



✓ Último lanzamiento

Migración al extranjero

Estadísticas sobre la migración internacional de Australia, por estado y territorio, país de nacimiento, visa, edad y sexo.

Período de referencia Año fiscal 2023-24

Liberado 13/12/2024

On this page

- [Key statistics](#)
- [Net overseas migration](#)
- [Migrant arrivals](#)
- [Migrant departures](#)
- [Country of birth](#)
- [Visa](#)
- [Age and sex](#)
- [State and territory](#)
- [Related ABS publications](#)
- [Data downloads](#)
- [Methodology](#)
- [Media releases](#)

Estadísticas clave

- La migración neta al exterior fue de 446.000 en 2023-24, frente a las 536.000 del año anterior.
- Las Llegadas de migrantes disminuyeron un 10% a 667.000 desde las 739.000 Llegadas del año anterior.
- El grupo más grande de Llegadas de inmigrantes fueron estudiantes temporales con 207.000 personas
- Las salidas de migrantes aumentaron un 8% a 221.000 desde 204.000 salidas un año antes.

Los datos presentados en este comunicado son anuales, correspondientes a los años que finalizan el 30 de junio, salvo indicación contraria. Para consultar las últimas estimaciones trimestrales de migración, consulte la publicación de la Oficina de Estadísticas de Australia (ABS) « [Población nacional, estatal y territorial](#) » (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=es& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp>). Para consultar las estimaciones regionales de migración de Australia al extranjero, consulte la publicación de la ABS « [Población regional](#) » (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=es& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp>).

La mayoría de los datos incluidos en esta publicación se han redondeado, por lo que es posible que las sumas de los componentes no coincidan con los totales.

NOM TableBuilder ya está disponible

Los datos trimestrales sobre migración neta al exterior, desde septiembre del trimestre de 2006 hasta junio del trimestre de 2024, se publicarán en [TableBuilder](#) (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=es& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp>) el 13 de diciembre de 2024. Este producto se actualizará trimestralmente. Para más información, consulte [TableBuilder: Migración neta al exterior](#) (<https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=es& x tr hl=en& x tr pto=wapp>).

Restricciones para viajar por el COVID-19

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.

Migración neta al exterior

La migración neta al exterior es la ganancia o pérdida neta de población a través de la migración internacional hacia y desde Australia.

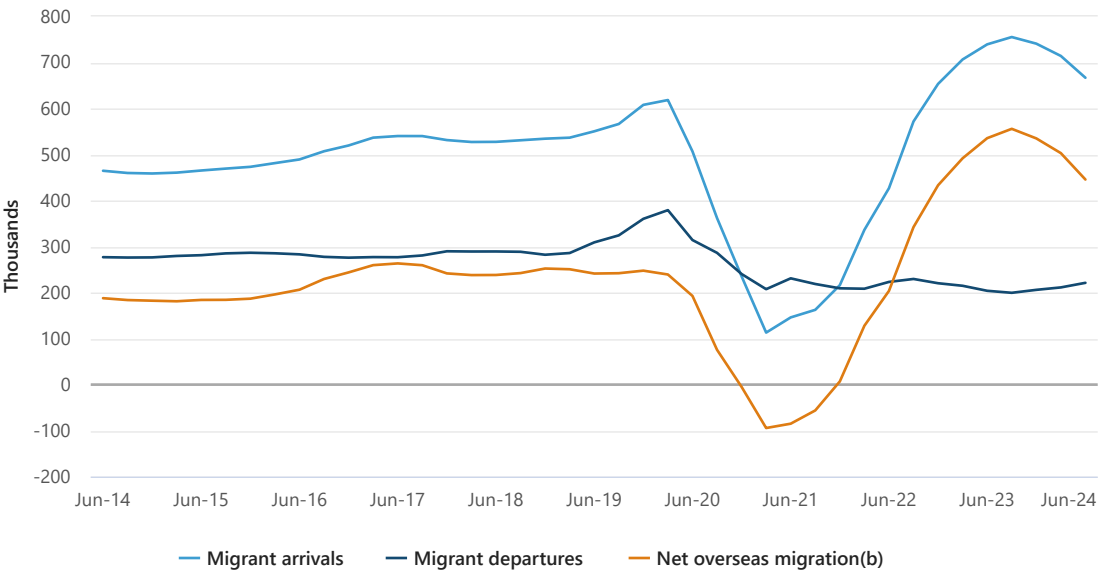
En el año fiscal que finalizó el 30 de junio de 2024, la migración internacional contribuyó a un aumento neto de 446.000 personas en la población de Australia. Esto representó una disminución con respecto al récord de 536.000 personas del año anterior.

Históricamente, cada año migra más gente a Australia que a Australia, lo que significa que la migración al extranjero ha sido una fuente importante de crecimiento poblacional para Australia, en lugar de pérdida. Esta tendencia se revirtió temporalmente cuando muchos migrantes potenciales no llegaron a Australia en 2020 y 2021 debido al cierre de fronteras y otros efectos de la pandemia de COVID-19.

Las fronteras australianas se reabrieron a la mayoría de los viajeros a partir del 21 de febrero de 2022, lo que dio lugar a un período récord de migración neta al exterior en consonancia con una recuperación de las llegadas tras casi dos años de restricciones fronterizas durante la pandemia de COVID-19.

El período 2023-24 representa la primera disminución anual de la migración neta al exterior desde que se levantaron las restricciones fronterizas. Esta disminución se debió a una disminución en las llegadas de migrantes, principalmente titulares de visas temporales, mientras que las salidas aumentaron durante el mismo período.

Gráfico 1.1 - Migración al extranjero - Australia - año finalizado (a)



a. Las estimaciones a partir del trimestre de septiembre de 2023 son preliminares. Consulte el estado de la revisión en la página de metodología.
b. La migración neta al exterior se calcula restando el número de llegadas de migrantes al número de salidas .

