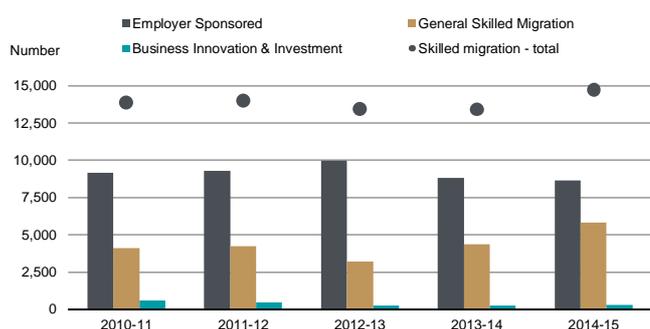
⁷ Occupation of the nominated position that the primary visa holder will be filling—not the previous or usual occupation of the visa applicant.

Skilled visa outcomes⁸

Outcomes data in this section refers to data on grants of permanent visas under the Skill stream of the Migration Programme.

There were 14,713 skilled visa outcomes in Queensland in 2014–15, up 9.6% compared with 2013–14 (13,421 visa grants) and at the highest level over the five years to 2014–15 (Figure 15).

Figure 15 Migration visa outcomes—skilled migration, intended residence Queensland^(a)



(a) Data includes primary and secondary visa applicants.
Source: DIBP, unpublished data

In 2014–15, Queensland was the fourth-largest (11.5%) destination for skill stream outcomes in Australia, behind New South Wales (28.6%), Victoria (23.2%) and Western Australia (15.8%)⁹.

Of all skill stream outcomes in Queensland, almost six in 10 were part of the Employer Sponsored pathway in 2014–15. The remainder was mainly General Skilled Migration visa grants, with a small proportion (less than 2%) of Business Innovation and Investment visa grants.

Brisbane SD received the highest proportion of primary Employer Sponsored outcomes in 2014–15 (49.0%)⁹. The second highest region was Gold Coast SD, accounting for one in 10 outcomes (10.3%), followed by Sunshine Coast SD (5.0%).

Significant Investor visas

The Significant Investor visa (SIV) was introduced as a new stream within the Business Innovation and Investment visa group¹⁰ 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 migration¹¹.

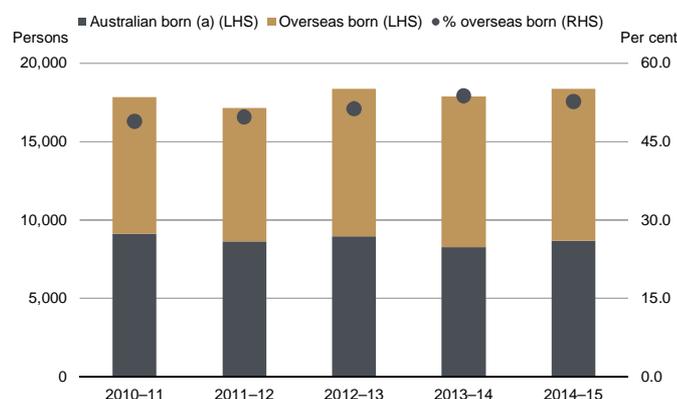
Queensland was the third-highest nominated state or territory for SIV grants in 2014–15 with 25 primary visas granted (4.2%), well behind Victoria (61.4%) and New South Wales (30.3%), who together accounted for more than nine in 10 SIVs granted nationally¹².

Permanent departures

The total number of permanent departures from Queensland to overseas remained relatively stable over the five years to 2014–15. There were 18,362 persons who departed Queensland permanently in 2014–15 for overseas destinations. Of these, more than half (52.7%) were born overseas (Figure 16).

The occupation group with the highest proportion of total permanent departures was professionals (13.4%), followed by technicians and trades workers (4.2%). However, more than two-thirds of permanent departures (72.8%) were either not employed, not in the labour force or gave insufficient information to code an occupation.

Figure 16 Permanent departures from Queensland by birth place, 2014–15



(a) Includes external territories.
Source: DIBP, unpublished data

⁸ Skilled visa outcomes are the number of skilled category visas granted net of Business Skills visas cancelled under s134 of the *Migration Act 1958* and net of places taken by Partner and interdependent visa holders who do not subsequently obtain permanent visas due to refusal or withdrawal.

⁹ Source: DIBP, State and Territory migration summary, 30 June 2015

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ <http://www.border.gov.au/Lega/Lega/Form/Immi-FAQs/what-is-the-significant-investor-visa>

¹² Data extracted as at 31 October 2015.



Technical notes

Net overseas migration

Data sourced from: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, December 2015, published 23 June 2016

In this publication, NOM data for September quarter 2011 to September quarter 2014 are revised (based on actual traveller behaviour). Data for December quarter 2014 to June quarter 2015 are preliminary (based on modelled traveller behaviour).

Estimates for the September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology based on the '12/16 month' rule and are not directly comparable with estimates from earlier periods. As a result, in the NOM section of this publication, analysis of time series data has only been undertaken from 2006–07 onwards.

To address increases in missing passenger cards over recent years, the ABS has introduced a new method to the Overseas Arrivals and Departures system to accommodate higher numbers of missing cards, improve the quality of some variables and reduce the use of imputations. Due to this, NOM and estimates of resident population (ERP) were specially revised for December quarter 2014 to September quarter 2015 in the December 2015 release of *Australian demographic statistics* 3101.0. The ABS advises that revisions are minimal, only changing data with a previous status of preliminary.

Refer to paragraphs 8, and 13 to 22 of the [explanatory notes](#) section of the source publication for further information.

Disclaimer

Population and migration data herein were the most recent available at the time of preparation. Complete accuracy of figures is not claimed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics or the Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection and should not be assumed.