



屋企 統計 人 口 海外移民 2023-24財政年度

✓ 最新發佈

海外移民

澳洲國際移民概統計資料，按州同領土、出生國家、簽證、年齡同性別分類。

參考期 2023-24財政年度

多咗 2024年12月13日

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重點統計數據

- 2023-24年嘅海外淨移民人數係44.6萬人，較一年前嘅53.6萬人下降
- 移民入境人數由一年前嘅73.9萬人減少10%，至66.7萬人
- 最大嘅移民群體係臨時學生，有20.7萬人
- 移民出發人數由一年前嘅20.4萬人增加8%，至221,000人。

除非另有註明，否則呢份發佈會提供嘅數據係每年嘅，截至 6 月 30 號嘅年份。有關最新嘅季度移民估計，請睇 ABS 出版物 [《國家、州同領土人口》](#) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_t=zh-hk&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)。有關澳洲嘅地區性海外移民估計，請睇 ABS 出版物 [《地區人口》](#) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_t=zh-hk&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)。

呢個發佈版本入面嘅大部分數據都係四捨五入，所以成分嘅總和可能唔會加埋總數。

NOM 表建立器而家有得用

2006年9月至2024年6月季度嘅季度海外淨移民數據將會喺2024年12月13日喺 [TableBuilder](#) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_t=zh-hk&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) 發佈。如果想知多啲，請參閱 [TableBuilder：淨海外移民](#) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_t=zh-hk&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)。

新冠肺炎旅遊限制

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.

淨海外移民

海外淨移民係指透過國際移民來回澳洲而造成嘅人口淨增長或損失。

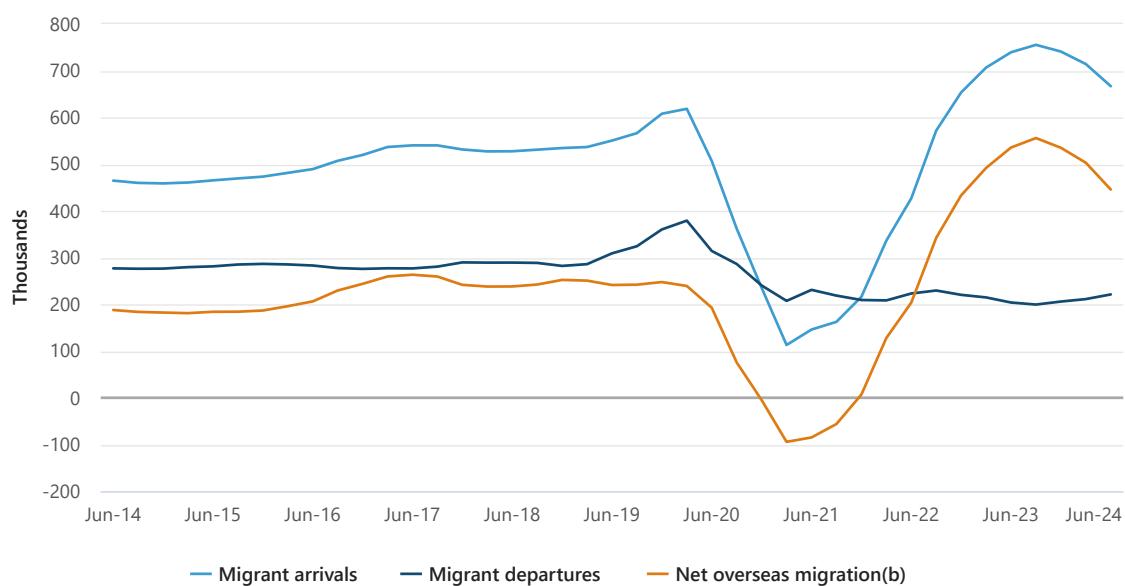
喺截至2024年6月30日嘅年度，海外移民為澳洲人口淨增加咗44.6萬人。呢個係比起上年嘅紀錄性536,000人減少咗。

歷史上，每年移民去澳洲嘅人多過移民去澳洲，即係話海外移民係澳洲人口增長而唔係損失嘅重要來源，當好多潛在移民喺2020年同2021年因為邊境關閉同其他 COVID-19大流行嘅影響而冇嚟到澳洲嗰陣，呢個趨勢暫時逆轉。

澳洲邊境由2022年2月21日起重新向大部分旅客開放，令到海外移民創下紀錄期，同喺新冠肺炎疫情期間近兩年嘅邊境限制之後，入境人數嘅回升一致。

2023-24年係自邊境限制解除後首次年度淨海外移民減少，呢個較低水平係由移民入境人數減少，主要係臨時簽證持有人，而同期出發人數增加。

圖1.1 - 海外移民 - 澳洲 - 年尾 (a)



a.2023年9月季度開始嘅估計係初步嘅，請睇方法頁面嘅修訂狀態

b。

移民到達

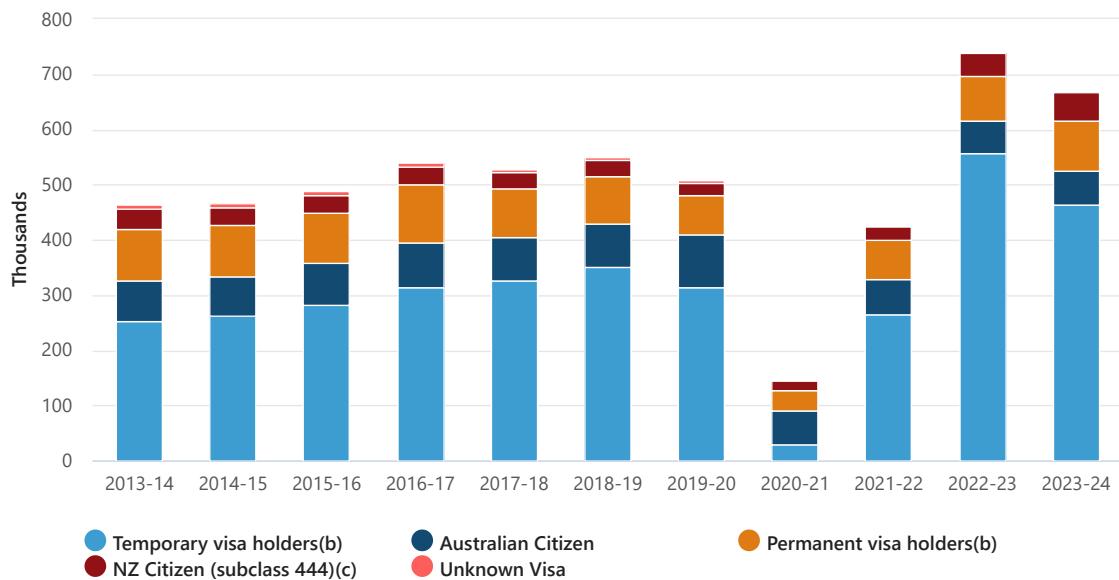
喺2023-24年，移民入境人數由前一年嘅739,000人減少到667,000人。

