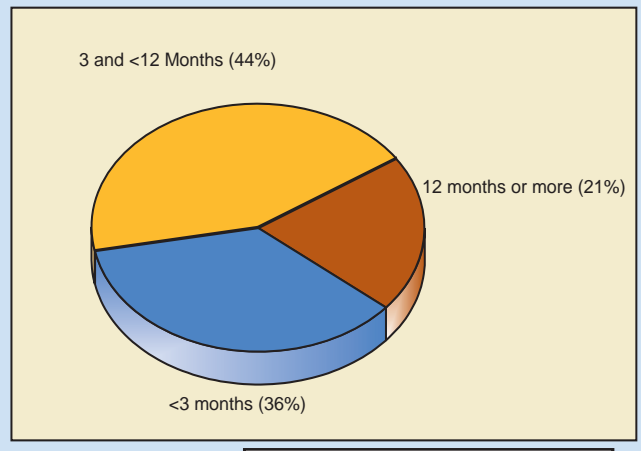


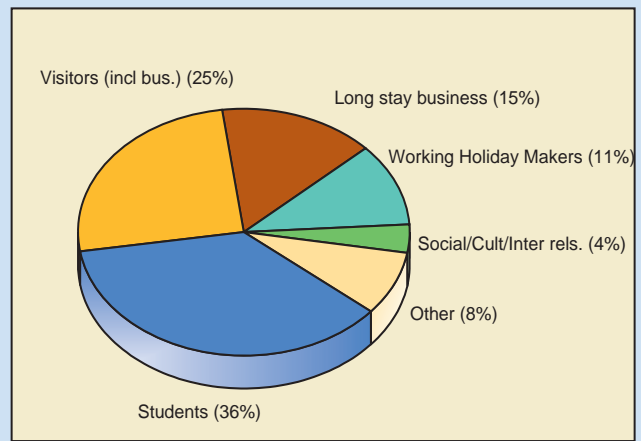
Temporary entrants present in Australia

Fig. 3-33: Temporary entrants present in Australia by duration of stay 30 June 2007



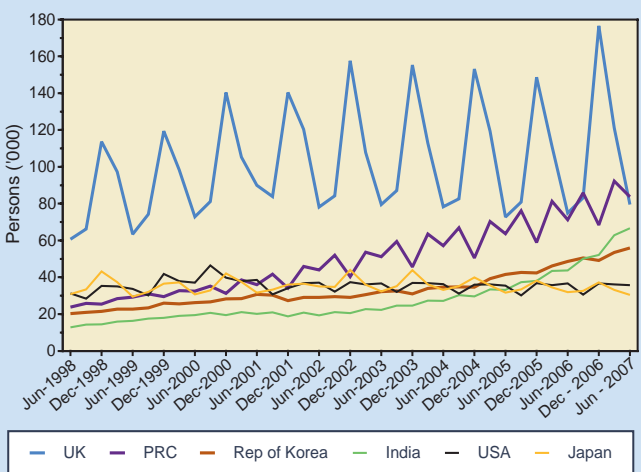
Source Data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Fig. 3-34: Temporary entrants present in Australia by entry category 30 June 2007



Source Data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

Fig. 3-35: Temporary entrants present in Australia by major citizenship 30 June 2007



Source Data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

The number of temporary entrants present in Australia is the total of temporary entrants physically present in Australia at a particular date.

At 30 June 2007, there were an estimated 687 292 people (who arrived in the last 10 years) in Australia on Temporary Entry visas excluding New Zealand citizens. This estimate has increased by 14.5 per cent compared to the number at 30 June 2006. Of these people, 246 565 had been in Australia for less than three months; 299 421 had been here for between three and up to 12 months; and 141 306 had been here for 12 months and less than 10 years. This includes temporary entrants who have recently arrived and have an actual stay of only a few days or weeks but intend to legally stay much longer.

Temporary entrants include tourists, students, Working Holiday Makers (WHM), business people and executives, and entrants for social, cultural, international relations and other purposes. They also include people holding bridging visas who have applied for a permanent visa eg. asylum seekers who have applied for Protection visas.

