



घर आंकड़े लोग जनसंख्या विदेश प्रवास 2023-24 वित्तीय वर्ष

## ✓ नवीनतम रिलीज

# विदेश प्रवास

राज्य और क्षेत्र, जन्म के देश, वीज़ा, आयु और लिंग के अनुसार ऑस्ट्रेलिया के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवास पर आंकड़े।

संदर्भ अवधि 2023-24 वित्तीय वर्ष

जारी किया 13/12/2024

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## प्रमुख आँकड़े

- 2023-24 में शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास 446,000 था, जो एक साल पहले 536,000 था
- प्रवासी आगमन में 10% की कमी आई और यह एक वर्ष पहले के 739,000 से घटकर 667,000 हो गया
- प्रवासी आगमन का सबसे बड़ा समूह अस्थायी छात्रों का था जिनकी संख्या 207,000 थी
- प्रवासी प्रस्थानों की संख्या एक वर्ष पूर्व के 204,000 प्रस्थानों से 8% बढ़कर 221,000 हो गयी।

इस विज्ञप्ति में प्रस्तुत डेटा वार्षिक है, जो 30 जून को समाप्त होने वाले वर्षों के लिए है, जब तक कि अन्यथा उल्लेख न किया गया हो। नवीनतम तिमाही प्रवास अनुमानों के लिए, एबीएस प्रकाशन [राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और 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=hi&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x\_tr\_sl=auto&x\_tr\_tl=hi&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp) देखें। ऑस्ट्रेलिया के क्षेत्रीय विदेशी प्रवास अनुमानों के लिए, एबीएस प्रकाशन [क्षेत्रीय जनसंख्या](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=hi&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x\_tr\_sl=auto&x\_tr\_tl=hi&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp) देखें।

इस विज्ञप्ति में अधिकांश डेटा को पूर्णांकित किया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप घटकों का योग कुल योग में नहीं जुड़ सकता है।

### NOM टेबलबिल्डर अब उपलब्ध है

सितंबर तिमाही 2006 से जून तिमाही 2024 तक का तिमाही शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास डेटा 13 दिसंबर 2024 को [टेबलबिल्डर](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=hi&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x\_tr\_sl=auto&x\_tr\_tl=hi&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp) में जारी किया जाएगा। इस उत्पाद को तिमाही आधार पर अपडेट किया जाएगा। अधिक जानकारी के लिए, टेबलबिल्डर देखें : [शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=hi&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=hi&x\_tr\_hl=en&x\_tr\_pto=wapp)।

## कोविड-19 यात्रा नियंत्रण

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.

## शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास

शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवासन, ऑस्ट्रेलिया से आने-जाने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के माध्यम से जनसंख्या में हुई शुद्ध वृद्धि या हानि है।

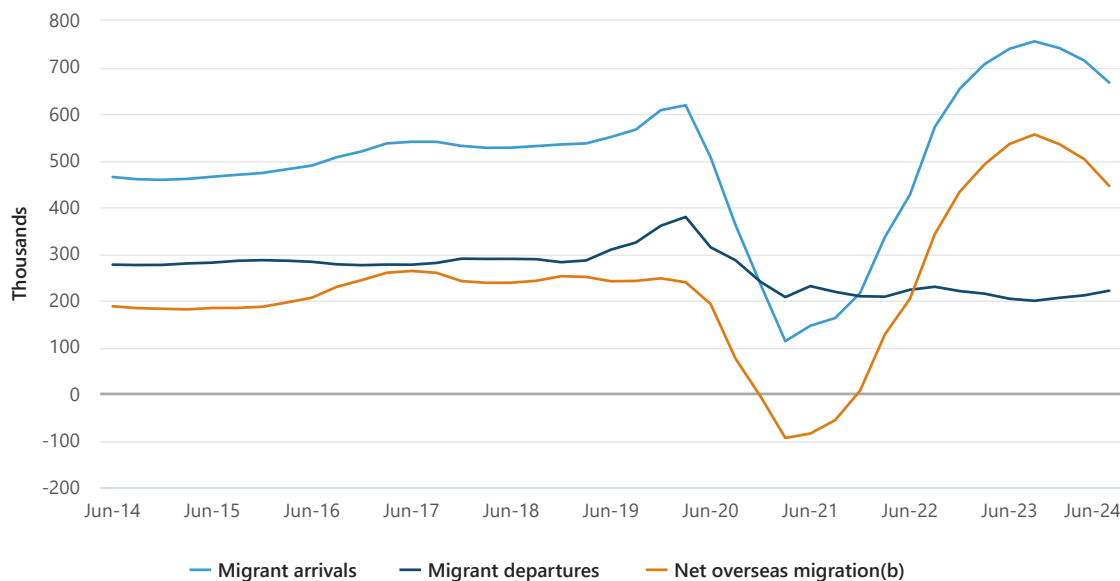
30 जून 2024 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में, विदेशी प्रवासन ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया की जनसंख्या में 446,000 लोगों की शुद्ध वृद्धि का योगदान दिया। यह पिछले वर्ष के रिकॉर्ड 536,000 लोगों से कम था।

ऐतिहासिक रूप से, हर साल ऑस्ट्रेलिया से पलायन करने वाले लोगों की तुलना में अधिक लोग ऑस्ट्रेलिया आते हैं, जिसका अर्थ है कि विदेशी प्रवास ऑस्ट्रेलिया के लिए नुकसान के बजाय जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत रहा है। यह प्रवृत्ति अस्थायी रूप से उलट गई जब 2020 और 2021 में सीमा बंद होने और अन्य COVID-19 महामारी प्रभावों के कारण कई संभावित प्रवासी ऑस्ट्रेलिया नहीं आए।

21 फरवरी 2022 से ऑस्ट्रेलियाई सीमाओं को अधिकांश यात्रियों के लिए फिर से खोल दिया गया, जिससे रिकॉर्ड शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास की अवधि को बढ़ावा मिला, जो कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान लगभग दो वर्षों के सीमा प्रतिबंधों के बाद आगमन में वृद्धि के अनुरूप है।

2023-24 सीमा प्रतिबंध हटाए जाने के बाद से शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास में पहली वार्षिक कमी दर्शाता है। यह निचला स्तर प्रवासी आगमन में कमी के कारण था, मुख्य रूप से अस्थायी वीजा धारक, जबकि इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रस्थान में वृद्धि हुई।

### ग्राफ 1.1 - विदेशी प्रवास - ऑस्ट्रेलिया - वर्ष समाप्ति (ए)



ए. सितंबर तिमाही 2023 के बाद के अनुमान प्रारंभिक हैं। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठ पर संशोधन स्थिति देखें। बी. शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास की गणना प्रवासी आगमन की संख्या में से प्रवासी प्रस्थान की संख्या घटाकर की जाती है।

