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家 统计数据 人们 人口 海外移民 2023-24财年

最新版本

海外移民

澳大利亚国际移民统计数据，按州和领地、出生国家、签证、年龄和性别划分。

参考期 2023-24财年

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关键统计数据

- 2023-24 年净海外移民人数为 446,000 人，低于上一年的 536,000 人
- 移民人数较上年同期的 739,000 人减少 10% 至 667,000 人
- 最大的移民群体是临时学生，人数为 20.7 万人
- 移民出境人数从一年前的 204,000 人增加到 221,000 人，增长了 8%。

本新闻稿中提供的数据均为年度数据，除非另有说明，数据均为截至6月30日的年度数据。如需了解最新的季度移民估计数，请参阅澳大利亚统计局出版物《全国、州和领地人口》(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)。如需了解澳大利亚各地区海外移民估计数，请参阅澳大利亚统计局出版物《地区人口》(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)。

本新闻稿中的大部分数据均已四舍五入，因此各部分的总和可能不会等于总数。

NOM TableBuilder 现已推出

2006年9月至2024年6月季度的季度净海外移民数据将于2024年12月13日在TableBuilder (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)中发布。该产品将每季度更新一次。更多信息，请参阅 TableBuilder：净海外移民 (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)。

2019新冠肺炎旅行限制

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.

净海外移民

净海外移民是指通过国际移民进入或离开澳大利亚而导致的人口净增加或减少。

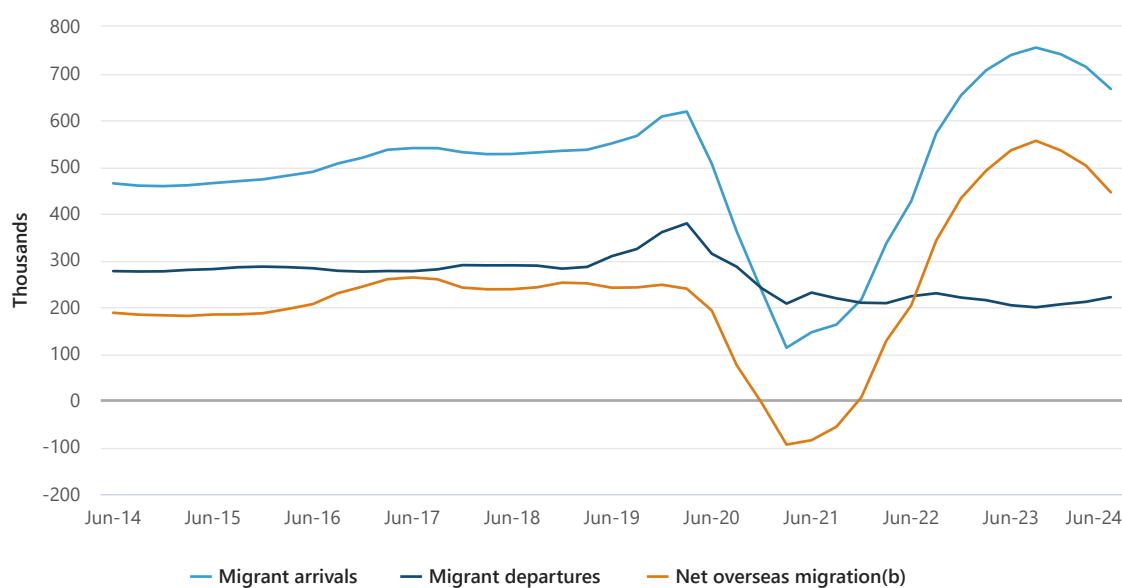
截至2024年6月30日的一年中，海外移民为澳大利亚人口净增44.6万人。这一数字较上一年创纪录的53.6万人有所下降。

从历史上看，每年移民澳大利亚的人数多于迁出澳大利亚的人数，这意味着海外移民一直是澳大利亚人口增长而非减少的重要来源。2020年和2021年，由于边境关闭和其他新冠疫情的影响，许多潜在移民未能抵达澳大利亚，这一趋势暂时逆转。

2022年2月21日起，澳大利亚边境向大多数旅客重新开放，由此带来了创纪录的海外净移民时期，这与新冠疫情期间近两年的边境限制之后入境人数的回升相一致。

2023-24年度是自边境限制解除以来海外净移民人数首次出现年度下降。下降的主要原因是入境移民数量减少，其中大部分是临时签证持有者，而同期离境移民数量则有所增加。

图 1.1 - 海外移民 - 澳大利亚 - 截至 2019 年 (a)



a. 自2023年9月季度起的估算为初步数据。请参阅方法论页面上的修订状态。b

.净海外移民的计算方法是移民抵达人数减去移民离开人数。

移民抵达

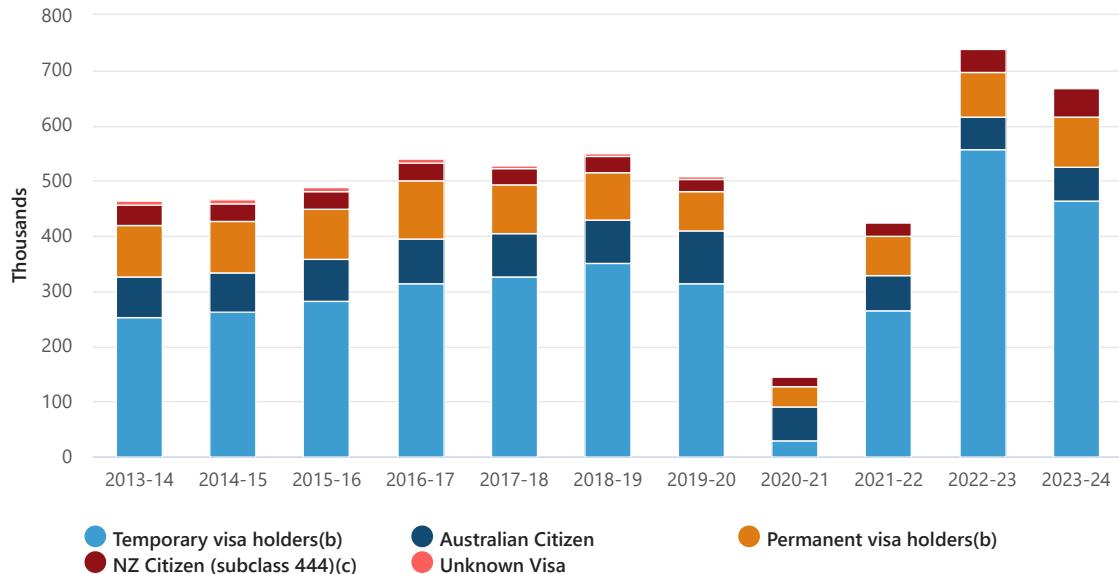
2023-24财年，移民抵达人数从上一年的73.9万人降至66.7万人，年均下降10%。2022-23财年，移民抵达人数年均增长73%。2023-24财年，移民抵达人数出现边境重新开放以来的首次下降。

