



English → Greek

[Σπίτι](#) [Στατιστική](#) [Ανθρωποι](#) [Πληθυσμός](#) [Μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό](#) [Οικονομικό έτος 2023-24](#)

✓ Τελευταία κυκλοφορία

Μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό

Στατιστικά στοιχεία για τη διεθνή μετανάστευση της Αυστραλίας, ανά πολιτεία και επικράτεια, χώρα γέννησης, βίζα, ηλικία και φύλο.

Περίοδος αναφοράς Οικονομικό έτος 2023-24

Κυκλοφόρησε 13/12/2024

On this page

- [Key statistics](#)
- [Net overseas migration](#)
- [Migrant arrivals](#)
- [Migrant departures](#)
- [Country of birth](#)
- [Visa](#)
- [Age and sex](#)
- [State and territory](#)
- [Related ABS publications](#)
- [Data downloads](#)
- [Methodology](#)
- [Media releases](#)

Βασικά στατιστικά στοιχεία

- Η καθαρή μετανάστευση από το εξωτερικό ήταν 446.000 το 2023-24, μειωμένη από 536.000 ένα χρόνο νωρίτερα.
- Οι αφίξεις μεταναστών μειώθηκαν κατά 10% στις 667.000 από 739.000 αφίξεις ένα χρόνο νωρίτερα
- Η μεγαλύτερη ομάδα αφίξεων μεταναστών ήταν οι προσωρινοί φοιτητές, με 207.000 άτομα.
- Οι αναχωρήσεις μεταναστών αυξήθηκαν κατά 8% στις 221.000 από 204.000 αναχωρήσεις ένα χρόνο νωρίτερα.

Τα δεδομένα που παρουσιάζονται σε αυτήν την έκδοση είναι ετήσια, για τα έτη που λήγουν στις 30 Ιουνίου, εκτός εάν αναφέρεται διαφορετικά. Για τις τελευταίες τριμηνιαίες εκτιμήσεις μετανάστευσης, ανατρέξτε στην έκδοση της ABS με τίτλο «Εθνικός, πολιτειακός και εδαφικός πληθυσμός» (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp). Για τις εκτιμήσεις περιφερειακής μετανάστευσης της Αυστραλίας στο εξωτερικό, ανατρέξτε στην έκδοση της ABS με τίτλο «Περιφερειακός πληθυσμός» (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp).

Τα περισσότερα δεδομένα σε αυτήν την έκδοση έχουν στρογγυλοποιηθεί, με αποτέλεσμα τα αθροίσματα των στοιχείων να μην προστίθενται στα σύνολα.

To NOM TableBuilder είναι τώρα διαθέσιμο.

Τα τριμηνιαία δεδομένα καθαρής μετανάστευσης στο εξωτερικό από το τρίμηνο Σεπτεμβρίου 2006 έως το τρίμηνο Ιουνίου 2024 θα δημοσιευτούν στο [Tablebuilder](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) στις 13 Δεκεμβρίου 2024. Αυτό το προϊόν θα ενημερώνεται τριμηνιαίως. Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες, ανατρέξτε στο [TableBuilder: Καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/migration/australian-migration-tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/migration/australian-migration-tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp).

[au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?
_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp\).](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

Covid-19 περιορισμοί ταξιδιών

The Australian Government imposed travel restrictions on those travelling to or from Australia in March 2020, which were gradually lifted from 1 November 2021. Australian borders were reopened to most travellers from 21 February 2022.

Καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό

Η καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό είναι η καθαρή αύξηση ή απώλεια πληθυσμού μέσω της διεθνούς μετανάστευσης προς και από την Αυστραλία.

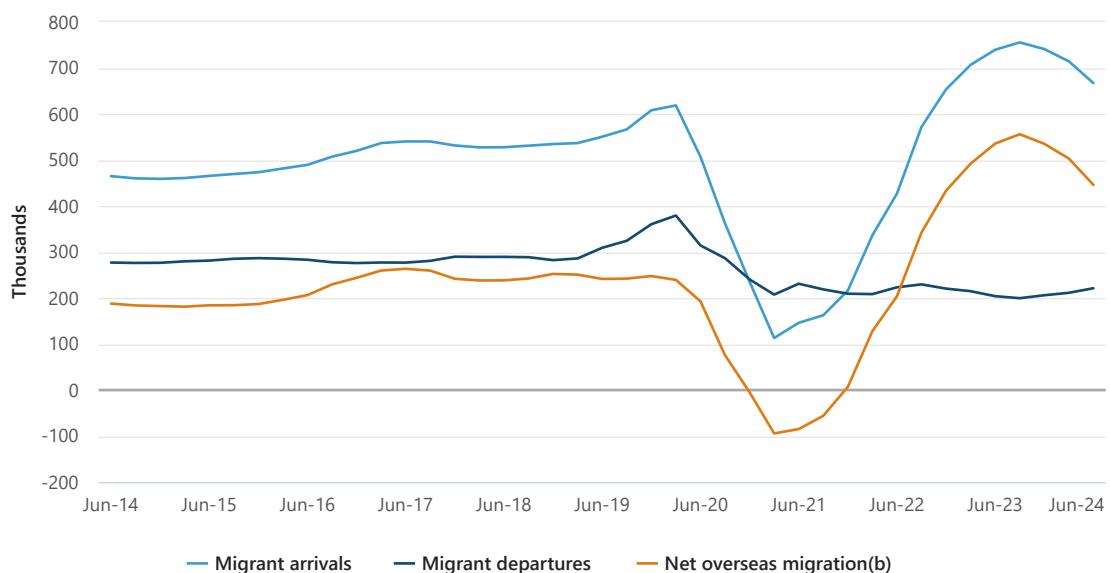
Κατά το έτος που έληξε στις 30 Ιουνίου 2024, η μετανάστευση από το εξωτερικό συνέβαλε σε καθαρή αύξηση 446.000 ατόμων στον πληθυσμό της Αυστραλίας. Πρόκειται για μείωση από το ρεκόρ των 536.000 ατόμων το προηγούμενο έτος.

Ιστορικά, περισσότεροι άνθρωποι μεταναστεύουν στην Αυστραλία από ότι φεύγουν κάθε χρόνο, πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι η μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό αποτελεί σημαντική πηγή αύξησης πληθυσμού για την Αυστραλία και όχι απώλειας. Αυτή η τάση αντιστράφηκε προσωρινά όταν πολλοί πιθανοί μετανάστες δεν ήρθαν στην Αυστραλία το 2020 και το 2021 λόγω του κλεισμάτος των συνόρων και άλλων επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας COVID-19.

Τα αυστραλιανά σύνορα άνοιξαν ξανά για τους περισσότερους ταξιδιώτες από τις 21 Φεβρουαρίου 2022, με αποτέλεσμα μια περίοδο ρεκόρ καθαρής μετανάστευσης από το εξωτερικό, η οποία συνάδει με την κάλυψη των αφίξεων μετά από σχεδόν δύο χρόνια συνοριακών περιορισμών κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας COVID-19.

Το 2023-24 αντιπροσωπεύει την πρώτη ετήσια μείωση της καθαρής μετανάστευσης από το εξωτερικό από την άρση των περιορισμών στα σύνορα. Αυτό το χαμηλότερο επίπεδο οφείλεται στη μείωση των αφίξεων μεταναστών, κυρίως κατόχων προσωρινής βίζας, ενώ οι αναχωρήσεις αυξήθηκαν κατά την ίδια περίοδο.

Γράφημα 1.1 - Μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό - Αυστραλία - τέλος έτους(α)



α. Οι εκτιμήσεις από το τρίμηνο Σεπτεμβρίου 2023 και μετά είναι προκαταρκτικές. Δείτε την κατάσταση αναθεώρησης στη σελίδα μεθοδολογίας.

β. Η καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό υπολογίζεται από τον αριθμό των αφίξεων μεταναστών μείον τον αριθμό των αναχωρήσεων μεταναστών.

