



Australian Government  
Department of Immigration  
and Citizenship

# Temporary entrants and New Zealand citizens in Australia

as at 31 December 2012







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## Enquiries

Any comments or enquiries concerning this report should be sent to [visa.reporting@immi.gov.au](mailto:visa.reporting@immi.gov.au) quoting Report Id BR0169.

# 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. It gives a more accurate picture of the population impact of Australia's temporary entry programs than data on the flow of temporary entrants in and out of Australia.

The number of temporary entrants in this report are broken down by the following categories:

## *Visitor visa holders*

non-permanent entrants to Australia whose visa is for tourism, short stay business, visiting relatives or medical treatment;

## *Student visa holders*

overseas students who undertake full-time study in registered courses. In this report, Student Guardian (subclass 580) visa holders are included in 'other temporary visa holders' and not in the 'student visa holders' category;

## *Working holiday maker visa holders*

young adults from countries with reciprocal bilateral agreements with Australia who holiday in Australia and undertake short-term work and/or study and who hold a Working Holiday (subclass 417) or Work and Holiday (subclass 462) visa;

## *Temporary skilled visa holders*

Temporary Work (Skilled) subclass 457 visa holders mostly recruited by Australian companies whose visa is valid for up to four years;

## *Skilled graduate visa holders*

overseas students who wish to remain in Australia for up to 18 months to gain skilled work experience or improve their English language skills and who hold a Skilled Graduate (subclass 485) visa;

## *Bridging visa holders*

non-citizens who are provided with lawful status while they have business with the government or the courts regarding immigration matters;

## *Other temporary visa holders*

include holders of other temporary visas such as New Zealand Citizen Family Relationships (non-New Zealand citizens who are family members of a New Zealand citizen), social/cultural (Entertainment, Sport, Visiting Academic, Religious Worker, etc), international relations (Diplomatic, Exchange, Domestic Worker, etc), training (Occupational Trainee and Professional Development), Student Guardian and transit visas;

## *New Zealand visa holders*

New Zealand citizens granted a Special Category Visa (subclass 444) on arrival in Australia. It should be noted that a small number of New Zealand citizens who were holding a temporary visa other than subclass 444 are included in the temporary visa category relating to the visa held.

## 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.

## Reporting of primary and secondary visa holders

Figures given in this report include both primary and secondary visa holders.

## Methodology change

From the September quarter 2012 report, the method used in reporting the number of New Zealand citizens living in Australia changed. Previously the section on New Zealand citizens included all New Zealand citizens regardless of what visa they were on. From the September quarter 2012 report onwards, New Zealand citizens who hold a temporary visa are included under the appropriate temporary visa category. The section on New Zealand visa holders only includes the subclass 444 visa holders. New Zealand citizens who are Australian permanent residents and living in Australia are no longer included in this report.

# Executive summary

## Total temporary entrants and New Zealand citizens snapshot

There were 1 748 870 temporary entrants and New Zealand citizens in Australia on 31 December 2012, compared with 1 631 230 on 31 December 2011 (an increase of 7.2 per cent). This is the highest end-of-quarter number on record.

## Temporary visa holders

The number of temporary visa holders, that is excluding New Zealand citizens on Special Category (subclass 444) visas and bridging visa holders, increased 10.2 per cent from 933 760 on 31 December 2011 to 1 028 290 on 31 December 2012.

## Quarterly comparison

Compared with 30 September 2012, the end of the previous quarter, the number of temporary entrants as at 31 December 2012 increased 11.4 per cent from 923 250 to 1 028 290.

The percentage change in the major components from 30 September 2012 to 31 December 2012 was:

- Visitor visa holders increased by 109.4 per cent;
- Student visa holders decreased by 29.2 per cent;
- Working holiday maker visa holders increased by 11.5 per cent;
- Temporary skilled visa holders decreased by 10.5 per cent;
- Skilled graduate visa holders decreased by 2.4 per cent;
- Other temporary visa holders decreased by 8.0 per cent.

The directions of these movements are consistent with usual seasonal patterns. For example, the number of visitor visa holders more than doubled in 2011 between the September and December quarters.

## Visitor visa holders

The number of visitor visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 401 940, an increase of 9.2 per cent compared with 368 050 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of visitor visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- United Kingdom 81 920 visa holders, an increase of 3.5 per cent from 31 December 2011
- China (excl SARs) 33 320 visa holders, an increase of 23.8 per cent
- United States of America 29 010 visa holders, an increase of 12.7 per cent
- India 26 330 visa holders, an increase of 16.3 per cent
- Germany 18 010 visa holders, an increase of 11.1 per cent

## Student visa holders

The number of student visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 242 210, a decrease of 4.9 per cent compared with 254 700 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of student visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- China (excl SARs) 53 370 visa holders, a decrease of 4.1 per cent from 31 December 2011
- India 29 540 visa holders, a decrease of 23.8 per cent
- Vietnam 13 870 visa holders, an increase of 6.7 per cent
- South Korea 13 610 visa holders, a decrease of 6.2 per cent
- Nepal 11 240 visa holders, a decrease of 9.6 per cent

## Working holiday maker visa holders

The number of working holiday maker visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 162 480, an increase of 20.5 per cent compared with 134 840 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of working holiday maker visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- United Kingdom 28 160 visa holders, an increase of 11.4 per cent from 31 December 2011
- South Korea 23 160 visa holders, an increase of 6.9 per cent
- Taiwan 22 030 visa holders, an increase of 74.3 per cent
- Germany 17 370 visa holders, an increase of 14.8 per cent
- Ireland 15 010 visa holders, a decrease of 5.5 per cent

## Executive summary - continued

### Temporary skilled visa holders

The number of temporary skilled (subclass 457) visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 157 110, an increase of 22.1 per cent compared with 128 690 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of temporary skilled visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- United Kingdom 40 640 visa holders, an increase of 18.3 per cent from 31 December 2011
- India 23 970 visa holders, an increase of 36.0 per cent
- Ireland 12 030 visa holders, an increase of 43.0 per cent
- Philippines 9 390 visa holders, an increase of 0.2 per cent
- United States of America 9 110 visa holders, an increase of 14.3 per cent

### Skilled graduate visa holders

The number of skilled graduate (subclass 485) visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 38 210, an increase of 74.4 per cent compared with 21 910 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of skilled graduate visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- India 15 550 visa holders, an increase of 49.0 per cent from 31 December 2011
- China (excl SARs) 5 450 visa holders, an increase of 121.2 per cent
- Nepal 2 980 visa holders, an increase of 36.9 per cent
- Sri Lanka 1 320 visa holders, an increase of 108.0 per cent
- Malaysia 1 210 visa holders, an increase of 203.5 per cent

### Other temporary visa holders

The number of other temporary visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 26 340, an increase of 5.2 per cent compared with 25 040 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of other temporary visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- United Kingdom 5 150 visa holders, a decrease of 1.4 per cent from 31 December 2011
- China (excl SARs) 2 470 visa holders, an increase of 16.0 per cent
- United States of America 2 260 visa holders, an increase of 5.4 per cent
- South Korea 1 220 visa holders, an increase of 2.9 per cent
- Japan 1 070 visa holders, an increase of 5.3 per cent

### Bridging visa holders

The number of bridging visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 102 010, a decrease of 8.0 per cent compared with 110 890 on 31 December 2011.

The five countries with the largest number of bridging visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- India 24 510 visa holders, a decrease of 15.1 per cent from 31 December 2011
- China (excl SARs) 8 330 visa holders, a decrease of 1.9 per cent
- United Kingdom 4 990 visa holders, an increase of 68.9 per cent
- Sri Lanka 4 010 visa holders, an increase of 85.0 per cent
- Nepal 3 590 visa holders, an increase of 5.0 per cent

### New Zealand visa holders

The number of New Zealand (subclass 444) visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was 618 570, an increase of 5.4 per cent compared with 587 100 on 31 December 2011.

# Total temporary entrants

## Annual comparison

An estimated 1 748 870 temporary entrants were present in Australia on 31 December 2012, compared with 1 631 230 on 31 December 2011, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the period.

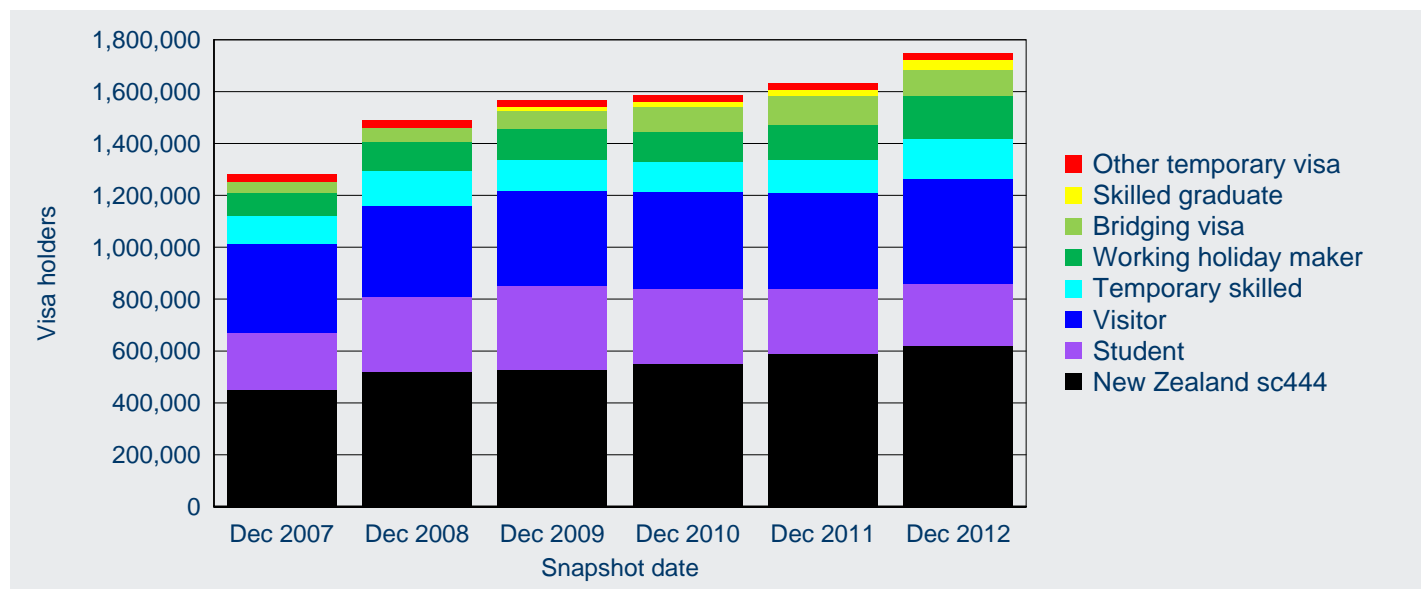
The three largest components in Australia on 31 December 2012 were New Zealand visa holders (618 570 visa holders and 35.4 per cent of the total), visitor visa holders (401 940 / 23.0) and student visa holders (242 210 / 13.8).

Table 1 Temporary entrants in Australia on 31 December 2012

Visa holder component	31/12/2011	31/12/2012	% change	% of total
<b>Temporary visa holders</b>				
Visitor visa holders	368 050	401 940	9.2%	23.0%
Student visa holders	254 700	242 210	-4.9%	13.8%
Working holiday maker visa holders	134 840	162 480	20.5%	9.3%
Temporary skilled (subclass 457) visa holders	128 690	157 110	22.1%	9.0%
Bridging visa holders	110 890	102 010	-8.0%	5.8%
Skilled graduate (subclass 485) visa holders	21 910	38 210	74.4%	2.2%
Other temporary visa holders	25 040	26 340	5.2%	1.5%
<b>Total temporary visa holders</b>	<b>1 044 130</b>	<b>1 130 290</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>64.6%</b>
New Zealand (subclass 444) visa holders	587 100	618 570	5.4%	35.4%
<b>Total temporary entrants in Australia</b>	<b>1 631 230</b>	<b>1 748 870</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Of the major components, the highest increases were in the number of skilled graduate visa holders increasing by 74.4 per cent from 31 December 2011, temporary skilled visa holders increasing by 22.1 per cent and working holiday maker visa holders increasing by 20.5 per cent.

Figure 1: Temporary entrants in Australia - annual historical series

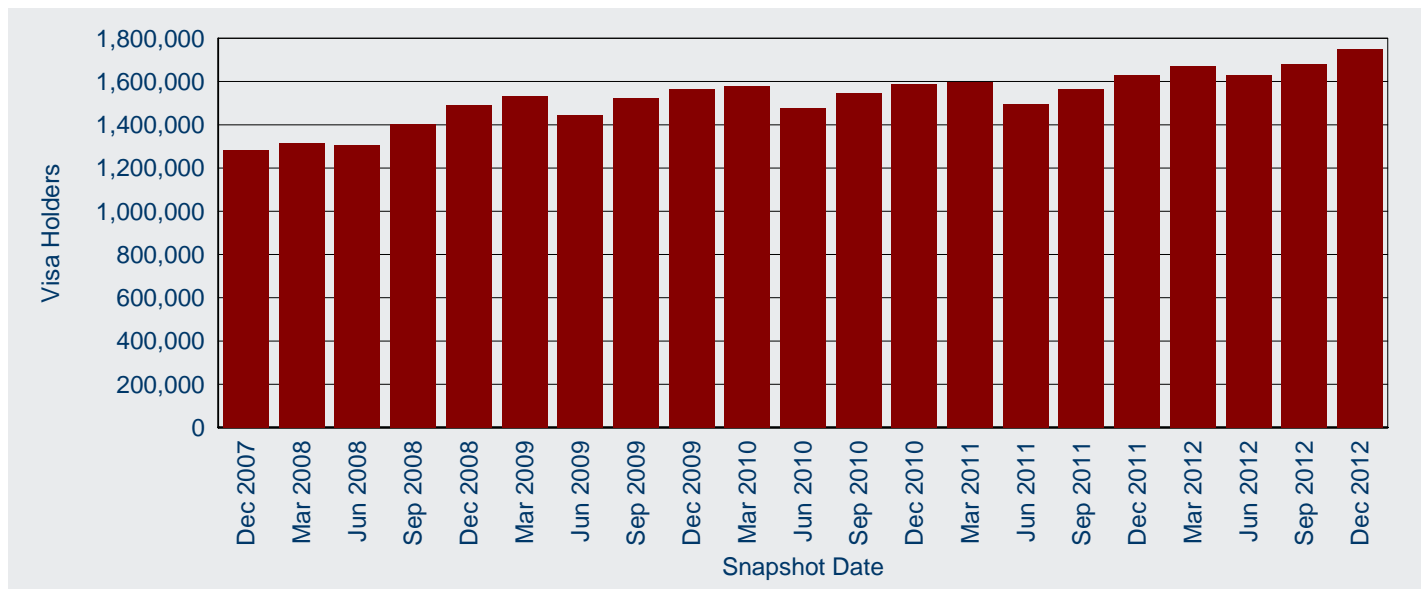


# Total temporary entrants - continued

## Quarterly comparison

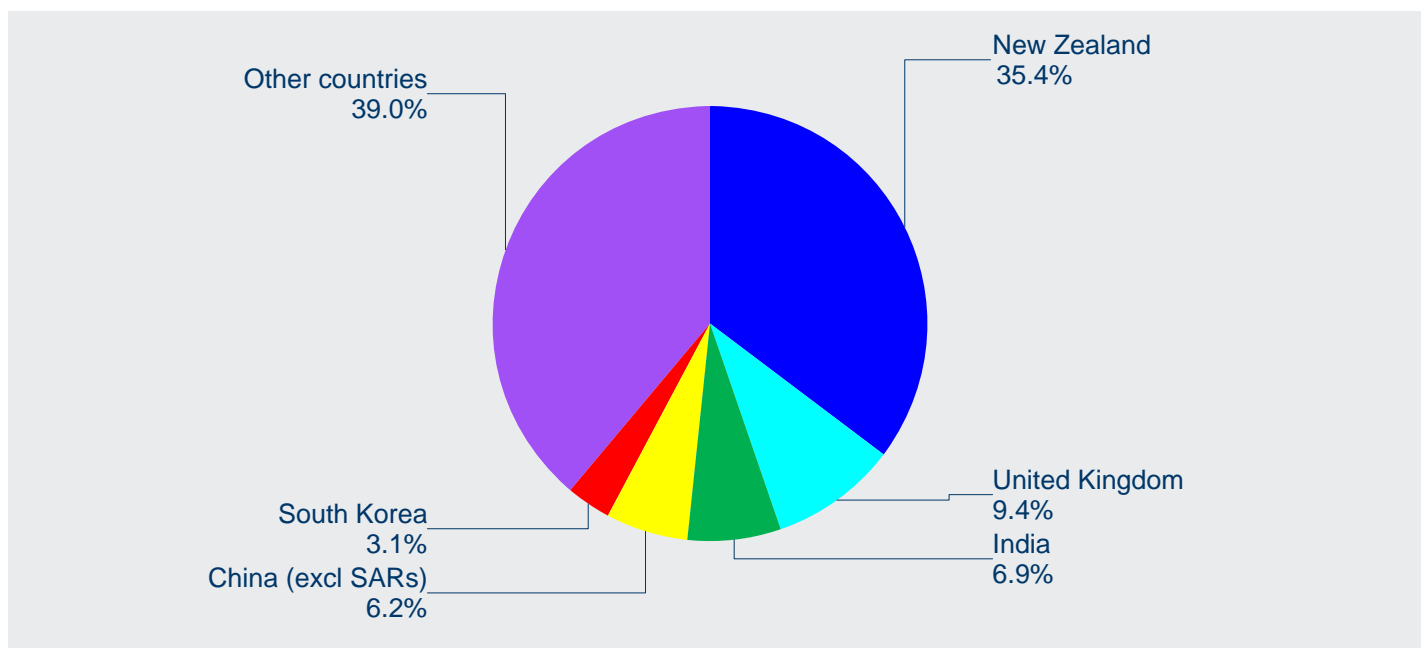
Compared with last quarter (September 2012), the total number of temporary entrants in Australia on 31 December 2012 increased 4.1 per cent from 1 680 160 to 1 749 390. Of the major components, the highest increases were the number of New Zealand visa holders increasing by 35.4 per cent from 30 September 2012, visitor visa holders increasing by 23.0 per cent and student visa holders increasing by 13.9 per cent. The directions of these movements are consistent with usual seasonal patterns.