## प्रवासी आगमन

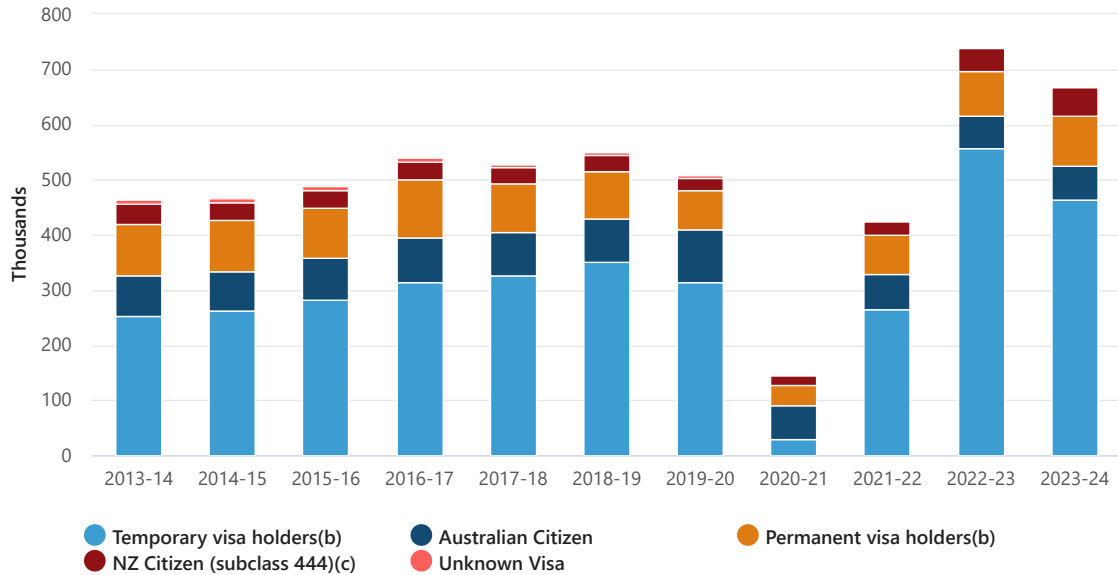
2023-24 में, प्रवासी आगमन की संख्या घटकर 667,000 हो गई, जो पिछले साल 739,000 थी। यह 10% की वार्षिक कमी के बराबर है। 2022-23 में, 73% की वार्षिक वृद्धि हुई। 2023-24 में प्रवासी आगमन सीमाओं के फिर से खुलने के बाद पहली कमी दर्शाता है।

महामारी से पहले के पांच वर्षों में, प्रवासियों के आगमन की औसत संख्या प्रति वर्ष 515,000 थी, जिनमें से अधिकांश अस्थायी वीजा (307,000) पर आते थे। स्थायी वीजा पर आने वालों के लिए, औसत 92,000 था। ऑस्ट्रेलियाई और न्यूजीलैंड के नागरिकों के लिए यह क्रमशः 77,000 और 32,000 था।

2023-24 में, अस्थायी वीजा पर आने वालों (465,000) की संख्या पिछले वर्ष (557,000) की तुलना में कम दर्ज की गई। हालाँकि, स्थायी वीजा धारकों के आगमन (91,000), ऑस्ट्रेलियाई नागरिकों के आगमन (60,000) और न्यूजीलैंड के नागरिकों (51,000) की संख्या अधिक दर्ज की गई।

2023-24 में प्रवासियों के आगमन में सबसे बड़ा योगदान अस्थायी वीजा धारकों का था। जबकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छात्र 207,000 आगमन के साथ सबसे बड़ा अस्थायी वीजा समूह थे, यह 2022-23 में 278,000 से कम था। अन्य अस्थायी वीजा धारकों में आगंतुक (90,000 प्रवासी आगमन), कामकाजी छुट्टी मनाने वाले (80,000) और अस्थायी कुशल (49,000) शामिल थे।

### ग्राफ 1.2 विदेशी प्रवासी आगमन - वीजा और नागरिकता समूह (ए)



a. 2023-24 के अनुमान प्रारंभिक हैं। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठ पर संशोधन स्थिति देखें।

b. यात्री के विदेश प्रवास के आगमन की तिथि के समय का वीजा। यहाँ वीजा की संख्या को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए वीजा की जानकारी के साथ भ्रमित नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि वीजा ऑनशोर भी दिए जा सकते हैं।

c. वीजा उपवर्ग 444 न्यूजीलैंड के नागरिकों को ऑस्ट्रेलिया पहुंचने पर प्रदान किया जाता है, यदि उन्हें पहले से कोई अन्य वीजा प्रदान नहीं किया गया हो।

### प्रवासी प्रस्थान

2023-24 में प्रवासी प्रस्थान की संख्या बढ़कर 221,000 हो गई, जो पिछले वर्ष 204,000 थी। यह पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 8% की वृद्धि है। हालाँकि यात्रा प्रतिबंध दो साल से अधिक समय पहले हटा दिए गए थे, लेकिन प्रवासी प्रस्थान की संख्या महामारी से पहले के स्तर से कम रही है। 2023-24 में सीमाएँ फिर से खुलने के बाद से प्रवासी प्रस्थान में पहली वार्षिक वृद्धि भी देखी गई है।

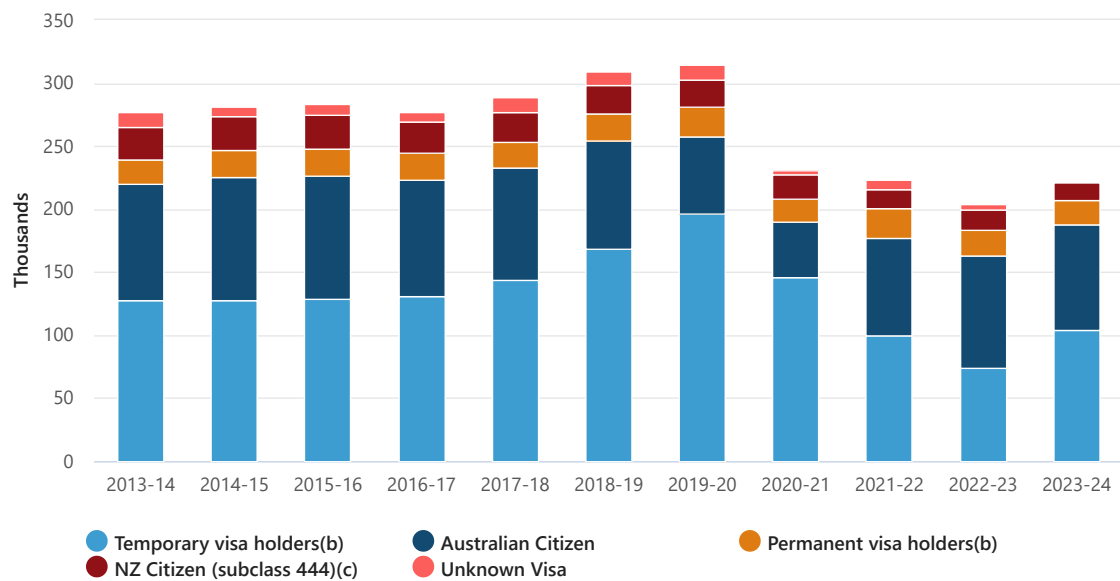
महामारी से पहले के पाँच वर्षों में, प्रवासी प्रस्थानों की औसत संख्या प्रति वर्ष 288,000 थी, जिसमें प्रस्थानों का सबसे बड़ा समूह अस्थायी वीजा (140,000) पर था। प्रस्थान करने वाले ऑस्ट्रेलियाई नागरिकों के लिए, औसत 93,000 था, उसके बाद न्यूजीलैंड के नागरिक (25,000) और स्थायी वीजा धारक (21,000) थे।

