CHAPTER 6. INTERNAL MIGRATION OVER 2005-06

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The internal migration patterns analysed in the three previous chapters relate to a five year migration period 2001-2006. Migration data is obtained by comparing the usual place of residence of a person at the time of the 2006 census with that at the time of the 2001 census enumeration. However, the 2006 census also asked respondents their place of usual residence in 2005, one year before the census count. This allows us to analyse one year internal migration which enables some additional insights into the overall pattern of internal movement to be obtained. This derives especially from:

- The five year migration data only detects a single move over the five year period but it is evident that some people moved more than once over those years. This is evident in the fact that while 29.1 percent of Australians were at a different address in 2006 than in 2001, excluding 4.1 percent who were overseas, 14.2 percent were at a different address than 2005, excluding 1.4 percent who were overseas in 2005. The five year mobility percentage is *not* simply five times the one year level due to multiple moves. Single year mobility therefore provides some additional insights.
- The single year migration data includes immigrants who were overseas at the 2001 enumeration but came to Australia between 2001 and 2005. Hence we are able to gain some understanding of the internal migration of more recently arrived immigrants than is possible in the five year data.

6.2 COMPARING FIVE YEAR AND ONE YEAR INTERNAL MIGRATION

As has been explained, it is expected that there will be an element of 'hidden' mobility in the data relating to any respondent's 2001 residence. By comparing the mobility data based on 2005 residence with that for 2001 residence, a measure of this 'hidden' mobility, related to any particular mover characteristics, can be obtained. In Table 6.1, a comparison of the two data sets has been made for three variables – total population, age and sex.

In the table, 2001-2006 mobility data have been divided by 5 to produce an annualised value for comparison with the data based on residence in 2005. These are columns 1 and 2 respectively in the table. The difference between these two values, column 3, is the numerical extent of 'hidden' mobility not captured in the 2001 residence data. The relative extent of 'hidden' mobility is demonstrated in columns 4 and 5. In column 4, annualised mobility is expressed as a percentage of mobility measured in the 2005-06 period. If the mobility captured by the 2005-06 data is regarded as 'actual' mobility, then value in column 4 indicates the amount of 'actual' mobility that is captured in the 2001-2006 data. In column 5, mobility levels based on the 2005-06 period are divided by annualised levels derived from the 2001-2006 period. The result indicates by how many times 'actual' mobility is greater than the annualised mobility. Finally, in column 6, correlation analyses are conducted on the levels of net total mobility, net intrastate mobility and net interstate mobility. High correlation levels indicate that the patterns of net mobility are similar between the two data sets, while lower correlation coefficients indicate a lower level of similarity between the results for the two data sets.

Table 6.1: Comparing Internal Migration between Statistical Divisions Based on 2001-2006 and 2005-06 Data

	Annualised mobility based on 2001-2006 mobility	2005-06 mobility	2005-2006 mobility *less* annualised 2001-2006 mobility	Annualised mobility as % 2005-2006 mobility	2005-2006 mobility/ annualised mobility	Correlation coefficients (net mobility)
			Total population			
Total mobility	337712	597189	259477	56.6	1.8	0.98
Intrastate mobility	188630	327275	138645	57.6	1.7	0.97
Interstate mobility	149082	269914	120832	55.2	1.8	0.98
			0-14 years			
Total mobility	49693	111657	61964	44.5	2.2	0.99
Intrastate mobility	27918	62038	34120	45.0	2.2	0.97
Interstate mobility	21775	49619	27844	43.9	2.3	0.99
			15-24 years			
Total mobility	61894	134499	72605	46.0	2.2	0.98
Intrastate mobility	37336	78420	41084	47.6	2.1	0.98
Interstate mobility	24558	56079	31521	43.8	2.3	0.98
			25-44 years			
Total mobility	128572	217024	88452	59.2	1.7	0.99
Intrastate mobility	65023	108066	43043	60.2	1.7	0.97
Interstate mobility	63549	108958	45409	58.3	1.7	0.98
			45-64 years			
Total mobility	71551	100983	29432	70.9	1.4	0.99
Intrastate mobility	41764	58141	16377	71.8	1.4	0.99
Interstate mobility	29787	42842	13055	69.5	1.4	0.98
			65 years and older			
Total mobility	26003	33038	7035	78.7	1.3	0.91
Intrastate mobility	16586	20558	3972	80.7	1.2	0.90
Interstate mobility	9417	12480	3063	75.5	1.3	0.78
			Males			
Total mobility	169647	293984	124337	57.7	1.7	0.97
Intrastate mobility	96336	159393	63057	60.4	1.7	0.92
Interstate mobility	73311	134591	61280	54.5	1.8	0.97
			Females			
Total mobility	173622	303217	129595	57.3	1.7	0.97
Intrastate mobility	97847	167893	70046	58.3	1.7	0.93
Interstate mobility	75776	135324	59548	56.0	1.8	0.97