在疫情爆发前的五年里，每年平均有51.5万移民抵达，其中大多数持临时签证（30.7万人）。持永久签证抵达的移民平均数量为9.2万人。澳大利亚和新西兰公民的入境人数分别为7.7万人和3.2万人。

2023-24年度，持有临时签证的人数（46.5万人）低于上一年度（55.7万人）。然而，持有永久签证的人数（9.1万人）、澳大利亚公民人数（6万人）和新西兰公民人数（5.1万人）均有所增加。

临时签证持有者是2023-24年度移民入境人数的最大贡献者。国际学生是最大的临时签证群体，入境人数达20.7万人，但较2022-23年度的27.8万人有所下降。其他临时签证持有者包括访客（9万人）、打工度假者（8万人）和临时技术移民（4.9万人）。

图1.2 海外移民抵达人数——签证和公民身份群体(a)



a. 2023-24 年的估算为初步估算。请参阅方法论页面上的修订状态。

b. 旅客海外移民抵达时的签证。此处的签证数量不应与内政部签发的签证信息混淆，因为签证可以在境内签发。

c. 如果新西兰公民尚未获得其他签证，则抵达澳大利亚后将获得 444 类签证。

移民离开

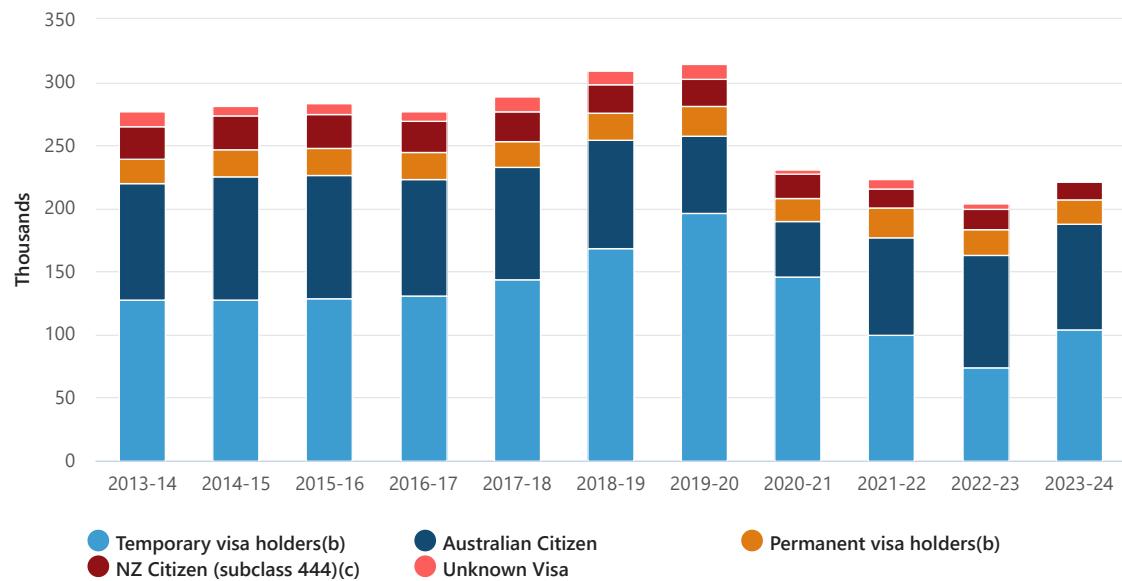
2023-24财年，移民离境人数 从上一年的20.4万人增至22.1万人，比上一年增长了8%。尽管旅行限制在两年多前就已取消，但移民离境人数仍低于疫情前的水平。2023-24财年也是边境重新开放以来移民离境人数首次出现年度增长。

在疫情爆发前的五年里，每年平均有28.8万人离开英国，其中最大的群体是持临时签证离开的移民（14万人）。澳大利亚公民离开的人数平均为9.3万人，其次是新西兰公民（2.5万人）和永久签证持有者（2.1万人）。

2023-24 年，临时签证持有者（104,000 人）、澳大利亚公民（84,000 人）、永久签证持有者（19,000 人）和新西兰公民（14,000 人）的出境人数均低于疫情前五年的平均水平。

由于新冠疫情旅行限制的影响，疫情期间抵达澳大利亚的临时移民数量非常少。许多在旅行限制解除后持临时签证抵达的移民，例如国际学生，现在开始离开，因为距离他们在边境限制解除后首次抵达已经过去了足够长的时间。例如，2022-23年度持临时学生签证的移民离境人数增加了97%，因为一些人完成学业并回国了。随着临时移民离境数量的增加，这将继续对净海外移民产生下行影响。

图1.3 海外移民离境——签证和公民身份群体(a)