Αφίξεις μεταναστών

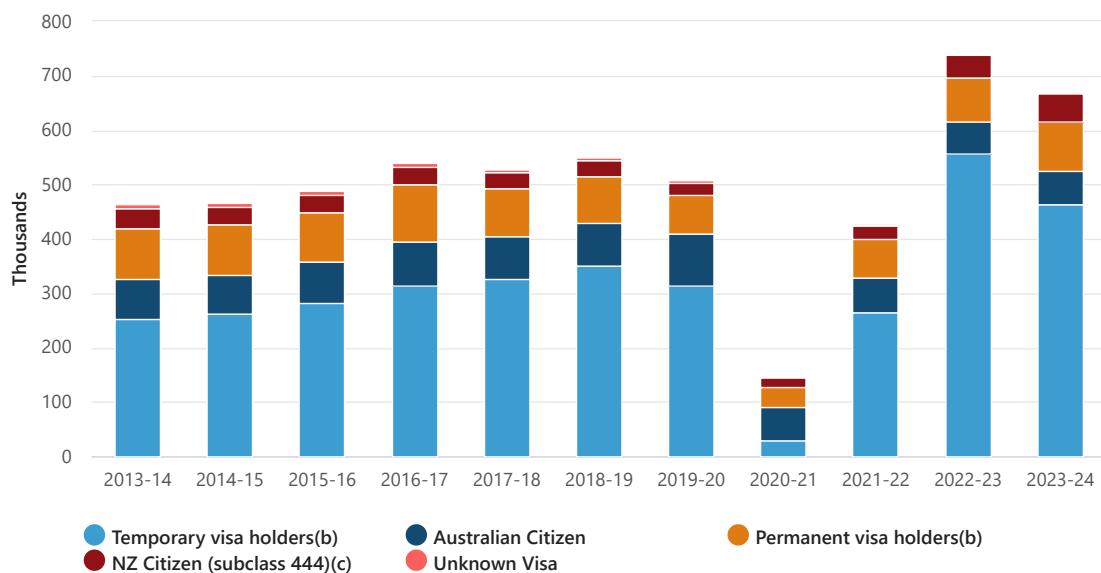
Το 2023-24, ο αριθμός των αφίξεων μεταναστών μειώθηκε σε 667.000, από 739.000 το προηγούμενο έτος. Αυτό ισοδυναμεί με ετήσια μείωση 10%. Το 2022-23, σημειώθηκε ετήσια αύξηση 73%. Οι αφίξεις μεταναστών το 2023-24 αντιπροσωπεύουν την πρώτη μείωση από το άνοιγμα των συνόρων.

Κατά την πενταετία πριν από την πανδημία, ο μέσος αριθμός αφίξεων μεταναστών ήταν 515.000 ετησίως, με την πλειονότητα να φτάνει με προσωρινές βίζες (307.000). Για όσους έφτασαν με μόνιμη βίζα, ο μέσος όρος ήταν 92.000. Για τους πολίτες της Αυστραλίας και της Νέας Ζηλανδίας που έφτασαν ήταν 77.000 και 32.000 αντίστοιχα.

Το 2023-24, όσοι είχαν προσωρινή βίζα (465.000) κατέγραψαν χαμηλότερους όγκους από το προηγούμενο έτος (557.000). Ωστόσο, οι αφίξεις κατόχων μόνιμης βίζας (91.000), οι αφίξεις Αυστραλών πολιτών (60.000) και οι αφίξεις πολιτών της Νέας Ζηλανδίας (51.000) κατέγραψαν υψηλότερους όγκους.

Οι κάτοχοι προσωρινής βίζας ήταν οι μεγαλύτεροι παράγοντες που συνέβαλαν στις αφίξεις μεταναστών το 2023-24. Ενώ οι διεθνείς φοιτητές ήταν η μεγαλύτερη ομάδα προσωρινών βίζών με 207.000 αφίξεις, αυτή ήταν μια μείωση από τις 278.000 το 2022-23. Άλλοι κάτοχοι προσωρινής βίζας ήταν οι επισκέπτες (90.000 αφίξεις μεταναστών), οι εργαζόμενοι παραθεριστές (80.000) και οι προσωρινά εξειδικευμένοι εργαζόμενοι (49.000).

Γράφημα 1.2 Αφίξεις μεταναστών από το εξωτερικό - ομάδες θεωρήσεων και υπηκοότητας (α)



a. Οι εκτιμήσεις για το 2023-24 είναι προκαταρκτικές. Δείτε την κατάσταση αναθεώρησης στη σελίδα μεθοδολογίας.

b. Η βίζα κατά την ημερομηνία άφιξης του ταξιδιώτη στο εξωτερικό. Ο αριθμός των θεωρήσεων εδώ δεν πρέπει να συγχέεται με τις πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις θεωρήσεις που χορηγούνται από το Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών, καθώς οι θεωρήσεις μπορούν να χορηγηθούν και στην ξηρά.

c. Η υποκατηγορία βίζας 444 χορηγείται σε πολίτες της Νέας Ζηλανδίας κατά την άφιξή τους στην Αυστραλία, εάν δεν τους έχει ήδη χορηγηθεί άλλη βίζα.

Αναχωρήσεις μεταναστών

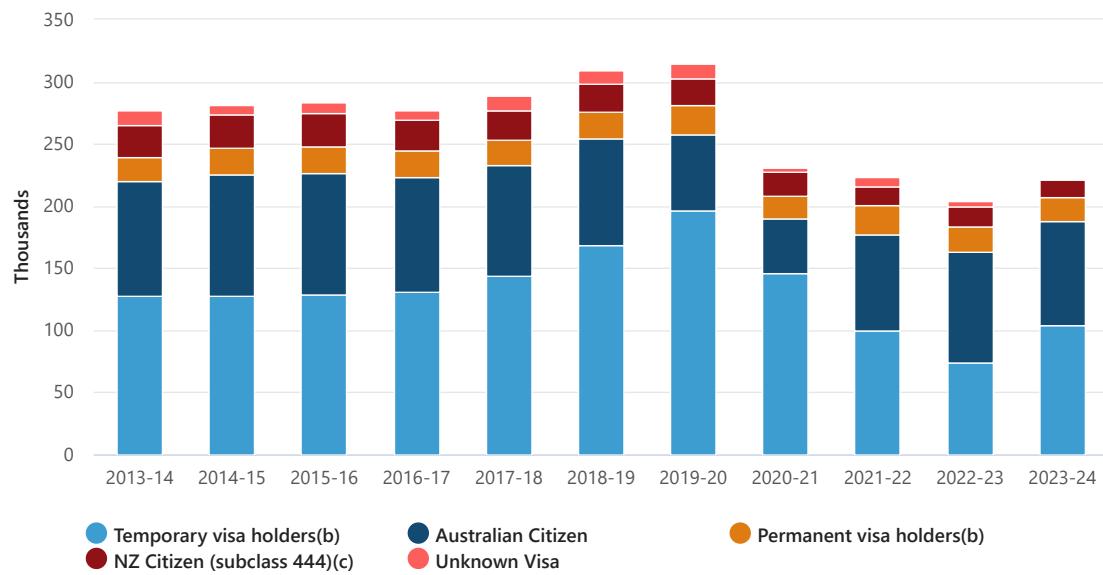
Το 2023-24, ο αριθμός των αναχωρήσεων μεταναστών αυξήθηκε σε 221.000, από 204.000 το προηγούμενο έτος. Πρόκειται για αύξηση 8% σε σχέση με το προηγούμενο έτος. Παρόλο που οι ταξιδιωτικοί περιορισμοί άρθηκαν περισσότερο από δύο χρόνια νωρίτερα, ο αριθμός των αναχωρήσεων μεταναστών παρέμεινε χαμηλότερος από το επίπεδο πριν από την πανδημία. Το 2023-24 αντιπροσωπεύει επίσης την πρώτη ετήσια αύξηση στις αναχωρήσεις μεταναστών από τότε που άνοιξαν ξανά τα σύνορα.

Κατά την πενταετία πριν από την πανδημία, ο μέσος αριθμός αναχωρήσεων μεταναστών ήταν 288.000 ετησίως, με τη μεγαλύτερη ομάδα αναχωρήσεων να είναι όσοι είχαν προσωρινή βίζα (140.000). Για τους Αυστραλούς πολίτες που αναχωρούσαν, ο μέσος όρος ήταν 93.000, ακολουθούμενοι από τους πολίτες της Νέας Ζηλανδίας (25.000) και τους κατόχους μόνιμης βίζας (21.000).

Το 2023-24, οι αναχωρήσεις για κατόχους προσωρινής βίζας (104.000), Αυστραλούς πολίτες (84.000), κατόχους μόνιμης βίζας (19.000) και πολίτες της Νέας Ζηλανδίας (14.000) κατέγραψαν όλα χαμηλότερα επίπεδα από τον πενταετή μέσο όρο πριν από την πανδημία.

Λόγω των επιπτώσεων των ταξιδιωτικών περιορισμών λόγω της COVID-19, ο αριθμός των προσωρινών μεταναστών που έφτασαν στην Αυστραλία κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας ήταν πολύ χαμηλός. Πολλοί από εκείνους που έφτασαν με προσωρινές βίζες μετά την άρση των ταξιδιωτικών περιορισμών, όπως οι διεθνείς φοιτητές, αρχίζουν να φεύγουν τώρα, καθώς έχει περάσει αρκετός χρόνος από την πρώτη τους άφιξη μετά την άρση των συνοριακών περιορισμών. Για παράδειγμα, οι αναχωρήσεις μεταναστών με προσωρινές φοιτητικές βίζες αυξήθηκαν κατά 97% από το 2022-23, καθώς ορισμένοι ολοκλήρωσαν τις σπουδές τους και επέστρεψαν στην πατρίδα τους. Αυτό θα συνεχίσει να έχει πτωτικό αντίκτυπο στην καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό, καθώς ο όγκος των προσωρινών αναχωρήσεων μεταναστών αυξάνεται.