A number of points can be noted from the table:

- For the total population, the 2001-2006 data has captured 56.6 percent of 'actual' mobility, but despite this the patterns of net mobility produced by the two data sets is very similar.
- For the younger age groups, the extent of actual mobility captured in the 2001-2006 data is low – significantly below 50 percent. This illustrates the high levels of mobility attributed to the younger age groups.
- Among older movers, the number of moves captured in the 2001-2006 data moves closer to those measured in the 2005-06 data. This is more the case for movers aged 65 years and over than it is for the 45-64 years age group. The same relationship exists between the 45-64 year group and the younger 25-44 year group.
- The situation for males is similar to that for females.
- Notwithstanding any of the points above, the patterns of net mobility generated from each of the data sets have a high level of similarity.

6.3 FIVE YEAR AND ONE YEAR POPULATION CHANGE

Details of estimated resident population change for each statistical division between 2001-2006, 2001-2005 and 2005-2006 are presented in Table 6.2. This table also provides percentage change for each of the periods, and annual population change for the 2001-2006 and 2001-2005 periods. It is provided to give a comparative benchmark against which to gauge the impact of net migration in any statistical division. It allows an indication of whether, for example, high net migration is associated with high population growth, or

whether net migration has been high but population growth has been low, stagnant or negative. A quick perusal of Table 6.2, however, would appear to confirm a positive relationship between statistical divisions which have experienced high percentage population gain between 2001 and 2006, and those which have experienced high net migration gains. For instance, sea change and tree change regions, which owe their status to internal migration, have experienced large percentage changes in population between 2001 and 2006.

Table 6.2: Estimated Resident Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001, 2005 and 2006