2023-24 में, अस्थायी वीजा धारकों (104,000), ऑस्ट्रेलियाई नागरिकों (84,000), स्थायी वीजा धारकों (19,000) और न्यूजीलैंड के नागरिकों (14,000) के लिए प्रस्थान का स्तर महामारी-पूर्व के पांच-वर्षीय औसत से कम दर्ज किया गया।

कोविड-19 यात्रा प्रतिबंधों के प्रभाव के कारण, महामारी के दौरान ऑस्ट्रेलिया में आने वाले अस्थायी प्रवासियों की संख्या बहुत कम थी। यात्रा प्रतिबंध हटने के बाद अस्थायी वीजा पर आने वाले बहुत से लोग, जैसे कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छात्र, अब वापस जाने लगे हैं क्योंकि सीमा प्रतिबंध हटने के बाद उनके पहले आगमन के बाद से काफी समय बीत चुका है।

उदाहरण के लिए, अस्थायी छात्र वीजा पर प्रवासी प्रस्थान 2022-23 से 97% बढ़ गया, क्योंकि कुछ ने अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी कर ली और घर लौट आए। अस्थायी प्रवासी प्रस्थान की मात्रा बढ़ने के कारण इसका शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता रहेगा।

### ग्राफ 1.3 विदेशी प्रवासी प्रस्थान - वीजा और नागरिकता समूह (ए)



a. 2023-24 के अनुमान प्रारंभिक हैं। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठ पर संशोधन स्थिति देखें।

b. यात्री के विदेश प्रवास प्रस्थान की तिथि के समय का वीज़ा। यहाँ वीज़ा की संख्या को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए वीज़ा की जानकारी के साथ भ्रमित नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि वीज़ा ऑनशोर भी दिए जा सकते हैं।

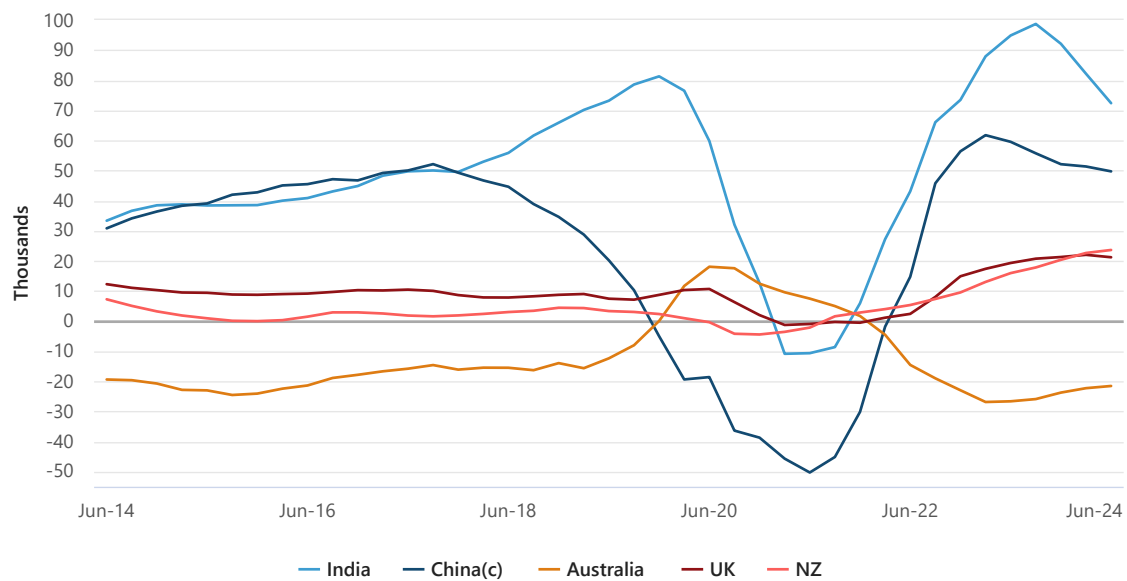
c. वीज़ा उपवर्ग 444 न्यूजीलैंड के नागरिकों को ऑस्ट्रेलिया पहुंचने पर प्रदान किया जाता है, यदि उन्हें पहले से कोई अन्य वीज़ा प्रदान नहीं किया गया हो।

## जन्म का देश

### शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास

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.

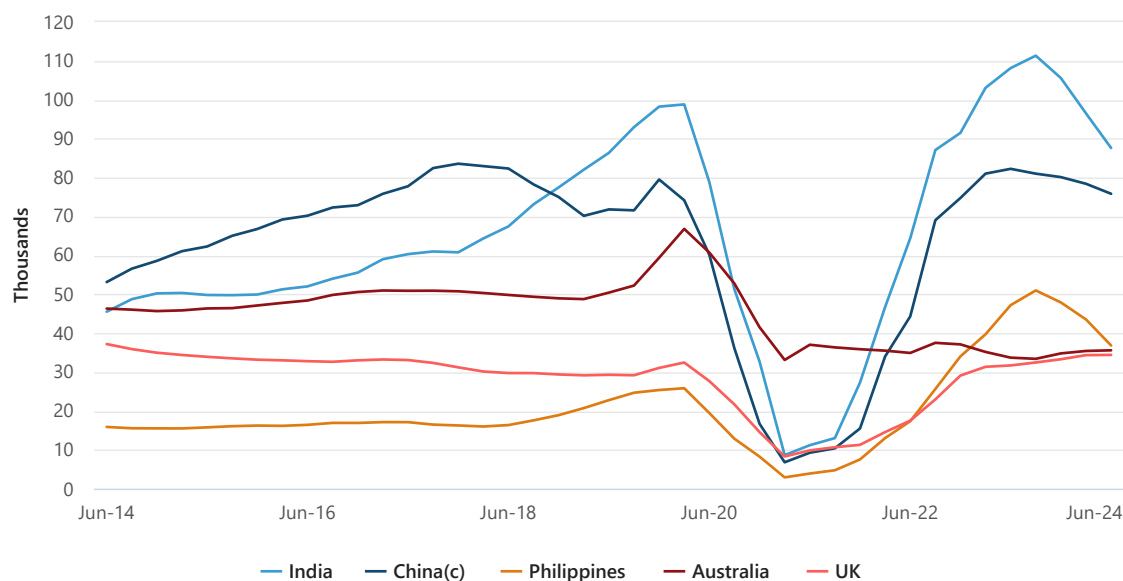
## आगमन

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.

