



✔ **Ultima versione**

Migrazione all'estero

Statistiche sulle migrazioni internazionali in Australia, per stato e territorio, paese di nascita, visto, età e sesso.

Periodo di riferimento Anno finanziario 2023-24

Rilasciato 13/12/2024

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Statistiche chiave

- La migrazione netta all'estero è stata di 446.000 nel 2023-24, in calo rispetto ai 536.000 dell'anno precedente
- Gli arrivi di migranti sono diminuiti del 10%, passando da 739.000 arrivi dell'anno precedente a 667.000.
- Il gruppo più numeroso di migranti arrivati era costituito da studenti temporanei, con 207.000 persone.
- Le partenze dei migranti sono aumentate dell'8%, passando da 204.000 a 221.000 dell'anno precedente.

I dati presentati in questo comunicato sono annuali, per gli anni che terminano il 30 giugno, salvo diversa indicazione. Per le ultime stime trimestrali sulla migrazione, consultare la pubblicazione ABS "[National, state and territory population](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=it&_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=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp). Per le stime sulla migrazione regionale all'estero in Australia, consultare la pubblicazione ABS "[Regional population](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=it&_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=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

La maggior parte dei dati in questa versione sono stati arrotondati, di conseguenza le somme dei componenti potrebbero non corrispondere ai totali.

NOM TableBuilder ora disponibile

I dati trimestrali sulla migrazione netta estera dal trimestre di settembre 2006 al trimestre di giugno 2024 saranno pubblicati in [TableBuilder](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=it&_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=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) il 13 dicembre 2024. Questo prodotto verrà aggiornato trimestralmente. Per ulteriori informazioni, consultare [TableBuilder: Migrazione netta estera](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=it&_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=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

Covid-19 restrizioni di viaggio

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.

Migrazione netta all'estero

La migrazione netta oltreoceano è l'aumento o la perdita netta di popolazione attraverso la migrazione internazionale da e verso l'Australia.

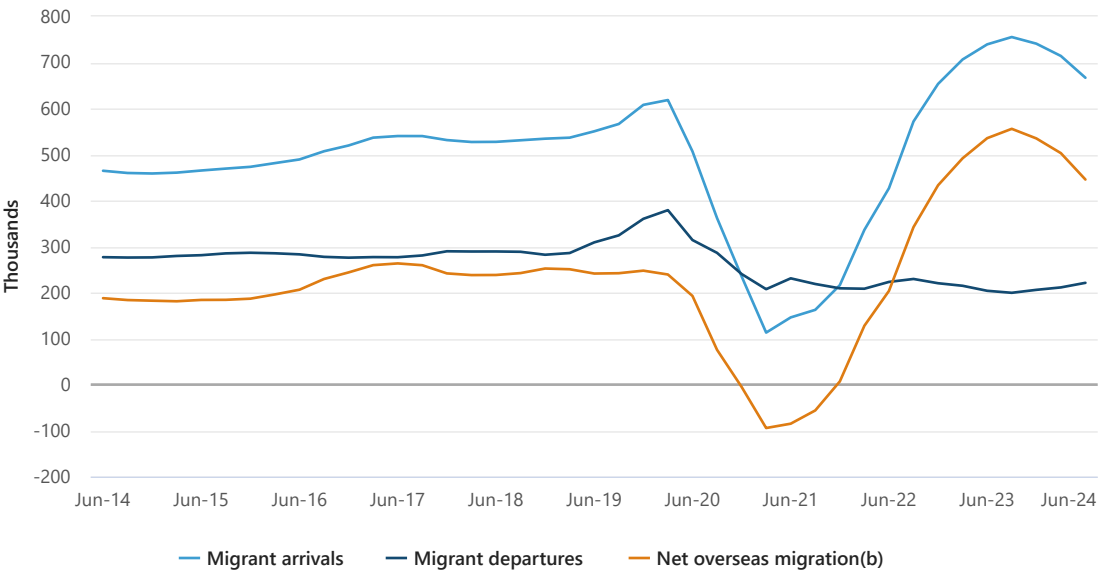
Nell'anno conclusosi il 30 giugno 2024, l'immigrazione dall'estero ha contribuito a un aumento netto della popolazione australiana di 446.000 persone, in calo rispetto al record di 536.000 unità registrato nell'anno precedente.

Storicamente, ogni anno più persone migrano in Australia rispetto a quelle che migrano altrove, il che significa che la migrazione all'estero ha rappresentato una fonte significativa di aumento demografico per l'Australia, piuttosto che di perdita. Questa tendenza si è temporaneamente invertita quando molti potenziali migranti non sono arrivati in Australia nel 2020 e nel 2021 a causa della chiusura delle frontiere e di altri impatti della pandemia di COVID-19.

I confini australiani sono stati riaperti alla maggior parte dei viaggiatori a partire dal 21 febbraio 2022, dando inizio a un periodo di migrazione netta dall'estero record, in linea con un recupero degli arrivi dopo quasi due anni di restrizioni alle frontiere durante la pandemia di COVID-19.

Il periodo 2023-2024 rappresenta il primo calo annuale della migrazione netta estera da quando sono state revocate le restrizioni alle frontiere. Questo calo è stato determinato da una diminuzione degli arrivi di migranti, in gran parte titolari di visti temporanei, mentre le partenze sono aumentate nello stesso periodo.

Grafico 1.1 - Migrazione oltremare - Australia - anno conclusosi(a)



a. Le stime a partire dal trimestre di settembre 2023 sono preliminari. Consultare lo stato di revisione nella pagina dedicata alla metodologia.
b. La migrazione netta estera è calcolata sottraendo il numero di arrivi di migranti al numero di partenze .