While the individuals are constantly turning over and there are seasonal fluctuations in the number and type of temporary entrants in Australia at any given time, the number of temporary entrants to Australia has increased consistently over the last five years. As is evident from Figures 3-36 and 3-38, seasonal fluctuations are most prevalent for individuals arriving in Australia on Student and Visitor visas. Student numbers increase in the March and September quarters each year reflecting the attendance requirements of the academic year. Visitor numbers are highest during the Australian summer, and are lowest in the middle of the calendar year.

Of those here temporarily at 30 June 2007, the largest group were citizens of PRC (83 716 persons), followed by the UK (79 495 persons), India (66 650 persons), Republic of Korea (55 911 persons) and the USA (35 690 persons). Compared with June 2006, the stock for India, PRC, and the Republic of Korea have increased significantly. The stock of India citizens has increased by 52.4 per cent, PRC by 17.5 per cent and the Republic of Korea by 15.2 per cent.

The median age of total temporary entrants was 26 years at 30 June 2007.

The total number of temporary entrants comprised 248 500 students, 158 908 visitors (excluding business visitors), 53 881 bridging visa holders, 104 038 Long Stay Business entrants, 74 450 Working Holiday Makers, 25 011 who entered for social, cultural or international relations purposes, 14 693 business visitors, and 5767 who came for other purposes.

Visitors present in Australia

The number of visitors in Australia fluctuates throughout the year depending on the season. At 30 June, the number of visitors in Australia is at the lowest point for the year. 158 908 visitors (excluding business visitors) were in Australia at 30 June 2007. This was 2.8 per cent higher than the previous year, which was 3.8 per cent higher than the number in Australia at 30 June 2005.

Individuals on Visitor visas (excluding business visitors) do not stay in Australia for as long as other temporary entrants, with the median length of current stay at 30 June 2007 being 16 days.

The number of visitors present in Australia at 30 June 2007 represented 5.7 per cent of all Visitor visas issued in 2005-06. The median age of visitors is a little higher than for other visa categories, at 40 years for June 2007.

Fig. 3-36 shows the number of visitors (excluding business visitors) in the five largest countries of citizenship from June 1998 to June 2007. Of the current top citizenship groups, citizens from the UK have the strongest seasonal trend.

