



गृह पृष्ठ तथ्याङ्क मानिसहरू जनसंख्या विदेश बसाइँसराइ २०२३-२४ आर्थिक वर्ष

## पछिल्लो रिलिज

# विदेश बसाइँसराइ

राज्य र क्षेत्र, जन्म देश, भिसा, उमेर र लिङ्ग अनुसार अष्ट्रेलियाको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइको तथ्याङ्क।

सन्दर्भ अवधि २०२३-२४ आर्थिक वर्ष

जारी गरियो २०२४/१२/१३

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## प्रमुख तथ्याङ्कहरू

- २०२३-२४ मा खुद वैदेशिक बसाइँसराइ ४,४६,००० थियो, जुन एक वर्ष अघिको ५,३६,००० भन्दा कम हो।
- आप्रवासी आगमन १०% ले घटेर ६,६७,००० पुगेको छ जुन एक वर्ष अघिको ७,३९,००० थियो।
- आप्रवासी आगमनको सबैभन्दा ठूलो समूह अस्थायी विद्यार्थीहरू थिए जसमा २०७,००० मानिसहरू थिए।
- आप्रवासी प्रस्थान ८% ले बढेर २,२१,००० पुगेको छ जुन एक वर्ष अघिको २०४,००० प्रस्थान थियो।

यस विज्ञप्तिमा प्रस्तुत गरिएका तथ्याङ्कहरू वार्षिक हुन्, जुन ३० जुनमा समाप्त हुने वर्षहरूको लागि, अन्यथा उल्लेख नगरिएसम्म। पछिल्लो त्रैमासिक बसाइँसराइ अनुमानहरूको लागि, ABS प्रकाशन [राष्ट्रिय, राज्य र क्षेत्रीय जनसंख्या](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google.com/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=ne&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google.com/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x\_tr\_sl=auto&x\_tr\_tl=ne&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp) हेर्नुहोस्। अष्ट्रेलियाको क्षेत्रीय विदेश बसाइँसराइ अनुमानहरूको लागि, ABS प्रकाशन [क्षेत्रीय जनसंख्या](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google.com/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=ne&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google.com/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x\_tr\_sl=auto&x\_tr\_tl=ne&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp) हेर्नुहोस्।

यस रिलीजमा भएका धेरैजसो डेटालाई गोलाकार बनाइएको छ, फलस्वरूप, कम्प्योनेन्टहरूको योगफल योगफलमा नथपिन सक्छ।

### NOM टेबलबिल्डर अब उपलब्ध छ

सेप्टेम्बर त्रैमासिक २००६ देखि जुन त्रैमासिक २०२४ सम्मको त्रैमासिक खुद विदेश बसाइँसराइ डेटा १३ डिसेम्बर २०२४ मा टेबलबिल्डरमा (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google.com/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x\_tr\_sl=auto&x\_tr\_tl=ne&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp) जारी गरिनेछ। यो उत्पादन त्रैमासिक रूपमा अद्यावधिक गरिनेछ। थप जानकारीको लागि, [टेबलबिल्डर: खुद विदेश बसाइँसराइ हेर्नुहोस्](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google.com/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=ne&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=ne&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp)।

## कोभिड-19 यात्रामा प्रतिबन्ध

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.

## खुद वैदेशिक बसाइँसराइ

खुद वैदेशिक बसाइँसराइ भनेको अष्ट्रेलियामा हुने र त्यहाँबाट हुने अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइ मार्फत हुने जनसंख्याको खुद लाभ वा नोक्सानी हो।

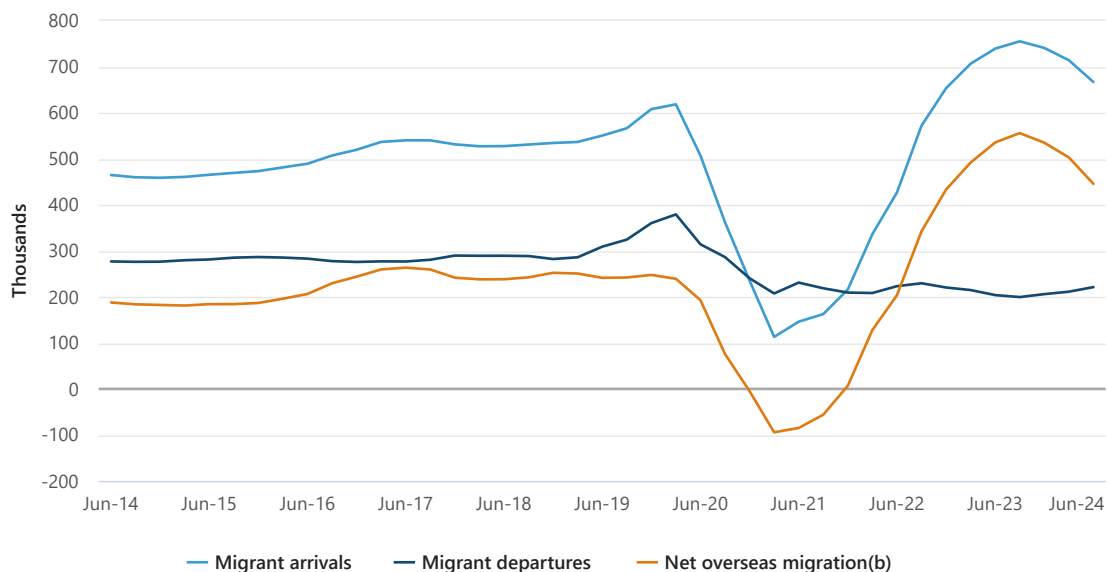
३० जुन २०२४ मा समाप्त भएको वर्षमा, विदेशमा बसाइँसराइले अष्ट्रेलियाको जनसंख्यामा ४४६,००० मानिसहरूको खुद वृद्धिमा योगदान पुऱ्यायो। यो अधिल्लो वर्षको रेकर्ड ५३६,००० मानिसहरूको तुलनामा कमी हो।

ऐतिहासिक रूपमा, प्रत्येक वर्ष अष्ट्रेलियामा बसाइँसरे मानिसहरूको संख्या धेरै छ, जसको अर्थ अष्ट्रेलियाको लागि जनसंख्या वृद्धिको एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत भनेको विदेशी बसाइँसराइ हो, नोक्सानीको सट्टा। सन् २०२० र २०२१ मा सीमा बन्द र अन्य COVID-19 महामारीको प्रभावका कारण धेरै सम्भावित आप्रवासीहरू अष्ट्रेलिया नआएपछि यो प्रवृत्ति अस्थायी रूपमा उल्टियो।

२१ फेब्रुअरी २०२२ देखि अष्ट्रेलियाली सिमानाहरू धेरैजसो यात्रुहरूका लागि पुनः खोलिएको थियो, जसले गर्दा कोभिड-१९ महामारीको समयमा लगभग दुई वर्षको सीमा प्रतिबन्ध पछि आगमनमा भएको वृद्धिसँगै नेट विदेश बसाइँसराइको रेकर्ड अवधि बढेको छ।

सीमा प्रतिबन्ध हटाइएपछि २०२३-२४ मा खुद वैदेशिक बसाइँसराइमा पहिलो वार्षिक गिरावट आएको छ। यो तल्लो स्तर आप्रवासी आगमनमा कमीको कारणले भएको हो, जसमा धेरैजसो अस्थायी भिसा धारकहरू थिए, जबकि सोही अवधिमा प्रस्थान बढेको थियो।

### ग्राफ १.१ - विदेश बसाइँसराइ - अष्ट्रेलिया - वर्षको अन्त्य (क)



क. सेप्टेम्बर त्रैमासिक २०२३ देखिका अनुमानहरू प्रारम्भिक हुन्। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठमा संशोधन स्थिति हेर्नुहोस्। ख. कुल विदेश बसाइँसराइ आप्रवासी आगमनको संख्याबाट आप्रवासी प्रस्थानको संख्या घटाएर गणना गरिन्छ।