Arrivi di migranti

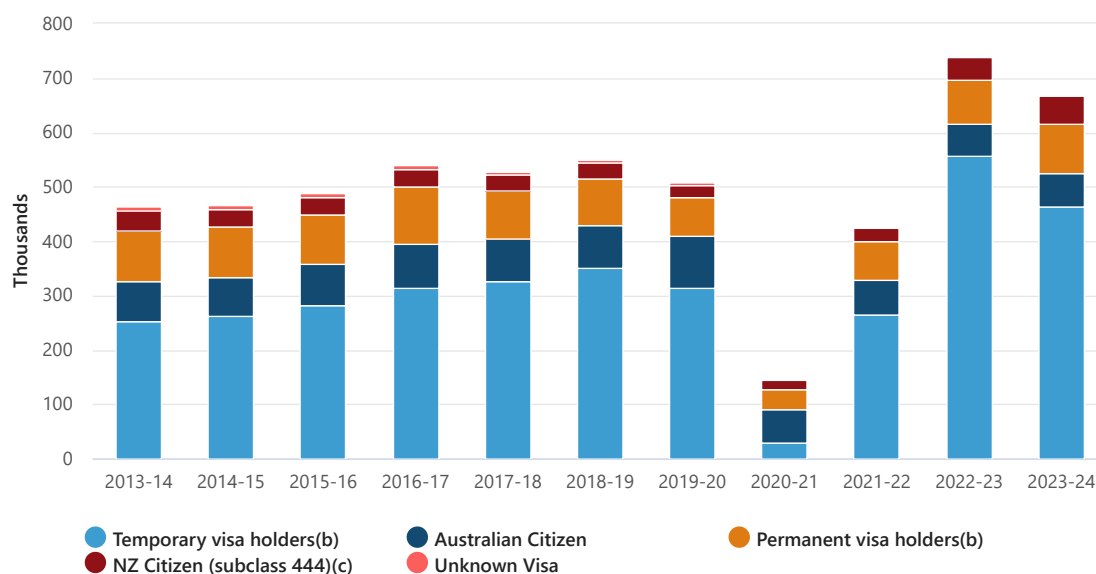
Nel 2023-24, il numero di arrivi di migranti è sceso a 667.000, rispetto ai 739.000 dell'anno precedente. Ciò equivale a una diminuzione annua del 10%. Nel 2022-23, si è registrato un aumento annua del 73%. Gli arrivi di migranti nel 2023-24 rappresentano il primo calo dalla riapertura delle frontiere.

Nei cinque anni precedenti la pandemia, il numero medio di arrivi di migranti era di 515.000 all'anno, la maggior parte dei quali con visti temporanei (307.000). Per coloro che arrivavano con un visto permanente, la media era di 92.000. Per i cittadini australiani e neozelandesi, la media era rispettivamente di 77.000 e 32.000.

Nel 2023-24, i titolari di visti temporanei (465.000) hanno registrato volumi inferiori rispetto all'anno precedente (557.000). Gli arrivi di titolari di visti permanenti (91.000), cittadini australiani (60.000) e cittadini neozelandesi (51.000) hanno invece registrato volumi maggiori.

I titolari di visti temporanei hanno contribuito maggiormente agli arrivi di migranti nel 2023-24. Mentre gli studenti internazionali hanno rappresentato il gruppo più numeroso con visti temporanei, con 207.000 arrivi, si è registrato un calo rispetto ai 278.000 del 2022-23. Tra gli altri titolari di visti temporanei figurano visitatori (90.000 arrivi di migranti), lavoratori in vacanza-lavoro (80.000) e lavoratori qualificati temporanei (49.000).

Grafico 1.2 Arrivi di migranti dall'estero - gruppi di visti e cittadinanza(a)



a. Le stime per il 2023-24 sono preliminari. Consultare lo stato di revisione nella pagina dedicata alla metodologia.

b. Visto al momento dell'arrivo del viaggiatore all'estero. Il numero di visti qui riportato non deve essere confuso con le informazioni sui visti concessi dal Ministero degli Affari Interni, poiché i visti possono essere concessi anche onshore.

c. Il visto di sottoclasse 444 viene concesso ai cittadini neozelandesi all'arrivo in Australia, se non hanno già ottenuto un altro visto.

Partenze migranti

Nel 2023-24, il numero di partenze di migranti è aumentato a 221.000, rispetto alle 204.000 dell'anno precedente. Si tratta di un aumento dell'8% rispetto all'anno precedente. Sebbene le restrizioni di viaggio siano state revocate più di due anni prima, il numero di partenze di migranti è rimasto inferiore al livello pre-pandemico. Il 2023-24 rappresenta anche il primo aumento annuale delle partenze di migranti dalla riapertura delle frontiere.

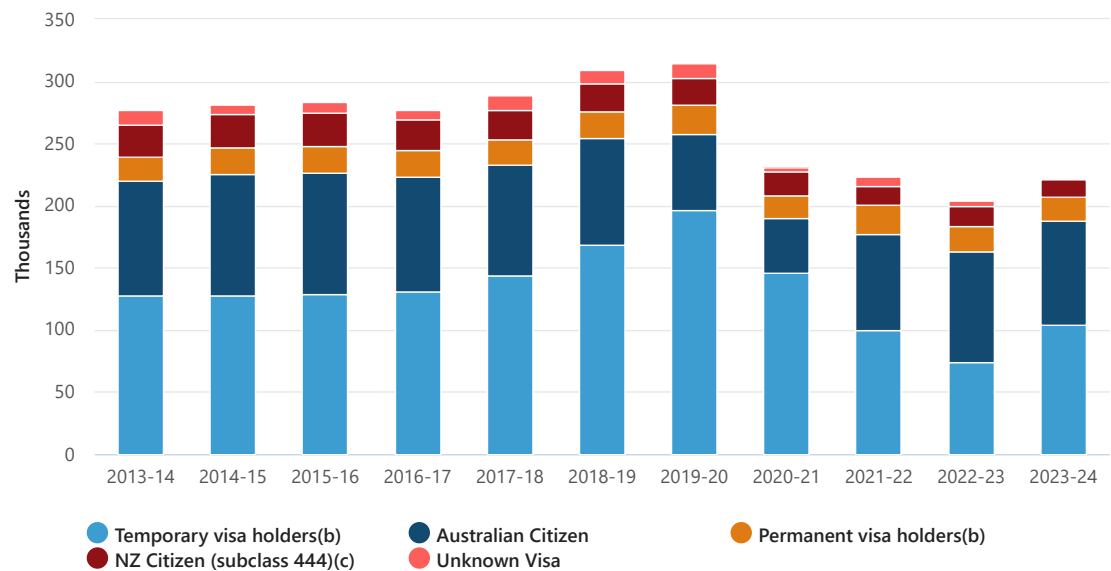
Nei cinque anni precedenti la pandemia, il numero medio di partenze di migranti era di 288.000 all'anno, con il gruppo più numeroso di partenze rappresentato da coloro che avevano un visto temporaneo (140.000). Per i cittadini australiani in partenza, la media era di 93.000, seguiti dai cittadini neozelandesi (25.000) e dai titolari di visto permanente (21.000).

Nel 2023-24, le partenze dei titolari di visti temporanei (104.000), dei cittadini australiani (84.000), dei titolari di visti permanenti (19.000) e dei cittadini neozelandesi (14.000) hanno registrato livelli inferiori alla media quinquennale pre-pandemia.

A causa dell'impatto delle restrizioni di viaggio dovute al COVID-19, durante la pandemia sono arrivati in Australia un numero molto basso di migranti temporanei. Molti di coloro che sono arrivati con visti temporanei dopo la revoca delle restrizioni di viaggio, come gli studenti internazionali, stanno iniziando a partire ora, poiché è trascorso un tempo sufficiente dal loro primo arrivo dopo la revoca delle restrizioni alle frontiere. Ad esempio, le partenze di migranti con visti temporanei per studenti sono aumentate del 97% tra il 2022 e il 2023, poiché alcuni hanno

completato gli studi e sono tornati a casa. Ciò continuerà ad avere un impatto negativo sulla migrazione netta all'estero, con l'aumento del volume delle partenze di migranti temporanei.

