

Migration and Return Migration in the Older Population of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula

A project undertaken by the Southern Fleurieu
Positive Ageing Taskforce

Lisa Sparrow
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
DEFINITIONS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
STUDY BACKGROUND	7
INTRODUCTION.....	7
CONTEXT	7
PURPOSE	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	9
METHODOLOGY	11
CENSUS DATA	11
RETIREMENT VILLAGE OUTGOING RESIDENT DATABASE	11
SURVEYS	11
FOCUS GROUPS / TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS	12
DISCUSSION	13
MIGRATION ACTIVITY	13
LONG TERM PLANS TO MOVE	15
FACTORS AFFECTING OUT-MIGRATION	17
MAJOR LIFE EVENTS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES	17
COMMUNITY CONNECTION	19
FINANCIAL CAPACITY AND AVAILABLE OPTIONS	21
PREDICTING FUTURE MIGRATION ACTIVITY	22
IMPACT ON SERVICES	23
RESIDENTIAL CARE	23
GENERALLY	24
FURTHER ENQUIRY	27

APPENDICES 1: RESULTS..... 28

CENSUS DATA 28
NET MIGRATION 28
IN-MIGRATION 29
OUT-MIGRATION 30
SURVEYS 31
AGE:..... 31
SEX 32
LIVING ARRANGEMENT 32
LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN FLEURIEU 34
PLANS TO MOVE OUT OF FLEURIEU 35
FACTORS INFLUENCING DECISION TO MOVE 38
FACTORS INFLUENCING DECISION TO STAY 41
RESPONDENT NOMINATED FACTORS 42
FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS 44
RETIREMENT VILLAGE RESIDENT DATABASE..... 46
WHERE THEY CAME FROM? 46
WHERE THEY WENT TO? 47
“MIGRANTS” 48
“LOCALS” 48
RESIDENTIAL CARE 50

APPENDICES 2: SOUTHERN FLEURIEU PENINSULA RETIRED RESIDENT SURVEY..... 51

Definitions

Southern Fleurieu

The Southern Fleurieu is the area including District Council of Yankalilla, the City of Victor Harbor and the Alexandrina (Coastal) Statistical Local Area.

Migration

For the purposes of this report, migration refers to the internal movement of individuals within Australia.

Migrant

For the purpose of this exercise the term 'migrant' is used to describe those who lived somewhere in Australia, other than the Southern Fleurieu before they moved into the retirement village.

Local

For the purpose of this exercise the term 'locals' is used very loosely to describe those who lived in the Southern Fleurieu before they moved into the retirement village.

In-migration

Is the migration of individuals into the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula from other parts of Australia.

Out-migration

Is the migration of individuals out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula to other parts of Australia.

Return-migration

Is the movement of migrants (those who moved into the Southern Fleurieu) back to where they came from.

Aged Care Facility

Aged Care Facilities were formerly known as Hostels and Nursing Homes. They are services provided by Government and Non-Government (for profit and charitable) organisations and are funded by the Australian Government to provide accommodation with support services under the Aged Care Act (1996).

Retirement Village

For the purpose of this report, a retirement village is a housing option offered specifically to individuals over 55 years of age, incorporating a number of homes in a defined area and under the management of a single entity. These housing providers may or may not come under the Retirement Villages Act.

Executive Summary

This project was undertaken by the Southern Fleurieu Positive Ageing Taskforce in response to concerns about the movement of the 'older old' out of the Southern Fleurieu and the potential impact of this movement on the nature and demand for aged services. The objective was to provide a basis for understanding and predicting future population migration in the older (high service usage) age cohorts. In better understanding migration we will be better able to identify the future demographic and needs of our older population.

The project gained information through migration data from 2001 Census, data provided by retirement villages, surveys and focus groups with residents of retirement villages.

Results re-affirmed the significant migration of retirement aged individuals into the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula. It also showed that while there is a significant migration of the 'older old' out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, the net result of migration into and out of the Fleurieu, in these 'older old' age groups, is generally a small inward movement of people.

A range of factors were identified to have an influence on future migration of older residents out of the Southern Fleurieu. These were:

1. Access to a greater diversity of health services, increasing the confidence of the community in the ability of local services to meet their needs.
2. Increasing life expectancy, and hence residency in the Southern Fleurieu with will improve opportunity for people to develop connections with their local community that will support them as their needs increase.
3. Along with various generational changes in the family structure, the children of retirement migrants are becoming increasingly mobile themselves. In this environment the notion of 'returning' or 'moving closer' to the family may become less practical.
4. It is expected that retirement migrants will increasingly have access to independent income through superannuation. The increased financial capacity of retirement migrants may facilitate ongoing movement or return migration.

The first three of these four influences are most likely to result in decreased out-migration over time.

The study identified 4 ways in which migration in our older population may impact on the services required to meet the needs of our community. These were

1. The impact of the nature of the retirement population: social isolation and a greater dependence on low level supports earlier in the ageing process are likely to result from the highly mobile population with reduced local networks and limited family supports.
2. Potential responses to the cause of return-migration: the study showed that retirement migrants would generally prefer to remain living in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula. Education about and promotion of local services, services

- dedicated to retirement village populations, programs which encourage greater connection with the local community and improved access to health services in the region (ie chemotherapy) are all likely to improve the retirement migrants confidence in the communities ability to support them in old age and reduce their need to move out of the region.
3. Impact of return migration: this study has dispelled the belief that return migration in the 'older old' populations will result in a lower demand for aged care services. Results showed that there is no net out-migration in the older old age groups (with the exception of Yankalilla where access to local services was limited).
 4. Impact of future return migration: future trends indicate a decrease in return migration. A significant reduction in out-migration could result in the older population increasing by as much as 10% over 5 years. However the same influences which reduce return migration will also result in a population which is more connected with the local community and hence more independently sustainable.

It will be important to continue to monitor migration in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, to identify trends and be responsive to their impact on the demographic, social and economic profile of our local community.

Study Background

Introduction

In February 2004 the Southern Fleurieu Positive Ageing Taskforce undertook a review of their 'Health and Community Services for Older Persons on the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula – A Ten Year Strategic Plan'. This process identified a number of Key Result Areas which were to be priorities for the attention of the Taskforce over the next 5 years, they included:

1. Workforce Planning
2. Better Social Planning
3. Innovative Care
4. Community Development, Primary Health, Prevention and Promotion.
5. Housing
6. Consumer Involvement
7. Interface between sectors in planning and provision of services for older people
8. Planning Resources and Information

In August 2004 a discussion paper was presented to the Positive Ageing Taskforce for consideration. This document outlined recommendations for specific activities within these focus areas. The Taskforce supported a number of these recommendations including:

Recommendation 3: The Positive Ageing Taskforce facilitate an analysis and better understanding of the nature and effect of the local retirement population and its expected impact on net migration, age profiles, population health and needs.

Context

In 2003 a submission was made to the Department of Health and Ageing regarding the effect of retirement populations moving into the Southern Fleurieu. In informal response to this submission, the Department of Health and Ageing raised the question of return migration of older retirement populations to the area from which they originally came. In effect the argument was, that while people were moving to the area between the ages of 55 and 70, there was likely migration out of the area between the ages of 70 and 85 years of age. When their needs increased, it was perceived that these people may move back to the metropolitan area, closer to family and supports.