喺疫情前嘅五年，平均每年入境嘅移民人數係515,000人，其中大部分係以臨時簽證入境（307,000人），對於持永久簽證入境嘅人嚟講，平均係92,000人。

2023-24年，持臨時簽證嘅人（46.5萬人）錄得嘅人數比上一年（55.7萬人）低，但係，永久簽證持有人（91,000人）、澳洲公民入境（6萬人）同紐西蘭公民（51,000人）嘅人數錄得較高。

臨時簽證持有人係2023-24年移民入境嘅最大貢獻者，雖然留學生係最大嘅臨時簽證群體，有207,000人入境，但係呢個數字比起2022-23年嘅278,000人有所下降（49,000）。

圖1.2海外移民入境人數 - 簽證同公民身份群體 (a)



a. 2023-24年嘅估計係初步嘅，請睇方法頁面嘅修訂狀態。

b. 旅客海外移民到達日期嘅簽證數量唔應該同內政部授予嘅簽證資料混淆，因為簽證可以喺陸上獲得。

c. 如果紐西蘭公民仲未獲得另一個簽證，佢哋會喺抵達澳洲嗰陣獲得444個簽證子類。

移民出發

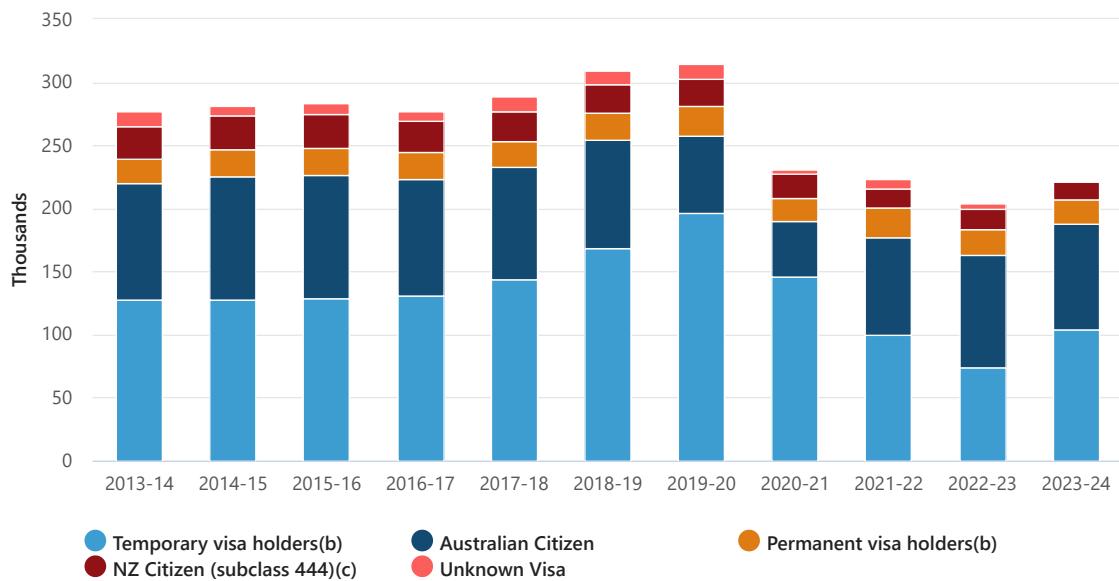
喺2023-24年，移民出發嘅人數增加到221,000人，比起上年嘅204,000人增加，呢個係比上年增加咗8%，雖然旅遊限制係喺兩年多前解除，但係移民出發人數仍然低過2023年首次開放嘅疫情前水平4。

喺疫情前嘅五年，平均每年有288,000人離開，當中最多嘅出發群體係持有臨時簽證嘅人（14萬人）。對於澳洲公民出發，平均係93,000人，其次係紐西蘭公民（25,000人）同永久簽證持有人（21,000人）。

喺2023-24年，臨時簽證持有人（104,000人）、澳洲公民（84,000人）、永久簽證持有人（19,000人）同紐西蘭公民（14,000人）嘅出發人數都錄得低過疫情前五年嘅平均水平。

由於COVID-19旅遊限制嘅影響，疫情期間抵達澳洲嘅臨時移民人數非常低，好多喺旅遊限制解除之後以臨時簽證抵達嘅人，例如留學生，而家開始離開，因為自從佢哋喺解除邊境限制之後，佢哋第一次抵達之後已經過咗足夠嘅時間，例如，佢哋嘅學業成績會繼續增加到927%隨住臨時移民離開量增加，對海外淨移民嘅影響向下。

圖1.3海外移民出發 - 簽證同公民身份群體 (a)