## प्रस्थान

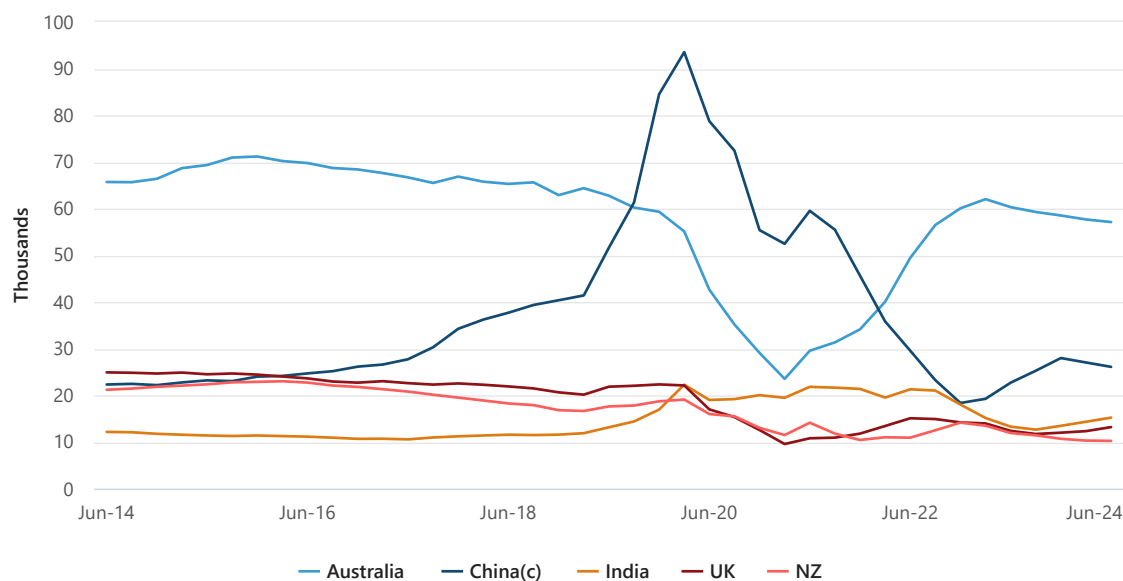
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures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

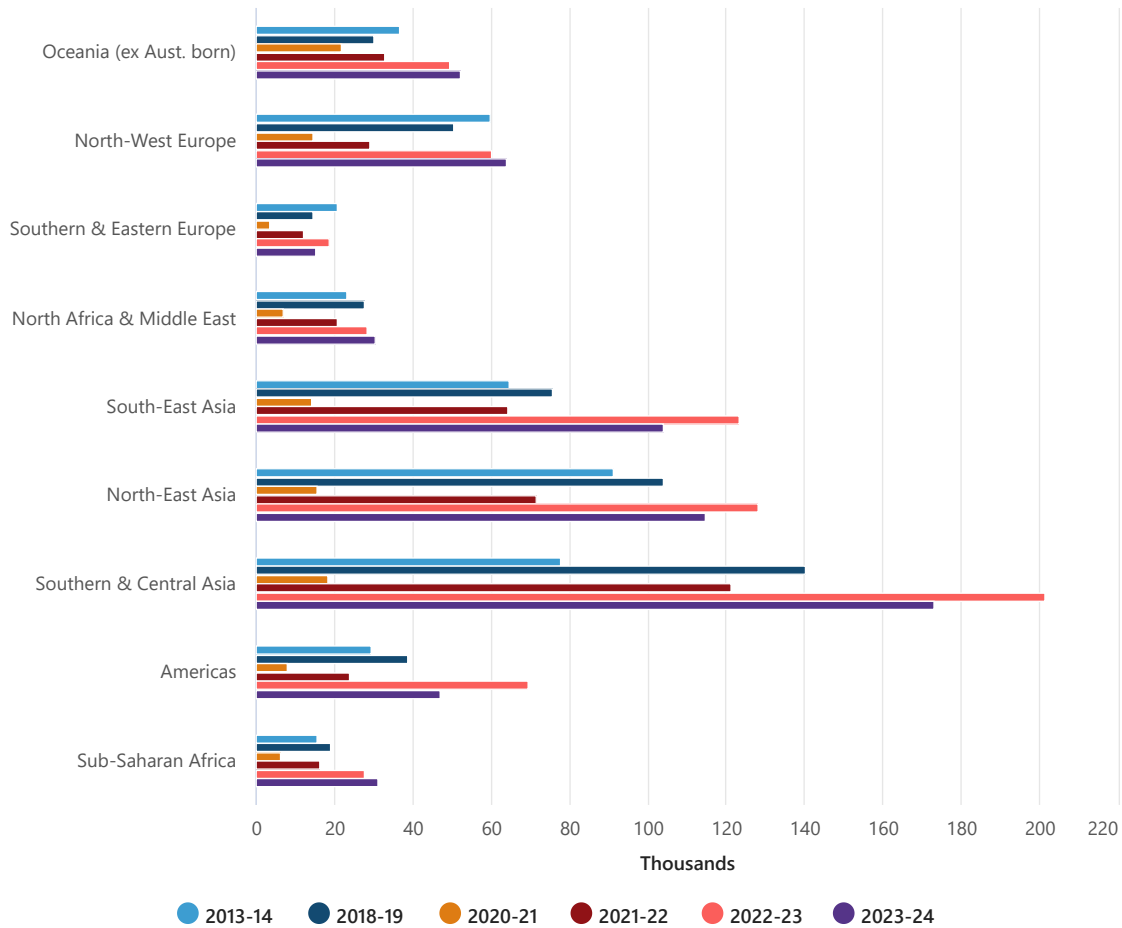
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

## विश्व क्षेत्र

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.

## वीज़ा

### आगमन

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.

## प्रस्थान

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.

## आयु और लिंग

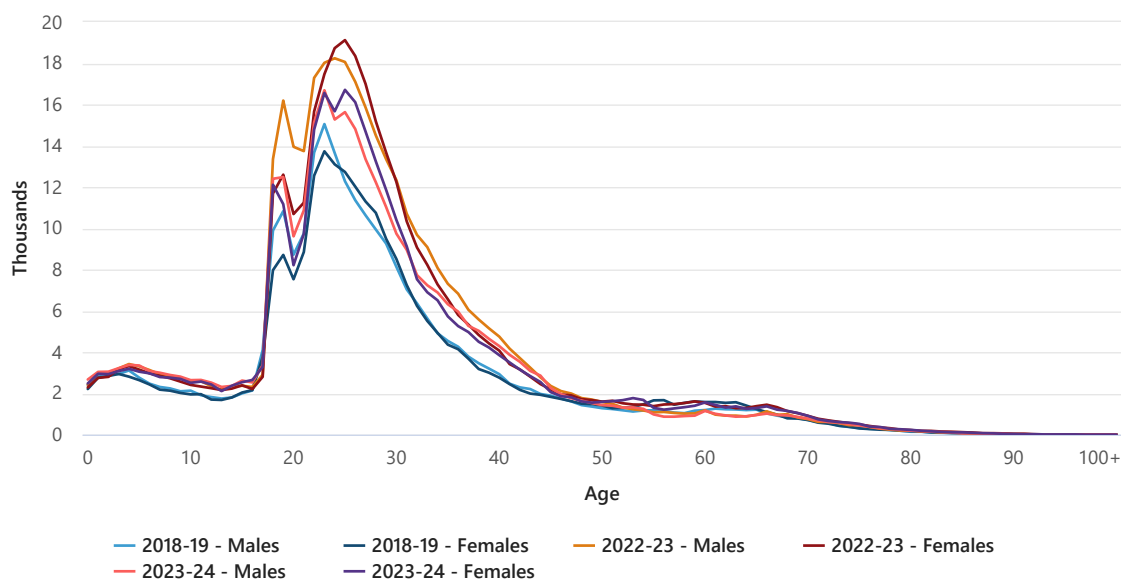
### आगमन

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.