Business visitors present in Australia

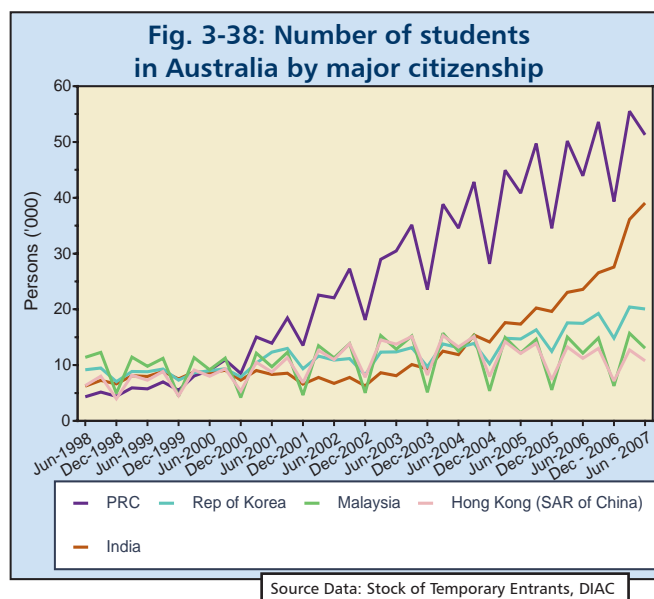
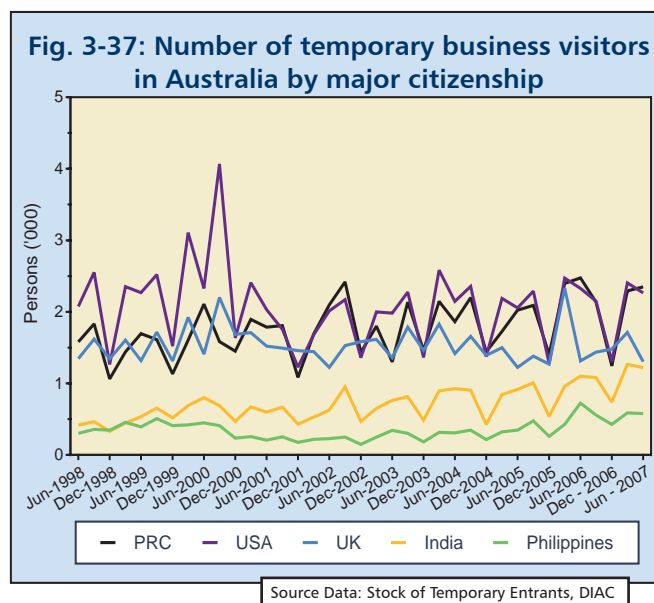
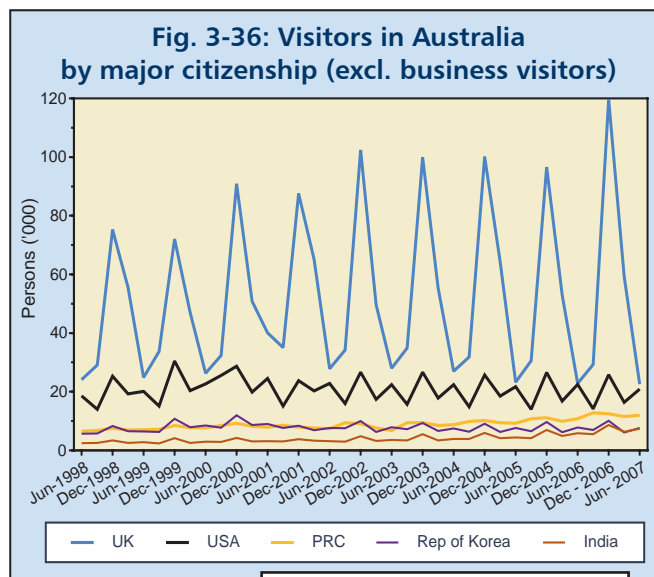
Business visitors comprised just under 13 per cent of all Temporary Business entrants in Australia at 30 June 2007. The median age of Short Stay Temporary Business residents was higher at 38 years than for Long Term Business entrants.

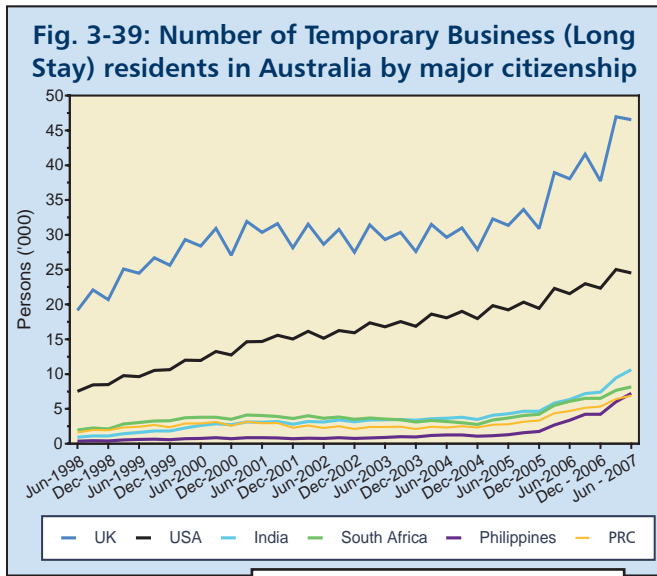
Fig. 3-37 shows the number of business visitors by country of citizenship in Australia at quarterly intervals since June 1998. At 30 June 2007 there were a total of 14 693 business visitors, a decrease of 7.8 per cent compared to the previous year. The top five citizenship groups, the USA, the PRC, the UK, and the Philippines showed decreases since the previous year, unlike India which showed an increase.

Although 368 333 business visitor visas were granted in 2005-06, the number in Australia at any time that year was low. This is consistent with the purpose of the Business Visitor visa, which is typically for pursuing business interests over a few days or weeks. The median duration of stay of business visitors in Australia at 30 June 2007 was 11 days.