a. 2023-24 年的估算为初步估算。请参阅方法论页面上的修订状态。

b. 旅客海外移民出发日期的签证。此处的签证数量不应与内政部签发的签证信息混淆，因为签证可以在境内签发。

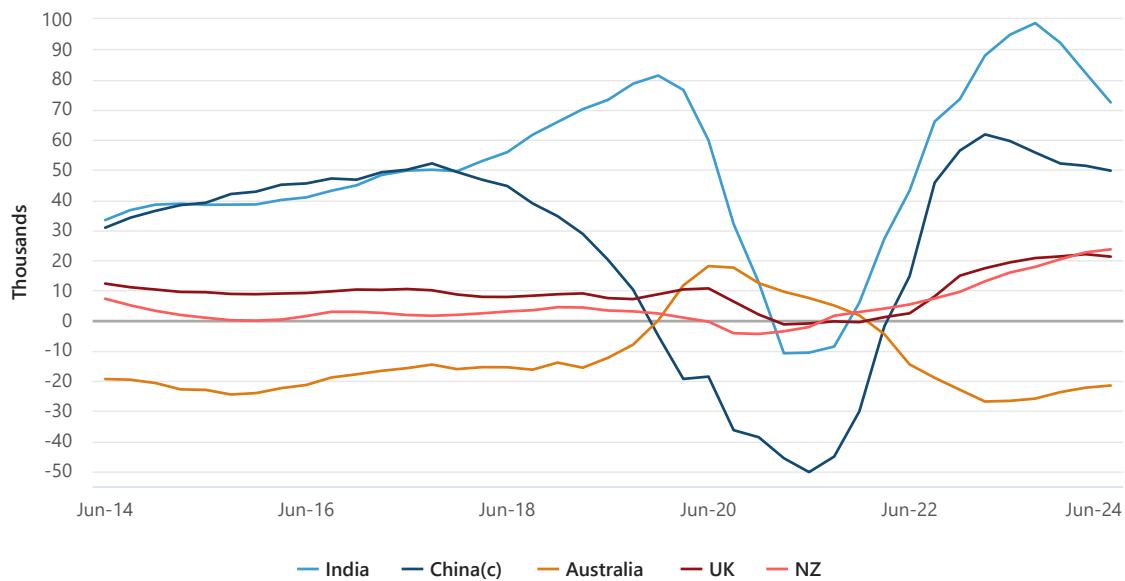
c. 如果新西兰公民尚未获得其他签证，则抵达澳大利亚后将获得 444 类签证。

出生国家

净海外移民

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.

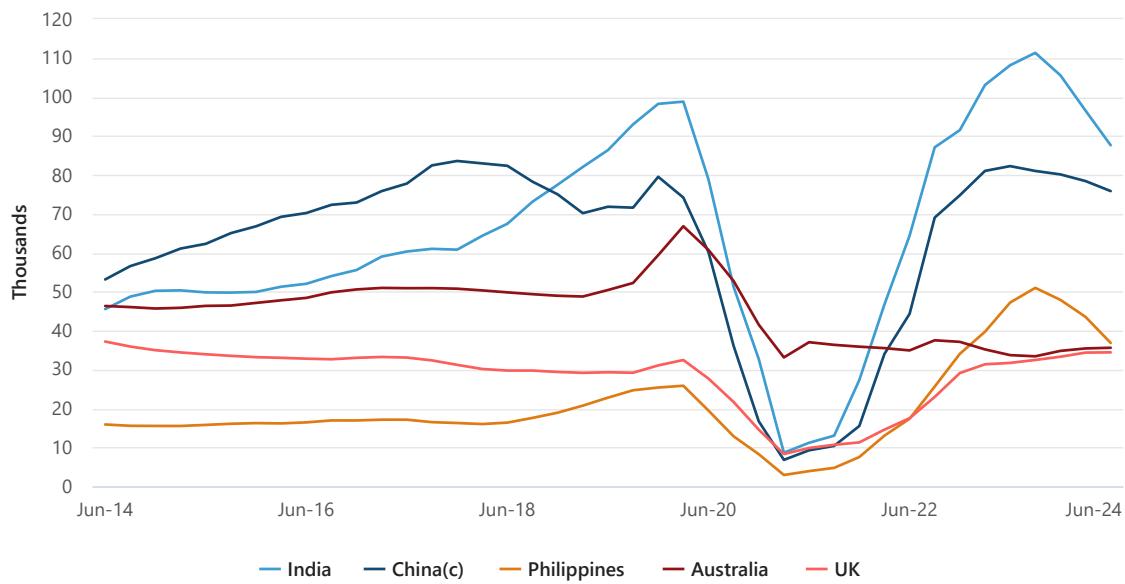
到达

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.

出港

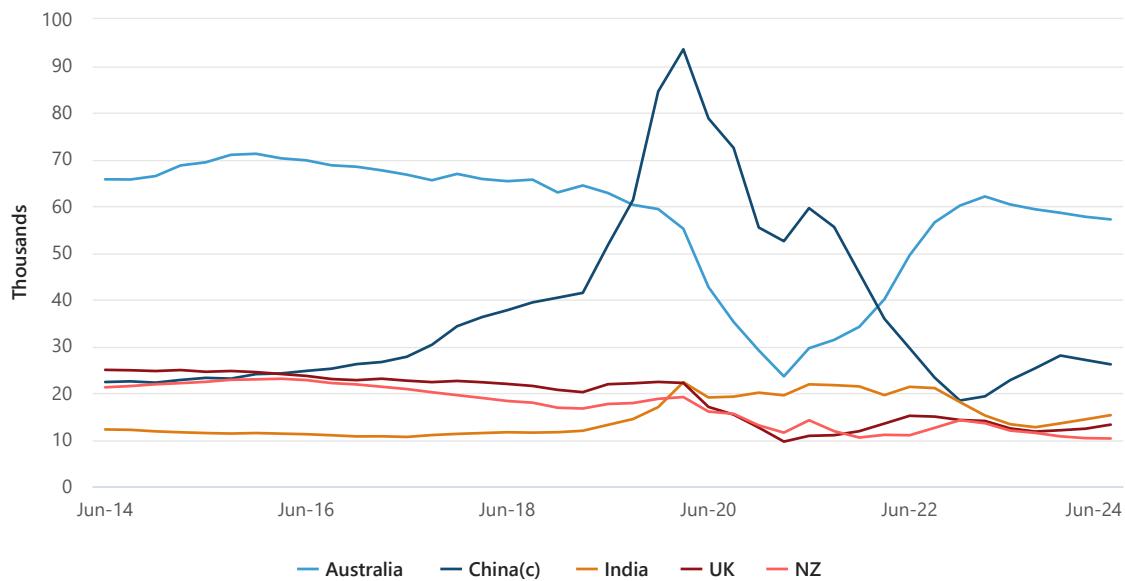
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures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

