

Overseas migration, Queensland, 2015–16

Key points

- Queensland's net overseas migration (NOM) was 18,649 persons in 2015–16, slightly lower than the 19,205 recorded in 2014–15.
- Temporary visa holders (86.7%) represented the largest contribution to Queensland NOM in 2014–15 (latest data available), followed by permanent visa holders (37.9%), other visa holders (2.2%) and New Zealand citizens (1.6%). A NOM loss occurred in the Australian citizen category (–28.5%).
- In 2015–16, the top three sponsor industries for primary 457 visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland were health care and social assistance (20.7%), accommodation and food services (16.2%), and other services (13.6%).

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.

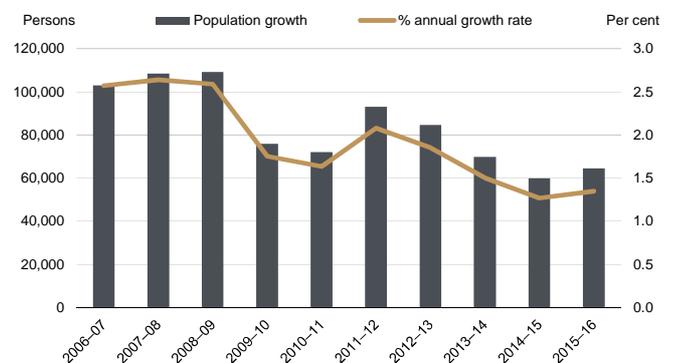
For a more detailed explanation of NOM data, refer to the technical notes at the end of this publication.

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, reaching a low of 59,950 persons in 2014–15 before increasing to 64,510 in 2015–16 (Figure 1).

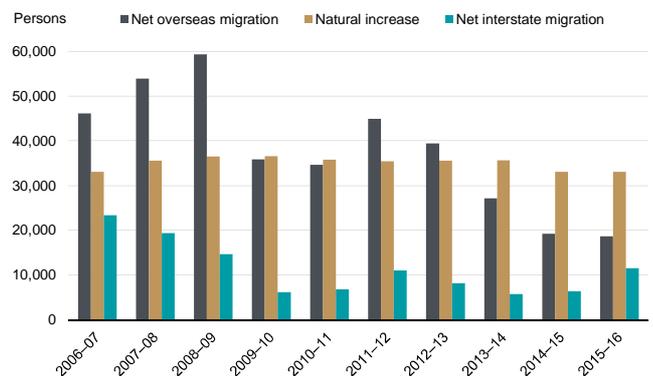
Figure 1 Population growth, Queensland



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, December 2016

This recent gain was mainly due to an increase from interstate migration, which was 80.5% higher than the previous year. NOM was slightly lower compared with the previous year, decreasing by 556 persons or 2.9% (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Components of population change, Queensland



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

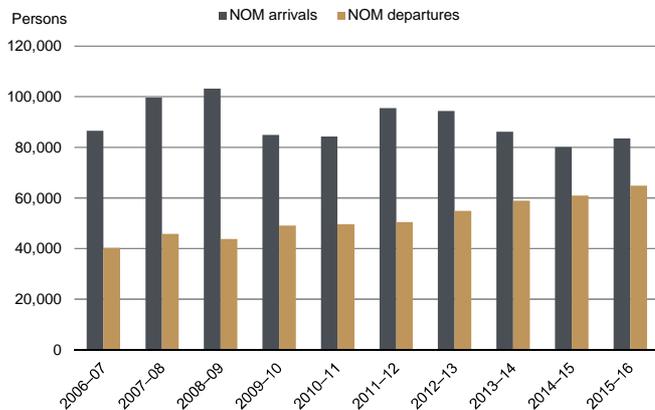
Natural increase: excess of births over deaths.

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 2016

The recent small decrease in NOM is due to an increase in the number of Queenslanders moving overseas in excess of overseas arrivals (Figure 3).