Figure 2: Temporary entrants in Australia - quarterly historical series



The top source citizenship country for temporary entrants in Australia on 31 December 2012 was New Zealand (618 840 visa holders), followed by United Kingdom (164 030), India (120 880), China (excl SARs) (108 970) and South Korea (54 390) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Temporary entrants in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries



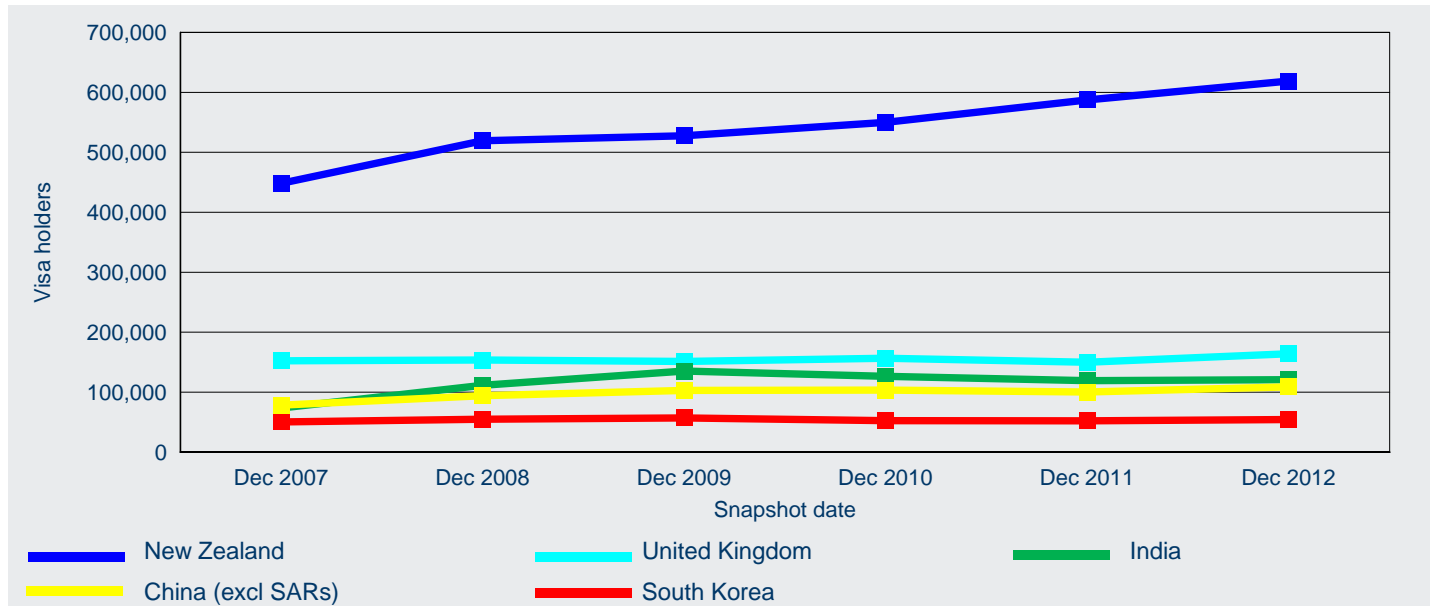


## Total temporary entrants - continued

When comparing the number of temporary entrants in Australia on 31 December 2012 with earlier years, Figure 4 shows that over the past 5 years, the number of temporary entrants from New Zealand increased by 38.0 per cent from 31 December 2007, the United Kingdom increased by 7.6 per cent, India increased by 64.1 per cent, China (excl SARs) increased by 38.8 per cent and South Korea increased by 7.9 per cent.

The number of temporary entrants from New Zealand has been growing rapidly compared with those from the United Kingdom, China (excl SARs) and South Korea. The number of temporary entrants from India peaked in 2009 before declining slightly in the subsequent two years and rose slightly again in 2012.

Figure 4: Temporary entrants in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



# Visitor visa holders

There were 401 940 visitor visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents an increase of 9.2 per cent when compared with 368 050 on 31 December 2011 (Figures 5 and 6).

Figure 5: Visitor visa holders in Australia - annual historical series

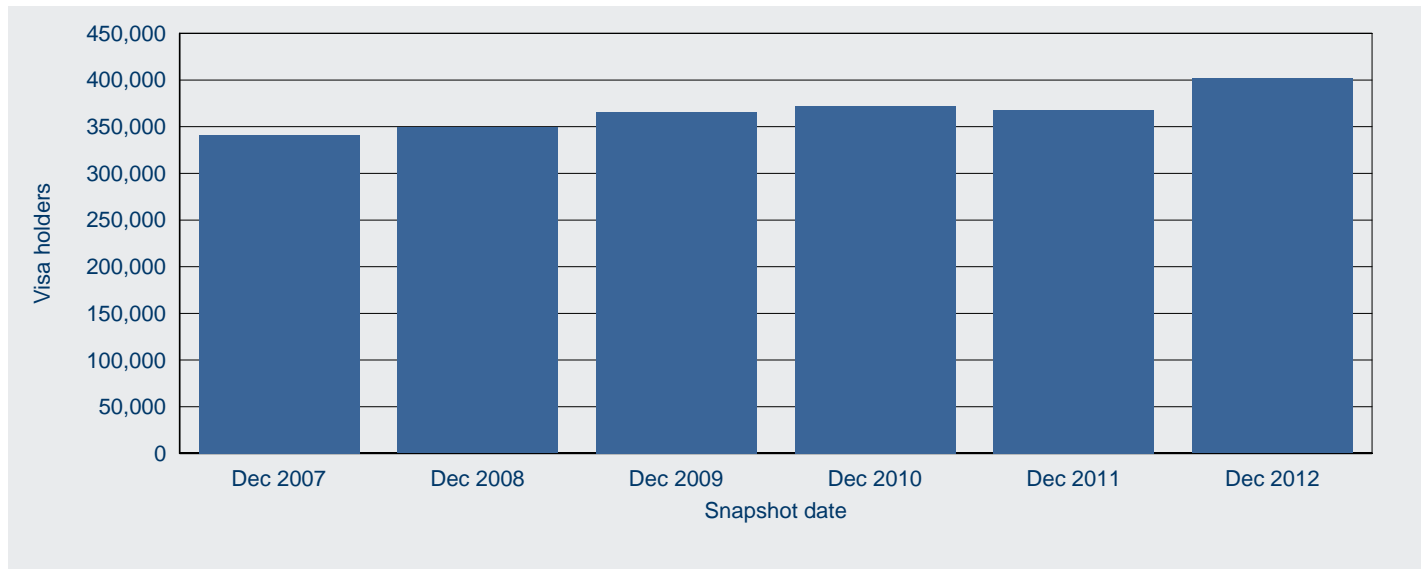
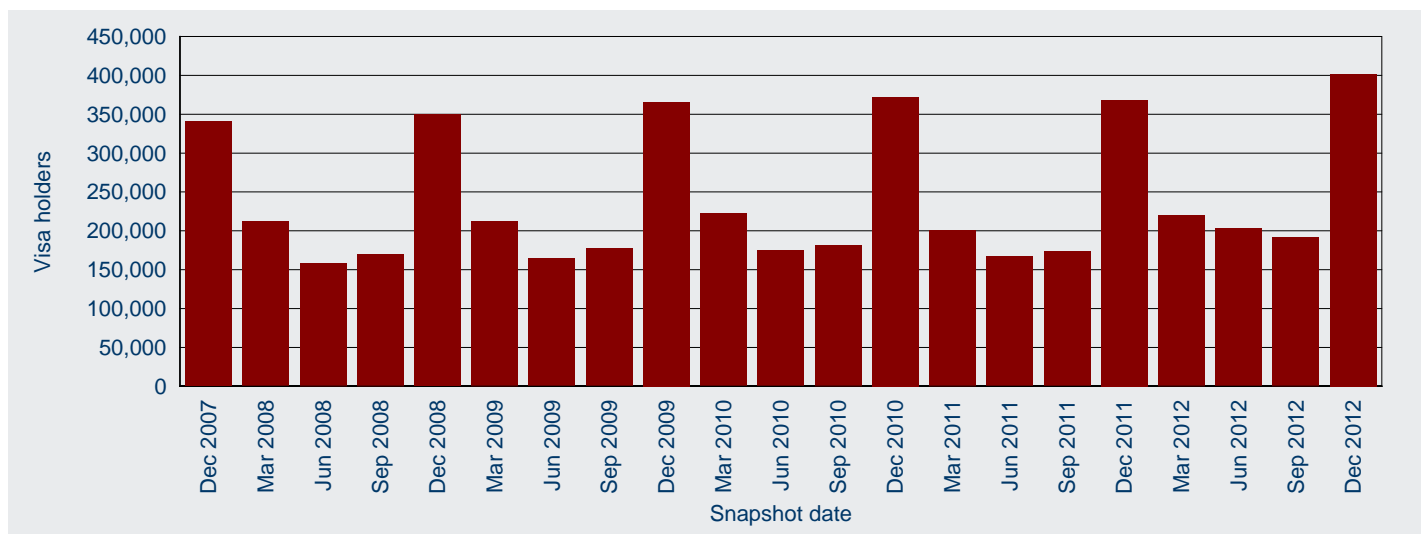


Figure 6 shows the number of visitor visa holders in Australia at 31 December 2012 was the highest in the past 5 years. Also, it is the highest end-of-quarter number on record.

Figure 6: Visitor visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series



## Visitor visa holders - continued

The top source citizenship country for visitor visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was the United Kingdom (81 930 visa holders), followed by China (excl SARs) (33 320), the United States of America (29 020), India (26 330) and Germany (18 010) (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Visitor visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries

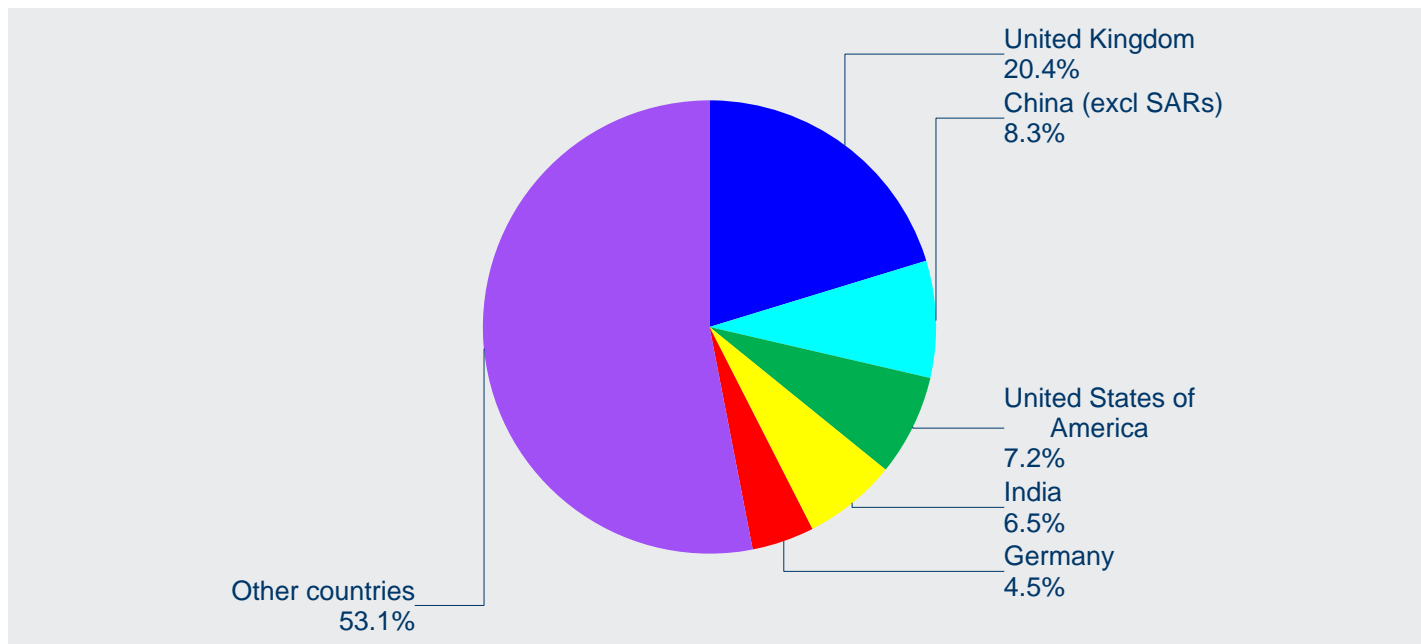
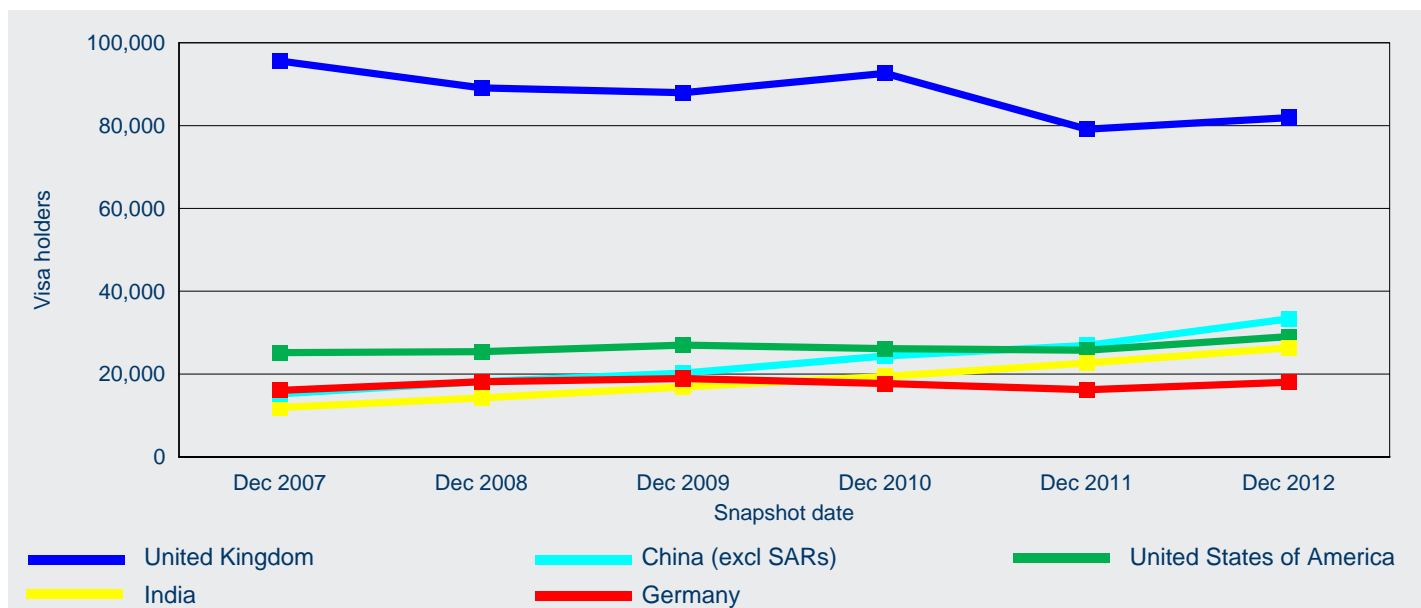


Figure 8 shows the number of visitor visa holders from the top five countries over the past five years. Although the number of visitor visa holders from the United Kingdom have been much higher than those from other countries, they have not grown over the past five years. In fact, the number of visitor visa holders from the United Kingdom on 31 December 2012 was lower (81 930) than on 31 December 2007 (94 390). This contrasts with the number of visitor visa holders from China (excl SARs) which grew from 15 200 in 2007 to 33 320 in 2012, from India which grew from 11 830 in 2007 to 26 330 in 2012. The number of visitor visa holders from the United States of America and Germany has increased slightly over the last 5 years.

