

Migration after migration: Regional internal migration flows of recent international migrants in Australia

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Abstract

Recent migrants are more geographically mobile than less recent migrants and Australian-born people, particularly in the period shortly after their arrival in Australia. This paper uses Census and linked administrative data on visa to examine regional mobility patterns and associated demographic and labour market characteristics. Using data from the Census (for 2011, 2016 and 2021), it compares the internal migration patterns of recent migrants with those of other migrants and Australian-born people. It then uses the Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID) and the Australian Census and Temporary Entrants Integrated Dataset (ACTEID) to compare the visa, labour market and demographic characteristics of recent migrants who were more or less likely to move.

Executive summary

This working paper explores internal migration patterns in Australia, focusing on the movements of recent migrants compared with migrants who arrived earlier and Australian-born people across Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs).

Using Census data from 2011, 2016 and 2021, it shows that recent migrants—particularly those arriving within one to two years of each Census—are consistently the more mobile group. They are more likely to move between GCCSA regions, more likely to relocate between capital cities, and more likely to cross state and territory borders when making a change in their GCCSA of usual residence.

While overall internal migration patterns remain broadly consistent over the three most recent censuses, recent migrants are more likely to use particular migration pathways. The analysis also shows that GCCSA migration rates increased in 2021, underpinned by changes in the size and composition of the recent migrant population and their mobility behaviour during that period.

The paper also explores who is most likely to move, extending out the Census-focused analysis to ACMID and ACTEID (Census data linked with administrative migration information, including visa). GCCSA migration among recent migrants is strongly age-driven, peaking in the 25–34 age range, and coinciding with key life stage transitions such as employment and household formation.

Temporary visa holders have higher GCCSA migration rates than permanent migrants. While occupation and sex contribute to differences in mobility, their effects are smaller compared

to age and visa status. Across all measures, earlier migrants show lower levels of mobility, indicating that the likelihood of moving declines with time spent in Australia.

Five key takeaways on GCCSA migration patterns of recent migrants (Part A of this paper):

1. Recent migrants are the most geographically mobile group of migrants when it comes to changing GCCSA regions.
2. GCCSA migration increased in 2021 Census data for recent migrants, around the pandemic.
3. Recent migrants are more likely to move between capital cities than other groups.
4. Recent migrants are more likely to change GCCSAs across state/territory borders.
5. Major migration pathways are broadly consistent but recent migrants have a range of GCCSA migration pathways that are more common for them.

Five key takeaways on who is more likely to be a GCCSA mover (Part B of this paper):

1. GCCSA mobility for recent migrants is strongly age-driven, peaking in the late 20s and early 30s.
2. Recent migrants were more likely to change GCCSA than earlier migrants across all age groups, in all three censuses.
3. GCCSA migration increased notably in 2021 across a range of age groups, particularly for younger recent migrants.
4. There are differences in GCCSA migration rates by sex and occupation, but these are much less pronounced compared to differences across age groups.
5. GCCSA migration also differs notably by visa type, with people on temporary entry visas more likely to change GCCSA and represent a high share of movers.

1. Why this analysis is valuable

Internal migration plays an important role in shaping settlement outcomes and labour market connections for migrants in Australia. Although international and internal migration are often analysed as separate events or processes, they are closely interconnected in practice. Migrants who have already undertaken the significant step of moving internationally often then move within Australia after arrival, shaping onward migration pathways between major cities and regional areas. These overlapping movements mean that international and internal migration are jointly influential in redistributing population and changing the composition of the population, society, economy and the labour market, even though they are seldom examined closely together.

This paper provides critical insight into how recent migrants redistribute themselves across the country after arrival. By examining movements between Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs), the analysis sheds light on how recent migrants – who are relatively concentrated in prime working age groups – respond to employment opportunities, housing

availability, broader economic conditions, and associated social push and pull factors. The findings that recent migrants are more mobile, more likely to move between capital cities, and more inclined to cross state and territory borders highlight their role in shaping the spatial distribution of population growth. These patterns have direct implications for workforce supply, infrastructure planning, and urban development, particularly in major cities that continue to act as key hubs in Australia's international and internal migration systems.

The paper also captures how migration behaviour can shift in response to major external shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, while distinguishing these effects from longer-term structural trends. The relatively marked increase in mobility among recent migrants in 2021, alongside changes in the composition and size of migrant cohorts, underscores how sensitive internal migration patterns can be to policy settings and global disruptions, along with how enduring migration pathways can continue even during an unprecedented shock. It also provides a useful foundation for further work to understand whether these changes are temporary or enduring, which will be assisted by insights from the 2026 Census.

For the ABS, understanding the internal migration patterns of migrants is also particularly valuable. The ABS produces several key measures on population movements at different geographic scales, including net overseas migration (NOM, which represents the net gain or loss of population through international arrivals and departures); net interstate migration (NIM, which reflects the net outcome of people moving between Australian states and territories); and regional internal migration estimates (RIME, which describe population flows within and between states at finer regional levels). While each of these measures provides valuable insight into specific components of population change, they are produced and presented separately, and trends and patterns in these statistics are typically explored and analysed separately. This paper is a useful illustration of how analysis can bridge across international and internal migration dynamics.

Beyond this, the analysis in this paper furthers the ABS understanding of internal migration patterns at a time when it has begun undertaking annual net interstate migration revisions. This analysis helps us to further understand some of the underlying dynamics that are already captured in the aggregate Census internal migration data that is used as a critical input to the ABS internal migration methodology.

2. Data and methods

As with most ABS articles (and releases on the website), this paper focuses on presenting a range of summary descriptive statistics, complemented by some simple overarching commentary.

The analysis is mainly based on data from the 2011, 2016 and 2021 Censuses, given the Census provides a useful consistent snapshot of where people were usually resident at two

consistent points in time (at Census and a year before the Census), as well as a range of useful demographic information (including country of birth and year of arrival).

In the lead up to the 2026 Census, this is a powerful reminder of the value of Census data for population, social and economic analysis. The data presented here is accessible through TableBuilder, enabling the analysis in this paper to be easily reproduced and extended further (both in terms of exploring additional data items and/or identifying differences across sub-groups within the broad groups in this paper, along with extending it out to include 2026 data). Additionally, Census provides consistent and comprehensive data points every 5 years to support long term trends (in this paper, 2011-2021, but this could be extended back in time).

Given the importance of visa for understanding the entry pathway for recent migrants, Part B of the paper also explores visa categories for recent migrants and earlier migrants, and visa together with occupation. This was analysed using administrative visa information that is integrated with the Census in the 2016 and 2021 iterations of the [Australian Census Migrants Integrated Database \(ACMID\)](#) and the [Australian Census Temporary Entrants Integrated Database \(ACTEID\)](#).

The exploration of GCCSA migration pathways in Part A focuses on four groups:

1. Group 1: recent migrants who arrived in the Census year or the **year** before the Census – referred to in this paper as the “most recent migrants”
2. Group 2: recent migrants who arrived in the Census year or the **two years** before the Census (includes Group 1) – referred to in this paper as the “expanded group of recent migrants”
3. Group 3: all migrants (includes everyone in Group 2)
4. Group 4: Australian-born people

This approach enables comparisons of how different the recent migrants GCCSA pathways are to the general GCCSA pathways of all migrants and Australian-born people. Including both Group 1 (the more recent group of recent migrants) and Group 2 (the expanded group) in the analysis helps to illustrate the extent to which the analysis is sensitive to the addition of a further year since arrival.

In contrast, Part B only focuses on two groups:

1. “Most recent migrants” who arrived in the Census year or the year before the Census (Group 1 from Part A)
2. “All other migrants” (that is, Group 3 from Part A *less* Group 1 from Part A)

This different approach in Part B supports direct comparisons of GCCSA migration rates for these two mutually exclusive populations, but also their visa, age, sex and occupation profiles.

A range of other methodological decisions were also made, which are summarised in the methodology appendix.

Part A: GCCSA migration patterns of recent migrants (Census)

3.1. GCCSA migration rates

Recent migrants are more likely to move between Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) than either earlier migrants or people who were born in Australia. In addition to having recently made an even larger migration – in moving from another country to Australia – they are also more likely to be in age groups where internal migration is typically higher (which is highlighted in Part B of this paper).

Part A of this paper focuses on two groups of recent migrants – the recent migrants who arrived either in the Census year or the **year** before the Census ("Group 1") along with a larger comparison group where this is extended out to the Census year and the **two years** before the Census ("Group 2").

- Group 1 is the most recent of the recent migrants for whom a previous address in Australia was available.
- The larger Group 2 (the expanded group of recent migrants which also includes everyone in Group 1) provides the opportunity to explore some basic sensitivity analysis along with being able to disaggregate the data to a greater degree, given it includes considerably more people (particularly in 2021, given major restrictions to international movement and migration to contain the spread and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, that reduced the relative size of Group 1).

Table 1 shows that the most recent migrants (Group 1) were more likely to change their GCCSA than the expanded group of recent migrants (Group 2), migrants as a whole (Group 3) and Australian-born people (Group 4).

Interestingly, there was not much change between 2011 and 2016 in the likelihood of the most recent migrants changing the GCCSA region they lived in, compared with the slight increases that were seen for the broader population of migrants. However, the percentage of recent migrants moving GCCSA increased markedly in 2021, far above the increase in the GCCSA migration rates for the broader migrant population in Australia.

Over this same period, the proportion of Australian-born people changing GCCSA remained relatively consistent around a range of 2.5% to 2.6%, and slightly lower in 2016 and 2021 than 2011.

Table 1. GCCSA migration rates, by population group and Census year

(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)

Population group	2011	2016	2021
Group 1. Most recent migrants	4.6%	4.6%	6.2%
Group 2. Expanded group of recent migrants	4.1%	4.4%	5.7%
Group 3. All migrants	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%
Group 4. Australian-born	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%

Excludes people with a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

Given the influence of the major restrictions to international movement and migration associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, it is useful to look at the underlying numbers of people in the Census data:

- For Group 1, the number of GCCSA movers in 2021 Census data (6,800) was relatively consistent with 2011 (6,400) and 2016 (8,300). However, the total number of people in this population was much lower than earlier Censuses (109,300 in 2021, down from 140,100 in 2011 and 178,600 in 2016).
- For Group 2, the number of GCCSA movers was much higher than previous in previous Census data (24,200 in 2021, up from 14,800 in 2011 and 17,800 in 2016). However, the total number of people in this larger recent migrant population was only slightly higher in 2021 (421,500 people, up from the 407,200 in 2016 and 363,000 before that in 2011).

This is a reminder of the compositional impact during the pandemic. 2026 Census data will further help us to understand the extent to which changes from 2016 to 2021 were mainly pandemic-related, structural or a combination of both.

3.2. Broad GCCSA origin and destination patterns

Recent migrants, as well as migrants more broadly, are more likely to make a GCCSA move that involves a capital city than Australian-born people. Migrant GCCSA movers are generally twice as likely to move between two capital cities, compared with Australian-born people, who are in turn more likely to move between two rest of state regions.