Figure 3 NOM arrivals and departures, Queensland



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia, 2015–16* and ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics, December 2016*

Over the longer term, NOM departures have generally increased, while NOM arrivals have shown more variability (Figure 3).

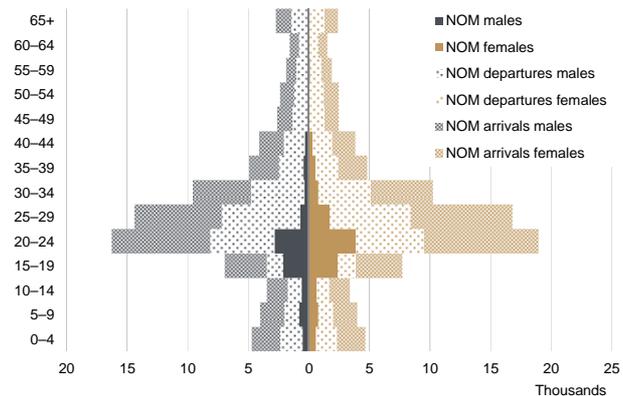
Net overseas migration age profile

Overseas migrants aged in their twenties comprised the largest numbers of both international arrivals to, and departures from Queensland in 2015–16 (Figure 4).

In 2015–16, NOM to Queensland was greatest among 20–24 year olds, with a net gain of 6,689 persons (33.4% of the total gain). Just over one-fifth (22.4%) of the net gain in NOM was among 15–19 year olds (4,480 persons) with a further 19.8% attributed to children aged 0–14 years (3,956 persons).

Only 12.4% of NOM to Queensland was of persons aged 30 years and over, with small net losses of persons from Queensland to overseas who were aged 45–49 years 55–59 years and 65 years and over (combined loss of 404 persons). Females accounted for more than half of NOM to Queensland (56.4%) in 2015–16, with females outnumbering males by more than two to one in the 25–29 and 30–34 years age groups.

Figure 4 NOM by age and sex, Queensland, 2015–16



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia, 2015–16*

Net overseas migration by major grouping and visa type

Note: Due to the lag in the publication of overseas migration estimates by visa type, this section presents data for 2014–15.

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 nine-year time series (Figure 5), adding 16,630 persons in 2014–15 (86.7% of NOM). In the same year, permanent visa holders added 7,280 persons (37.9%), New Zealand citizens contributed 310 persons (1.6%), while there was a net loss of 5,460 Australian citizens (–28.5%) (Table 1) migrating from Queensland.

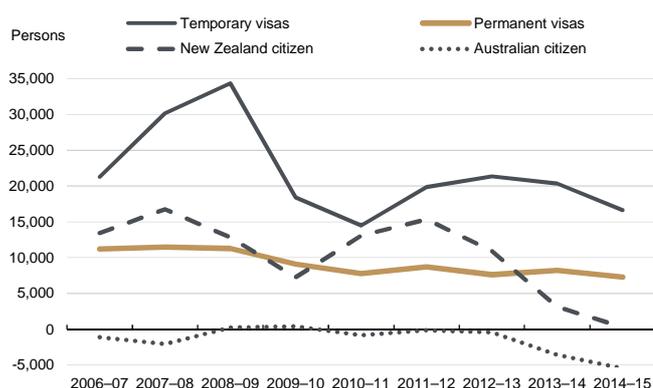
Table 1 Net overseas migration by visa type, Queensland and rest of Australia, 2014–15