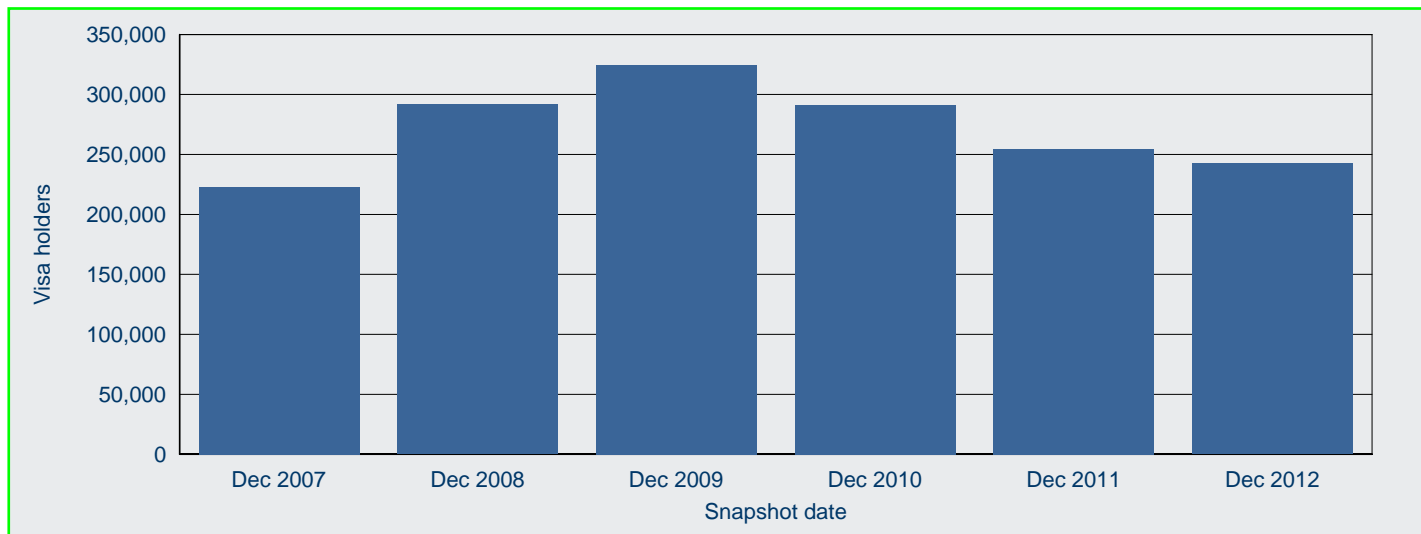
Figure 8: Visitor visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



# Student visa holders

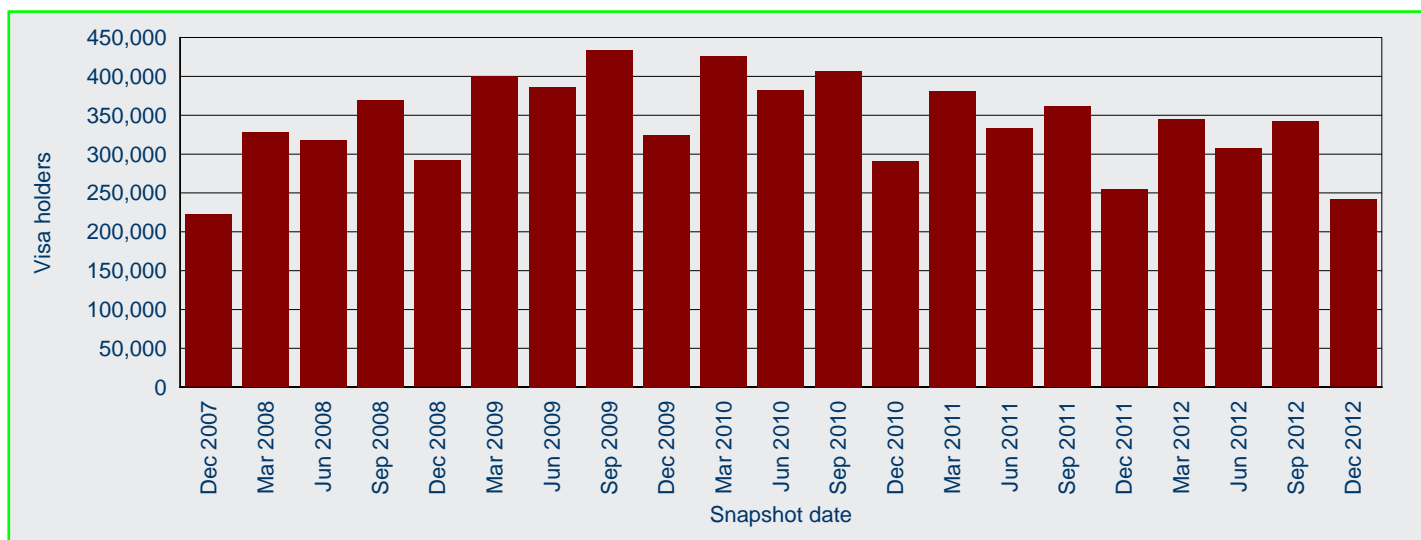
There were 242 210 student visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents a decrease of 4.9 per cent when compared with 254 700 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Student visa holders in Australia - annual historical series



In the past 5 years, the quarter with the highest number of student visa holders in Australia was 30 September 2009 with 434 030 visa holders (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Student visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series



## Student visa holders - continued

The top source citizenship country for student visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was China (excl SARs) (53 370 visa holders), followed by India (29 540), Vietnam (13 870), South Korea (13 610) and Nepal (11 240) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Student visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries

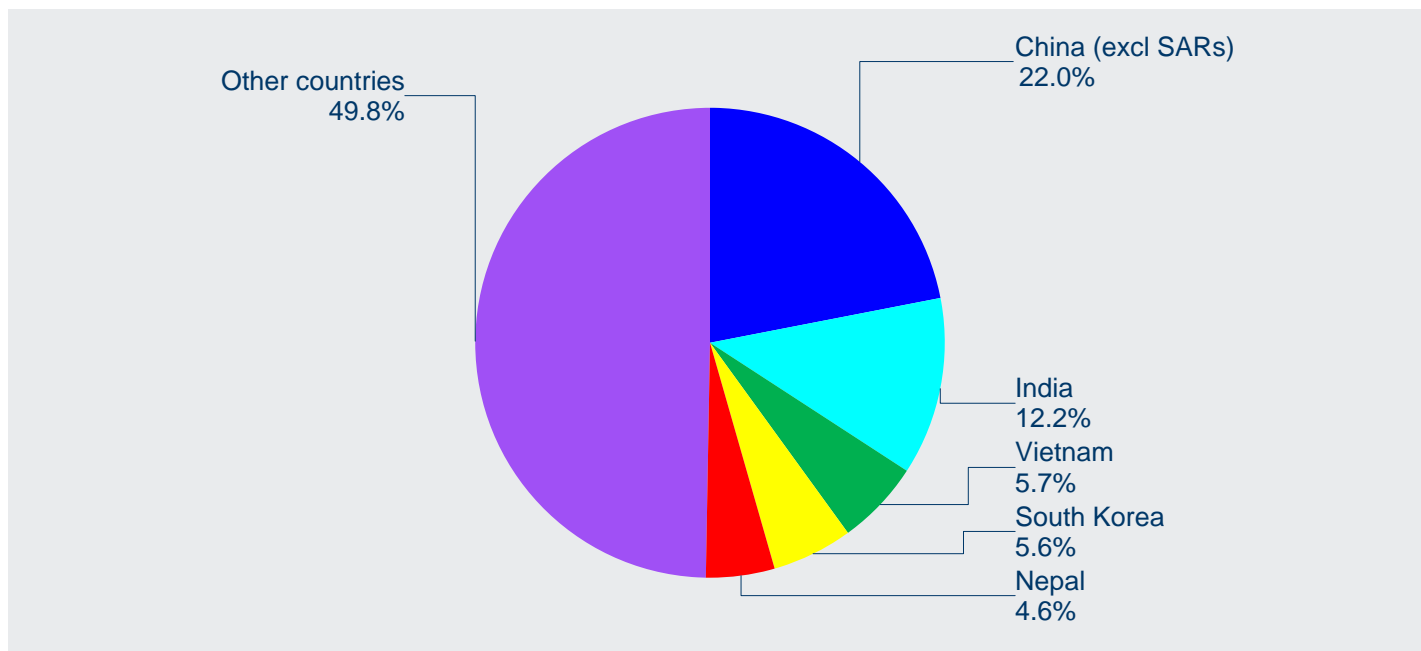
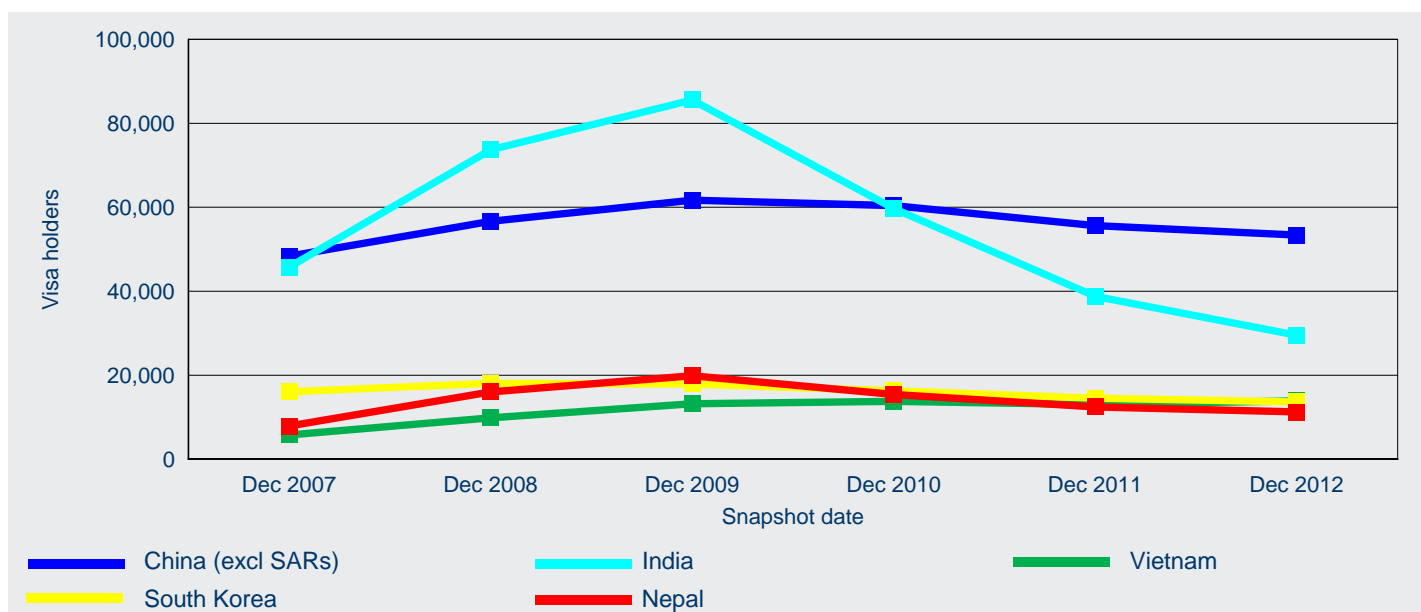


Figure 12 compares the number of student visa holders from the top five countries on 31 December 2012 with earlier years. All the top five countries have declined in recent years from their respective peaks. The decline in the number of student visa holders from India was most dramatic, falling from 85 660 in 31 December 2009 to 29 540 on 31 December 2012. Of the top five citizenship countries, student visa holders from Vietnam were the only group to increase from 13 150 on 31 December 2011 to 13 870 on 31 December 2012.

Figure 12: Student visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



# Working holiday maker visa holders

There were 162 480 working holiday maker visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents an increase of 20.5 per cent when compared with 134 840 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Working holiday maker visa holders in Australia - annual historical series

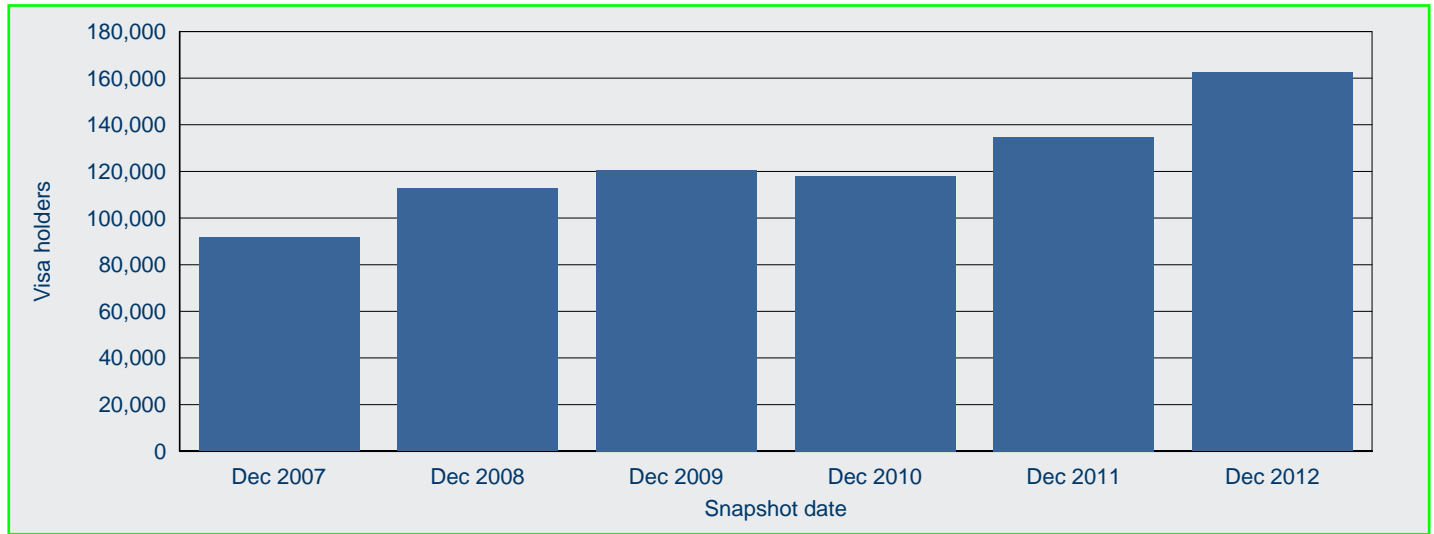
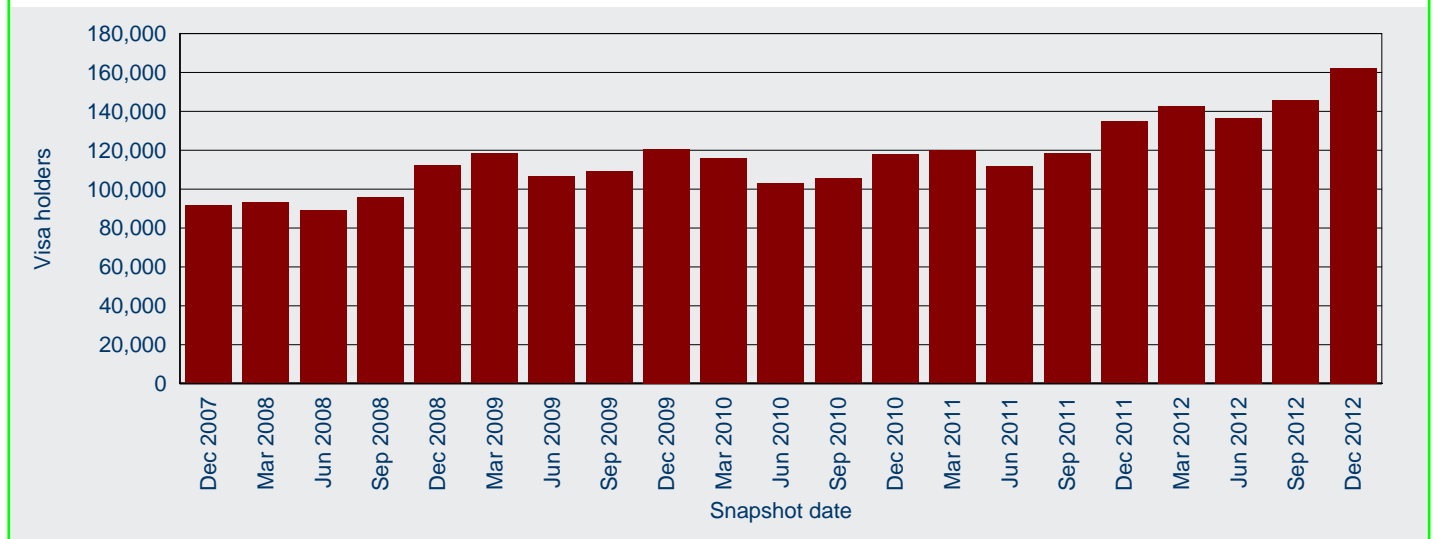