Γράφημα 1.3 Αναχωρήσεις μεταναστών από το εξωτερικό - ομάδες θεωρήσεων και υπηκοότητας (α)



a. Οι εκτιμήσεις για το 2023-24 είναι προκαταρκτικές. Δείτε την κατάσταση αναθεώρησης στη σελίδα μεθοδολογίας.

b. Η βίζα κατά την ημερομηνία αναχώρησης του ταξιδιώτη για μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό. Ο αριθμός των θεωρήσεων εδώ δεν πρέπει να συγχέεται με τις πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις θεωρήσεις που χορηγούνται από το Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών, καθώς οι θεωρήσεις μπορούν να χορηγηθούν και στην ξηρά.

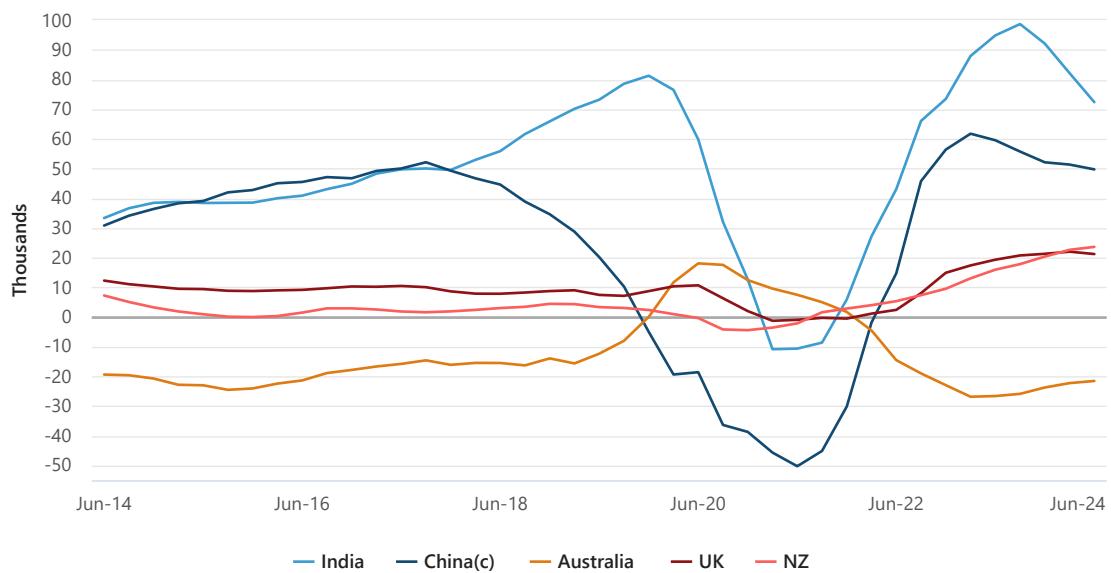
c. Η υποκατηγορία βίζας 444 χορηγείται σε πολίτες της Νέας Ζηλανδίας κατά την άφιξή τους στην Αυστραλία, εάν δεν έχει ήδη χορηγηθεί άλλη βίζα.

Χώρα γέννησης

Καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό

In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for overseas migrants were India, China, Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Analysis over the previous decade shows steady increases prior to the pandemic for migrants born in India and China. However, for the Chinese-born, a decline started from late 2017, well before the pandemic began.

Graph 2.1 Net overseas migration(a) - top 5 countries of birth(b) - year ending



a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

In 2023-24, net gains from India and China were lower than the previous year. Net gains from the United Kingdom and New Zealand were higher than the previous year.

In 2023-24, there was a net loss of 22,000 Australian-born from the population. This is in line with the historical trend observed before the pandemic of a net loss each year. During 2020-21, the pandemic and associated travel restrictions caused this long-term pattern to be reversed with a net gain of 7,500 Australian-born residents added to the population.

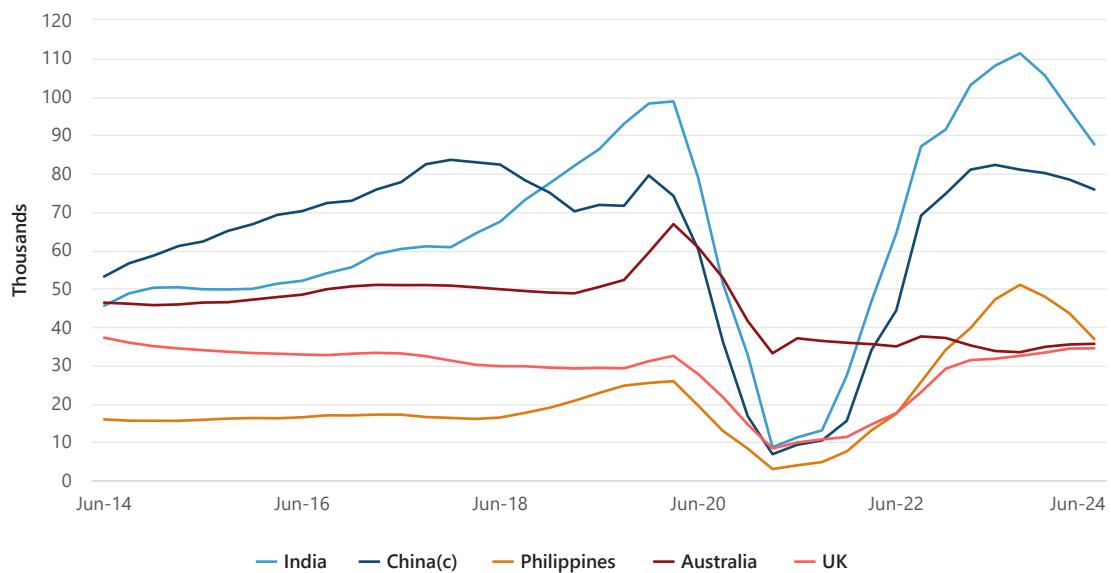
Αφίξεις

In 2023-24 the top five countries of birth for migrant arrivals were India, China, the Philippines, Australia and the United Kingdom. Compared to 2022-23, the number of migrant arrivals decreased for all these countries except Australia and the United Kingdom, which both increased. Arrivals from India, China, the Philippines and the United Kingdom were higher than pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.

Analysis of these five countries of birth over the years prior to the pandemic, shows that migrant arrivals had:

- increased for Indian-born – driven by international students (mainly for the higher education sector)
- increased for Chinese-born (also driven by international students) until experiencing a decrease in 2018, prior to the effects of the pandemic
- been steady for people born in the Philippines until experiencing an increase prior to the effects of the pandemic
- been steady for Australian-born with around 50,000 arrivals returning to Australia each year
- decreased for UK-born – due to declines in working holiday makers, those on temporary skilled visas and permanent visa holders.

Graph 2.2 Overseas migrant arrivals(a) - top 5 countries of birth(b) - year ending



a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the number of migrant arrivals in year ending June 2024.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

In addition to recent high levels of migration now beginning to decrease, the graph above indicates changes in travel behaviour of those who had arrived prior to the pandemic but were impacted by it and the associated international travel restrictions.

For example, Australian-born migrant arrivals increased from September 2019 to March 2020. This was largely due to some Australian expatriates having changed their travel plans after arriving prior to COVID-19 occurring and then remaining in Australia, despite originally having planned a short trip. Because of this, some who were planning short visits actually stayed longer and became overseas migrant arrivals.

This behaviour was also observed for other nationalities such as those from China and India. Some in the older age groups arrived on visitor visas but ended up staying long enough to be counted as migrant arrivals.

Αναχωρήσεις

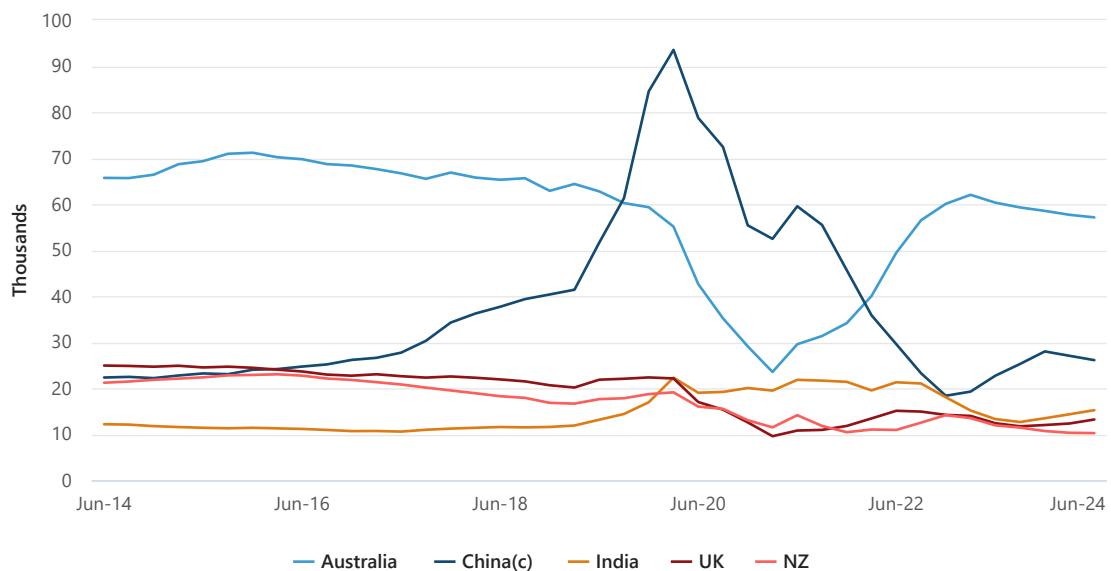
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures for those born in Australia and New Zealand decreased.