Llegadas de migrantes

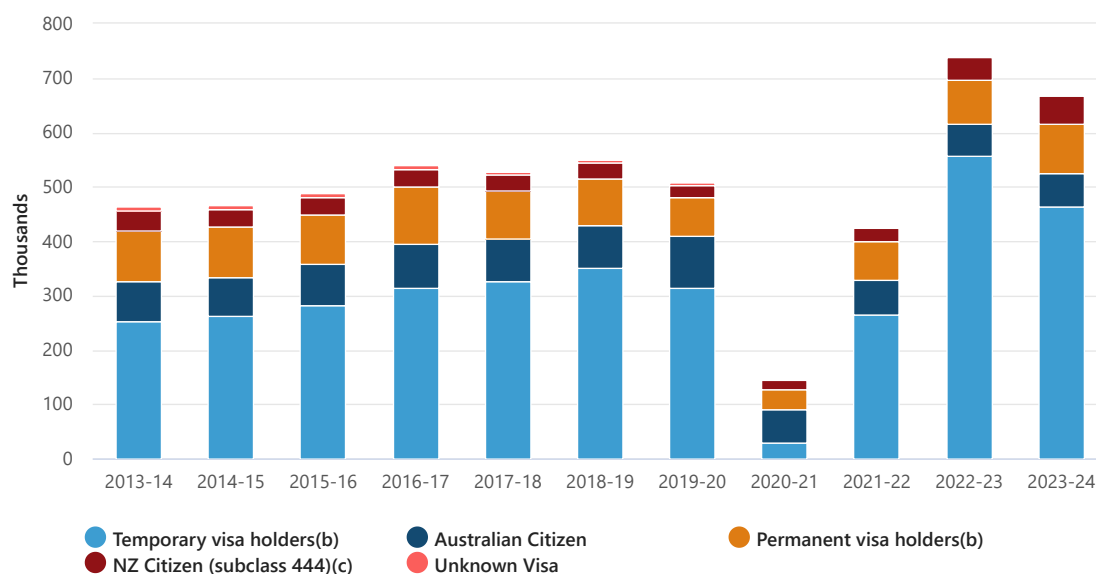
En 2023-24, el número de llegadas de migrantes disminuyó a 667.000, frente a las 739.000 del año anterior. Esto equivale a una disminución anual del 10 %. En 2022-23, se registró un aumento anual del 73 %. Las llegadas de migrantes en 2023-24 representan la primera disminución desde la reapertura de las fronteras.

En los cinco años previos a la pandemia, el promedio de llegadas de migrantes fue de 515.000 al año, la mayoría con visas temporales (307.000). Para quienes llegaron con visas permanentes, el promedio fue de 92.000. Para los ciudadanos australianos y neozelandeses, el promedio fue de 77.000 y 32.000, respectivamente.

En 2023-24, las personas con visas temporales (465.000) registraron un volumen menor que el año anterior (557.000). Sin embargo, las llegadas de titulares de visas permanentes (91.000), ciudadanos australianos (60.000) y ciudadanos neozelandeses (51.000) registraron un volumen mayor.

Los titulares de visas temporales fueron los que más contribuyeron a la llegada de migrantes en 2023-24. Si bien los estudiantes internacionales constituyeron el grupo más numeroso de visas temporales, con 207.000 llegadas, esta cifra representó una disminución con respecto a las 278.000 del período 2022-23. Otros titulares de visas temporales fueron visitantes (90.000 llegadas), trabajadores en vacaciones (80.000) y trabajadores cualificados temporales (49.000).

Gráfico 1.2 Llegadas de migrantes extranjeros: grupos de visas y ciudadanía(a)



a. Las estimaciones para 2023-24 son preliminares. Consulte el estado de la revisión en la página de metodología.

b. La visa vigente en el momento de la llegada del viajero al extranjero. El número de visas que se indica aquí no debe confundirse con la información sobre las visas otorgadas por el Ministerio del Interior, ya que las visas pueden otorgarse en el país.

c. La subclase de visa 444 se otorga a los ciudadanos de Nueva Zelanda al llegar a Australia si aún no se les ha otorgado otra visa.

Salidas de migrantes

En 2023-24, el número de salidas de migrantes aumentó a 221.000, frente a las 204.000 del año anterior. Esto representa un aumento del 8% con respecto al año anterior. Si bien las restricciones de viaje se levantaron hace más de dos años, el número de salidas de migrantes se ha mantenido por debajo del nivel prepandemia. El año 2023-24 también representa el primer aumento anual en las salidas de migrantes desde la reapertura de las fronteras.

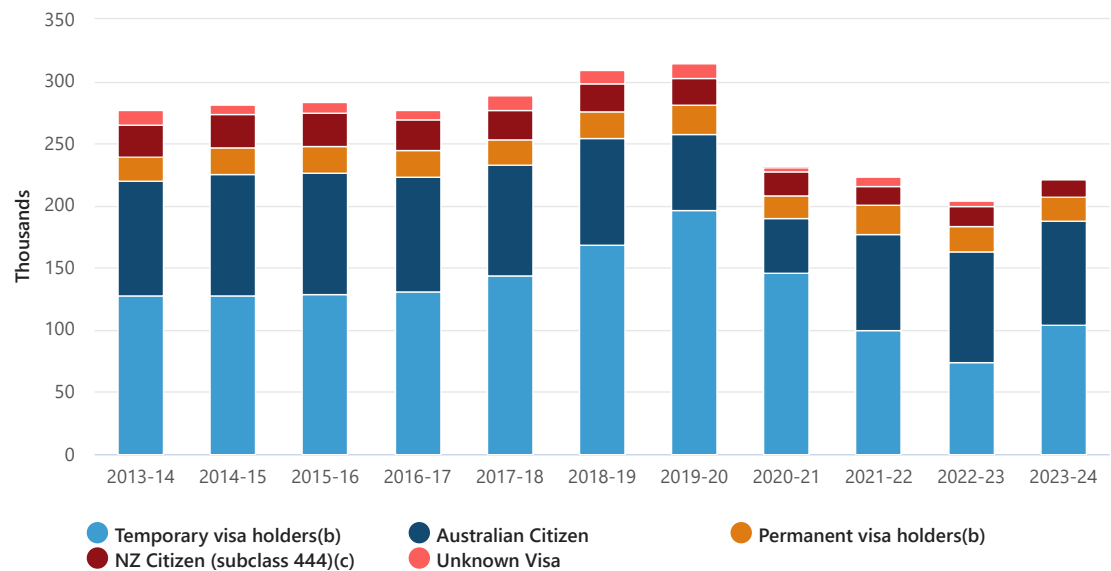
En los cinco años previos a la pandemia, el promedio de salidas de migrantes fue de 288.000 al año, siendo el grupo más numeroso el de quienes tenían visas temporales (140.000). En el caso de los ciudadanos australianos, el promedio fue de 93.000, seguido del de los ciudadanos neozelandeses (25.000) y los titulares de visas permanentes (21.000).

En 2023-24, las salidas de titulares de visas temporales (104.000), ciudadanos australianos (84.000), titulares de visas permanentes (19.000) y ciudadanos neozelandeses (14.000) registraron niveles inferiores al promedio de cinco años anterior a la pandemia.

Debido al impacto de las restricciones de viaje por la COVID-19, el número de migrantes temporales que llegaron a Australia durante la pandemia fue muy bajo. Muchos de quienes llegaron con visas temporales tras el levantamiento de las restricciones de viaje, como los estudiantes internacionales, están empezando a partir ahora, ya que ha transcurrido suficiente tiempo desde su primera llegada tras el levantamiento de las restricciones fronterizas. Por ejemplo, las salidas de migrantes con visas temporales de estudiante aumentaron un 97 % entre 2022 y 2023, ya que

algunos finalizaron sus estudios y regresaron a sus países de origen. Esto seguirá teniendo un impacto negativo en la migración neta al exterior a medida que aumente el volumen de salidas de migrantes temporales.