Figure 14 shows the number of working holiday maker visa holders in Australia at 31 December 2012 was the highest in the past 5 years. Also, it is the highest end-of-quarter number on record.

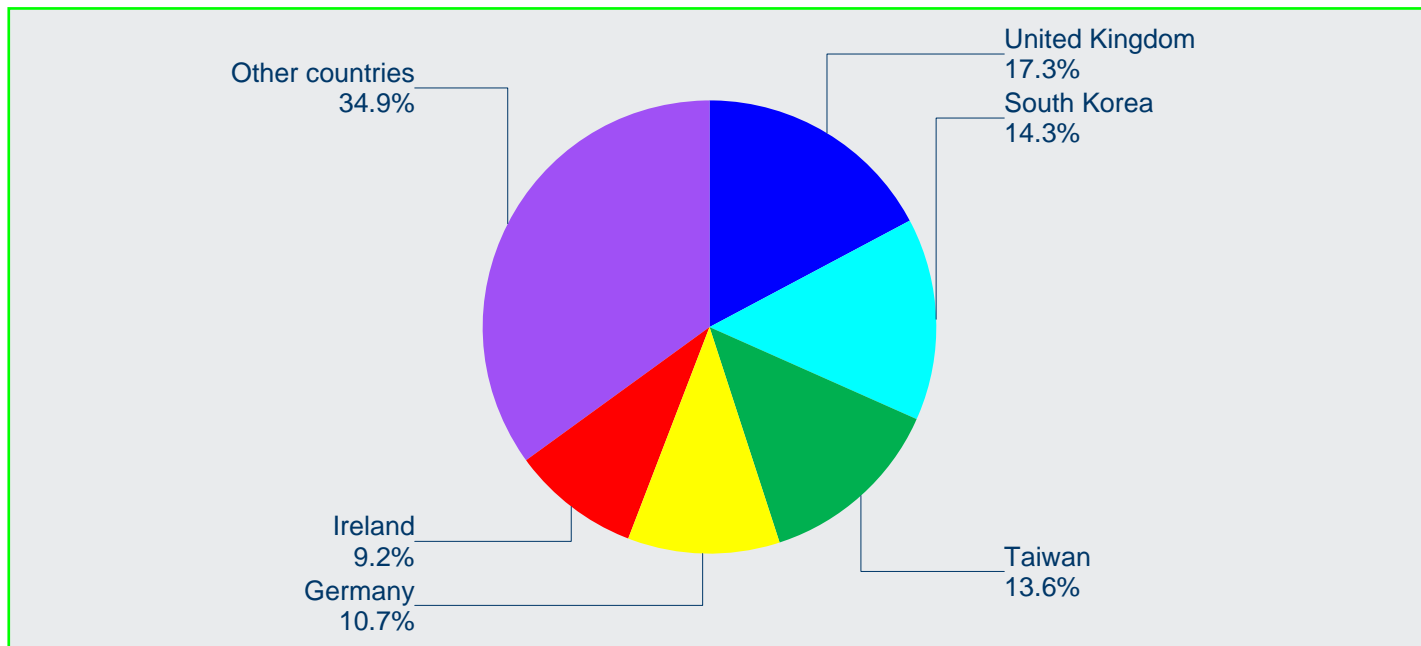
Figure 14: Working holiday maker visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series



## Working holiday maker visa holders - continued

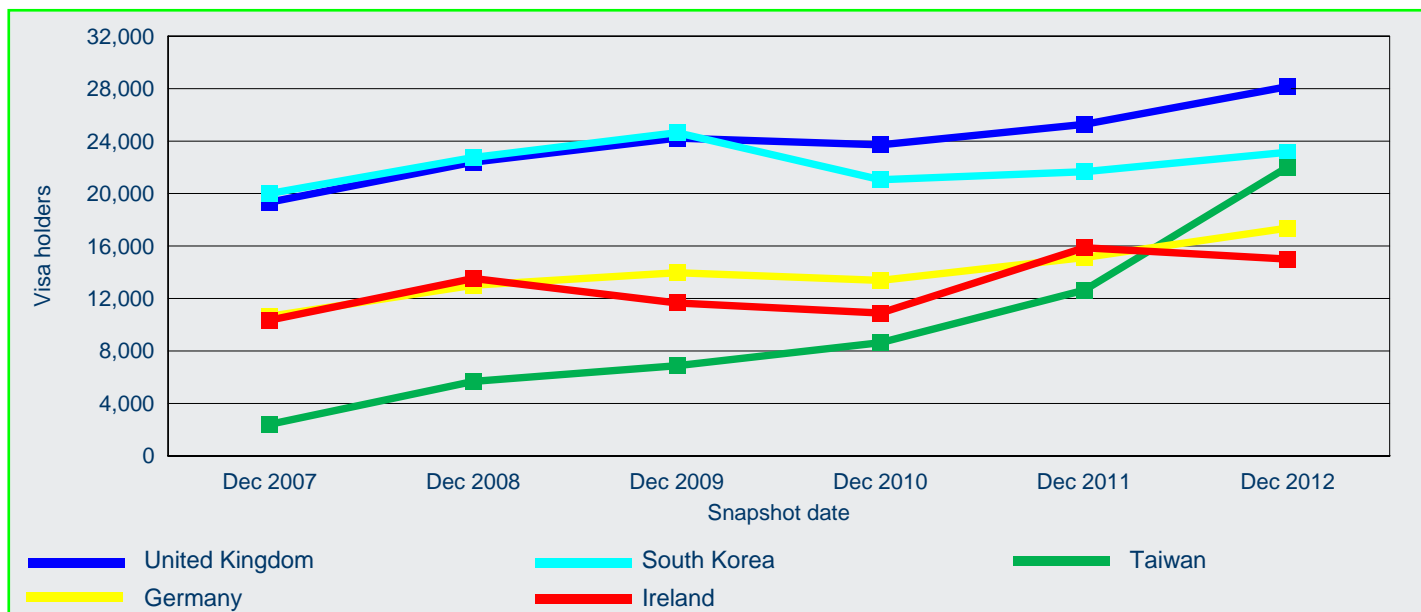
The top source citizenship country for working holiday maker visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was United Kingdom (28 160 visa holders), followed by South Korea (23 160), Taiwan (22 030), Germany (17 370) and Ireland (15 010) (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Working holiday maker visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries



When comparing the number of working holiday maker visa holders in Australia over the past five years, Figure 16 shows the number of working holiday maker visa holders from the top five countries have all increased. The largest increase was the nine-fold increase in the number of working holiday maker visa holders from Taiwan from 2 400 at 31 December 2007 to 22 030 at 31 December 2012. Since December 2007, the numbers from Germany increased by 63.1 per cent, the United Kingdom by 45.6 per cent, Ireland by 44.9 per cent and South Korea by 15.8 per cent.

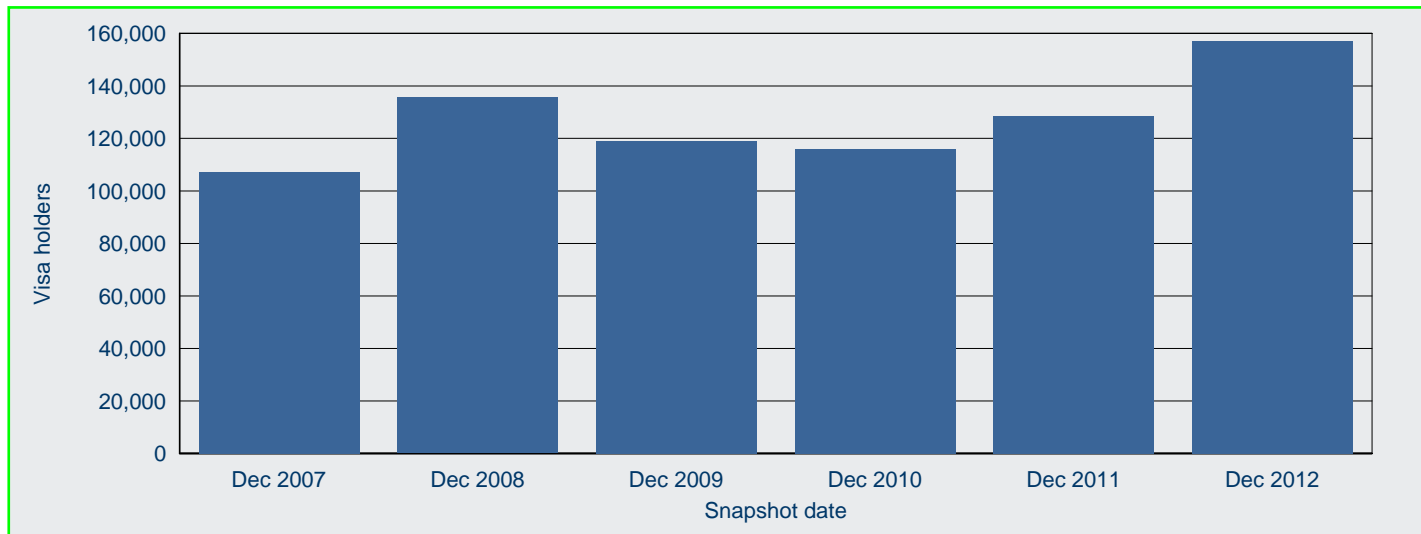
Figure 16: Working holiday maker visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



# Temporary skilled visa holders

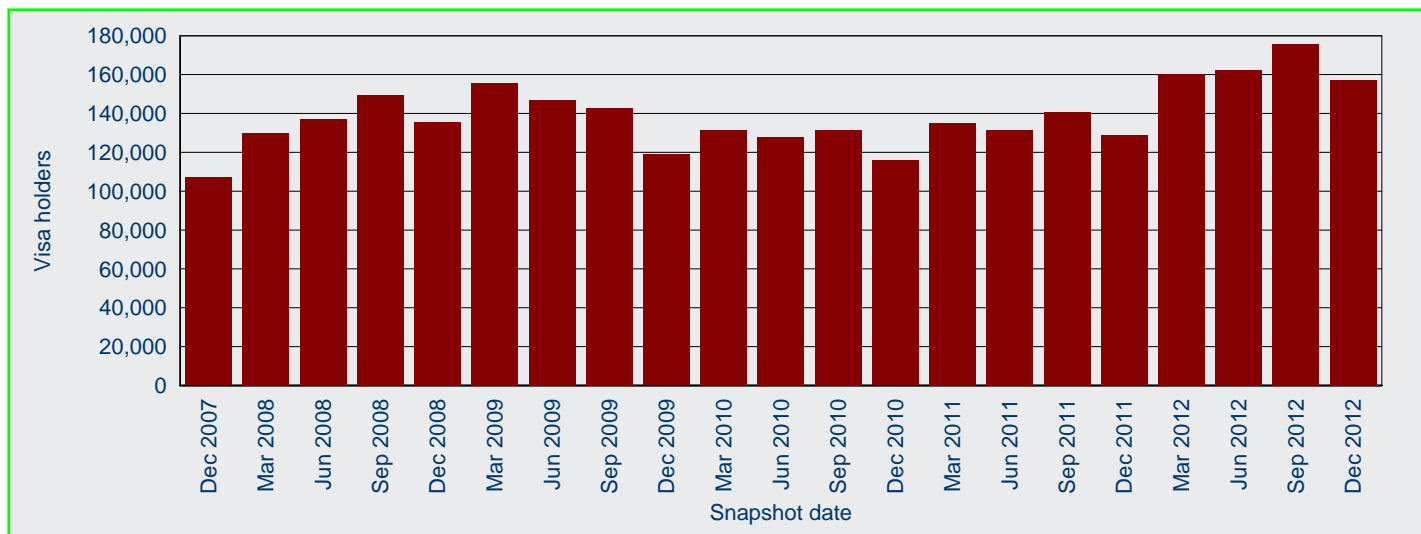
There were 157 110 temporary skilled visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents an increase of 22.1 per cent when compared with 128 690 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Temporary skilled visa holders in Australia - annual historical series



In the past 5 years, the quarter with the highest number of temporary skilled visa holders in Australia was 30 September 2012 with 175 580 visa holders (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Temporary skilled visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series