a. 2023-24年嘅估計係初步嘅，請睇方法頁面嘅修訂狀態。

b. 旅客海外移民出發日期嘅簽證。呢度嘅簽證數量唔應該同內政部授予嘅簽證資料混淆，因為簽證可以喺陸上獲得。

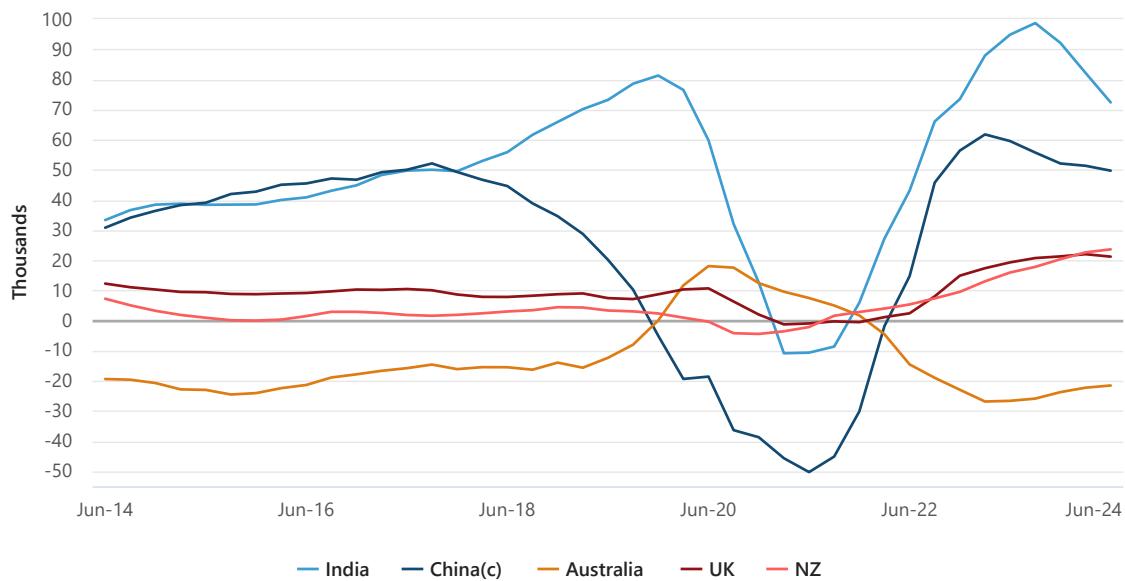
c. 如果紐西蘭公民仲未獲得另一個簽證，佢哋會喺抵達澳洲嗰陣獲得444個簽證子類。

出生國家

淨海外移民

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.

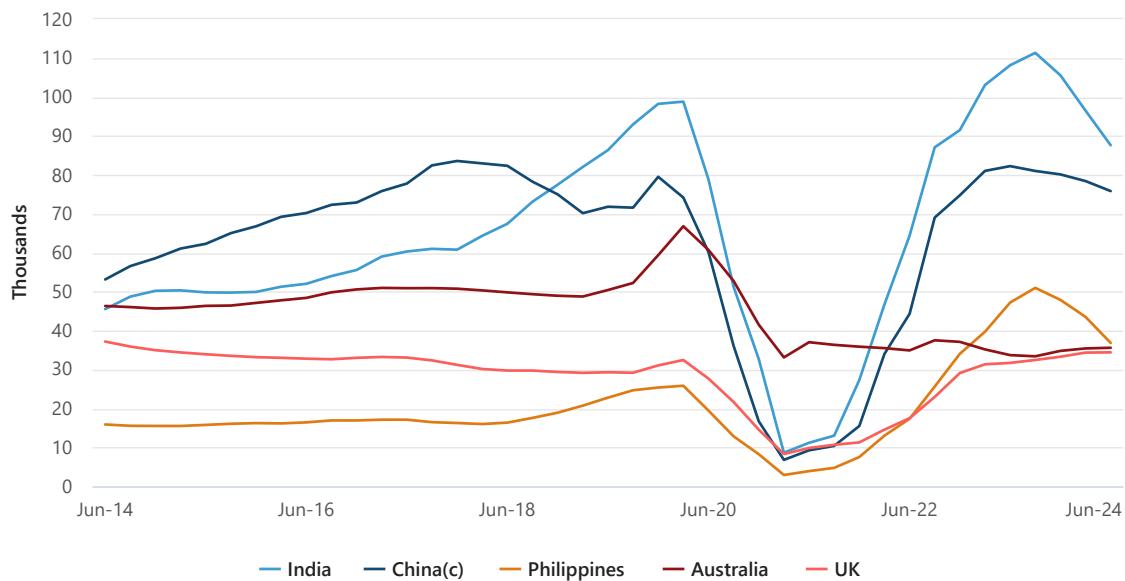
到達

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.

出發

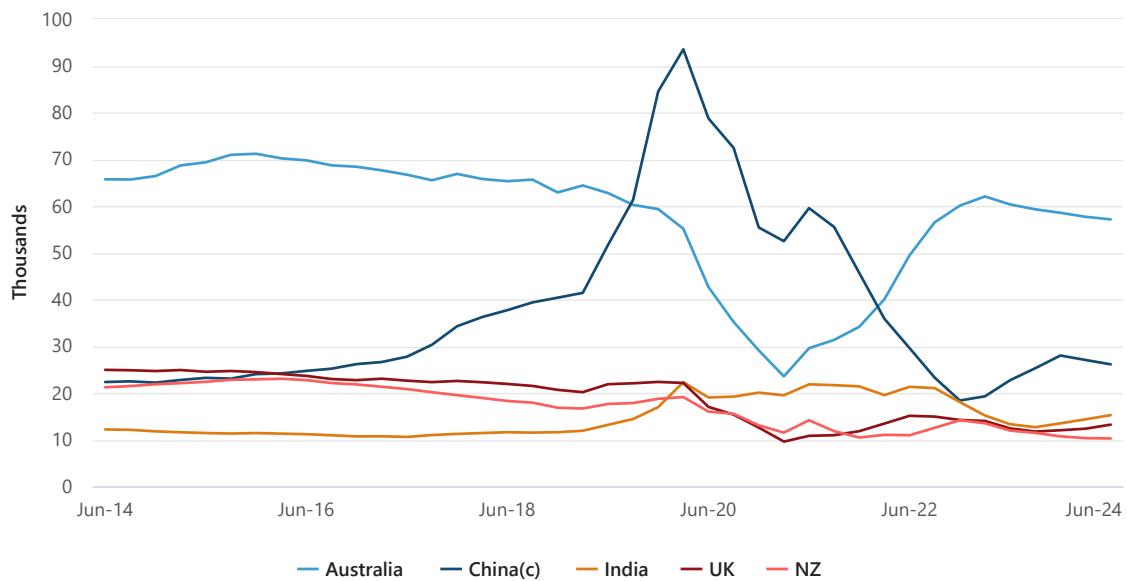
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures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