State	Statistical Division	Estimated resident Population, as at 30 June			Percent change			Average annual growth rate	
		2001	2005	2006	2001-2005	2001-2006	2005-2006	2001-2005	2001-2006
NSW	Central West-NSW	174043	174043	175085	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1
NSW	Far West	23549	22330	22169	-5.2	-5.9	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2
NSW	Hunter	600608	624428	630366	4.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NSW	Illawarra	399987	411816	414704	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NSW	Mid-North Coast	267534	280873	283673	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
NSW	Murray	113397	114178	115437	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.4
NSW	Murrumbidgee	152466	152712	154046	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
NSW	North Western	123413	119894	119857	-2.9	-2.9	0.0	-0.7	-0.6
NSW	Northern-NSW	181177	178953	180207	-1.2	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.1
NSW	Richmond-Tweed	216489	226833	230063	4.8	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
NSW	South Eastern-NSW	193062	204222	207376	5.8	7.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
NSW	Sydney	4128272	4245045	4281988	2.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
	Total - New South Wales	6573997	6755327	6814971	2.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Vic	Barwon	254732	266273	269691	4.5	5.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
Vic	Central Highlands	141536	145724	147567	3.0	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
Vic	East Gippsland	80901	81995	82916	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.5
Vic	Gippsland	158832	162710	164777	2.4	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.7
Vic	Goulburn	193801	199556	202165	3.0	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
Vic	Loddon	166954	172647	174918	3.4	4.8	1.3	0.8	0.9
Vic	Mallee	90351	90868	91728	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3
Vic	Melbourne	3472207	3681226	3743635	6.0	7.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Vic	Ovens-Murray	93051	95104	95715	2.2	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Vic	Western District	100474	101617	102505	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4
Vic	Wimmera	51430	50176	50153	-2.4	-2.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.5
	Total - Victoria	4804269	5047896	5125770	5.1	6.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
Qld	Brisbane	1648580	1807209	1842438	9.6	11.8	1.9	2.3	2.2
Qld	Central West-Qld	12497	11744	11562	-6.0	-7.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Qld	Darling Downs	210351	223064	227141	6.0	8.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Qld	Far North	206750	223041	228815	7.9	10.7	2.6	1.9	2.0
Qld	Fitzroy	181747	195661	200385	7.7	10.3	2.4	1.9	2.0
Qld	Gold Coast	423719	490435	507456	15.7	19.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
Qld	Mackay	137539	154014	159800	12.0	16.2	3.8	2.9	3.0
Qld	North West	58342	58884	59468	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
Qld	Northern-Qld	190266	204824	209902	7.7	10.3	2.5	1.9	2.0
Qld	South West-Qld	27002	26420	26366	-2.2	-2.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
Qld	Sunshine Coast	138444	157865	161858	14.0	16.9	2.5	3.3	3.2
Qld	West Moreton	55140	59293	60727	7.5	10.1	2.4	1.8	1.9
Qld	Wide Bay-Burnett	338569	382398	394983	12.9	16.7	3.3	3.1	3.1
	Total - Queensland	3628946	3994852	4090901	10.1	12.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
SA	Adelaide	1123364	1150438	1161808	2.4	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
SA	Eyre	33382	34043	34336	2.0	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.6
SA	Murray Lands	68412	69035	69338	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
SA	Northern-SA	75047	75172	75732	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2
SA	Outer Adelaide	98601	110254	112771	11.8	14.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
SA	South East	62588	64232	64492	2.6	3.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
SA	Yorke and Lower North	44398	45201	45494	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
	Total - South Australia	1505792	1548375	1563971	2.8	3.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
WA	Central	60781	60834	61364	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
WA	Kimberley	32625	31867	31928	-2.3	-2.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.4
WA	Lower Great Southern	53598	55183	55769	3.0	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.8
WA	Midlands	53568	53401	53364	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
WA	Perth	1393002	1485823	1518748	6.7	9.0	2.2	1.6	1.7
WA	Pilbara	39461	42757	44089	8.4	11.7	3.1	2.0	2.2
WA	South Eastern-WA	55099	55005	55333	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
WA	South West-WA	194129	213459	220008	10.0	13.3	3.1	2.4	2.5
WA	Upper Great Southern	18896	18759	18778	-0.7	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
	Total - Western Australia	1901159	2017088	2059381	6.1	8.3	2.1	1.5	1.6
Tas	Greater Hobart	203714	210211	212317	3.2	4.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
Tas	Mersey-Lyell	106826	108960	109637	2.0	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tas	Northern-Tas	133115	138043	138702	3.7	4.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Tas	Southern	28140	29113	29295	3.5	4.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
	Total - Tasmania	471795	486327	489951	3.1	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
NT	Darwin	106403	110780	113877	4.1	7.0	2.8	1.0	1.4
NT	Northern Territory - Bal	59560	61616	62210	3.5	4.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
	Total - Northern Territory	165963	172396	176087	3.9	6.1	2.1	1.0	1.2

6.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION BETWEEN 2005-06

Part of the research for this Report involved the preparation of a range of tables relating to internal migration during the 2005-2006 period which were similar in format to those prepared for the 2001-2006 period. An analysis of these tables has shown that most of the patterns are similar to those described for the five year migration data in Chapters 2, 3 and 4. Therefore, rather than including them, and their associated discussion, in this chapter, they have been presented as an Attachment to the Report. Selected aspects of the 2005-2006 data analysis have, however, been incorporated into the discussion for the 2001-2006 period in Chapter 2.

6.5 ONE YEAR MIGRATION OF RECENT MIGRANTS

6.5.1 Introduction

The one year internal migration data from the 2006 population census shows that recent migrants display high levels of mobility. Table 6.3 shows the proportion of overseas migrants who moved between 2005 and 2006 according to their year of arrival in Australia. It reveals a clear pattern of an increasing proportion moving in 2005-06 with decreasing time in Australia. This succinctly demonstrates that migrants are most mobile within Australia during their initial months and years in Australia as they adjust to life in a new country.