Visa type	Queensland		Rest of Australia ^(a)	
	persons	%	persons	%
Permanent visas	7,280	37.9	63,220	39.7
Family	3,080	16.1	23,060	14.5
Skill	3,000	15.6	30,590	19.2
Special eligibility and Humanitarian Programmes	1,350	7.0	10,240	6.4
Other permanent visas	-140	-0.7	-670	-0.4
Temporary visas	16,630	86.7	115,190	72.3
Vocational education & training sector	130	0.7	2,350	1.5
Higher education sector	6,340	33.0	53,470	33.5
Student other	2,740	14.3	12,190	7.6
Temporary work skilled (457)	690	3.6	9,570	6.0
Visitor ^(b)	5,450	28.4	31,990	20.1
Working holiday	4,460	23.2	18,840	11.8
Other temporary visas	-3,180	-16.6	-13,200	-8.3
New Zealand citizen	310	1.6	3,910	2.5
Australian citizen	-5,460	-28.5	-20,710	-13.0
Other ^(c)	430	2.2	-2,200	-1.4
Total^(d)	19,190	100.0	159,410	100.0

Figures in table rounded to nearest 10.

- (a) The region 'rest of Australia' excludes Queensland.
 (b) Includes tourists, business visitors, medical treatment and other.
 (c) Includes residents returning (i.e. non-Australian citizens who are permanent residents), onshore visas and visa unknown.
 (d) 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*, 2015–16

Figure 5 Net overseas migration by major grouping^(a), Queensland


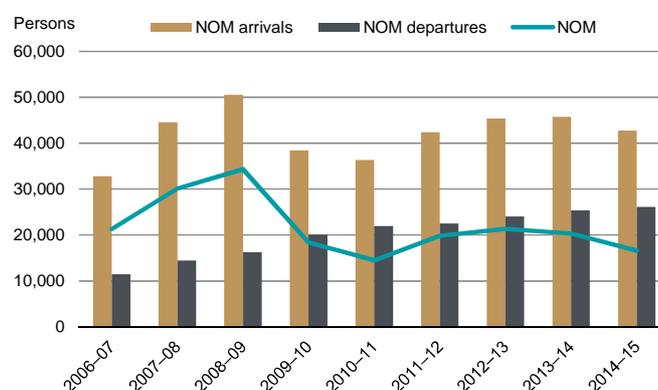
- (a) Excludes other visa types, including residents returning (i.e. non-Australian citizens who are permanent residents), onshore visas and visa unknown.

Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2015–16

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 was relatively stable in the three years to 2013–14 (Figure 5), with little variation in the contribution to both NOM arrivals and NOM departures in these years. However, between 2013–14 and 2014–15, NOM for temporary visa holders declined by 18.2%, from 20,340 persons to 16,630 persons (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Contribution to NOM, temporary visa holders, Queensland


Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2015–16

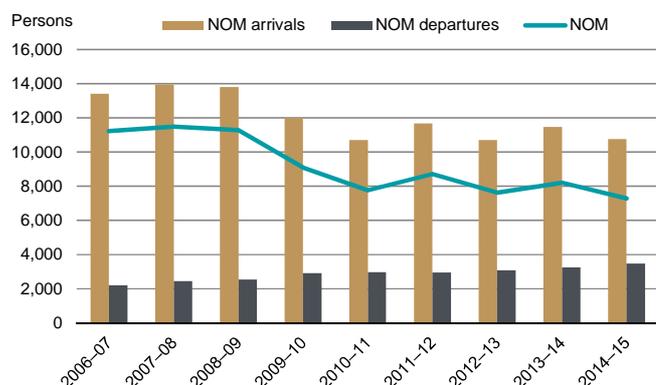
Of the temporary visa holders added to Queensland's population, the higher education sector was the largest contributor to NOM (33.0%), followed by working holiday makers (23.2%) and visitors (28.4%) (Table 1).

