



Australian Government
Department of Immigration
and Citizenship

Temporary Entrants and New Zealand Citizens in Australia

as at 30 September 2011



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Executive Summary

Temporary entrant visa holders:

- There was a slight 0.6% decrease in the number of temporary entrant visa holders (excluding New Zealand citizens and provisional visa holders) present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (970 360), compared with 30 September 2010 (975 780).
- Temporary entrants as at 30 September 2011 increased by 6.9% over the previous quarter.
- Of the major components, there were the following changes from 30 June 2011 to 30 September 2011:
 - Visitor visa holders increased by 3.9%,
 - Student visa holders increased by 8.6%,
 - Subclass 457 - Business (Long Stay) visa holders increased by 7.2%, and
 - Working Holiday Makers (combined Subclass 417 and Subclass 462) increased by 6.0%.

The directions of these movements are consistent with usual seasonal patterns. However, this year's September quarterly increases in Business Long Stay and Work/Holiday numbers were twice as large as last year's.

Subclass 457 - Business (Long Stay) visa holders:

- For Subclass 457 visa holders, there was a 7.2% increase in the number present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (140 770), compared with 30 September 2010 (131 370).
 - Top nationalities for Subclass 457 visa holders as at 30 September 2011 were the United Kingdom (25.2%), India (12.8%), the Philippines (7.8%), the United States of America (6.6%) and Ireland (6.6%).
 - All major citizenship countries of Subclass 457 visa holders, except the Philippines, increased in number between September 2010 and September 2011. Ireland citizen Subclass 457 numbers increased by 48.7%, the United States of America by 24.6%, India by 20.0% and the United Kingdom by 15.2%. On the other hand, Philippines citizen Subclass 457 numbers decreased by 12.8%.

Student and Skilled Graduate visa holders:

- For Student visa holders, there was a 11.2% decrease in the number present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (361 360), compared with 30 September 2010 (406 900).
 - There was a 10.6% decrease in the number of Student Guardian visa holders present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (2000), compared with 30 September 2010 (2230).
- The number of Skilled - Graduate (Subclass 485) visa holders decreased slightly by 0.3% to 24 460 on 30 September 2011 from 24 540 on 30 September 2010.

Working Holiday Makers:

- For Working Holiday (Subclass 417) visa holders, there was a 12.6% increase in the number present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (114 560), compared with 30 September 2010 (101 790).
- In addition to Subclass 417, there were 4140 Work and Holiday (Subclass 462) visa holders present in Australia on 30 September 2011, up 4.4% from 3970 on 30 September 2010.

Visitor visa holders:

- For visitors, there was a 4.7% decrease in the number present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (173 200), compared with 30 September 2010 (181 760).

New Zealand citizens:

- For New Zealand citizens, there was a 4.1% increase in the number present in Australia on 30 September 2011 (607 940), compared with 30 September 2010 (583 740).

Background

The number of temporary entrants and New Zealand citizens physically present in Australia is estimated every three months by identifying those persons who have entered Australia on temporary visas or as New Zealand citizens, and who have neither left Australia nor been granted permanent residence. This data provides useful point-in-time information on temporary entrants and gives a more accurate picture of the population impact of Australia's temporary entry programs (Visitor, Students and Temporary Residence) than data on the flow of temporary entrants in and out of Australia.

The visitor program covers non-permanent entrants to Australia whose visa is for tourism, short stay business, visiting relatives or medical treatment.

The student visa program enables overseas students to come to Australia to undertake full-time study in registered courses. In this report, student guardian visa numbers are not reported under the student category, but are included in total temporary entrants.

The temporary residence program includes working holiday makers (417 visas), work and holiday (462 visas), long term temporary business entrants (457 visas) and other persons intending to work or temporarily reside in Australia.

Total temporary entrants includes all of the above plus bridging, transit and other temporary visas not included in other categories and not counted towards the Migration Program.

Rounding in reported data

Figures given in this report are rounded to the nearest ten. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded numbers. This may result in minor discrepancies from results calculated from rounded numbers.

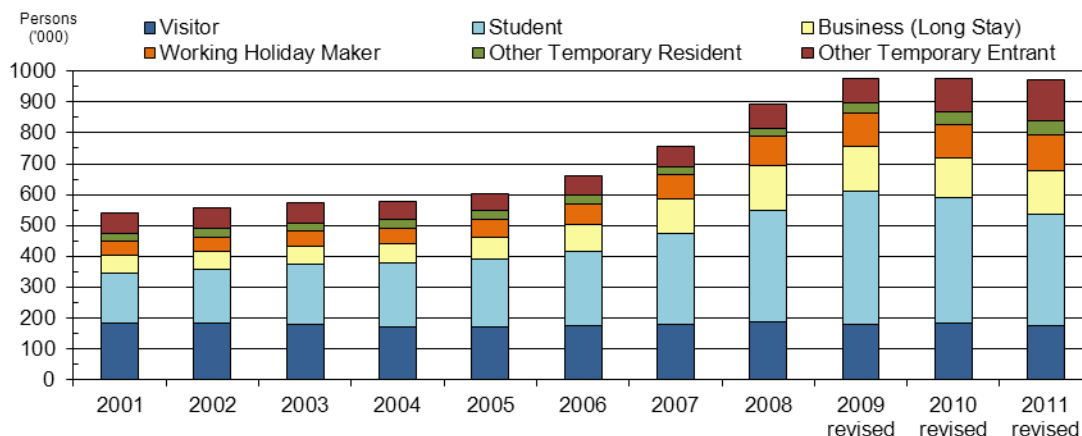
Total Temporary Entrants

Annual Comparison

An estimated 970 360 temporary entrant visa holders (excluding New Zealand citizens and provisional visa holders) were present in Australia on 30 September 2011, compared with 975 780 on 30 September 2010, a decrease of 0.6% over the period. Of the major components, Student visa holders decreased by 11.2%, Visitor visa holders decreased by 4.7%, Subclass 457 - Business (Long Stay) visa holders increased by 7.2% and Working Holiday Makers (combined Subclass 417 - Working Holiday and Subclass 462 - Work and Holiday) increased by 12.2%.

Student visa holders (37.2%) were the largest component of temporary entrants. Visitor visa holders comprised 17.8%, Subclass 457 visa holders 14.5%, and Working Holiday Makers 12.2%, of all temporary entrants (Figure 1).

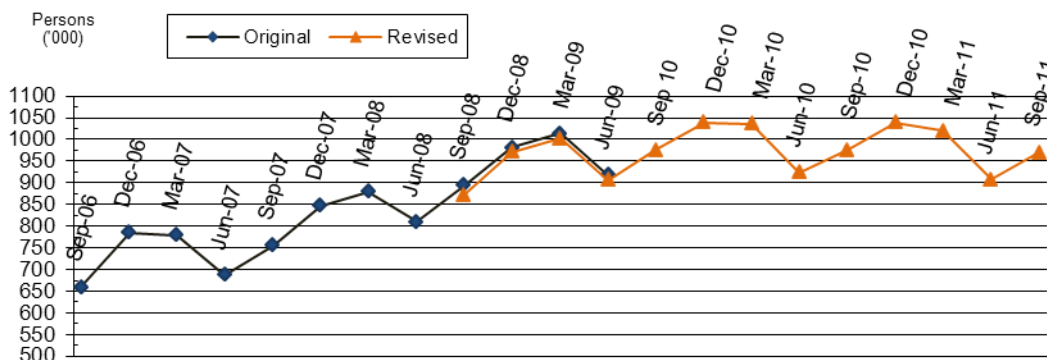
FIGURE 1. TEMPORARY ENTRANTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011



Quarterly Comparison

Total temporary entrants as at 30 September 2011 increased by 6.9% over the previous quarter (Figure 2). Of the major components, there were the following changes, compared with June 2011 – Student visa holders increased by 8.6%, Subclass 457 increased by 7.2%, Working Holiday Makers increased by 6.0% and Visitors increased by 3.9%. The directions of these movements are consistent with usual seasonal patterns. However, this year’s September quarterly increases in Subclass 457 and Working Holiday Makers were more than twice as large as last year’s.