Gráfico 1.3 Salidas de migrantes del extranjero - grupos de visas y ciudadanía(a)



a. Las estimaciones para 2023-24 son preliminares. Consulte el estado de la revisión en la página de metodología.

b. La visa vigente en la fecha de salida del viajero para migrar al extranjero. El número de visas que se indica aquí no debe confundirse con la información sobre las visas otorgadas por el Ministerio del Interior, ya que las visas pueden otorgarse en el país.

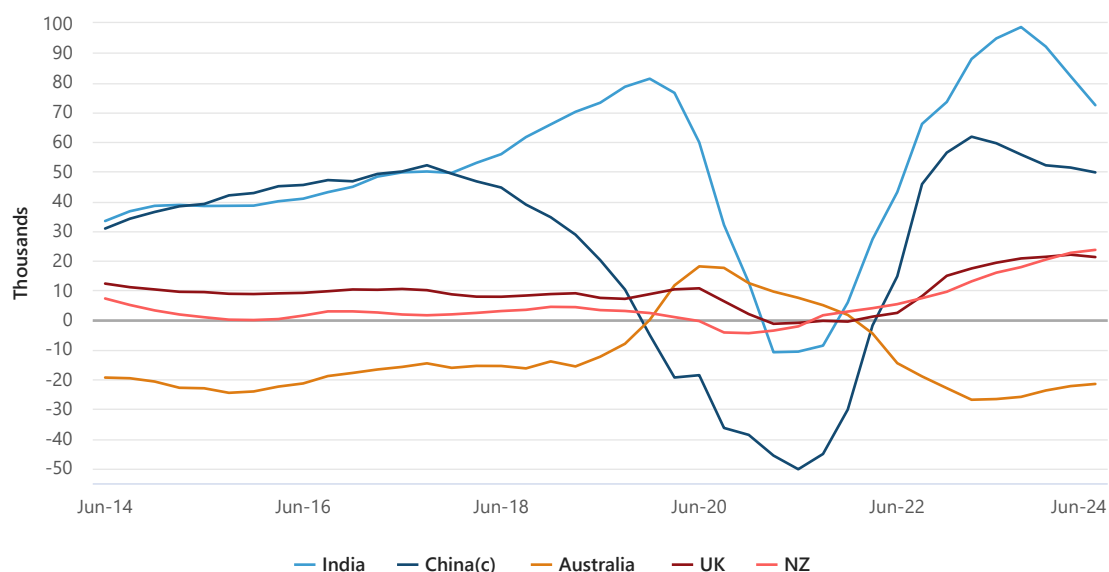
c. La subclase de visa 444 se otorga a los ciudadanos de Nueva Zelanda al llegar a Australia si aún no se les ha otorgado otra visa.

País de nacimiento

Migración neta al exterior

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.

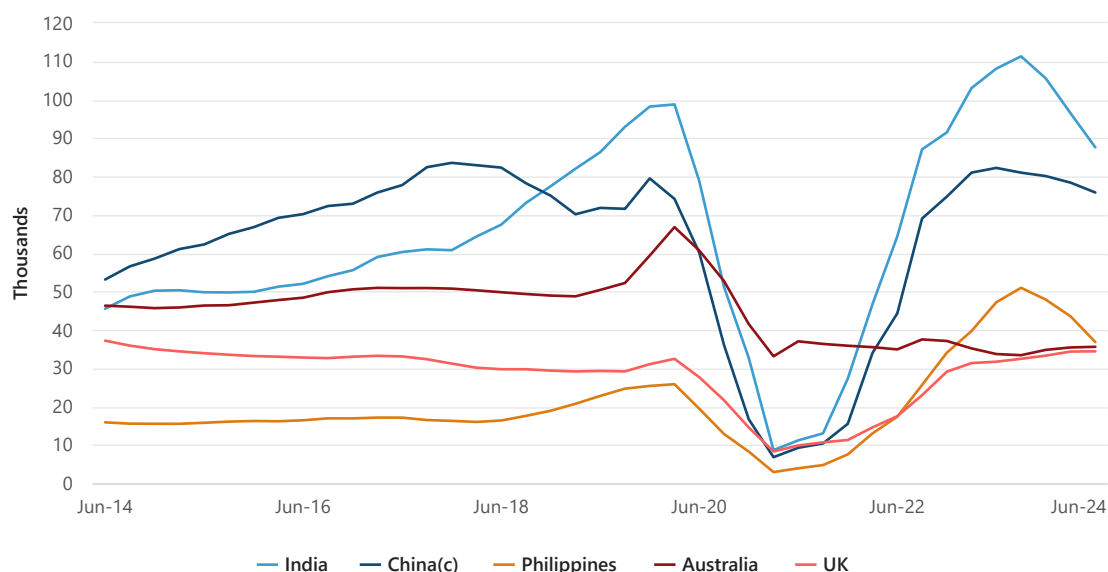
Llegadas

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.

Salidas

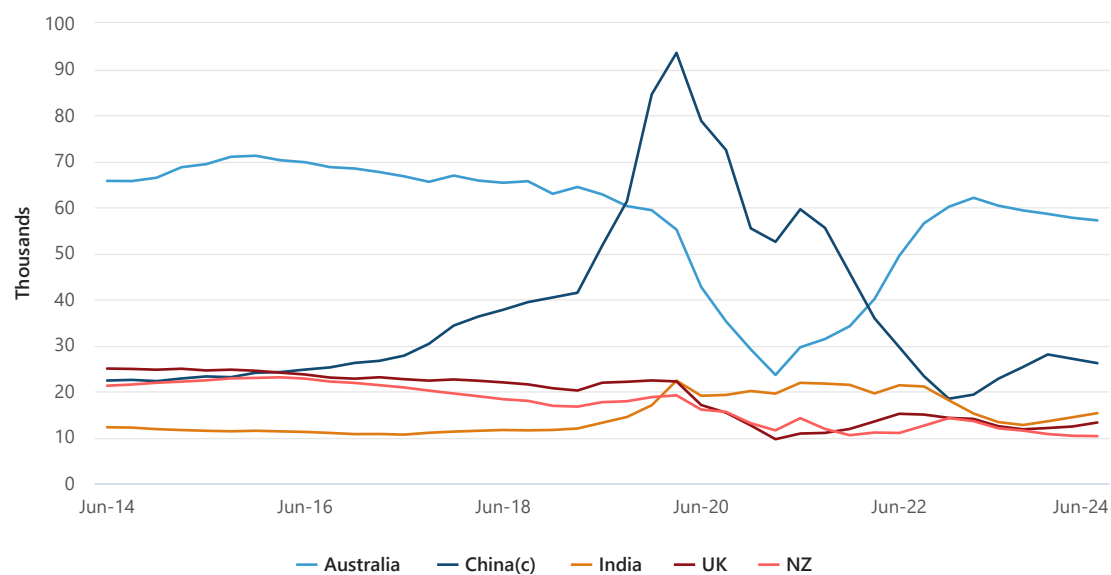
In 2023-24, the top five countries of birth for migrant departures were Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The number of migrant departures increased in 2023-24 for those born in China, India and the United Kingdom when compared with 2022-23, whereas the number of migrant departures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