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 7,280 persons in 2014–15. 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 larger detractions by NOM departures (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Contribution to NOM, permanent visa holders, Queensland



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2015–16

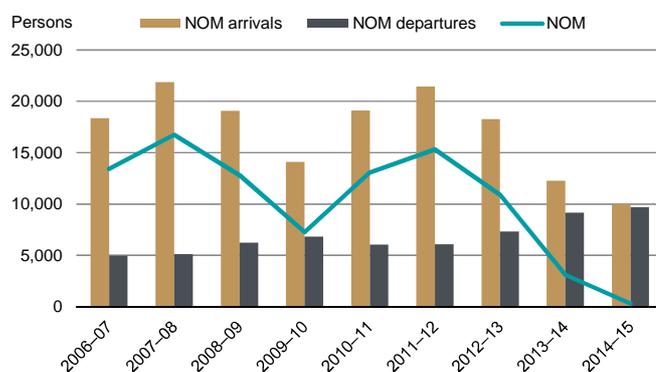
New Zealand citizens

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.

Following the recent peak of 15,320 persons in 2011–12, the number of New Zealand citizens contributing to NOM has declined to 310 persons in 2014–15. This reflects a substantial drop-off in NOM arrivals combined with 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 1.6% between 2011–12 and 2014–15. The contribution of New Zealand citizens to the Rest of Australia's NOM in 2014–15 was also at a historic low for the period 2006–07 to 2014–15 (2.5%).

Figure 8 Contribution to NOM, New Zealand citizens, Queensland

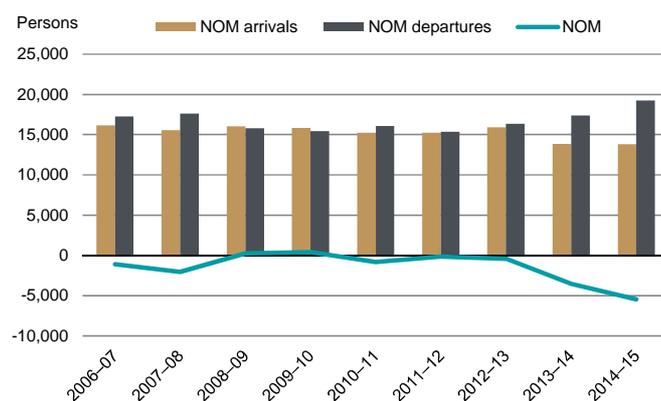


Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2015–16

Australian citizens

Queensland recorded a net loss of Australian citizens in 2014–15 (–5,460 persons), the largest net loss over the nine-year period (Figure 9). Net losses of Australian citizens from Queensland's NOM were recorded in six out of eight years prior to 2014–15, with small gains recorded in 2008–09 and 2009–10. A net loss of Australian citizens was also recorded for the rest of Australia's NOM (–20,710 persons).

Figure 9 Contribution to NOM, Australian citizens, Queensland



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2015–16

Permanent additions

Note: 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.

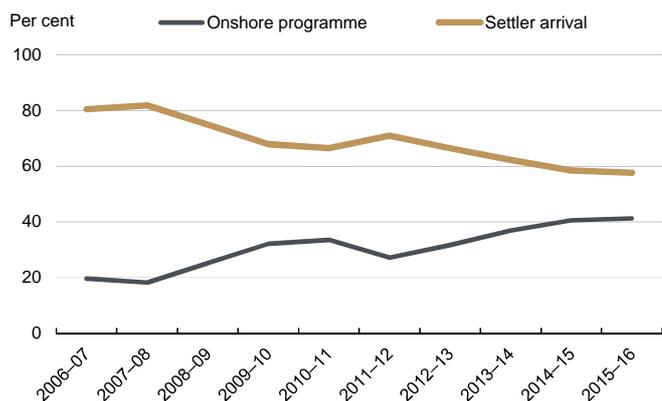
Settler arrivals are defined as the number of permanent settlers arriving in Australia and include people who hold/are one of the following:

- 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.

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.

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 57.6% of permanent additions to Queensland's population in 2015–16, 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

Permanent additions by migration stream²

In 2015–16, there were 33,970 permanent additions in Queensland, comprising 19,559 settler arrivals and 14,411 persons granted permanent residence while in Queensland on a temporary visa (Table 2).