FIGURE 2. ALL TEMPORARY ENTRANTS IN AUSTRALIA BY QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 2006 TO SEPTEMBER 2011



China (14.8%) was the top source country by citizenship for temporary entrants, followed by India (13.3%). Other top nationalities were the United Kingdom (10.0%), South Korea (5.7%) and the United States of America (3.5%) (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. TEMPORARY ENTRANTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

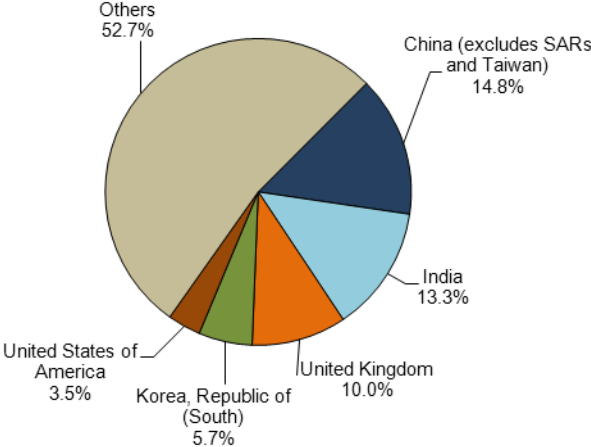
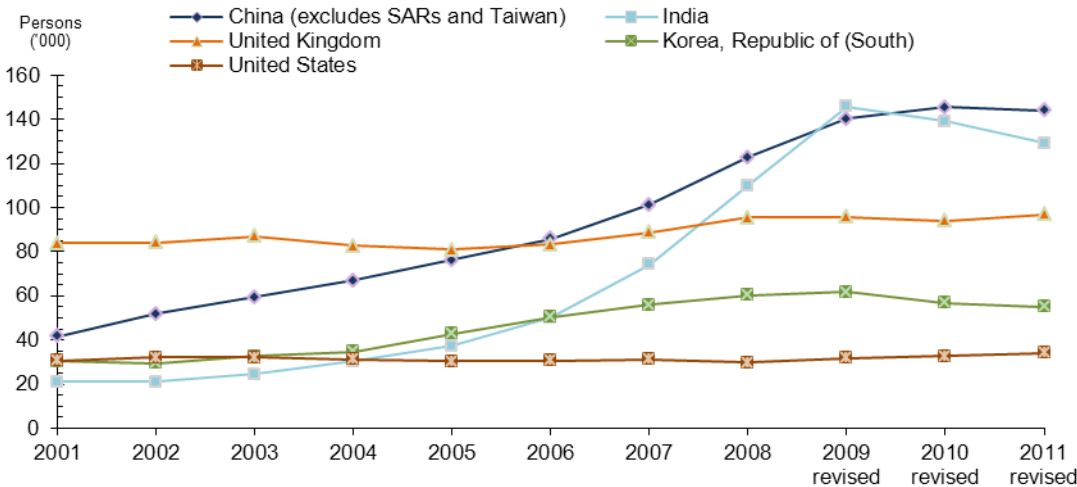


Figure 4 shows that the number of temporary entrants of Chinese citizenship declined slightly to 143 930 as at 30 September 2011, compared with 145 420 as at 30 September 2010, after rising steadily throughout the past decade. The number of Indian temporary entrants in Australia (129 130) continued the second year of decline after having risen rapidly between 2006 and 2009. The number of temporary entrants from South Korea also declined slightly as at 30 September 2011 to 55 010. The number of temporary entrants from the United Kingdom and the United States of America remained steady in the past decade and stood at 97 090 and 34 010, respectively, as at 30 September 2011.

FIGURE 4. TEMPORARY ENTRANTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



Visitors

There were 173 200 visitors (mainly tourists) in Australia as at 30 September 2011. This represents a decrease of 4.7%, compared with 30 September 2010 (181 760) (Figures 5 and 6).

FIGURE 5. VISITORS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011

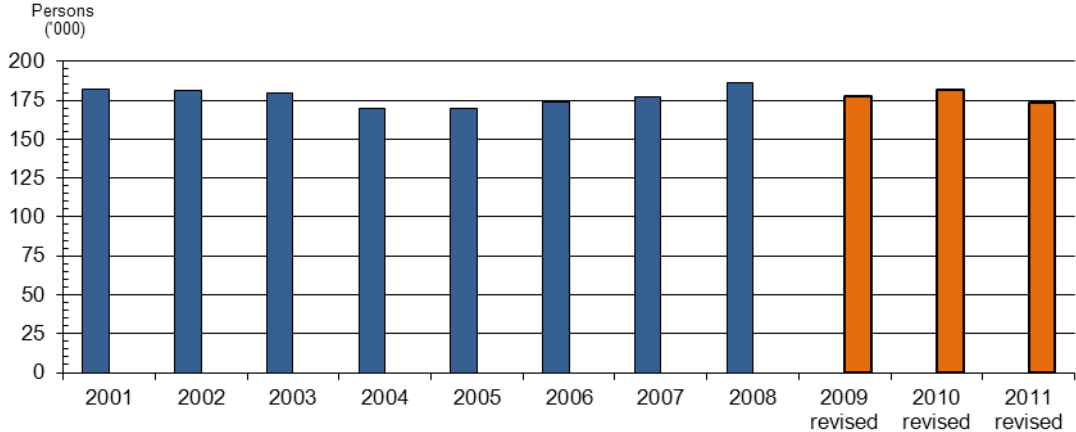
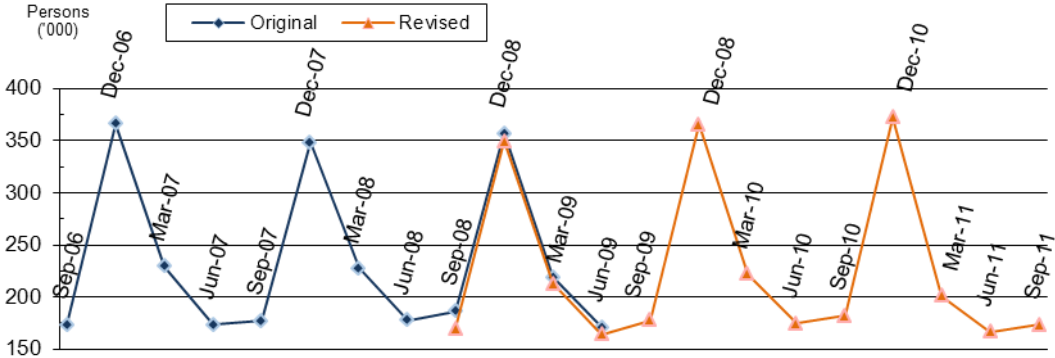


FIGURE 6. VISITORS IN AUSTRALIA BY QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 2006 TO SEPTEMBER 2011



The top five countries of citizenship of visitors were China (15.3%), the United Kingdom (13.6%), India (8.9%), the United States of America (6.7%) and Germany (4.1%) (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7. VISITORS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