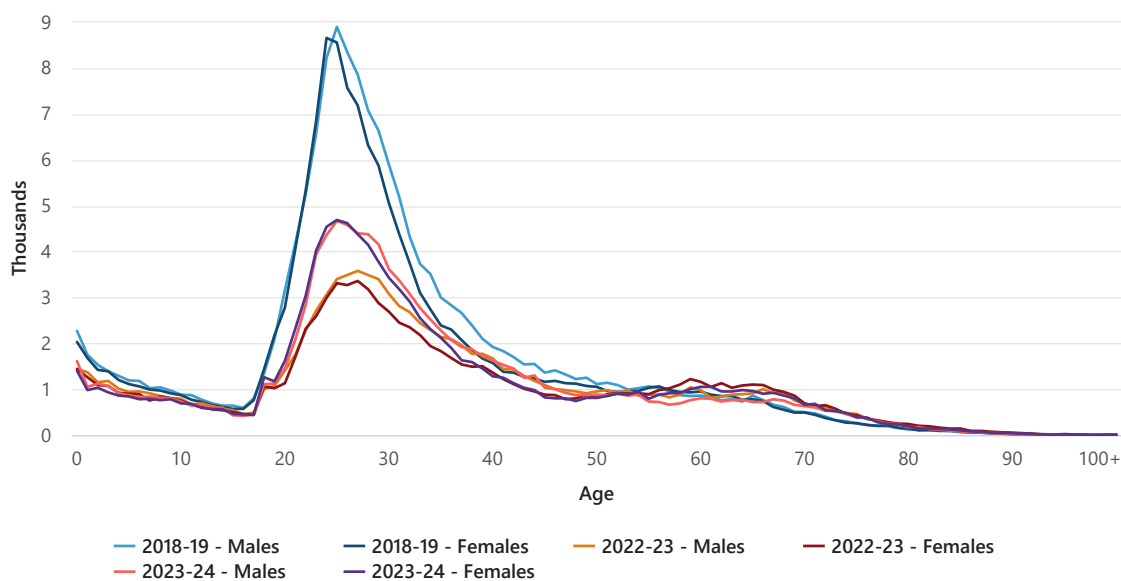
## प्रस्थान

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 एवं क्षेत्र

### शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास

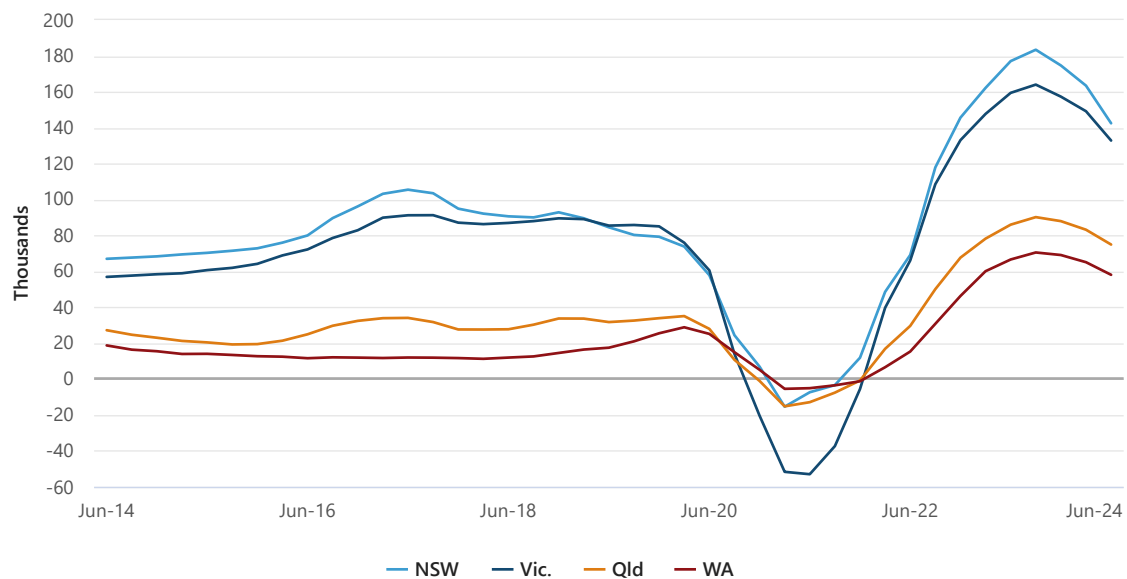
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

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.

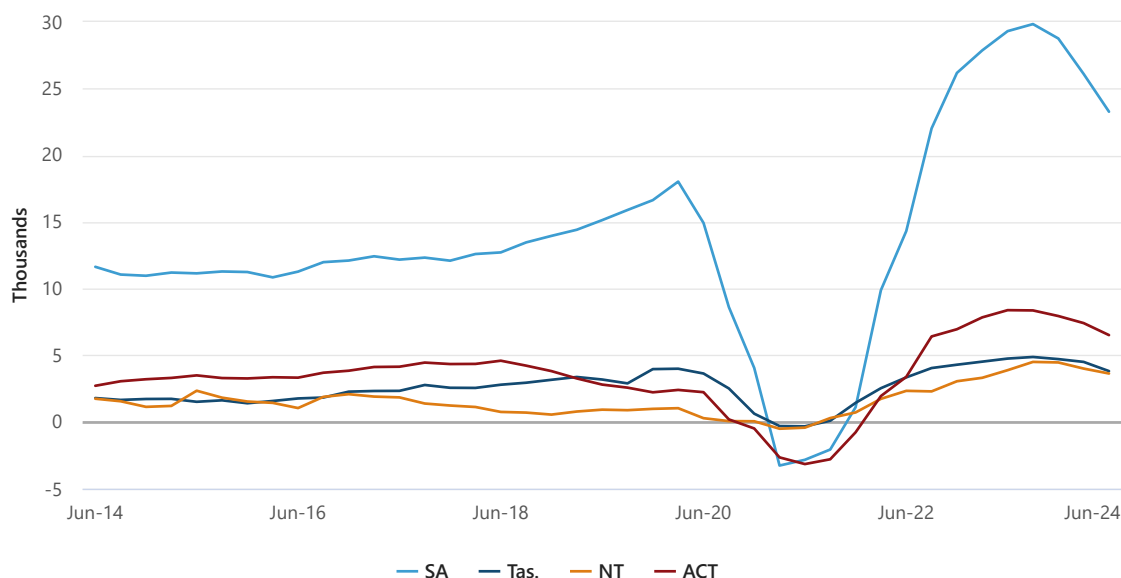
**Graph 5.1 Net overseas migration(a) - larger states(b) - year ending**



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.