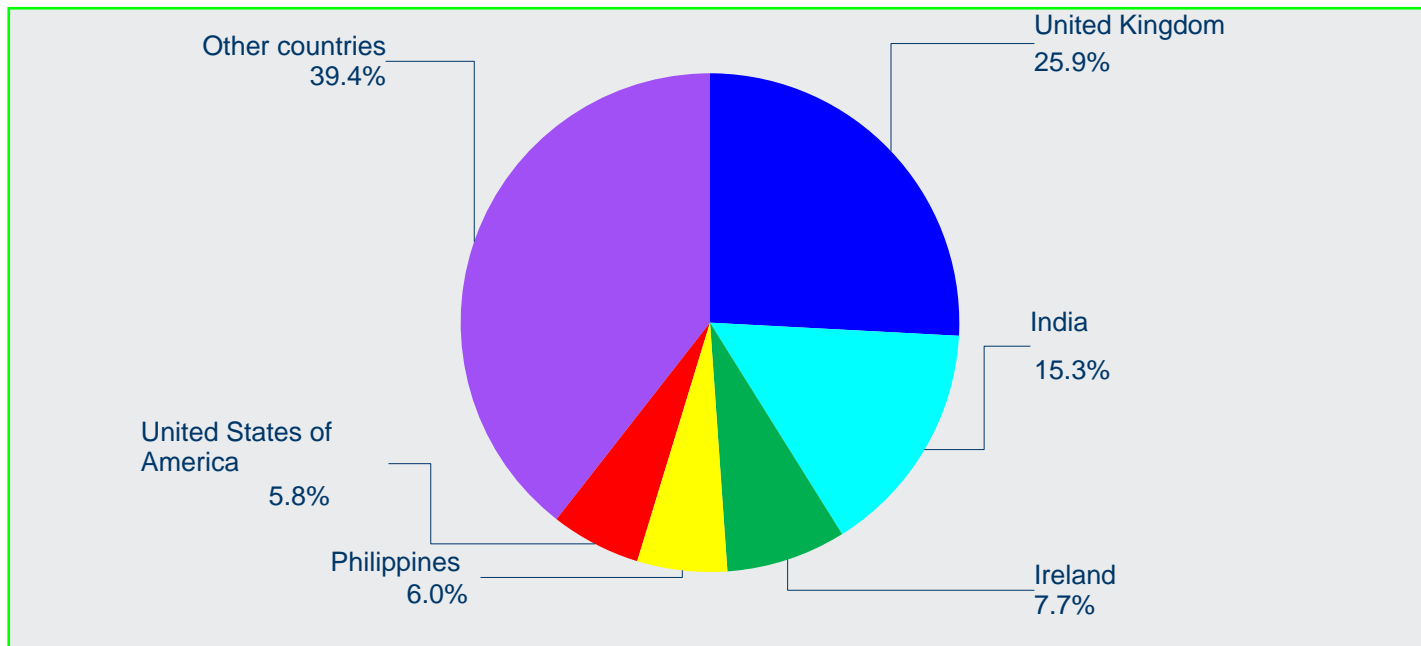




# Temporary skilled visa holders - continued

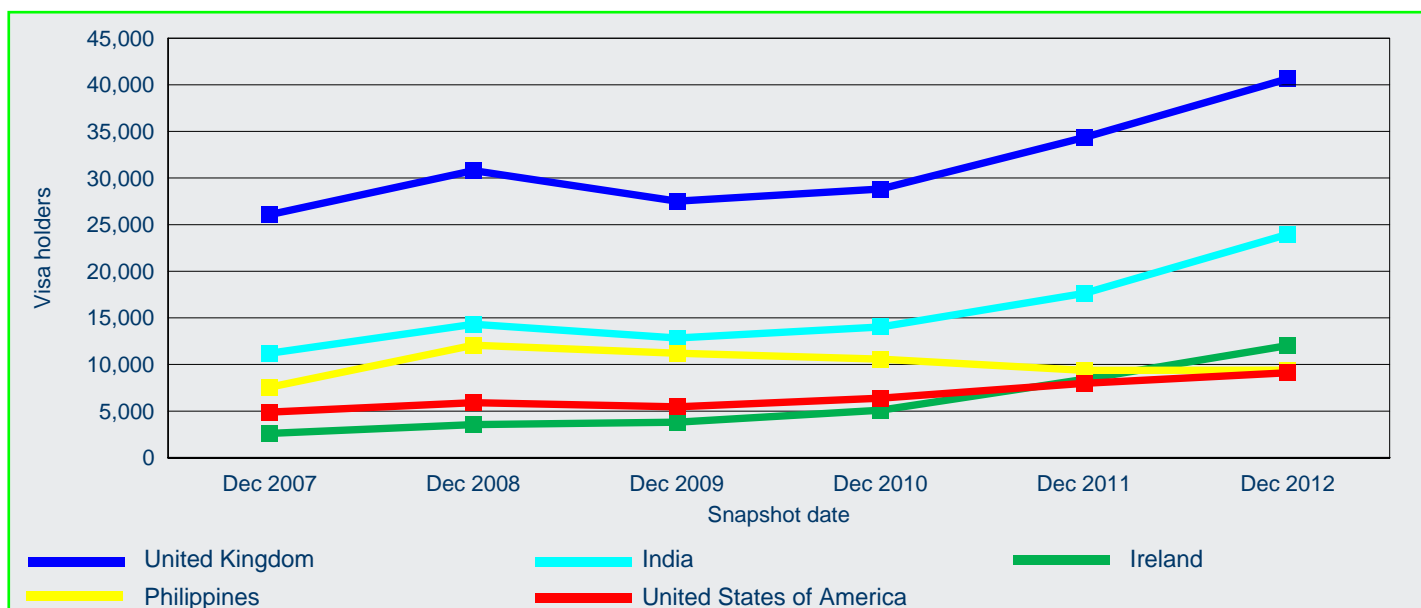
The top source citizenship country for temporary skilled visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was the United Kingdom (40 640 visa holders), followed by India (23 970), Ireland (12 030), the Philippines (9 390) and the United States of America (9 110) (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Temporary skilled visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries



When comparing the number of temporary skilled visa holders in Australia over the past five years, Figure 20 shows the number of temporary skilled visa holders from the top five countries have all increased. The number of temporary skilled visa holders from Ireland increased over four-fold from 2 560 at 31 December 2007 to 12 030 at 31 December 2012. Similarly, the numbers from India doubled, while the numbers from the United States of America and the United Kingdom increased by 86.0 per cent and 55.9 per cent respectively.

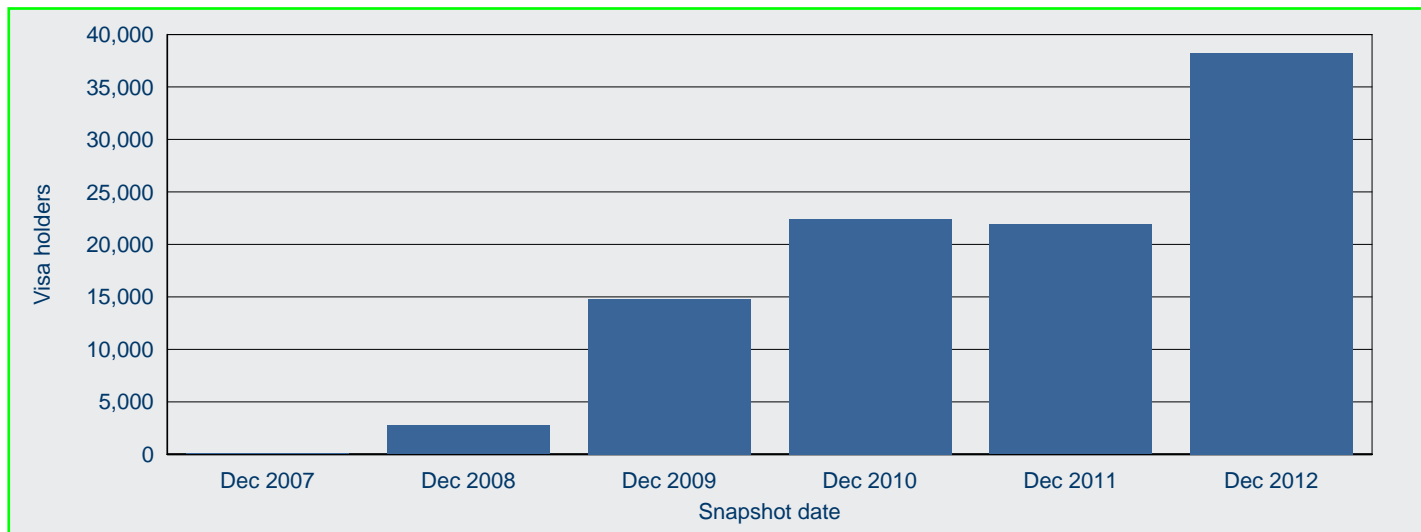
Figure 20: Temporary skilled visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



## Skilled graduate visa holders

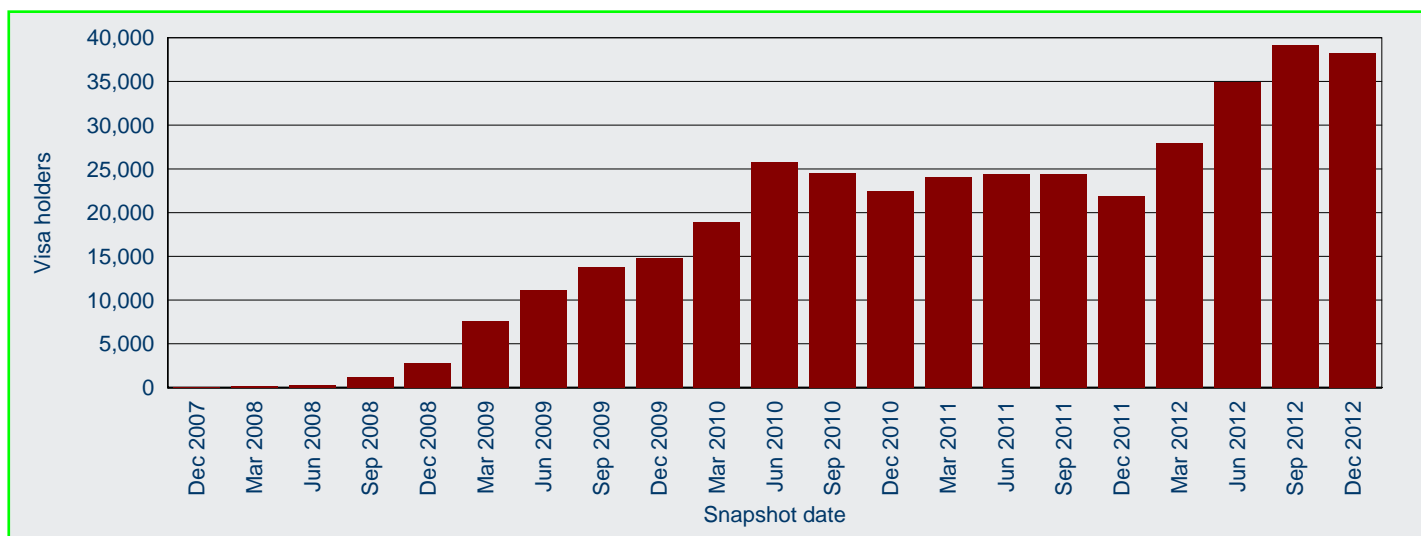
There were 38 210 skilled graduate visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents an increase of 74.4 per cent when compared with 21 910 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Skilled graduate visa holders in Australia - annual historical series



In the past 5 years, the quarter with the highest number of skilled graduate visa holders in Australia was 30 September 2012 with 39 170 visa holders (Figure 22).

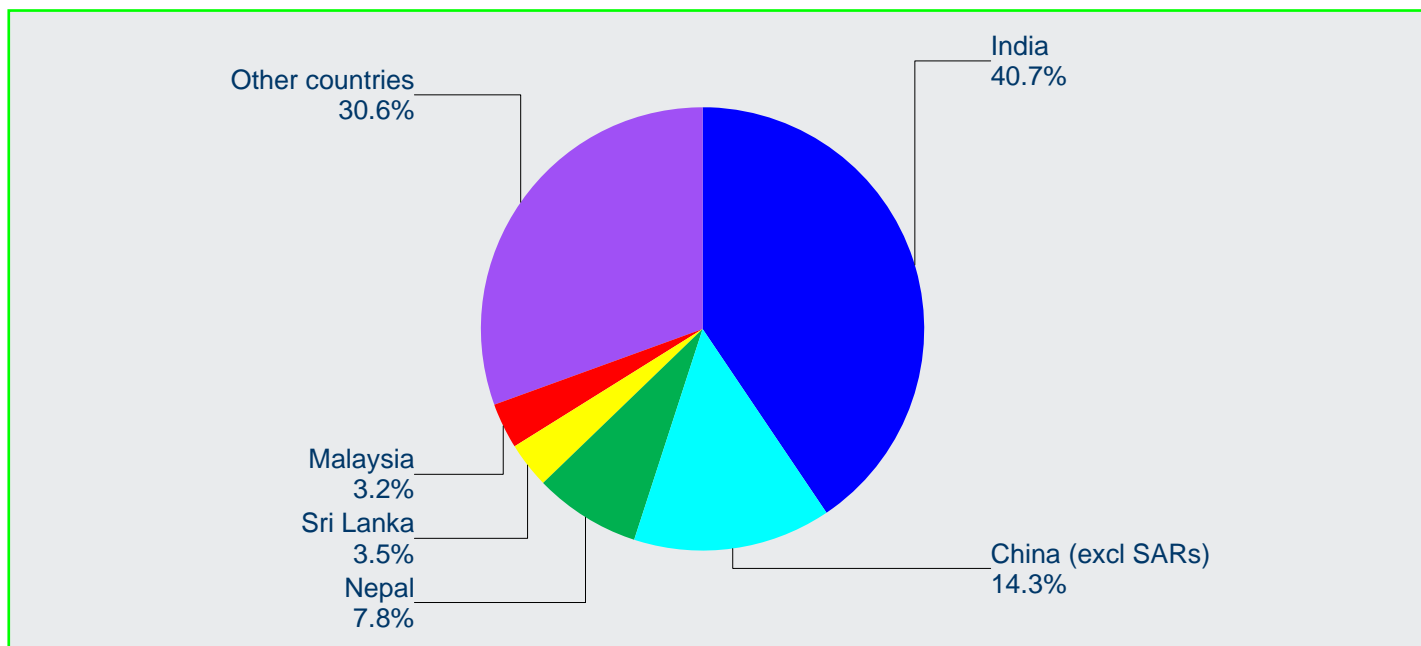
Figure 22: Skilled graduate visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series



## Skilled graduate visa holders - continued

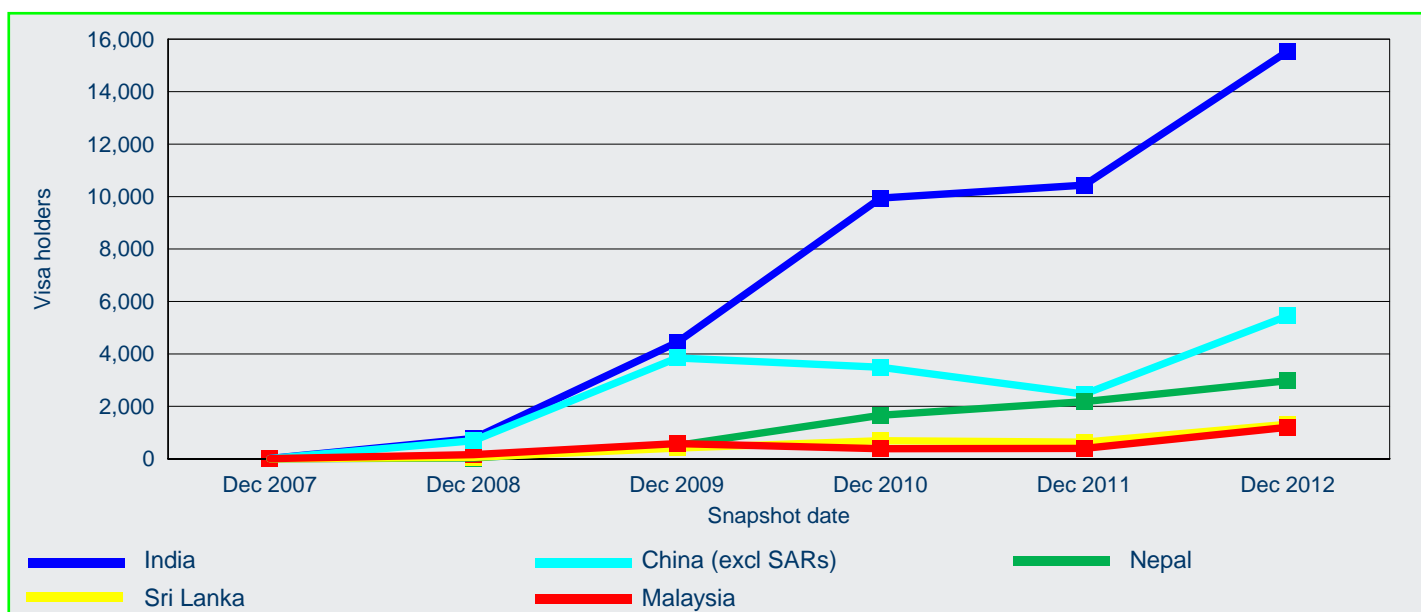
The top source citizenship country for skilled graduate visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was India (15 550 visa holders), followed by China (excl SARs) (5 450), Nepal (2 980), Sri Lanka (1 320) and Malaysia (1 210) (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Skilled graduate visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries



When comparing the number of skilled graduate visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 with earlier years, Figure 24 shows that over the past 2 years, the number of skilled graduate visa holders from India increased by 56.4 per cent from 31 December 2010, China (excl SARs) increased by 56.2 per cent, Nepal increased by 79.4 per cent, Sri Lanka increased by 92.3 per cent and Malaysia more than doubled.