## आप्रवासी आगमनहरू

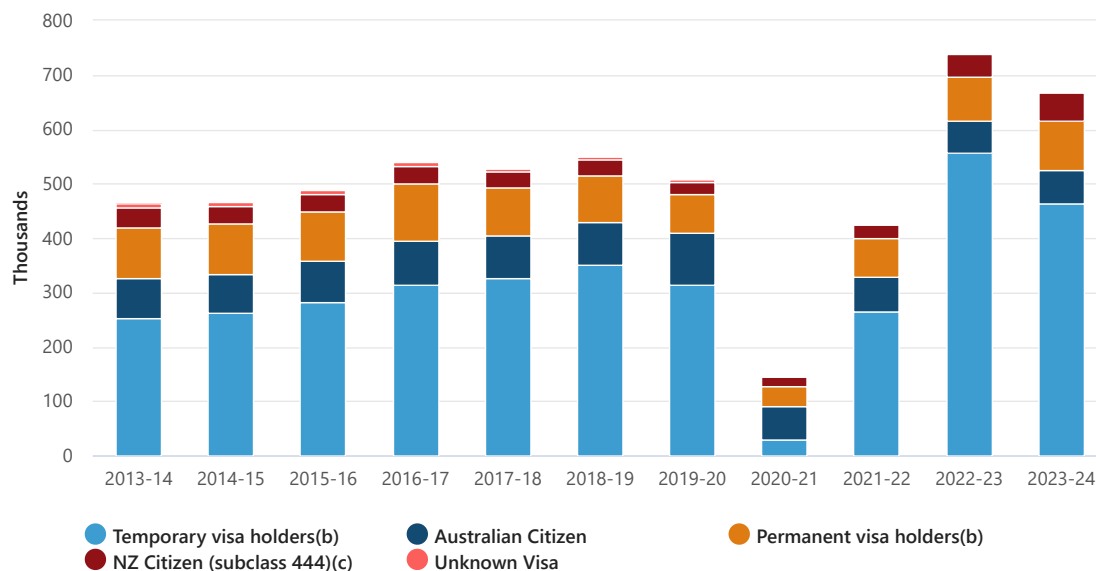
२०२३-२४ मा, आप्रवासी आगमनको संख्या घटेर ६,६७,००० पुगेको छ, जुन अधिल्लो वर्ष ७,३९,००० थियो। यो वार्षिक १०% को गिरावट हो। २०२२-२३ मा, ७३% को वार्षिक वृद्धि भएको थियो। २०२३-२४ मा आप्रवासी आगमन सीमानाहरू पुनः खोलिएपछिको पहिलो गिरावट हो।

महामारी अधिको पाँच वर्षमा, आप्रवासी आगमनको औसत संख्या प्रति वर्ष ५,१५,००० थियो जसमध्ये धेरैजसो अस्थायी भिसामा आएका थिए (३,०७,०००)। स्थायी भिसामा आएकाहरूको लागि, औसत संख्या ९२,००० थियो। अष्ट्रेलियाली र न्यूजील्याण्डका नागरिकहरूको लागि यो संख्या क्रमशः ७७,००० र ३२,००० थियो।

२०२३-२४ मा, अस्थायी भिसा भएकाहरू (४,६५,०००) ले अधिल्लो वर्ष (५,५७,०००) भन्दा कम संख्या रेकर्ड गरे। यद्यपि, स्थायी भिसा धारकहरूको आगमन (९१,०००), अष्ट्रेलियाली नागरिक आगमन (६०,०००) र न्यूजील्याण्डका नागरिकहरू (५१,०००) ले उच्च मात्रा रेकर्ड गरे।

२०२३-२४ मा आप्रवासी आगमनमा अस्थायी भिसा धारकहरू सबैभन्दा ठूलो योगदानकर्ता थिए। अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विद्यार्थीहरू २०७,००० आगमनका साथ सबैभन्दा ठूलो अस्थायी भिसा समूह थिए, तर यो २०२२-२३ मा २७८,००० बाट कम थियो। अन्य अस्थायी भिसा धारकहरूमा आगन्तुकहरू (९०,००० आप्रवासी आगमन), काम गर्ने बिदा मनाउनेहरू (८०,०००), र अस्थायी दक्ष (४९,०००) समावेश थिए।

## ग्राफ १.२ विदेशमा रहेका आप्रवासी आगमन - भिसा र नागरिकता समूहहरू (क)



a. २०२३-२४ को लागि अनुमानहरू प्रारम्भिक हुन्। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठमा संशोधन स्थिति हेर्नुहोस्।

b. यात्रीको विदेशमा बसाइँसराइ आगमन मितिको समयमा भिसा। यहाँ भिसाको संख्यालाई गृह विभागले दिएको भिसाको जानकारीसँग भ्रमित गर्नु हुँदैन किनकि भिसा समुद्री किनारमा पनि दिन सकिन्छ।

c. यदि न्यूजील्याण्डका नागरिकहरूलाई पहिले नै अर्को भिसा दिइएको छैन भने, अष्ट्रेलिया आइपुगेपछि भिसा सबक्लास ४४४ प्रदान गरिन्छ।

## आप्रवासी प्रस्थानहरू

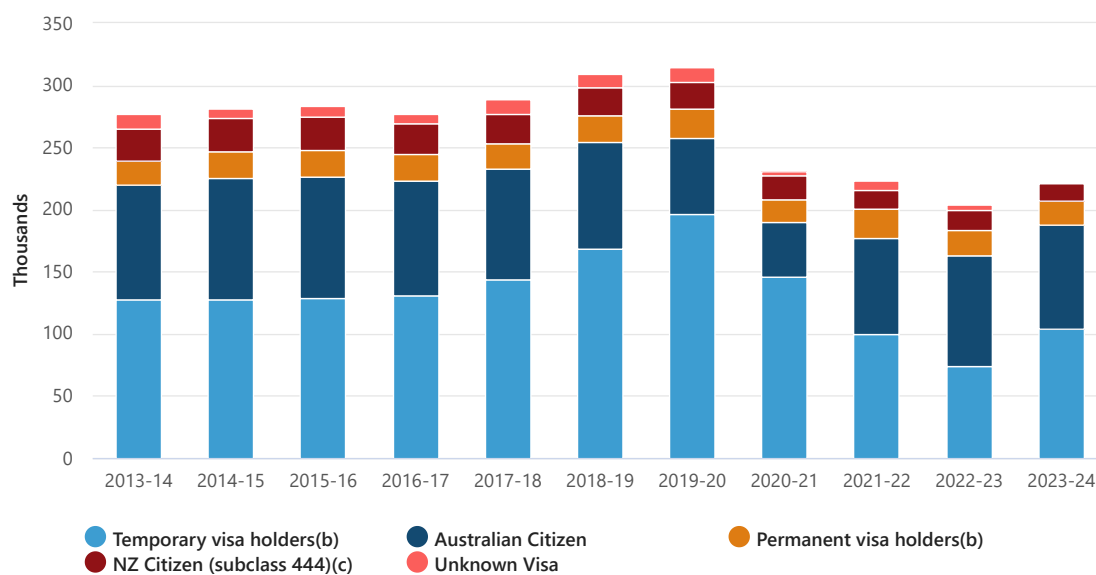
२०२३-२४ मा, आप्रवासी प्रस्थानको संख्या बढेर २,२१,००० पुगेको छ, जुन अघिल्लो वर्ष २०४,००० थियो। यो अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा ८% ले वृद्धि हो। यात्रा प्रतिबन्धहरू दुई वर्षभन्दा बढी समय अघि हटाइए पनि, आप्रवासी प्रस्थानको संख्या महामारी अधिको स्तरभन्दा कम रहेको छ। २०२३-२४ ले सीमानाहरू पुनः खोलिएपछि आप्रवासी प्रस्थानमा पहिलो वार्षिक वृद्धिलाई पनि प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दछ।