Grafico 1.3 Partenze di migranti dall'estero - gruppi di visti e cittadinanza(a)



a. Le stime per il 2023-24 sono preliminari. Consultare lo stato di revisione nella pagina dedicata alla metodologia.

b. Il visto al momento della partenza del viaggiatore per motivi di migrazione all'estero. Il numero di visti qui riportato non deve essere confuso con le informazioni sui visti concessi dal Ministero degli Affari Interni, poiché i visti possono essere concessi anche onshore.

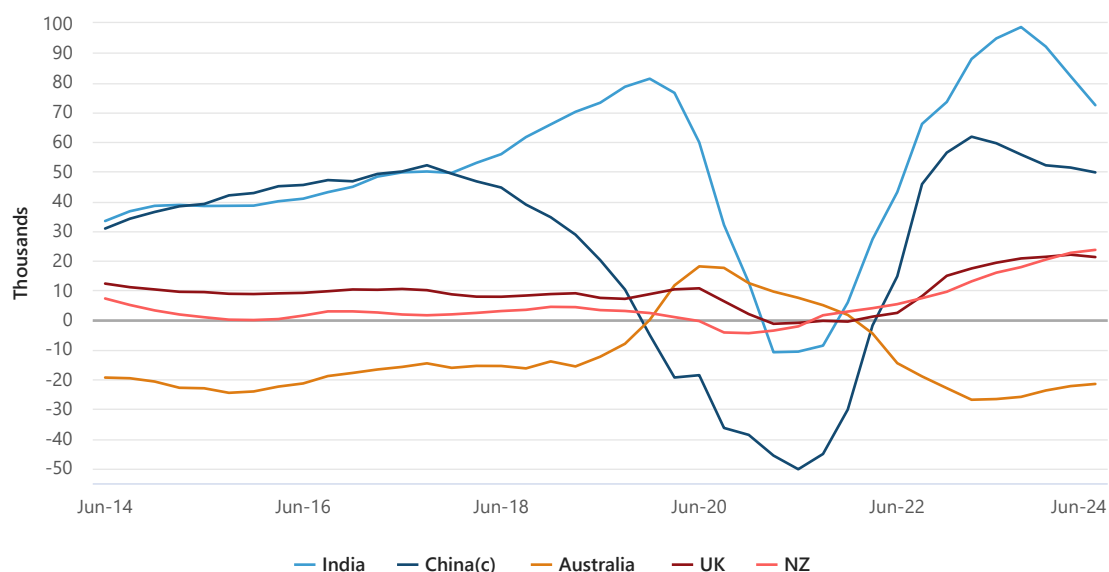
c. Il visto di sottoclasse 444 viene concesso ai cittadini neozelandesi all'arrivo in Australia, se non hanno già ottenuto un altro visto.

Paese di nascita

Migrazione netta all'estero

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.

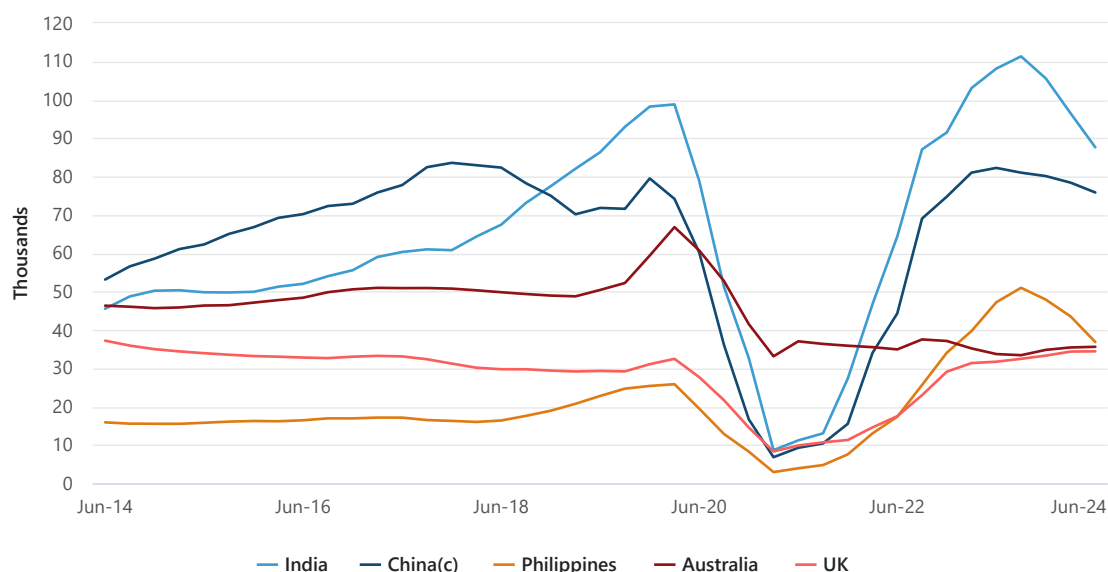
Arrivi

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.

Partenze

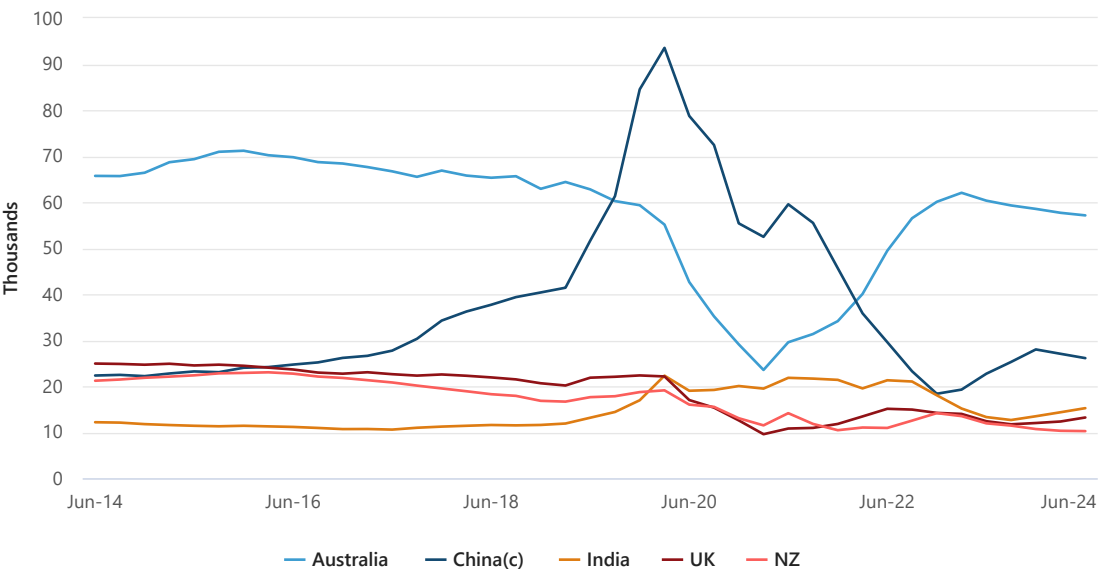
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures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