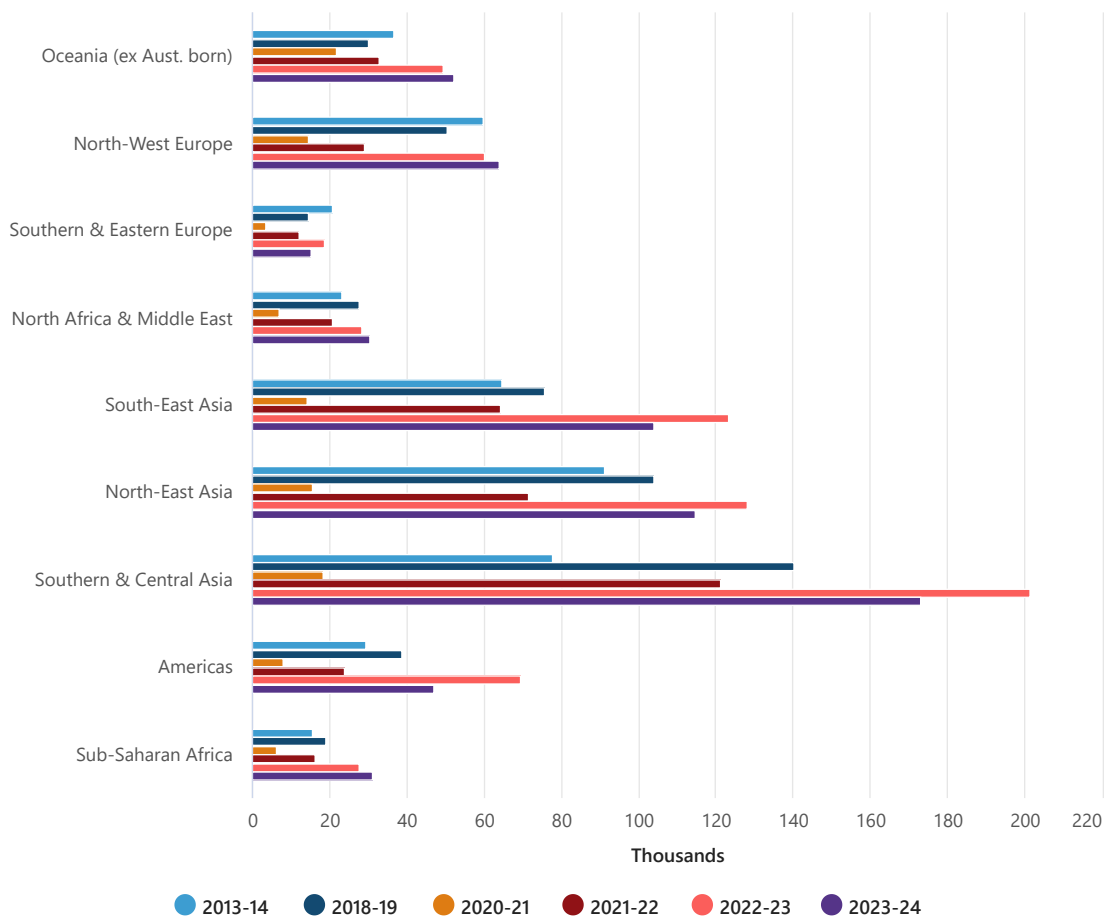
a. Estimates from September quarter 2023 onwards are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
b. Top 5 countries of birth by the number of migrant departures in year ending June 2024.
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

regiones del mundo

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

Llegadas

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.

Salidas

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.

Edad y sexo

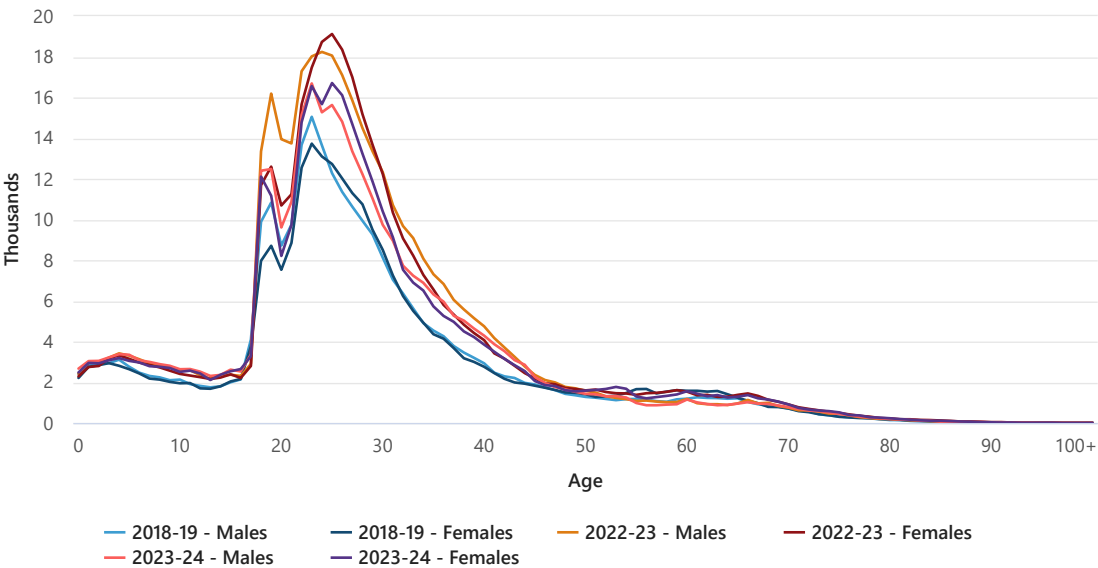
Llegadas

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.