Figure 24: Skilled graduate visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



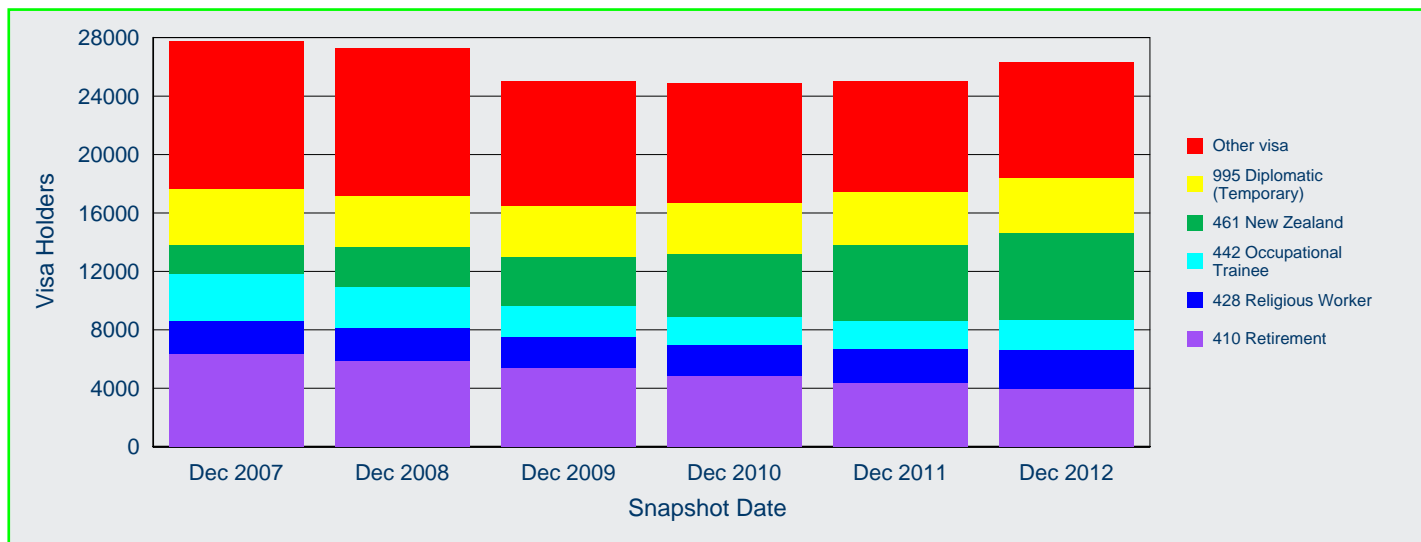
# Other temporary visa holders

The largest visa subclasses for other temporary visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 were:

- 461 New Zealand Citizen Family Relationship (Temporary)
- 410 Retirement
- 995 Diplomatic (Temporary)
- 428 Religious Worker
- 442 Occupational Trainee

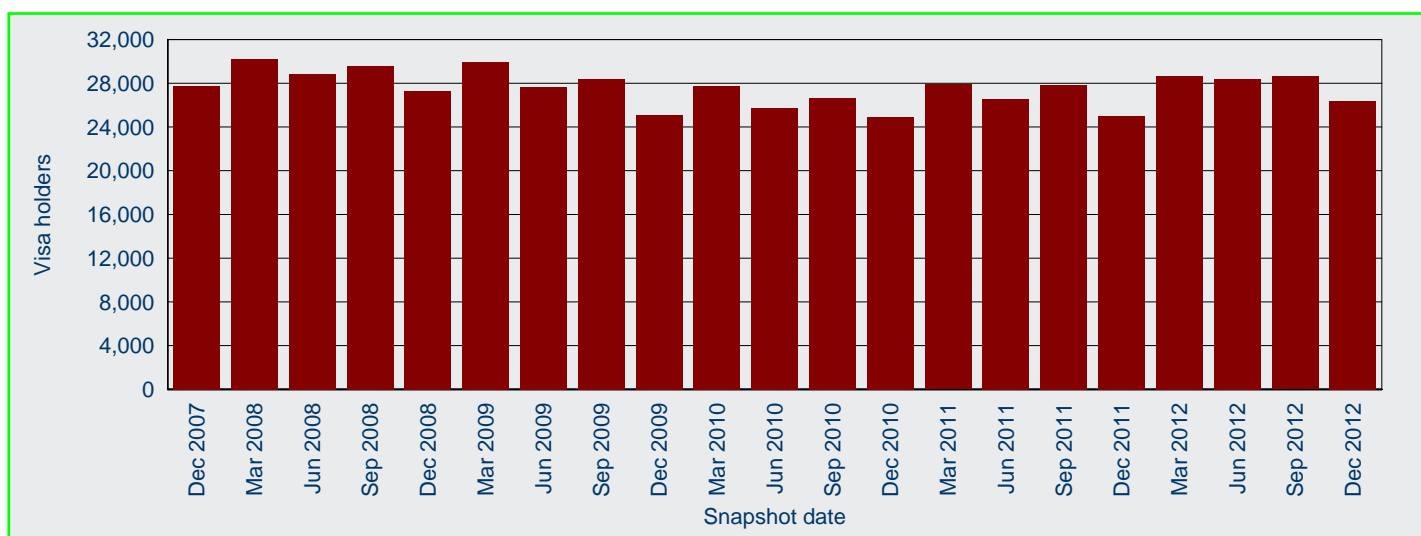
There were 26 340 other temporary visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents an increase of 5.2 per cent when compared with 25 040 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Other temporary visa holders in Australia - annual historical series



In the past 5 years, the quarter with the highest number of other temporary visa holders in Australia was 31 March 2008 with 30 180 visa holders (Figure 26).

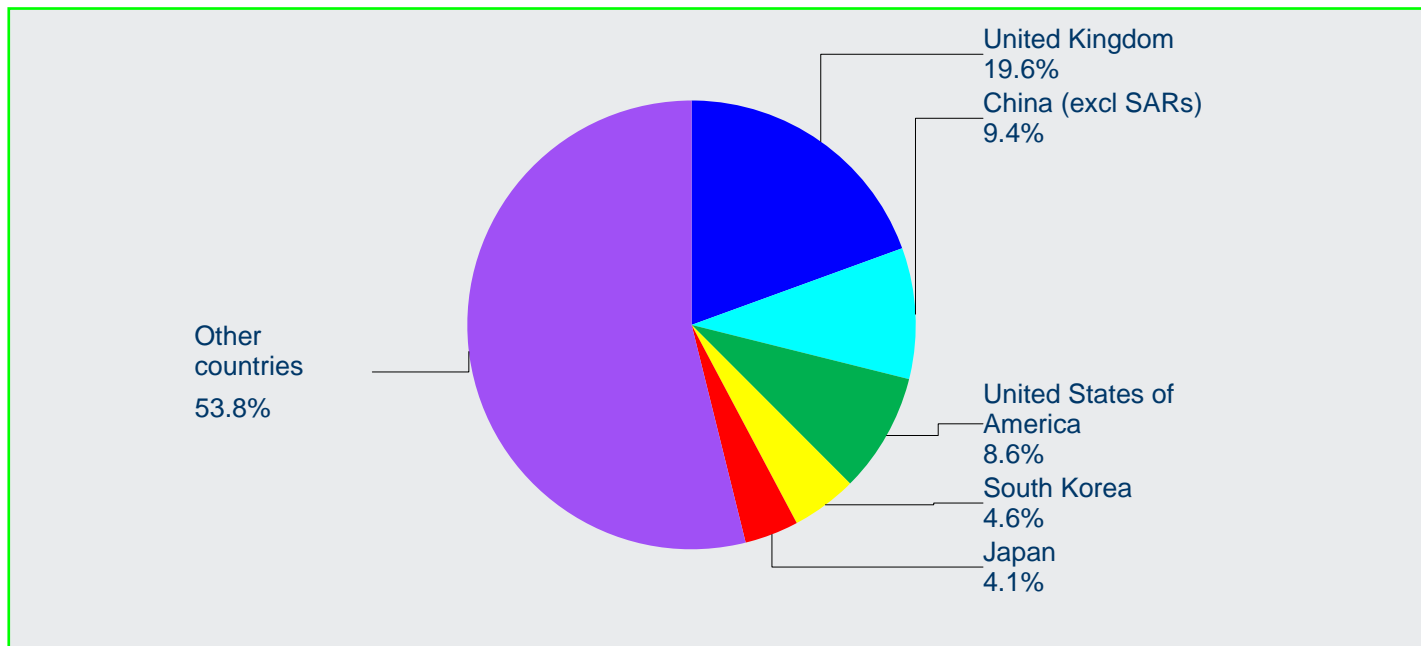
Figure 26: Other temporary visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series



## Other temporary visa holders - continued

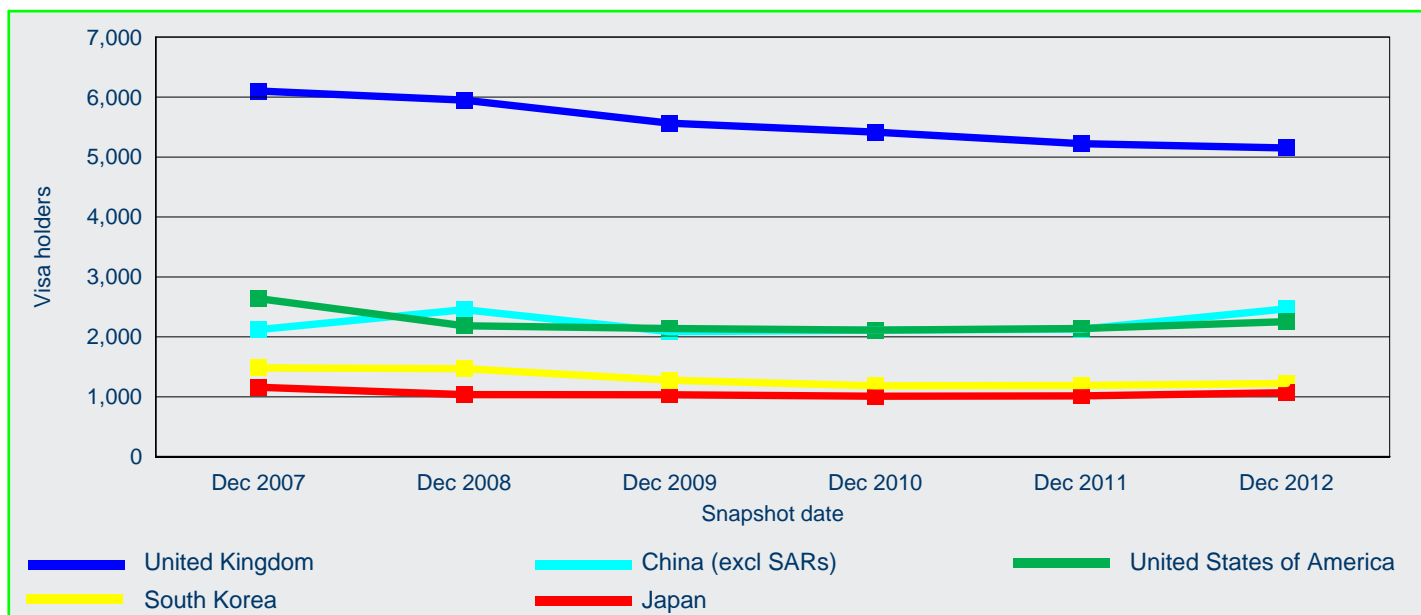
The top source citizenship country for other temporary visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was United Kingdom (5 150 visa holders), followed by China (excl SARs) (2 470), United States of America (2 260), South Korea (1 220) and Japan (1 070) (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Other temporary visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries



When comparing the number of other temporary visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 with earlier years, Figure 28 shows that over the past 5 years, the number of other temporary visa holders from United Kingdom decreased by 15.6 per cent from 31 December 2007, China (excl SARs) increased by 16.3 per cent, the United States of America decreased by 14.6 per cent, South Korea decreased by 17.4 per cent and Japan decreased by 7.8 per cent.

Figure 28: Other temporary visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend

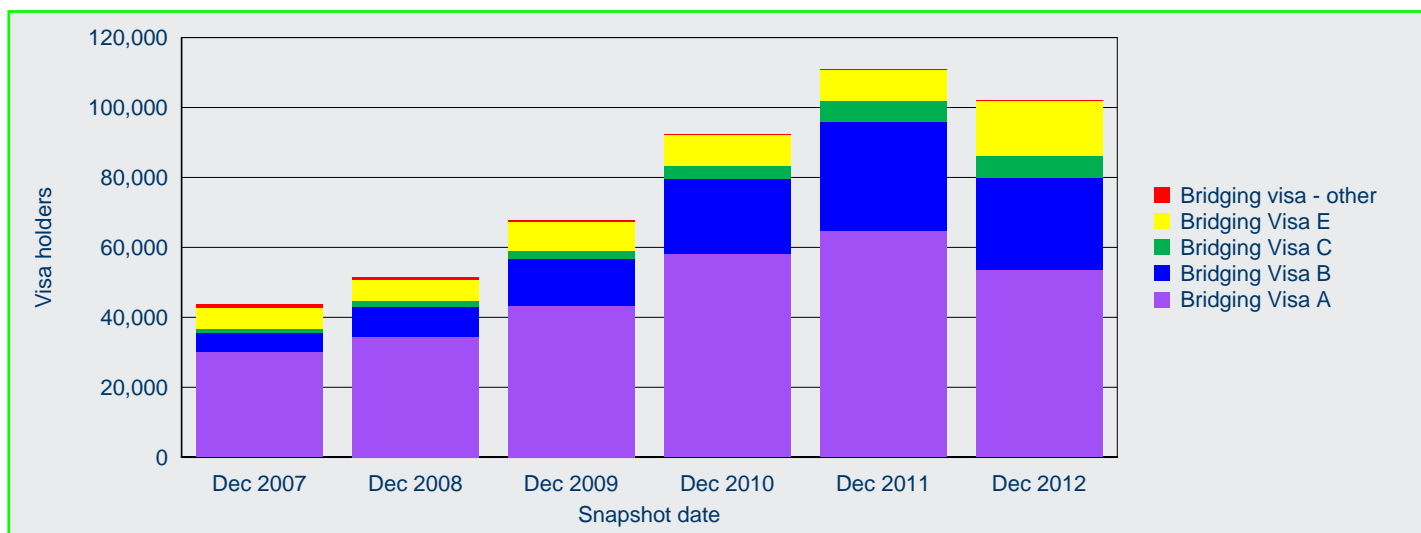


## Bridging visa holders

Bridging visas provide lawful status to certain non-citizens who would otherwise be unlawful and therefore liable to be detained under the *Migration Act 1958*. Bridging visa A is granted to non-citizens who have had a substantive visa and who have made a valid application for a further substantive visa. Bridging visa B is granted to Bridging visa A holders who demonstrate substantial reasons for travel. Bridging visa C is granted to applicants who do not hold a substantive visa when they apply for a substantive visa while in Australia. Bridging visa E is granted to certain unlawful non-citizens in circumstances of compliance interest, including those who are making arrangements to depart Australia. Other Bridging visa classes are granted to non-citizens under other specific circumstances.