Table 2 Permanent additions by stream—settler arrivals and onshore programme, Queensland, 2015–16

Migration stream	Onshore programme	Settler arrivals	Total permanent additions	
	persons	persons	persons	%
Migration Programme	13,997	10,615	24,612	72.5
Family	3,514	5,458	8,972	26.4
Skill	10,483	5,128	15,611	46.0
Special eligibility ^(a)		29	29	0.1
Humanitarian Programme	414	1,909	2,323	6.8
Non-programme	..	7,035	7,035	20.7
New Zealand citizens	..	6,704	6,704	19.7
Other ^(b)	..	331	331	1.0
Total	14,411	19,559	33,970	100.0

..= not applicable

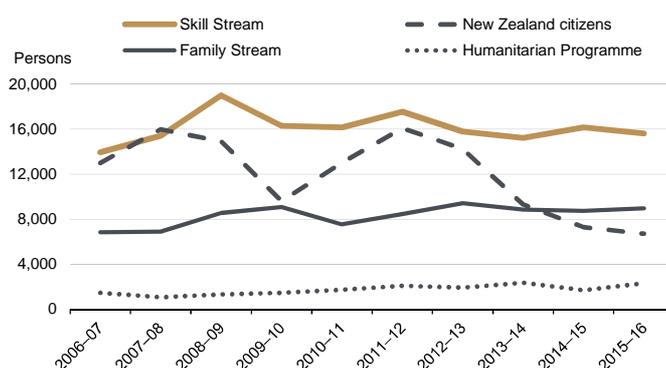
(a) Former Resident (subclass 151) visa—covers two groups of people seeking to remain in or to return to Australia as permanent residents who had never acquired Australian citizenship.

(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 23.7% 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 6,704 persons in 2015–16 (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.

Family stream

The Family stream accounted for 26.4% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2015–16 (Table 2), with more than four in every five (83.8%) Family stream permanent additions having entered under the Spouse and Fiancé visa category (7,521 persons).

Skill stream

Visas granted to persons under the Skill stream accounted for 46.0% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2015–16 (Table 2). More than half (53.5%) of these entered under the Employer Sponsored visa category.

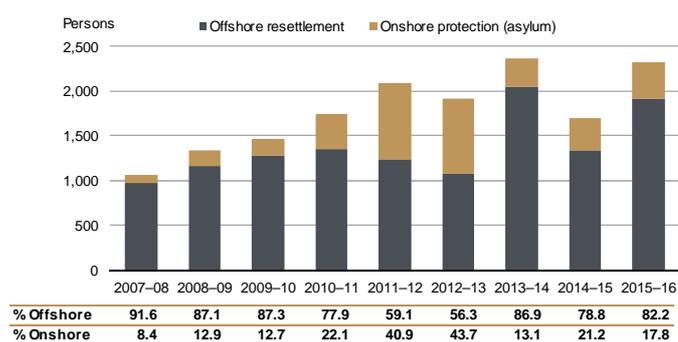
Of the total 8,346 permanent additions under an Employer Sponsored visa category in 2015–16, around three in ten (29.9%) were under the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) which enables employers in regional and low population growth areas to sponsor a highly skilled worker from overseas, or a highly skilled temporary resident currently in Australia, to live and work in regional Australia. Queensland was the intended residence for one in five (20.4% or 2,492 persons) permanent additions nationally under a RSMS visa in 2015–16, second only to Western Australia with 39.9% (4,874 persons).

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

Humanitarian Programme

In 2015–16, Queensland received 2,323 permanent additions under the Humanitarian Programme, accounting for 6.8% of total permanent additions (Table 2). While the proportion of the onshore and offshore components of the Humanitarian Programme has varied substantially over the last nine years, 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 2015–16 dropped to less than half of the level experienced four years prior—down 51.6% to 414 persons from 855 persons in 2011–12, the highest level of the nine-year series. The offshore resettlement component increased in 2015–16 (up 42.9%) to 1,909 permanent additions from 1,336 additions in 2014–15, and was the second-highest number recorded for this component over the period.