Departures for those born in Australia, China, the United Kingdom and New Zealand were lower than pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19, whereas Indian-born departures were higher.

Analysis of migrant departures for these five countries of birth in the years prior to the pandemic shows that:

- those born in Australia were the largest group departing each financial year
- departures of Chinese-born increased due to international students departing. However, due to COVID-19, many were recorded as migrant departures in 2019-20 when they had left Australia prior to the pandemic for a short trip but were unable to return to Australia to continue their studies
- Indian-born migrant departures remained stable, even though there were increases in international student arrivals during this period. Like China, in 2019-20 some were recorded as migrant departures after being unable to return to Australia due to the pandemic
- UK-born migrant departures comprised mostly of Australian Citizens born in the UK, working holiday makers, temporary skilled and permanent visa holders
- the number of departures for those born in NZ increased at the start of the decade, reaching a peak of 23,000 (year ending March 2016), before gradually declining for the remainder of the decade.

Graph 2.3 Overseas migrant departures(a) - top 5 countries of birth(b) - year ending



a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the number of migrant departures in year ending June 2024.

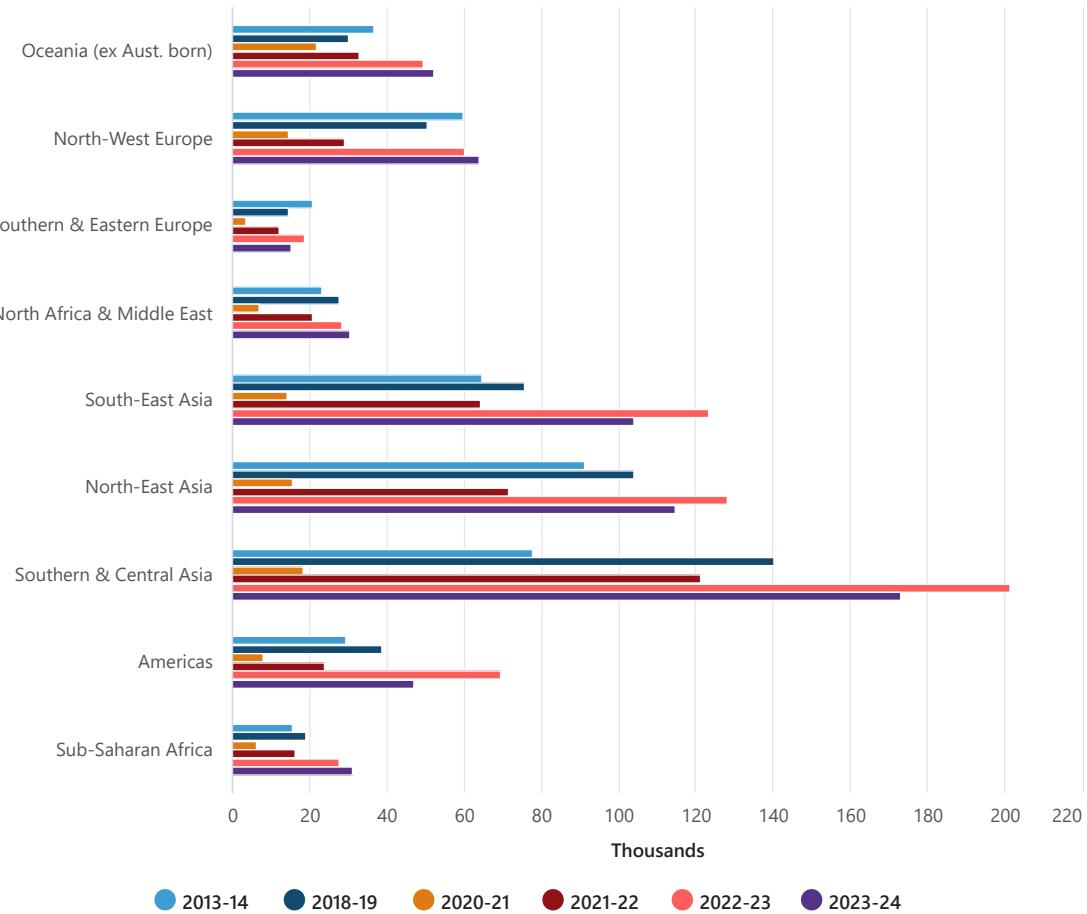
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

Περιοχές του κόσμου

The mix of countries where Australia's migrant arrivals are born has changed considerably over time. In 2023-24, the region which contributed the most arrivals was Southern and Central Asia with 26%.

A decade ago, in 2013-14, the largest group (20%) was from North-East Asia. In 2018-19, the year prior to the pandemic, this had changed with the largest group (25%) of migrant arrivals coming from Southern and Central Asia. This is a pattern which has continued post-pandemic.

Graph 2.4 Overseas migrant arrivals(a) - world regions of birth(b) - selected years



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. See classifications on the methodology page.

Visa

Αφίξεις

Migrant arrivals decreased overall by 10% in 2023-24. However, the year-on-year changes varied among the different visa groups. Migrant arrivals for:

- temporary visa holders remained higher than the [pre-pandemic](#) levels for most temporary groups but overall were down 16% on the previous year
- permanent visa holders increased by 13%
- international students saw a decrease of 26%
- working holiday makers increased by 8%.

Table 3.1 Overseas migrant arrivals by visa and citizenship groups(a)

Visa groupings(b)	2018-19	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23 to 2023-24
	pre-COVID '000	'000	'000	annual change '000
Permanent visas				
Family	24.3	21.1	23.1	2.0
Skilled (permanent)	38.2	35.4	40.7	5.3
Special eligibility & humanitarian	15.3	13.0	17.5	4.5
Other (permanent)	7.5	10.9	9.6	-1.4
Total permanent visas	85.4	80.4	90.9	10.5
Temporary visas				
Student - vocational education and training	22.6	38.1	19.8	-18.3
Student - higher education	111.3	177.4	147.5	-29.9
Student - other	30.4	62.2	39.4	-22.8
Skilled (temporary)	32.6	49.2	48.8	-0.4
Working holiday	49.1	73.7	79.6	5.9
Visitors	91.2	108.3	90.0	-18.4
Other (temporary)	13.4	47.6	39.6	-8.0
Total temporary visas	350.7	556.6	464.8	-91.8
New Zealand citizens (subclass 444)(c)	30.5	42.7	51.1	8.4
Australian citizens (no visa required)	78.9	58.8	60.0	1.3
Total(d)	550.4	739.4	666.8	-72.6

a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. The visa at time of traveller's overseas migration arrival date. The number of visas here should not be confused with information on visas granted by the Department of Home Affairs as visas can be granted onshore.

c. Visa subclass 444 is granted to New Zealand citizens upon arrival in Australia if they have not already been granted another visa.

d. Includes unknown visas.

Αναχωρήσεις

Migrant departures increased overall by 8% in 2023-24, however the year-on-year changes varied among the different visa groups. Migrant departures for:

- permanent visa holders decreased by 6% from the previous year
- temporary visa holders increased by 40%
- working holiday makers increased by 264%
- international students increased by 97%.

Table 3.2 Overseas migrant departures by visa and citizenship groups(a)

Visa groupings(b)	2018-19	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23 to 2023-24
	pre-COVID '000	'000	'000	annual change '000
Permanent visas				
Family	5.8	5.6	5.1	-0.5
Skilled (permanent)	7.5	4.9	5.0	0.2
Special eligibility & humanitarian	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other (permanent)	8.1	9.6	8.5	-1.0
Total permanent visas	21.5	20.1	18.9	-1.3
Temporary visas				
Student - vocational education and training	17.0	4.6	7.6	3.0
Student - higher education	40.9	7.9	17.3	9.3
Student - other	9.5	3.0	5.7	2.7
Skilled (temporary)	15.7	5.6	6.9	1.2
Working holiday	25.1	3.0	10.8	7.8
Visitors	27.3	18.4	17.5	-0.9
Other (temporary)	33.0	31.9	38.3	6.5
Total temporary visas	168.5	74.3	104.0	29.6
New Zealand citizens (subclass 444)(c)	22.4	16.4	14.1	-2.3
Australian citizens (no visa required)	85.9	89.2	84.2	-5.0
Total(d)	309.1	203.9	221.2	17.3

a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. The visa at time of traveller's overseas migration departure date. The number of visas here should not be confused with information on visas granted by the Department of Home Affairs as visas can be granted onshore.

c. Visa subclass 444 is granted to New Zealand citizens upon arrival in Australia if they have not already been granted another visa.

d. Includes unknown visas.