Table 2. GCCSA migration shares, by population group and Census year

(Shares of GCCSA movers where different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)

Population group	2011				2016				2021			
	CC to ROS	ROS to CC	CC to CC	ROS to ROS	CC to ROS	ROS to CC	CC to CC	ROS to ROS	CC to ROS	ROS to CC	CC to CC	ROS to ROS
Group 1. Most recent migrants	24.4%	29.1%	36.7%	5.9%	27.0%	20.7%	46.3%	6.1%	27.1%	29.8%	33.2%	9.9%
Group 2. Expanded group of recent migrants	25.7%	34.4%	31.6%	8.3%	27.9%	20.9%	45.1%	6.1%	26.2%	29.1%	34.3%	10.5%
Group 3. All migrants	25.6%	33.6%	32.3%	8.1%	27.4%	29.5%	36.3%	6.9%	23.7%	35.5%	33.8%	7.0%
Group 4. Australian-born	31.5%	36.1%	17.6%	14.7%	32.4%	35.6%	18.2%	13.8%	30.6%	39.4%	17.5%	12.5%

Excludes people with a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information. CC refers to "capital cities" and ROS refers to the "rest of state" (or territory, for the NT), and "capital cities" refer to the greater capital city region (e.g. "Greater Sydney").

Table 2 also shows there are reasonably high capital city to rest of state/territory flows. Given the federated system of states and territories in Australia, it is not surprising that there is also an inherent concentration of these moves within the borders of each state/territory, between the capital city and the corresponding rest of the state/territory.

Table 3 shows that Australian-born people are much likely to make their GCCSA move within the same state or territory (44.0% of movers in the 2011 Census, 44.9% in 2016, and 47.6% in 2021), compared with recent migrants and migrants generally. This aligns with the earlier insight of recent migrants also being much more likely to move between capital cities.

Table 3. GCCSA migration shares, by population group and Census year*(Shares of all GCCSA movers that were in the same state or territory)*

Population group	2011		2016		2021	
	CC to ROS in the same state or territory	ROS to CC in the same state or territory	CC to ROS in the same state or territory	ROS to CC in the same state or territory	CC to ROS in the same state or territory	ROS to CC in the same state or territory
Group 1. Most recent migrants	13.0%	16.7%	13.3%	11.4%	13.7%	17.3%
Group 2. Expanded group of recent migrants	15.8%	22.0%	14.5%	11.9%	13.2%	17.3%
Group 3. All migrants	15.5%	21.3%	16.6%	18.3%	14.6%	23.0%
Group 4. Australian-born	20.0%	24.0%	21.2%	23.7%	20.4%	27.2%

Excludes people with a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information. ACT is a single GCCSA, which means ACT-related GCCSA moves cannot be within the same state or territory. CC refers to “capital cities” and ROS refers to the “rest of state” (or territory, for the NT), and “capital cities” refer to the greater capital city region (e.g. “Greater Sydney”).

3.3. GCCSA migration pathways

GCCSA-level two-way matrices for each GCCSA-to-GCCSA pathway are included in the appendix of this paper, for each of the four groups in this paper. As with all many-to-many matrices, it can be difficult to present a simple summary of flows, including their relative sizes, and how they differ across groups and time.

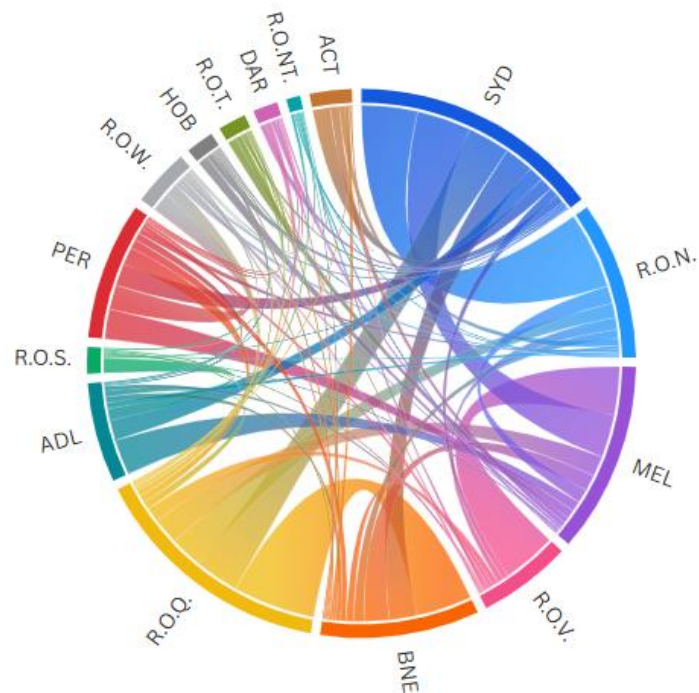
With 15 GCCSA regions in this analysis (that is, the capital city and rest of state region for each state and territory, other than the single region jurisdiction of the ACT, and also excluding ‘Other territories’ from this analysis) there are 210 GCCSA transitions (that is, 15 GCCSAs x 14 other GCCSAs that people could have potentially moved to). With four population groups this then becomes 840 combinations (210 x 4), and with three Census data points becomes 2,520 potential pathways (840 x 3). This can be seen in the amount of GCCSA transitions in Graphs 1-4, the four “chord” charts summarising GCCSA transitions from the 2021 Census.

Table 4 presents the most common GCCSA pathways, looking at the top 15 of these 210 combinations for each of the four groups, at each Census point. This provides a way of highlighting key similarities and differences, to complement the detailed data breakdown included in the data appendix of this paper.