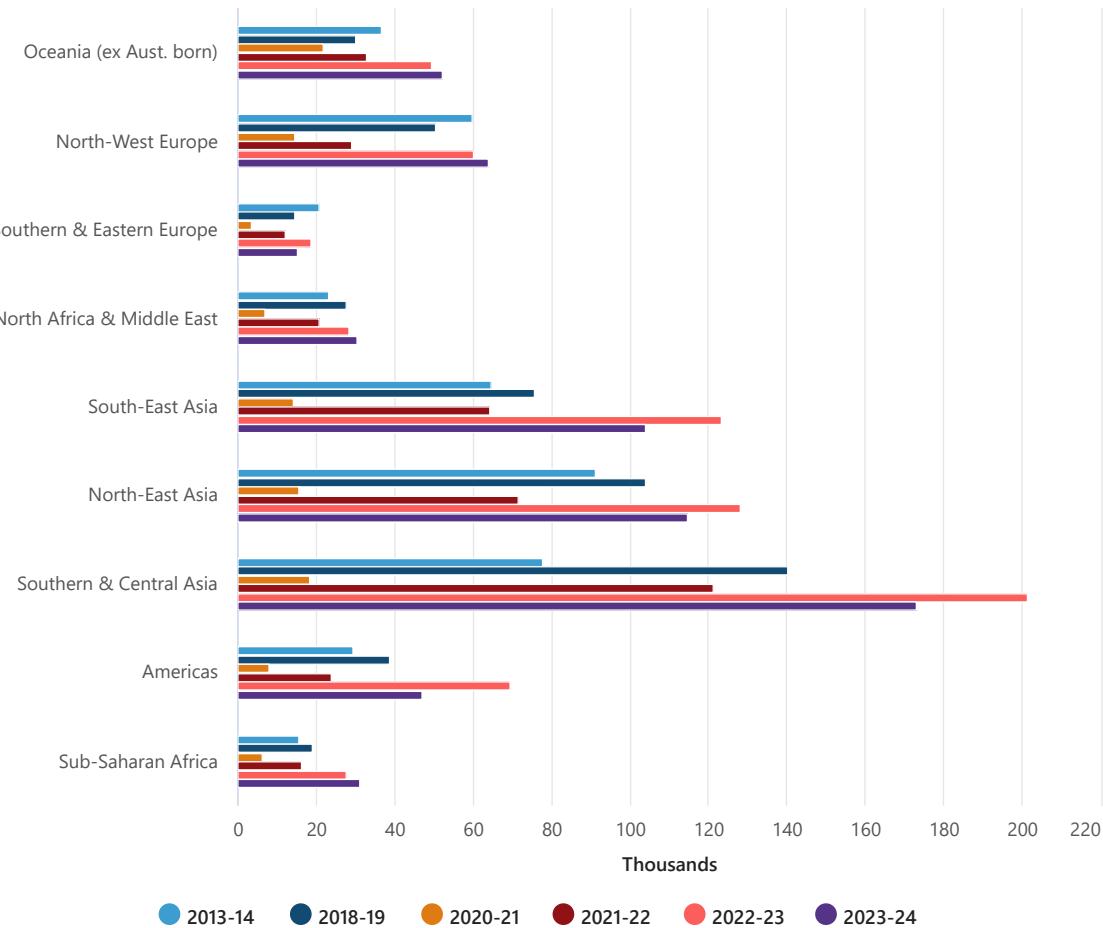
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

世界地区

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.

签证

到达

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.

出港

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.

年龄和性别

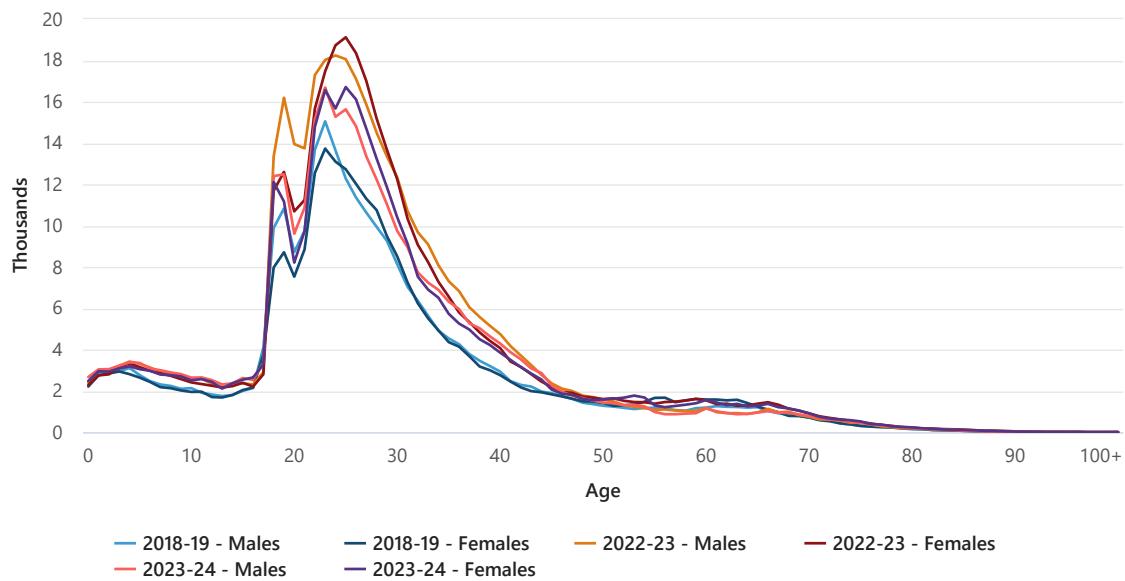
到达

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.

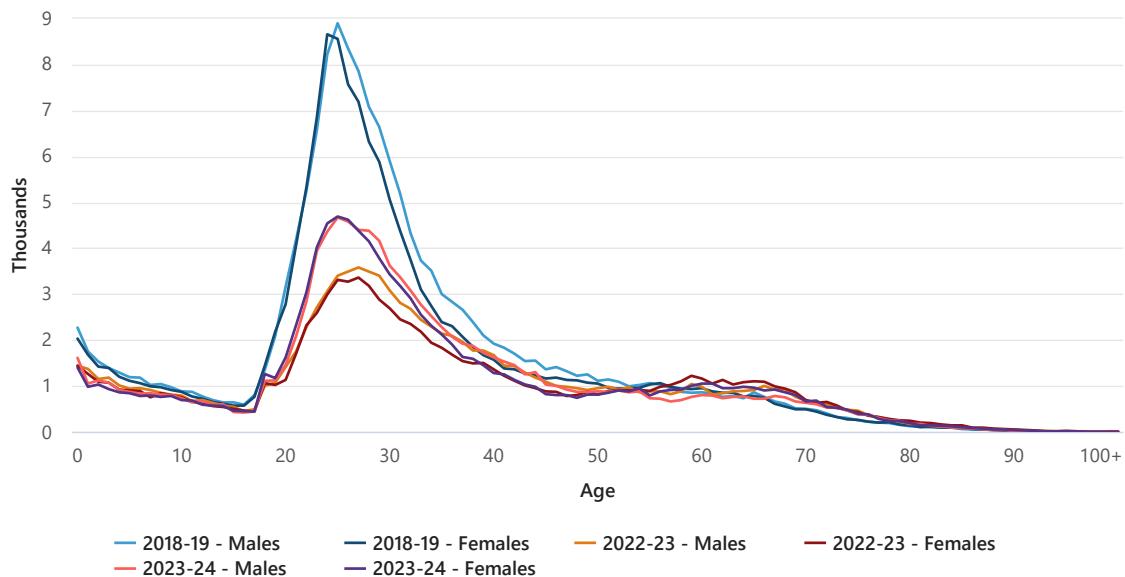
出港

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.