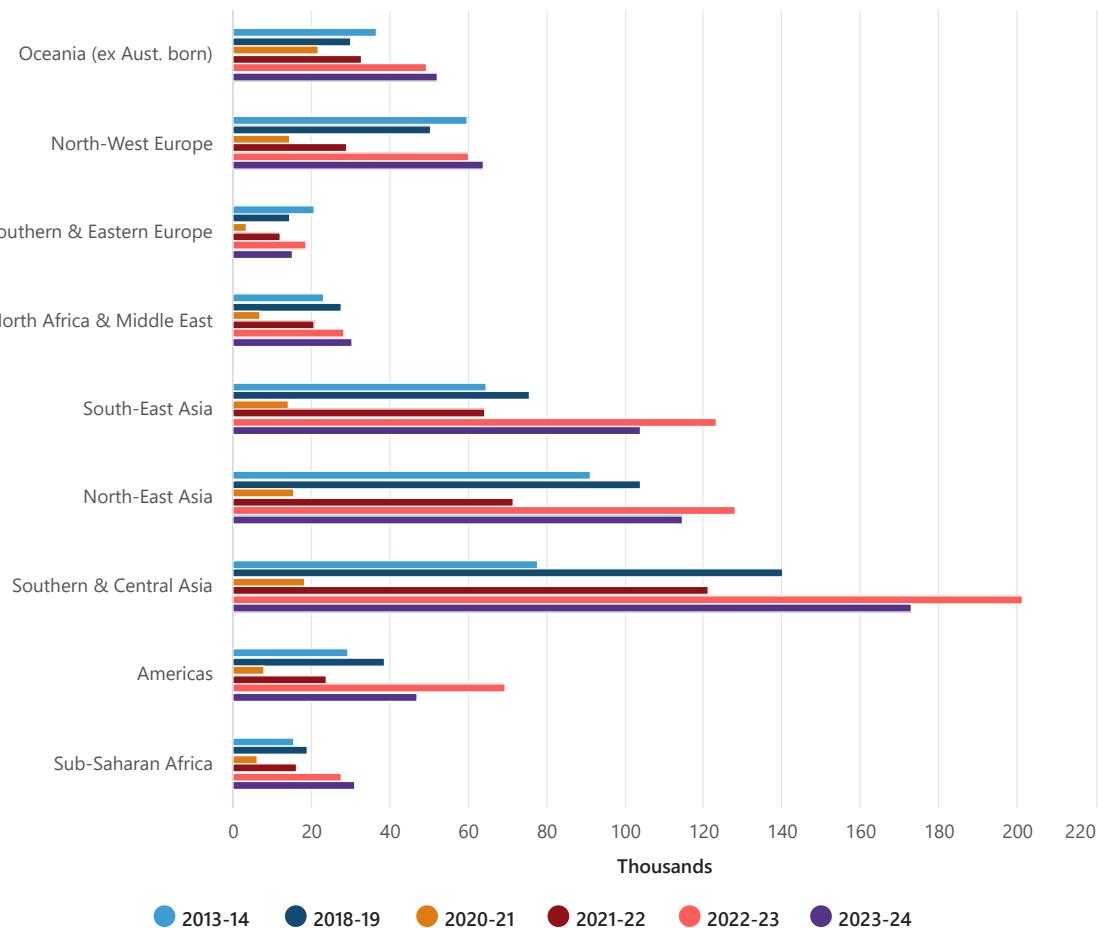
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

世界地區

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.

簽證

到達

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.

出發

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 annual change
	pre-COVID '000	'000	'000	'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.

年齡同性別

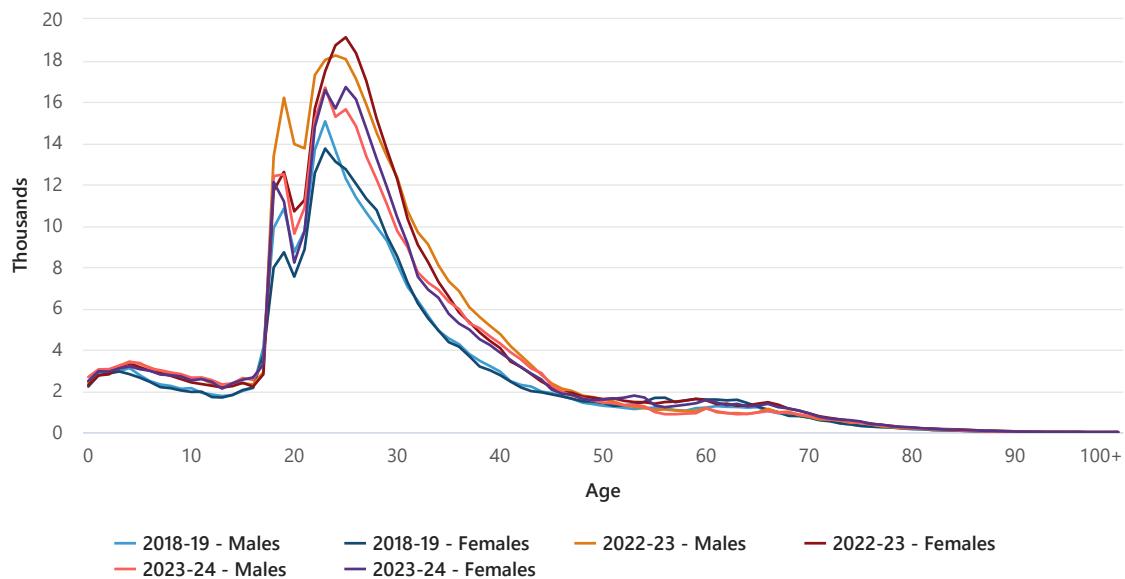
到達

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.

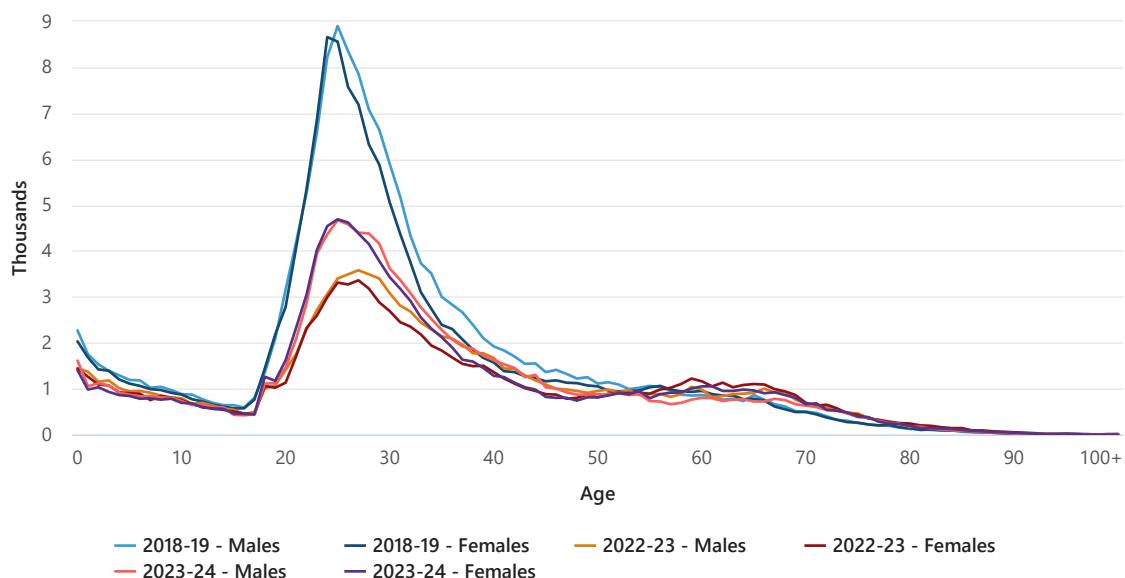
出發

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.