Graphs 1-4. Share of GCCSA migration flows for each group, 2021 Census data

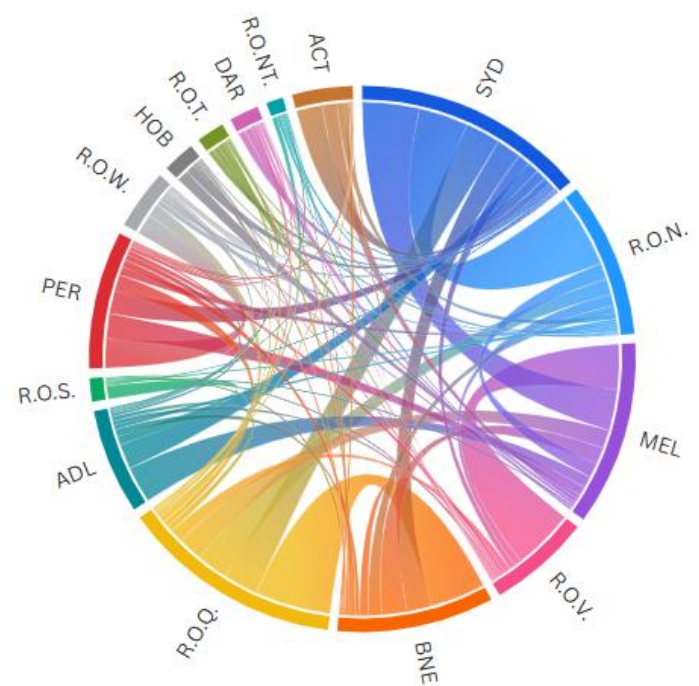
Group 1: GCCSA movers

2021 Census data



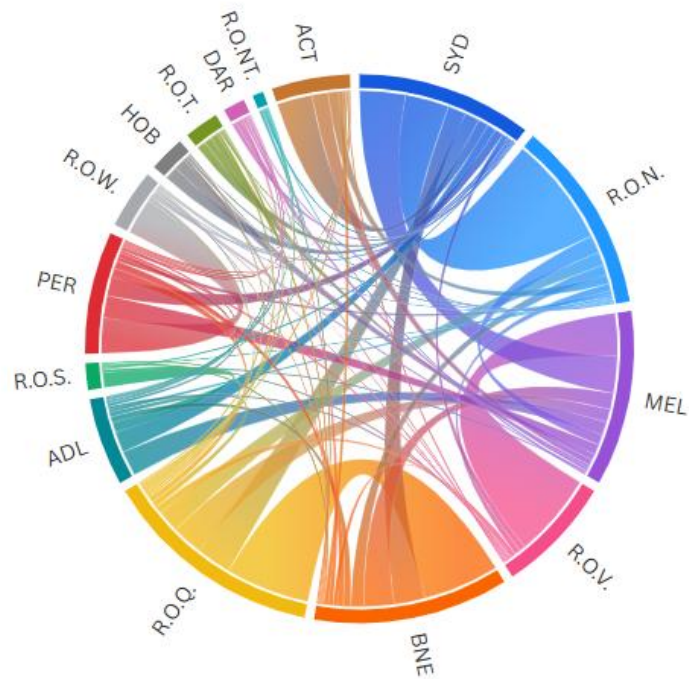
Group 2: GCCSA movers

2021 Census data



Group 3: GCCSA movers

2021 Census data



Group 4: GCCSA movers

2021 Census data

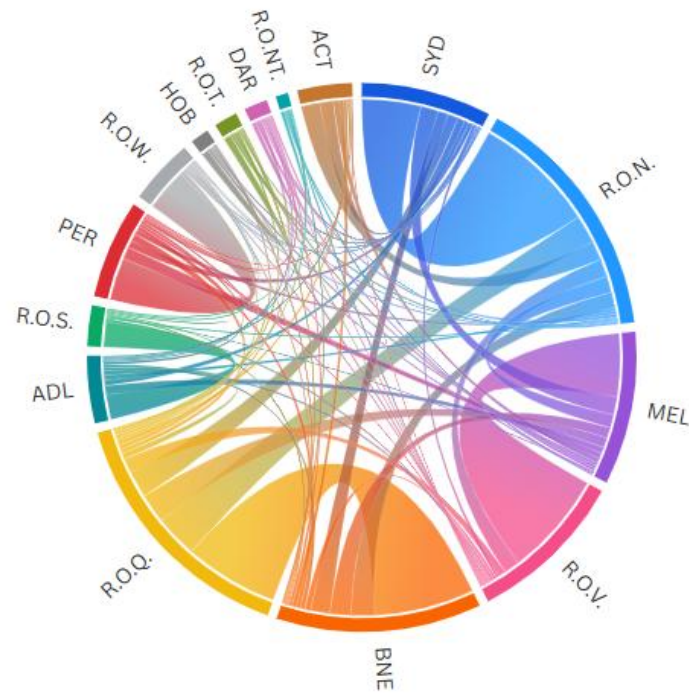


Table 4. 15 most common GCCSA migration flows, by group and Census year

	2011	2016	2021
Group 1. Most recent migrants	- Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Melbourne->Sydney - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Rest of WA->Perth - Sydney->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Brisbane->Sydney - Perth->Rest of WA - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Melbourne->Perth - Perth->Melbourne - Melbourne->Brisbane - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Melbourne->Rest of Vic	- Melbourne->Sydney - Sydney->Melbourne - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Sydney->Perth - Sydney->Rest of Qld - Melbourne->Perth - Melbourne->Adelaide - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Sydney->Adelaide - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Melbourne->Brisbane - Brisbane->Sydney	- Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Sydney->Melbourne - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Sydney->Rest of Qld - Melbourne->Sydney - Adelaide->Melbourne - Rest of Qld->Rest of NSW - Perth->Melbourne - Sydney->Brisbane - Brisbane->Sydney
Group 2. Expanded group of recent migrants	- Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Rest of WA->Perth - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Perth->Rest of WA - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Sydney - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Sydney->Melbourne - Brisbane->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Melbourne->Brisbane - Rest of NSW->Rest of Qld - Rest of Qld->Rest of NSW	- Melbourne->Sydney - Sydney->Melbourne - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Sydney->Perth - Melbourne->Adelaide - Melbourne->Perth - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of Qld - Sydney->Brisbane - Melbourne->Brisbane - Melbourne->Rest of Qld	- Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Sydney->Melbourne - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Melbourne->Sydney - Adelaide->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of Qld - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Rest of NSW - Perth->Rest of WA - ACT->Sydney - Adelaide->Sydney
Group 3. All migrants	- Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Rest of WA->Perth - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Melbourne->Sydney - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Perth->Rest of WA - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Sydney->Melbourne - Brisbane->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Melbourne->Brisbane - Sydney->Brisbane - Brisbane->Melbourne	- Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Melbourne->Sydney - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Sydney->Melbourne - Rest of WA->Perth - Perth->Rest of WA - Melbourne->Perth - Brisbane->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Sydney->Perth - Sydney->Brisbane	- Rest of NSW->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Sydney->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Melbourne->Sydney - Rest of WA->Perth - ACT->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Perth->Rest of WA - Brisbane->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Melbourne - Brisbane->Melbourne
Group 4. Australian born	- Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Rest of WA->Perth - Perth->Rest of WA - Rest of Qld->Rest of NSW - Rest of NSW->Rest of Qld - Rest of SA->Adelaide - Adelaide->Rest of SA - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Brisbane->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Sydney	- Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Rest of NSW->Sydney - Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Perth->Rest of WA - Rest of WA->Perth - Rest of Qld->Rest of NSW - Rest of NSW->Rest of Qld - Adelaide->Rest of SA - Rest of SA->Adelaide - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Brisbane->Rest of NSW - Melbourne->Sydney	- Rest of NSW->Sydney - Rest of Vic.->Melbourne - Brisbane->Rest of Qld - Rest of Qld->Brisbane - Melbourne->Rest of Vic. - Sydney->Rest of NSW - Rest of WA->Perth - Rest of Qld->Rest of NSW - Perth->Rest of WA - Rest of Qld->Melbourne - Rest of NSW->Rest of Qld - Rest of Qld->Sydney - Rest of SA->Adelaide - Adelaide->Rest of SA - Brisbane->Rest of NSW

Excludes people with a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.
Capital cities in this matrix refer to the capital city region (e.g. "Sydney") but have been shortened here.

In general – through looking across the 2011, 2016 and 2021 Census periods - the top 15 GCCSA pathways show *broadly* consistent common GCCSA migration pathways over time and *broadly* consistent relationships between the four groups. Looking at GCCSA pathways that were in the Top 15 for recent migrants (Groups 1 and 2) but not for either earlier migrants (Group 3) or Australian-born people (Group 4), we can see that:

- In 2011, there were two pathways that were unique to either Group 1 or Group 2:
 - Melbourne to Perth (11th for Group 1)
 - Perth to Melbourne (12th for Group 1)
- In 2016, there were five pathways that were unique to either Group 1 or Group 2:
 - Sydney → Rest of Qld (7th for Group 1 and 12th for Group 2)
 - Melbourne → Adelaide (9th for Group 1 and Group 2)
 - Sydney → Adelaide (12th for Group 1)
 - Melbourne → Brisbane (14th for Group 1 and Group 2)
 - Melbourne → Rest of Qld (15th for Group 2)
- In 2021, there were five pathways that were unique to either Group 1 or Group 2:
 - Sydney → Rest of Qld (9th for Group 1 and 10th for Group 2)
 - Adelaide → Melbourne (11th for Group 1 and 9th for Group 2)
 - Perth → Melbourne (13th for Group 1)
 - Sydney → Brisbane (14th for Group 1)
 - Adelaide → Sydney (15th for Group 2)

The following sections extend these comparisons out further, to explore some of the broad differences in the top 15 pathways for 2016 and 2021 between:

- recent migrants and earlier migrants at the point of each Census (Groups 1 and 2, compared with Group 3), and
- recent migrants with Australian-born people (Groups 1 and 2, with Group 4).

Comparing top pathways for recent migrants (Groups 1 and 2) with earlier migrants (Group 3)

In 2016:

- Groups 1 and 2 included a range of pathways that were less prominent or absent in Group 3, such as some interstate regional flows (e.g. Rest of Qld ↔ Rest of NSW), broader capital-to-capital links (especially in Group 2, e.g. Melbourne → Adelaide), more varied interstate movements involving smaller capitals or regions (e.g. flows involving Perth, Adelaide, and interstate regional areas).
- Group 3 focused heavily on within-state and major east-coast capital exchanges, and fewer distinct interstate or cross-capital pathways beyond the main corridors than Groups 1 and 2.

In 2021:

- The differences were mainly additional capital-to-capital flows and a small increase in interstate flows involving Rest of Qld and Rest of NSW GCCSA regions (Sydney → Rest of Qld and Rest of Qld → Rest of NSW).

Comparing top pathways for recent migrants (Groups 1 and 2) with Australian-born people (Group 4)

In 2016:

- Groups 1 and 2 had relatively stronger capital-to-capital flows and particularly on the East Coast (especially involving Brisbane, through Sydney ↔ Brisbane, Melbourne → Brisbane).
- Group 4 had more emphasis on rest-of-state to rest-of-state interstate flows (e.g. Rest of NSW ↔ Rest of Qld), within state flows (e.g. Rest of SA ↔ Adelaide) and mixed rest-of-state and capital interstate flows (e.g. Brisbane → Rest of NSW).

In 2021:

- Groups 1 and 2 had relatively stronger emphasis on capital-to-capital and capital-linked flows (e.g. Brisbane → Sydney, Brisbane → Melbourne) and included ACT and Adelaide to a greater extent (further reinforcing a stronger focus in their transitions on capital city-focused pathways).
- Group 4 had more common pathways involving movements between rest-of-state regions (e.g. Rest of NSW ↔ Rest of Qld), regional-to-capital cross-border flows (e.g. Brisbane → Rest of NSW), and within state flows (e.g. Rest of SA ↔ Adelaide).

Part B: Who is more likely to be a GCCSA mover? (Census, ACMID and ACTEID analysis)

This part of the paper focuses on the “most recent migrants” in Part A – Group 1, who arrived in the year of the Census or the year before – and compares them with the combined group of “earlier migrants” (who arrived in Australia before Group 1 – that is, the people in Group 3 *less* the people in Group 1 in Part A).

It initially uses Census data to present a profile for GCCSA movers and non-movers by sex, age and occupation. It then extends to also focus on a profile by broad visa category, given visa information is important for understanding a recent migrants pathway to Australia, using data for permanent migrants in the Australian Census Migrants Integrated Database (ACMID) and temporary migrants in the Australian Census Temporary Entrants Integrated Database (ACTEID).

4.1. Age and sex characteristics of the most recent migrants, GCCSA movers and non-movers

GCCSA migration rates vary markedly by age, with younger adults consistently exhibiting higher geographic mobility than older age groups. The 25-29 and 30-34 year old age groups are peak ages for GCCSA migration for a range of potential reasons (e.g. starting a job, changing jobs, looking to enter the housing market, and looking to start a family, etc) and this is also the case for recent migrants.

Table 5 shows that among the most recent migrants who arrived in the Census year or the year prior, rates were also highest for 25–29 and 30–34 year olds across all three Censuses, with particularly pronounced increases between 2016 and 2021. For the combined group of earlier migrants, the rates were also highest in the younger age groups, centred around 25-29 year olds.

Table 5. GCCSA migration rates, by age and sex, and Census year

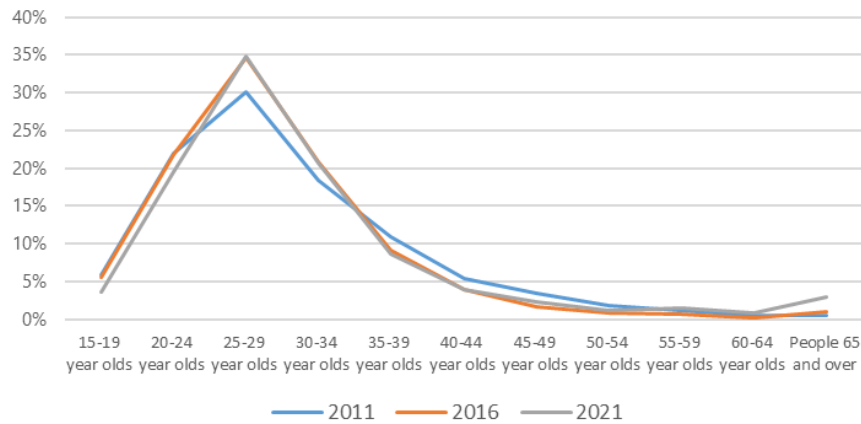
(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)

	Most recent migrants			All earlier migrants		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
15-19 year olds	3.3%	2.6%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%
20-24 year olds	5.2%	3.9%	5.9%	4.0%	3.9%	4.9%
25-29 year olds	7.2%	6.5%	9.7%	4.3%	4.5%	6.8%
30-34 year olds	6.3%	6.0%	8.7%	3.6%	3.6%	4.5%
35-39 year olds	5.9%	4.7%	5.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
40-44 year olds	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
45-49 year olds	4.2%	2.4%	3.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
50-54 year olds	3.9%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
55-59 year olds	3.3%	1.9%	2.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
60-64 year olds	1.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
People 65 and over	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%

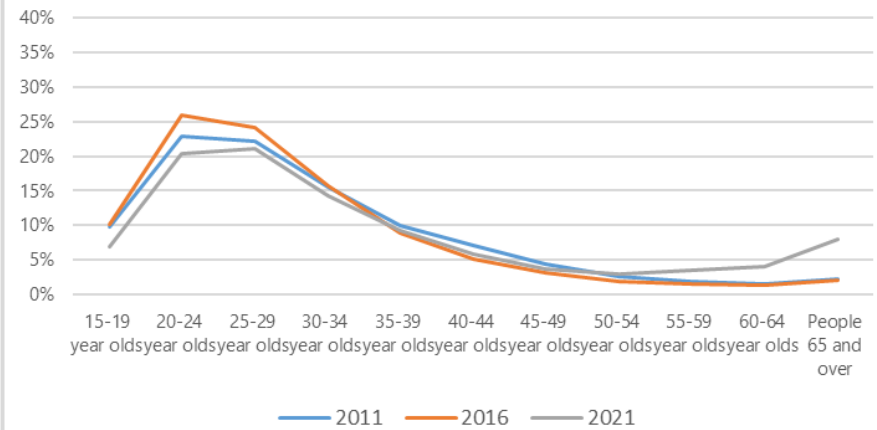
Excludes people with a not-stated age, in addition to not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

This is also reflected in the age structure of groups of the most recent migrants and earlier migrants who moved GCCSA regions and those who didn't. Graph 5 and Graph 6 highlight similar, younger age structures for GCCSA movers and non-movers in this group of migrants, whereas more pronounced differences can be seen for earlier migrants in Graphs 7 and 8 (given the large cumulative stock of earlier group of migrants, who arrived in Australia over time, including a considerable number of people aged 65 years and over).