महामारी अधिको पाँच वर्षमा, आप्रवासी प्रस्थानको औसत संख्या प्रति वर्ष २,८८,००० थियो जसमा प्रस्थानको सबैभन्दा ठूलो समूह अस्थायी भिसामा रहेकाहरू (१४०,०००) थिए। प्रस्थान गर्ने अष्ट्रेलियाली नागरिकहरूको लागि, औसत ९३,००० थियो, त्यसपछि न्यूजील्याण्डका नागरिकहरू (२५,०००) र स्थायी भिसा धारकहरू (२१,०००) थिए।

२०२३-२४ मा, अस्थायी भिसा धारकहरू (१०४,०००), अष्ट्रेलियाली नागरिकहरू (८४,०००), स्थायी भिसा धारकहरू (१९,०००), र न्यूजील्याण्डका नागरिकहरू (१४,०००) को प्रस्थान पाँच वर्षको महामारी अधिको औसत भन्दा कम स्तरमा रेकर्ड गरिएको थियो।

कोभिड-१९ यात्रा प्रतिबन्धको प्रभावका कारण, महामारीको समयमा अष्ट्रेलियामा अस्थायी आप्रवासीहरूको आगमन धेरै कम थियो। यात्रा प्रतिबन्धहरू हटाइएपछि अस्थायी भिसामा आएका धेरैजसो, जस्तै अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विद्यार्थीहरू, अब छोड्न थालेका छन् किनभने सीमा प्रतिबन्धहरू हटाइएपछि उनीहरूको पहिलो आगमन पछि पर्याप्त समय बितिसकेको छ। उदाहरणका लागि, २०२२-२३ देखि अस्थायी विद्यार्थी भिसामा आप्रवासी प्रस्थान ९७% ले बढ्यो, किनकि केहीले आफ्नो अध्ययन समाप्त गरेर घर फर्किए। अस्थायी आप्रवासी प्रस्थानको मात्रा बढ्दै जाँदा यसले कुल विदेश बसाइँसराइमा घट्दो प्रभाव पार्नेछ।

## ग्राफ १.३ विदेशमा बसाइँ सर्नेहरूको प्रस्थान - भिसा र नागरिकता समूहहरू (क)



a. २०२३-२४ को लागि अनुमानहरू प्रारम्भिक हुन्। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठमा संशोधन स्थिति हेर्नुहोस्।

b. यात्रीको विदेश बसाइँसराइ प्रस्थान मितिको समयमा भिसा। यहाँ भिसाको संख्यालाई गृह विभागले दिएको भिसाको जानकारीसँग भ्रमित गर्नु हुँदैन किनकि भिसा समुद्री किनारमा पनि दिन सकिन्छ।

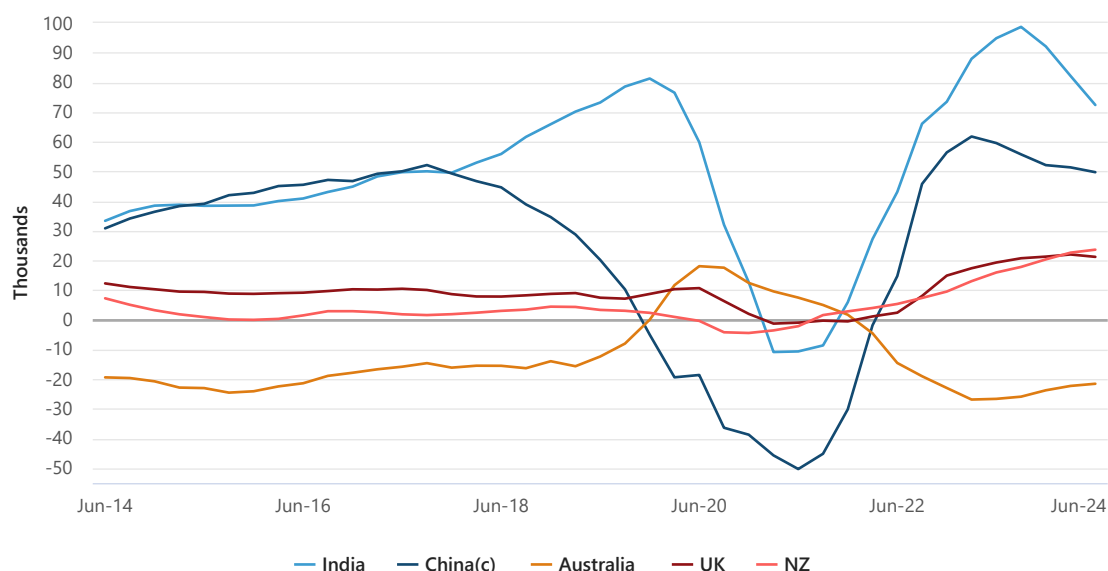
c. यदि न्युजिल्याण्डका नागरिकहरूलाई पहिले नै अर्को भिसा दिइएको छैन भने, अष्ट्रेलिया आइपुगेपछि भिसा सबक्लास ४४४ प्रदान गरिन्छ।

## जन्म देश

### खुद वैदेशिक बसाइँसराइ

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.

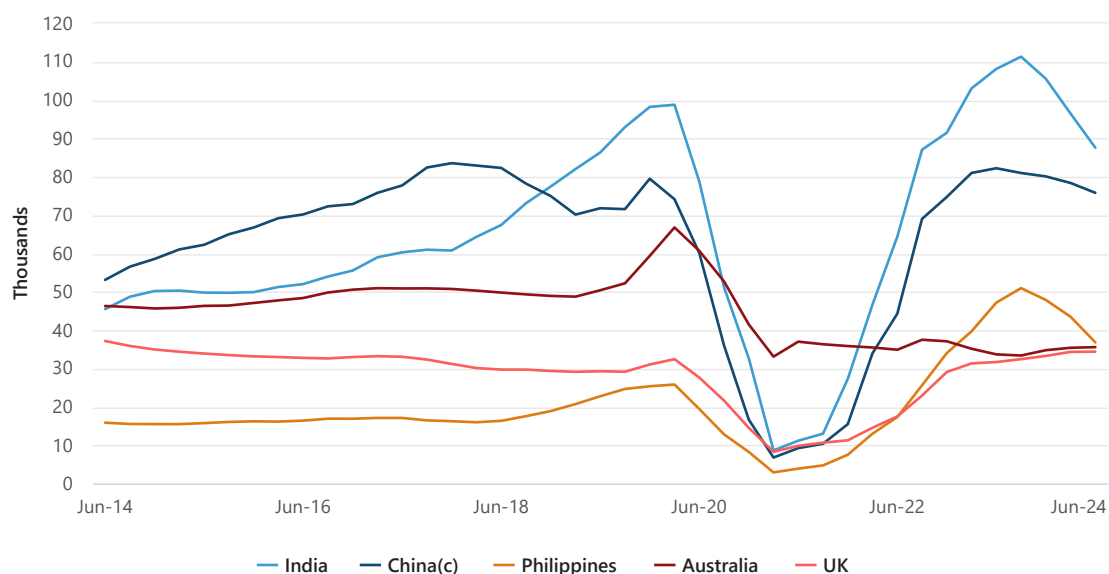
## आगमनहरू

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.