Within the Humanitarian Programme, Iraq (24.1%) was the top country of birth for permanent additions in 2015–16 (6th in 2014–15), followed by Somalia (10.2%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (10.1%) (Table 3). The number of permanent additions from Iraq, Syria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia increased markedly in 2015–16, reflecting the ongoing armed conflict and Australia's response to the humanitarian crises occurring in some of these countries³.

Table 3 Top 10 countries of birth in 2015–16, Humanitarian Programme permanent additions, Queensland

Country of birth	Permanent additions					% change 2014–15 to 2015–16
	2014–15		2015–16			
	persons	rank	persons	rank	%	
Iraq	108	6	560	1	24.1	418.5
Somalia	112	4	237	2	10.2	111.6
DRC ^(a)	110	5	235	3	10.1	113.6
Eritrea	174	1	158	4	6.8	-9.2
Myanmar	172	2	150	5	6.5	-12.8
Syria	34	15	116	6	5.0	241.0
Afghanistan	150	3	111	7	4.8	-26.0
Kenya	61	11	91	8	3.9	49.2
Ethiopia	75	9	69	9	3.0	-8.0
Australia ^(b)	36	13	62	10	2.7	72.2
Other	664	..	534	..	23.0	-19.6
Total	1,696	..	2,323	..	100.0	37.0

..= not applicable

(a) Democratic Republic of Congo

(b) Country of birth 'Australia' category for individuals born in Australia from parents who had arrived in Australia prior to the birth but were not permanent residents. Includes External Territories, and Australia, not further defined.

Source: DIBP, unpublished data

Non-programme migration

Non-programme migration accounted for 20.7% of Queensland's permanent additions in 2015–16, comprising predominantly New Zealand citizens (6,704 persons) (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 2015–16 recording the lowest level of migration for New Zealanders to Queensland over the last 13 years.

Temporary work skilled (457) visas

On 18 April 2017, the Australian Government announced that the Temporary Work (Skilled) visa (subclass 457 visa) would be abolished and replaced with the completely new Temporary Skill Shortage (TSS) visa in March 2018⁴.

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.

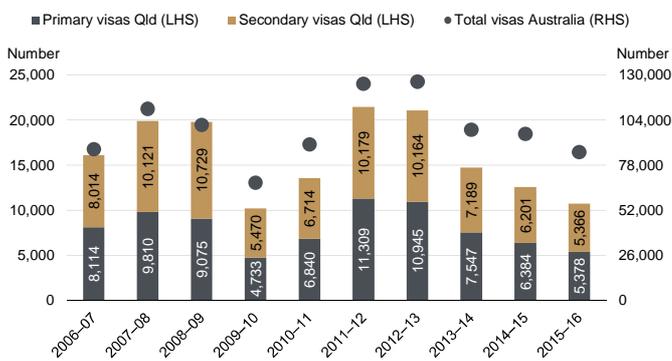
³ <https://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Refu/response-syrian-humanitarian-crisis>

⁴ <https://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Work/457-abolition-replacement>

A business can sponsor a skilled worker if they cannot find an appropriately skilled Australian citizen or permanent resident to fill a position listed in the combined eligible skilled occupations list⁵. The principal data collected on 457 visa holders are sourced from the visa application and grant process⁶.