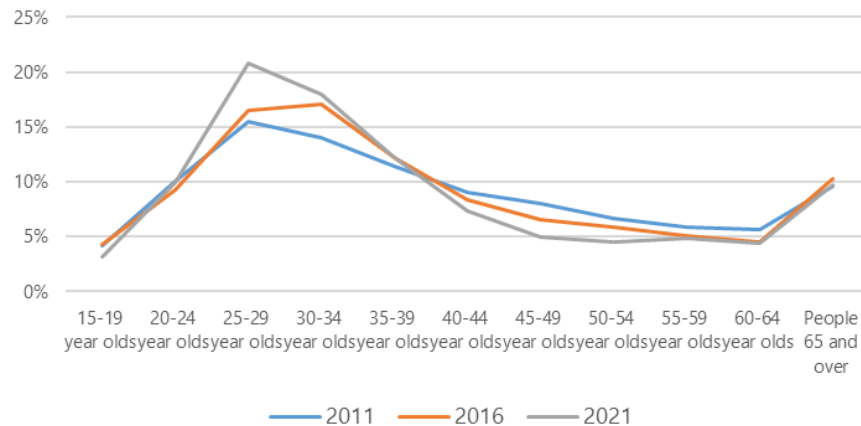
Graph 5. Age distribution of recent migrants who moved GCCSA in the previous year



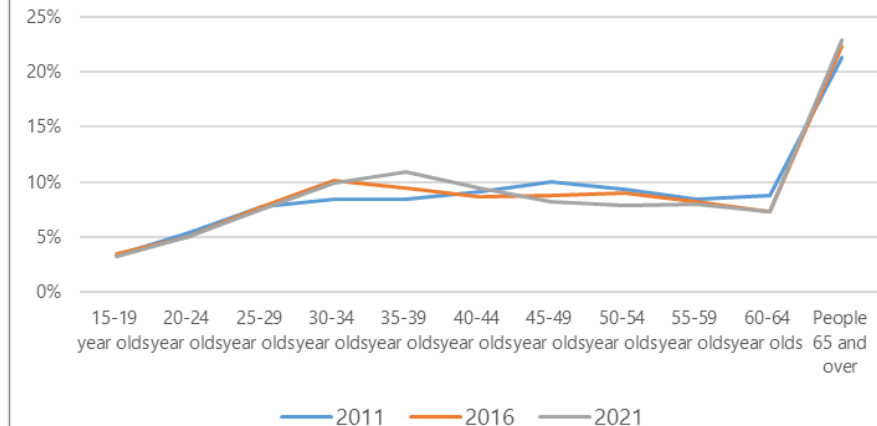
Graph 6. Age distribution of recent migrants who did not move GCCSA in the previous year



Graph 7. Age distribution of earlier migrants who moved GCCSA in the previous year



Graph 8. Age distribution of earlier migrants who did not move GCCSA in the previous year



While age is the particularly pronounced demographic characteristic, there are also some differences that can be seen by age and sex for the most recent migrants.

Table 6 shows that for both males and females who arrived in the Census year or the year prior, GCCSA migration rates peaked in the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups across all Census years, reaching 9.6% for males and 10.1% for females aged 25–29 in 2021.

Across all three Census years, male recent migrants tended to have slightly higher GCCSA migration rates in their 30s, particularly in 2011 and 2016, whereas females often had comparable or higher rates in their 20s, especially in the 25–29 age group.

In 2021, this pattern became more pronounced, with females slightly exceeding males in the key peak migration ages of 20–24 (6.3% vs 5.3%) and 25–29 (10.1% vs 9.6%). However, males remained marginally higher in the 30–34 group (9.1% vs 8.6%). Some of this may be explained by age differences between partnered male and female migrants, which could be explored in family and/or household level migration analysis.

The relationship between the most recent migrants and earlier migrants in the age breakdown of GCCSA migration rates was also evident in the age-sex breakdown.

Table 6. GCCSA migration rates, by age and sex, and Census year*(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)*

	Most recent migrants			All earlier migrants		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
15-19 males	3.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%
20-24 males	4.9%	3.4%	5.3%	3.8%	3.6%	4.6%
25-29 males	7.7%	6.4%	9.6%	4.3%	4.6%	6.9%
30-34 males	6.8%	6.3%	9.1%	3.8%	3.9%	4.9%
35-39 males	6.4%	5.2%	5.7%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%
40-44 males	4.9%	4.2%	3.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
45-49 males	5.0%	2.3%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
50-54 males	3.1%	1.5%	3.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
55-59 males	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
60-64 males	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
Males 65 and over	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
15-19 females	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%
20-24 females	4.5%	3.8%	6.3%	4.1%	4.2%	5.2%
25-29 females	6.8%	6.4%	10.1%	4.2%	4.4%	6.6%
30-34 females	5.0%	5.5%	8.6%	3.3%	3.4%	4.2%
35-39 females	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%
40-44 females	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
45-49 females	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
50-54 females	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
55-59 females	1.4%	1.6%	3.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
60-64 females	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
Females 65 and over	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%

Excludes people with a not-stated age and/or sex, in addition to not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

4.2. Occupation of the most recent migrants, GCCSA movers and non-movers

GCCSA migration rates vary by occupation and migrant status, with the most recent migrants consistently showing higher mobility than earlier migrants across all major occupation groups.

Among the most recent migrants who arrived in the Census year or the year prior, Professionals, and Technicians and Trades Workers, and Labourers all had consistently relatively higher GCCSA migration rates, but there was reasonable variation up and down for most occupations. Except for managers, these recent migrants in all major occupations groups saw large increases in their GCCSA migration rates in 2021, compared with 2011 and 2016.

As with earlier analysis, earlier migrants had relatively lower GCCSA migration rates, and this was seen across all occupations, though modest increases were also evident for them in 2021.

Table 7. GCCSA migration rates, by occupation, and Census year

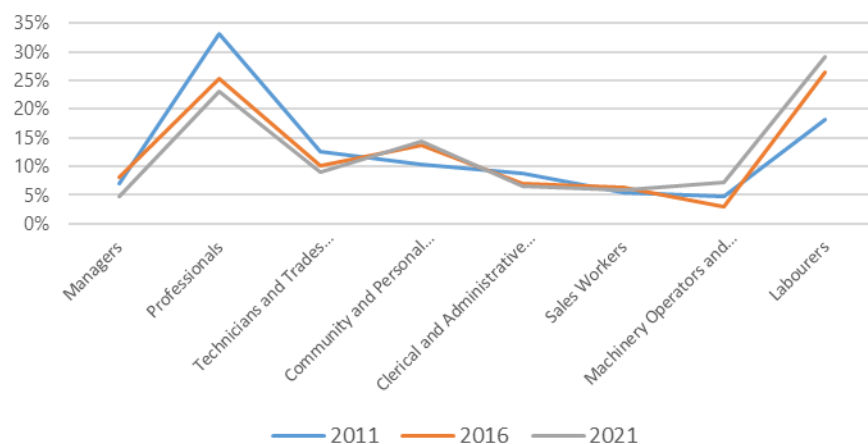
(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)

	Most recent migrants			All earlier migrants		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
Managers	4.5%	5.8%	5.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%
Professionals	7.1%	6.5%	8.4%	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%
Technicians and Trades Workers	6.6%	5.6%	8.1%	2.2%	2.4%	3.0%
Community and Personal Service Workers	4.9%	5.0%	7.4%	2.3%	2.3%	3.3%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	5.3%	5.5%	7.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%
Sales Workers	3.8%	3.5%	5.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.6%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	6.4%	3.5%	6.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%
Labourers	6.6%	6.4%	9.6%	1.9%	2.1%	3.2%

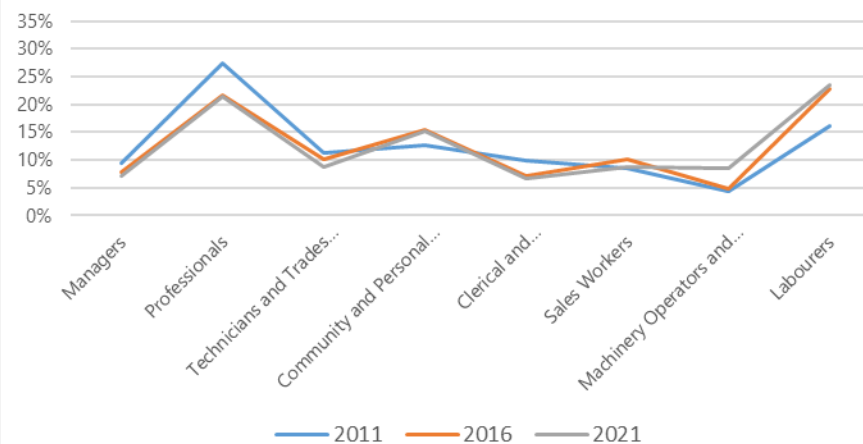
Excludes people with a not-stated occupation, in addition to not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

Unlike the more pronounced differences in the age structure of groups of people who moved or didn't move, for the most recent and earlier migrants, this was less so for occupations.

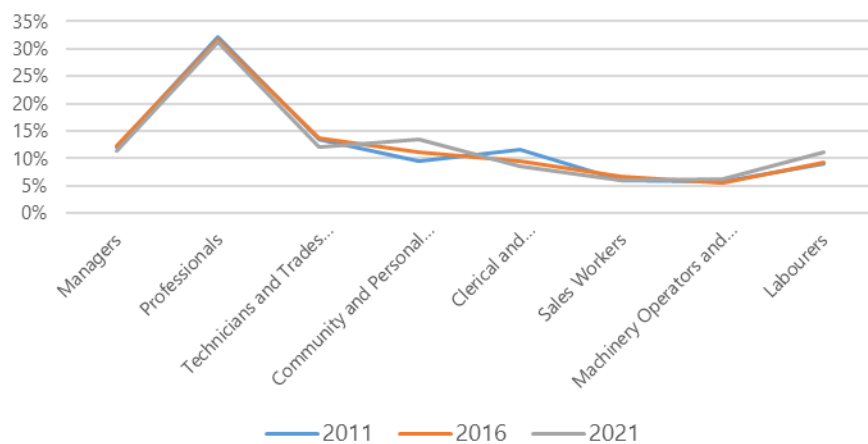
Graph 9. Occupation distribution of recent migrants who moved GCCSA in the previous year



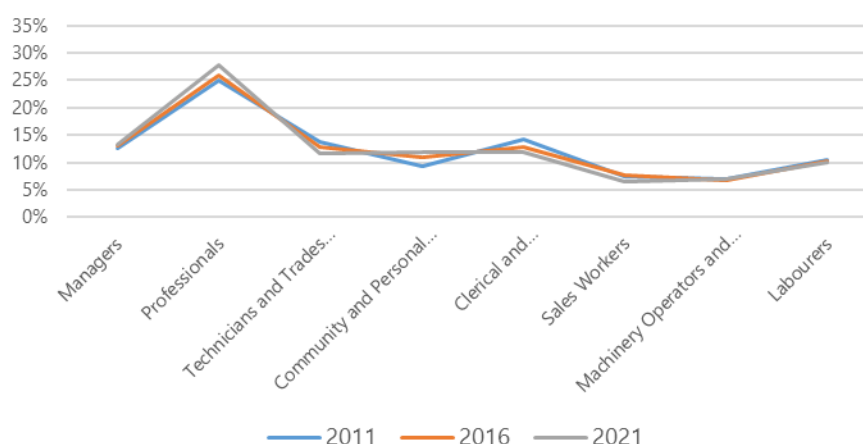
Graph 10. Occupation distribution of recent migrants who did not move GCCSA in the previous year



Graph 11. Occupation distribution of earlier migrants who moved GCCSA in the previous year



Graph 12. Occupation distribution of earlier migrants who did not move GCCSA in the previous year



4.3. Visa category of the most recent migrants, GCCSA movers and non-movers

GCCSA migration varies by visa category and recency of arrival, looking at the visa that people arrived in Australia on that was linked to their Census record through ACMID and ACTEID. Overall, temporary visa holders exhibited consistently higher and more variable GCCSA mobility than permanent visa holders, with notable increases in 2021, while permanent migrants showed relatively lower and more stable mobility.