## प्रस्थानहरू

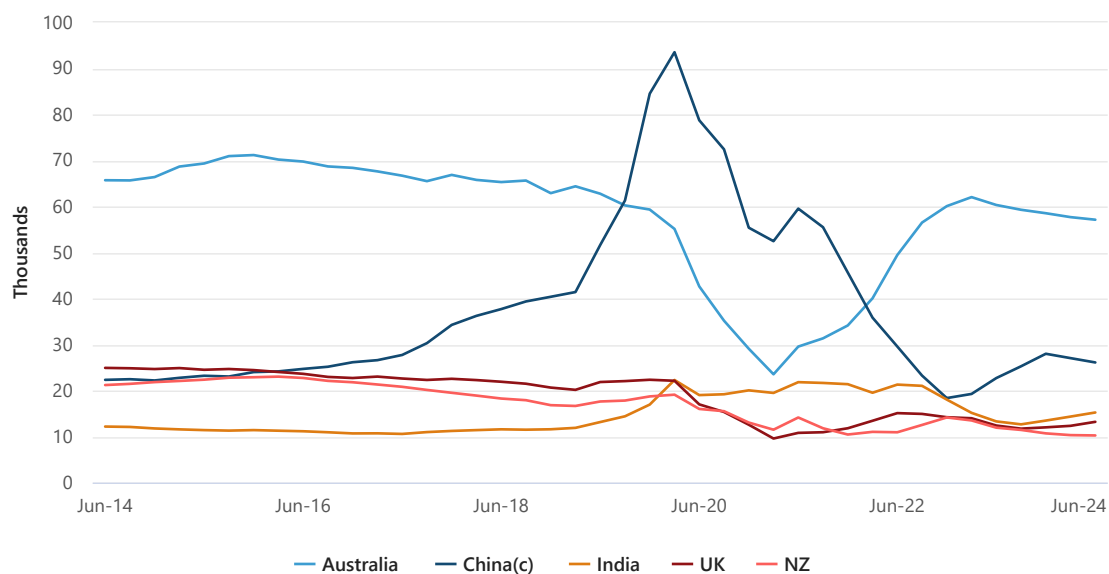
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures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

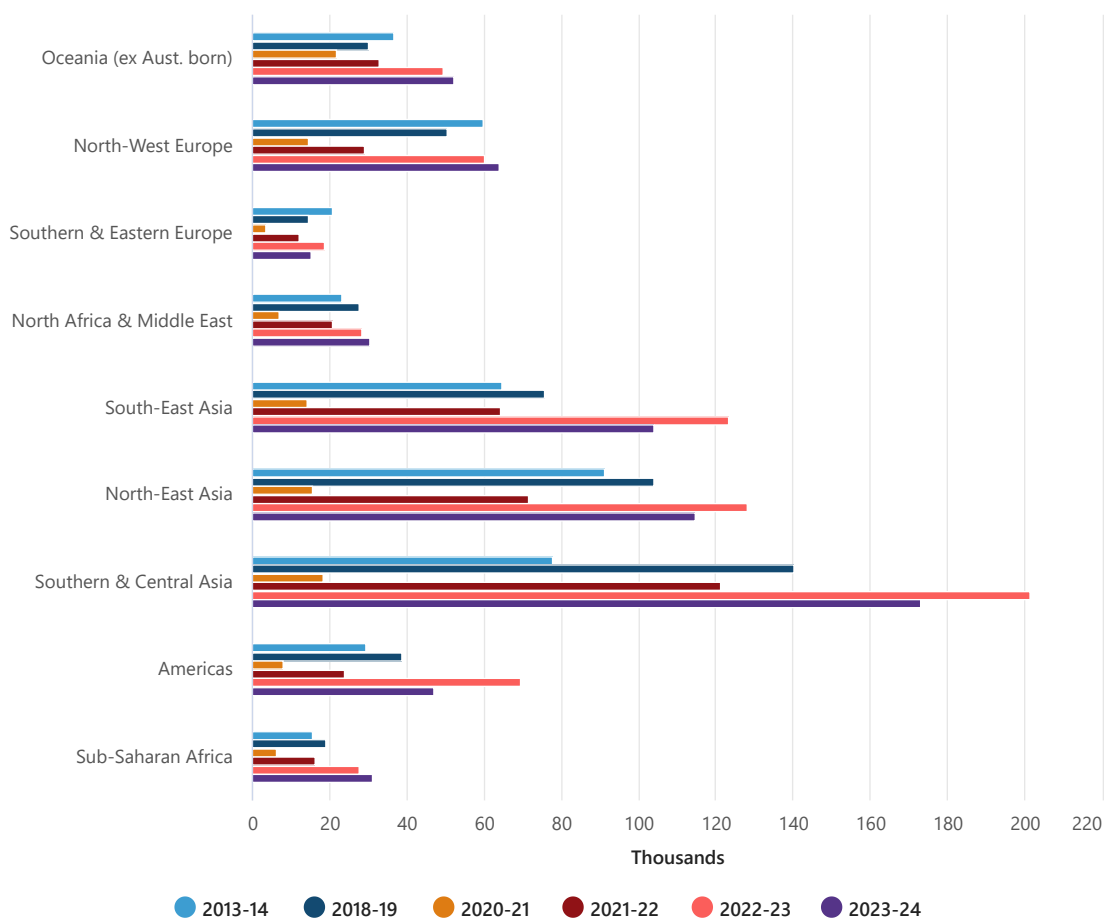
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

## विश्व क्षेत्रहरू

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.

## भिसा

### आगमनहरू

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)

	2018-19 pre-COVID	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23 to 2023-24 annual change
Visa groupings(b)	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Permanent visas</b>				
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
<b>Total permanent visas</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Temporary visas</b>				
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
<b>Total temporary visas</b>	<b>350.7</b>	<b>556.6</b>	<b>464.8</b>	<b>-91.8</b>
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
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>550.4</b>	<b>739.4</b>	<b>666.8</b>	<b>-72.6</b>

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.

## प्रस्थानहरू

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)

	2018-19 pre-COVID	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23 to 2023-24 annual change
Visa groupings(b)	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Permanent visas</b>				
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
<b>Total permanent visas</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Temporary visas</b>				
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
<b>Total temporary visas</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>
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
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>309.1</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>

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.

## उमेर र लिङ्ग

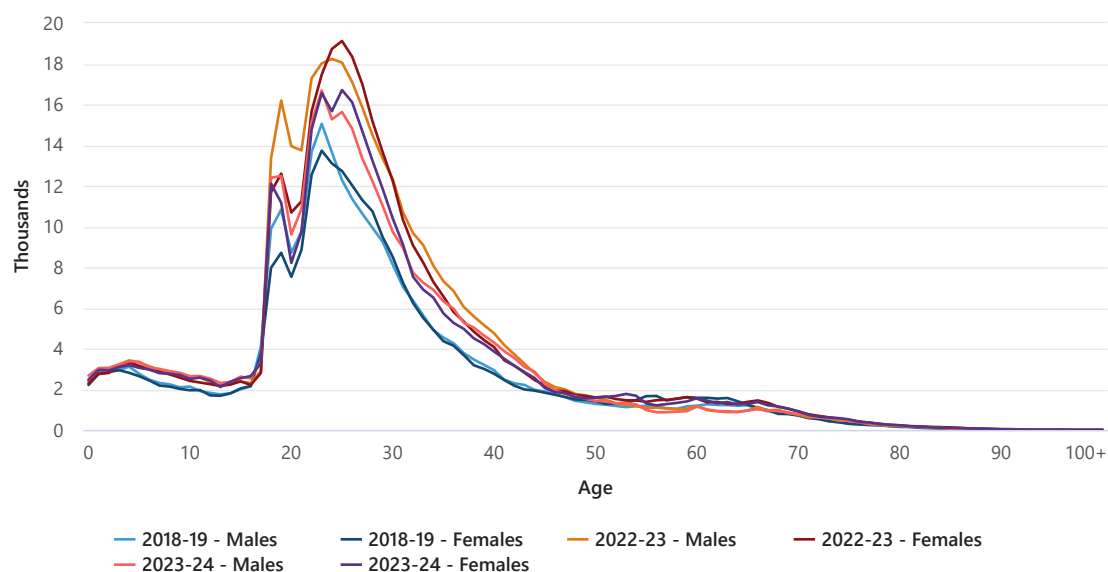
### आगमनहरू

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.