州和领地

净海外移民

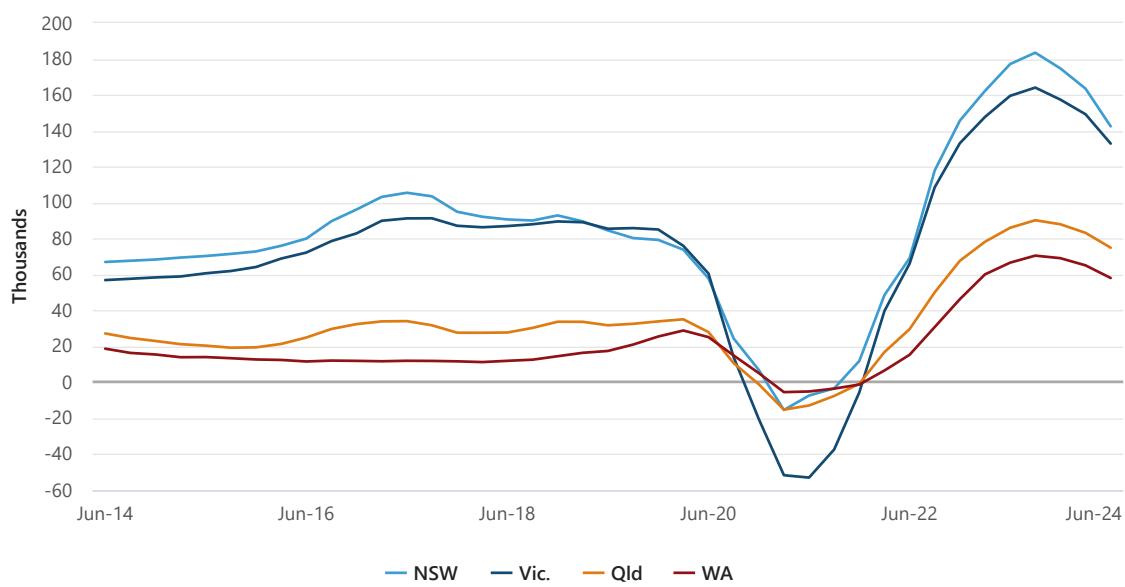
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

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.

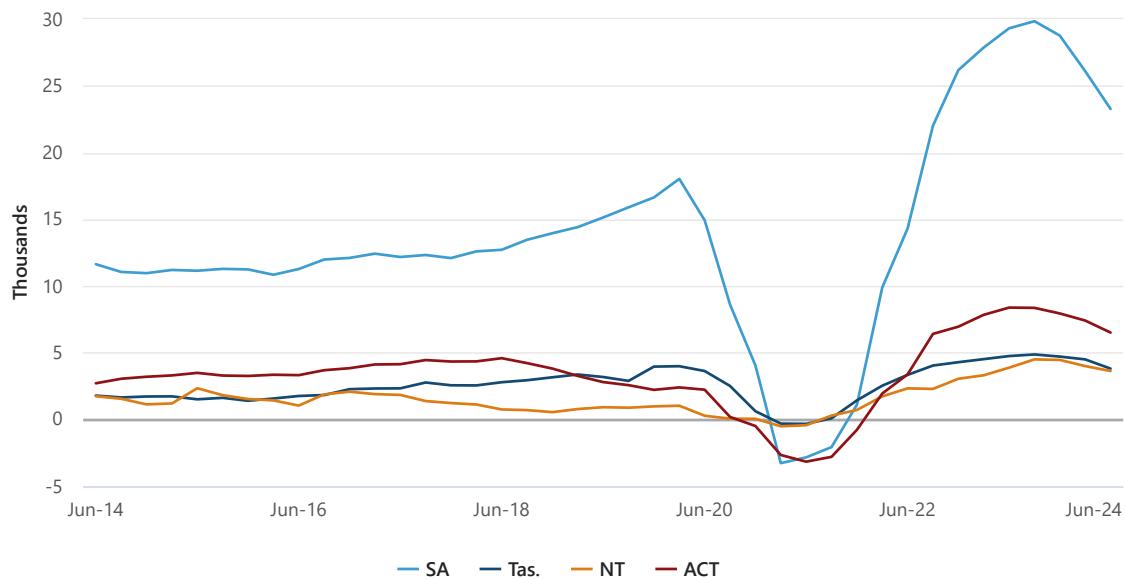
Graph 5.1 Net overseas migration(a) - larger states(b) - year ending



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.