Among the most recent migrants, migration rates for permanent visa holders remained stable at 4.5% in both 2016 and 2021, while rates for temporary entry visa holders increased markedly from 5.1% to 8.2%.

A similar pattern was observed among earlier migrants, where temporary entrants again recorded higher GSSA mobility, rising from 3.6% in 2016 to 5.5% in 2021, compared with a slight decline among those on permanent migrant visas, from 2.7% to 2.5%.

Table 8. GCCSA migration rates, by broad visa category, and Census year

(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)

	Most recent migrants		All earlier migrants	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
Permanent migrant visa categories	4.5%	4.5%	2.7%	2.5%
Temporary entrant visa categories	5.1%	8.2%	3.6%	5.5%

Excludes people with a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

GCCSA migration rates varied by occupation and visa stream, with differing patterns observed between skilled and other permanent migrants as well as by recency of arrival. Among the most recent migrants on skilled visas, GCCSA migration rates were generally higher in 2016 and declined in 2021 across most occupations, particularly among Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, and Clerical and Administrative Workers, with some categories recording very low or zero rates in 2021. Professionals remained relatively more mobile within this group, though their rates also declined. In contrast, those on other permanent visas showed notable increases in migration rates across all occupations between 2016 and 2021, with the largest gains seen among Machinery Operators and Drivers, Technicians and Trades Workers, and Community and Personal Service Workers.

For earlier migrants, migration rates were lower overall and more stable across both visa categories and time, with only modest changes between 2016 and 2021.

Overall, skilled visa holders exhibited declining or low GCCSA migration rates among the most recent migrants, while other permanent migrants showed broad increases.

Table 9. GCCSA migration rates, by broad visa category and occupation, and Census*(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)*

		Most recent migrants		All earlier migrants	
		2016	2021	2016	2021
Permanent migrant visa: Skilled	Managers	3.7%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%
	Professionals	7.7%	6.8%	3.3%	3.1%
	Technicians and Trades Workers	4.2%	1.4%	2.9%	2.5%
	Community and Personal Service Workers	2.6%	0.0%	2.9%	2.8%
	Clerical and Administrative Workers	3.4%	0.5%	2.1%	2.1%
	Sales Workers	0.4%	0.0%	2.3%	2.0%
	Machinery Operators and Drivers	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.6%
	Labourers	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	2.2%
Permanent migrant visa: Other	Managers	0.8%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%
	Professionals	2.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%
	Technicians and Trades Workers	1.0%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%
	Community and Personal Service Workers	0.6%	2.8%	1.6%	1.8%
	Clerical and Administrative Workers	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%
	Sales Workers	0.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%
	Machinery Operators and Drivers	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	1.1%
	Labourers	1.0%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%

Excludes people with a not-stated occupation, in addition to a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

GCCSA migration rates for temporary entrants varied considerably by visa type, occupation and recency of arrival, with particularly strong increases among those in the “other” temporary visa category.

Among the most recent migrants on skilled temporary visas, GCCSA migration rates were generally low across most occupations in both 2016 and 2021, with modest increases observed in Professionals (rising from 3.0% to 4.4%) and Labourers (from 1.3% to 2.8%). In contrast, those on other temporary visas exhibited substantially higher and rising GCCSA migration rates across all occupations, with especially large increases between 2016 and 2021 for Professionals (5.2% to 10.5%), Labourers (7.0% to 11.8%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (5.6% to 9.2%).

Earlier migrants showed a similar pattern but with lower overall levels, consistent with earlier comparisons in this paper, although notable increases in 2021 were seen for those on other

temporary visas across most occupations, particularly among Labourers and Community and Personal Service Workers.

Table 10. GCCSA migration rates, by broad visa category and occupation, and Census

(Per cent of people with a different GCCSA of usual residence in the Census compared with a year ago)

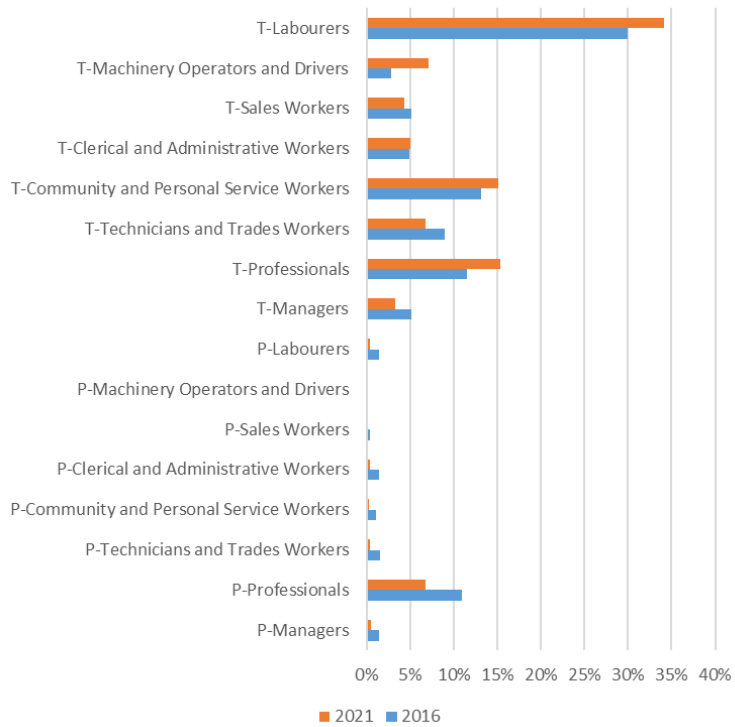
		Most recent migrants		All earlier migrants	
		2016	2021	2016	2021
Temporary entrant visa: Skilled	Managers	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%
	Professionals	3.0%	4.4%	4.5%	3.9%
	Technicians and Trades Workers	0.8%	1.4%	2.9%	4.0%
	Community and Personal Service Workers	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.4%
	Clerical and Administrative Workers	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%
	Sales Workers	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%
	Machinery Operators and Drivers	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	3.0%
	Labourers	1.3%	2.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Temporary entrant visa: Other (incl. NZ Citizen subclass 444)	Managers	6.9%	6.8%	2.0%	4.8%
	Professionals	5.2%	10.5%	4.5%	7.6%
	Technicians and Trades Workers	6.0%	8.9%	2.9%	6.2%
	Community and Personal Service Workers	5.2%	9.1%	2.5%	6.9%
	Clerical and Administrative Workers	5.6%	9.2%	1.3%	4.4%
	Sales Workers	2.9%	5.0%	1.5%	5.5%
	Machinery Operators and Drivers	3.6%	7.0%	1.3%	4.8%
	Labourers	7.0%	11.8%	1.8%	6.9%

Excludes people with a not-stated occupation, in addition to a not-stated current or previous usual residence (or within the 15 GCCSAs), country of birth and year of arrival information.

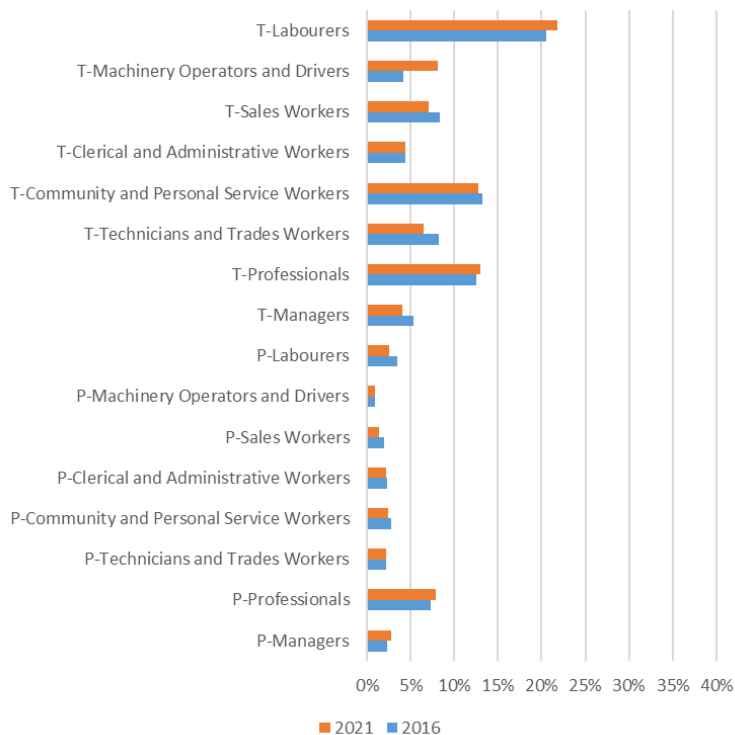
Graph 13 shows that the visa and occupation structure of recent migrants who moved GCCSA was much more concentrated in temporary visa holders, and particularly temporary visa holders working as Labourers, Community and personal service workers, and Professionals (in contrast to the less concentrated profile of non-movers in Graph 14).

In contrast, Graphs 15 and 16 show that the differences in the visa and occupation structure of the much larger population of earlier migrants were much less pronounced.

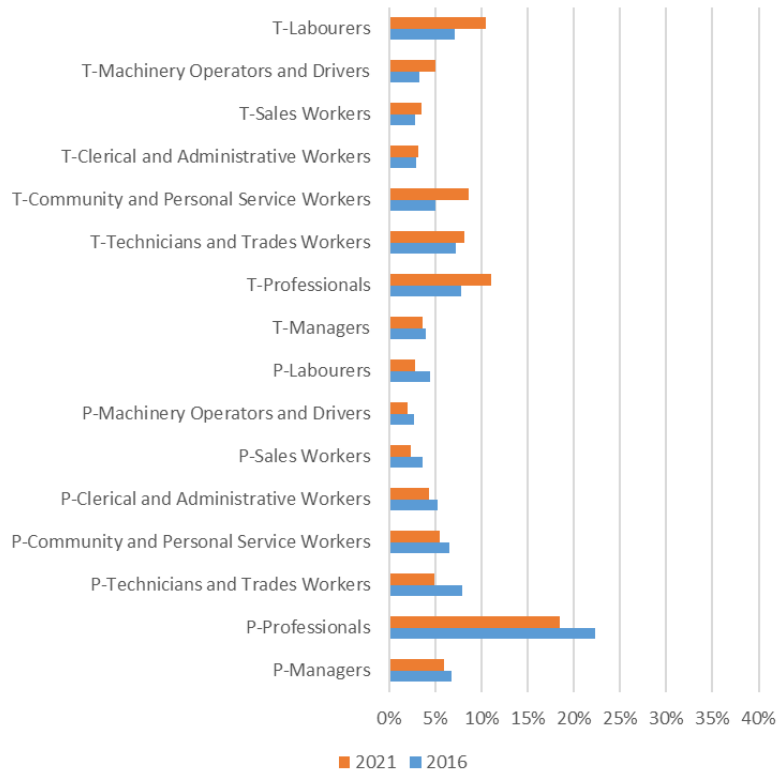
Graph 13. Visa category and occupation distribution of the most recent migrants who moved GCCSA in the previous year