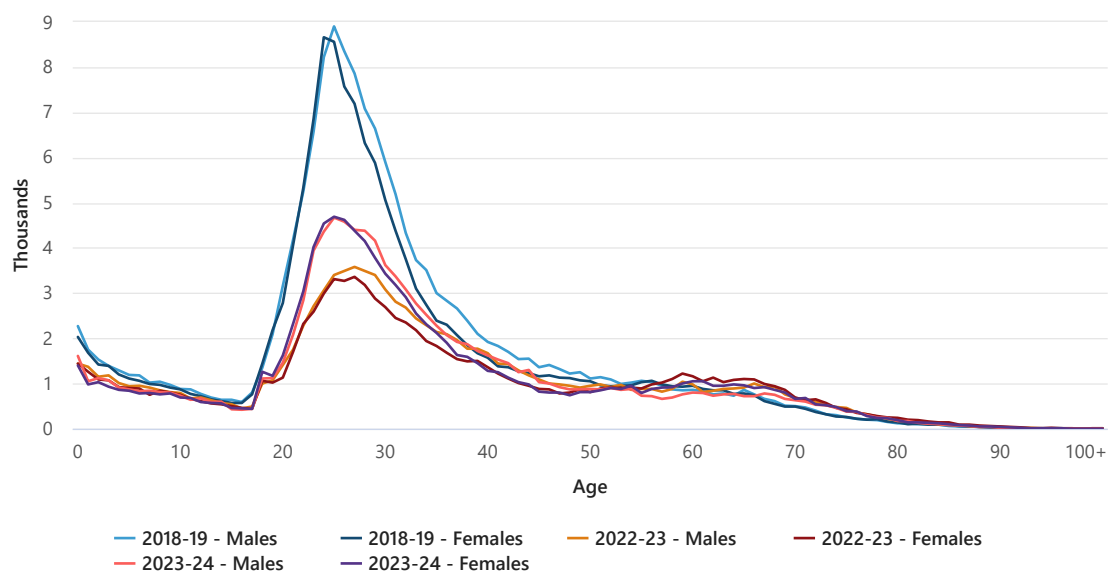
## प्रस्थानहरू

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.

## राज्य र क्षेत्र

### खुद वैदेशिक बसाईसराइ

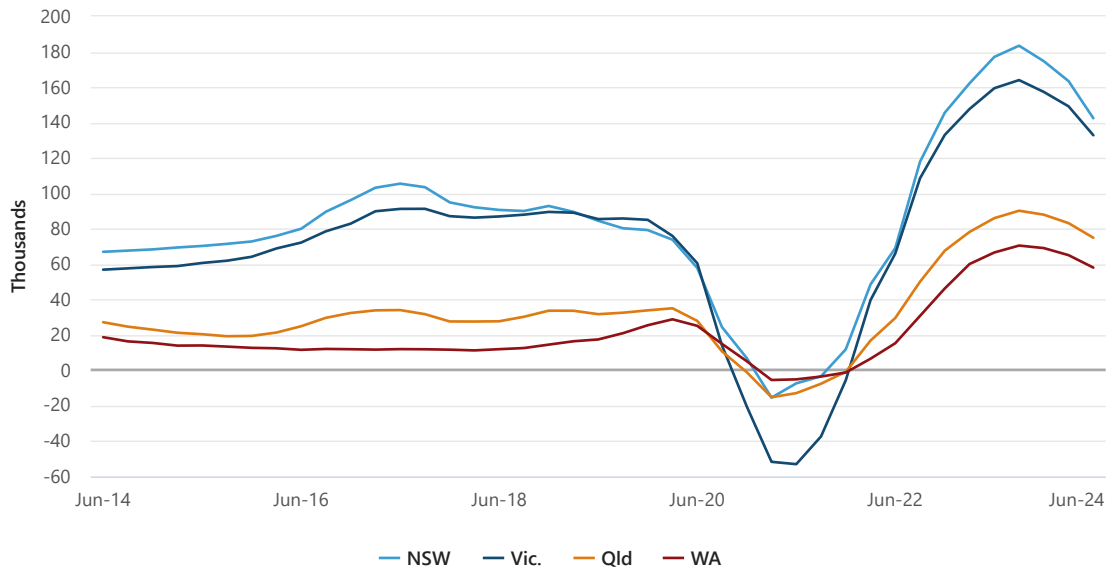
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

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.

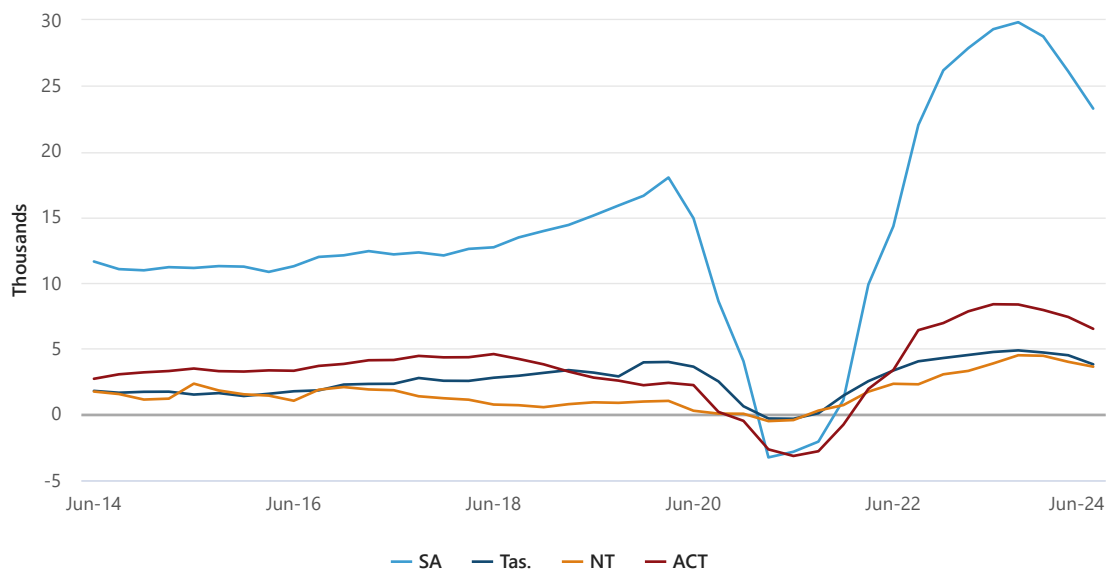
**Graph 5.1 Net overseas migration(a) - larger states(b) - year ending**



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.