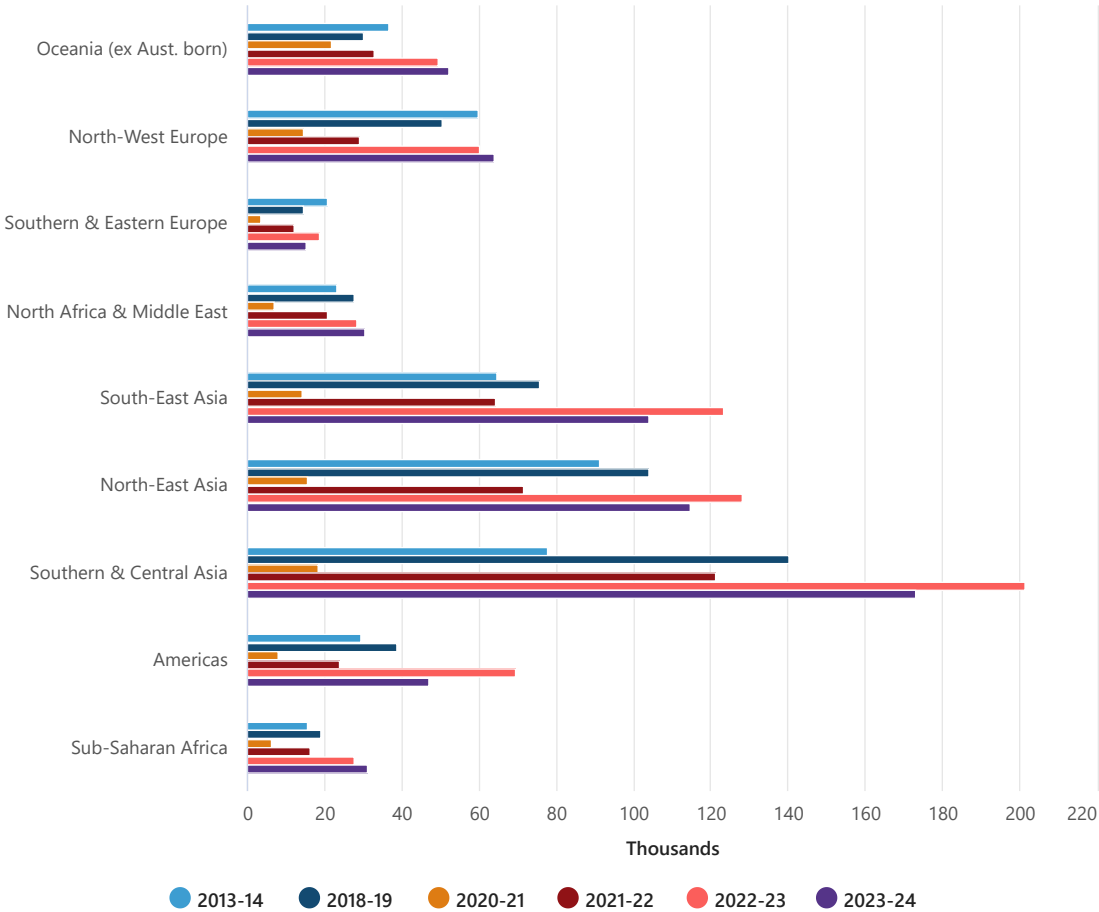
a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
b. Top 5 countries of birth by the number of migrant departures in year ending June 2024.
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

Regioni del mondo

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

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

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



a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
b. Based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. See classifications on the methodology page.

Visa

Arrivi

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
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.

Partenze

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
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.

Età e sesso

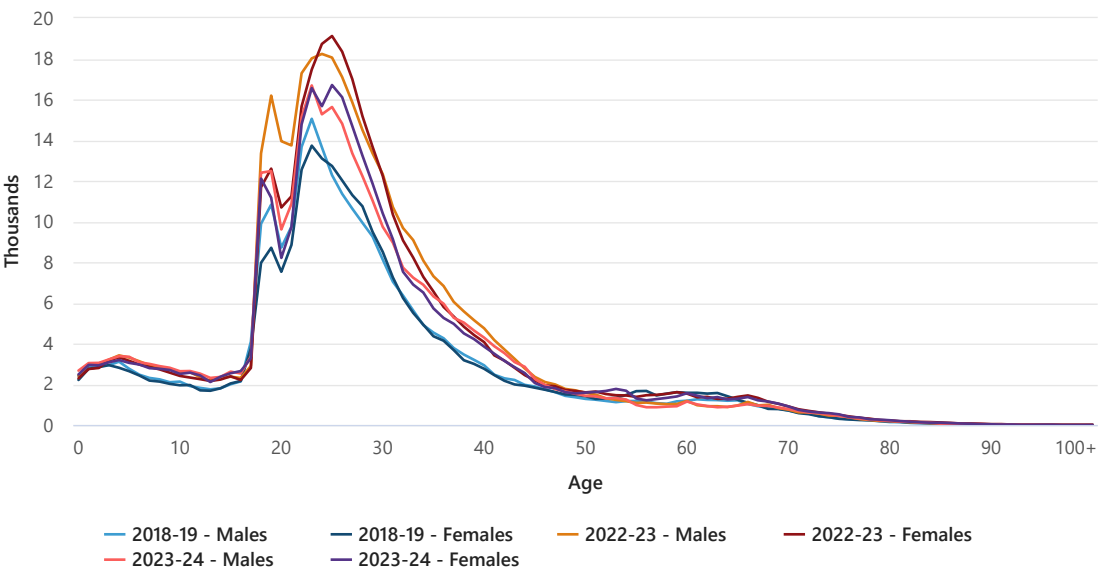
Arrivi

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.