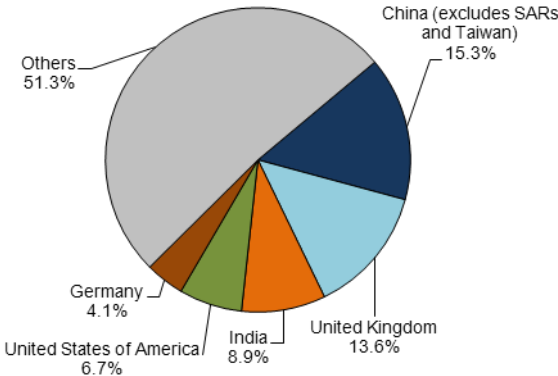
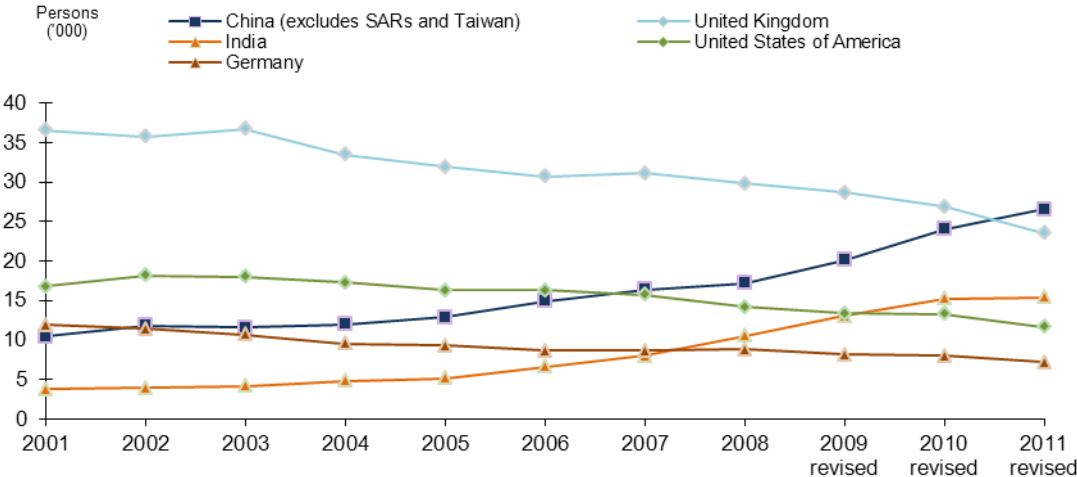


Figure 8 shows the number of visitors from China and India continued their upward trend as at September 2011, while visitors from the other top three countries declined in number. In the past six years, the number of visitors from China, as at 30 September, more than doubled, from 12 850 in 2005, to 26 540 in 2011. Even more dramatically, the number of visitors from India, as at 30 September, almost tripled during the same period, from 5 170 in 2005, to 15 430 in 2011.

FIGURE 8. VISITORS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 to 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



Students

There were 361 360 students in Australia as at 30 September 2011, compared with 406 900 as at 30 September 2010 (11.2% decrease) (Figures 9 and 10).

FIGURE 9. STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011

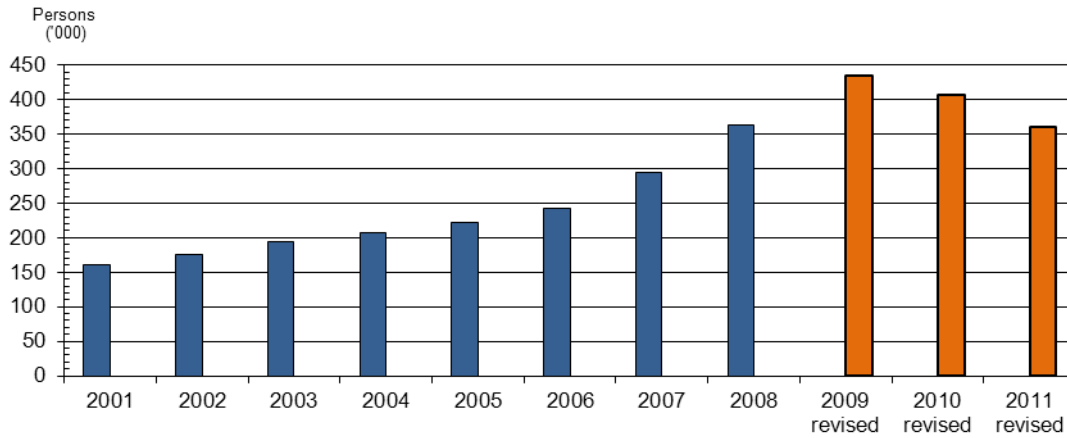
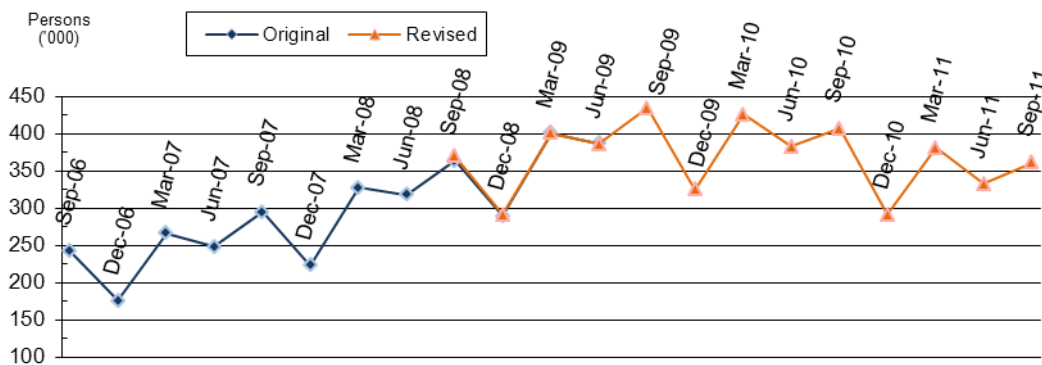


FIGURE 10. STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA BY QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 2006 TO SEPTEMBER 2011 (EXCLUDING STUDENT GUARDIANS)



The top five citizenship countries of students were China (25.4%), India (12.3%), South Korea (5.4%), Malaysia (5.1%) and Vietnam (4.8%) (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11. STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

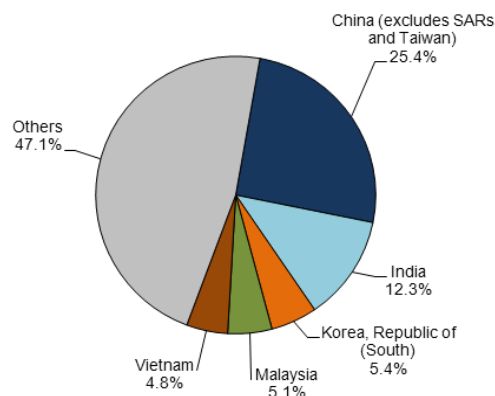
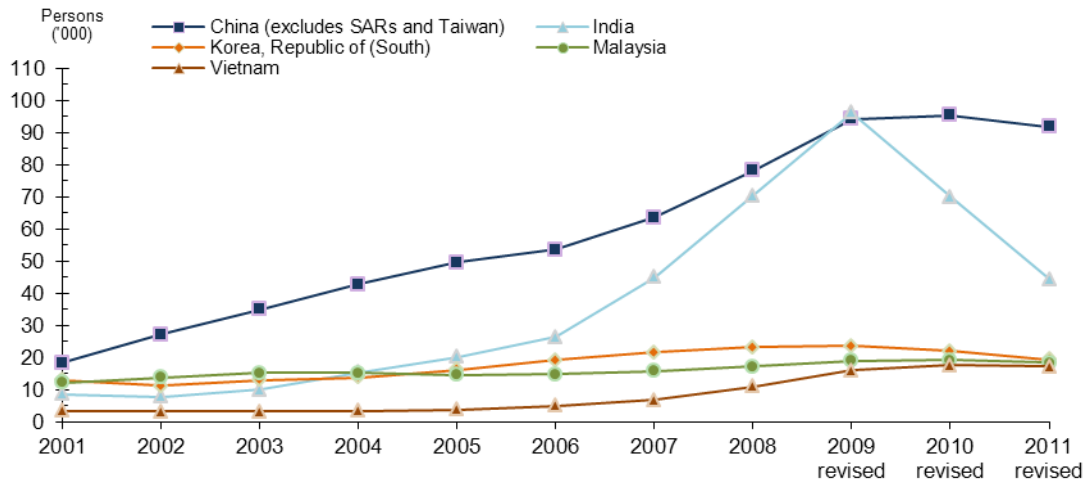


Figure 12 shows that the number of students from China fell 3.9%, from 95 490 at 30 September 2010, to 91 790 at 30 September 2011. The number of students from the other top four countries also fell, especially India. The number of Indian students fell 36.6%, from 70 050 at 30 September 2010, to 44 420 at 30 September 2011, while the number of students from South Korea, Malaysia and Vietnam fell 12.1%, 4.6% and 2.8% respectively.