州同領土

淨海外移民

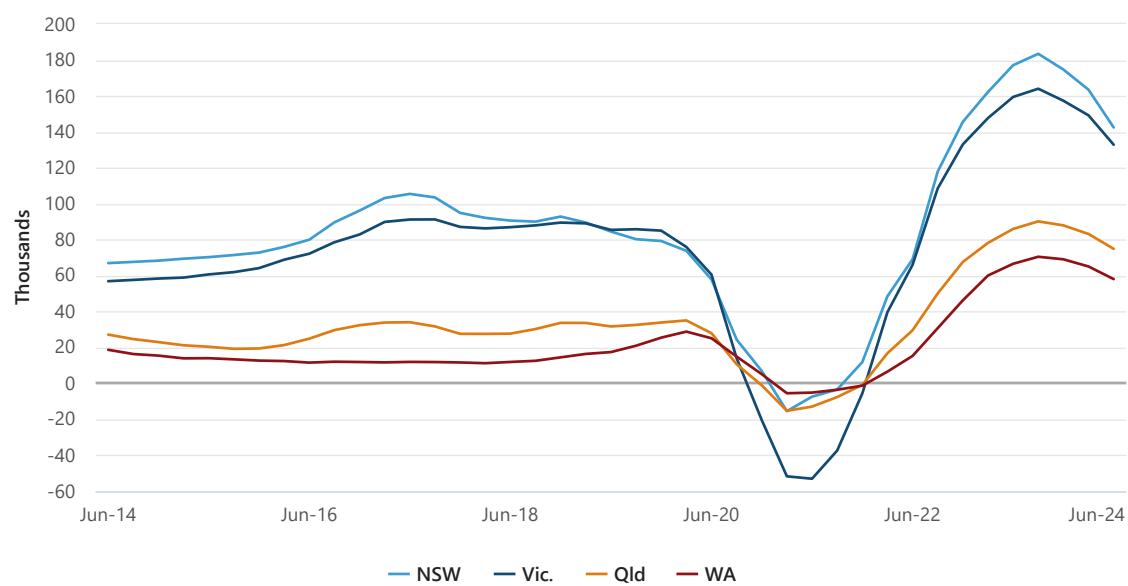
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

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.

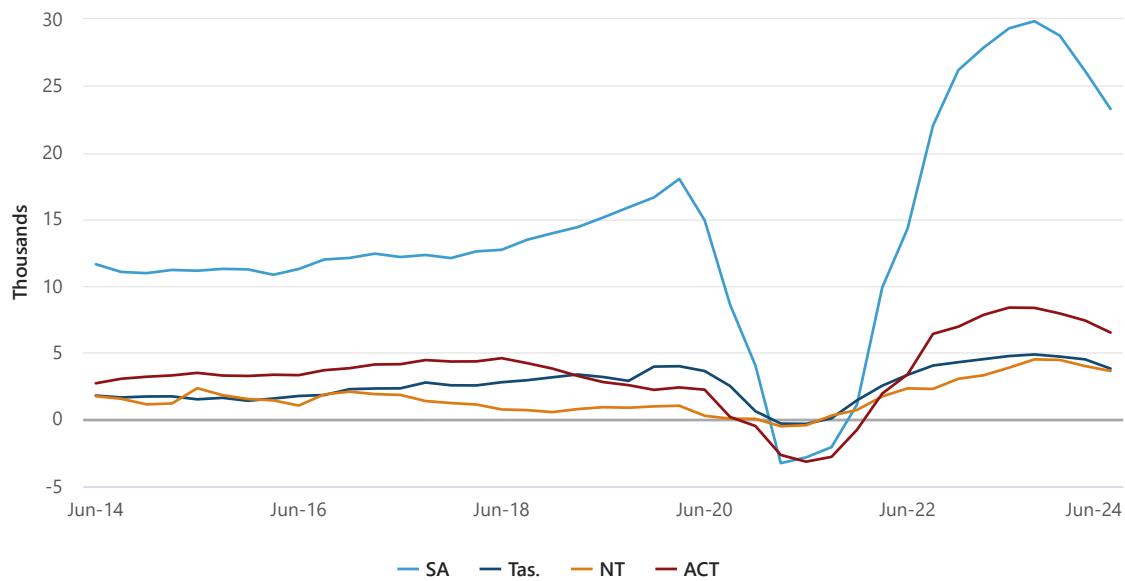
Graph 5.1 Net overseas migration(a) - larger states(b) - year ending



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.