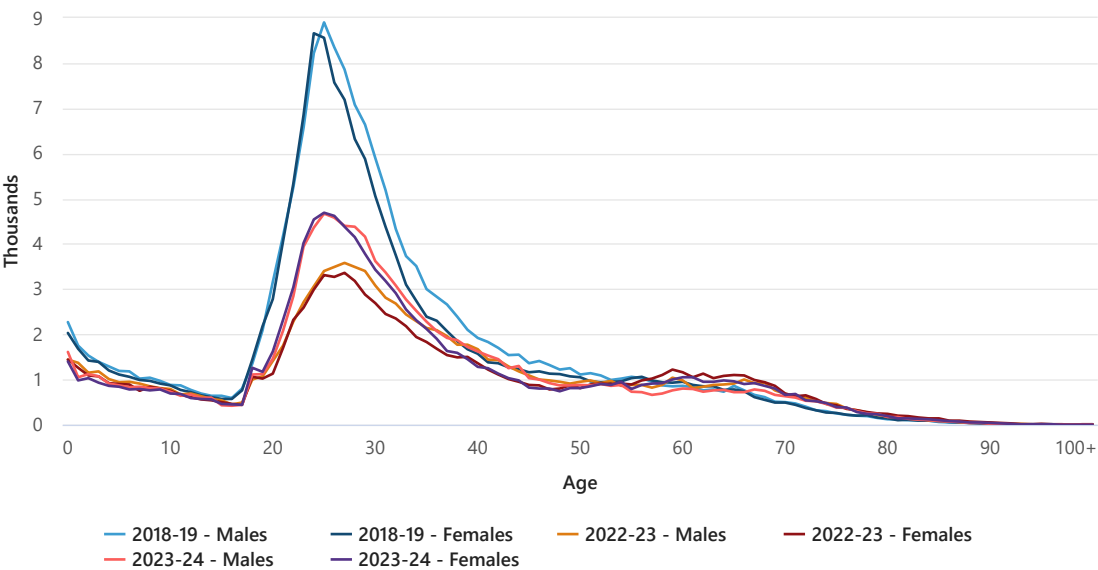
Partenze

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.

Stato e territorio

Migrazione netta all'estero

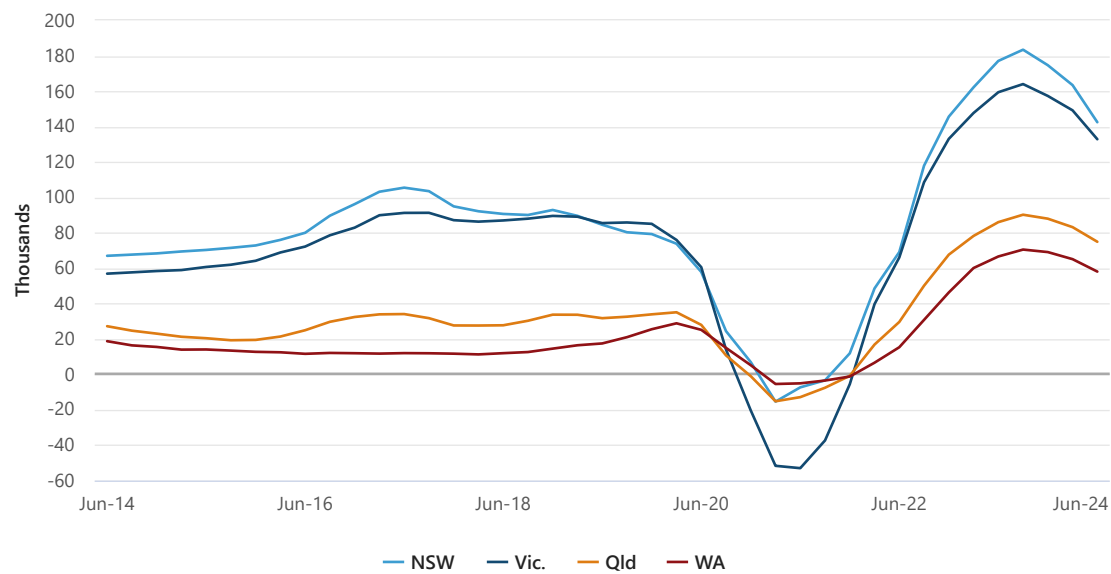
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

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.

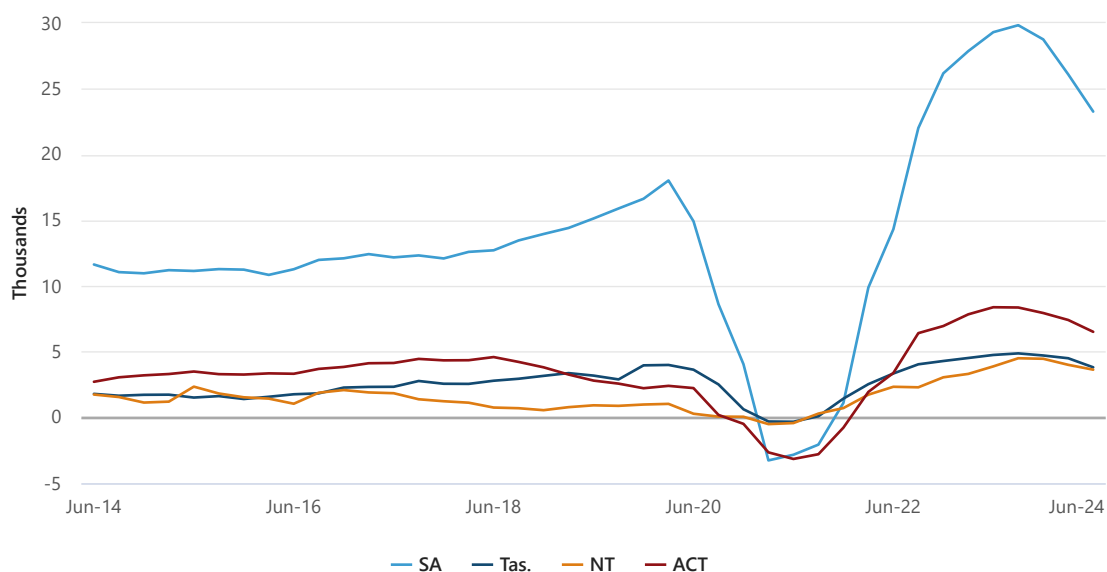
During the pandemic, in 2020-21, overseas migration contributed a net loss to the population of each state and territory. In contrast, in the five years prior to the pandemic, a net gain was recorded in each state and territory.

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.