Ηλικία και φύλο

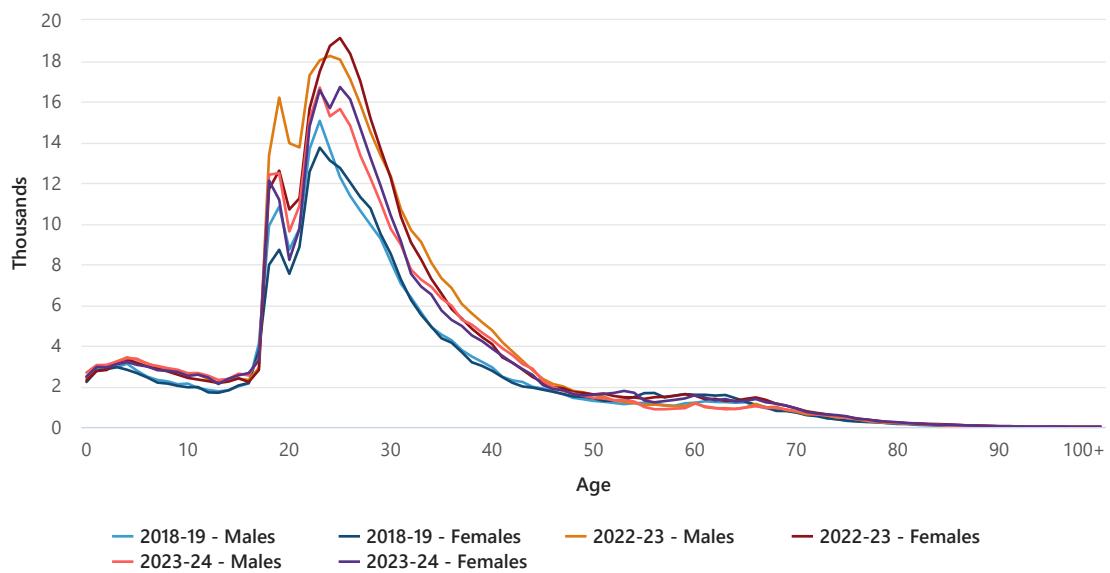
Αφίξεις

In 2023-24, the median age of migrant arrivals was 27 and the modal age was 23. Of the 23-year-old arrivals, 57% were international students and 21% were working holiday makers.

Prior to the pandemic in 2018-19, the median age of migrant arrivals was 26 and the modal age was 23.

There were more female than male migrant arrivals in 2023-24, which was recorded as a sex ratio of 99. In 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) there were more male than female migrants, with a sex ratio of 102.

Graph 4.1 Overseas migrant arrivals(a) - age and sex



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

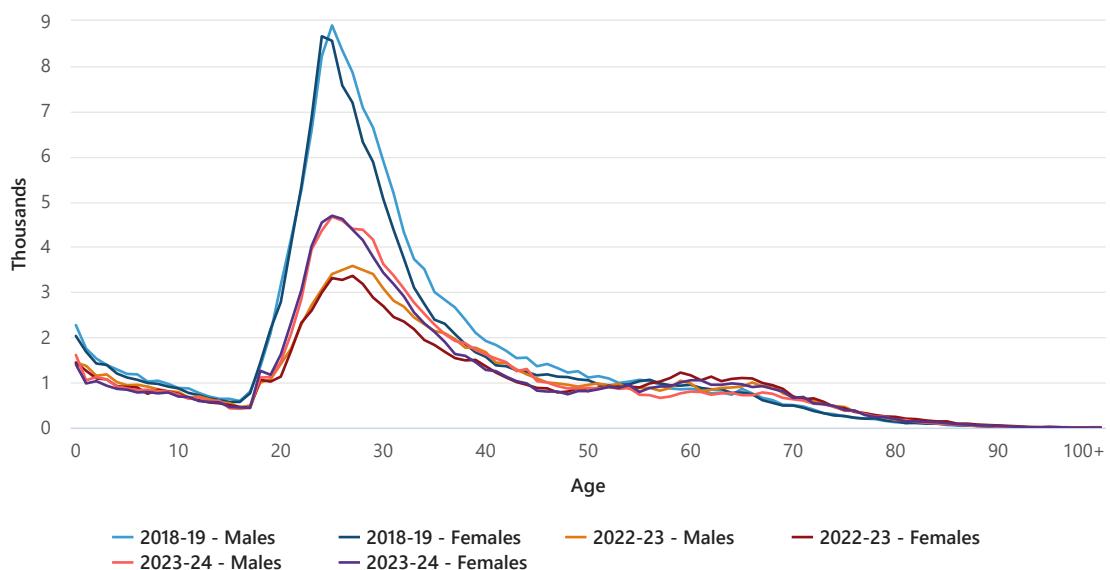
Αναχωρήσεις

In 2023-24, the median age of migrant departures was 31 and the modal age was 25. Of the 25-year-old departures, 31% were international students and 29% were Australian citizens.

Prior to the pandemic in 2018-19, the median age was 28 and the modal age was 25.

There were more male than female migrant departures in 2023-24, which was recorded as a sex ratio of 101. This was lower than the sex ratio in 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) which was 109.

Graph 4.2 Overseas migrant departures(a) - age and sex



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

Πολιτεία και επικράτεια

Καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό

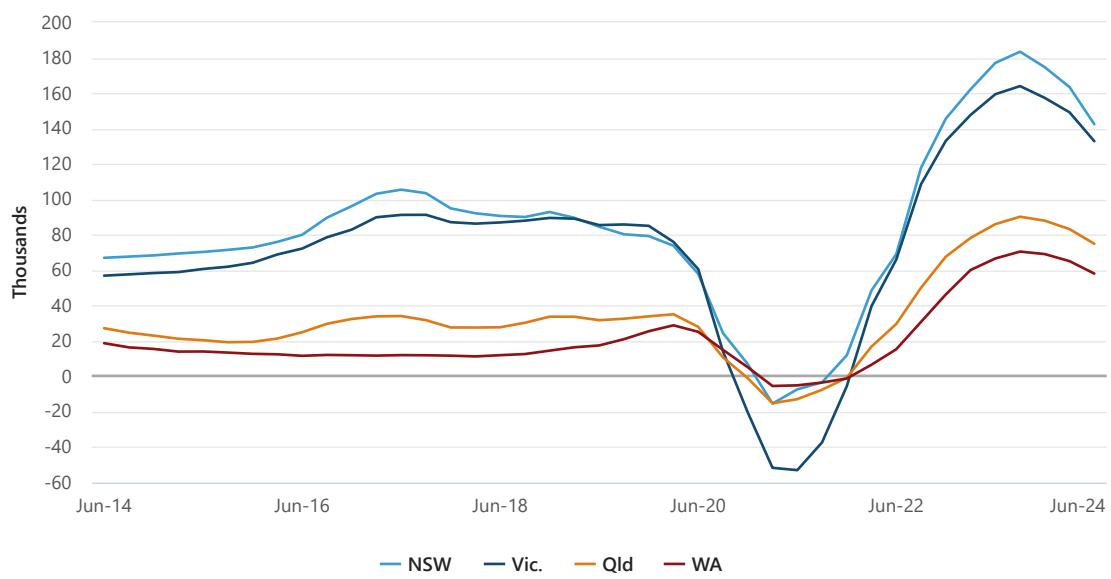
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

Individually, every state and territory recorded a net gain to their respective populations:

- NSW – a net gain of 142,470 people
- Vic. – gain of 132,860
- Qld – gain of 74,930
- SA – gain of 23,270
- WA – gain of 58,080
- Tas. – gain of 3,820
- NT – gain of 3,640
- ACT – gain of 6,520.

During the pandemic, in 2020-21, overseas migration contributed a net loss to the population of each state and territory. In contrast, in the five years prior to the pandemic, a net gain was recorded in each state and territory.

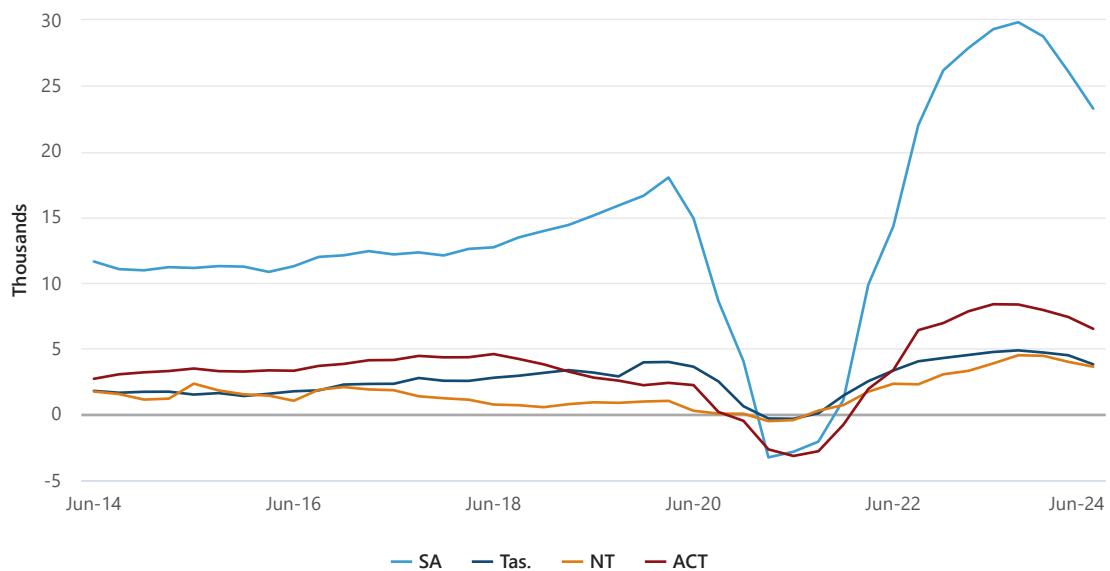
Graph 5.1 Net overseas migration(a) - larger states(b) - year ending



a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Based on the states with the largest volume of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024.