In responding to this argument the Positive Ageing Taskforce sought information from Rosetta Village in 2003, to identify where people were moving to, when leaving the village. The small amount of data obtained in this preliminary investigation showed that 17% of people leaving Rosetta Village over a period of 3 years had passed away, 7% had moved to residential care, 22% had moved locally and 54% had moved outside of the Southern Fleurieu. From this it was decided that the subject required further investigation.

Purpose

The key objective of this project was to provide a basis for understanding and predicting future population migration in the older (high service usage) age cohorts. In better understanding this migratory behaviour we will be able to better identify the future demographic and needs of our older population.

Our ability to predict migration patterns in the older population of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula requires an understanding of:

1. the recent migration of retirement aged residents into and out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula
2. the future plans of the present retirement population with respect to migration out of the Fleurieu Peninsula
3. reasons stated for plans to migrate out of the Fleurieu Peninsula and;
4. the long term likelihood that these reasons will continue to exist

Literature Review

In a paper presented at the 37th National Conference for the Association of Gerontology, in Melbourne 2004, Brian Flemming reported on the migration of older people between regions when moving from the community into residential care. The study aimed to test the assumption that older people prefer to enter residential aged care in an area near their home. Flemming reported that, of 9,618 residents, 75.9% of residents of aged care facilities, were in an outlet in the same region as their contact address at assessment. For metropolitan regions the corresponding proportion was 74.8%, and for non-metropolitan regions, this was the case for 85.1% of residents. However Flemming pointed out that in one non-metropolitan region, Hills Mallee and Southern, the proportion was 70.6%. This shows that a much greater portion of the older population in this region sought residential care outside of the region than either metropolitan or the balance of non-metropolitan areas. Flemming pointed out that movement of people away from their local area when going into residential care was strongly predicted by the shortage (according to the Australian Government benchmark) of aged care places in the local area. Might the relatively low percentage of Hills, Mallee, Southern people seeking residential placement in their local area also reflect the nature of the Southern Fleurieu retirement population? Are these individuals more likely to move out of the area when their needs increase?

Data provided by Flemming showed that of those seeking residential care, who moved out of the Hills, Mallee, Southern region, 37% moved to residential care facilities in the Eastern Metropolitan area and 36% to residential care facilities in the Southern Metropolitan area

While there is a dearth of information relating to return internal migration, the literature search conducted as part of this study identified some information relating to broader trends in migration that show the importance of understanding local migratory behaviour and possible future trends.

An October 2004 report for the Local Government Association of NSW and Shires Association of NSW examining population ageing and its potential impact on local government (Baum & Jackson)¹ identified a phenomenon which has been labelled “premature ageing”. According to Baum and Jackson, an excessive loss of young people from a community at the reproductive ages removes not only those people from the population age structure, but also their children and/or the children they would have had. Populations that experience premature ageing from migration loss of younger people are likely to age more rapidly than those experiencing conventional structural ageing (lower fertility and lower morbidity). Premature ageing is also the result of inward movement of older migrants (retirement age). Such migrants increase the numbers and proportions at the older ages and seldom have children, so compounding the process of structural ageing. When both are experienced together, the loss at one end of

¹ Baum, N. and Jackson, N. Planning the Local Government Response to Ageing and Place, Local Government Association of NSW and Shires Association of NSW, 2004

the age structure and the gain at the other end dramatically accelerates conventional ageing.

As such migration will significantly impact on the constitution of the local population. It will determine the age profile and have significant economic and social impact.

Special Census ² reports on the internal migration of the older population in the U.S. between 1995 and 2000 showed that age strongly affects the likelihood that a person will move. According to the reports, rates of moving usually peak between the ages of 18 and 30 and generally decrease until very late in life, perhaps because failing health forces some people to change their living arrangements. The American experience showed that those under the age of 65 years were more than twice as likely to move than those over 65 years. Among the older population, the “oldest old”, people 85 years and over were most mobile. The report identified that at advanced ages, health concerns may force some people to move closer to or in with their children, to assisted care facilities or to nursing homes.

The U.S. special Census Report of internal migration noted that state-level migration rates varied by age within the older population. Many states that gained large numbers of the young old saw migration rates drop by age, while other states that lost the young old saw migration rates increase by age. These changes in migration rates by age suggest that, at the oldest ages, many older people who initially moved away at retirement may have returned to their states of origin, perhaps to be closer to family or simply to return home. The report provided an example in which Florida experienced a net in-migration of people 65-84 years old and a net out-migration of those aged 85 and over.

² Wan H & Schacter J.P, Internal Migration of the Older Population: 1995 to 2000, U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration, August 2003.

Methodology

Two activities were designed to determine the recent migration of retirement aged residents out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, where people went and the age of those who were leaving. These activities were:

1. obtaining relevant census data and;
2. obtaining information from retirement villages on recent exits from the villages.

The latter also provided some subjective information from Village management as to the reasons for leaving.

In order to determine future plans to leave the Southern Fleurieu, the reasons for these plans and the likelihood that these reasons will continue to exist, considerable consultation with the older population was required. Two further activities were designed to achieve this information in qualitative and quantitative forms, these were:

3. surveys and;
4. focus groups or telephone interviews.

Census Data

2001 data was obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The data identified where individuals were living on Census night (1996) and where they were then living on Census night (2001). This was able to show how many individuals, living in the Southern Fleurieu in 1996 were living elsewhere in 2001 and vice versa.

Retirement Village Outgoing Resident Database

Data about outgoing movements of 285 residents was provided by 4 retirement villages. Information provided included:

- Number of persons in the household when the individual entered the retirement village
- Sex
- Year of birth
- Date of entry into the retirement village
- Post code prior to entering the retirement village
- Date of exit from the retirement village
- Post code after exit from the retirement village (where applicable)
- Number of persons in household when the person left the retirement village
- What the person moved to (ie independent living, residential care etc)
- The retirement village management's perception of why the individual moved

Surveys

Surveys were circulated to more than 900 retired residents across Goolwa, Port Elliot and Victor Harbor (See appendix 2 for a full copy of this survey). Retirement Village residents were targeted for this exercise as this group presented a significant target

audience, with fewer inbuilt biases than found in other captive audiences (ie club members, newspaper readers etc). However some biases could be reasonably expected including a higher proportion of “migrants” to “locals” than perhaps found in the general population.

Surveys identified the retired residents’:

- age
- sex
- living arrangements (living alone)
- length of residency in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula
- Post code prior to moving to the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula
- Reported likelihood of moving out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, and
- Relative importance of a number of factors in the individuals decision to leave or stay in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula including: loss of a partner, health, family, access to services, lifestyle factors and affordability with capacity to add additional factors.

With the support of the Village Management of 5 different Retirement Villages, ranging in size from around 50 to 360 units, surveys were distributed to more than 650 homes. Two surveys were distributed to each household. Households were asked to complete a survey for each resident of the household. In total 512 responses were received, a response rate of around 57%.