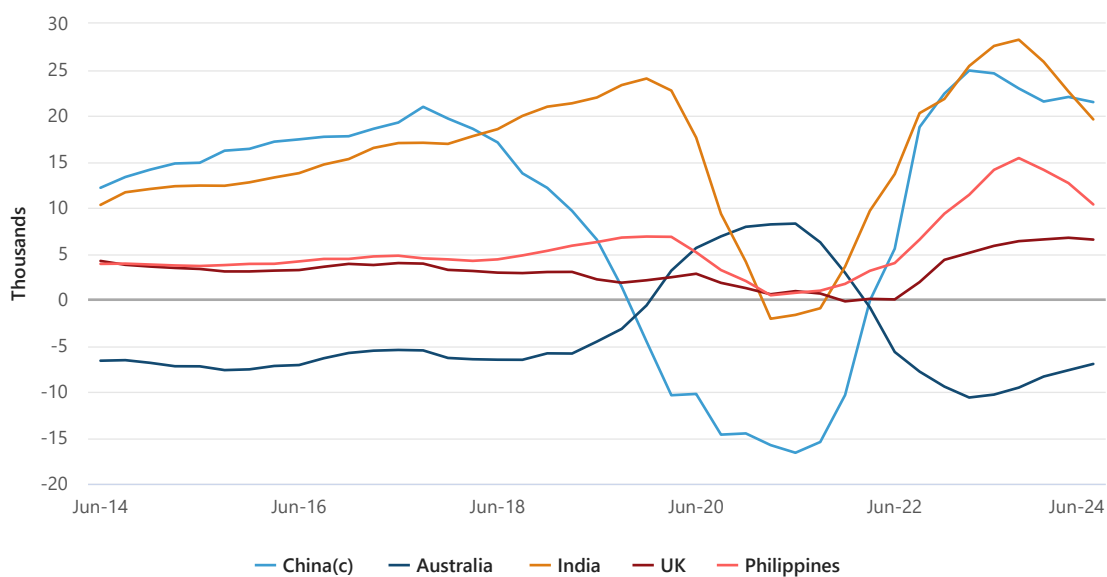
Paese di nascita

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

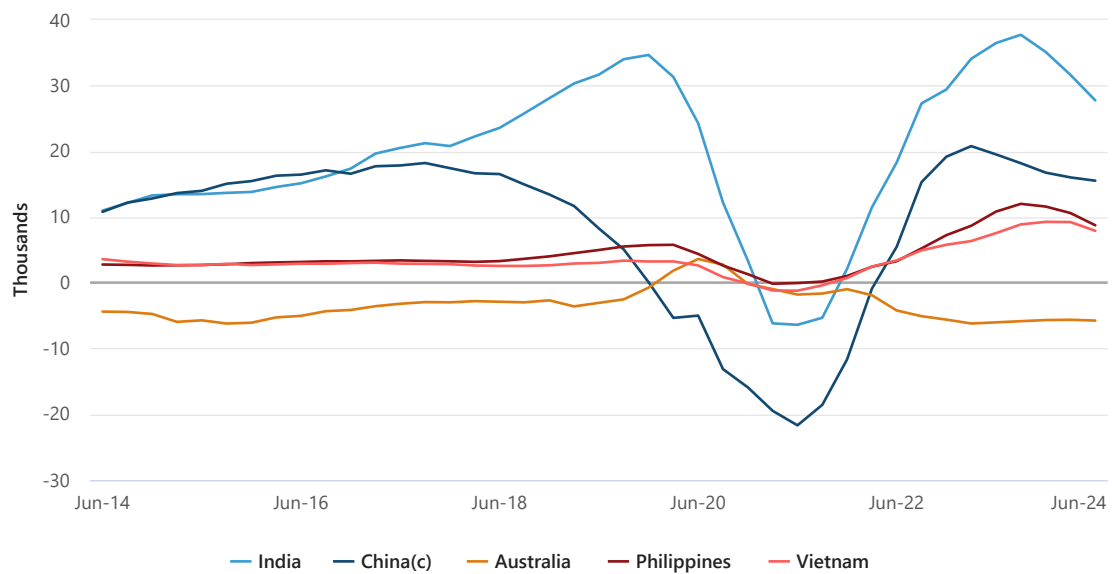


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

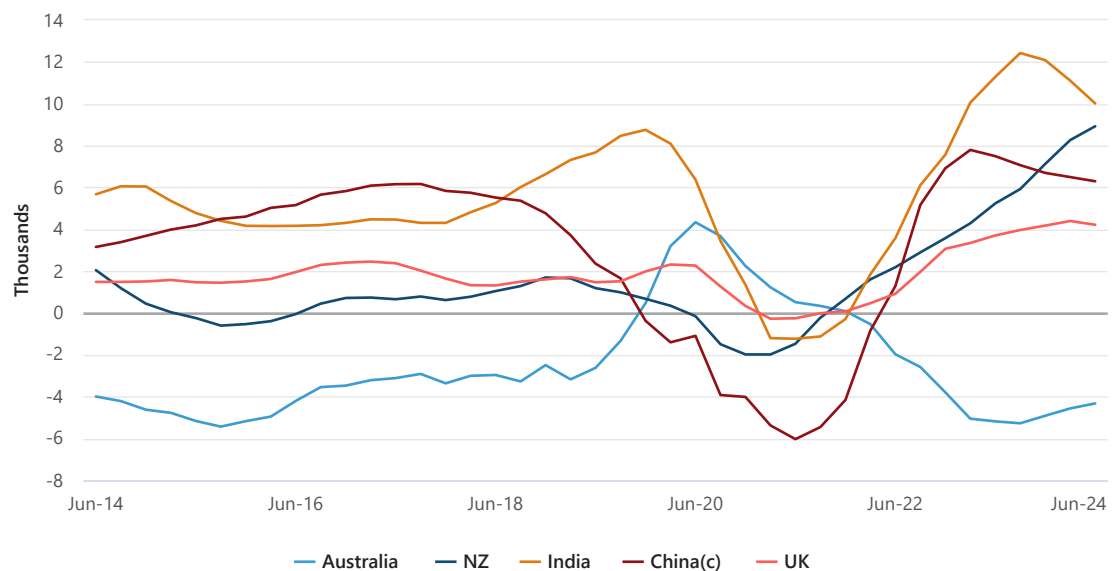


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

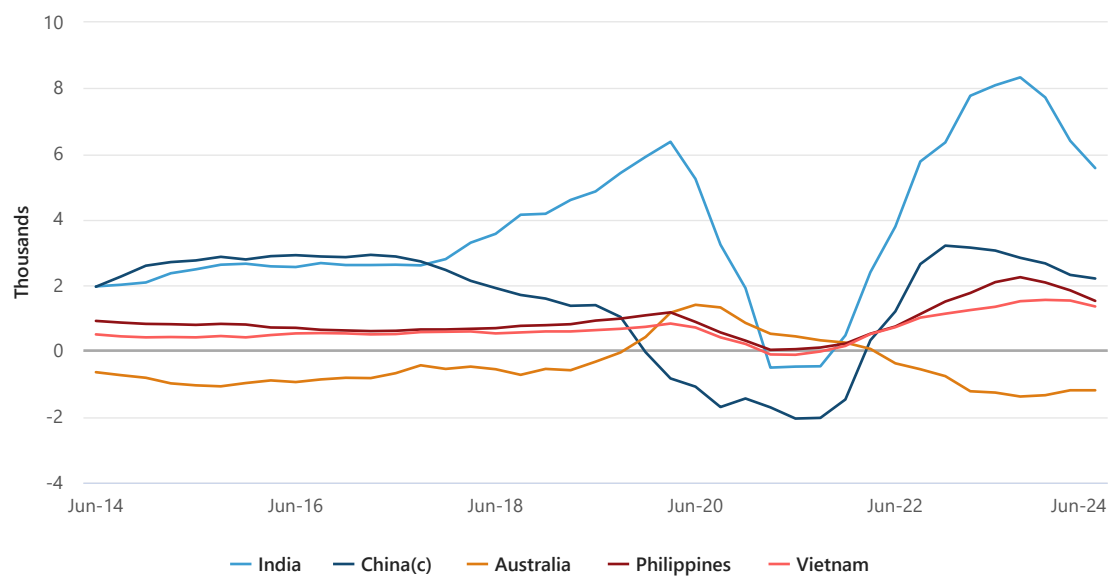


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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