Graph 5.2 Net overseas migration(a) - smaller states and territories(b) - year ending



a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Based on the states and territories with the smallest volume of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024.

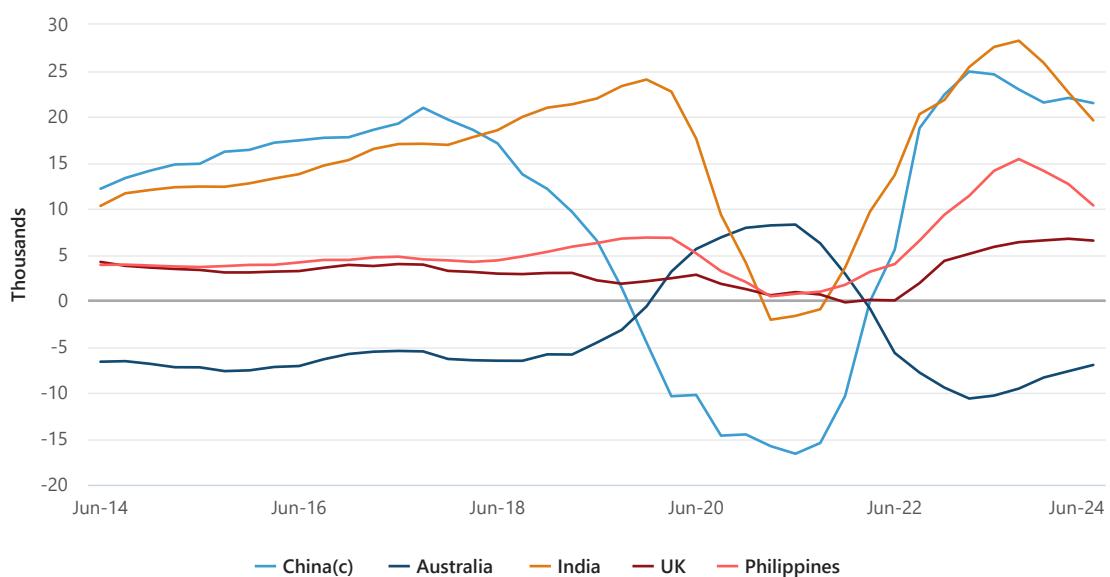
Χώρα γέννησης

Historically, overseas migration has contributed a net gain to Australia's population, with migrants coming from many countries across the globe.

The top countries of birth contributing to changes in population vary for different states and territories. In 2023-24, the top country of birth contributing the largest net gain to each population was:

- India for Vic., Qld, SA, Tas. and NT,
- China for NSW and ACT,
- Bhutan for WA.

Graph 5.3 Net overseas migration for NSW(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending

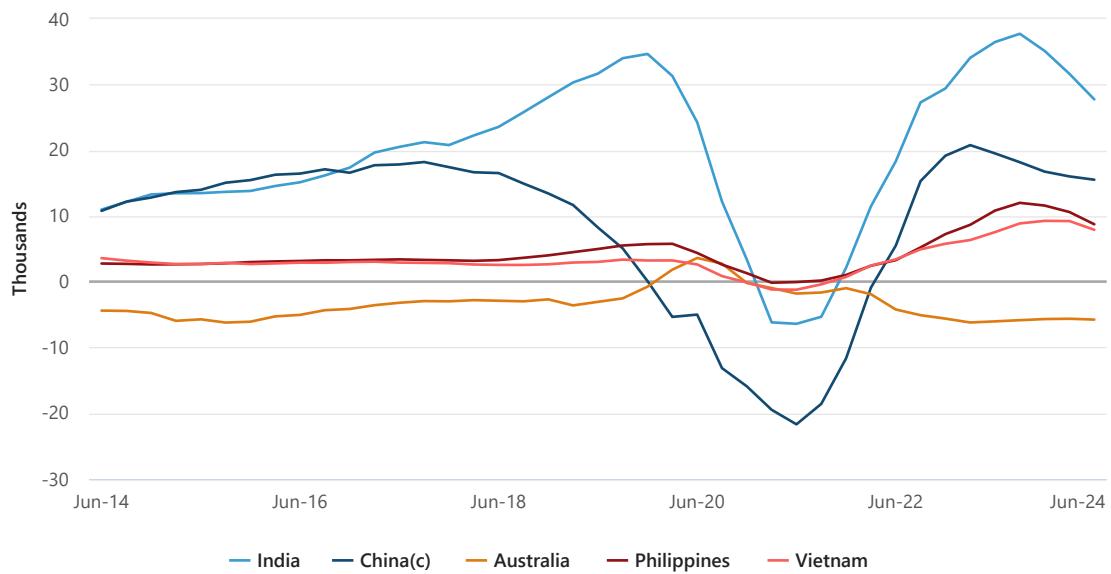


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in New South Wales.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

Graph 5.4 Net overseas migration for Vic.(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending

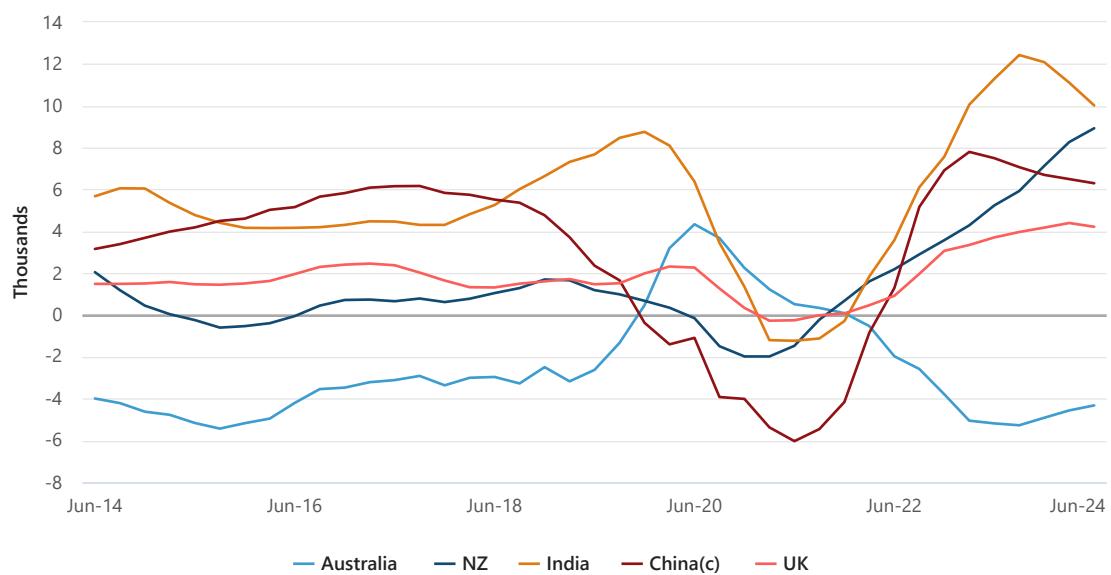


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Victoria.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

Graph 5.5 Net overseas migration for Qld(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending

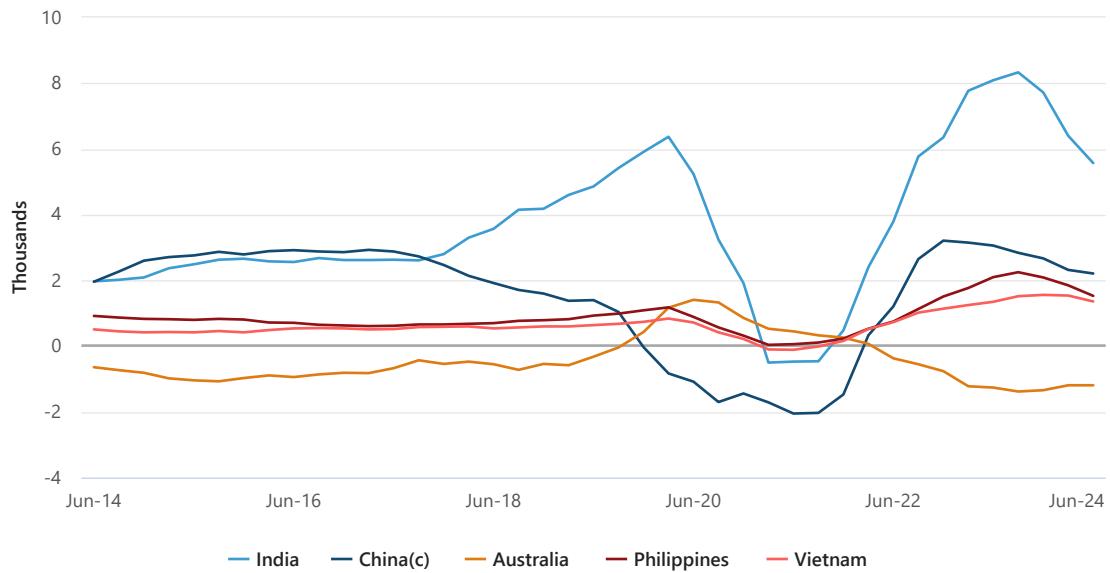


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Queensland.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