The one year internal migration data indicate where immigrants who arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2005 moved between statistical divisions. Table 6.4 shows that the largest in-migration, outmigration and net migration was recorded in Sydney reflecting the key role that Australia's largest city plays in both accommodating new immigrants from overseas and in the internal migration of recent arrivals. It is apparent that Sydney plays two separate roles in this respect. On the one hand Sydney is playing the 'switchover' role discussed by McKay and Whitelaw (1978) in that it is the initial place of settlement for many new migrants, some of whom move elsewhere once they have got established in Australia. On the other hand, Sydney also can play a role of attracting recent migrants who have initially settled elsewhere but have decided that the initial location was not suitable and they have subsequently moved to Sydney. Burnley (1989) has shown that this was certainly the case with Vietnamese migrants to Australia in the 1980s and 1990s. Many were initially settled in locations like Whyalla in South Australia where there were sponsors ready to assist refugee-humanitarian settlers in adjusting to life in Australia. However, many decided that it would be better to be in Sydney which had a large Vietnamese community that they could interact with and where there are services provided by Vietnamese. Hence there are two competing forces operating in Sydney but it is apparent from Table 6.4 that there are more recently arrived immigrant who leave Sydney for other destinations within Australian than came from other parts of Australia to Sydney. The only other capital city where this is present is Adelaide. This may indicate that some of the arrivals under the State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme which mandates that settlers need to remain in the state for two years, have subsequently moved to other states. However, the numbers are quite small and would not indicate a very large flow interstate after the completion of the qualifying period.

Table 6.3: Usual Residence in 2005, Recent Migrants by Year of Arrival, Australia, 2006

Year of Arrival	Same as in 2006		Elsewhere in Australia		Overseas in 2005		Not stated		Not applicable		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arrived 1997	60591	80.7	12780	17.0	1071	1.4	610	0.8	0	0.0	75052	100.0
Arrived 1998	70410	79.9	15698	17.8	1290	1.5	688	0.8	0	0.0	88086	100.0
Arrived 1999	76178	78.1	19079	19.6	1444	1.5	858	0.9	0	0.0	97559	100.0
Arrived 2000	79094	75.9	22519	21.6	1777	1.7	857	0.8	0	0.0	104247	100.0
Arrived 2001	78871	74.0	25012	23.5	1829	1.7	908	0.9	0	0.0	106620	100.0
Arrived 2002	73711	71.9	25955	25.3	1805	1.8	1001	1.0	0	0.0	102472	100.0
Arrived 2003	85883	68.9	35609	28.6	1982	1.6	1169	0.9	0	0.0	124643	100.0
Arrived 2004	92418	64.4	46809	32.6	2628	1.8	1693	1.2	0	0.0	143548	100.0
Arrived 2005	64406	38.7	44397	26.7	54019	32.5	3573	2.1	0	0.0	166395	100.0
Total	681562	67.6	247858	24.6	67845	6.7	11357	1.1	0	0.0	1008622	100.0

Source: ABS 2006, TableBuilderYARP,UAI1P

Table 6.4: Immigrants Who Arrived Between 2001 and 2005 Migrating Between Statistical Divisions, 2005-06