Appendix 1 contains a full analysis of survey results.

Focus Groups / Telephone Interviews

Letters accompanying Surveys that were circulated to more than 650 homes either asked respondents if they would like to be involved in a focus group, or asked if they would be happy to have the project manager call them. More than 140 individuals were involved in this process. Participants were asked:

1. What factors make it difficult to remain living in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula
2. What factors make it difficult to move if the need should arise
3. Why do people leave, where do they go and why?

Discussion

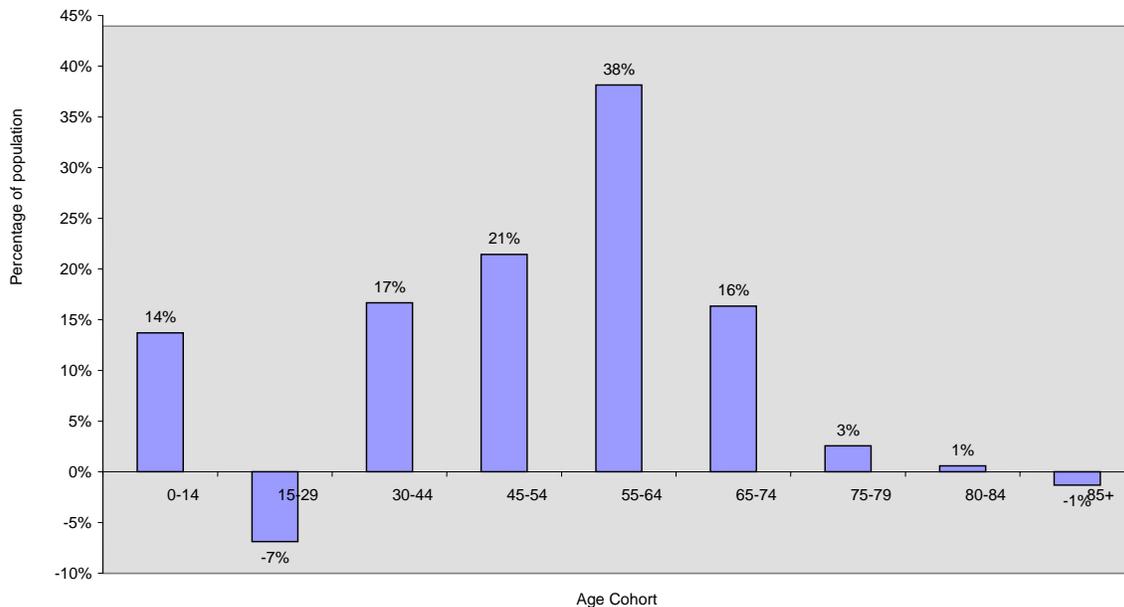
This study was undertaken based on an assumption that a large number of older people move to the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula as a retirement lifestyle decision. In doing so these people move away from family and other informal supports and the services offered by a metropolitan community. When major life changes (generally associated with frailty, health and loss) occur, people seek or are influenced by family, informal supports and a perception of improved access to health and aged care services to move closer to family and/or metropolitan areas.

The following discussion considers all data and key points identified from investigations. These key points are extracted and reported for their relevance to the research question. A detailed list of results are attached in Appendix 1.

Migration Activity

Migration activity in the Southern Fleurieu (ABS - 2001 Census of Population and Housing) is made up of a net out-migration in the 15-29 year and 85+ age cohorts and a net in-migration across all other age groups, being most significant in the 55-64 year age cohort, where the net inward migration for this age group over 5 years (from 1996 to 2001) was more than one third of the population or 1187 individuals. (See Table 1 below)

TABLE 1: Net Migration Southern Fleurieu – ABS 2001



Migration into the Southern Fleurieu region is high with an average 33% of individual, who were living in the Southern Fleurieu in 2001, living elsewhere in 1996 (Census). In the 55 years and over age groups, migration into the Fleurieu between 1996 and 2001 was 30% or 2857 individuals.

In total, migration into the Southern Fleurieu was three times that into Metropolitan Adelaide. The greatest difference in migration rates was in the 55-64 year age cohort, in which migration into the Southern Fleurieu was more than 10 times that into Metropolitan Adelaide.

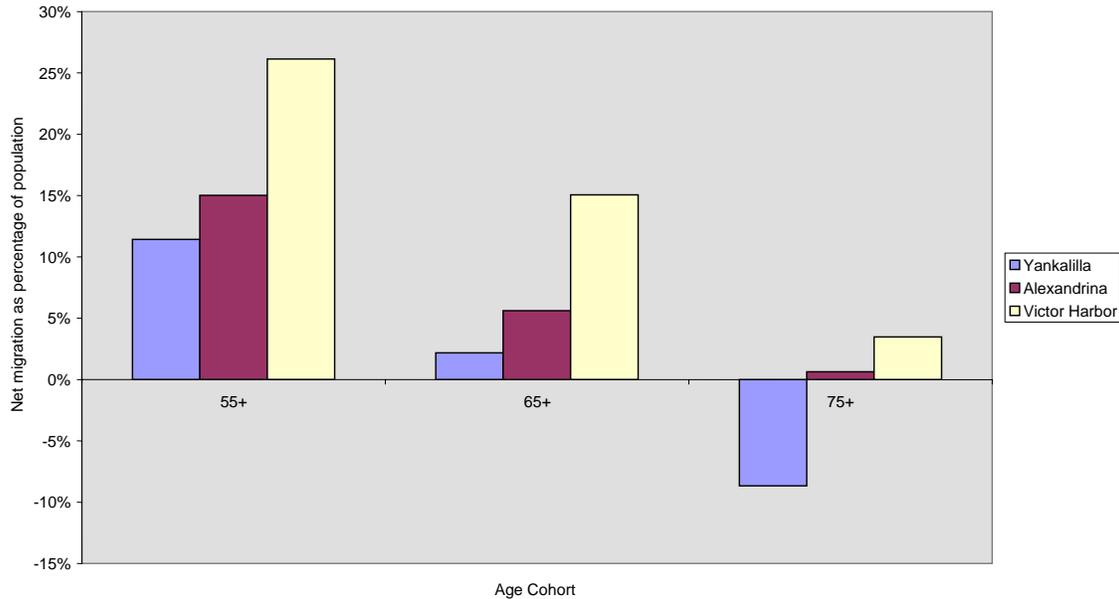
In-migration varied across the Southern Fleurieu with Alexandrina showing highest in-migration in the 55-64 age group, followed by 30-44, 45-54 and 0-14 year age groups, Victor Harbor showing greatest in-migration in the 55-64 age cohorts, followed by 45-54, and 65-74 year age groups & Yankalilla showing highest in-migration (proportionately) in the 55-64 year age group, followed by 30-44 & 0-14 year age groups (see Table 12). Since 2001 this trend may have changed (and continue to change), particularly with significant increases in retirement housing in the Alexandrina Coastal area.

Migration out of the Southern Fleurieu is relatively high across the with an average 19% of individuals, who were living in the Southern Fleurieu in 1996, living elsewhere in 2001 (Census). In the 55 years and over age groups, migration out of the Fleurieu between 1996 and 2001 was 12% (or 390 individuals).