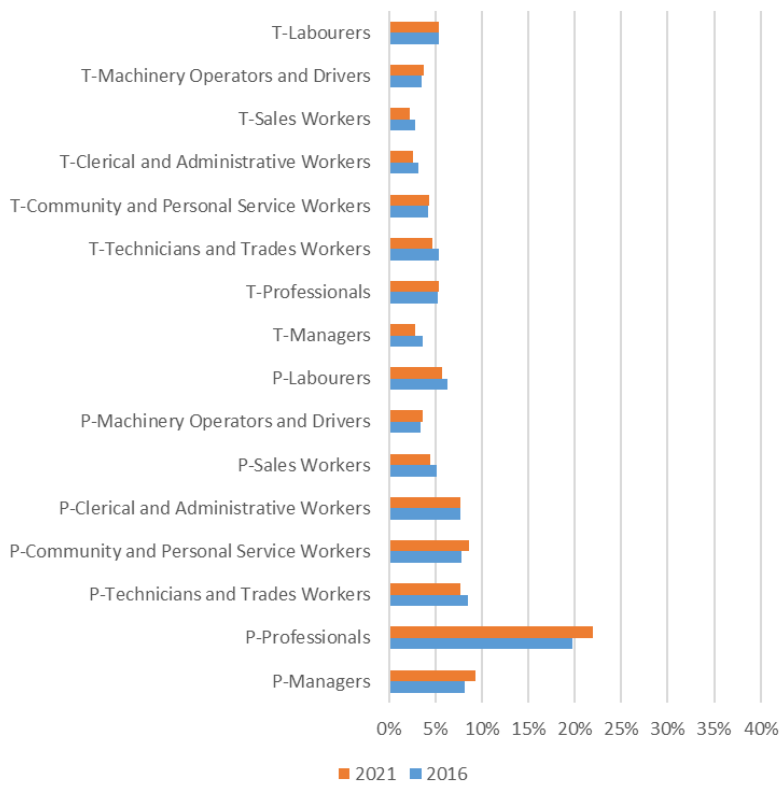
Graph 14. Visa category and occupation distribution of the most recent migrants who did not move GCCSA in the previous year



Graph 15. Visa category and occupation distribution of earlier migrants who moved GCCSA in the previous year



Graph 16. Visa category and occupation distribution of earlier migrants who did not move GCCSA in the previous year



5. Methodology appendix

In addition to the higher level methodology overview in section 2 of this paper, a range of other methodological decisions and considerations are worth noting, including:

- Internal migration analysis has focused on the Greater Capital City Statistical Area level, which splits all six states and the Northern Territory into capital city regions and rest of state/territory regions.
 - State/territory level analysis could also be considered, as could more detailed regional level analysis (e.g. SA4).
 - The GCCSA level was selected to provide a useful combination of interstate and regional migration dynamics, but this was restricted to the main 15 GCCSA regions (2 x each state and territory and the ACT, but not Other territories or any other regions).
 - Where capital cities are referred to (e.g. "Sydney") this is shorthand for their technical GCCSA title (e.g. "Greater Sydney").
 - While the greater capital city areas cover broad geographic areas and major populations, there will always be some migration across geographic boundaries to small regions on either side. It is therefore important to remember that some GCCSA migration could be long distances, while others relatively short, which could be explored in further analysis.
- Census data was only used for people for whom there was complete information for the specific analysis, including a specific GCCSA usual residence in Australia in the Census and a usual residence address a year before that. This means the analysis is based on data from most people in the population, but not everyone.
 - For various parts of this analysis this also included a range of variables including country of birth, year of arrival, age, sex, occupation, for which people with not stated responses were also excluded.
 - No attempt was made to "re-weight" this Census analysis to a more complete Estimated Resident Population aggregate total (or corresponding total from published Net Interstate Migration estimates or Regional Internal Migration Estimates). This ensured that this Census analysis could be easily replicated from TableBuilder but means that readers and people replicating this analysis should focus on the rates, compositional picture and pathways highlighted in the analysis, rather than on specific numbers of people.
- Given the focus on recent migrants, address 1 year ago was used to establish GCCSA migration. However, this could be extended out in Census data to address 5 years

ago and even extended further using the Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset (ACLD), including measures of outcomes over time.

- Additionally, linked administrative data in the Person Linked Integrated Data Asset (PLIDA) could support a range of annual insights into changes in address for different groups of migrants, to explore when are more or less likely to move and supplement this with a range of longitudinal analysis into number of moves, sequencing of moves, etc, as well as outcomes.
- Finally, this paper only explored a small number of characteristics available from the Census, and this could be extended out to consider educational attendance and attainment, family and household characteristics, earnings, hours, industry of employment, etc, in addition to exploring more detailed breakdowns of existing characteristics (e.g. more detailed country of birth information, more detailed occupations, etc).

6.Data appendix: GCCSA migration matrices from 2011, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Table A1. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for the most recent migrants (Group 1), 2011

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		2.64%	3.23%	0.54%	1.71%	1.73%	0.62%	0.05%	1.53%	0.51%	0.18%	0.15%	0.41%	0.00%	0.50%
R.O.N.	2.18%		0.60%	0.50%	0.92%	0.99%	0.32%	0.00%	0.42%	0.24%	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.60%
MEL	3.78%	0.74%		1.79%	1.92%	1.50%	1.23%	0.15%	2.00%	0.44%	0.12%	0.11%	0.53%	0.05%	0.30%
R.O.V.	0.62%	0.29%	3.71%		0.32%	0.32%	0.12%	0.05%	0.21%	0.35%	0.00%	0.14%	0.12%	0.00%	0.05%
BNE	2.36%	0.90%	1.47%	0.21%		5.32%	0.29%	0.00%	0.89%	0.30%	0.08%	0.00%	0.60%	0.05%	0.18%
R.O.Q.	1.88%	0.84%	1.34%	0.29%	5.93%		0.56%	0.12%	0.77%	0.29%	0.32%	0.12%	0.30%	0.08%	0.23%
ADL	1.01%	0.15%	1.08%	0.15%	0.48%	0.14%		0.72%	0.35%	0.15%	0.09%	0.05%	0.33%	0.05%	0.14%
R.O.S.	0.21%	0.12%	0.20%	0.05%	0.05%	0.08%	1.10%		0.12%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%
PER	1.61%	0.38%	1.97%	0.14%	1.11%	1.56%	0.45%	0.09%		2.22%	0.05%	0.11%	0.47%	0.00%	0.14%
R.O.W.	0.32%	0.09%	0.36%	0.05%	0.32%	0.39%	0.00%	0.05%	3.48%		0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%
HOB	0.12%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.08%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
R.O.T.	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.05%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DAR	0.48%	0.12%	0.39%	0.00%	0.17%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.20%	0.00%
R.O.NT.	0.05%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.15%	0.21%	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%		0.00%
ACT	0.87%	0.62%	0.50%	0.00%	0.24%	0.14%	0.09%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	

Table A2. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for the most recent migrants (Group 1), 2016

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.85%	5.43%	0.83%	2.35%	2.88%	2.53%	0.19%	3.07%	0.39%	0.31%	0.27%	0.28%	0.10%	1.16%
R.O.N.	2.58%		0.88%	0.30%	0.83%	0.86%	0.24%	0.29%	0.17%	0.17%	0.04%	0.05%	0.07%	0.00%	0.38%
MEL	6.53%	1.33%		2.61%	2.47%	2.33%	2.64%	0.47%	2.86%	0.24%	0.65%	0.06%	0.35%	0.00%	0.83%
R.O.V.	0.33%	0.45%	2.53%		0.23%	0.59%	0.17%	0.23%	0.12%	0.15%	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%
BNE	2.37%	0.74%	1.80%	0.30%		4.22%	0.57%	0.29%	0.57%	0.19%	0.07%	0.00%	0.24%	0.04%	0.25%
R.O.Q.	1.69%	0.69%	1.25%	0.27%	3.65%		0.13%	0.07%	0.80%	0.27%	0.05%	0.05%	0.10%	0.11%	0.22%
ADL	0.81%	0.27%	0.85%	0.10%	0.34%	0.24%		0.52%	0.33%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.10%
R.O.S.	0.10%	0.23%	0.12%	0.08%	0.06%	0.19%	0.44%		0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%
PER	0.96%	0.25%	0.96%	0.22%	0.47%	0.74%	0.53%	0.11%		1.81%	0.04%	0.04%	0.13%	0.04%	0.11%
R.O.W.	0.11%	0.11%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.16%	0.06%	0.04%	1.68%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%
HOB	0.17%	0.04%	0.22%	0.00%	0.05%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%		0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
R.O.T.	0.11%	0.10%	0.21%	0.04%	0.06%	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DAR	0.19%	0.07%	0.19%	0.04%	0.19%	0.17%	0.12%	0.08%	0.05%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%		0.11%	0.00%
R.O.NT.	0.10%	0.04%	0.08%	0.05%	0.16%	0.13%	0.00%	0.04%	0.06%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%		0.00%
ACT	0.62%	0.25%	0.59%	0.05%	0.12%	0.10%	0.21%	0.04%	0.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	

Table A3. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for the most recent migrants (Group 1), 2021

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.81%	3.75%	0.65%	1.97%	2.93%	0.96%	0.12%	0.88%	0.09%	0.25%	0.00%	0.25%	0.04%	0.60%
R.O.N.	5.23%		1.22%	0.76%	0.57%	0.98%	0.22%	0.13%	0.22%	0.12%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%	0.49%
MEL	2.88%	0.94%		3.34%	1.07%	1.38%	0.66%	0.15%	0.65%	0.10%	0.25%	0.41%	0.12%	0.10%	0.29%
R.O.V.	0.44%	0.40%	3.73%		0.29%	0.38%	0.13%	0.09%	0.18%	0.12%	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.18%	0.00%
BNE	1.85%	0.72%	1.66%	0.53%		3.78%	0.29%	0.10%	0.43%	0.10%	0.06%	0.18%	0.12%	0.06%	0.21%
R.O.Q.	3.00%	2.20%	1.82%	1.04%	5.57%		0.47%	0.12%	0.50%	0.37%	0.10%	0.16%	0.06%	0.07%	0.15%
ADL	1.41%	0.41%	2.43%	0.29%	0.38%	0.40%		0.82%	0.15%	0.00%	0.10%	0.04%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%
R.O.S.	0.10%	0.06%	0.15%	0.13%	0.12%	0.07%	0.97%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
PER	1.48%	0.43%	1.98%	0.29%	0.65%	1.18%	0.53%	0.19%		1.75%	0.15%	0.12%	0.12%	0.07%	0.04%
R.O.W.	0.22%	0.32%	0.26%	0.16%	0.18%	0.93%	0.07%	0.00%	1.31%		0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%
HOB	0.37%	0.07%	0.68%	0.00%	0.06%	0.12%	0.06%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%		0.07%	0.00%	0.07%	0.04%
R.O.T.	0.24%	0.04%	0.56%	0.09%	0.07%	0.22%	0.06%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.37%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DAR	0.40%	0.04%	0.34%	0.00%	0.18%	0.35%	0.07%	0.00%	0.09%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%		0.12%	0.00%
R.O.NT.	0.07%	0.07%	0.15%	0.06%	0.07%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%		0.00%
ACT	1.23%	0.40%	0.59%	0.06%	0.32%	0.15%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Table A4. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for the expanded group of recent migrants (Group 2),2011