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Recent Migrants, Arrived 2001-2005											
Sydney	4209	3083	-1126	-15.4	812	891	79	4.6	3397	2192	-1205	-21.6
Melbourne	2873	3053	180	3.0	585	669	84	6.7	2288	2384	96	2.1
Brisbane	2131	2958	827	16.3	1052	1085	33	1.5	1079	1873	794	26.9
Adelaide	1097	957	-140	-6.8	242	140	-102	-26.7	855	817	-38	-2.3
Perth	1454	1842	388	11.8	501	519	18	1.8	953	1323	370	16.3
Greater Hobart	236	210	-26	-5.8	48	62	14	12.7	188	148	-40	-11.9
Darwin	248	258	10	2.0	12	31	19	44.2	236	227	-9	-1.9
Canberra	523	604	81	7.2	0	0	0		523	604	81	7.2
Hunter	471	382	-89	-10.4	292	231	-61	-11.7	179	151	-28	-8.5
Illawarra	514	325	-189	-22.5	396	263	-133	-20.2	118	62	-56	-31.1
Richmond-Tweed	225	217	-8	-1.8	61	104	43	26.1	164	113	-51	-18.4
Mid-North Coast	152	167	15	4.7	66	95	29	18.0	86	72	-14	-8.9
Northern - NSW	122	89	-33	-15.6	58	62	4	3.3	64	27	-37	-40.7
North Western	93	75	-18	-10.7	57	47	-10	-9.6	36	28	-8	-12.5
Central West - NSW	111	119	8	3.5	68	90	22	13.9	43	29	-14	-19.4
South Eastern - NSW	180	205	25	6.5	73	82	9	5.8	107	123	16	7.0
Murrumbidgee	183	201	18	4.7	92	123	31	14.4	91	78	-13	-7.7
Murray	123	80	-43	-21.2	37	25	-12	-19.4	86	55	-31	-22.0
Far West	28	15	-13	-30.2	4	3	-1	-14.3	24	12	-12	-33.3
Barwon	284	263	-21	-3.8	206	172	-34	-9.0	78	91	13	7.7
Western District	96	76	-20	-11.6	35	40	5	6.7	61	36	-25	-25.8
Central Highlands	132	142	10	3.6	94	124	30	13.8	38	18	-20	-35.7
Wimmera	49	52	3	3.0	30	34	4	6.3	19	18	-1	-2.7
Mallee	104	109	5	2.3	64	44	-20	-18.5	40	65	25	23.8
Loddon	105	126	21	9.1	64	90	26	16.9	41	36	-5	-6.5
Goulburn	258	196	-62	-13.7	177	110	-67	-23.3	81	86	5	3.0
Ovens-Murray	79	90	11	6.5	46	41	-5	-5.7	33	49	16	19.5
East Gippsland	59	43	-16	-15.7	27	31	4	6.9	32	12	-20	-45.5
Gippsland	157	129	-28	-9.8	122	95	-27	-12.4	35	34	-1	-1.4
Gold Coast	1074	1166	92	4.1	603	584	-19	-1.6	471	582	111	10.5
Sunshine Coast	369	506	137	15.7	288	307	19	3.2	81	199	118	42.1
West Moreton	98	102	4	2.0	75	90	15	9.1	23	12	-11	-31.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	231	251	20	4.1	172	169	-3	-0.9	59	82	23	16.3
Darling Downs	244	211	-33	-7.3	182	126	-56	-18.2	62	85	23	15.6
South West - Qld	20	28	8	16.7	10	9	-1	-5.3	10	19	9	31.0
Fitzroy	228	297	69	13.1	148	173	25	7.8	80	124	44	21.6
Central West - Qld	12	19	7	22.6	9	10	1	5.3	3	9	6	50.0
Mackay	245	266	21	4.1	134	147	13	4.6	111	119	8	3.5
Northern - Qld	296	316	20	3.3	132	154	22	7.7	164	162	-2	-0.6
Far North	385	323	-62	-8.8	192	153	-39	-11.3	193	170	-23	-6.3
North West	93	80	-13	-7.5	61	51	-10	-8.9	32	29	-3	-4.9
Outer Adelaide	75	161	86	36.4	46	124	78	45.9	29	37	8	12.1
Yorke and Lower North	21	37	16	27.6	18	31	13	26.5	3	6	3	33.3
Murray Lands	97	72	-25	-14.8	50	38	-12	-13.6	47	34	-13	-16.0
South East	58	68	10	7.9	16	35	19	37.3	42	33	-9	-12.0
Eyre	27	21	-6	-12.5	15	9	-6	-25.0	12	12	0	0.0
Northern - SA	89	87	-2	-1.1	43	53	10	10.4	46	34	-12	-15.0
South West - WA	298	347	49	7.6	235	263	28	5.6	63	84	21	14.3
Lower Great Southern	64	77	13	9.2	61	62	1	0.8	3	15	12	66.7
Upper Great Southern	38	21	-17	-28.8	38	15	-23	-43.4	0	6	6	100.0
Midlands	103	98	-5	-2.5	97	74	-23	-13.5	6	24	18	60.0
South Eastern - WA	167	188	21	5.9	127	118	-9	-3.7	40	70	30	27.3
Central	82	94	12	6.8	62	74	12	8.8	20	20	0	0.0
Pilbara	157	147	-10	-3.3	115	111	-4	-1.8	42	36	-6	-7.7
Kimberley	70	65	-5	-3.7	27	27	0	0.0	43	38	-5	-6.2
Southern	44	26	-18	-25.7	32	10	-22	-52.4	12	16	4	14.3
Northern - Tas	185	98	-87	-30.7	50	47	-3	-3.1	135	51	-84	-45.2
Mersey-Lyell	72	64	-8	-5.9	12	23	11	31.4	60	41	-19	-18.8
Northern Territory - Bal	191	128	-63	-19.7	31	12	-19	-44.2	160	116	-44	-15.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	4	3	-1	-14.3	0	0	0		4	3	-1	-14.3
Total-Australia	21433	21433			8402	8402			13031	13031		