FIGURE 12. STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001-2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



Student Guardians (Subclass 580)

There were 2000 Student Guardian visa holders in Australia at 30 September 2011, a decrease of 10.6% on the number present at 30 September 2010 (2230). The most common countries of citizenship for Student Guardians were South Korea (34.5%), China (21.9%) and Vietnam (11.0%).

Working Holiday (Subclass 417)

The number of Working Holiday visa holders increased in the last year (12.6%), following a slight fall (3.6%) in the preceding year. However, the number of Working Holiday visa holders has been growing steadily throughout most of the decade, with particular acceleration in the years between 2006 and 2009 (Figures 13 and 14). There were 114 560 people in Australia on Subclass 417 visas as at 30 September 2011, compared with 65 780 as at 30 September 2006.

FIGURE 13. WORKING HOLIDAY (SUBCLASS 417) VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011

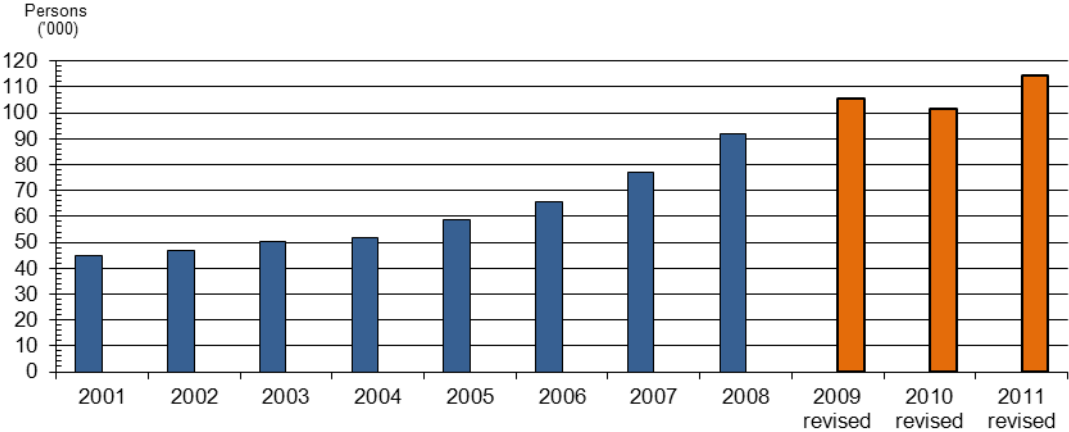
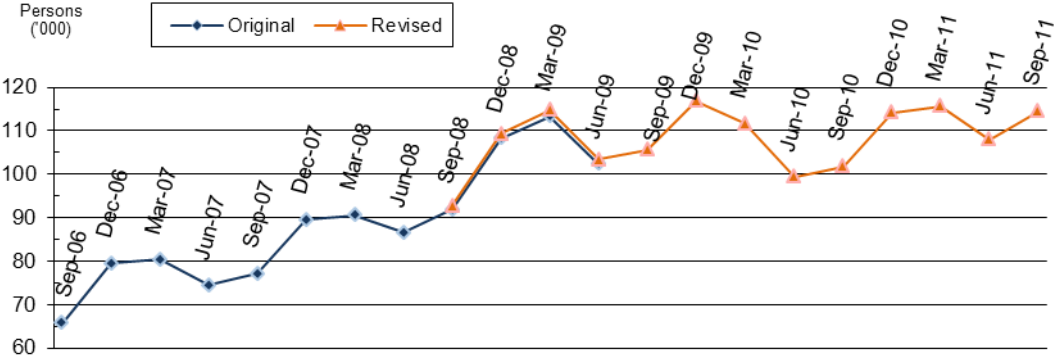


FIGURE 14. WORKING HOLIDAY (SUBCLASS 417) VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA BY QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 2006 TO SEPTEMBER 2011



United Kingdom citizens were the largest group of Working Holiday visa holders with 19.9% of the overall numbers, followed by South Koreans with 18.6%. Other top nations on Subclass 417 visas include Ireland (13.3%), Germany (10.4%) and Taiwan (9.7%) (Figure 15).

FIGURE 15. WORKING HOLIDAY (SUBCLASS 417) VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011, TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

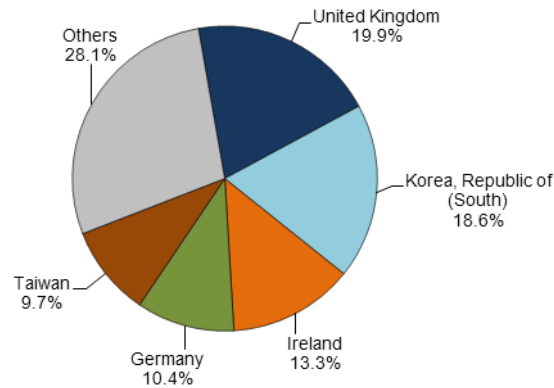
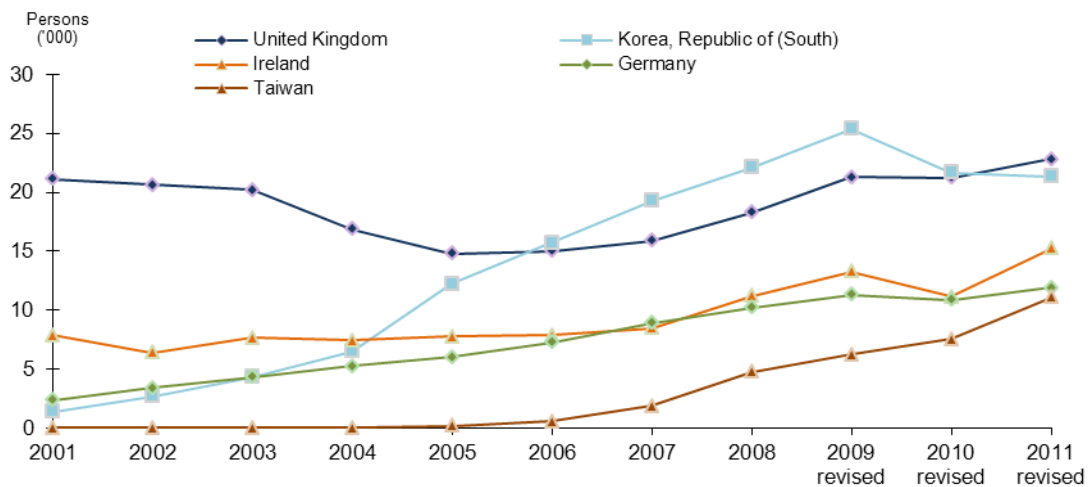


Figure 16 shows the number of Subclass 417 visa holders from the United Kingdom (22 800), Ireland (15 240), Germany (11 920) and Taiwan (11 070) rose in the past year. The increases in Subclass 417 visa holders from Taiwan and Ireland were particularly sharp at 46.8% and 37.1% respectively. The number of Subclass 417 visa holders from South Korea declined in the last two years, after a rapid rise between 2004 and 2009, and stood at 21 330 on 30 September 2011.