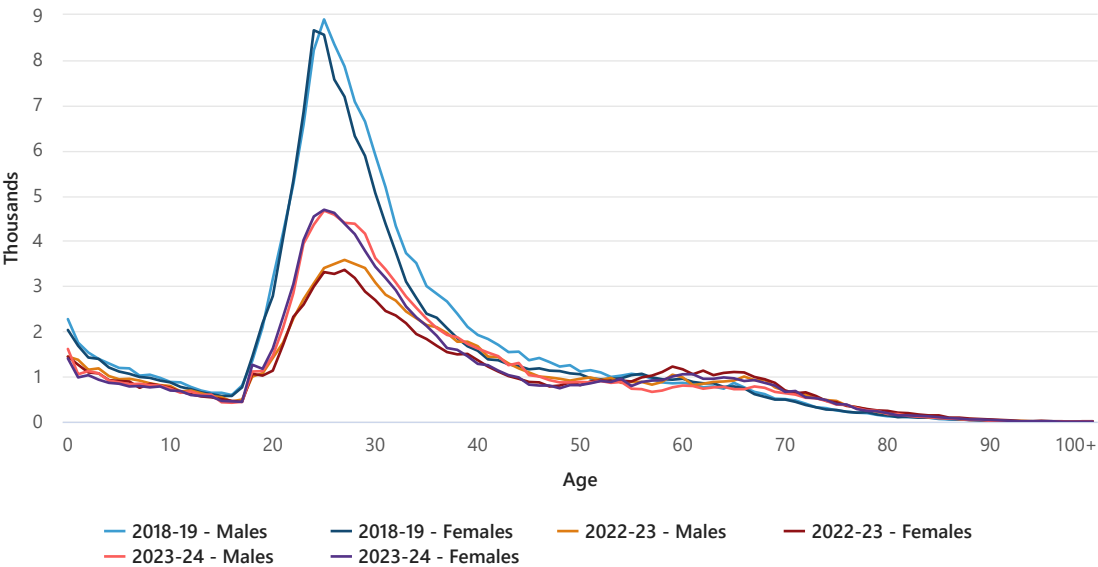
Salidas

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.

Estado y territorio

Migración neta al exterior

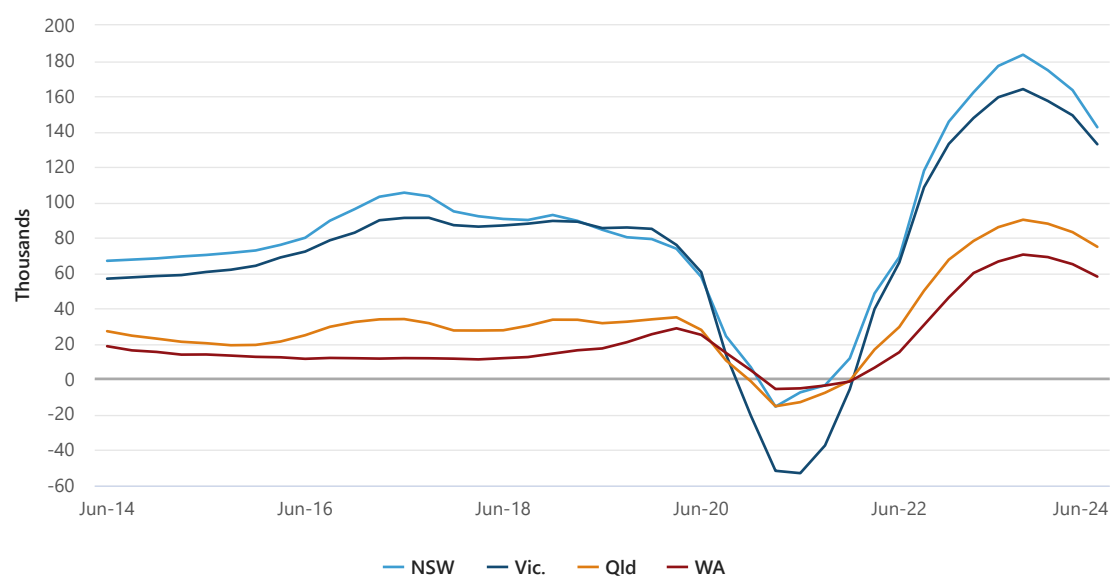
In 2023-24, overseas migration contributed a net gain of 445,640 people to the Australian population.

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.

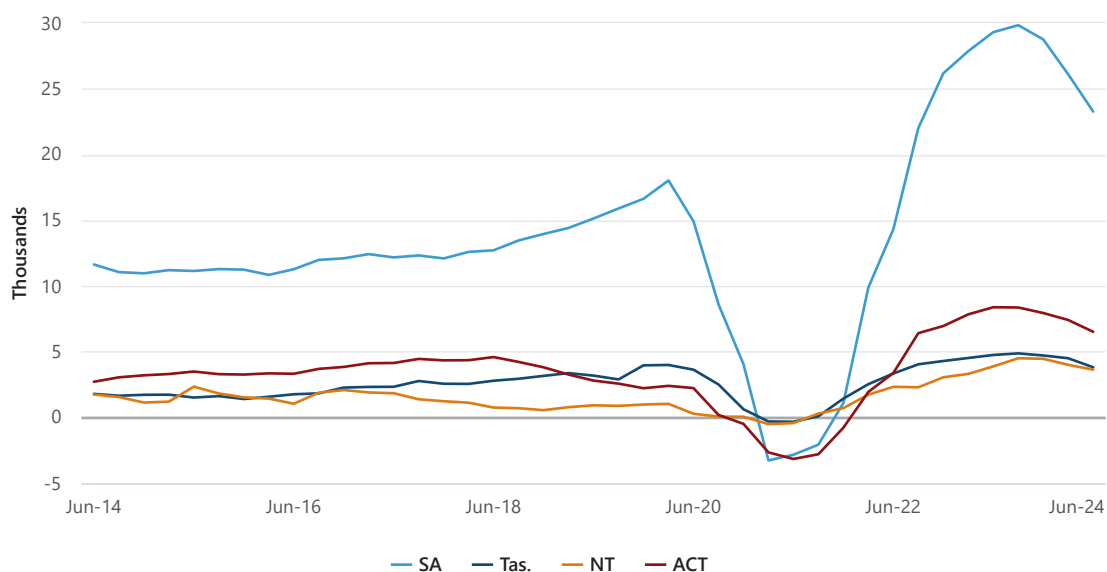
During the pandemic, in 2020-21, overseas migration contributed a net loss to the population of each state and territory. In contrast, in the five years prior to the pandemic, a net gain was recorded in each state and territory.

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.