The annual grant of temporary work skilled (457) visas for both primary and secondary applicants⁷ in Queensland decreased by 14.6% from 2014–15 to 2015–16, following a similar decrease from 2013–14 to 2014–15 (Figure 13). Nationally, there was a decrease in 457 visas granted for both applicant types from 2014–15 to 2015–16 (-10.9%), with a small decrease in the year prior (-2.5%). 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



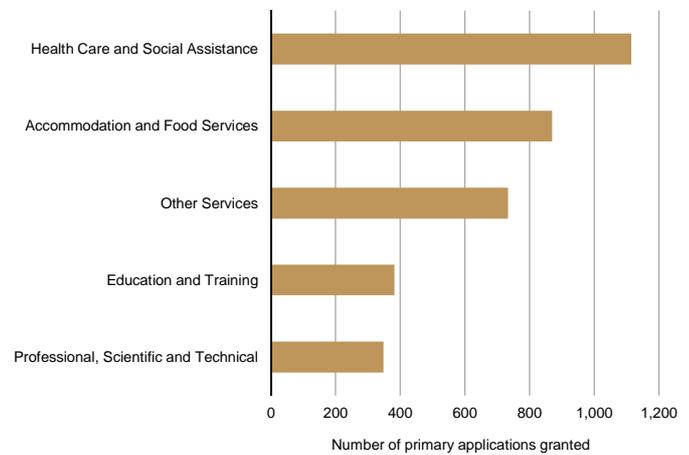
Source: DIBP, Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa programme data published on the Australian Government data.gov.au website.

Queensland was the fourth-highest nominated position location for primary visa grants in 2015–16 (11.8%), behind New South Wales (43.4%), Victoria (25.4%) and Western Australia (13.1%). Queensland has remained in fourth position for primary visa grants since 2006–07.

In 2015–16, the top sponsor industries⁸ for primary visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland were health care and social assistance (20.7%), accommodation and food services (16.2%), other

services (13.6%), education and training (7.1%), and professional, scientific and technical (6.5%) (Figure 14).

Figure 14 Top five nominated sponsor industries, nominated positions in Queensland, 2015–16



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

The top nominated occupations⁹ for primary visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland were café or restaurant manager (7.5%), resident medical officer (6.2%), cook (5.9%) and general practitioner (5.3%).

The United Kingdom was the country of citizenship most frequently cited in primary visas granted for nominated positions in Queensland in 2015–16 (993 visas), followed by India (950 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, 2015–16

Country of citizenship		Visas granted ^(a)	
		no.	%
1	United Kingdom	993	18.5
2	India	950	17.7
3	China ^(b) , People's Republic of	406	7.5
4	Philippines	345	6.4
5	United States of America	264	4.9
6	Canada	212	3.9
7	Ireland, Republic of	193	3.6
8	Korea, South	169	3.1
9	Italy	144	2.7
10	Japan	128	2.4
	Other	1,574	29.3
	Total	5,378	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.

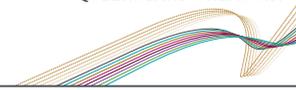
⁵ <https://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Work/Work/Skills-assessment-and-assessing-authorities/skilled-occupations-lists>. The Queensland Skilled Occupation Lists (QSOL) reflect demand for positions specifically in Queensland: <https://migration.qld.gov.au/skilled-occupation-lists/>

⁶ A Temporary Work (Skilled) (subclass 457) visa allows the visa holder to stay for up to four years for business purposes. Not all persons granted 457 visas will utilise the visa to stay in Australia.

⁷ A secondary applicant is generally a dependant of the primary applicant, and can work and study in Australia.

⁸ Sponsors self-identify with an industry classification when lodging a nomination or sponsorship.

⁹ Occupation that the primary visa holder will be filling—not the previous or usual occupation of the visa applicant.



Three in five 457 visas were granted for nominated positions located in the former Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) region (59.5% or 3,199 visa grants), followed by Gold Coast SD (12.1%) and Fitzroy SD (5.6%) (Table 5).

Table 5 Temporary Work (Skilled) (457) visa grants by nominated position location, Queensland, 2015–16

Nominated position location ^(a)	Visas granted ^(b)	
	no.	%
Brisbane	3,199	59.5
Gold Coast	649	12.1
Fitzroy	300	5.6
Far North	234	4.4
Darling Downs	186	3.5
Sunshine Coast	184	3.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	158	2.9
Northern	152	2.8
Mackay	133	2.5
West Moreton	76	1.4
North West	59	1.1
South West	34	0.6
Central West	8	0.1
Not Recorded	6	0.1
Total	5,378	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.