FIGURE 16. WORKING HOLIDAY (SUBCLASS 417) VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011, TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



Work and Holiday (Subclass 462)

In addition to the Working Holiday visa holders (Subclass 417), there were 4140 Work and Holiday (Subclass 462) visa holders in Australia as at 30 September 2011, a 4.4% increase from 3970 as at 30 September 2010. Most of the increase came from the United States of America citizens who made up 80.6% of the total (Figure 17). The number of Work and Holiday visa holders from the United States of America has grown rapidly since 2007 (Figure 18) and stood at 3340 on 30 September 2011.

FIGURE 17. WORK AND HOLIDAY (SUBCLASS 462) VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011, TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

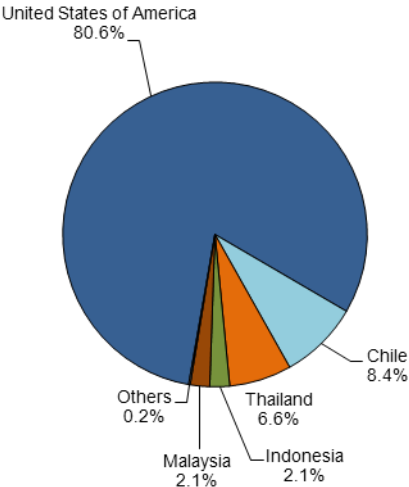
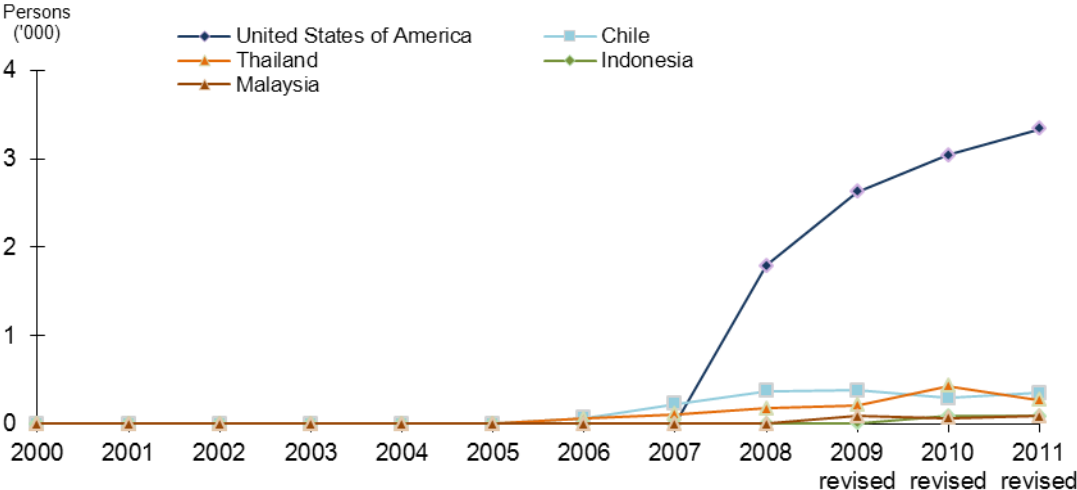


FIGURE 18. WORK AND HOLIDAY (SUBCLASS 462) VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2000 TO 2011, TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



Subclass 457 - Business (Long Stay)

There were 140 770 persons in Australia on Subclass 457 visas as at 30 September 2011, compared with 131 370 as at 30 September 2010, an overall increase of 7.2% (Figure 19). The number of Subclass 457 visa holders increased rapidly between 2006 and 2008, but dropped back in 2009 and 2010 before slightly rising in 2011 (Figure 20).

FIGURE 19. SUBCLASS 457 – BUSINESS (LONG STAY) IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, FROM 2001 TO 2011

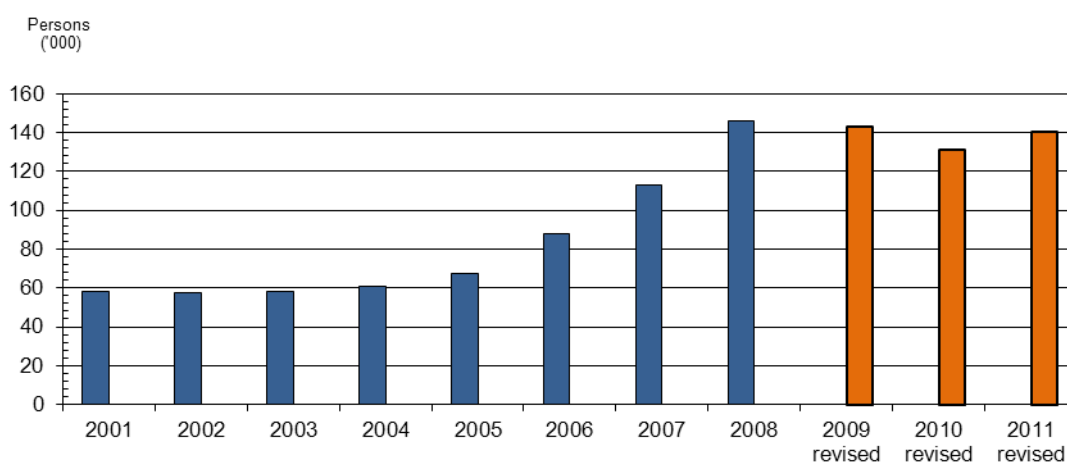
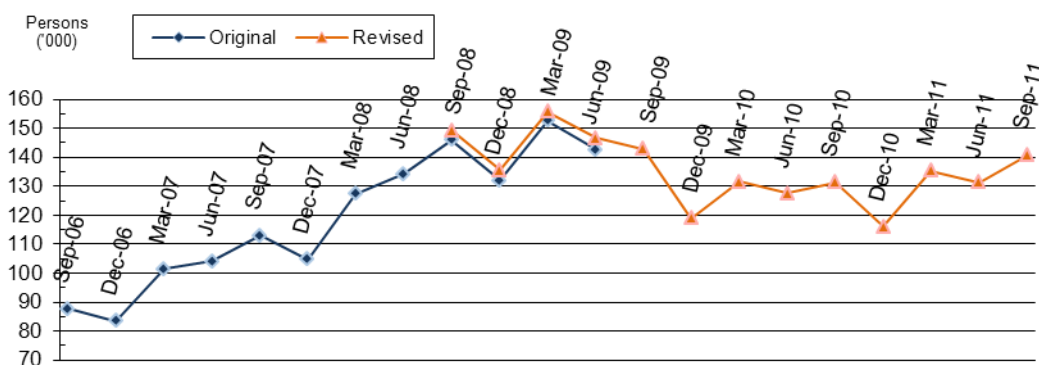
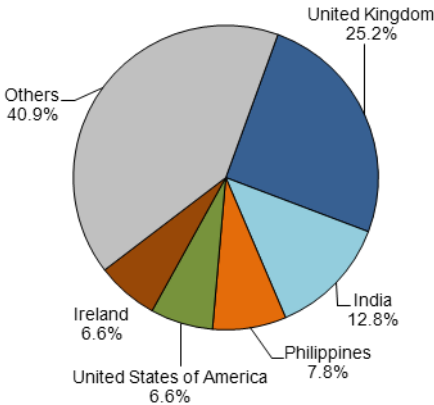