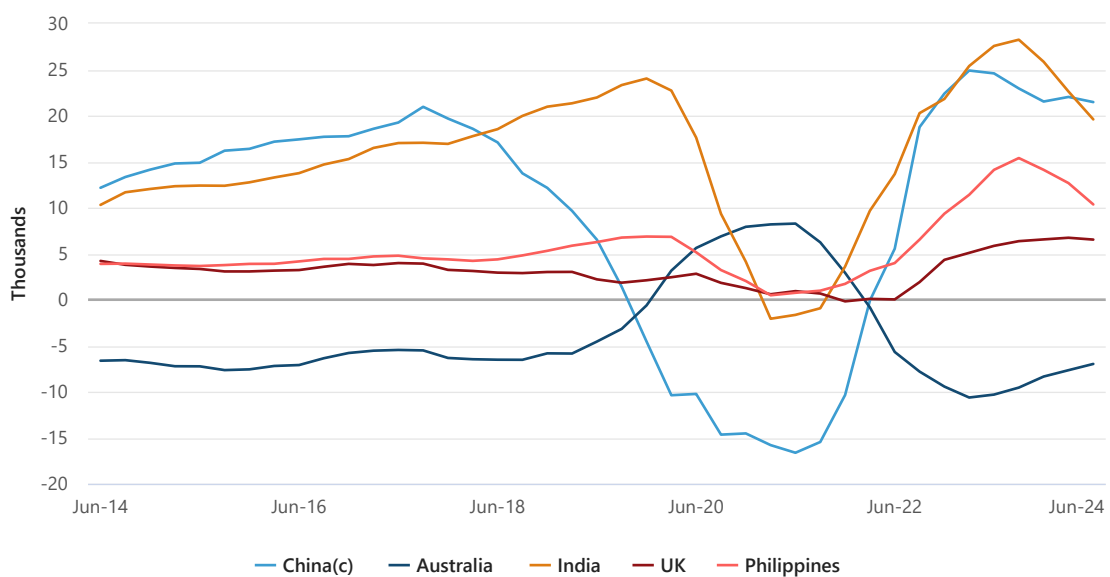
## जन्म देश

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:

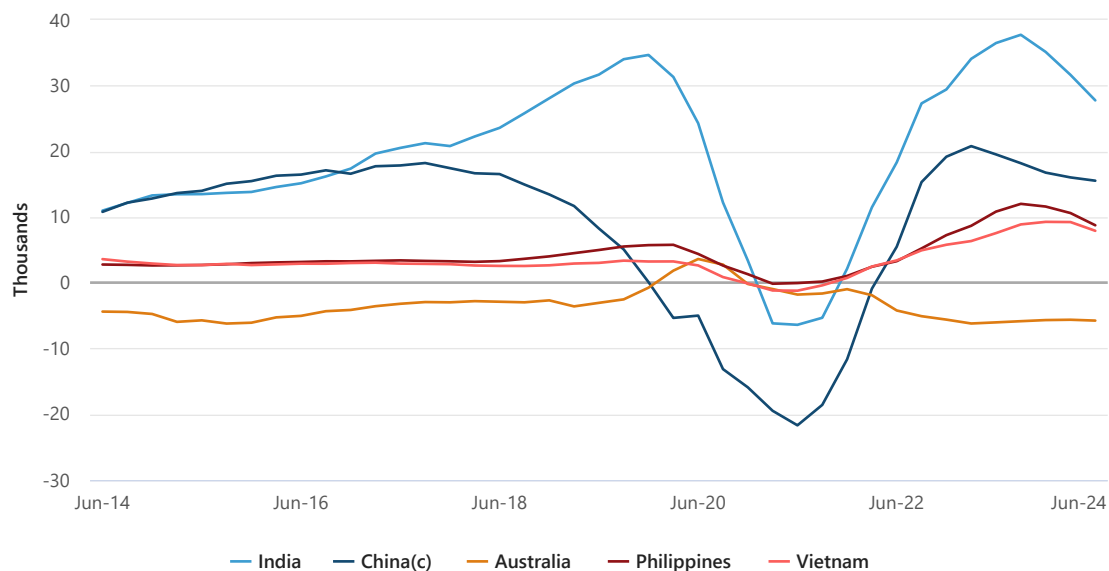
- India for Vic., Qld, SA, Tas. and NT,
- China for NSW and ACT,
- Bhutan for WA.

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



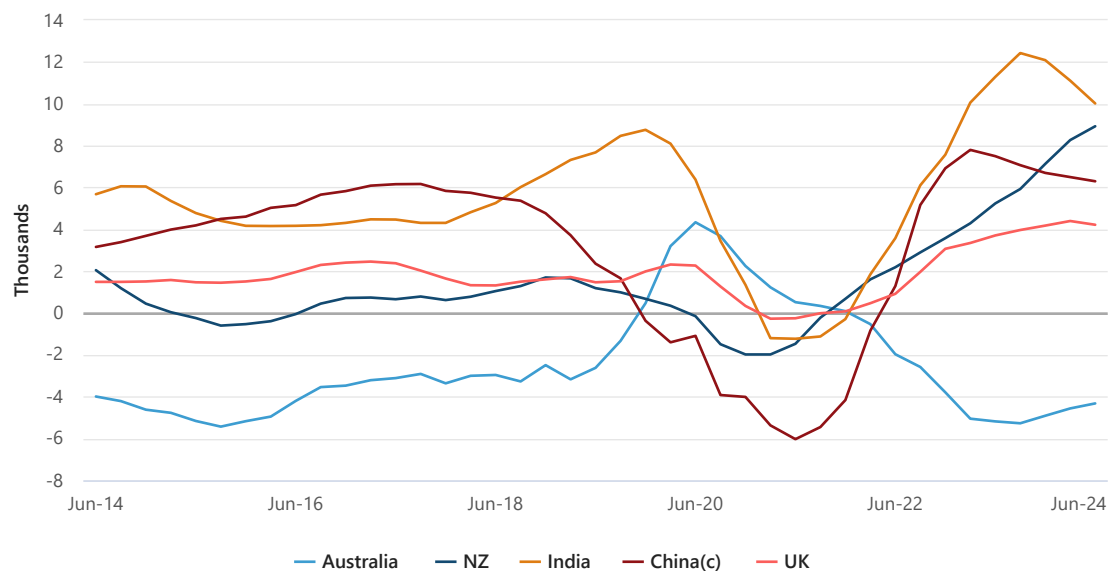
- a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
- b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in New South Wales.
- c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

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



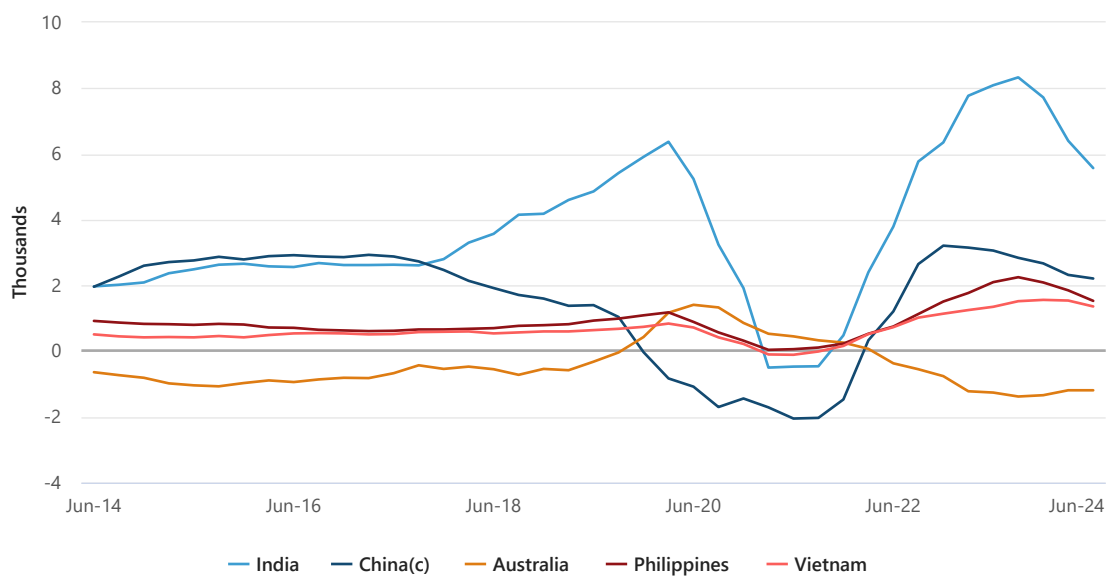
- a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
- b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Victoria.
- c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