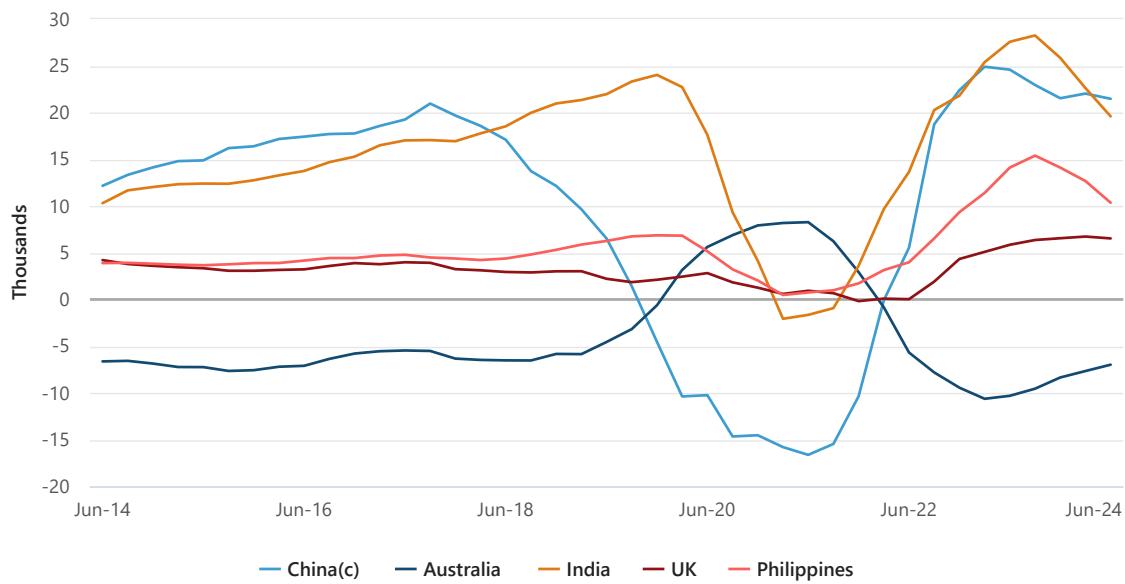
出生国家

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

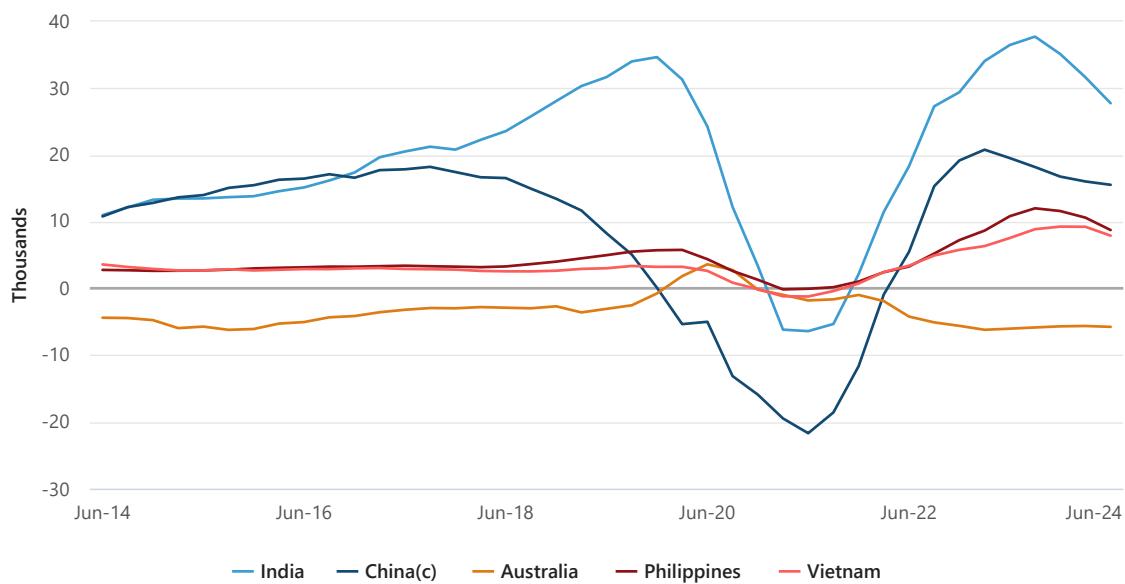


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

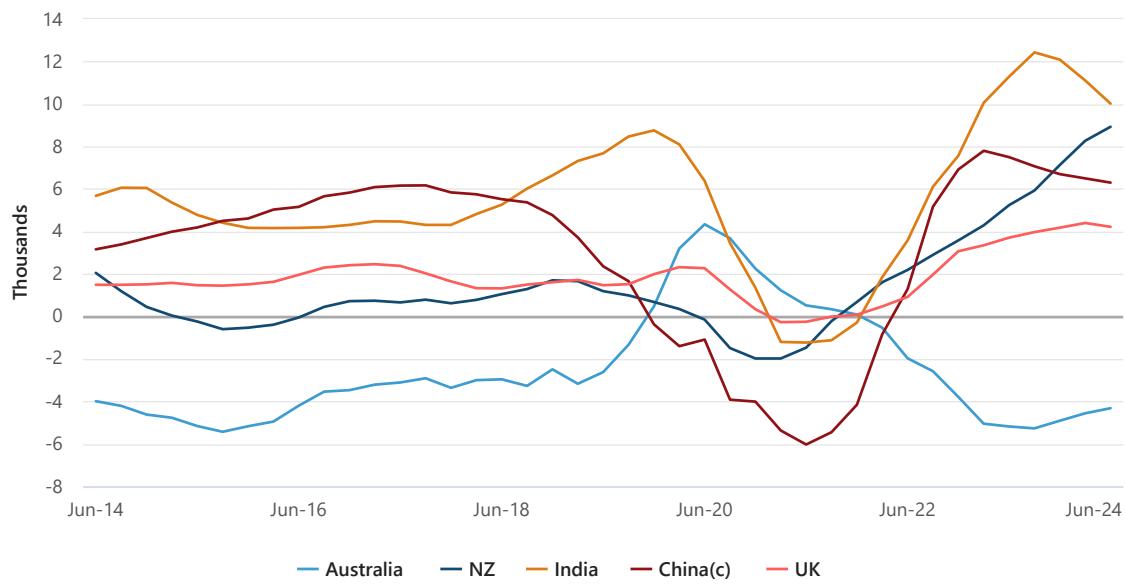


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

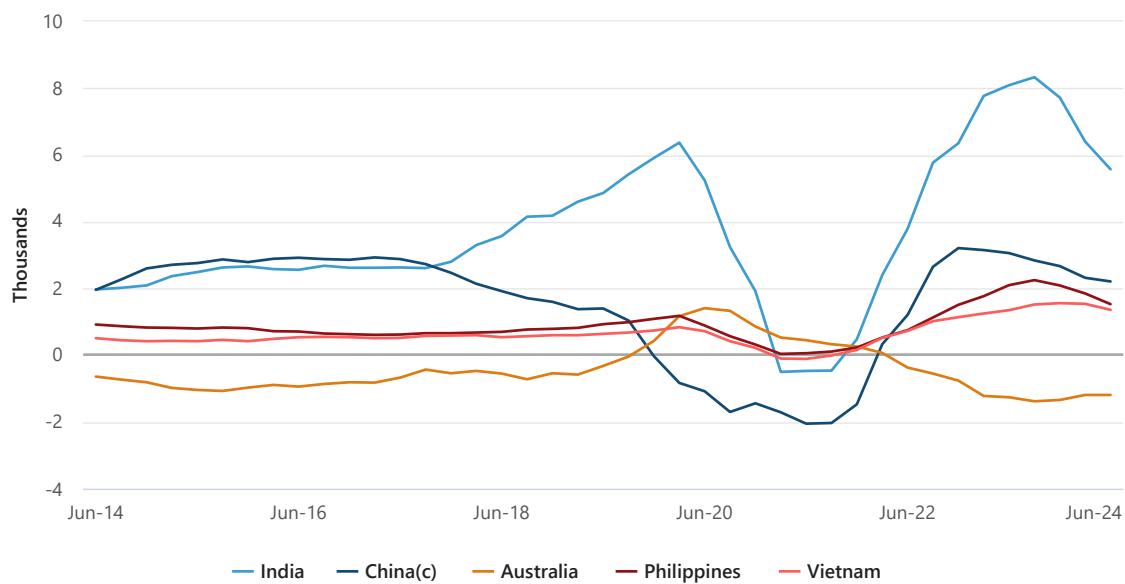