FIGURE 20. SUBCLASS 457 – BUSINESS (LONG STAY) IN AUSTRALIA BY QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 2006 TO SEPTEMBER 2011



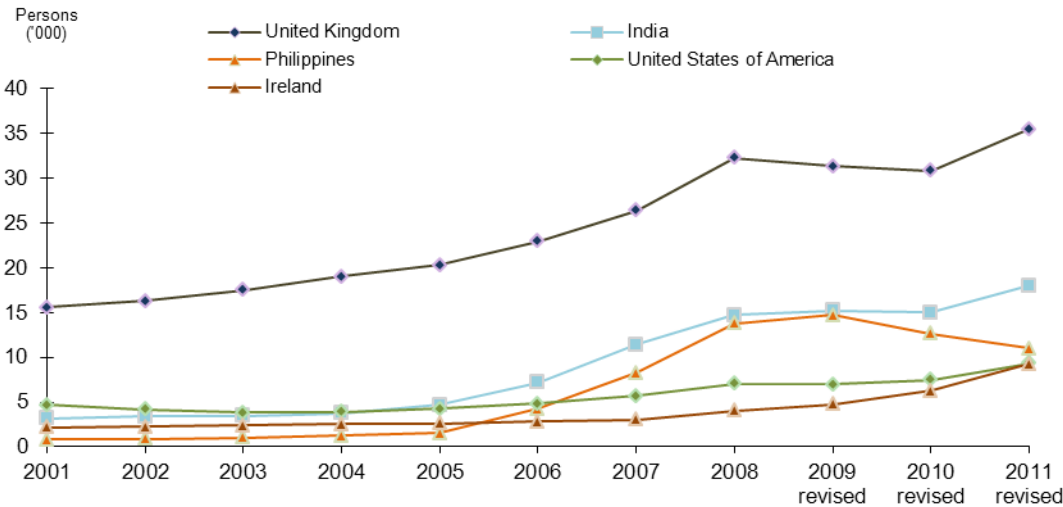
The United Kingdom was the largest nationality (25.2%) of the Subclass 457 visa holders. Other top nationalities for Subclass 457 visas included India (12.8%), the Philippines (7.8%), the United States of America (6.6%) and Ireland (6.6%) (Figure 21).

FIGURE 21. BUSINESS LONG STAY (457) IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



All major citizenships of Subclass 457 visa holders, except the Philippines, increased in number between September 2010 and September 2011. The United Kingdom citizen Subclass 457 visa holders increased by 15.2%, India by 20.0%, the United States of America by 24.6% and Ireland by 48.7%. On the other hand, the number of Philippine citizens holding Subclass 457 visas decreased by 12.8%.

FIGURE 22. BUSINESS LONG STAY (457) IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001-2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS



Other Temporary Residents

Excluding the Subclass 457 and the Working Holiday Maker (417 and 462) visa holders, there were 44 350 other temporary residents as at 30 September 2011, a 0.5% increase from 44 120 on 30 September 2010. More than half (55.1%) of other temporary residents were Skilled Graduate (Subclass 485) visa holders.

The Skilled-Graduate visa subclass was introduced on 1 September 2007 to permit overseas students who do not meet the criteria for a permanent General Skilled Migration visa to remain in Australia for 18 months to gain skilled work experience or improve their English language skills. Numbers on this visa subclass increased rapidly since its introduction and seemed to have peaked as at 30 June 2010. There were 24 460 holders of Subclass 485 visa present in Australia on 30 September 2011, a 0.3% decrease from 24 540 on 30 September 2010 (Figure 23). Of those present on 30 September 2011, half (50.2%) were Indian citizens and 12.4% were Chinese citizens (Figure 24).

FIGURE 23. SKILLED GRADUATE VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 2007 TO SEPTEMBER 2011

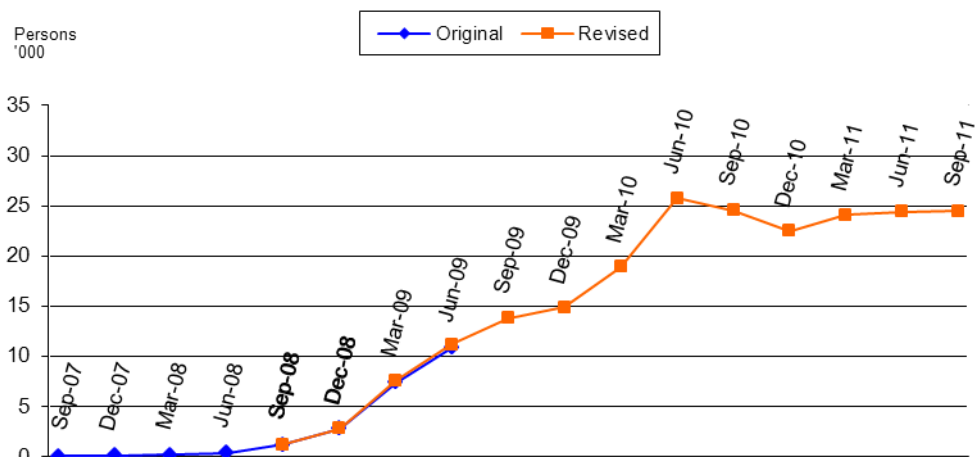


FIGURE 24. SKILLED GRADUATE VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011 TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

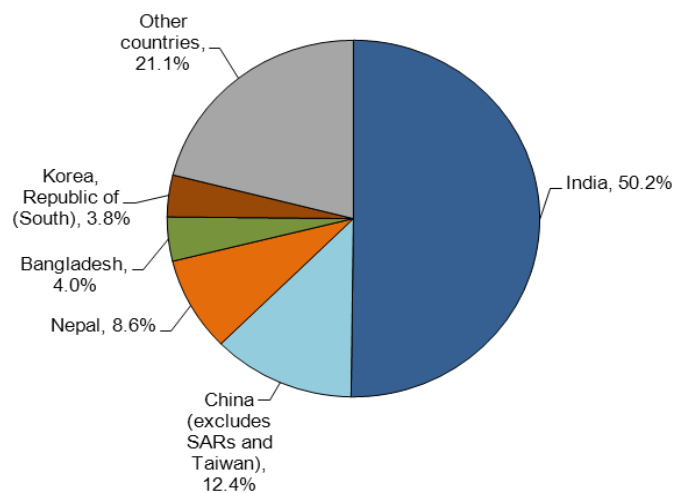
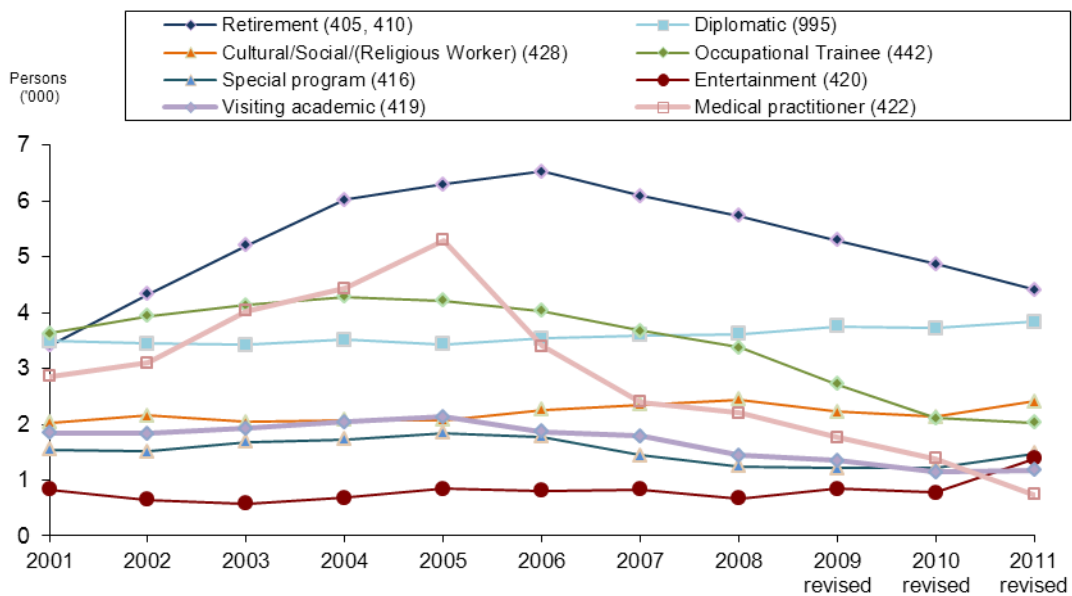