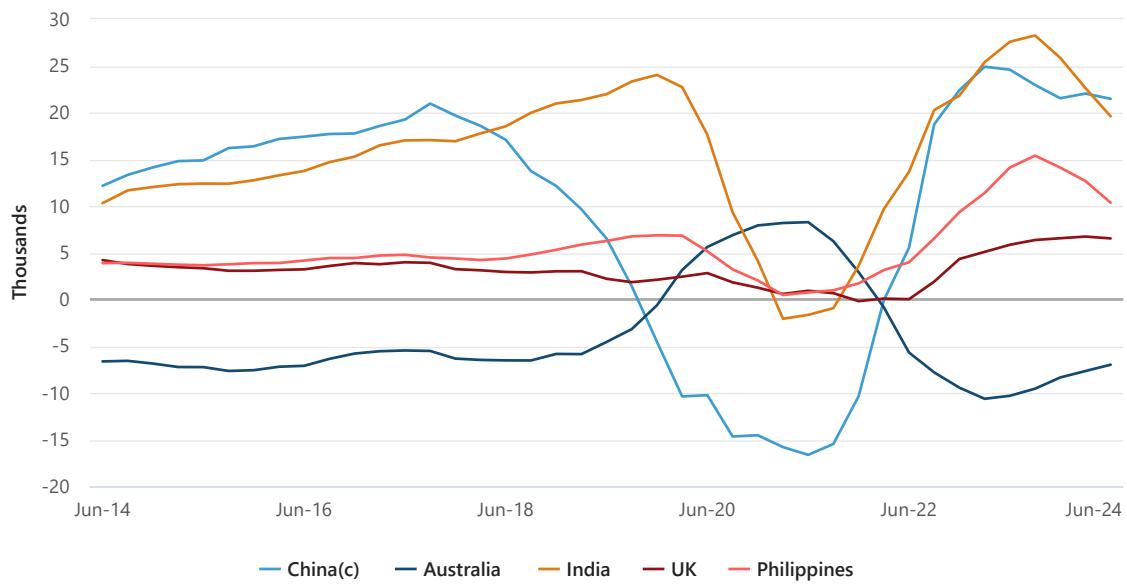
出生國家

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

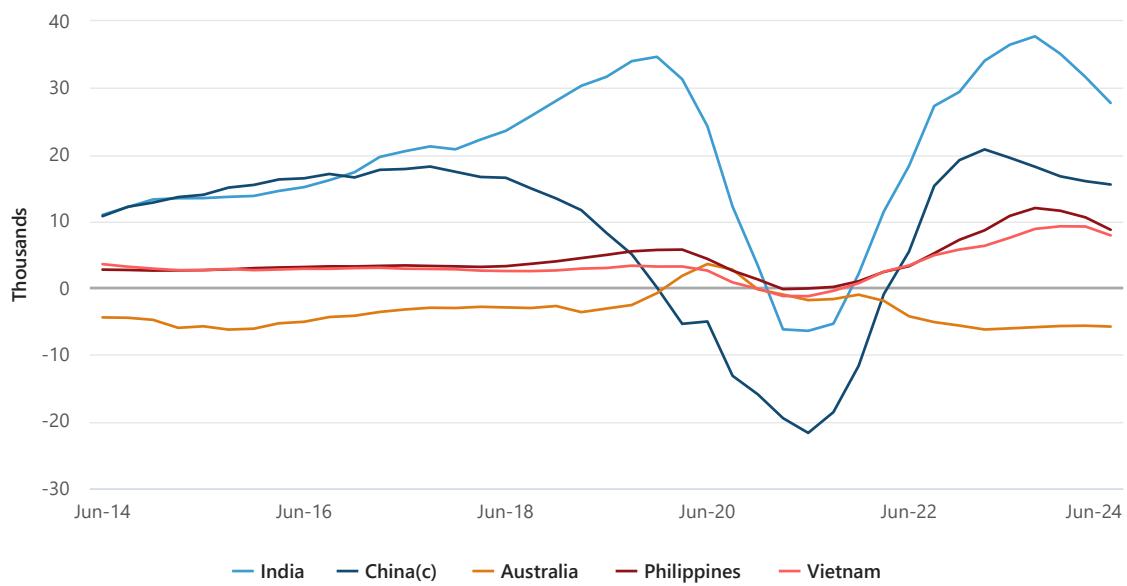


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

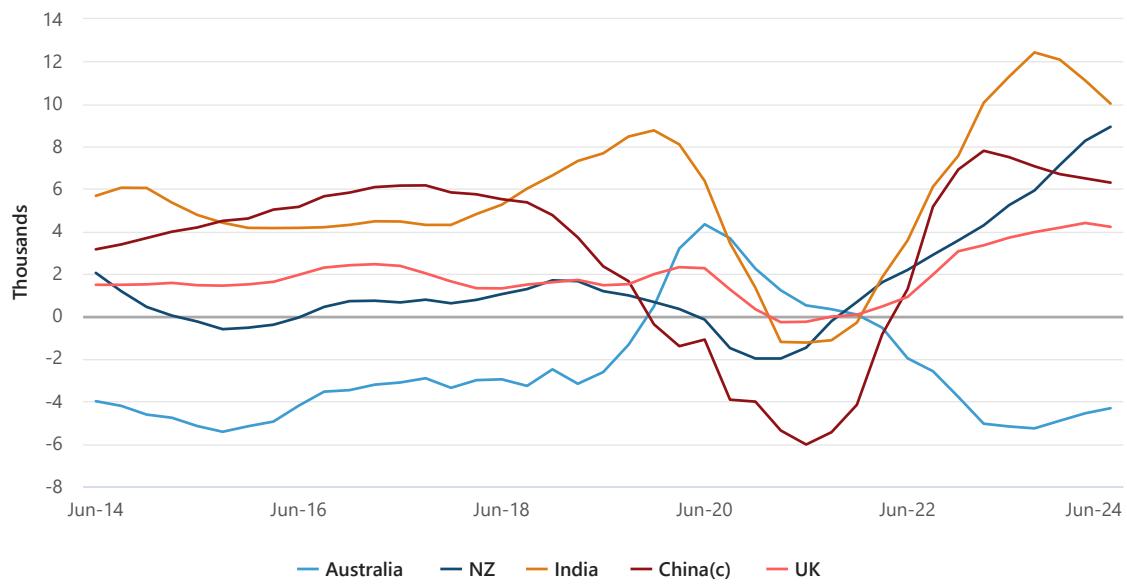


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

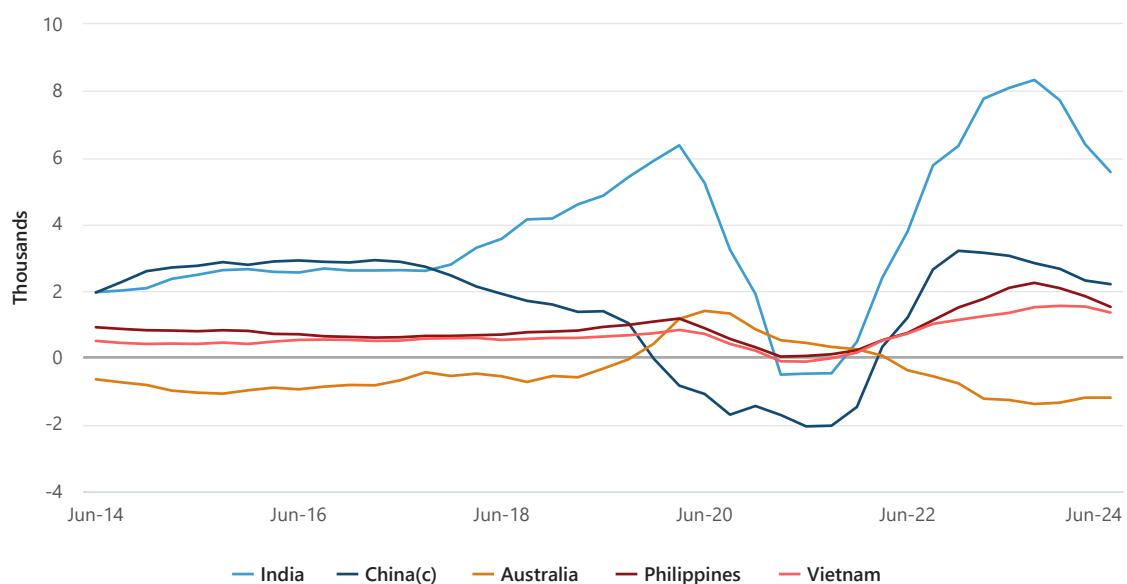