Students present in Australia

The number of students in Australia is highest in the March quarter and lowest in the December quarter, consistent with the requirements for the academic year. Numbers are a little lower for the June quarter but pick up slightly for the September quarter of each year. At 30 June 2007 the stock of 248 500 students in Australia had increased by 19.6 per cent compared with the number at 30 June 2006. The median duration of stay at 30 June 2006 of this stock





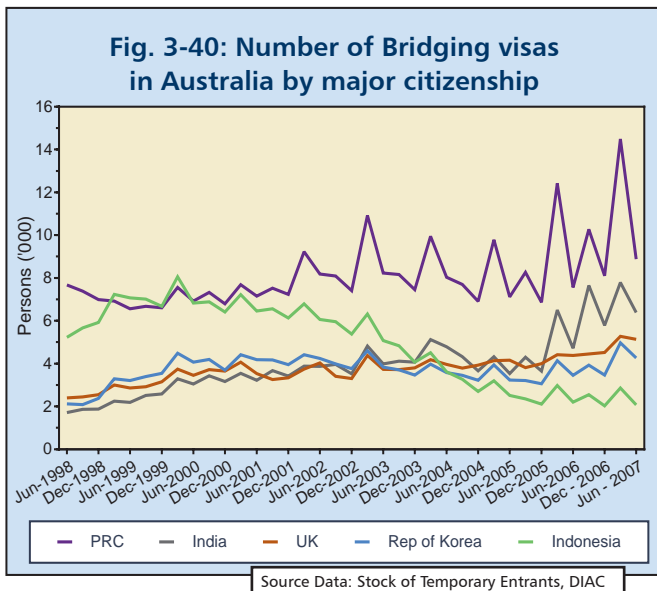
Working Holiday Makers present in Australia

The number of Working Holiday Makers has increased from 63 081 at June 2006 to 74 450 at June 2007. Citizens from the Republic of Korea is the largest source of WHM, replacing the UK. At 30 June 2007 Korean WHMs were 25.2 per cent higher than at 30 June 2006. The median age of the stock of Working Holiday Makers at June 2007 was 24 years, and their median duration of stay was around four months.

Number of Temporary Business (Long Stay) Residents present

There were 104 038 Long Stay Business people in Australia as at 30 June 2007, 29.9 per cent higher than at the same time last year. This visa is for specialist workers in Australia for up to 4 years, but many on this visa travel in and out of Australia. As with many visas, this visa can be issued onshore. The median duration of Long Stay Business entrants at June 2007 was around five and a half months.

Figure 3-39 shows the top five citizenship groups of those currently visaed as Long Stay Business entrants in Australia since June 1998. The stock of the UK citizens continues to dominate Long Stay Business visa holders, 23.6 per cent of this group at 30 June 2007. The median age of the Long Stay Business visa group at June 2007 was 31 years.



Entrants on Bridging visas in Australia

The stock of people in Australia on bridging visas at 30 June 2007 was 53 881, up by 15.8 per cent compared to June 2005. The median age of bridging visa holders was 29 years.

was around five months. The median age of students was 23 years.

Fig. 3-38 shows the changes in numbers of the top citizenship groups for the last eight years. The data suggest that students from neighbouring countries are more likely to return home for holidays at the end of the school year than other overseas students. Of particular note is the continued significant growth in the number of students from the PRC. The number of the PRC students more than tripled between June 1998 and June 2001, and increased by 58.5 per cent between June 2001 and June 2002 (from 13 922 to 22 067 persons). Between June 2002 and June 2004, the increase was 56.5 per cent and the increase from June 2006 to June 2007 was 16.7 per cent. Other top citizenship groups to have significant growth over the last two years are the Republic of Korea and India. DIAC has facilitated this growth by enhancing and streamlining visa requirements.

Fig. 3-40 highlights the stock of bridging visa holders in Australia by country of citizenship. Citizens from the PRC and India, followed by the UK, the Republic of Korea and Indonesia, hold larger numbers of bridging visas than entrants from other countries.