Figure 25 shows the number of visa holders for some temporary resident visa classes from 30 September 2001 to 30 September 2011. The number of Retirement (Subclass 405 and 410) visa holders has been declining since 2006 after the visa subclass was closed to new applicants on 1 July 2005, and stood at 4410 as at September 2011. The number of Medical Practitioner (Subclass 422) visa holders has also declined sharply since 2005 following the creation of flexible working arrangements for International Medical Graduates (IMGs) under the Subclass 457 visa, and stood at 740 as at 30 September 2011. In recent years, the number of Occupational Trainee (Subclass 442) visa holders has been falling and was 2030 as at 30 September 2011.

On the other hand, over the past year, the number of Entertainment (Subclass 420), Special Program (Subclass 416) and Religious workers (Subclass 428) visa holders rose by 81.3%, 21.7% and 12.8%, respectively.

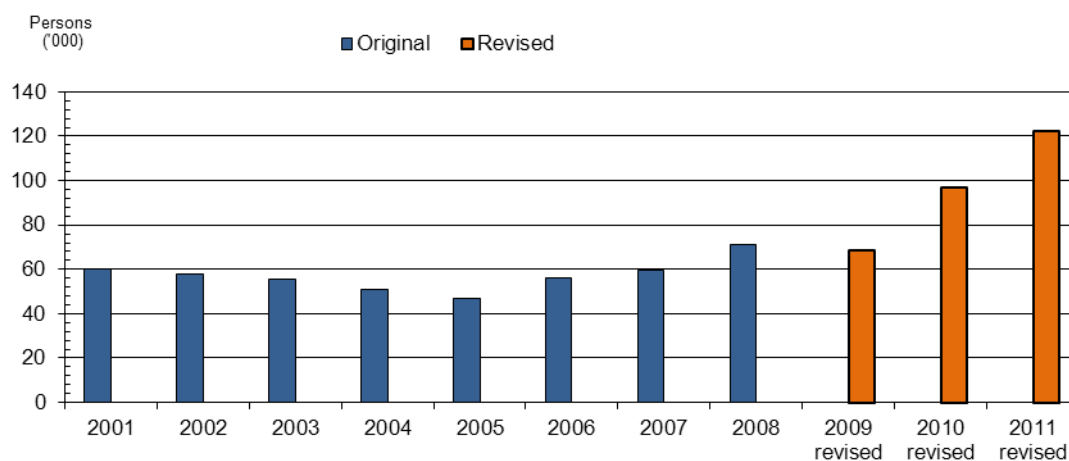
FIGURE 25. OTHER TEMPORARY RESIDENTS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011



Bridging visa

Figure 26 shows that the number of Bridging visa holders in Australia increased sharply in the past two years. The number rose 41.4% from 68 680 on 30 September 2009 to 97 140 on 30 September 2010, and increased a further 25.8% to 122 230 on 30 September 2011.

FIGURE 26. BRIDGING VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, FROM 2001 TO 2011



As at 30 September 2011, nearly one third (31.0%) of Bridging visa holders were Indian citizens (Figure 27). The other top four countries were China (11.7%), United Kingdom (4.9%), South Korea (4.2%) and Nepal (3.9%).

FIGURE 27. BRIDGING VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011
TOP 5 CITIZENSHIPS

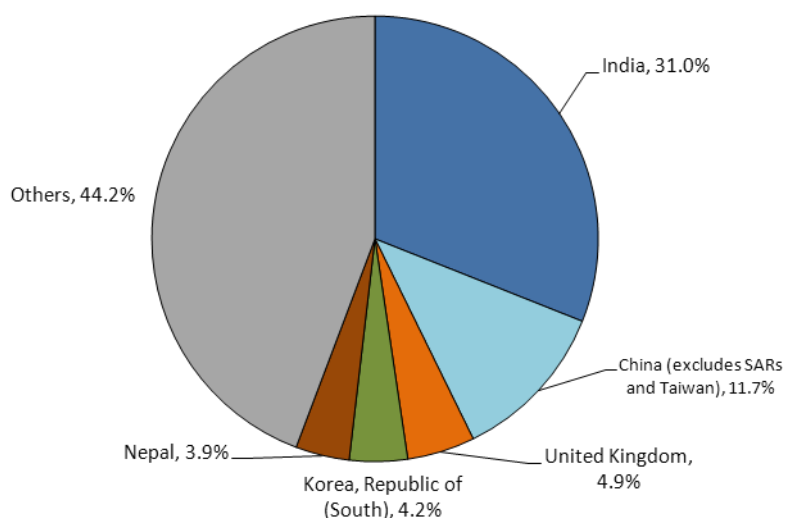
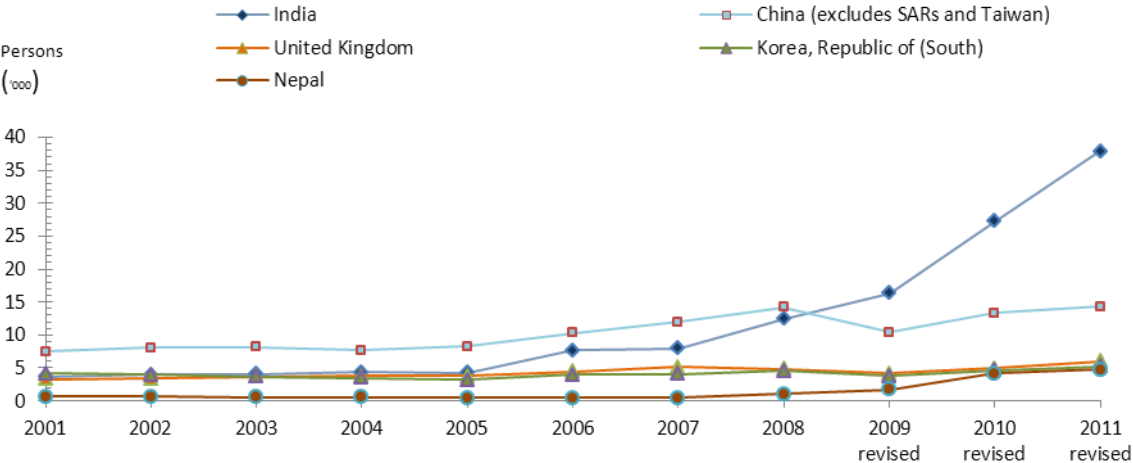


Figure 28 shows that the number of Bridging visa holders from India increased nearly five-fold between 2007 and 2011, from 7920 to 37 910. Similarly, the number of Bridging visa holders from Nepal increased nearly ten-fold during the same period, although from a much smaller base.

FIGURE 28. BRIDGING VISA HOLDERS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011



New Zealand Citizens

There were 607 940 New Zealand citizens in Australia as at 30 September 2011. This represented an increase of 4.1%, compared with 583 740 as at 30 September 2010. Figures 29 and 30 show the number of New Zealand citizens in Australia has been increasing steadily since 2005.