**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

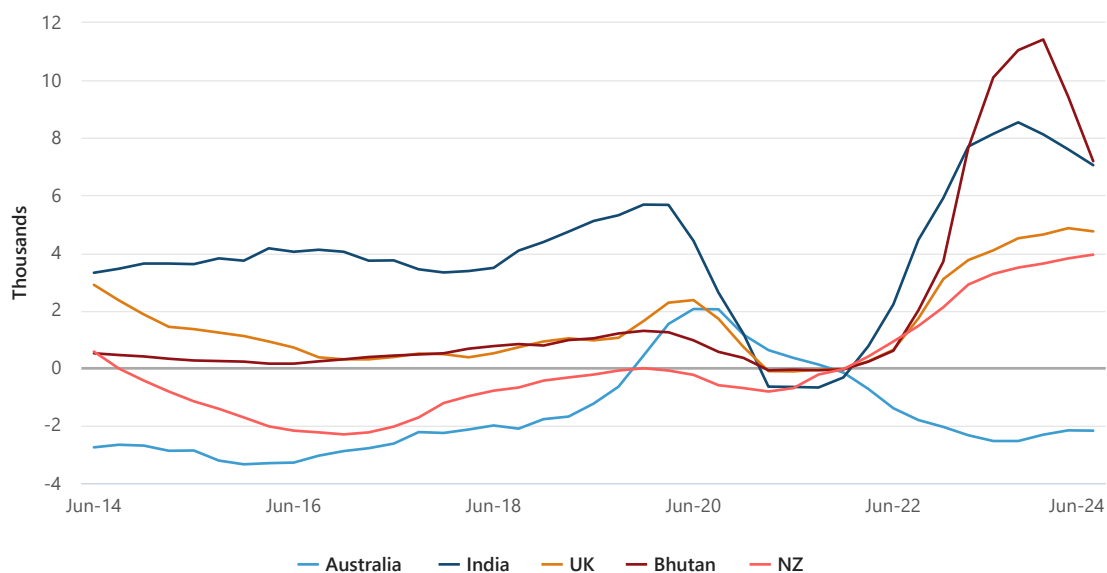


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

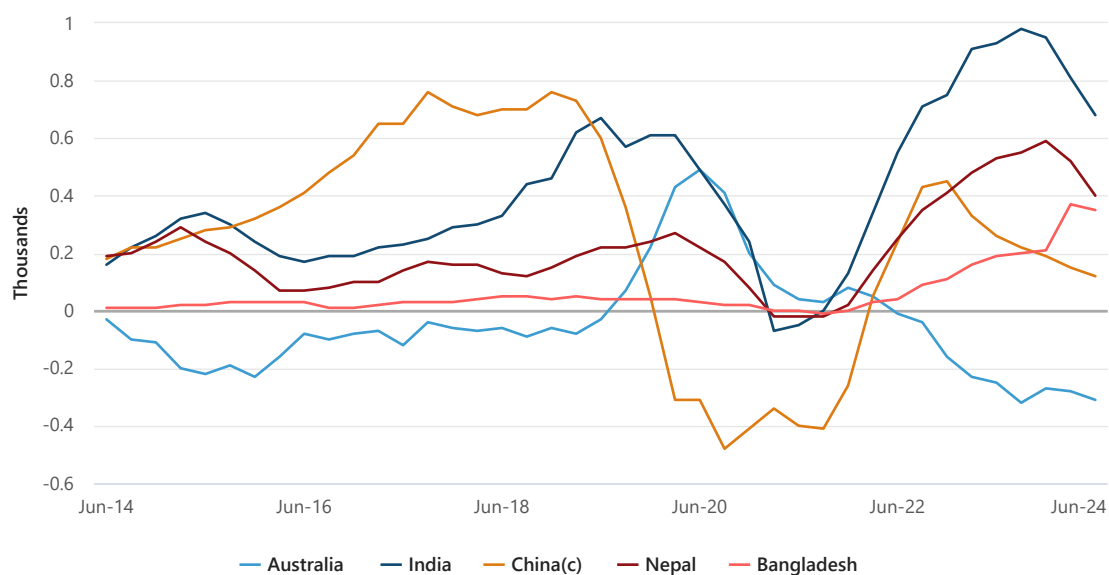
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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

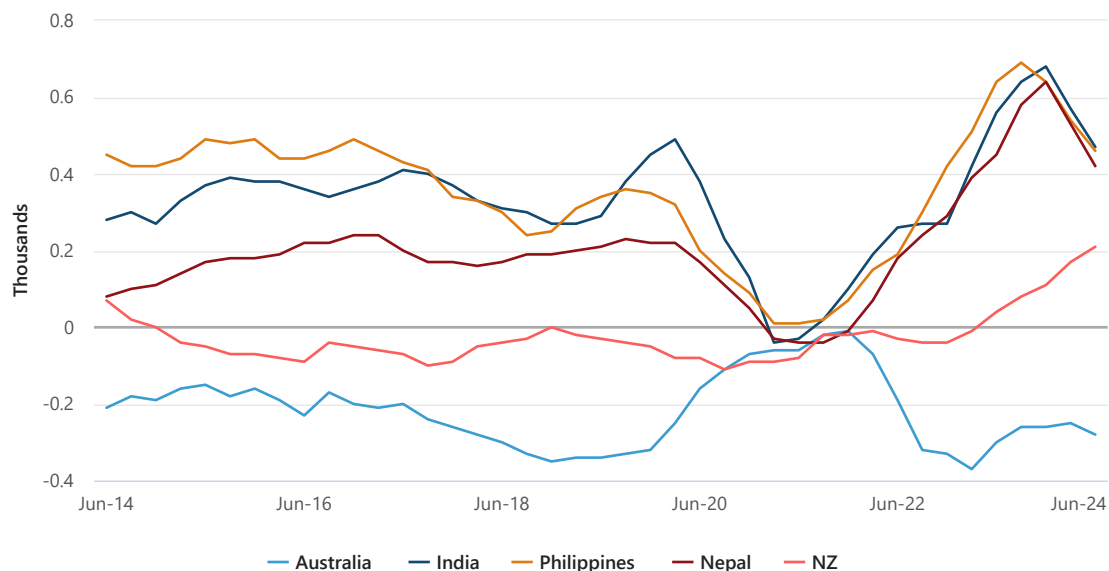


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

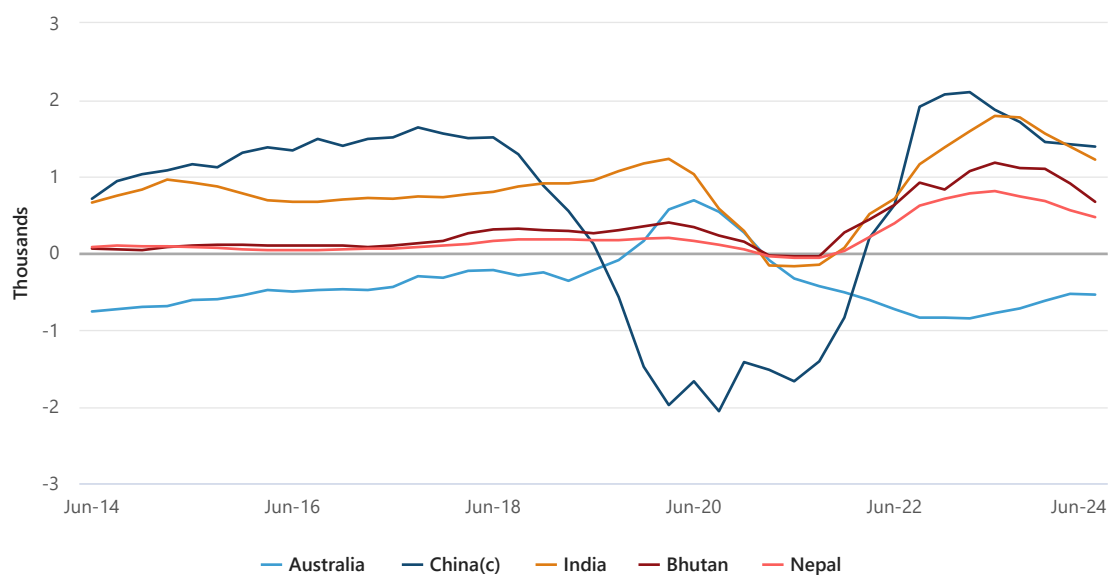
**Graph 5.9 Net overseas migration for NT(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending**



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.