Levels of out-migration varied between age cohorts from 37% out-migration of individuals aged 15-29 (1550 individuals) years to 10% out-migration of individuals aged 65-74 (352 individuals) years between 1996 and 2001. Out-migration from the Southern Fleurieu was consistently two or three times the rate of the Adelaide Metropolitan Area. The exception was the 80+ age cohort with out-migration more than 6 times that of the Adelaide Metropolitan Area.

Thus in response to the question of return-migration, i.e. the movement of people at the older end of the retired population back to metropolitan Adelaide, there was a comparatively large movement out of the region. However this was generally matched by an even larger movement of people into the area. The result was a small net migration out of the region in the 85+ age cohorts. Table 2 shows that this was wholly the result of net out-migration of the 75+ age cohort in Yankalilla and not in Alexandrina Coastal or Victor Harbor areas.

TABLE 2: Net Migration as a percentage of the population by Local Government Area and Age Cohort
ABS 2001



The Southern Fleurieu is experiencing a phenomenon that has been termed “Premature Ageing”. It is characterised by an excessive loss of young adults from the region (NET 7% or 289 15-29 year olds between 1996 and 2001) and an inward movement of older migrants (NET 19% or 1772 of 55+ year olds between 1996 and 2001). The loss of young adults also results in the loss of their children or the children they might have had.

The loss of population at one end of the age structure and the gain at the other end dramatically accelerates the ageing of the community, bringing with it a whole range of significant social and economical consequences.

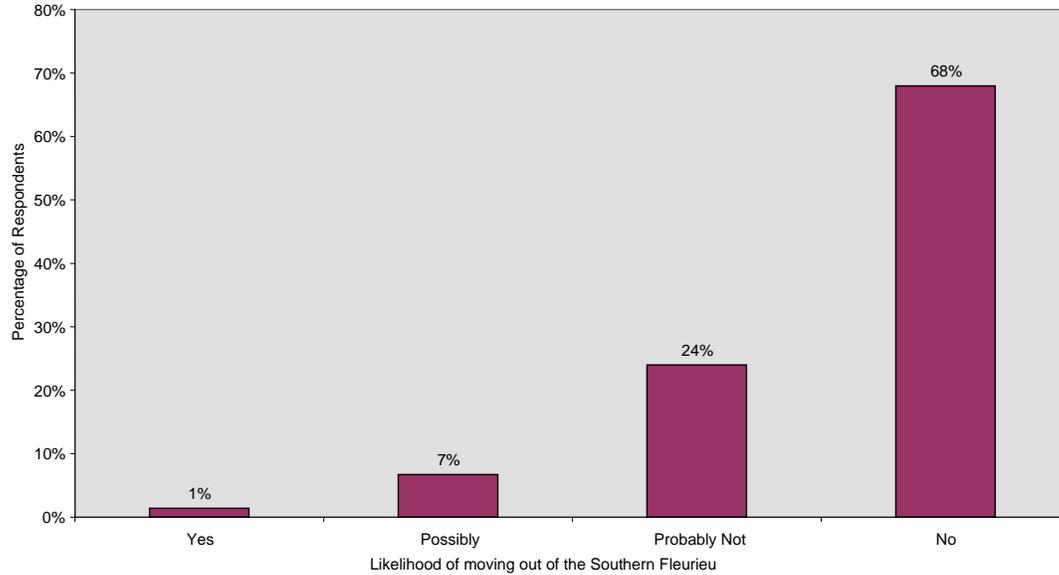
The Retirement Village Outgoing Resident Database provided information about residents who had moved out of the retirement village including the postcode of individuals before they moved into the village. The Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey asked respondents to provide their postcode prior to moving to the Southern Fleurieu and the year in which they had moved. Data from both sources showed greatest migration from the Southern metropolitan Adelaide (36.9%, 28.4%) followed by Country South Australia (22.7%, 21.9%) and Northern metropolitan Adelaide (21.2%, 22.5%).

Long Term Plans to move

Table 3 shows that of 512 respondents to the retired resident Survey, 346 or 68% had no plans to move and 122 (24%) reported that they would probably not move out. Only 7 (less than 1%) reported having plans to move out and a further 34 (7%) reported a possibility of moving out of the Fleurieu. Information provided by participants in focus

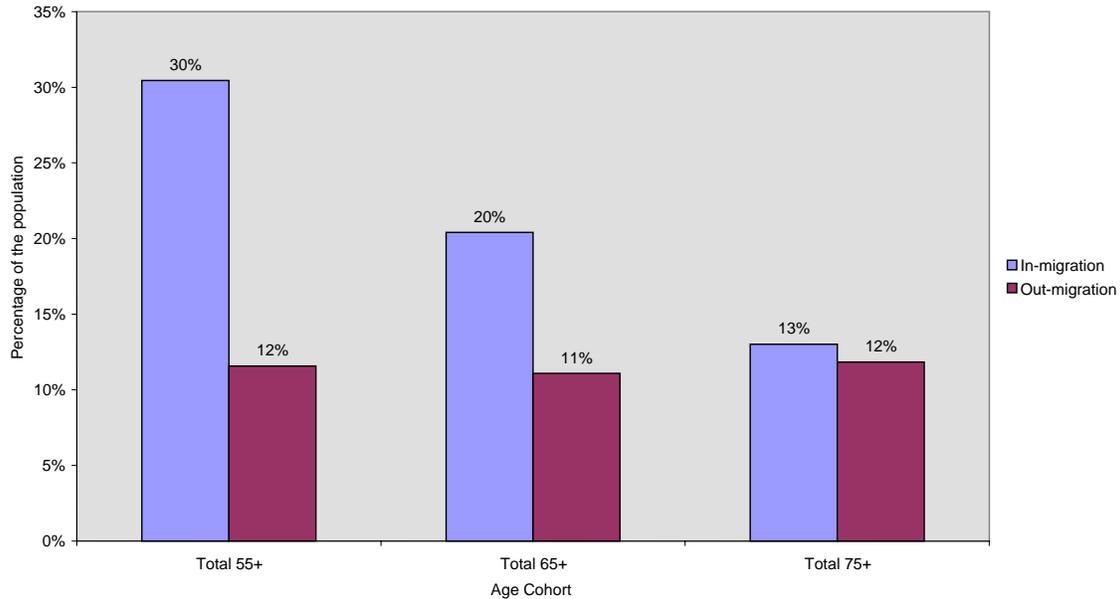
groups confirmed a general sense that their move to the Southern Fleurieu was intended as a permanent one.

TABLE 3: Percentage of Respondents by likelihood of moving out of the Southern Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Retired Resident Survey



This is not entirely consistent with other data obtained in this study. ABS statistics indicate that, going on the movement of people between 1996 and 2001, 12% (1085) of the 55+ population may leave the area in the next 5 years (see Table 4). Data from retirement villages indicates that 47% (134) of those who left the retirement villages (including those who died) moved out of the Southern Fleurieu. The lack of consistency between these figures and the number of people with long term plans to leave the Southern Fleurieu indicates that an amount of out-migration is unplanned. Village management reported family as a key reason for people moving out of the Fleurieu in 50% of cases. This indicates that the decision to move out is to some degree externally influenced and not part of the individuals long term plan.