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

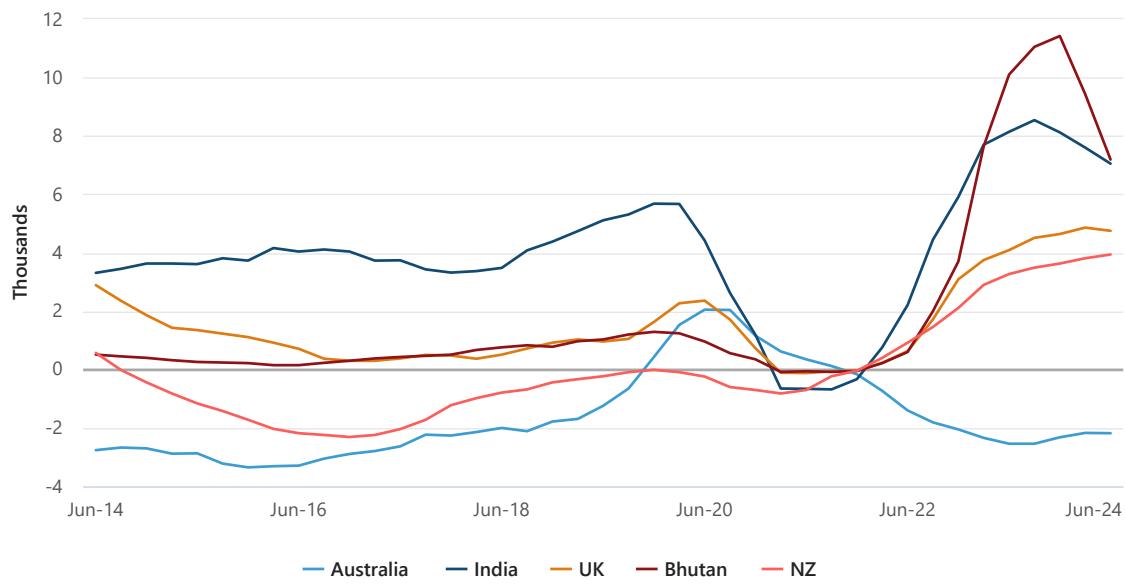


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

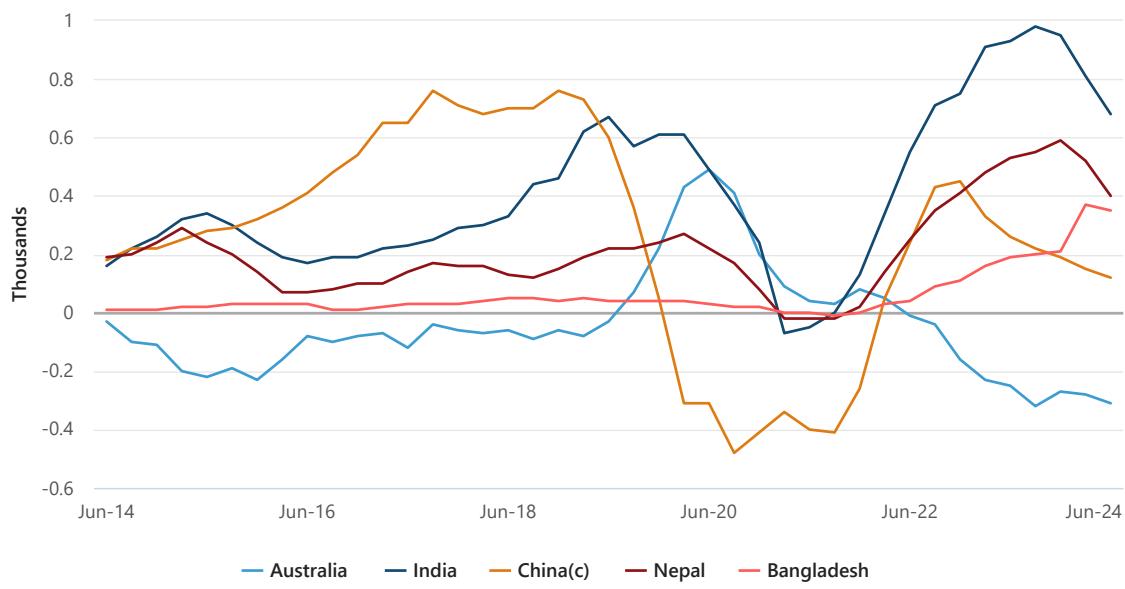
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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