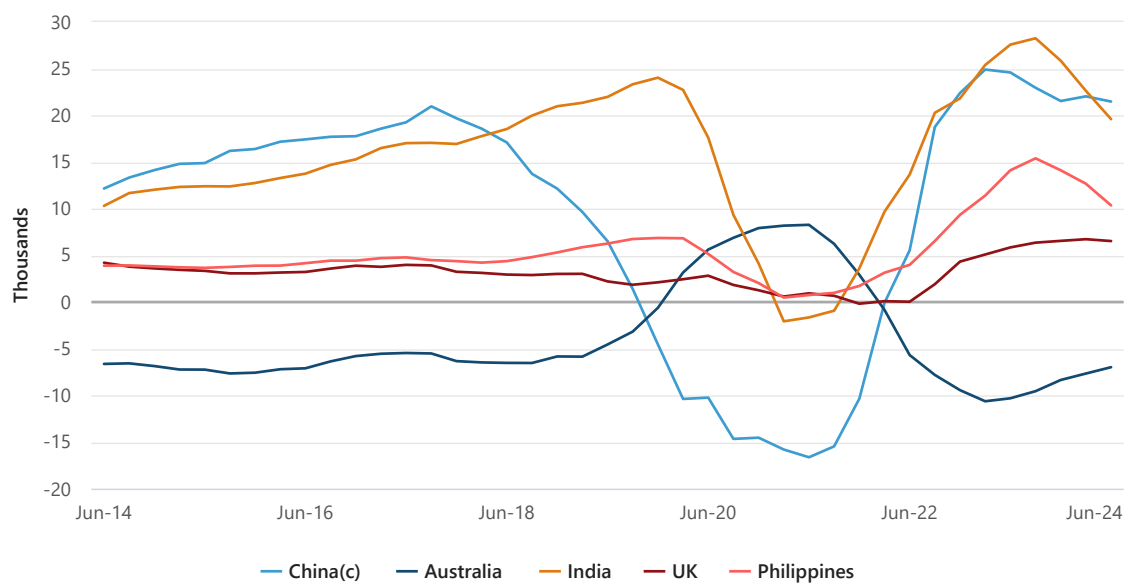
## जन्म का देश

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

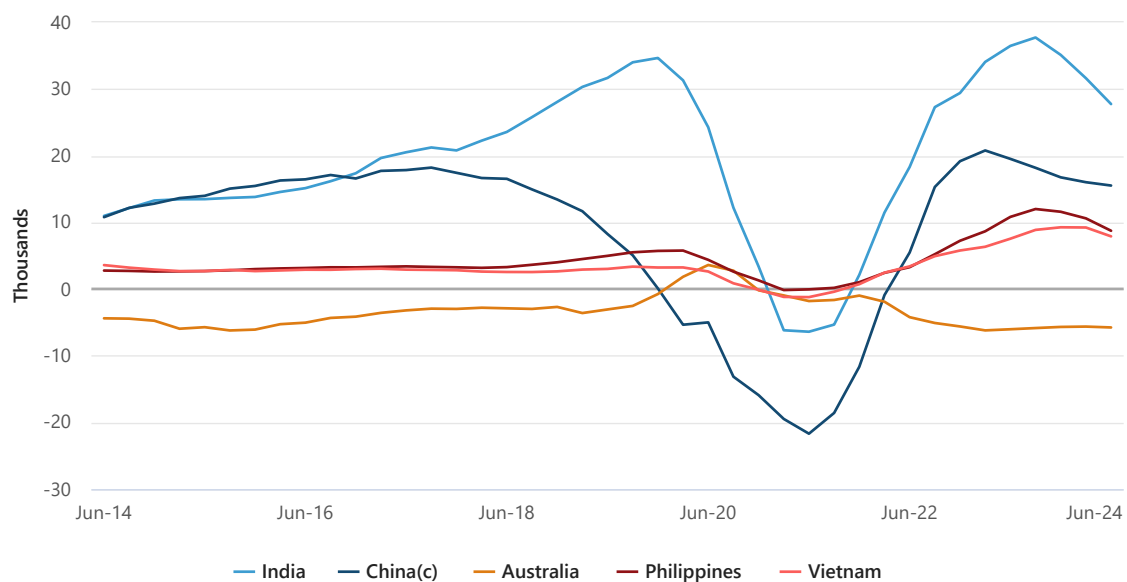


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

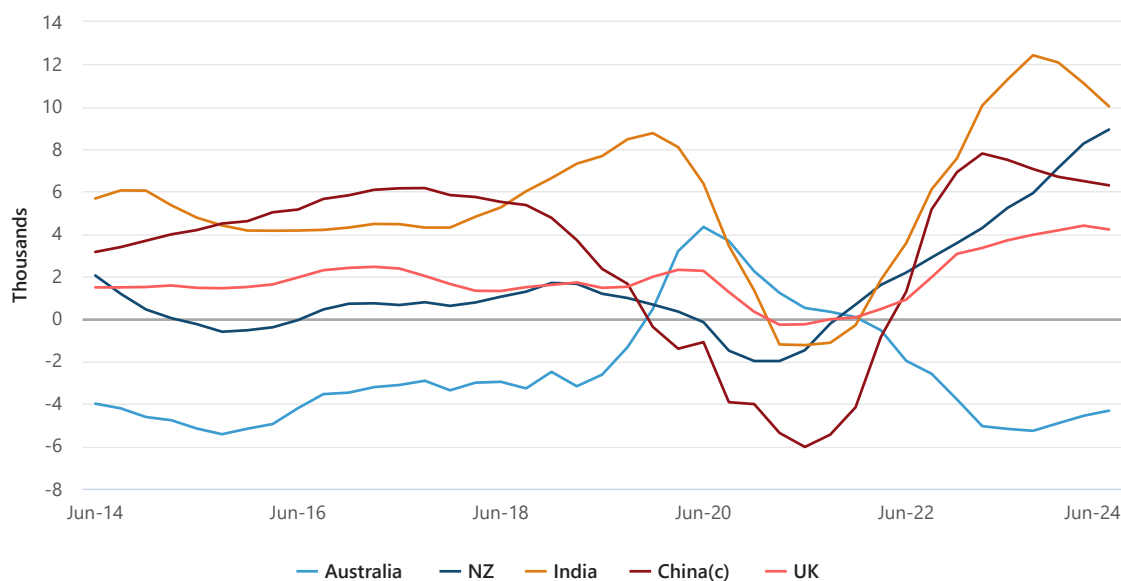


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

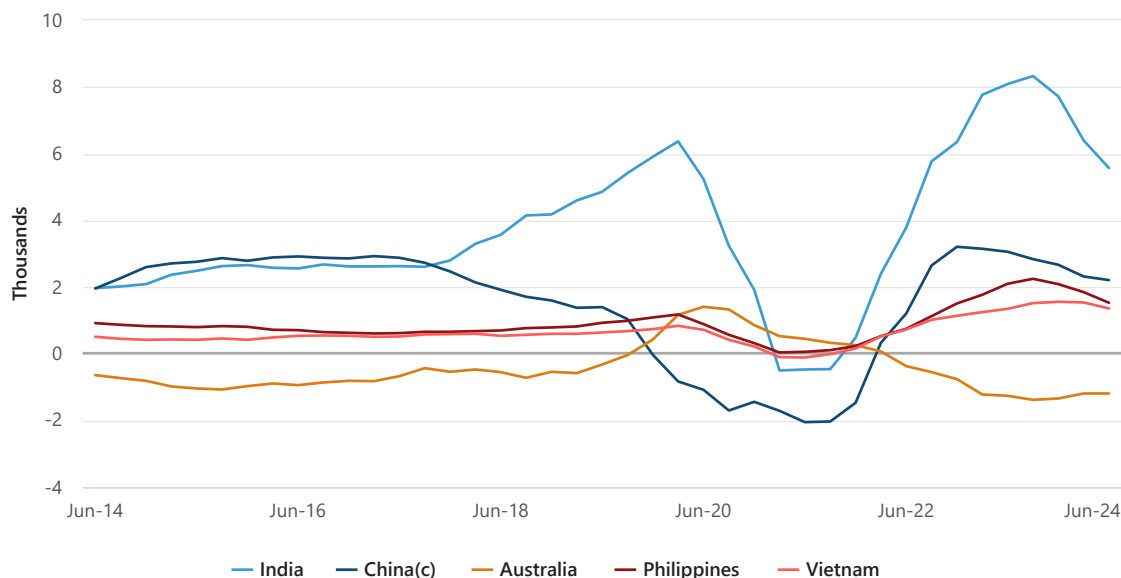


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