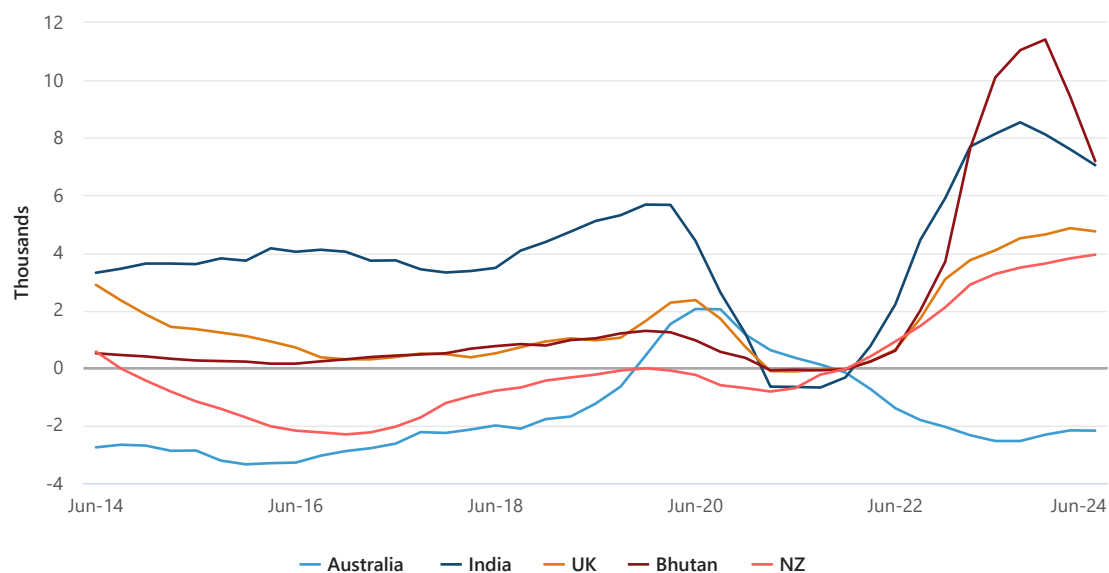


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

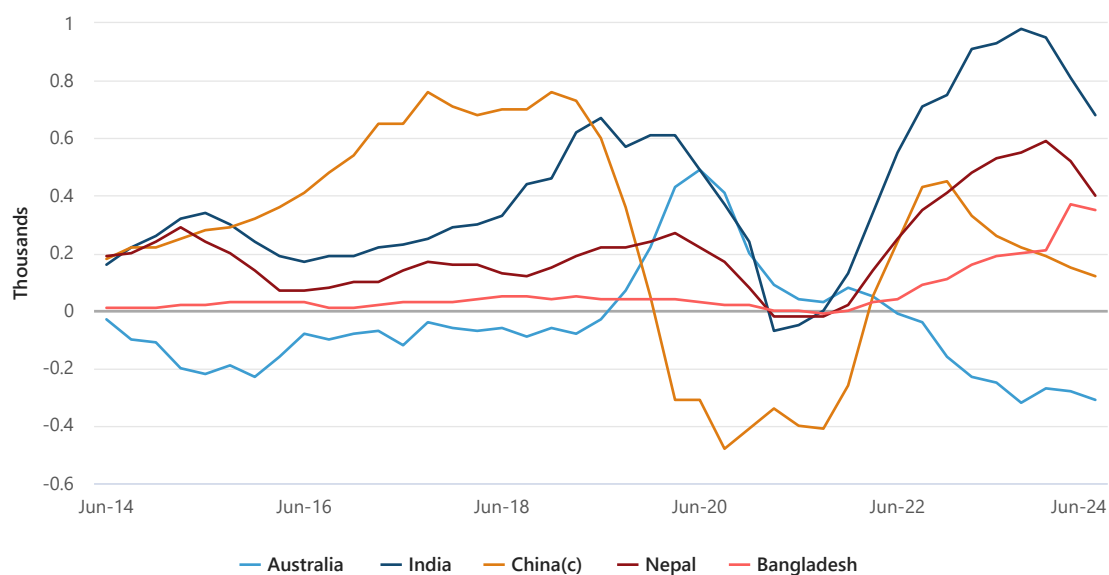
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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