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.17%	2.47%	0.23%	1.46%	1.16%	0.87%	0.03%	0.98%	0.11%	0.13%	0.06%	0.13%	0.04%	0.72%
R.O.N.	5.50%		0.86%	0.42%	0.92%	1.50%	0.25%	0.09%	0.34%	0.22%	0.05%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.80%
MEL	3.14%	0.74%		2.67%	1.61%	1.18%	1.06%	0.09%	1.39%	0.14%	0.23%	0.13%	0.19%	0.07%	0.59%
R.O.V.	0.36%	0.40%	4.30%		0.26%	0.40%	0.22%	0.10%	0.21%	0.08%	0.02%	0.09%	0.07%	0.05%	0.07%
BNE	2.08%	0.83%	1.43%	0.25%		5.50%	0.58%	0.07%	0.77%	0.18%	0.09%	0.09%	0.19%	0.07%	0.32%
R.O.Q.	1.97%	1.47%	1.37%	0.40%	6.01%		0.55%	0.17%	0.78%	0.44%	0.10%	0.10%	0.35%	0.19%	0.21%
ADL	0.77%	0.22%	0.65%	0.14%	0.34%	0.33%		0.91%	0.31%	0.08%	0.07%	0.04%	0.21%	0.07%	0.10%
R.O.S.	0.10%	0.06%	0.13%	0.06%	0.08%	0.12%	1.32%		0.04%	0.07%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%
PER	1.39%	0.36%	1.34%	0.18%	0.73%	1.01%	0.53%	0.09%		3.19%	0.07%	0.11%	0.24%	0.08%	0.15%
R.O.W.	0.31%	0.16%	0.21%	0.11%	0.26%	0.40%	0.12%	0.07%	4.42%		0.02%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%	0.02%
HOB	0.12%	0.05%	0.21%	0.03%	0.10%	0.09%	0.05%	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%		0.22%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
R.O.T.	0.16%	0.10%	0.20%	0.07%	0.16%	0.17%	0.08%	0.03%	0.17%	0.07%	0.27%		0.02%	0.03%	0.02%
DAR	0.26%	0.09%	0.24%	0.04%	0.17%	0.19%	0.13%	0.03%	0.14%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%		0.13%	0.04%
R.O.NT.	0.08%	0.05%	0.11%	0.02%	0.05%	0.15%	0.06%	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%		0.01%
ACT	1.25%	0.73%	0.66%	0.07%	0.29%	0.28%	0.16%	0.01%	0.18%	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.02%	

Table A5. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for the expanded group of recent migrants (Group 2),2016

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.94%	5.23%	0.72%	2.45%	2.50%	1.95%	0.26%	2.91%	0.43%	0.25%	0.21%	0.39%	0.06%	1.36%
R.O.N.	3.07%		0.79%	0.34%	0.80%	0.79%	0.25%	0.22%	0.19%	0.16%	0.02%	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%	0.52%
MEL	6.23%	1.34%		3.23%	2.39%	2.25%	2.61%	0.39%	2.57%	0.29%	0.57%	0.19%	0.40%	0.04%	0.85%
R.O.V.	0.34%	0.51%	2.55%		0.20%	0.42%	0.14%	0.24%	0.13%	0.12%	0.02%	0.03%	0.07%	0.00%	0.04%
BNE	2.02%	0.80%	1.68%	0.31%		4.51%	0.52%	0.19%	0.78%	0.14%	0.14%	0.08%	0.17%	0.03%	0.28%
R.O.Q.	1.52%	0.93%	1.09%	0.33%	3.60%		0.37%	0.10%	0.65%	0.22%	0.06%	0.06%	0.12%	0.10%	0.20%
ADL	0.98%	0.22%	0.77%	0.22%	0.28%	0.31%		0.56%	0.30%	0.02%	0.06%	0.02%	0.06%	0.02%	0.08%
R.O.S.	0.04%	0.14%	0.09%	0.15%	0.07%	0.13%	0.43%		0.08%	0.03%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.00%
PER	0.98%	0.31%	0.94%	0.16%	0.52%	0.58%	0.44%	0.06%		1.96%	0.02%	0.03%	0.12%	0.08%	0.11%
R.O.W.	0.15%	0.05%	0.12%	0.06%	0.08%	0.22%	0.13%	0.04%	1.88%		0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%
HOB	0.13%	0.03%	0.28%	0.02%	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%		0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
R.O.T.	0.07%	0.12%	0.12%	0.04%	0.08%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.24%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DAR	0.23%	0.08%	0.25%	0.02%	0.16%	0.24%	0.06%	0.05%	0.12%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%		0.15%	0.02%
R.O.NT.	0.10%	0.02%	0.10%	0.06%	0.11%	0.13%	0.05%	0.02%	0.04%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%		0.00%
ACT	0.92%	0.34%	0.63%	0.04%	0.19%	0.11%	0.18%	0.02%	0.25%	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	

Table A6. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for the expanded group of recent migrants (Group 2),2021

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.44%	3.86%	0.78%	1.72%	2.38%	0.81%	0.12%	0.68%	0.09%	0.17%	0.05%	0.17%	0.06%	0.45%
R.O.N.	4.98%		1.13%	0.77%	0.55%	1.07%	0.17%	0.21%	0.24%	0.12%	0.07%	0.21%	0.08%	0.04%	0.38%
MEL	2.83%	0.98%		3.09%	1.14%	1.25%	0.79%	0.11%	0.58%	0.10%	0.26%	0.25%	0.12%	0.08%	0.25%
R.O.V.	0.44%	0.48%	4.23%		0.19%	0.36%	0.15%	0.10%	0.26%	0.07%	0.05%	0.07%	0.04%	0.05%	0.02%
BNE	1.65%	0.91%	1.70%	0.55%		3.81%	0.31%	0.10%	0.32%	0.09%	0.03%	0.19%	0.21%	0.10%	0.13%
R.O.Q.	2.28%	2.19%	1.74%	0.86%	5.20%		0.38%	0.18%	0.40%	0.44%	0.09%	0.19%	0.14%	0.12%	0.12%
ADL	1.75%	0.33%	2.55%	0.28%	0.54%	0.34%		0.64%	0.17%	0.05%	0.10%	0.09%	0.07%	0.03%	0.06%
R.O.S.	0.09%	0.12%	0.14%	0.09%	0.08%	0.14%	0.95%		0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%
PER	1.61%	0.57%	1.69%	0.26%	0.52%	1.14%	0.43%	0.10%		1.97%	0.07%	0.09%	0.16%	0.10%	0.07%
R.O.W.	0.26%	0.36%	0.24%	0.10%	0.17%	0.90%	0.13%	0.05%	1.41%		0.01%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.04%
HOB	0.62%	0.05%	0.80%	0.01%	0.12%	0.08%	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%		0.16%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%
R.O.T.	0.45%	0.12%	0.45%	0.08%	0.13%	0.17%	0.05%	0.04%	0.07%	0.03%	0.40%		0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
DAR	0.48%	0.10%	0.50%	0.07%	0.16%	0.34%	0.04%	0.01%	0.06%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%		0.12%	0.00%
R.O.NT.	0.11%	0.09%	0.15%	0.07%	0.10%	0.25%	0.02%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.10%		0.00%
ACT	1.82%	0.46%	1.00%	0.07%	0.28%	0.14%	0.05%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.05%	0.00%	

Table A7. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for all migrants, 2011

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.10%	2.60%	0.26%	1.48%	1.22%	0.85%	0.04%	1.02%	0.15%	0.13%	0.07%	0.16%	0.04%	0.71%
R.O.N.	5.09%		0.83%	0.43%	0.91%	1.45%	0.25%	0.09%	0.34%	0.21%	0.05%	0.10%	0.11%	0.07%	0.81%
MEL	3.20%	0.74%		2.63%	1.69%	1.21%	1.10%	0.09%	1.46%	0.17%	0.21%	0.13%	0.22%	0.07%	0.57%
R.O.V.	0.38%	0.40%	4.25%		0.25%	0.40%	0.22%	0.10%	0.21%	0.10%	0.02%	0.10%	0.06%	0.05%	0.07%
BNE	2.09%	0.83%	1.47%	0.26%		5.44%	0.57%	0.06%	0.78%	0.20%	0.08%	0.08%	0.24%	0.07%	0.30%
R.O.Q.	1.91%	1.45%	1.36%	0.39%	6.02%		0.55%	0.16%	0.75%	0.41%	0.12%	0.11%	0.33%	0.19%	0.21%
ADL	0.79%	0.22%	0.70%	0.15%	0.35%	0.31%		0.91%	0.31%	0.09%	0.07%	0.04%	0.21%	0.07%	0.09%
R.O.S.	0.10%	0.06%	0.14%	0.06%	0.08%	0.12%	1.26%		0.04%	0.07%	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%	0.03%	0.00%
PER	1.43%	0.36%	1.40%	0.18%	0.78%	1.07%	0.54%	0.08%		3.08%	0.07%	0.10%	0.28%	0.07%	0.17%
R.O.W.	0.31%	0.17%	0.23%	0.11%	0.26%	0.42%	0.11%	0.07%	4.26%		0.02%	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	0.02%
HOB	0.13%	0.05%	0.19%	0.03%	0.09%	0.08%	0.05%	0.00%	0.10%	0.02%		0.21%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
R.O.T.	0.15%	0.09%	0.19%	0.07%	0.16%	0.15%	0.07%	0.03%	0.14%	0.06%	0.26%		0.02%	0.03%	0.02%
DAR	0.28%	0.09%	0.26%	0.04%	0.17%	0.20%	0.13%	0.03%	0.14%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%		0.14%	0.05%
R.O.NT.	0.08%	0.04%	0.11%	0.03%	0.06%	0.15%	0.07%	0.02%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%		0.00%
ACT	1.21%	0.72%	0.66%	0.07%	0.28%	0.26%	0.17%	0.01%	0.16%	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.01%	

Table A8. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for all migrants, 2016

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.52%	3.11%	0.32%	1.83%	1.48%	1.24%	0.11%	1.88%	0.20%	0.14%	0.08%	0.31%	0.05%	0.96%
R.O.N.	5.41%		0.84%	0.39%	0.80%	1.19%	0.21%	0.09%	0.34%	0.14%	0.04%	0.08%	0.11%	0.05%	0.68%
MEL	4.22%	1.24%		3.29%	1.79%	1.56%	1.82%	0.21%	2.25%	0.25%	0.32%	0.18%	0.35%	0.10%	0.71%
R.O.V.	0.34%	0.54%	3.82%		0.20%	0.35%	0.19%	0.11%	0.21%	0.09%	0.03%	0.06%	0.06%	0.04%	0.07%
BNE	2.20%	0.90%	1.45%	0.23%		5.92%	0.59%	0.09%	0.87%	0.17%	0.08%	0.09%	0.31%	0.07%	0.28%
R.O.Q.	2.12%	1.20%	1.28%	0.34%	4.84%		0.44%	0.13%	0.73%	0.31%	0.07%	0.12%	0.31%	0.14%	0.21%
ADL	0.84%	0.20%	0.67%	0.15%	0.27%	0.27%		0.81%	0.26%	0.05%	0.05%	0.03%	0.12%	0.05%	0.10%
R.O.S.	0.05%	0.07%	0.10%	0.07%	0.06%	0.11%	0.90%		0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%
PER	0.93%	0.27%	0.90%	0.15%	0.45%	0.51%	0.41%	0.06%		2.69%	0.04%	0.05%	0.21%	0.07%	0.11%
R.O.W.	0.15%	0.09%	0.17%	0.06%	0.17%	0.32%	0.06%	0.03%	3.07%		0.01%	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.01%
HOB	0.17%	0.06%	0.27%	0.02%	0.11%	0.08%	0.06%	0.00%	0.07%	0.02%		0.21%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
R.O.T.	0.15%	0.09%	0.15%	0.05%	0.11%	0.14%	0.05%	0.02%	0.12%	0.05%	0.20%		0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
DAR	0.18%	0.06%	0.18%	0.04%	0.21%	0.25%	0.11%	0.02%	0.24%	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%		0.16%	0.03%
R.O.NT.	0.07%	0.04%	0.10%	0.02%	0.07%	0.10%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%		0.01%
ACT	1.11%	0.68%	0.59%	0.05%	0.29%	0.16%	0.17%	0.02%	0.23%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.05%	0.02%	