Graph 5.6 Net overseas migration for SA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending

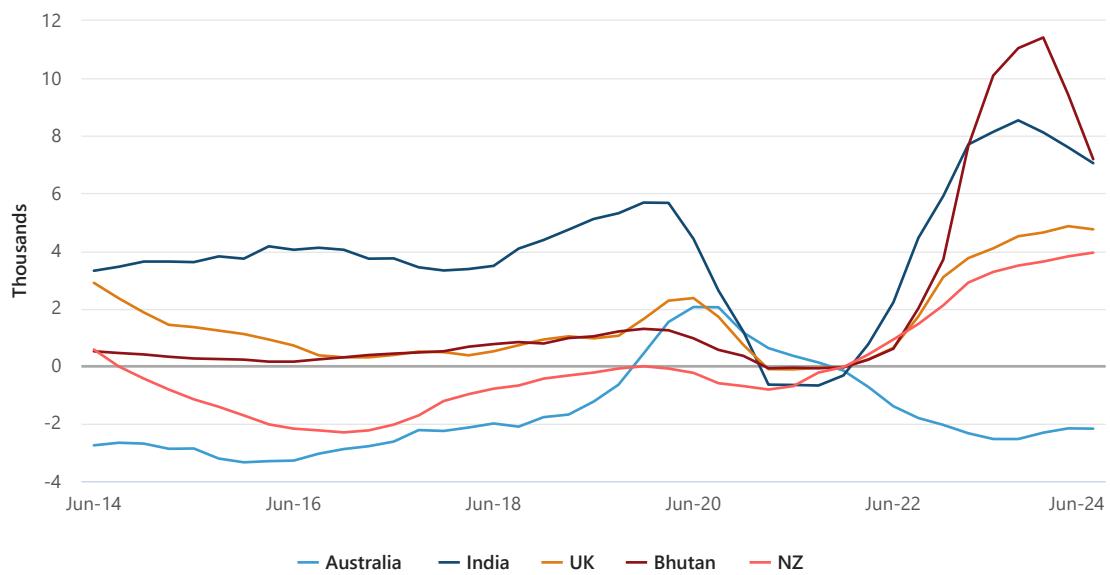


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in South Australia.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

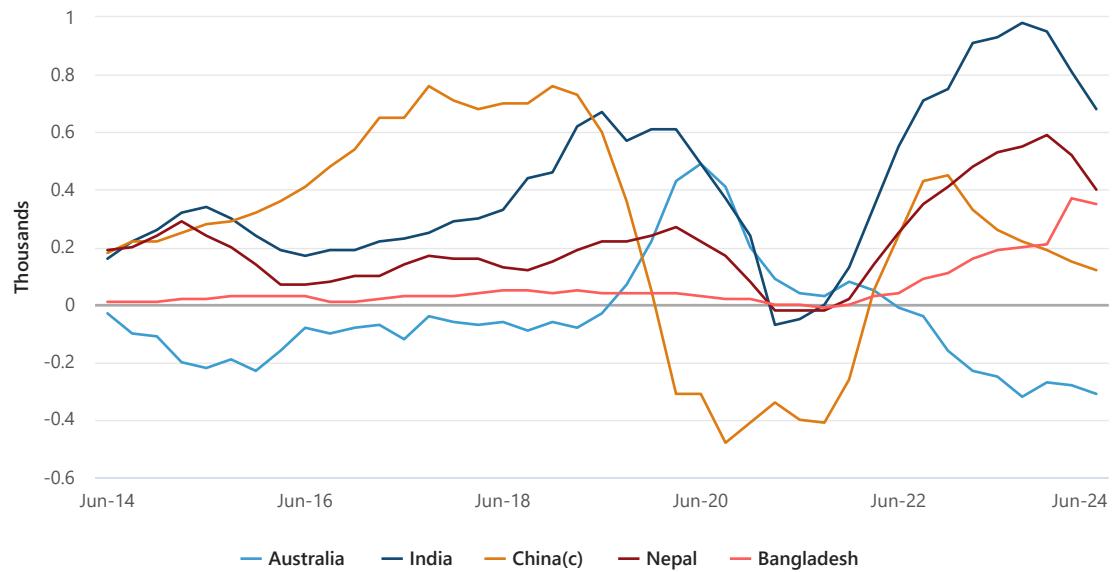
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Western Australia.

Graph 5.8 Net overseas migration for Tas.(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending

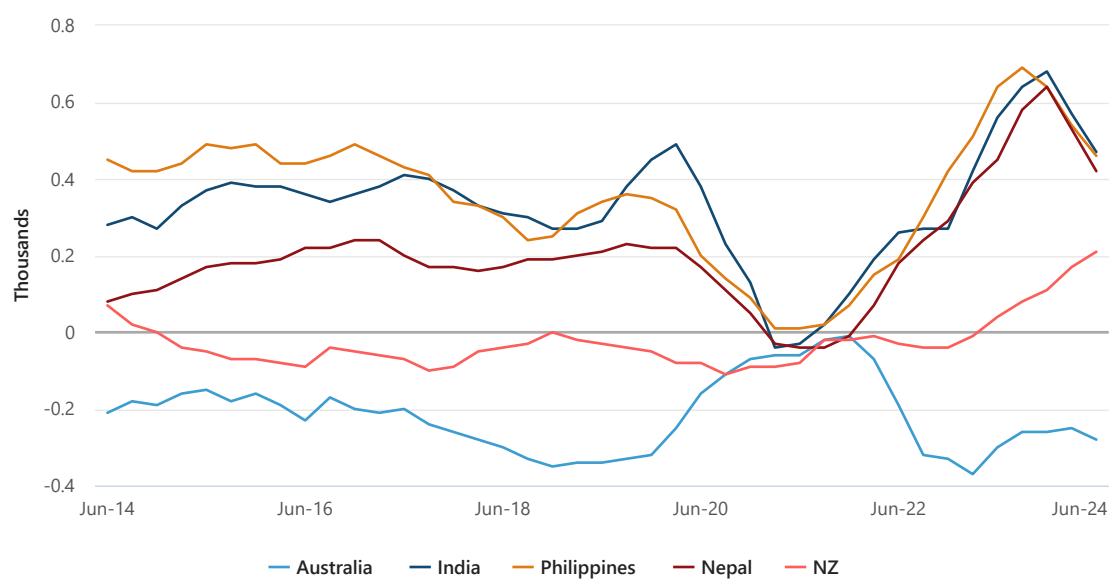


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Tasmania.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

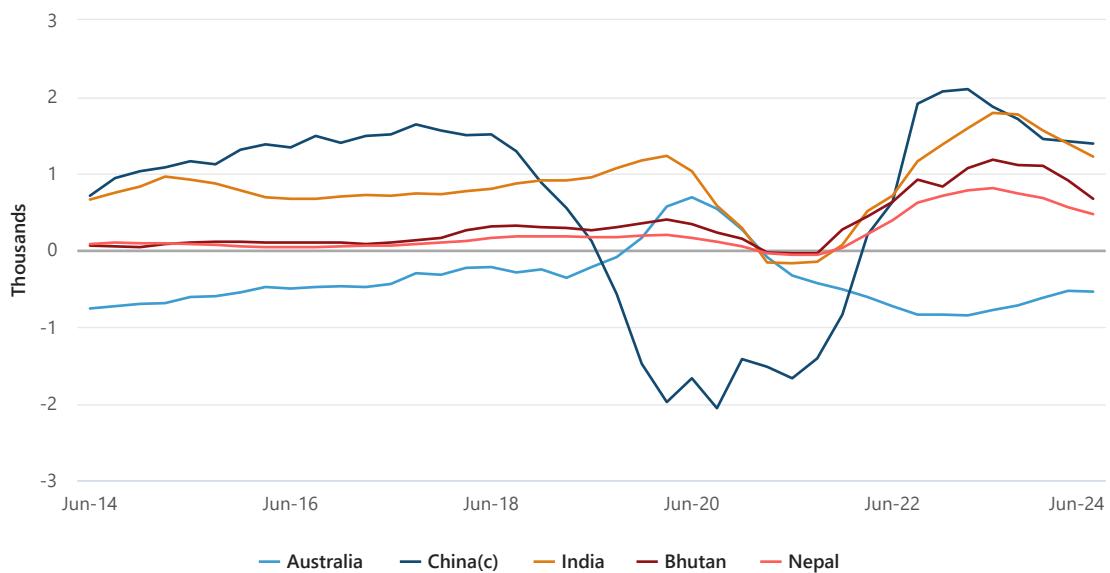
Graph 5.9 Net overseas migration for NT(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in the Northern Territory.