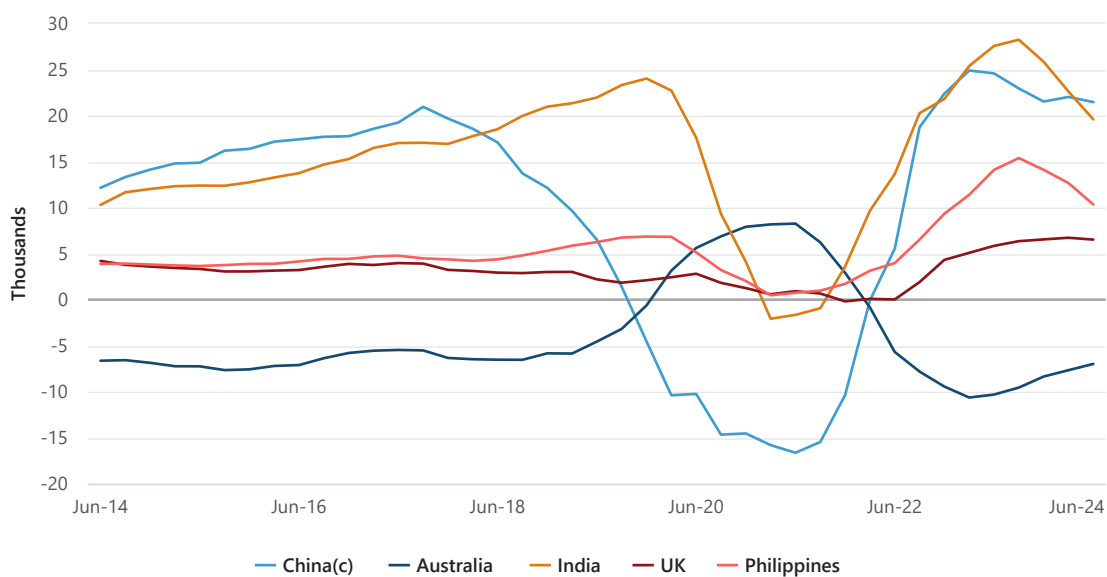
País de nacimiento

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:

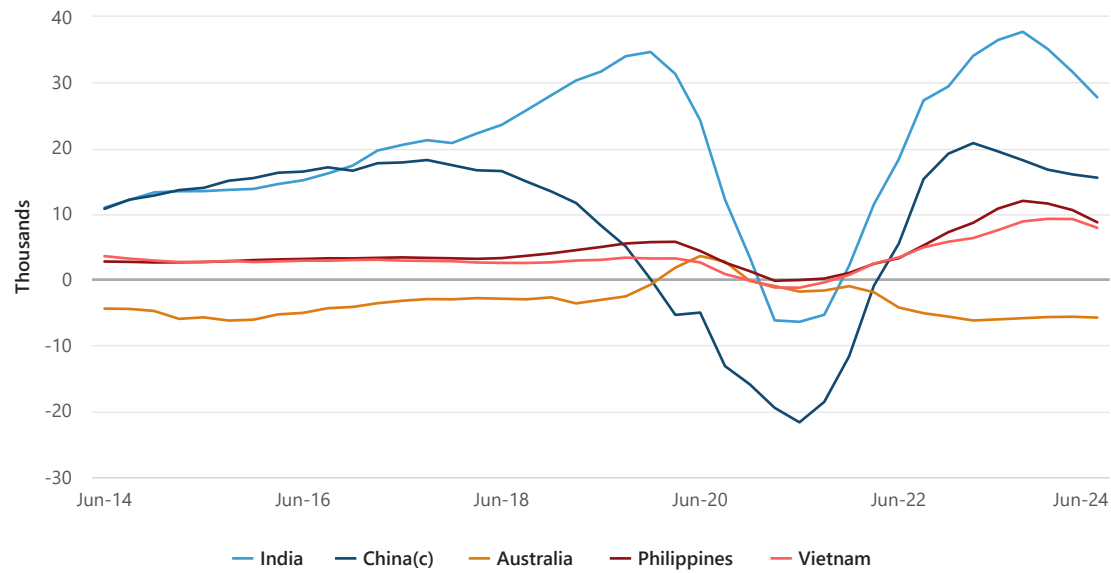
- India for Vic., Qld, SA, Tas. and NT,
- China for NSW and ACT,
- Bhutan for WA.

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



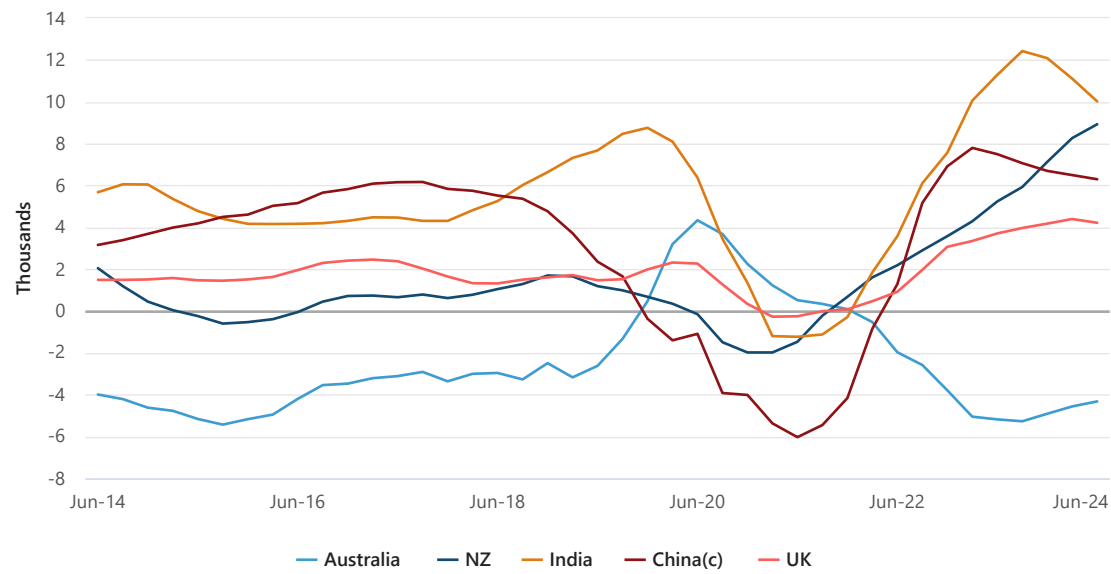
- a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
- b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in New South Wales.
- c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

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



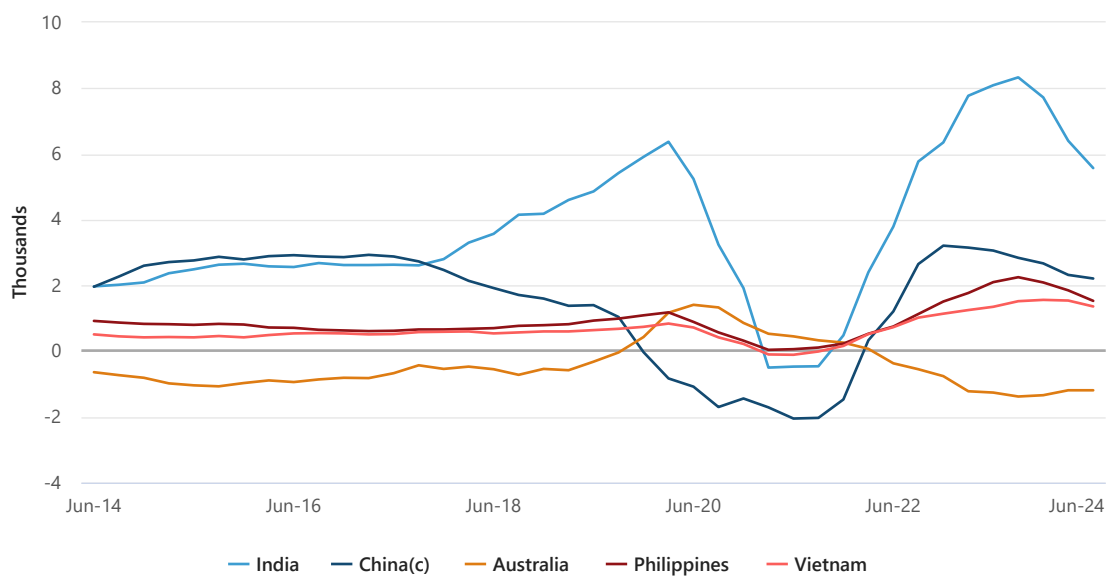
- a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
- b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Victoria.
- c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