TABLE 4: In and out migration in Southern Fleurieu by age cohort
ABS 2001



Factors Affecting Out-migration

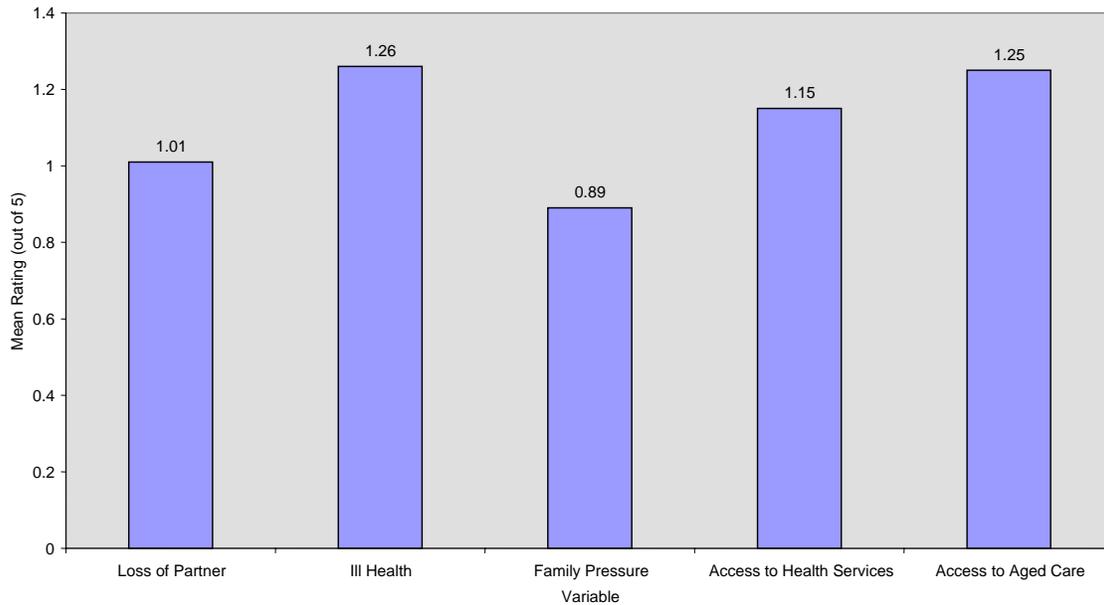
Of 512 responses to the survey of retired residents in the Southern Fleurieu, reported influences on out-migration fell under the following categories:

- Major Life Events
- Community Connection
- Financial Capacity

Major Life Events and Access to Services

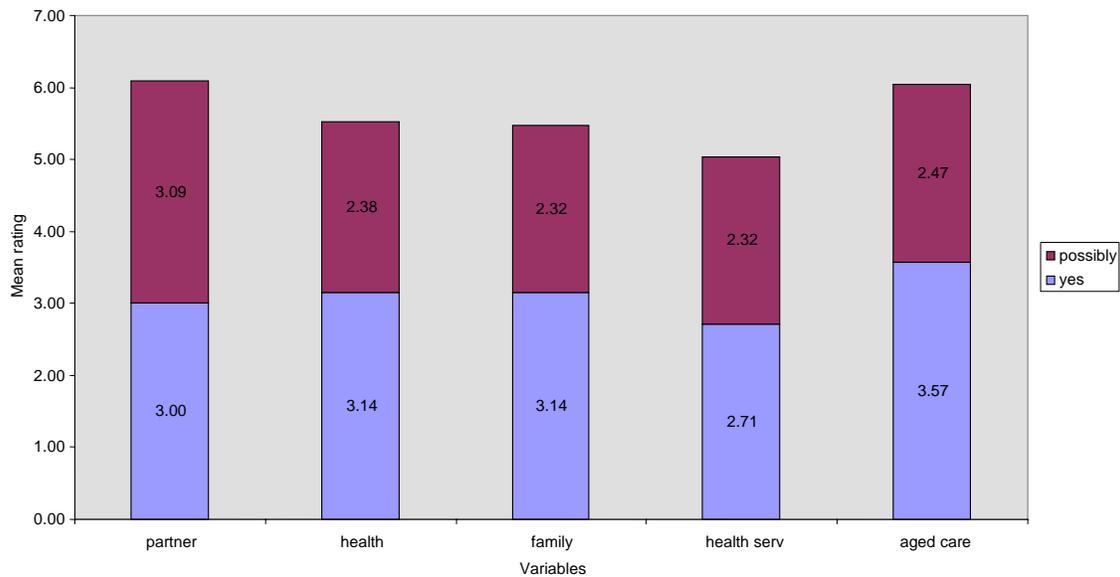
Table 5 shows that across all respondents, ill health was rated as having the highest potential influence on a decision to move out of the Fleurieu Peninsula. Access to aged care and health services were rated as the second and third highest influences (Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Retired Resident Survey).

TABLE 5: Mean Rating for influence of 5 variables on decision to leave Southern Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



As shown in table 5 respondents generally felt that the loss of a partner would have comparatively low influence on a decision to move. However table 6, shows that those who answered ‘yes’ or ‘possibly’ to the question “do you plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu at some time in the future’ rated the loss of a partner collectively as the primary influence (Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Retired Resident Survey).

TABLE 6: Mean rating of five variables for influence on decision to move for those reporting greater likelihood of moving
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



While respondents to the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Retired Resident Survey generally rated family pressure as having the lowest influence on a future decision to move, the

influence of family pressure increased more than any other variable for those who answered ‘yes’ or ‘possibly’ to the question “do you plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu at some time in the future”.

While those who answered ‘yes’ or ‘possibly’ to the question “do you plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu at some time in the future” generally indicated all factors as a greater influences than the balance of the study population, the smallest increase in importance between those reporting no plans to move and those reporting definite plans to move, related to access to health services.

The information collected in this study indicates that there is a general belief that individuals will experience better access to health services in metropolitan areas. However the actual experience of individuals once they access those services, exceeds these expectations, creating a higher confidence in local health services in that group of people who are actually receiving them. Those who actually decide to move appear to be more influenced (than perhaps they expected to be) by major life events such as the loss of a partner, or serious ill health, after which they place greater value on being closer to family.

While those who responded ‘yes’ or ‘possibly’ to the question of whether they plan to move out of the fleurieu did not rate access to Health Services as highly as other factors in their decision to move, the impact of access to services on out-migration should not be discounted. As depicted in Table 2, net out-migration in the 75+ age cohort across the sub-region is attributed predominantly to the Yankalilla area which exhibited a net out-migration of 9% or 22 individuals (Victor Harbor and Alexandrina showing small net in-migration). It might be reasoned that this high level of out-migration was a result of a lack of residential and other aged care services before 2001. Whether this phenomenon continues, and why, should be further investigated, particularly with respect to access to services in these more remote communities.