Graph 5.10 Net overseas migration for ACT(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in the Australian Capital Territory.

c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

Ηλικία

In 2023-24 across the states and territories, the median age of:

- migrant arrivals varied from 26 to 28 years of age
- migrant departures varied from 30 to 33 years of age.

In 2018-19 across the states and territories, prior to the pandemic the median age of:

- migrant arrivals varied from 26 to 28 years of age, which was the same as 2023-24
- migrant departures varied from 27 to 30 years of age, which was lower than in 2023-24.

Table 5.11 Migrant arrivals and departures - median age(a) by state and territory

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
2023-24(c)									
Arrivals	26.5	26.3	26.9	26.6	27.3	28.1	27.6	26.2	26.6
Departures	30.6	30.3	30.1	30.9	31.5	32.1	32.8	30.0	30.5
2022-23									
Arrivals	26.4	26.5	27.1	26.6	27.7	28.1	27.7	25.9	26.8
Departures	32.6	32.2	31.4	32.2	33.3	32.5	30.8	31.8	32.3
2018-19 (pre-COVID)									
Arrivals	26.5	25.9	26.7	26.2	27.6	26.9	27.6	26.5	26.4
Departures	28.6	28.0	28.3	28.3	29.7	28.8	29.8	27.3	28.5

a. Median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

b. Includes Other Territories.

c. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

Φύλο

For migrant arrivals in 2023-24:

- there were more males than females for NSW, WA, Tas. and NT
- WA had the highest sex ratio (109) and ACT had the lowest sex ratio (88).

For migrant departures:

- there were more males than females for every state and territory except Vic. and ACT in 2023-24
- Tas. had the highest sex ratio (117) and ACT had the lowest sex ratio (99).

Table 5.12 Migrant arrivals and departures - sex ratio(a) by state and territory

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
2023-24(c)									
Arrivals	100.9	94.0	99.5	99.6	108.9	103.7	107.8	87.5	99.3
Departures	100.6	99.0	101.1	106.5	108.1	116.8	108.6	98.8	101.5
2022-23									
Arrivals	104.5	100.3	100.9	106.1	112.5	100.0	114.5	94.2	103.5
Departures	104.0	102.8	108.2	108.9	105.9	132.2	194.4	104.2	106.0
2018-19 (pre-COVID)									
Arrivals	101.7	103.2	98.4	100.6	100.7	101.4	123.3	97.7	101.6
Departures	106.6	104.4	111.2	106.3	117.0	114.9	205.7	104.4	108.9

a. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

b. Includes Other Territories.

c. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

Σχετικές δημοσιεύσεις ABS

[Εθνικός, πολιτικός και εδαφικός πληθυσμός](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

- περιλαμβάνει τριμηνιαία δεδομένα για την καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό και εκτιμήσεις για την καθαρή μετανάστευση μεταξύ πολιτειών.

[Περιφερειακός πληθυσμός](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

- περιλαμβάνει ετήσια δεδομένα για την περιφερειακή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό και εκτιμήσεις για την περιφερειακή εσωτερική μετανάστευση.

[Overseas arrivals and departures, Australia](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/industry/tourism-and-transport/overseas-arrivals-and-departures-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/industry/tourism-and-transport/overseas-arrivals-and-departures-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

- monthly statistics on all international travel arriving in and departing from Australia.

[Australia's population by country of birth](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-birth/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-birth/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

- statistics on Australia's estimated resident population by country of birth.

[Permanent migrants in Australia](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) — 2021

- statistics about permanent migrants who arrived in Australia between 1 January 2000 and 10 August 2021.

[Temporary visa holders in Australia](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/temporary-visa-holders-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/temporary-visa-holders-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) — 2021

- statistics about selected types of temporary visa holders who were present in Australia on Census Night, 10 August 2021.

[Migrant settlement outcomes](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) — 2024

- statistics on selected economic and social outcomes of permanent migrants.

[Personal income in Australia](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp#migrants) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp#migrants) — migrant content

- Regional data on the number of income earners, amounts received, and the distribution of income for the 2021-22 financial year.

[Jobs in Australia](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp#employed-migrants) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp#employed-migrants) — migrant content

- Information about the number and nature of filled jobs, the people who hold them and their employers.

[Personal income of migrants, Australia](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/personal-income-migrants-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/personal-income-migrants-australia/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) — 2016-17

- statistics on personal income of migrants including employee income, own unincorporated business income, investment income and other income.

Enquiries

For further information about these publications and related statistics visit [www.abs.gov.au/about/contact-us](https://www.abs.gov.au/about/contact-us?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/about/contact-us?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

Data downloads

Notes for time series spreadsheets

Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. Preliminary estimates are based on outputs from a propensity model rather than the actual migration outcomes of each traveller. Please take care when using the variables of preliminary estimates at this level of granularity as they may be subject to proportionally large revisions. See revision status on the methodology page.

The estimates in these tables use the 12/16 month rule methodology for calculating net overseas migration. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards. See method used on the methodology page.

To confidentialise, estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10. As a result, sums of the components may not add to totals. Calculations made on rounded data may differ to those published. See confidentiality on the methodology page.

Country classification and codes are from the [Standard Australian Classification of Countries \(SACC\) 2016](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=el&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=el&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (cat. no. 1269.0).

NOM statistics by visa group in this dataset are derived from the type of visa or citizenship held when the traveller migrates to or from Australia. These counts of number of migrations by visa type should not be confused with information on the number of visas granted (and also published) by the Department of Home Affairs. Over time, new visas created by Home Affairs are added to the visa hierarchy while the use of other visas may expire. Care should be taken in the analysis of overseas migration data by visa over time.

Caution should be exercised when netting overseas migrant arrivals and departures by visa. Careful consideration should be given to insights derived from net migration by visa, as individuals frequently depart on a different visa type than the one previously held at their time of arrival. E.g. a person who arrives on a student visa may depart on a temporary skilled visa, as just one possible example.

Time series spreadsheets

[Download all \(774.75 KB\)](#)

1. Net overseas migration by country of birth, state/territory - financial years, 2004-05 to 2023-24

[Download XLSX](#)
(295.25 KB)

2. Overseas migrant arrivals by country of birth, state/territory - financial years, 2004-05 to 2023-24

[Download XLSX](#)
(284.45 KB)

3. Overseas migrant departures by country of birth, state/territory - financial years, 2004-05 to 2023-24

[Download XLSX](#)
(269.48 KB)

4. Overseas migrant arrivals and departures by visa and citizenship groups, state/territory - financial years, 2004-05 to 2023-24

[Download XLSX](#)
(108.89 KB)

Data Explorer datasets

Caution: Data in the Data Explorer is currently released after the 11:30am release on the ABS website. Please check for the current reference period when using Data Explorer.

For information on Data Explorer and how it works, see the [Data Explorer user guide](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=el&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=el&x_tr_hi=en&x_tr_pto=wapp).

Notes for Data Explorer datasets

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Financial years

[Overseas migration, arrivals, departures and net, state/territory, age and sex - financial years, 2004-05 onwards](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=el&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?tm%3DMigration%26pg%3D0%26df%5Bds%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DNOM%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0)
 (<https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=el&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?tm%3DMigration%26pg%3D0%26df%5Bds%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DNOM%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0>).

Calendar years

[Overseas migration, arrivals, departures and net, state/territory, age and sex - calendar years, 2004 onwards](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=el&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?tm%3DMigration%26pg%3D0%26df%5Bds%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DNOM%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0) (<https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=el&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?tm%3DMigration%26pg%3D0%26df%5Bds%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DNOM%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0>).

Quarterly

[Μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό, αφίξεις, αναχωρήσεις, πολιτεία/εδάφος, βίζα και ομάδες υπηκοότητας - τριμηνιαία και οικονομικά έτη, από το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2006 και μετά](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=el&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?fs%5B0%5D%3DPeople%252C1%2527CPopulation%2523POPULATION%2523%2527COverseas%2520Migration%2523OVERSEAS_MIGRATION%2523%26pg%3D0%26fc%3DPeople%26df%5Bds%5D%3DPEOPLE_TOPICS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD_VISA%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%2523) (https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=el&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?fs%5B0%5D%3DPeople%252C1%2527CPopulation%2523POPULATION%2523%2527COverseas%2520Migration%2523OVERSEAS_MIGRATION%2523%26pg%3D0%26fc%3DPeople%26df%5Bds%5D%3DPEOPLE_TOPICS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD_VISA%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%2523).

TableBuilder

[TableBuilder: Καθαρή μετανάστευση στο εξωτερικό](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google.com/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google.com/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

Μεθοδολογία

[Μεθοδολογία Μετανάστευσης στο Εξωτερικό, οικονομικό έτος 2023-24](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google.com/people/population/overseas-migration/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=el&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)