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

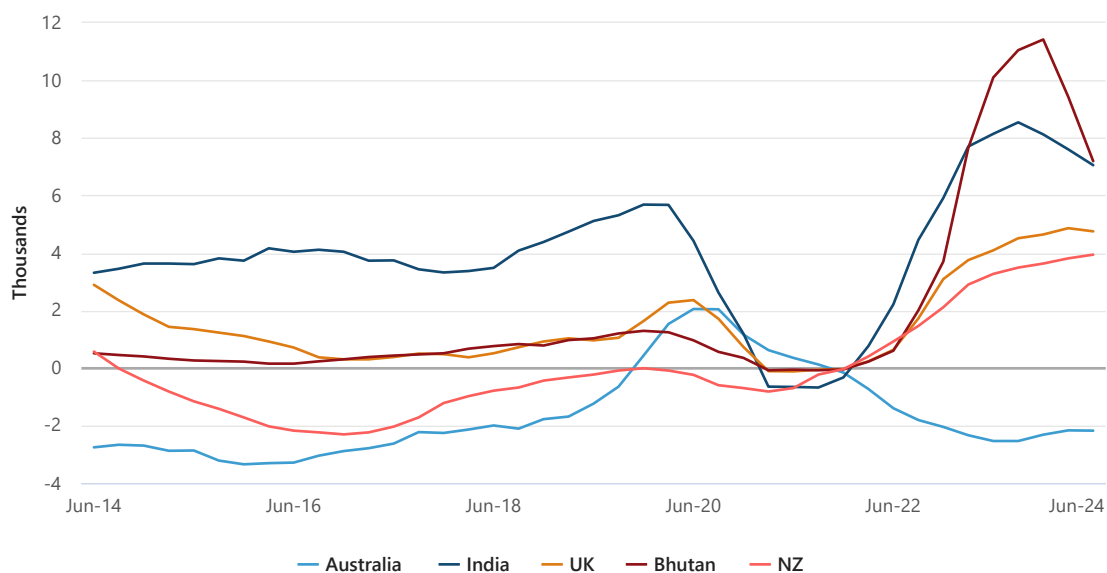


a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.

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.

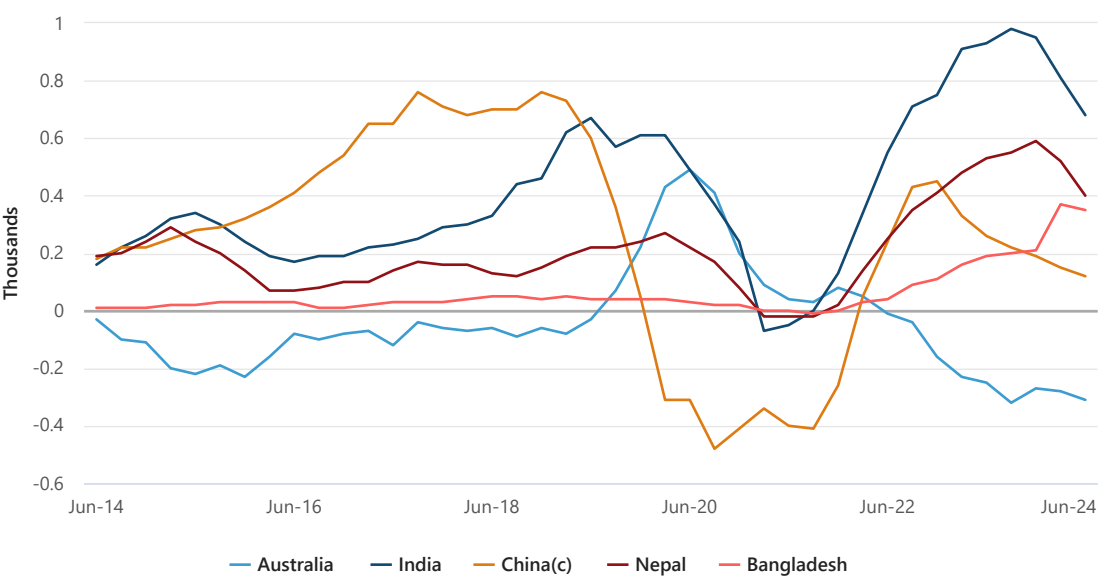
Graph 5.7 Net overseas migration for WA(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



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

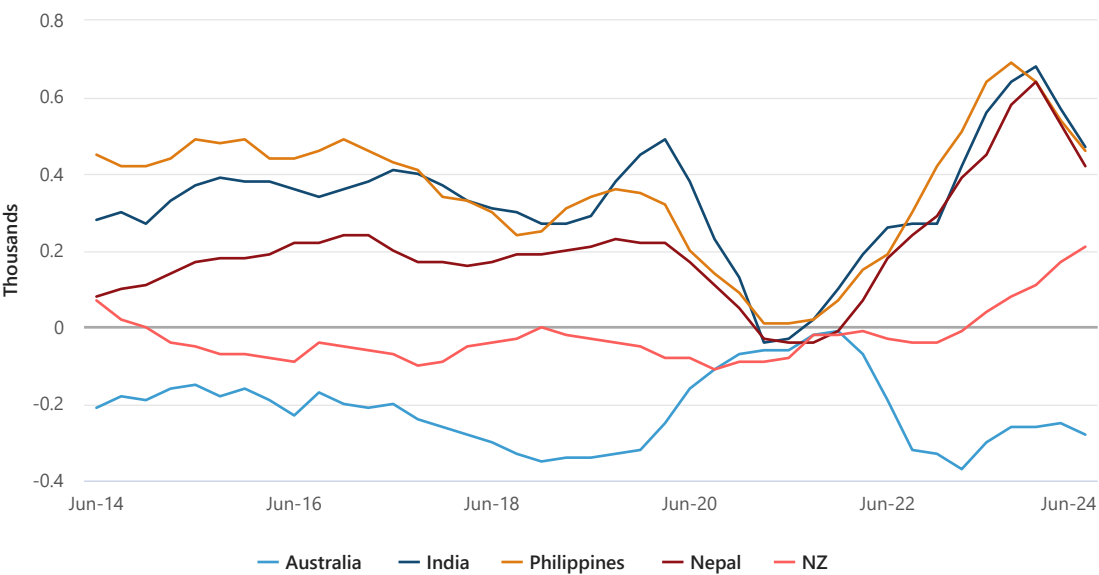
b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Western Australia.