Community Connection

Outside of the Yankalilla experience, there is no net out-migration of individuals in the older age groups. However the small net in-migration experienced in the over 75 age groups is made up of both in and out-migration figures that are up to 6 times those of metropolitan Adelaide (Table 4). Thus while we do not have a net movement of individuals out of the Fleurieu, the level of out-migration, in fact the total amount of movement, is significant and its impact should be considered.

Various sources used in this study indicated that 60-70% of retirement village residents have lived in the area 10 years or less. These people:

- Were more likely to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula
- Were less likely to die in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula
- Were most likely to move back to where they came from
- Rated friends, clubs and local family as of lower importance in their decision to stay (Table 8a)

- Rated loss of a partner, ill health, access to aged and health care as more important in a decision to move (Table 8b).

These factors all indicate that this population has a lower sense of connection with the local community and less confidence in the local community’s capacity to support them in older age.

This lack of connection with the local community is possibly connected with a shorter length of residency in the local area. Table 7 shows that respondents to the retired resident survey who had been resident in the area for less than 4 years were more likely to answer ‘yes’ or ‘possibly’ to the question “Do you plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula at some time in the future”. Table 8a shows that individuals resident in the area for less than 4 years rated friends and clubs as a lower influence on a decision to stay. Table 8b shows that those resident in the area for less than 4 years rated all 5 factors for moving as having a greater influence on a decision to move than those who had been resident in the Fleurieu for more than 4 years.

TABLE 7: Reported plans to move or possibly move by length of residency
Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Retired Resident Survey

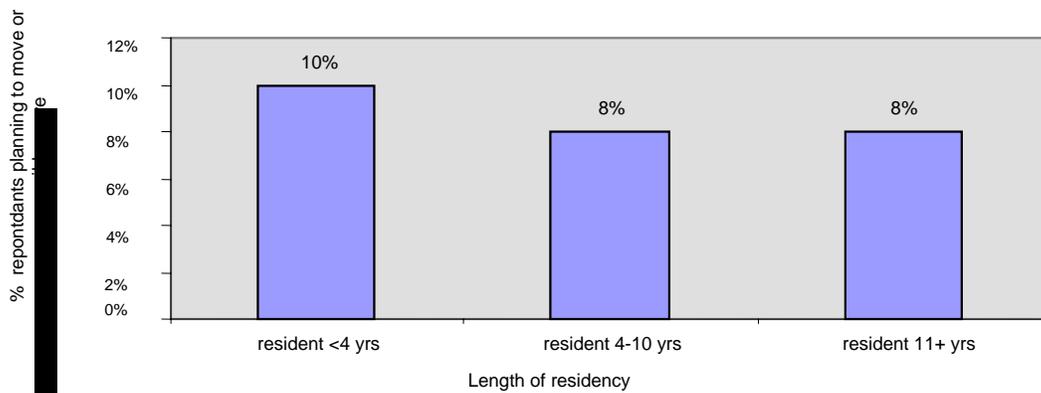


TABLE 8a: Influence of 5 variables to stay by length of residency in Southern Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey

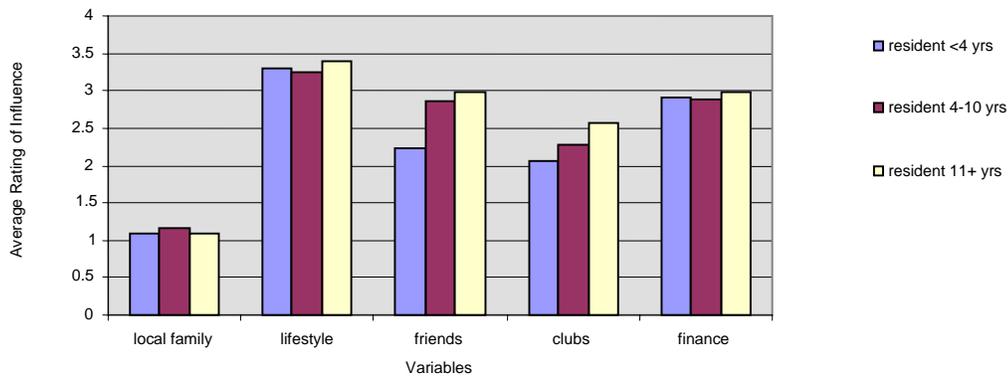
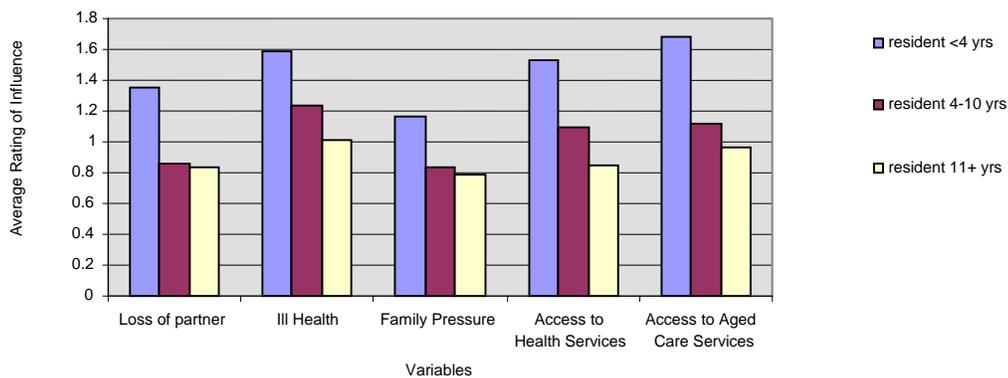


TABLE 8b: Influence of 5 variables to move by length of residency in Southern Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



Financial Capacity and Available Options

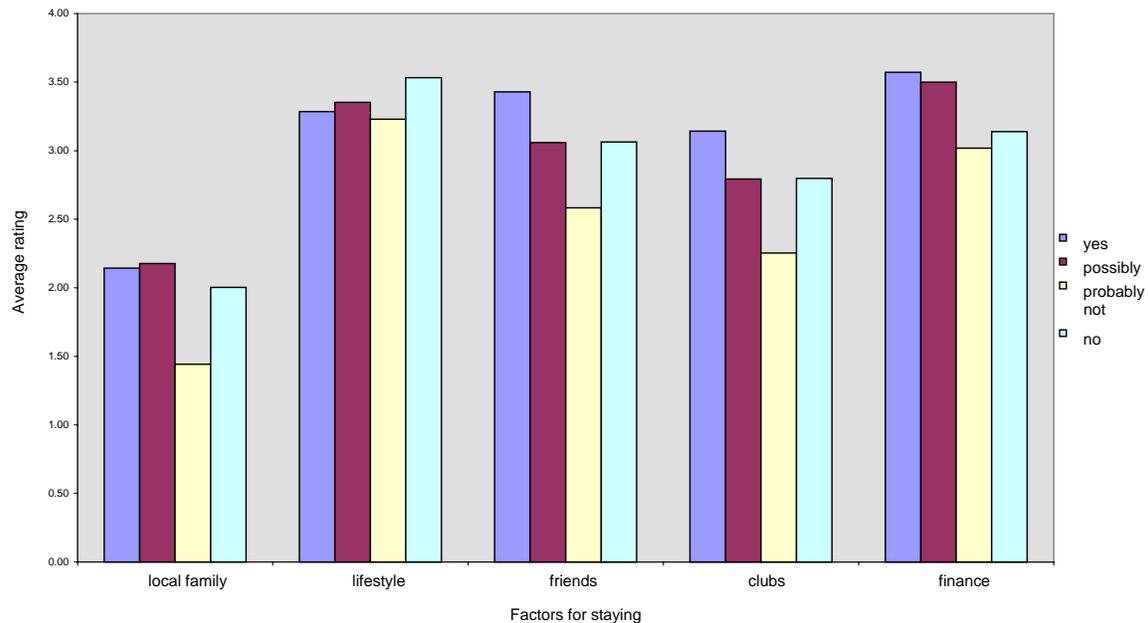
Lifestyle was rated as the highest overall influence to stay in the Fleurieu (Table 9) by residents responding to the Retired Resident Survey. This influence was independent of age, gender, length of residency or living arrangements.