FIGURE 29. NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 SEPTEMBER, 2001 TO 2011

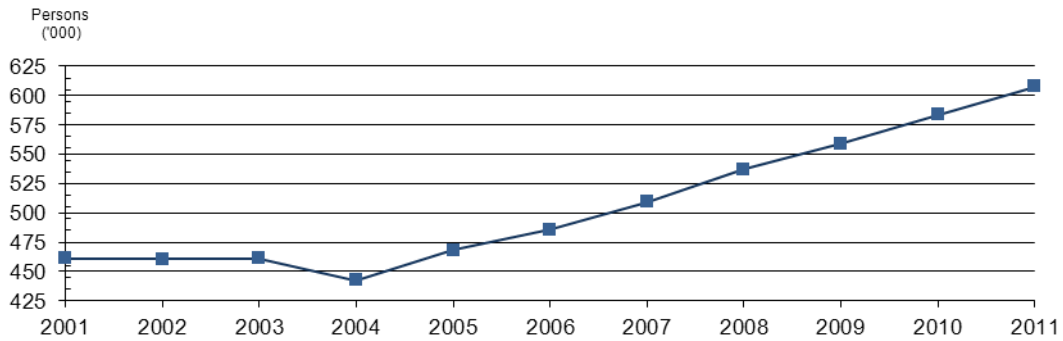
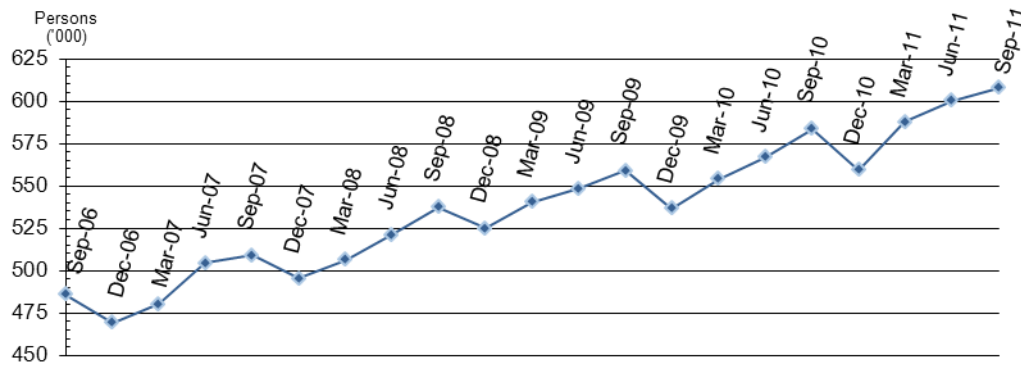
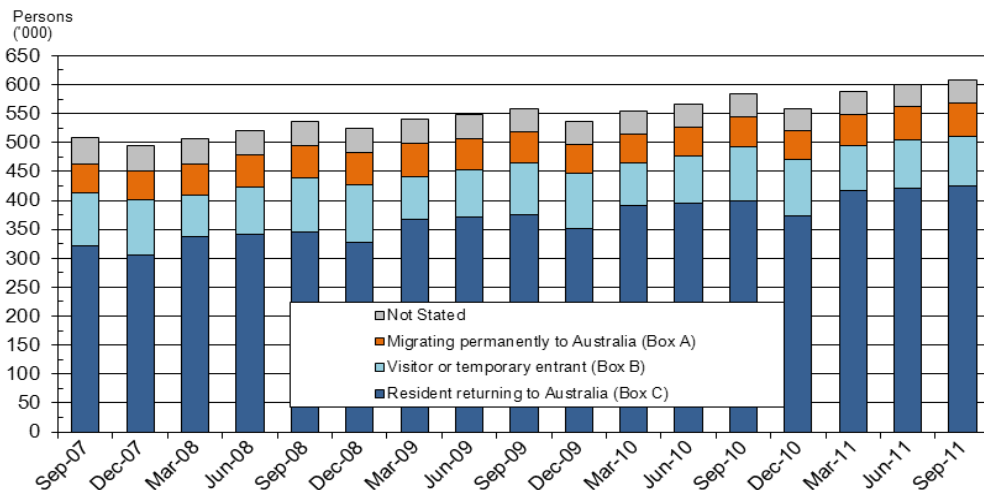


FIGURE 30. NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS IN AUSTRALIA BY QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 2006 TO SEPTEMBER 2011



Of the New Zealand citizens in Australia on 30 September 2011, at their last entry, 69.8% said they were Australian residents returning, 14.2% said they were visiting or temporarily entering, and 9.6% were permanently migrating. These percentages do not normally show great changes over time.

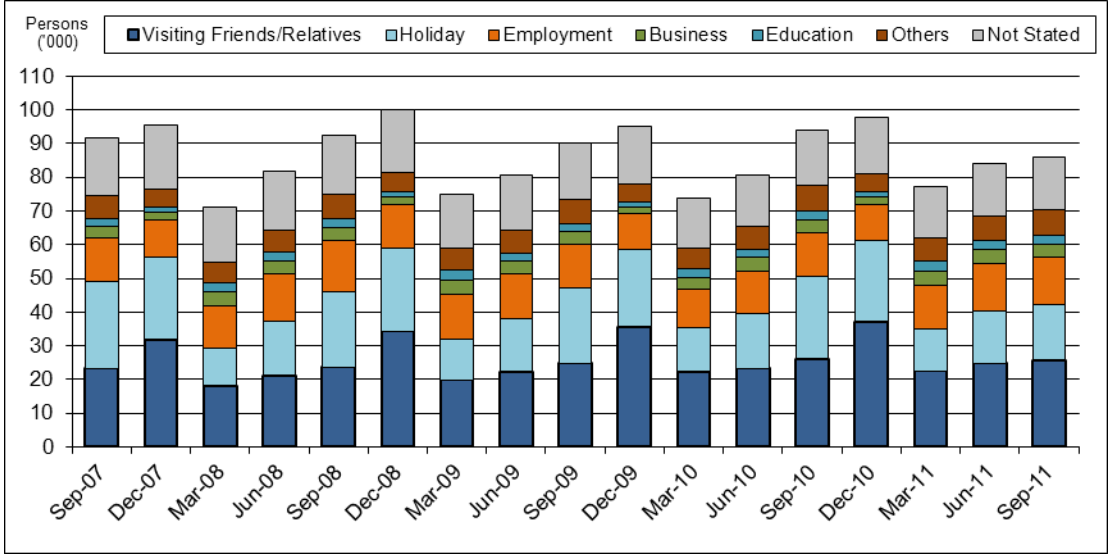
FIGURE 31. NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS IN AUSTRALIA CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER AT LAST ARRIVAL, SEPTEMBER 2007-SEPTEMBER 2011



Of the New Zealand citizens in Australia as at 30 September 2011, who said they were visitors or temporary entrants at their last entry, 29.9% said they were visiting friends or relatives, 18.9% said they were travelling for a holiday, 16.6% were here for employment and 4.5% were travelling for business reasons.

The equivalent figures for 30 September 2010 were 27.9% visiting friends or relatives, 25.9% travelling for a holiday, 13.6% here for employment and 4.2% travelling for business reasons.

FIGURE 32. NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS IN AUSTRALIA WHOSE CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER AT LAST ARRIVAL WAS - 'VISITOR OR TEMPORARY ENTRANT', MAIN REASON FOR COMING TO AUSTRALIA AT LAST ARRIVAL, SEPTEMBER 2007 TO SEPTEMBER 2011



Next report

The next quarterly report of temporary entrants and New Zealand citizens in Australia as at 31 December 2011 will be available in February 2012.