6.5.2 Comparing One Year and Five Year Internal Migration Among Recent Migrants

As has been explained earlier, it is expected that there will be an element of 'hidden' mobility in the data relating to any respondent's 2001 residence. This is the case regardless of the population group considered. By comparing the mobility data based on 2005 residence with that for 2001 residence, a measure of this ''hidden' mobility, or under count, related to any particular mover characteristics, can be obtained. In Table 6.5 a comparison of the two data sets has been made for three variables – total population, age and sex within the recent migrant population, using the same methodology that was employed to produce Table 6.1.

Table 6.5: Comparing Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Based on 2001-2006 and 2005-06 Data

	Annualised mobility based on 2001-2006 mobility	2005-06 mobility	2005-2006 mobility *less* annualised 2001-2006 mobility	Annualised mobility as % 2005-2006 mobility	2005-2006 mobility/ annualised mobility	Correlation coefficients (net mobility)
			Total population			
Total mobility	8848	31332	22484	28.2	3.5	0.97
Intrastate mobility	3124	12354	9230	25.3	4.0	0.32
Interstate mobility	5724	18978	13254	30.2	3.3	0.97
			0-14 years			
Total mobility	1254	4901	3647	25.6	3.9	0.97
Intrastate mobility	445	1973	1528	22.6	4.4	0.41
Interstate mobility	809	2928	2119	27.6	3.6	0.99
			15-24 years			
Total mobility	1299	5968	4669	21.8	4.6	0.85
Intrastate mobility	509	2526	2017	20.1	5.0	0.72
Interstate mobility	791	3442	2651	23.0	4.4	0.82
			25-44 years			
Total mobility	4828	16734	11906	28.9	3.5	0.97
Intrastate mobility	1537	6080	4543	25.3	4.0	0.48
Interstate mobility	3291	10654	7363	30.9	3.2	0.97
			45-64 years			
Total mobility	1277	3312	2035	38.6	2.6	0.94
Intrastate mobility	535	1564	1029	34.2	2.9	0.71
Interstate mobility	742	1748	1006	42.5	2.4	0.95
			65 years and older			
Total mobility	192	449	257	42.7	2.3	0.22
Intrastate mobility	96	238	142	40.5	2.5	0.29
Interstate mobility	95	211	116	45.1	2.2	0.32
			Males			
Total mobility	4377	15648	11271	28.0	3.6	0.97
Intrastate mobility	1514	6113	4599	24.8	4.0	0.43
Interstate mobility	2864	9535	6671	30.0	3.3	0.97
			Females			
Total mobility	4473	15681	11208	28.5	3.5	0.96
Intrastate mobility	1610	6229	4619	25.9	3.9	0.23
Interstate mobility	2862	9452	6590	30.3	3.3	0.98

A number of points can be noted from the table:

- If the total mobility between 2001 and 2006 is divided by five, the product can be regarded as the mobility in any one year. However, this number recognises a degree of "hidden" mobility. Because of the shorter time frame, the 2005-2006 data can be regarded as having less "hidden" mobility and therefore represent the "actual" amount of mobility. Accepting this, the data suggest the total population of recent migrants, the 2001-2006 data has captured just 28.2 percent of 'actual' mobility. This is a much lower proportion than recorded for the total population. It suggests that recent migrants have been much more residentially mobile *in recent times* than the wider community. The reason for this lays, in all likelihood, in the fact that recent migrants tend to move quite regularly for a number of reasons related to the adjustment process, job seeking, being near friends and relatives, and matching accommodation to income levels.