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

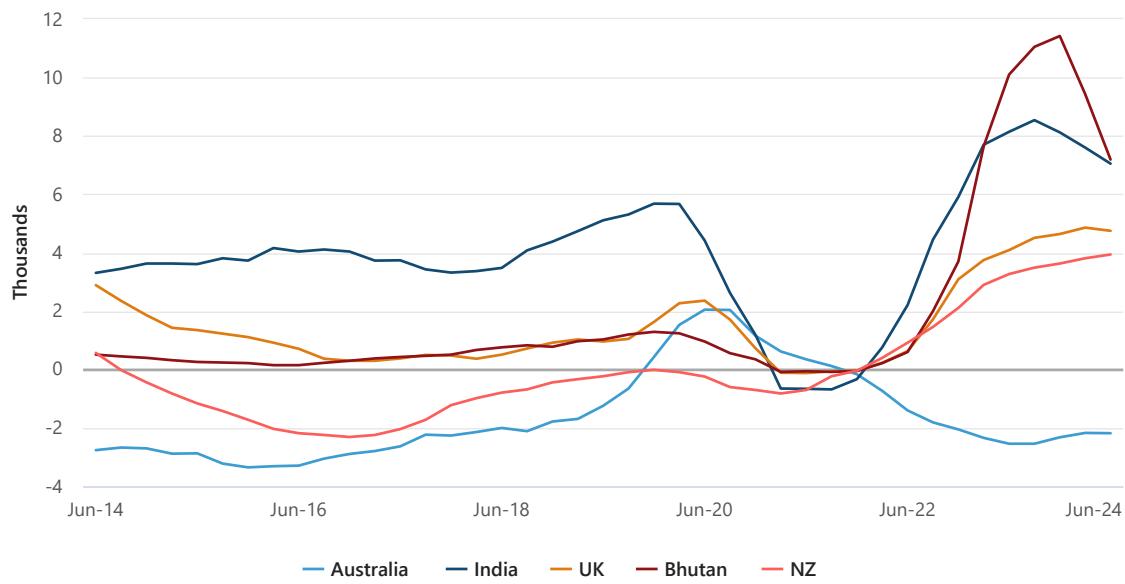


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

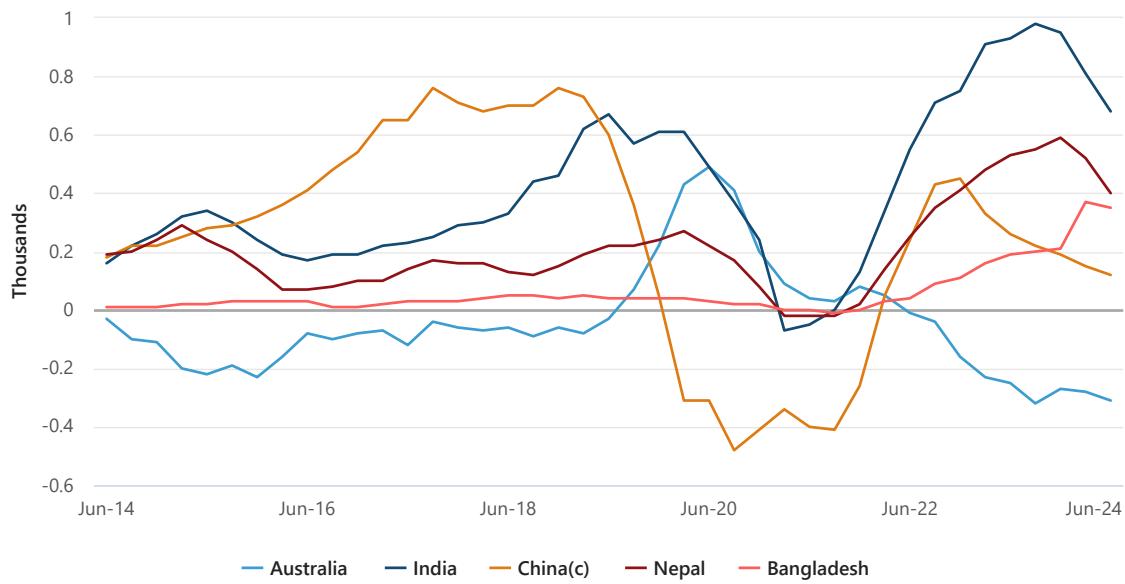
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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