Graph 5.8 Net overseas migration for Tas.(a) – top 5 countries of birth(b) – year ending



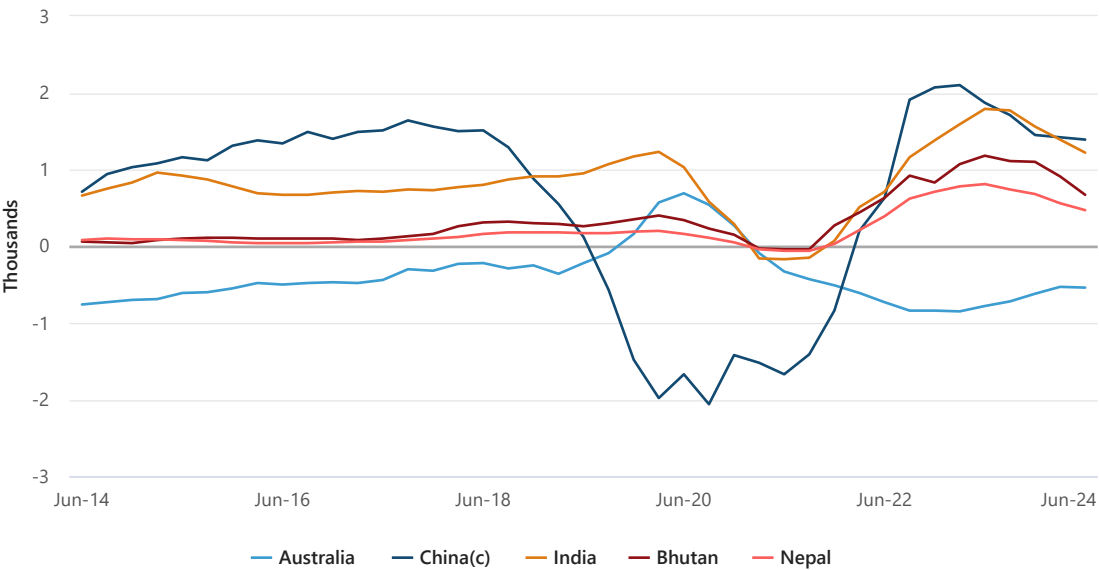
a. Estimates for 2023-24 are preliminary. See revision status on the methodology page.
b. Top 5 countries of birth by the sum of migrant arrivals and migrant departures in year ending June 2024 in Tasmania.
c. Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

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.

Edad

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.

Sexo

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.

Publicaciones relacionadas con la ABS

[Población nacional, estatal y territorial \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=es& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=es& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp)

: incluye datos trimestrales sobre la migración neta al exterior y estimaciones de la migración neta interestatal.

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

: incluye datos anuales sobre la migración regional en el exterior y estimaciones de la migración interna regional.

[Overseas arrivals and departures, Australia \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/industry/tourism-and-transport/overseas-arrivals-and-departures-australia/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=es& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](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=es& 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 \(https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-birth/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=es& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp\)](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/people/population/australias-population-country-birth/latest-release? x_tr_sl=auto& x_tr_tl=es& x_tr_hl=en& x_tr_pto=wapp)

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

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

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

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

Se debe tener precaución al computar las entradas y salidas de migrantes extranjeros mediante visa. Se debe considerar cuidadosamente la información derivada de la migración neta con visa, ya que las personas con frecuencia salen con un tipo de visa diferente al que tenían al momento de su llegada. Por ejemplo, una persona que llega con una visa de estudiante puede salir con una visa temporal para profesionales cualificados, por ejemplo.

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=es&_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=es&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp).

Notes for Data Explorer datasets

Las estimaciones para 2023-24 son preliminares. Se basan en los resultados de un modelo de propensión y no en los resultados migratorios reales de cada viajero. Tenga cuidado al utilizar las variables de las estimaciones preliminares con este nivel de granularidad, ya que podrían estar sujetas a revisiones proporcionalmente significativas. Consulte el estado de las revisiones en la página de metodología.

Las estimaciones de estas tablas utilizan la metodología de la regla de 12/16 meses para calcular la migración neta al exterior. No se han utilizado para compilar la población residente estimada (ERP) oficial de Australia hasta el trimestre de septiembre de 2006 en adelante. Véase el método utilizado en la página de metodología.

Para garantizar la confidencialidad, las estimaciones se han redondeado a la decena más cercana. Por lo tanto, la suma de los componentes podría no coincidir con los totales. Los cálculos realizados con datos redondeados pueden diferir de los publicados. Consulte la confidencialidad en la página de metodología.

La clasificación y los códigos de los países proceden de la [Clasificación Estándar Australiana de Países \(SACC\), 2016](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/classifications/standard-australian-classification-countries-sacc/latest-release?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=es&_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=es&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) (cat. n.º 1269.0).

Las estadísticas de N OM por grupo de visas en este conjunto de datos se derivan del tipo de visa o ciudadanía que poseía el viajero al migrar hacia o desde Australia. Estos recuentos de migraciones por tipo de visa no deben confundirse con la información sobre el número de visas otorgadas (y también publicadas) por el Ministerio del Interior. Con el tiempo, las nuevas visas emitidas por el Ministerio del Interior se incorporan a la jerarquía de visas, mientras que el uso de otras visas puede expirar. Se debe tener cuidado al analizar los datos de migración al exterior por visa a lo largo del tiempo.

Se debe tener precaución al computar las entradas y salidas de migrantes extranjeros mediante visa. Se debe considerar cuidadosamente la información derivada de la migración neta con visa, ya que las personas con frecuencia salen con un tipo de visa diferente al que tenían al momento de su llegada. Por ejemplo, una persona que llega con una visa de estudiante puede salir con una visa temporal para profesionales cualificados, por ejemplo.

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=es&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=es&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=es&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=es&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

[Migración en el extranjero, llegadas, salidas, grupos por estado/territorio, visas y ciudadanía: ejercicios trimestrales y financieros, a partir del tercer trimestre de 2006](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=auto&tl=es&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=es&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)

Constructor de tablas

[TableBuilder: Migración neta al extranjero](https://www-abs-gov-au.translate.goog/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/net-overseas-migration?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=es&_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=es&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

Metodología

[Metodología de migración al extranjero, ejercicio económico 2023-24](#)