## उमेर

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.

## सेक्स

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.

## सम्बन्धित ABS प्रकाशनहरू

राष्ट्रिय, राज्य र क्षेत्रीय जनसंख्या (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp>)

- यसमा खुद विदेश बसाइँसराइ र खुद अन्तरराज्य बसाइँसराइ अनुमानको त्रैमासिक डेटा समावेश छ।

क्षेत्रीय जनसंख्या (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp>)

- यसमा क्षेत्रीय विदेश बसाइँसराइको वार्षिक तथ्याङ्क र क्षेत्रीय आन्तरिक बसाइँसराइ अनुमानहरू समावेश छन्।

Overseas arrivals and departures, Australia (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/industry/tourism-and-transport/overseas-arrivals-and-departures-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-of-birth/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/temporary-visa-holders-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/personal-income-migrants-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.translate.goog/about/contact-us? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp) (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/about/contact-us? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=ne& 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.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=ne&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) ([https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=auto&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=ne&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=ne&_x_tr_hl=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.

भिसाद्वारा विदेशमा रहेका आप्रवासीहरूको आगमन र प्रस्थानको गणना गर्दा सावधानी अपनाउनुपर्छ। भिसाद्वारा नेट माइग्रेसनबाट प्राप्त अन्तर्दृष्टिहरूलाई सावधानीपूर्वक विचार गर्नुपर्छ, किनकि व्यक्तिहरू प्रायः आगमनको समयमा पहिले राखिएको भिसा प्रकार भन्दा फरक भिसा प्रकारमा प्रस्थान गर्छन्। उदाहरणका लागि, विद्यार्थी भिसामा आउने व्यक्तिले अस्थायी दक्ष भिसामा प्रस्थान गर्न सक्छ, जुन एउटा सम्भावित उदाहरण मात्र हो।

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.google/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=ne&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) ([https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=auto&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=ne&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=ne&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)).

Notes for Data Explorer datasets

२०२३-२४ को लागि अनुमानहरू प्रारम्भिक हुन्। प्रारम्भिक अनुमानहरू प्रत्येक यात्रीको वास्तविक बसाइँसराइ परिणामहरूको सट्टा प्रवृत्ति मोडेलबाट प्राप्त आउटपुटहरूमा आधारित हुन्छन्। कृपया यस स्तरको ग्यानुलारिटीमा प्रारम्भिक अनुमानहरूको चरहरू प्रयोग गर्दा सावधान रहनुहोस् किनकि तिनीहरू समानुपातिक रूपमा ठूला संशोधनहरूको अधीनमा हुन सक्छन्। पद्धति पृष्ठमा संशोधन स्थिति हेर्नुहोस्।

यी तालिकाहरूमा भएका अनुमानहरूले कुल विदेश बसाइँसराइ गणना गर्न १२/१६ महिनाको नियम पद्धति प्रयोग गर्छन्। सेप्टेम्बर २००६ को त्रैमासिक र त्यसपछि अष्ट्रेलियाको आधिकारिक अनुमानित बासिन्दा जनसंख्या (ERP) संकलन गर्न तिनीहरूलाई प्रयोग गरिएको छैन। पद्धति पृष्ठमा प्रयोग गरिएको विधि हेर्नुहोस्।

गोप्य राख्नको लागि, अनुमानहरूलाई नजिकको १० मा गोलाकार गरिएको छ। फलस्वरूप, घटकहरूको योगफल योगफलमा थप नहुन सक्छ। गोलाकार डेटामा गरिएको गणना प्रकाशित भन्दा फरक हुन सक्छ। पद्धति पृष्ठमा गोपनीयता हेर्नुहोस्।

देशको वर्गीकरण र कोडहरू [मानक अष्ट्रेलियाली देशहरूको वर्गीकरण \(SACC\), २०१६ \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?x\\_tr\\_sl=auto&x\\_tr\\_tl=ne&x\\_tr\\_hl=en&x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/au.translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=ne&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (बिरालो नं. १२६९.०) बाट लिइएका हुन्।

यस डेटासेटमा भिसा समूह अनुसार N OM तथ्याङ्कहरू यात्रीले अष्ट्रेलियामा बसाइँ सर्दा वा त्यहाँबाट आप्रवास गर्दा राखिएको भिसा वा नागरिकताको प्रकारबाट लिइएका हुन्। भिसा प्रकार अनुसार बसाइँसराइको संख्याको यी गणनाहरूलाई गृह विभागद्वारा प्रदान गरिएको (र प्रकाशित पनि) भिसाको संख्याको जानकारीसँग भ्रमित गर्नु हुँदैन। समयसँगै, गृह मामिलाहरूद्वारा सिर्जना गरिएका नयाँ भिसाहरू भिसा पदानुक्रममा थपिन्छन् जबकि अन्य भिसाहरूको प्रयोगको म्याद समाप्त हुन सक्छ। समयसँगै भिसाद्वारा विदेशमा बसाइँसराइ डेटाको विश्लेषणमा सावधानी अपनाउनुपर्छ।

भिसाद्वारा विदेशमा रहेका आप्रवासीहरूको आगमन र प्रस्थानको गणना गर्दा सावधानी अपनाउनुपर्छ। भिसाद्वारा नेट माइग्रेसनबाट प्राप्त अन्तर्दृष्टिहरूलाई सावधानीपूर्वक विचार गर्नुपर्छ, किनकि व्यक्तिहरू प्रायः आगमनको समयमा पहिले राखिएको भिसा प्रकार भन्दा फरक भिसा प्रकारमा प्रस्थान गर्छन्। उदाहरणका लागि, विद्यार्थी भिसामा आउने व्यक्तिले अस्थायी दक्ष भिसामा प्रस्थान गर्न सक्छ, जुन एउटा सम्भावित उदाहरण मात्र हो।

## Financial years

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

## Quarterly

[विदेश बसाइँसराइ, आगमन, प्रस्थान, राज्य/क्षेत्र, भिसा र नागरिकता समूहहरू - त्रैमासिक र आर्थिक वर्षहरू, २००६ को तेस्रो त्रैमासिकदेखि \(https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=ne&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?fs%5B0%5D%3DPeople%252C1%257CPopulation%2523POPULATION%2523%257COverseas%2520Migration%2523OVERSEAS\\_MIGRATION%2523%26pg%3D0%26fc%3DPeople%26df%5Bds%5D%3DPEOPLE\\_TOPICS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD\\_VISA%26df%5Bbag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0\)](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=ne&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?fs%5B0%5D%3DPeople%252C1%257CPopulation%2523POPULATION%2523%257COverseas%2520Migration%2523OVERSEAS_MIGRATION%2523%26pg%3D0%26fc%3DPeople%26df%5Bds%5D%3DPEOPLE_TOPICS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD_VISA%26df%5Bbag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0)

## टेबलबिल्डर

[टेबलबिल्डर: नेट विदेश बसाइँसराइ \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x\\_tr\\_sl=auto&x\\_tr\\_tl=ne&x\\_tr\\_hl=en&x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=ne&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)

## कार्यप्रणाली

[वैदेशिक आप्रवासन पद्धति, २०२३-२४ आर्थिक वर्ष](#)