Lifestyle only dropped to second priority for those who reported plans to **leave** the area, in which case financial affordability became the key reason for **staying**. This indicates that while residents may decide it is in their best interests to leave the area, they may encounter financial difficulties in achieving this.

This is supported by information obtained from residents during interviews and focus groups in which retired residents were asked to identify the things which might make it difficult for older people to move out of the area if they wanted to. 51% of responses to this question reflected issues around the financial affordability of moving. Statements made include “house value insufficient to buy elsewhere, particularly in the cities” and “Increased rental costs”.

This presents another characteristic of our unique population. It can be assumed from this information that there will be a portion of our older community that are “stuck” in the Southern Fleurieu. This creates notions of people who are living in the area against their preference and who are separated from the things they value. This will potentially contribute to higher levels of isolation & depression, lack of informal supports and burden on support services.

TABLE 9: Average rating for staying by plans to move
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



Predicting Future Migration Activity

Based on the analysis outlined above there are a range of factors which may influence future out-migration. These will include:

- While it may be that access to services is more an influence only for those anticipating future unmet needs rather than it is for those experiencing them, access to a greater diversity of basic health services such as chemotherapy may have a significant impact on the confidence of the community in the ability of local services to meet their needs. This increased confidence may result in a reduction in the number people migrating back out of the area.

- As the length of time people spend in retirement grows, there will also be a corresponding increase in the time between their moving into the area and that life changing event which influences a decision to move. The research indicates that the relative importance placed on a range of factors influencing out-migration, decreases with increased residency in the Fleurieu. With longer residency will potentially come a greater involvement with the local community, greater informal supports, greater awareness and hence confidence in the local service system and lower tendency towards return migration.
- Retirees are moving away from their families to enjoy a retirement lifestyle and returning to them when support is required in older age. However families themselves are becoming increasingly mobile. There was some anecdotal evidence provided by focus group participants that part of the influence to move to the Southern Fleurieu included that the family had moved some distance from the parents. It is quite likely that this will become increasingly common. Along with various other generational changes in family dynamics, this will potentially reduce the impact of family pressure on return migration.
- There appears to be a cohort of older people who, for financial reasons, may find themselves 'stuck' in the Southern Fleurieu against their preference. With increasing numbers of retirees having access to superannuation we may find that people will have greater access to resources to facilitate return migration. Improved understanding of the number of people in this situation and the predicted future socio-economic profile of the older population may shed light on the influence of this on return migration.

Thus the greatest influences on return migration will be:

- Improved access to services
- Increasing length of stay of migrants
- Changing family dynamics and hence influence
- Changing financial capacity

If changes in these factors were to reduce out-migration from its current 12% to levels experienced in the metropolitan area (2%), the older population may increase by as much as 10%. Suggestions are that trends in the influences on return migration are more likely to reduce rather than increase over time.

Impact on Services

Residential Care

While the study did not identify the in-home supports being received by the study population, access to residential care was identified as a destination of people moving out of the villages. As a result we are able to provide analysis of the movement of retirement village residents into residential care facilities.

Of 284 residents moving out of Southern Fleurieu retirement villages 8% went into residential care within the Fleurieu and 5% went into residential care outside of the Fleurieu area. As reported in the literature review, Flemming (2004) had noted that the

proportion of older people moving into residential care in their local area was significantly lower in the Hills, Mallee, Southern Region (70.6%) than for the state generally (75.9%). Flemming found that the migration of older people seeking residential placement was directly related to an undersupply of places in their place of residence before admission, indicating that placement in residential care facilities other than in the persons local area could be attributed to access issues rather than choice.

This is supported by the significantly larger migration of older aged over 85 years out of the Yankalilla area (26%) between 1996 and 2001 compared with Alexandrina (10%) and Victor Harbor (13%). The lack of any residential care facility, and limited other aged care services in the area during this time might be attributed to this movement. Only comparison of this movement with movement between 2001 and 2006 census will shed light on this, with a residential care facility having opened in 2002.

In direct opposition to this line of thought, information from retirement villages shows that the proportion of retirement village residents seeking residential care outside of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula has substantially increased (from 18% of those entering residential care in before 2002 to 54% from 2002 onwards) rather than decreased, as might be expected, since a major increase in residential places in 2002.

This information indicates that the movement may be a matter of choice. This is further supported by information received from Retirement Villages on the movement of residents into residential care. For those entering residential care outside of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, “family” was stated by village management as the key influence on the residents decision to move in 65% of cases compared with 10% of cases where individuals chose residential care within the Fleurieu. This may indicate a conscious decision to move closer to family.

Of all the people in the study population that accessed residential care, 56% (22) accessed local services compared with Flemming’s (2004) 70%. In evaluating this information, the target population of this study must be considered. The target group is entirely individuals living in retirement villages. More than 62% of this population has lived in the Fleurieu for less than 10 years and the average age is 73 years. As such the target group is made up substantially of individuals who have migrated to the Southern Fleurieu in retirement (around 63 years of age). This indicates that the study population, characterised by a high number of retirement migrants, is more likely to move out of the region to access residential care than the general population.

Generally

There are four ways in which the information reported in this study may impact on the services required to meet the needs of our community.

1. Impact of the specific nature of retirement population on the type and amount of services.
2. Potential responses to the cause of return-migration

3. Impact of return-migration on the type and amount of services required to meet the needs of our community.
4. Impact of future return-migration on the type and amount of services required to meet the needs of our community in the future.

Nature of migrant retirement Population

High population mobility indicated by levels of in-migration and out-migration, differences in the level and value of connection with the local community and of family locally are all indicators of the unique nature of this older population.

There is a large and distinct cohort of our older population who migrated to the Southern Fleurieu in their retirement. While it is not advisable to generalize, this study has suggested this cohort to be characterized by reduced local networks (membership of clubs etc) and family support, continued mobility and less confidence in their ability to be cared for within the region.

The Southern Fleurieu offers a country lifestyle, with an increasing supply of moderately affordable housing relatively close to metropolitan Adelaide. We can expect to see the area continue to attract a migrant retiring population. It might be assumed that these individuals will have access to less support from informal sources (friends, neighbors, family) as a result of their limited length of residency and connection with the local community.