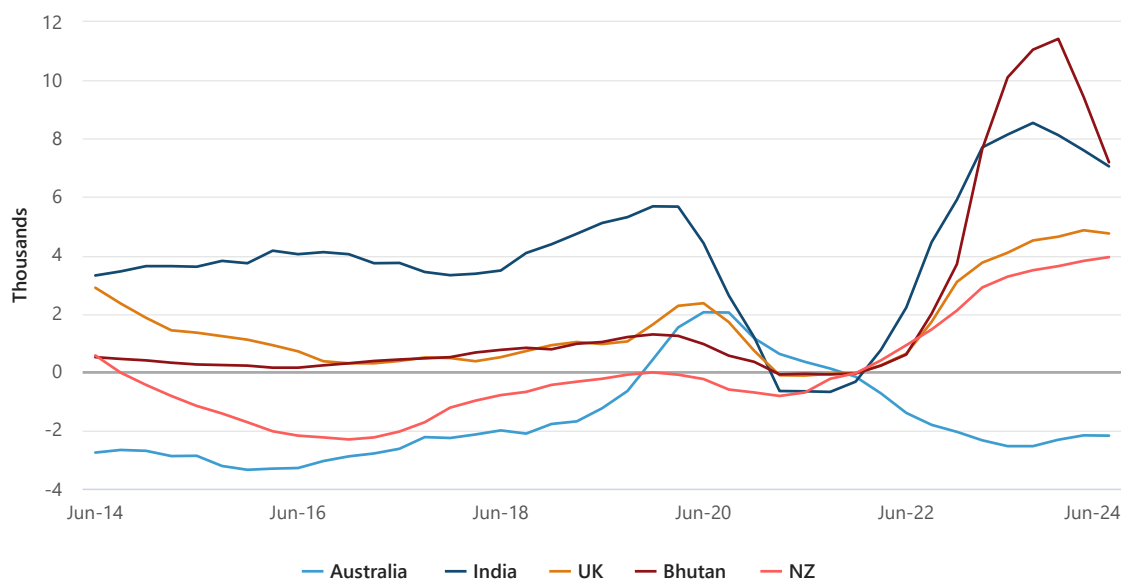


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

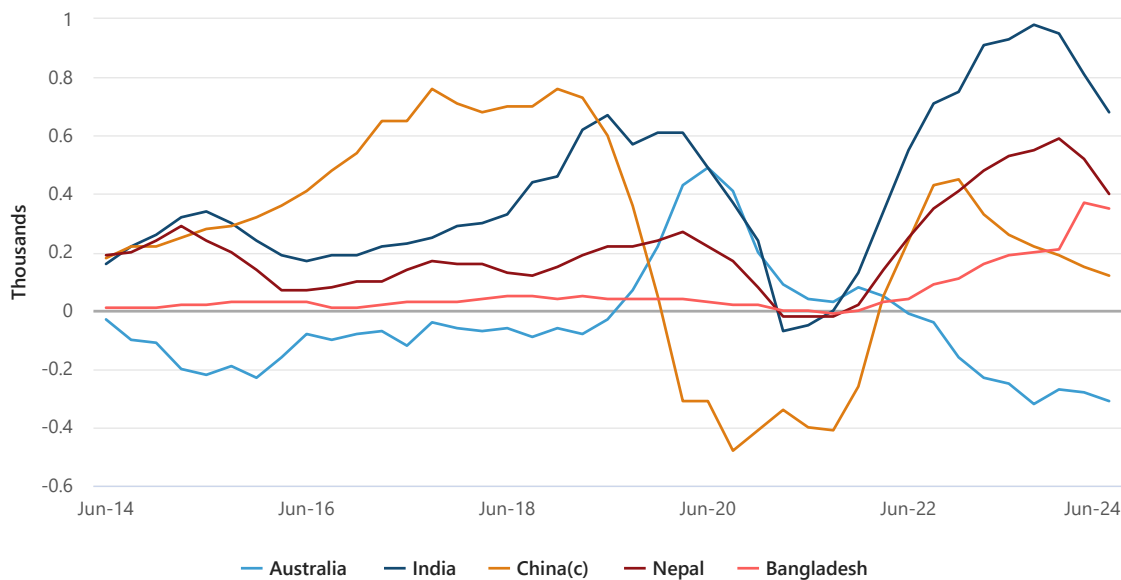
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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**



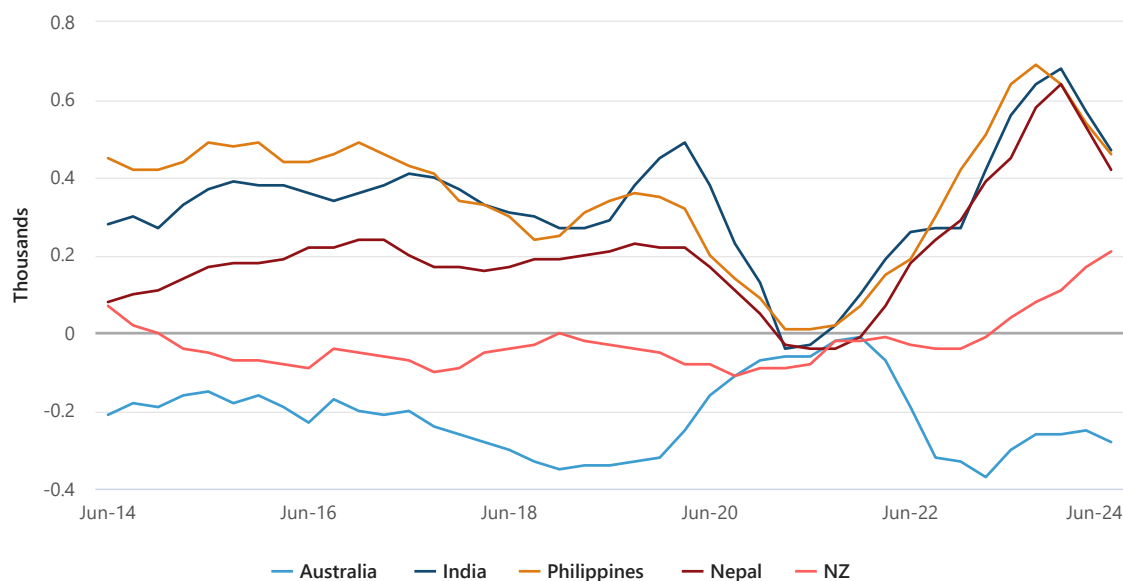
a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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**