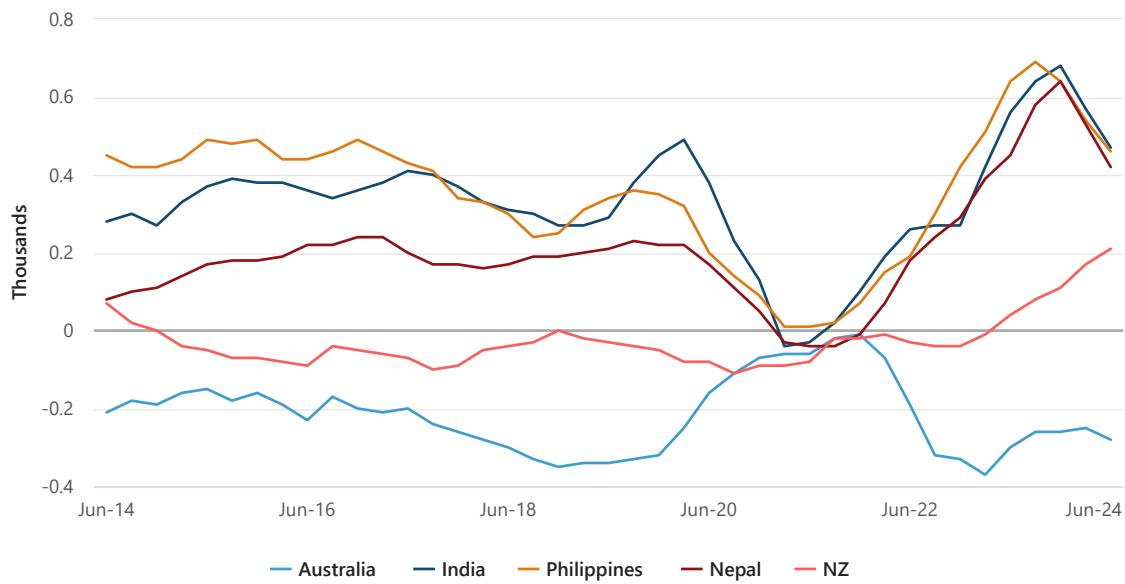


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

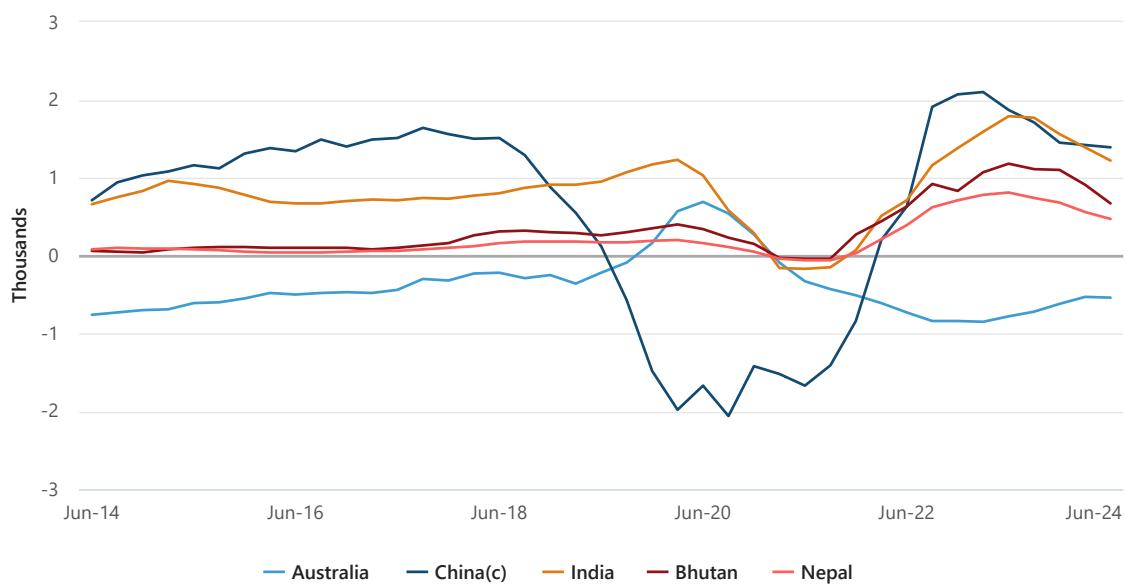
Graph 5.9 Net overseas migration for NT(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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.

年龄

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.

性别

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.

相关ABS出版物

[全国、州和领地人口](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp).

——包括净海外移民和净州际移民估计的季度数据。

[区域人口](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp).

——包括区域海外移民和区域内部移民估计的年度数据。

[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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp#migrants) (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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp#employed-migrants) (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) (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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=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=zh-CN&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.

在统计海外移民持签证入境和出境人数时，应谨慎行事。应仔细考虑签证净移民人数得出的结论，因为个人出境时持有的签证类型通常与入境时持有的签证类型不同。例如，持学生签证入境的人可能持有临时技术签证出境，这只是一个例子。

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

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[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=zh-CN&_x_tr_hl=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=zh-CN&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

Notes for Data Explorer datasets

2023-24 年的估算为初步估算。初步估算基于倾向模型的结果，而非每位旅行者的实际移民结果。请谨慎使用此粒度级别的初步估算变量，因为它们可能会进行相应较大的修订。修订状态请参阅方法论页面。

这些表格中的估算值采用12/16个月规则方法计算净海外移民。直到2006年9月季度及以后，这些方法才用于编制澳大利亚官方估计常住人口（ERP）。请参阅方法页面上所使用的方法。

为保密起见，估算值已四舍五入至最接近的10。因此，各部分之和可能不等于总数。基于四舍五入数据的计算结果可能与公布的数据有所不同。请参阅方法论页面上的保密性部分。

国家分类和代码来自 [澳大利亚国家标准分类 \(SACC\), 2016 年](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=zh-CN&_x_tr_hl=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=zh-CN&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (目录编号 1269.0)。

本数据集中按签证类别划分的统计数据均来自旅行者移民至澳大利亚或从澳大利亚移民时所持有的签证或公民身份类型。这些按签证类别划分的移民人数统计不应与内政部签发（并已公布）的签证数量信息混淆。随着时间的推移，内政部签发的新签证会添加到签证等级中，而其他签证的使用期限可能会到期。在分析不同时期按签证划分的海外移民数据时，应谨慎处理。

在统计海外移民持签证入境和出境人数时，应谨慎行事。应仔细考虑签证净移民人数得出的结论，因为个人出境时持有的签证类型通常与入境时持有的签证类型不同。例如，持学生签证入境的人可能持有临时技术签证出境，这只是一个例子。

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=zh-CN&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)
[\(<https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?tm%3DMigration%26pg%3D0%26df%5Bds%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DNOM%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0>\)](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&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)
[\(<https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?tm%3DMigration%26pg%3D0%26df%5Bds%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bid%5D%3DNOM%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0>\)](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&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

[Overseas migration, arrivals, departures and net, state/territory, age and sex - quarterly, 2006 onwards](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&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%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%2D)
[\(\[https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?fs%5B0%5D%3DPeople%252C1%257CPopulation%2523POPULATION%2523%257COverseas%2520Migration%2523OVERSEAS_MIGRATION%2523%26pg%3D0%26fc%3DPeople%26df%5Bds%5D%3DPEOPLE%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%2D\]\(https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?fs%5B0%5D%3DPeople%252C1%257CPopulation%2523POPULATION%2523%257COverseas%2520Migration%2523OVERSEAS_MIGRATION%2523%26pg%3D0%26fc%3DPeople%26df%5Bds%5D%3DPEOPLE%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%2D\)\)](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=zh-CN&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%26df%5Bid%5D%3DOMAD%26df%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%2D)

表构建器

TableBuilder: [净海外移民](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=zh-CN&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=zh-CN&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp).

方法论

[2023-24财年海外移民方法](#)