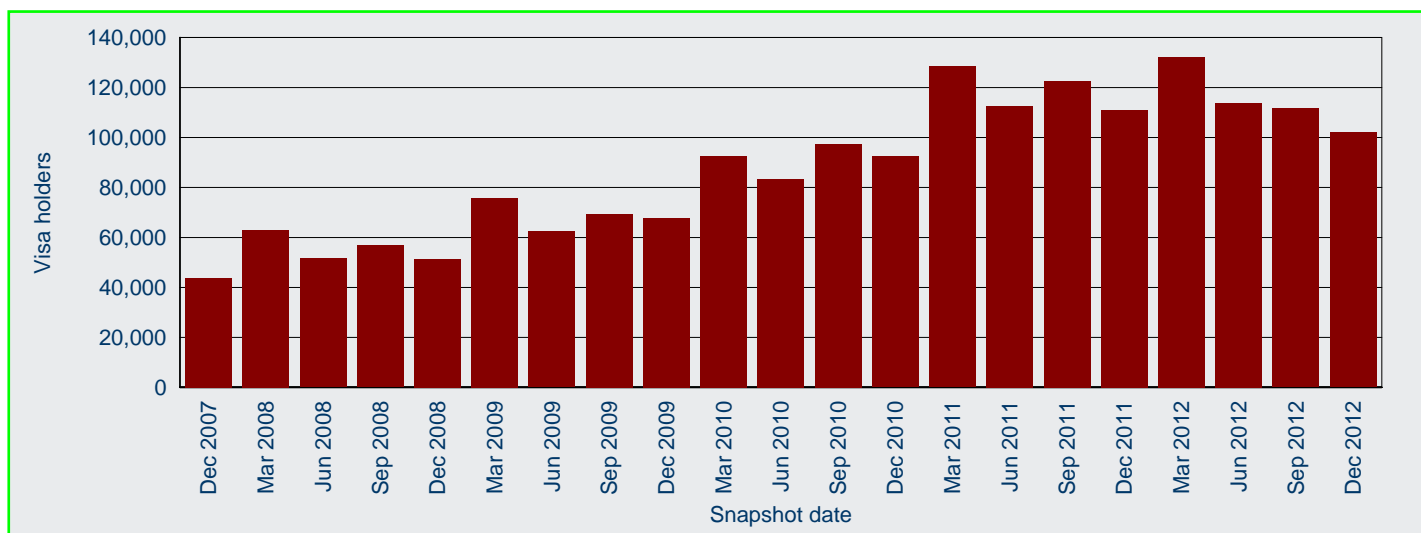
There were 102 010 bridging visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents a decrease of 8.0 per cent when compared with 110 890 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Bridging visa holders in Australia - annual historical series



In the past 5 years, the quarter with the highest number of bridging visa holders in Australia was 31 March 2012 with 132 320 visa holders (Figure 30).

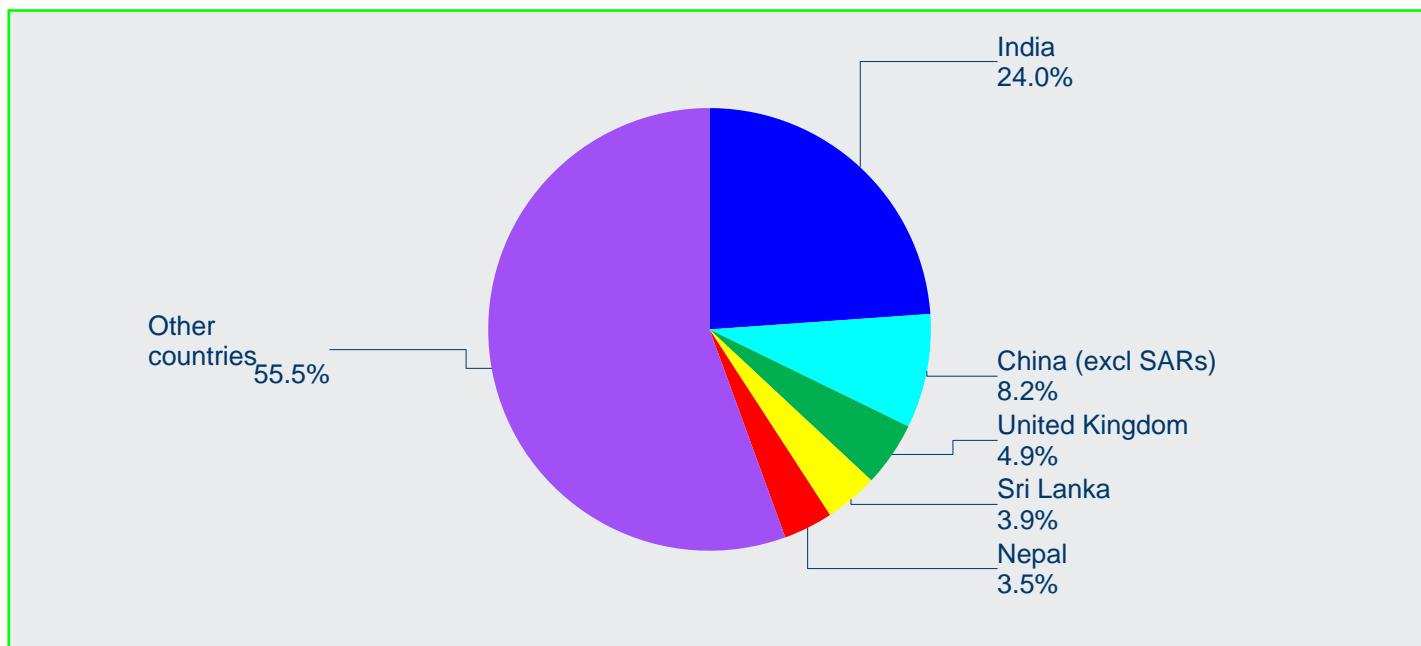
Figure 30: Bridging visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series



## Bridging visa holders - continued

The top source citizenship country for bridging visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 was India (24 510 visa holders), followed by China (excl SARs) (8 330), the United Kingdom (4 990), Sri Lanka (4 010) and Nepal (3 590) (Figure 31).

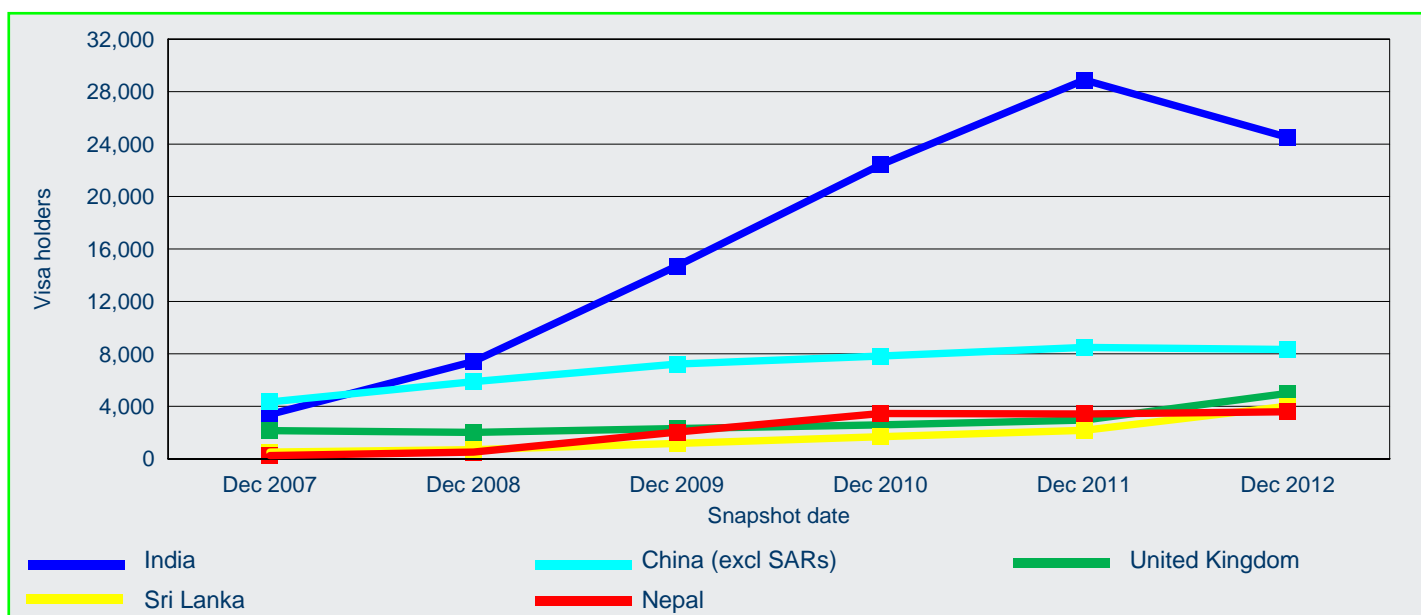
Figure 31: Bridging visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries



Note: A number of Bridging Visa E visas are granted with the citizenship country not specified. These visa holders are included in other countries.

When comparing the number of bridging visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012 with earlier years, Figure 32 shows that over the past 5 years, the number of bridging visa holders from India increased seven-fold from 31 December 2007, China (excl SARs) increased by 92.2 per cent, the United Kingdom more than doubled, Sri Lanka and Nepal increased nearly eight-fold and fifteen-fold respectively, although both were from a small base.

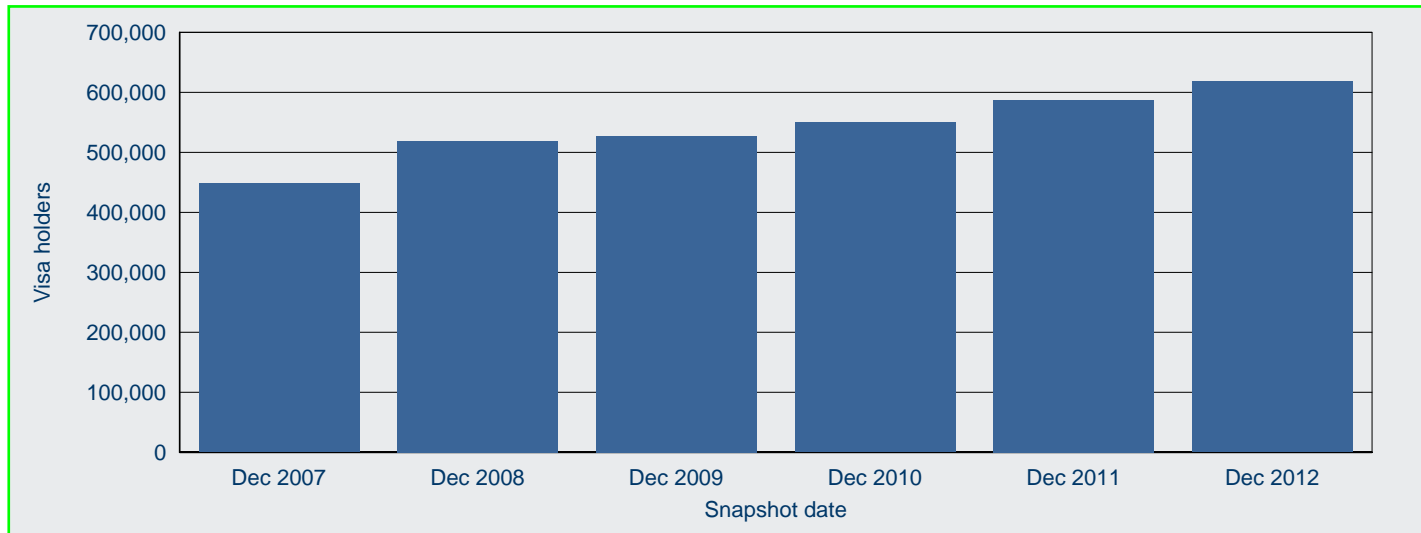
Figure 32: Bridging visa holders in Australia - top 5 citizenship countries trend



## New Zealand subclass 444 visa holders

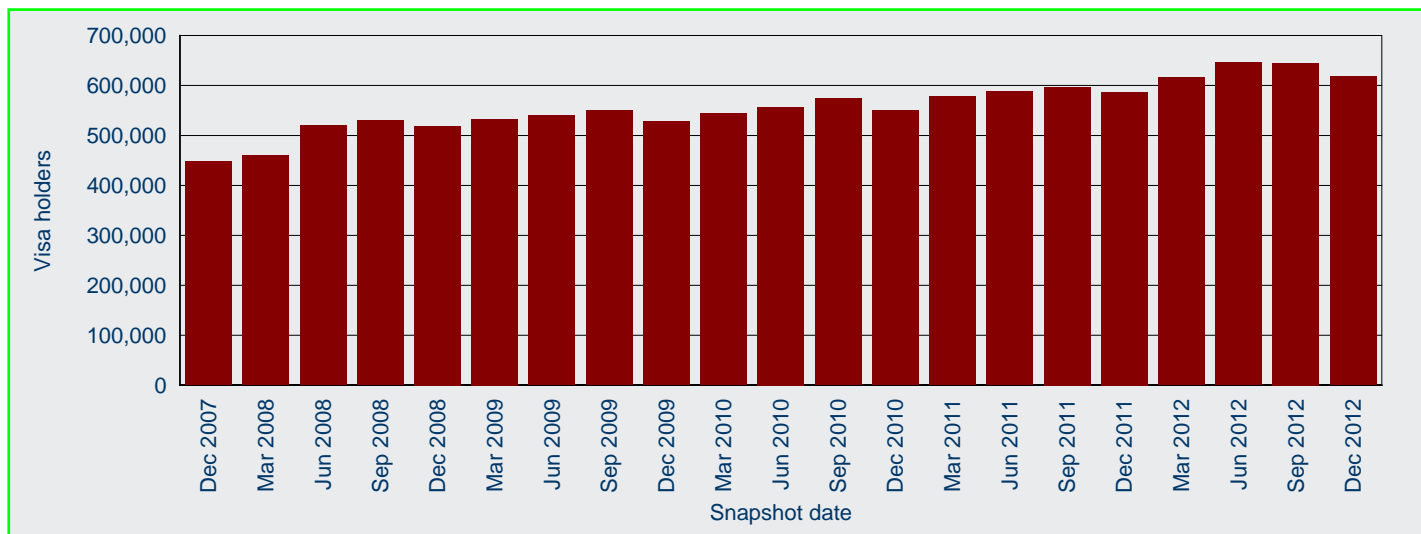
There were 618 570 New Zealand subclass 444 visa holders in Australia on 31 December 2012. This represents an increase of 5.4 per cent when compared with 587 100 on 31 December 2011 (Figure 33).

Figure 33: New Zealand subclass 444 visa holders in Australia - annual historical series



In the past 5 years, the quarter with the highest number of New Zealand subclass 444 visa holders in Australia was 30 June 2012 with 646 090 visa holders (Figure 34).