Table A9. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for all migrants, 2021

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		2.99%	3.14%	0.30%	1.22%	1.03%	0.65%	0.05%	0.60%	0.07%	0.20%	0.09%	0.17%	0.03%	0.66%
R.O.N.	7.49%		1.23%	0.49%	0.66%	0.94%	0.15%	0.07%	0.20%	0.09%	0.07%	0.09%	0.07%	0.05%	0.64%
MEL	2.53%	0.75%		2.92%	1.07%	0.92%	0.89%	0.10%	0.74%	0.09%	0.41%	0.19%	0.25%	0.08%	0.39%
R.O.V.	0.37%	0.39%	5.65%		0.15%	0.26%	0.12%	0.06%	0.12%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%
BNE	2.10%	0.89%	2.03%	0.32%		5.19%	0.46%	0.07%	0.38%	0.10%	0.13%	0.11%	0.27%	0.09%	0.30%
R.O.Q.	2.44%	1.55%	2.07%	0.53%	5.68%		0.36%	0.09%	0.38%	0.23%	0.12%	0.16%	0.23%	0.15%	0.19%
ADL	1.41%	0.21%	1.66%	0.18%	0.35%	0.26%		0.74%	0.19%	0.04%	0.08%	0.07%	0.15%	0.09%	0.10%
R.O.S.	0.09%	0.08%	0.21%	0.11%	0.06%	0.10%	1.00%		0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%
PER	1.34%	0.35%	1.48%	0.21%	0.52%	0.62%	0.33%	0.07%		2.37%	0.10%	0.09%	0.24%	0.09%	0.13%
R.O.W.	0.16%	0.14%	0.19%	0.08%	0.12%	0.32%	0.06%	0.04%	2.47%		0.01%	0.04%	0.06%	0.05%	0.02%
HOB	0.85%	0.05%	0.83%	0.04%	0.15%	0.10%	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	0.01%		0.24%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
R.O.T.	0.56%	0.12%	0.50%	0.06%	0.13%	0.15%	0.03%	0.02%	0.06%	0.03%	0.49%		0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
DAR	0.34%	0.06%	0.33%	0.04%	0.12%	0.15%	0.07%	0.01%	0.09%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%		0.20%	0.02%
R.O.NT.	0.09%	0.04%	0.15%	0.03%	0.07%	0.11%	0.04%	0.01%	0.05%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%	0.17%		0.01%
ACT	2.45%	0.71%	1.10%	0.08%	0.30%	0.18%	0.11%	0.01%	0.15%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	

Table A10. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for Australian-born people, 2011

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		4.18%	1.11%	0.20%	0.89%	0.99%	0.31%	0.04%	0.46%	0.08%	0.07%	0.07%	0.13%	0.04%	0.51%
R.O.N.	6.22%		0.85%	1.12%	1.33%	2.52%	0.25%	0.14%	0.29%	0.23%	0.08%	0.14%	0.23%	0.17%	1.22%
MEL	1.35%	0.94%		3.89%	0.95%	1.12%	0.53%	0.08%	0.72%	0.16%	0.21%	0.19%	0.18%	0.07%	0.36%
R.O.V.	0.29%	1.17%	5.31%		0.35%	0.73%	0.26%	0.20%	0.24%	0.18%	0.05%	0.13%	0.17%	0.10%	0.10%
BNE	1.15%	1.47%	0.81%	0.35%		6.12%	0.29%	0.07%	0.31%	0.12%	0.10%	0.11%	0.23%	0.09%	0.31%
R.O.Q.	1.50%	2.86%	1.11%	0.79%	6.55%		0.41%	0.19%	0.43%	0.38%	0.15%	0.22%	0.43%	0.30%	0.28%
ADL	0.35%	0.28%	0.42%	0.25%	0.25%	0.33%		1.75%	0.16%	0.07%	0.04%	0.04%	0.27%	0.12%	0.10%
R.O.S.	0.05%	0.13%	0.09%	0.19%	0.07%	0.16%	1.89%		0.07%	0.10%	0.01%	0.04%	0.07%	0.09%	0.01%
PER	0.55%	0.38%	0.67%	0.25%	0.36%	0.58%	0.23%	0.08%		3.24%	0.08%	0.10%	0.18%	0.05%	0.10%
R.O.W.	0.14%	0.28%	0.20%	0.20%	0.15%	0.45%	0.10%	0.10%		3.30%	0.04%	0.09%	0.11%	0.10%	0.02%
HOB	0.09%	0.07%	0.17%	0.05%	0.09%	0.13%	0.04%	0.01%	0.06%	0.03%		0.60%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%
R.O.T.	0.11%	0.15%	0.19%	0.11%	0.14%	0.24%	0.06%	0.03%	0.08%	0.08%	0.45%		0.03%	0.02%	0.02%
DAR	0.14%	0.17%	0.17%	0.14%	0.14%	0.27%	0.14%	0.05%	0.09%	0.08%	0.01%	0.02%		0.26%	0.06%
R.O.NT.	0.07%	0.15%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%	0.25%	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%	0.07%	0.01%	0.02%	0.24%		0.02%
ACT	0.67%	1.27%	0.33%	0.10%	0.26%	0.27%	0.13%	0.02%	0.11%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.08%	0.02%	

Table A11. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for Australian-born people, 2016

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		4.23%	1.08%	0.19%	0.94%	0.91%	0.31%	0.04%	0.60%	0.09%	0.06%	0.05%	0.16%	0.04%	0.50%
R.O.N.	7.22%		0.85%	1.16%	1.25%	2.49%	0.26%	0.14%	0.35%	0.27%	0.07%	0.11%	0.20%	0.13%	1.19%
MEL	1.52%	1.02%		3.98%	1.02%	1.11%	0.65%	0.09%	0.88%	0.19%	0.20%	0.23%	0.22%	0.07%	0.40%
R.O.V.	0.30%	1.21%	5.30%		0.33%	0.70%	0.26%	0.18%	0.25%	0.18%	0.05%	0.12%	0.16%	0.10%	0.10%
BNE	1.31%	1.56%	0.84%	0.38%		7.25%	0.30%	0.08%	0.38%	0.13%	0.09%	0.11%	0.27%	0.09%	0.28%
R.O.Q.	1.70%	2.67%	1.15%	0.77%	5.97%		0.38%	0.18%	0.46%	0.40%	0.15%	0.21%	0.41%	0.22%	0.28%
ADL	0.34%	0.25%	0.38%	0.25%	0.21%	0.31%		1.88%	0.18%	0.07%	0.03%	0.04%	0.16%	0.09%	0.09%
R.O.S.	0.05%	0.14%	0.08%	0.17%	0.05%	0.15%	1.72%		0.07%	0.09%	0.01%	0.02%	0.06%	0.06%	0.01%
PER	0.44%	0.24%	0.50%	0.16%	0.25%	0.38%	0.16%	0.06%		3.09%	0.03%	0.07%	0.15%	0.03%	0.08%
R.O.W.	0.08%	0.18%	0.11%	0.13%	0.11%	0.34%	0.06%	0.08%	2.83%		0.02%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%	0.01%
HOB	0.10%	0.09%	0.20%	0.05%	0.11%	0.14%	0.04%	0.01%	0.07%	0.04%		0.56%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%
R.O.T.	0.13%	0.16%	0.18%	0.11%	0.13%	0.25%	0.05%	0.03%	0.11%	0.07%	0.44%		0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
DAR	0.12%	0.19%	0.17%	0.14%	0.22%	0.36%	0.14%	0.04%	0.17%	0.13%	0.01%	0.02%		0.24%	0.04%
R.O.NT.	0.05%	0.12%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.21%	0.08%	0.04%	0.03%	0.06%	0.00%	0.01%	0.17%		0.02%
ACT	0.72%	1.21%	0.35%	0.09%	0.27%	0.26%	0.14%	0.01%	0.14%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.07%	0.02%	

Table A12. Shares of GCCSA movers by pathways for Australian-born people, 2021

→	SYD	R.O.N.	MEL	R.O.V.	BNE	R.O.Q.	ADL	R.O.S.	PER	R.O.W.	HOB	R.O.T.	DAR	R.O.NT.	ACT
SYD		3.99%	1.19%	0.20%	0.69%	0.72%	0.26%	0.03%	0.32%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%	0.03%	0.46%
R.O.N.	8.33%		1.14%	1.19%	1.08%	1.87%	0.23%	0.10%	0.21%	0.14%	0.06%	0.13%	0.15%	0.12%	1.31%
MEL	1.16%	0.92%		4.29%	0.68%	0.72%	0.42%	0.07%	0.45%	0.08%	0.19%	0.17%	0.16%	0.07%	0.33%
R.O.V.	0.24%	1.08%	7.09%		0.25%	0.47%	0.17%	0.12%	0.12%	0.08%	0.05%	0.10%	0.10%	0.06%	0.11%
BNE	1.34%	1.57%	1.36%	0.44%		6.78%	0.31%	0.06%	0.25%	0.08%	0.10%	0.11%	0.23%	0.08%	0.33%
R.O.Q.	1.81%	2.86%	1.97%	1.00%	6.41%		0.37%	0.14%	0.29%	0.23%	0.16%	0.21%	0.30%	0.24%	0.33%
ADL	0.41%	0.28%	0.59%	0.25%	0.22%	0.26%		1.68%	0.16%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.14%	0.09%	0.10%
R.O.S.	0.04%	0.13%	0.10%	0.22%	0.06%	0.14%	1.73%		0.05%	0.07%	0.01%	0.02%	0.05%	0.08%	0.01%
PER	0.53%	0.35%	0.81%	0.25%	0.33%	0.46%	0.18%	0.06%		2.86%	0.06%	0.08%	0.15%	0.04%	0.11%
R.O.W.	0.08%	0.17%	0.15%	0.14%	0.09%	0.25%	0.06%	0.06%	2.88%		0.02%	0.04%	0.07%	0.06%	0.01%
HOB	0.13%	0.10%	0.22%	0.05%	0.09%	0.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%		0.51%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%
R.O.T.	0.14%	0.17%	0.24%	0.11%	0.14%	0.22%	0.03%	0.02%	0.05%	0.03%	0.52%		0.02%	0.02%	0.03%
DAR	0.12%	0.15%	0.22%	0.15%	0.11%	0.19%	0.11%	0.03%	0.09%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%		0.28%	0.06%
R.O.NT.	0.04%	0.13%	0.10%	0.07%	0.06%	0.14%	0.07%	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.20%		0.01%
ACT	0.87%	1.29%	0.43%	0.11%	0.29%	0.24%	0.12%	0.01%	0.13%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%	0.07%	0.02%	

Notes for these 12 matrices: The rows in these matrices are the GCCSA of origin and columns the GCCSA of destination, for GCCSA movers in each of the four groups (Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 from Part A) for the 2011, 2016 and 2021 Census. Group 1 is a subset of the larger Group 2. GCCSA migration refers to a change in GCCSA of usual residence at the time of the Census compared with their address one year earlier. Capital cities in this matrix refer to the capital city region (e.g. "Sydney") but have been shortened here.