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 2015–16 with 27 primary visas granted (4.9%), well behind Victoria (61.2%) and New South Wales (29.7%), who together accounted for more than nine in 10 SIVs granted nationally¹².

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>

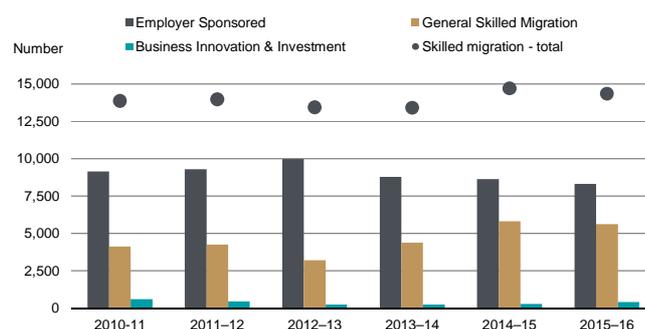
¹² Data extracted as at 8 March 2017.

Skilled visa outcomes¹³

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

There were 14,354 skilled visa outcomes in Queensland in 2015–16, down 2.4% compared with 2014–15 (14,713 visa grants) (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 2015–16, Queensland was the fourth-largest (11.2%) destination for skill stream outcomes in Australia, behind New South Wales (32.8%), Victoria (25.1%) and Western Australia (12.4%)¹⁴.

Of all skill stream outcomes in Queensland in 2015–16, almost six in 10 were part of the Employer Sponsored pathway. The remainder were mainly General Skilled Migration visa grants, with a small proportion (2.8%) of Business Innovation and Investment visa grants.

Permanent departures

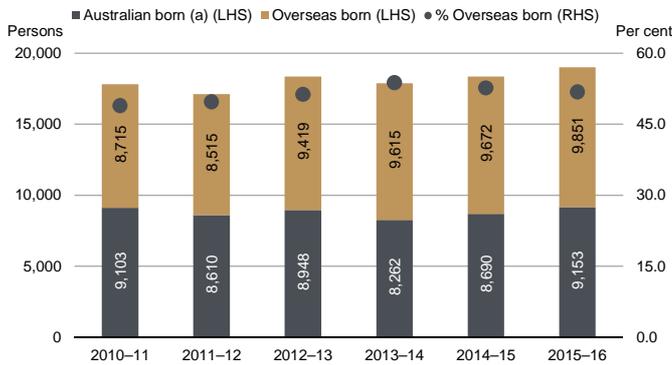
The total number of permanent departures from Queensland to overseas remained relatively stable over the six years to 2015–16. There were 19,004 persons who departed Queensland permanently in 2015–16 for overseas destinations. Of these, just over half (51.8%) were born overseas (Figure 16).

The occupation group with the highest proportion of total permanent departures was professionals (14.7%), followed by technicians and trades workers (4.3%). However, more than two-thirds of permanent departures (70.8%) were either not employed, not in the labour force, or gave insufficient information to code an occupation.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Source: DIBP, State and Territory migration summary, 30 June 2015

Figure 16 Permanent departures from Queensland by birth place, 2015–16



(a) Includes external territories.

Source: DIBP, unpublished data

Technical notes

Net overseas migration

Data sourced from: ABS 3101.0, *Australian demographic statistics*, December 2016, published 27 June 2017

Final NOM estimates for 30 June 2015 and preliminary NOM estimates from 31 March 2016 to 30 September 2016 have been revised due to the repair of a processing issue. Revisions have been minimal.

NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 31 December 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions.

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.

Refer to paragraphs 7, and 12 to 18 of the explanatory notes section of the source publication for further information.

Disclaimer

Population and migration data in this report 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.