- For the younger age groups, 0-14 years and 15-24 years, the extent of actual mobility captured in the 2001-2006 data is lower than that for the total recent migrant population. As was the case with the total population, this tendency illustrates typically higher levels of mobility in younger age groups than in older age groups. In this respect, young recent migrants are similar to the wider population of recent migrants.
- Among older movers, the number of moves captured in the 2001-2006 data is greater than that for the younger age groups. However, the proportion of moves captured for the older groups in the 2001-2006 data compared with the 2005-06 data is considerably less than was the case for the same groups in the total population, which were shown in Table 6.1. For persons aged 65+ years in the total population, annualised mobility represented 78.7 percent of actual mobility, but for the recent migrants, annualised mobility represented only 42.7 percent of actual mobility. This means that for the recent migrant older population there is more hidden mobility than is the case for older people in the total population. The suggestion here is that even for the older aged recent migrants, mobility in the period closest to the census in 2006 was higher than that for the total population.
- The situation for males is similar to that for females, but the level of 'hidden' mobility in the 2001-2006 data is greater for recent migrant males and females than for males and females in the total population. In Table 6.1, annualised mobility for males in the total population expressed as a percentage of actual mobility is 57.7, and for females it is 57.3. The comparable percentages for males and females in the recent migrant population are 28.0 and 28.5 percent. This means for recent migrant males and females their annualised mobility falls short of their actual mobility by a little over 70 percent. This shortfall is caused by hidden mobility not picked up in the 2001-2006 mobility data. The size of their hidden mobility is due to the high levels of internal mobility undertaken, generally, by migrants in their early years of settlement.
- The patterns of net mobility generated from each of the data sets have a high level of similarity for total mobility and interstate mobility, with the exception of recent migrants aged 65 years and over. The very low numbers involved, and the role of randomisation employed by the ABS in producing the raw data tables, must be a large part of the reason for the low correlation coefficients.
- The generally low correlation coefficients produced for net intrastate mobility are clearly related to the fact that recent migrants engage in interstate mobility much more than intrastate mobility. For example, in the discussion on internal migration of recent migrants in the 2001-2006 period, it was noted that almost without exception, virtually every mobility variable had more recent migrants moving interstate than intrastate. This observation was in stark contrast to the situation for the total population.

6.5.3 One Year Migration of Recent Migrants

In this section the focus is on the one year migration of all 'recent immigrants', namely those who migrated to Australia in the 1996-2005 period. Of these, a total of 31,332 moved between statistical divisions in 2005-06 and the patterns are shown in Table 6.6. Again, it is only Sydney and Adelaide which experienced a net outmigration of this group among the capital cities while Brisbane had the largest gain. No age breakdown is given for this group since most recent migrants are of young working age or their children. There is also a more or less equal balance between males and females so it is not necessary to show

their internal migration separately. An analysis of internal migration patterns of recent migrants broken down by language ability, education, occupation, industry, work status and income indicated that the numbers in many categories were quite small, and the patterns were quite similar to those for the Australia-born. Therefore, these too have not been presented here.