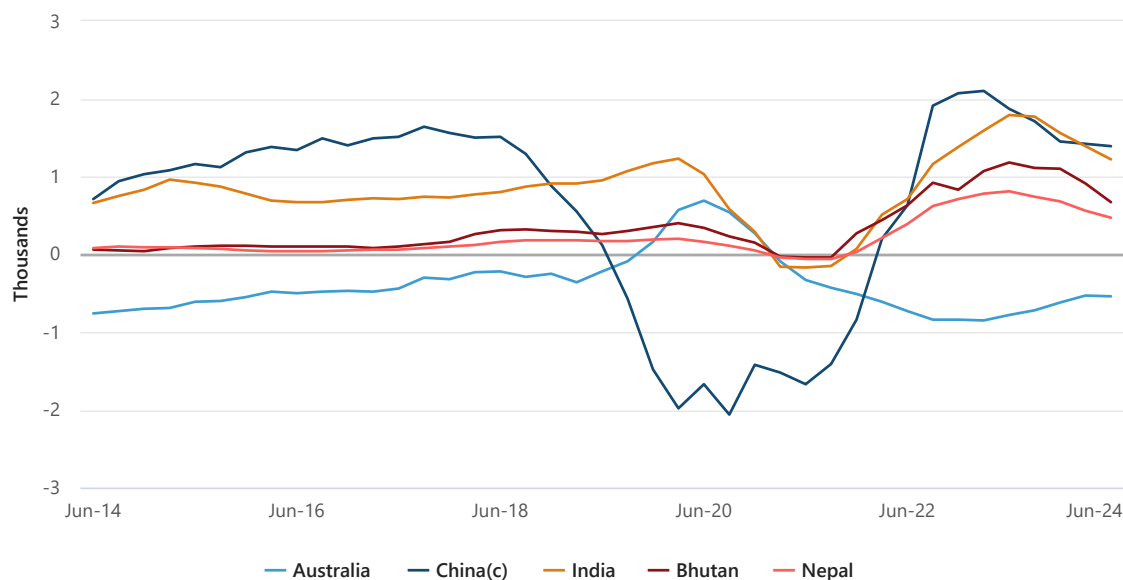




a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

## आयु

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.

संबंधित एबीएस प्रकाशन

राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और प्रादेशिक 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=hi& x\\_tr\\_hl=en& x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=hi& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp))

- इसमें शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास और शुद्ध अंतरराज्यीय प्रवास अनुमानों पर त्रैमासिक आंकड़े शामिल हैं।

क्षेत्रीय जनसंख्या ([https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release? x\\_tr\\_sl=auto& x\\_tr\\_tl=hi& x\\_tr\\_hl=en& x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=hi& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp))

- इसमें क्षेत्रीय विदेशी प्रवास और क्षेत्रीय आंतरिक प्रवास अनुमानों पर वार्षिक आंकड़े शामिल हैं।

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=hi& x\\_tr\\_hl=en& x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp](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=hi& 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=hi& x\\_tr\\_hl=en& x\\_tr\\_pto=wapp](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-of-birth/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=hi& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp))

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

[Permanent migrants in Australia \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& 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 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/temporary-visa-holders-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp\)](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=hi& 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 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp) — 2024

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

[Personal income in Australia \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp#migrants\)](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=hi& 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 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp#employed-migrants\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& 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 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/people/people-and-communities/personal-income-migrants-australia/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp\)](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=hi& 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](http://www.abs.gov.au/about/contact-us) (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/about/contact-us? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& 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 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=hi& 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.

वीज़ा द्वारा विदेशी प्रवासियों के आगमन और प्रस्थान को नेट करते समय सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए। वीज़ा द्वारा नेट माइग्रेशन से प्राप्त जानकारी पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि व्यक्ति अक्सर अपने आगमन के समय पहले प्राप्त वीज़ा से भिन्न प्रकार के वीज़ा पर प्रस्थान करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, एक व्यक्ति जो छात्र वीज़ा पर आता है, वह अस्थायी कुशल वीज़ा पर प्रस्थान कर सकता है, यह केवल एक संभावित उदाहरण है।

## 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=hi&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=hi&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=hi&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)).

### Notes for Data Explorer datasets

2023-24 के अनुमान प्रारंभिक हैं। प्रारंभिक अनुमान प्रत्येक यात्री के वास्तविक प्रवासन परिणामों के बजाय एक प्रवृत्ति मॉडल से आउटपुट पर आधारित हैं। कृपया इस स्तर पर प्रारंभिक अनुमानों के चर का उपयोग करते समय सावधानी बरतें क्योंकि वे आनुपातिक रूप से बड़े संशोधनों के अधीन हो सकते हैं। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठ पर संशोधन स्थिति देखें।

इन तालिकाओं में दिए गए अनुमान शुद्ध विदेशी प्रवास की गणना के लिए 12/16 महीने के नियम पद्धति का उपयोग करते हैं। सितंबर तिमाही 2006 और उसके बाद तक ऑस्ट्रेलिया की आधिकारिक अनुमानित निवासी जनसंख्या (ईआरपी) को संकलित करने में इनका उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। पद्धति पृष्ठ पर प्रयुक्त विधि देखें।

गोपनीयता बनाए रखने के लिए, अनुमानों को निकटतम 10 तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है। परिणामस्वरूप, घटकों का योग कुल योग में नहीं जुड़ सकता है। पूर्णांकित डेटा पर की गई गणनाएँ प्रकाशित की गई गणनाओं से भिन्न हो सकती हैं। कार्यप्रणाली पृष्ठ पर गोपनीयता देखें।

देश वर्गीकरण और कोड [मानक ऑस्ट्रेलियाई देश वर्गीकरण \(SACC\), 2016](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=hi&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=hi&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=hi&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)). (कैट. सं. 1269.0) से लिए गए हैं।

इस डेटासेट में वीज़ा समूह के अनुसार N OM आँकड़े उस वीज़ा या नागरिकता के प्रकार से प्राप्त होते हैं, जो यात्री द्वारा ऑस्ट्रेलिया में या वहाँ से प्रवास करने पर प्राप्त किया जाता है। वीज़ा प्रकार के अनुसार प्रवास की संख्या की इन गणनाओं को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए (और प्रकाशित भी) वीज़ा की संख्या की जानकारी के साथ भ्रमित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। समय के साथ, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाए गए नए वीज़ा वीज़ा पदानुक्रम में जोड़े जाते हैं, जबकि अन्य वीज़ा का उपयोग समाप्त हो सकता है। समय के साथ वीज़ा द्वारा विदेशी प्रवास डेटा के विश्लेषण में सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए।

वीज़ा द्वारा विदेशी प्रवासियों के आगमन और प्रस्थान को नेट करते समय सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए। वीज़ा द्वारा नेट माइग्रेशन से प्राप्त जानकारी पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि व्यक्ति अक्सर अपने आगमन के समय पहले प्राप्त वीज़ा से भिन्न प्रकार के वीज़ा पर प्रस्थान करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, एक व्यक्ति जो छात्र वीज़ा पर आता है, वह अस्थायी कुशल वीज़ा पर प्रस्थान कर सकता है, यह केवल एक संभावित उदाहरण है।

### 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=hi&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%5Bdg%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0) ([https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=hi&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%5Bdg%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=hi&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%5Bdg%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=hi&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%5Bdg%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0) ([https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=hi&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%5Bdg%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=hi&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%5Bdg%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0)).