Figure 34: New Zealand subclass 444 visa holders in Australia - quarterly historical series





## Appendix A

### Temporary entrants in Australia by citizenship country and visa holder component - top 50 countries as at 31 December 2012

Citizenship Country	Visitor	Student	Working Holiday Maker	Temp Skilled	Skilled Graduate	Other Temp	Bridging	New Zealand	Total
New Zealand	60	< 10	0	120	< 10	60	30	618 570	<b>618 840</b>
United Kingdom	81 920	2 620	28 160	40 640	550	5 150	4 990	0	<b>164 030</b>
India	26 330	29 540	0	23 970	15 550	990	24 510	0	<b>120 880</b>
China (excl SARs)	33 320	53 370	30	6 010	5 450	2 470	8 330	0	<b>108 970</b>
South Korea	8 680	13 610	23 160	3 110	1 080	1 220	3 530	0	<b>54 390</b>
United States of America	29 010	1 930	3 680	9 110	110	2 260	1 580	0	<b>47 670</b>
Germany	18 010	1 620	17 370	2 970	120	790	560	0	<b>41 420</b>
Ireland	7 850	570	15 010	12 030	50	340	910	0	<b>36 750</b>
France	12 020	1 510	14 360	3 370	130	560	520	0	<b>32 470</b>
Taiwan	3 770	2 960	22 030	400	180	220	720	0	<b>30 290</b>
Japan	13 440	4 010	7 030	2 830	300	1 070	830	0	<b>29 500</b>
Philippines	7 690	5 260	0	9 390	630	610	2 460	0	<b>26 030</b>
Malaysia	9 540	8 460	60	1 960	1 210	440	1 860	0	<b>23 520</b>
Indonesia	9 350	9 180	20	1 300	1 000	560	1 550	0	<b>22 970</b>
Italy	9 060	1 780	9 090	1 880	60	260	640	0	<b>22 770</b>
Vietnam	4 150	13 870	0	1 210	780	360	2 070	0	<b>22 440</b>
Canada	11 410	1 500	4 280	3 690	120	640	740	0	<b>22 380</b>
Nepal	1 800	11 240	0	1 670	2 980	70	3 590	0	<b>21 340</b>
Thailand	4 180	9 660	320	790	260	280	1 420	0	<b>16 920</b>
South Africa	8 550	450	0	6 330	90	530	820	0	<b>16 770</b>
Hong Kong SAR	4 380	4 350	6 350	310	400	90	860	0	<b>16 730</b>
Sri Lanka	4 460	3 620	0	1 400	1 320	380	4 010	0	<b>15 190</b>
Pakistan	1 150	7 450	0	1 300	1 060	260	2 920	0	<b>14 150</b>
Brazil	4 410	5 930	0	1 900	280	300	800	0	<b>13 620</b>
Netherlands	7 530	330	2 560	1 810	< 10	320	230	0	<b>12 780</b>
Sweden	7 150	680	3 370	710	60	180	210	0	<b>12 360</b>
Bangladesh	1 270	4 300	50	710	910	80	2 020	0	<b>9 340</b>
Switzerland	7 190	570	0	420	10	230	60	0	<b>8 480</b>
Singapore	4 440	1 850	0	740	270	270	620	0	<b>8 180</b>
Colombia	1 420	4 700	0	610	370	70	790	0	<b>7 940</b>
Iran	1 950	2 720	0	730	180	220	1 730	0	<b>7 540</b>
Fiji	4 910	320	0	560	50	270	730	0	<b>6 840</b>
Papua New Guinea	3 960	810	0	640	10	160	200	0	<b>5 780</b>
Russia	3 440	980	0	520	120	240	170	0	<b>5 470</b>
Saudi Arabia	280	4 590	0	20	< 10	240	140	0	<b>5 270</b>
Mauritius	1 210	1 410	0	510	800	30	940	0	<b>4 900</b>
Denmark	3 210	210	850	400	< 10	160	40	0	<b>4 870</b>
Spain	2 240	1 260	0	770	10	130	140	0	<b>4 540</b>
Poland	2 170	1 030	0	610	80	90	310	0	<b>4 290</b>
Norway	2 810	580	240	250	20	60	70	0	<b>4 030</b>
Belgium	1 580	130	1 060	500	< 10	70	50	0	<b>3 400</b>
Chile	1 120	1 040	500	390	30	70	140	0	<b>3 290</b>
Finland	1 830	140	850	320	< 10	70	50	0	<b>3 260</b>
Lebanon	1 510	530	0	200	60	30	870	0	<b>3 190</b>
Greece	1 750	720	0	240	< 10	130	320	0	<b>3 160</b>
Turkey	910	1 080	40	360	60	170	270	0	<b>2 880</b>
Austria	2 270	150	0	190	10	80	40	0	<b>2 730</b>
Czech Republic	1 140	1 040	0	250	50	60	100	0	<b>2 640</b>
Zimbabwe	440	520	0	800	240	90	460	0	<b>2 550</b>
Kenya	360	1 130	0	190	230	60	400	0	<b>2 360</b>
Other countries	19 340	14 910	2 020	5 910	920	2 870	7 260	0	<b>53 230</b>
Not Recorded	20	10	0	80	20	< 10	13 450	0	<b>13 570</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>401 940</b>	<b>242 210</b>	<b>162 480</b>	<b>157 110</b>	<b>38 210</b>	<b>26 340</b>	<b>102 010</b>	<b>618 570</b>	<b>1 748 870</b>

## Appendix B

### Temporary entrants in Australia by citizenship country and visa holder component as at 31 December 2012

Citizenship Country	Visitor	Student	Working Holiday Maker	Temp Skilled	Skilled Graduate	Other Temp	Bridging	New Zealand	Total
Afghanistan	40	140	0	< 10	< 10	30	2 000	0	2 220
Albania	60	30	0	10	< 10	20	80	0	200
Algeria	20	< 10	0	20	0	20	< 10	0	70
American Samoa	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Andorra	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Angola	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	20
Antigua and Barbuda	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
Argentina	760	150	240	170	< 10	50	30	0	1 410
Armenia	50	10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	80
Aruba	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Austria	2 270	150	0	190	10	80	40	0	2 730
Azerbaijan	20	30	0	20	< 10	0	< 10	0	60
Bahamas	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	20
Bahrain	20	50	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	0	80
Bangladesh	1 270	4 300	50	710	910	80	2 020	0	9 340
Barbados	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	0	20
Belarus	120	30	0	20	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	180
Belgium	1 580	130	1 060	500	< 10	70	50	0	3 400
Belize	< 10	< 10	0	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	< 10
Benin	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	10
Bermuda	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Bhutan	10	680	0	0	10	0	10	0	710
Bolivia	30	10	0	10	0	< 10	< 10	0	60
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius & Saba	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	30	0	30	< 10	20	40	0	460
Botswana	70	110	0	70	< 10	10	10	0	280
Brazil	4 410	5 930	0	1 900	280	300	800	0	13 620
Brunei Darussalam	90	110	0	30	20	< 10	< 10	0	270
Bulgaria	330	90	0	60	< 10	20	30	0	530
Burma	280	450	0	160	80	40	190	0	1 200
Burundi	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Cambodia	610	510	0	30	30	160	110	0	1 440
Cameroon	< 10	10	0	10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	30
Canada	11 410	1 500	4 280	3 690	120	640	740	0	22 380
Cape Verde	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Chad	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Chile	1 120	1 040	500	390	30	70	140	0	3 290
China (excl SARs)	33 320	53 370	30	6 010	5 450	2 470	8 330	0	108 970
Colombia	1 420	4 700	0	610	370	70	790	0	7 940
Costa Rica	50	20	0	10	0	< 10	< 10	0	90
Cote d'Ivoire	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	10
Croatia	860	50	0	100	< 10	50	10	0	1 080
Cuba	20	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	40
Cyprus	300	20	40	20	0	< 10	10	0	390
Czech Republic	1 140	1 040	0	250	50	60	100	0	2 640
Czechoslovakia	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	< 10	< 10	0	20	0	< 10	< 10	0	40
Denmark	3 210	210	850	400	< 10	160	40	0	4 870
Djibouti	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Dominica	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
Dominican Republic	10	0	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	20
Ecuador	60	150	0	20	< 10	20	20	0	280
Egypt	680	420	0	340	30	80	480	0	2 030
El Salvador	50	40	0	< 10	< 10	10	20	0	130
Equatorial Guinea	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Eritrea	10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	20	0	40
Estonia	260	150	1 690	120	< 10	20	100	0	2 340
Ethiopia	30	150	0	< 10	< 10	40	70	0	290
Fiji	4 910	320	0	560	50	270	730	0	6 840
Finland	1 830	140	850	320	< 10	70	50	0	3 260
France	12 020	1 510	14 360	3 370	130	560	520	0	32 470

## Appendix B

### Temporary entrants in Australia by citizenship country and visa holder component as at 31 December 2012

Citizenship Country	Visitor	Student	Working Holiday Maker	Temp Skilled	Skilled Graduate	Other Temp	Bridging	New Zealand	Total
French Guiana	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
French Polynesia	< 10	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	0	0	< 10
Gabon	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Gambia	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	< 10	< 10	0	10
Georgia	10	< 10	0	< 10	0	10	10	0	50
Germany	18 010	1 620	17 370	2 970	120	790	560	0	41 420
Ghana	50	150	0	150	10	40	80	0	480
Greece	1 750	720	0	240	< 10	130	320	0	3 160
Grenada	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Guatemala	30	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	50
Guinea	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	20
Guinea-Bissau	0	< 10	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
Guyana	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
Haiti	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Honduras	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	20
Hong Kong SAR	4 380	4 350	6 350	310	400	90	860	0	16 730
Hungary	890	530	0	330	50	40	150	0	1 990
Iceland	70	10	0	20	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	120
India	26 330	29 540	0	23 970	15 550	990	24 510	0	120 880
Indonesia	9 350	9 180	20	1 300	1 000	560	1 550	0	22 970
Iran	1 950	2 720	0	730	180	220	1 730	0	7 540
Iraq	100	570	0	80	< 10	110	600	0	1 470
Ireland	7 850	570	15 010	12 030	50	340	910	0	36 750
Israel	860	200	0	570	40	70	120	0	1 850
Italy	9 060	1 780	9 090	1 880	60	260	640	0	22 770
Jamaica	10	10	0	30	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	70
Japan	13 440	4 010	7 030	2 830	300	1 070	830	0	29 500
Jordan	220	460	0	80	20	40	150	0	950
Kazakhstan	150	100	0	50	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	320
Kenya	360	1 130	0	190	230	60	400	0	2 360
Kiribati	40	70	0	< 10	< 10	10	20	0	160
Kosovo	30	10	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	50
Kuwait	60	350	0	0	< 10	< 10	10	0	430
Kyrgyzstan	20	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	40
Laos	170	230	0	< 10	< 10	40	30	0	480
Latvia	180	70	0	40	< 10	< 10	50	0	350
Lebanon	1 510	530	0	200	60	30	870	0	3 190
Lesotho	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Liberia	10	20	0	0	0	0	10	0	40
Libya	< 10	1 320	0	30	< 10	30	40	0	1 440
Liechtenstein	30	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	40
Lithuania	230	160	0	90	10	< 10	30	0	530
Luxembourg	80	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	0	100
Macau SAR	80	230	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	10	0	330
Macedonia (FYROM)	560	220	0	70	10	50	80	0	990
Madagascar	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	30
Malawi	20	90	0	20	< 10	< 10	10	0	140
Malaysia	9 540	8 460	60	1 960	1 210	440	1 860	0	23 520
Maldives	30	150	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	210
Mali	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Malta	430	< 10	60	50	< 10	< 10	40	0	590
Marshall Islands	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
Martinique	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Mauritius	1 210	1 410	0	510	800	30	940	0	4 900
Mexico	680	670	0	230	50	50	90	0	1 760
Micronesia	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	< 10
Moldova	30	< 10	0	20	0	< 10	< 10	0	80
Monaco	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Mongolia	150	470	0	40	20	10	50	0	730
Montenegro	40	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	40
Morocco	30	10	0	20	0	20	< 10	0	90

## Appendix B

### Temporary entrants in Australia by citizenship country and visa holder component as at 31 December 2012

Citizenship Country	Visitor	Student	Working Holiday Maker	Temp Skilled	Skilled Graduate	Other Temp	Bridging	New Zealand	Total
Mozambique	20	40	0	20	< 10	< 10	0	0	70
Namibia	40	10	0	30	< 10	0	< 10	0	90
Nauru	100	< 10	0	10	0	10	< 10	0	130
Nepal	1 800	11 240	0	1 670	2 980	70	3 590	0	21 340
Netherlands	7 530	330	2 560	1 810	< 10	320	230	0	12 780
Netherlands Antilles	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	10
New Caledonia	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	< 10	0	< 10
New Zealand	60	< 10	0	120	< 10	60	30	618 570	618 840
Nicaragua	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	10
Niger	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Nigeria	180	590	0	350	30	130	180	0	1 460
North Korea	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	10
Norway	2 810	580	240	250	20	60	70	0	4 030
Null	0	20	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	20
Oman	20	210	0	< 10	< 10	10	< 10	0	250
Pakistan	1 150	7 450	0	1 300	1 060	260	2 920	0	14 150
Palestinian Authority	30	40	0	< 10	0	< 10	60	0	150
Panama	20	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	0	30
Papua New Guinea	3 960	810	0	640	10	160	200	0	5 780
Paraguay	20	10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	50
Peru	310	860	0	210	110	60	270	0	1 810
Philippines	7 690	5 260	0	9 390	630	610	2 460	0	26 030
Poland	2 170	1 030	0	610	80	90	310	0	4 290
Portugal	1 060	400	0	390	20	40	130	0	2 040
Qatar	10	10	0	0	0	< 10	< 10	0	30
Refugee	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Republic of Congo	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	20
Romania	960	110	0	210	20	50	100	0	1 440
Russia	3 440	980	0	520	120	240	170	0	5 470
Rwanda	< 10	20	0	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	30
Saint Lucia	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	10
Samoa	780	30	0	20	0	170	50	0	1 040
San Marino	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 10
Saudi Arabia	280	4 590	0	20	< 10	240	140	0	5 270
Senegal	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	20
Serbia	810	60	0	140	< 10	50	60	0	1 130
Serbia and Montenegro	10	0	0	< 10	0	0	10	0	20
Seychelles	60	40	0	< 10	20	0	30	0	160
Sierra Leone	< 10	30	0	< 10	0	< 10	10	0	60
Singapore	4 440	1 850	0	740	270	270	620	0	8 180
Slovakia	690	710	0	170	30	30	70	0	1 700
Slovenia	370	100	0	60	< 10	20	20	0	560
Solomon Islands	280	130	0	10	< 10	30	30	0	480
Somalia	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	30	10	0	40
South Africa	8 550	450	0	6 330	90	530	820	0	16 770
South Korea	8 680	13 610	23 160	3 110	1 080	1 220	3 530	0	54 390
South Sudan	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	10
Spain	2 240	1 260	0	770	10	130	140	0	4 540
Sri Lanka	4 460	3 620	0	1 400	1 320	380	4 010	0	15 190
St Kitts and Nevis	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
St Vincent & the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	< 10
Stateless Person	70	20	0	< 10	0	10	400	0	500
Sudan	20	20	0	30	< 10	< 10	30	0	110
Suriname	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10
Swaziland	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	0	0	10
Sweden	7 150	680	3 370	710	60	180	210	0	12 360
Switzerland	7 190	570	0	420	10	230	60	0	8 480
Syria	40	40	0	60	< 10	< 10	90	0	230
Taiwan	3 770	2 960	22 030	400	180	220	720	0	30 290
Tajikistan	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	0	< 10	0	10
Tanzania	50	150	0	40	20	< 10	30	0	290
Thailand	4 180	9 660	320	790	260	280	1 420	0	16 920

### Temporary entrants in Australia by citizenship country and visa holder component as at 31 December 2012

Citizenship Country	Visitor	Student	Working Holiday Maker	Temp Skilled	Skilled Graduate	Other Temp	Bridging	New Zealand	Total
Timor-Leste	110	80	0	< 10	< 10	20	20	0	<b>240</b>
Togo	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	0	<b>10</b>
Tonga	1 010	90	0	50	< 10	640	250	0	<b>2 030</b>
Trinidad and Tobago	40	< 10	0	80	0	< 10	< 10	0	<b>130</b>
Tunisia	20	< 10	0	20	0	< 10	< 10	0	<b>50</b>
Turkey	910	1 080	40	360	60	170	270	0	<b>2 880</b>
Turkmenistan	< 10	< 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>&lt; 10</b>
Tuvalu	10	20	0	< 10	0	< 10	10	0	<b>60</b>
Uganda	20	80	0	20	< 10	< 10	20	0	<b>160</b>
Ukraine	580	120	0	230	< 10	150	70	0	<b>1 150</b>
UN Convention Refugee	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>20</b>
United Arab Emirates	50	110	0	10	< 10	20	< 10	0	<b>190</b>
United Kingdom	81 920	2 620	28 160	40 640	550	5 150	4 990	0	<b>164 030</b>
United Nations Organisation	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	<b>&lt; 10</b>
United States of America	29 010	1 930	3 680	9 110	110	2 260	1 580	0	<b>47 670</b>
Uruguay	80	20	0	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	0	<b>120</b>
USSR	< 10	0	0	0	0	< 10	< 10	0	<b>&lt; 10</b>
Uzbekistan	60	50	0	30	< 10	< 10	20	0	<b>170</b>
Vanuatu	190	30	0	0	< 10	60	10	0	<b>300</b>
Vatican City State Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	< 10	0	0	<b>&lt; 10</b>
Venezuela	500	550	0	170	40	10	60	0	<b>1 330</b>
Vietnam	4 150	13 870	0	1 210	780	360	2 070	0	<b>22 440</b>
Yemen	< 10	20	0	< 10	0	< 10	< 10	0	<b>30</b>
Yugoslavia	< 10	< 10	0	< 10	0	< 10	20	0	<b>30</b>
Zambia	60	400	0	180	70	< 10	140	0	<b>860</b>
Zimbabwe	440	520	0	800	240	90	460	0	<b>2 550</b>
Not Recorded	20	10	0	80	20	< 10	13 450	0	<b>13 570</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>401 940</b>	<b>242 210</b>	<b>162 480</b>	<b>157 110</b>	<b>38 210</b>	<b>26 340</b>	<b>102 010</b>	<b>618 570</b>	<b>1 748 870</b>