Table 6.6: Internal Migration of Recent Migrants, Statistical Divisions, 2005-06

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
	Arrived after 1996 2005-2006								
Sydney	6275	4298	-1977	1249	1224	-25	5026	3074	-1952
Melbourne	4115	4280	165	812	886	74	3303	3394	91
Brisbane	3135	4352	1217	1581	1650	69	1554	2702	1148
Adelaide	1506	1308	-198	307	187	-120	1199	1121	-78
Perth	2241	2646	405	817	759	-58	1424	1887	463
Greater Hobart	312	312	0	59	85	26	253	227	-26
Darwin	392	389	-3	15	51	36	377	338	-39
Canberra	833	933	100	0	0	0	833	933	100
Gold Coast	1574	1808	234	935	884	-51	639	924	285
Sunshine Coast	573	719	146	441	424	-17	132	295	163
Fitzroy	351	454	103	237	258	21	114	196	82
South West - WA	410	512	102	319	406	87	91	106	15
Outer Adelaide	116	207	91	75	160	85	41	47	6
Northern - Qld	400	489	89	202	257	55	198	232	34
South Eastern - NSW	262	339	77	103	140	37	159	199	40
Wide Bay-Burnett	358	424	66	263	280	17	95	144	49
Loddon	163	207	44	101	139	38	62	68	6
Mackay	349	390	41	198	226	28	151	164	13
Ovens-Murray	106	136	30	58	67	9	48	69	21
West Moreton	151	175	24	127	157	30	24	18	-6
South Eastern - WA	253	275	22	188	185	-3	65	90	25
Yorke and Lower North	21	40	19	18	31	13	3	9	6
Pilbara	242	257	15	185	186	1	57	71	14
Wimmera	58	72	14	36	44	8	22	28	6
Central	132	146	14	100	120	20	32	26	-6
South West - Qld	35	46	11	21	26	5	14	20	6
Richmond-Tweed	336	346	10	92	149	57	244	197	-47
Central Highlands	191	201	10	127	161	34	64	40	-24
Mersey-Lyell	99	107	8	17	31	14	82	76	-6
Mid-North Coast	244	250	6	120	143	23	124	107	-17
Midlands	151	155	4	142	124	-18	9	31	22
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
South East	89	86	-3	20	45	25	69	41	-28
Lower Great Southern	106	101	-5	94	80	-14	12	21	9
Eyre	32	26	-6	21	14	-7	11	12	1
Western District	124	117	-7	42	62	20	82	55	-27
North West	124	117	-7	81	79	-2	43	38	-5
Northern - SA	124	117	-7	62	75	13	62	42	-20
Upper Great Southern	49	42	-7	49	32	-17	0	10	10
Mallee	166	158	-8	90	58	-32	76	100	24
Murrumbidgee	281	271	-10	136	165	29	145	106	-39
Central West - Qld	36	26	-10	26	16	-10	10	10	0
Gippsland	206	194	-12	155	143	-12	51	51	0
Central West - NSW	185	172	-13	109	122	13	76	50	-26
North Western	136	120	-16	82	82	0	54	38	-16
Kimberley	116	99	-17	45	47	2	71	52	-19
Far West	37	19	-18	11	4	-7	26	15	-11
East Gippsland	86	68	-18	55	45	-10	31	23	-8
Murray Lands	125	105	-20	64	55	-9	61	50	-11
Barwon	374	353	-21	269	226	-43	105	127	22
Southern	63	40	-23	36	8	-28	27	32	5
Northern - NSW	197	166	-31	103	109	6	94	57	-37
Murray	173	140	-33	52	54	2	121	86	-35
Hunter	671	625	-46	393	381	-12	278	244	-34
Goulburn	333	283	-50	233	147	-86	100	136	36
Darling Downs	356	305	-51	271	184	-87	85	121	36
Far North	554	484	-70	277	219	-58	277	265	-12
Northern - Tas	223	145	-78	67	55	-12	156	90	-66
Northern Territory - Bal	295	205	-90	51	15	-36	244	190	-54
Illawarra	684	472	-212	515	392	-123	169	80	-89
Total	31332	31332		12354	12354		18978	18978	

6.6 SUMMARY

The important purpose of this chapter was to assess the internal migration data for the 2005-2006 period. Its analysis was considered important because the level of "hidden" mobility was expected to be less in this dataset than was the case for the 2001-2006 dataset.

However, upon completion of the analysis, it was clear that most of the prevailing patterns observed for the 2001-2006 period held for the 2005-2006 period. Hence, a complete assessment of this data has not been included in this chapter. Rather, the main tables have been included in the Report as an Attachment, and key findings have been compared with those identified in Chapter 2.

This notwithstanding, the chapter has been especially useful in indicating the high mobility of recently arrived migrants. It also has pointed to the fact that an important element in the total Australian internal migration picture is a small proportion of the population who are 'chronic movers' and migrate more than once during the five year intercensal period. Nevertheless there is strong continuity with the patterns discussed in previous chapters including:

- The net outflows from Sydney and, to a lesser extent, other capital cities except Brisbane and Perth. It is apparent that it is settlement of new migrants in these capital cities which is their migration engine of growth, not internal migration. Only Brisbane experienced substantial population growth due to net internal migration gain.
- There are non-metropolitan areas in coastal and near city areas which are consistently recording significant net migration gains. Most of these net gains are from internal migration but net international migration is of increasing significance in some areas.
- There is a small but important net redistribution of skilled human capital from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas due to internal migration.
- There is a consistent pattern of net internal migration loss of young adults from non-metropolitan SDs regardless of whether they are growing or not and net gains in the capitals.
- There is a significant net internal migration redistribution of baby boomers and the 65 years and older age group from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas.
- Internal migration between SDs is not very effective in bringing about a redistribution of population because the net gains and losses recorded are very small compared with the size of in migration and out migration flows. Most internal migration between statistical divisions is counterbalancing.