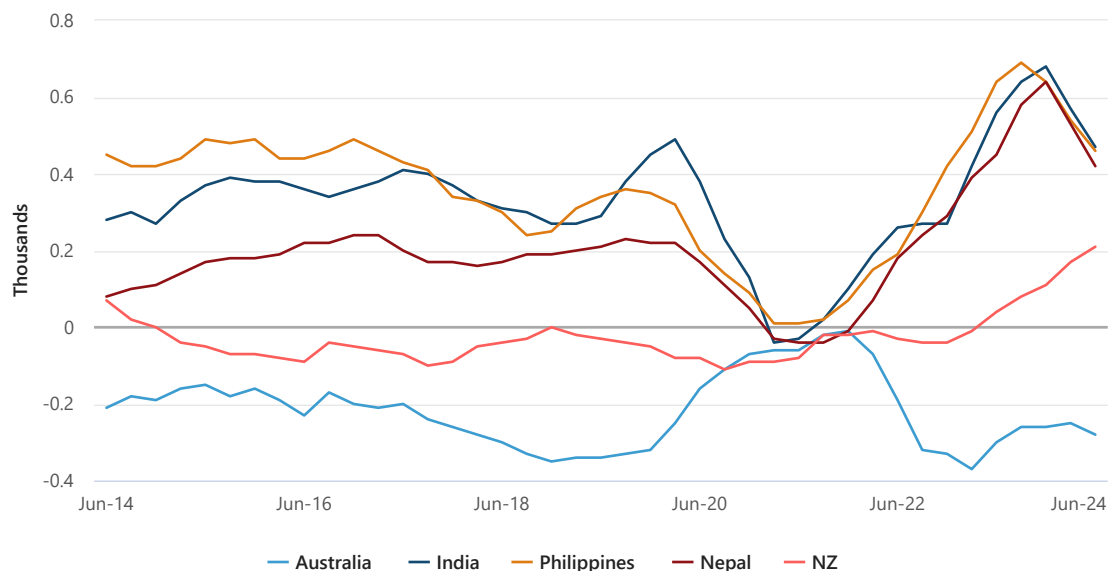


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

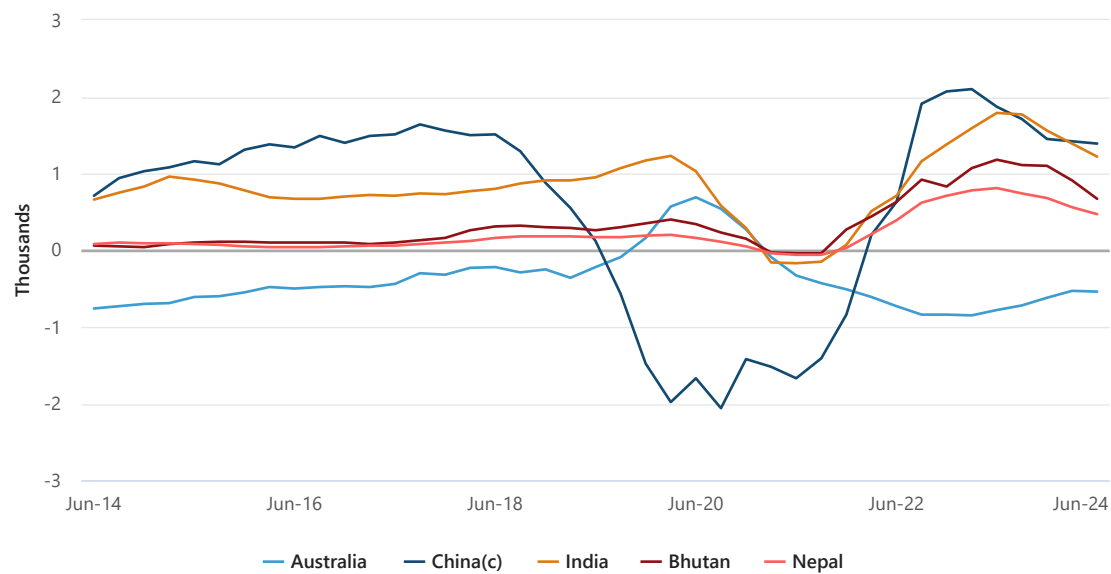
Graph 5.9 Net overseas migration for NT(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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.

Età

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.

Sesso

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.

Pubblicazioni ABS correlate

[Popolazione nazionale, statale e territoriale](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=it& 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=it& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp).

: include dati trimestrali sulla migrazione netta all'estero e stime sulla migrazione netta interstatale.

[Popolazione regionale](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=it& 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=it& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp).

: include dati annuali sulla migrazione regionale all'estero e stime sulla migrazione interna regionale.

[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=it& 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=it& 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-birth/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=it& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-birth/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& 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=it& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp) (https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/about/contact-us? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=it& 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=it&_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=it&_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.

Si raccomanda cautela nel calcolare gli arrivi e le partenze di migranti dall'estero in base al visto. È necessario valutare attentamente i dati derivanti dalla migrazione netta per visto, poiché spesso le persone partono con un tipo di visto diverso da quello posseduto al momento dell'arrivo. Ad esempio, una persona che arriva con un visto per studenti potrebbe partire con un visto temporaneo per persone qualificate, per fare solo un esempio.

Time series spreadsheets

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

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

[Download XLSX](#)
[295.25 KB]

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

[Download XLSX](#)
[284.45 KB]

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

[Download XLSX](#)
[269.48 KB]

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

[Download XLSX](#)
[108.89 KB]

Data Explorer datasets

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

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

Notes for Data Explorer datasets

Le stime per il 2023-24 sono preliminari. Le stime preliminari si basano sui risultati di un modello di propensione piuttosto che sugli effettivi risultati migratori di ciascun viaggiatore. Si prega di prestare attenzione quando si utilizzano le variabili delle stime preliminari a questo livello di granularità, poiché potrebbero essere soggette a revisioni proporzionalmente ampie. Consultare lo stato di revisione nella pagina relativa alla metodologia.

Le stime contenute in queste tabelle utilizzano la metodologia della regola dei 12/16 mesi per il calcolo della migrazione netta all'estero. Non sono state utilizzate per la compilazione della popolazione residente stimata ufficiale (ERP) dell'Australia fino al trimestre di settembre 2006 e successivi.

Si veda il metodo utilizzato nella pagina dedicata alla metodologia.

Per motivi di riservatezza, le stime sono state arrotondate alla decina più vicina. Di conseguenza, le somme delle componenti potrebbero non corrispondere ai totali. I calcoli effettuati su dati arrotondati potrebbero differire da quelli pubblicati. Consultare la sezione sulla riservatezza nella pagina dedicata alla metodologia.

La classificazione e i codici dei paesi provengono dalla [Classificazione australiana standard dei paesi \(SACC\), 2016](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=it&_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=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (cat. n. 1269.0).

Le statistiche NOM per gruppo di visti in questo set di dati derivano dal tipo di visto o di cittadinanza posseduto dal viaggiatore al momento della migrazione da o verso l'Australia. Questi conteggi del numero di migrazioni per tipo di visto non devono essere confusi con le informazioni sul numero di visti concessi (e pubblicati) dal Ministero degli Affari Interni. Nel tempo, nuovi visti creati dal Ministero degli Affari Interni vengono aggiunti alla gerarchia dei visti, mentre l'utilizzo di altri visti potrebbe scadere. È necessario prestare attenzione nell'analisi dei dati sulla migrazione all'estero per visto nel tempo.

Si raccomanda cautela nel calcolare gli arrivi e le partenze di migranti dall'estero in base al visto. È necessario valutare attentamente i dati derivanti dalla migrazione netta per visto, poiché spesso le persone partono con un tipo di visto diverso da quello posseduto al momento dell'arrivo. Ad esempio, una persona che arriva con un visto per studenti potrebbe partire con un visto temporaneo per persone qualificate, per fare solo un esempio.

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=it&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) (https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=it&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=it&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0) (https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=it&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%5Bag%5D%3DABS%26df%5Bvs%5D%3D1.0.0)

Quarterly

[Migrazione all'estero, arrivi, partenze, stati/territori, visti e gruppi di cittadinanza - trimestrali e anni finanziari, dal terzo trimestre del 2006 in poi](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=it&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%3D1.0.0) (https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=it&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%3D1.0.0)

Costruttore di tabelle

[TableBuilder: Migrazione netta all'estero](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=it&_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=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

Metodologia

[Metodologia per la migrazione all'estero, anno finanziario 2023-24](#)