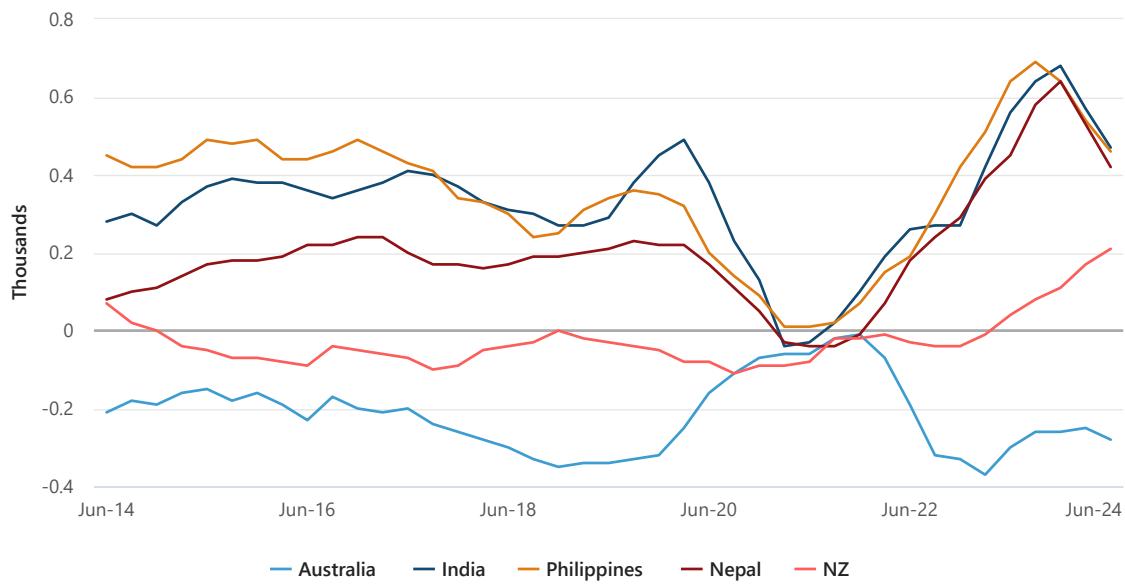


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

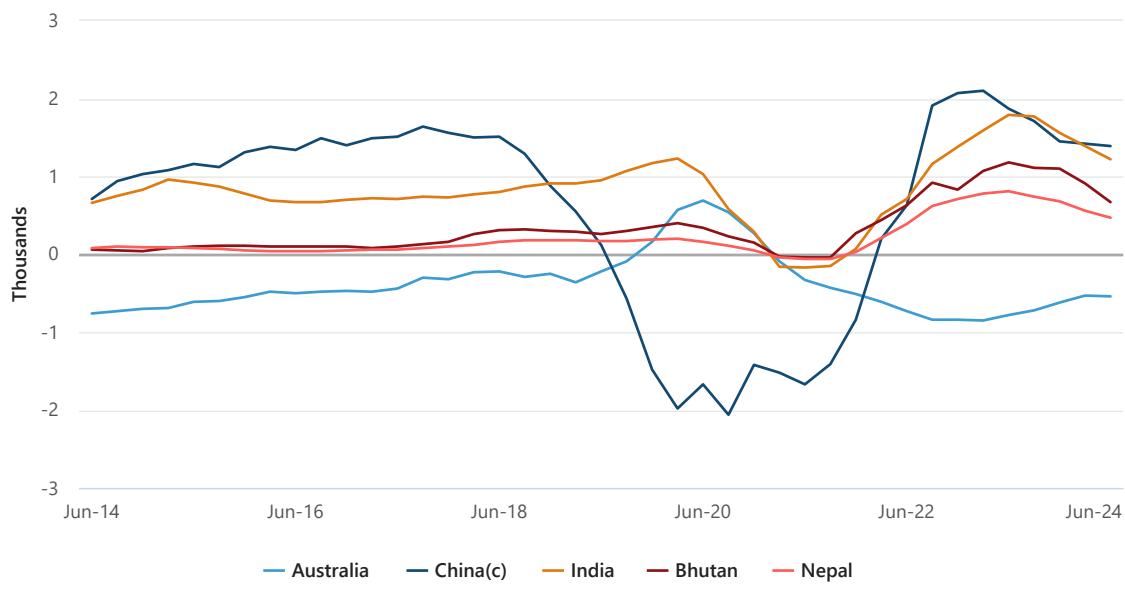
Graph 5.9 Net overseas migration for NT(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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.

年齡

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.

性愛

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.

相關ABS出版物

國家、州同領土人口 (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=yue&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

- 包括海外淨移民同州際淨移民估計數據。

地區人口 (https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.google/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=yue&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

- 包括地區海外移民同地區內部移民估計數據。

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

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

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

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

[Permanent migrants in Australia \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/permanent-migrants-australia/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=yue&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 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/temporary-visa-holders-australia/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](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=yue&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 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/migrant-settlement-outcomes/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=yue&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp) — 2024

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

[Personal income in Australia \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp#migrants\)](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=yue&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 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp#employed-migrants\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=yue&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 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/people/people-and-communities/personal-income-migrants-australia/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](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=yue&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 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/about/contact-us? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/about/contact-us).

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 \(https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=yue& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=yue&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.

喺按簽證計算海外移民嘅入境同離開人數嗰陣應該要小心，因為個人經常會用唔同嘅簽證類型出發，而呢啲簽證類型同之前喺佢到達嗰陣持有嘅簽證類型唔同，呢個只係一個可能嘅例子。

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

[Download XLSX](#)

[108.89 KB]

Data Explorer datasets

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

For information on Data Explorer and how it works, see the [Data Explorer user guide](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_t=yue&_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_t=yue&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

Notes for Data Explorer datasets

2023-24年嘅估計係初步嘅，初步估計係根據傾向模型嘅輸出，而唔係每個旅客嘅實際移民結果，因為佢哋可能會受到比例大幅度嘅修訂。

呢啲表格入面嘅估計值係用12/16個月規則方法去計算淨海外移民。

為咗保密，估計值已經四捨五入到最接近嘅10。結果，對四捨五入嘅數據所作出嘅計算可能唔會加到總數。請睇方法頁面嘅保密性。

國家分類同代碼係源自 [澳洲標準國家分類 \(SACC\) , 2016](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_t=yue&_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_t=yue&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (目錄編號1269.0)。

呢個資料集入面按簽證群組分類嘅NOM統計資料係由旅客移民去或者返澳洲嗰陣持有嘅簽證類型或者公民身份得出。

喺按簽證計算海外移民嘅入境同離開人數嗰陣應該要小心，因為個人經常會用唔同嘅簽證類型出發，而呢啲簽證類型同之前喺到達嗰陣持有嘅簽證類型唔同，呢個只係一個可能嘅例子。

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=yue&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0))
[Overseas migration, arrivals, departures and net, state/territory, age and sex - financial years, 2004 onwards](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=yue&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%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=yue&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0))
[Overseas migration, arrivals, departures and net, state/territory, age and sex - calendar years, 2004 onwards](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=yue&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0))

Quarterly

[海外移民、抵達、出發、州/領土、簽證同公民身份群體 - 季度同財政年度，由2006年第三季度開始](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=yue&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D)) ([海外移民、抵達、出發、州/領土、簽證同公民身份群體 - 季度同財政年度，由2006年第三季度開始](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=yue&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D))

表建立器

[表格建立器：淨海外移民 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=yue&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?x_tr_sl=auto&x_tr_tl=yue&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=wapp)

方法論

[海外移民方法, 2023-24財政年度](#)