Social isolation (and the need to facilitate social connection) and a greater dependence on low level support services sooner in the ageing process is likely to result from the increased mobility, decreased social connectivity, reduced informal and family supports and possibly limited financial capacity and available options for this population.

Responding to the cause of return-migration

Trends in return migration have the potential to significantly impact on the size and nature of our population. As identified, the main causes of return migration are:

- Family pressure, financial capacity and significant life events
- Access to services and connection with the local community

The former are predominantly unable to be affected by local policy or practices.

However there is some scope to influence the latter;

Concern about access to services may be actual or perceived. Education and promotion of local services may increase the profile of these services and the perception of the older migrant population of the systems capacity to support them. Dedicated services targeted at Retirement Villages such as Retirement Village Care Packages will increase capacity to respond to the unique needs of retirement migrants as well as providing a higher profile and greater confidence in the service system. Any significant improvements in access to medical services (ie Chemotherapy) or to transport may also reduce return migration.

Programs that encourage new retirement migrants to develop connections with their local community may also result in greater informal supports and greater confidence in their ability to be supported locally.

Of interest will be how the provision of adequate services and supports for both migrants and locals may also result in reduced return migration by encouraging individuals to remain living in the Southern Fleurieu. Although it is worth noting that for all survey respondents who responded “yes” or “possibly” when asked if they intend to leave the Southern Fleurieu, access to health services was not a primary influence on this decision.

Impact of return migration

This study resulted from the view that return-migration in the older population may actually result in a lower demand for the higher levels of aged care. However figures show, even given the current levels of return-migration, that there is no net out-migration in the older age groups (other than in Yankalilla, where access to local services was limited).

Impact of future trends in return migration

As mentioned previously, results of this study indicate a greater likelihood that return-migration will reduce rather than increase. If out-migration were to reduce to levels experienced in metropolitan Adelaide (i.e. from 12% to 2%), the impact would further increase in our older population (as much as 10%), this would naturally result in an increased need for services in line with population.

However, the influences expected to reduce return migration include longer stays and a better connection with the community. This change, in itself, may reduce the additional demands on services which result from delivering services associated with social isolation and lack of informal supports.

Retirement migration is a phenomenon unique to a relatively small number of communities, particularly coastal communities. The total percentage of Australia’s retirement population involved is quite small. However for some small communities the impact is very significant and cannot be ignored. Government must be challenged to respond on a statewide or national level to ensure that mechanisms for resource allocations to regions and sub regions responds in a timely manner to the potentially volatile fluctuations in population which may result from migration and changes in migration behaviour. Significant social and economic consequences may be observed where small communities attract large numbers of older people with the resources attached to that population not following them.

State and Australian Governments may also play a role in providing education about the need for retiring Australians to consider the impact of retirement decisions on their quality of life, options and care in old age.

Further Enquiry

Trends in migration into and out of the region have the potential to significantly impact on the size and nature of our older population with resultant changes to social, economic and service needs of this population. There is a need to monitor these trends in any effort to identify and respond to the future needs of our community.

Appendices 1: RESULTS

Census Data

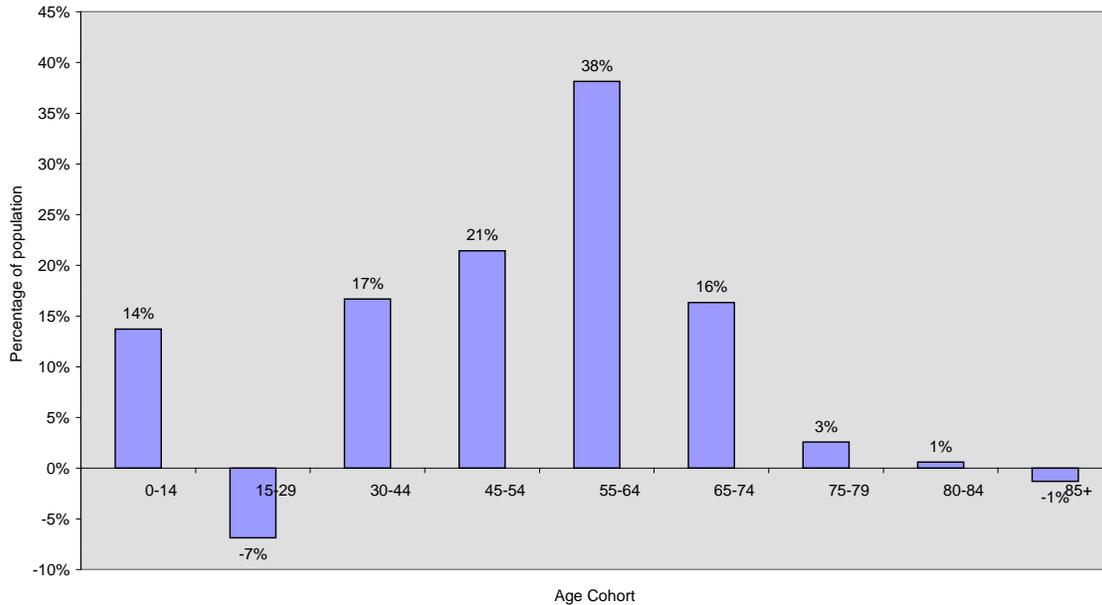
Net Migration

Net migration describes the total effect of migration into and out of the area, being the sum of in-migration and out-migration. According to data extracted from the 2001 census of Population and Housing the net migration of metropolitan Adelaide between 1996 and 2001 was 2% (Inward), while the net migration into the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula of 14%, 7 times that of metropolitan Adelaide.

Table 10 shows net migration, across the Southern Fleurieu during the period 1996 to 2001 (ABS 2001). There was a net out-migration for the 15-29 year age cohort (7%) and the 85+ (1%) age cohort. All other age cohorts experienced a net in-migration. The most noticeable net migration is in the 55-64 year age cohort where the net inward migration was 38% or 1187 individuals. This compared with the Adelaide Metropolitan area which experienced a net out-migration in the 55-64 year age cohort of 1% or 599 individuals during the same period. The next highest net in-migration was experienced in the 45-54 (21%), 30-44 (17%) and 65-74 (16%) age cohorts. The total net in-migration of 55+ year olds between 1996 and 2001 was 1772 individuals or 19% of the population.

Net migration followed similar patterns across Victor Harbor, Alexandrina and Yankalilla. However the average net migration across all age cohorts was significantly greater in Victor Harbor (+18%) compared with Alexandrina (+13%) and Yankalilla (+8%). One exception from this pattern was the significant net out-migration of the 75+ age cohorts from Yankalilla.

TABLE 10: Net Migration Southern Fleurieu
ABS 2001



In-migration

Data extracted from the 2001 census of Population and Housing shows that migration into the Southern Fleurieu region is high with an average 33% of individual, who were living in the Southern Fleurieu in 2001, living elsewhere in 1996 (Census). In the 55 years and over age groups, migration into the Fleurieu between 1996 and 2001 was 30% or 2857 individuals.

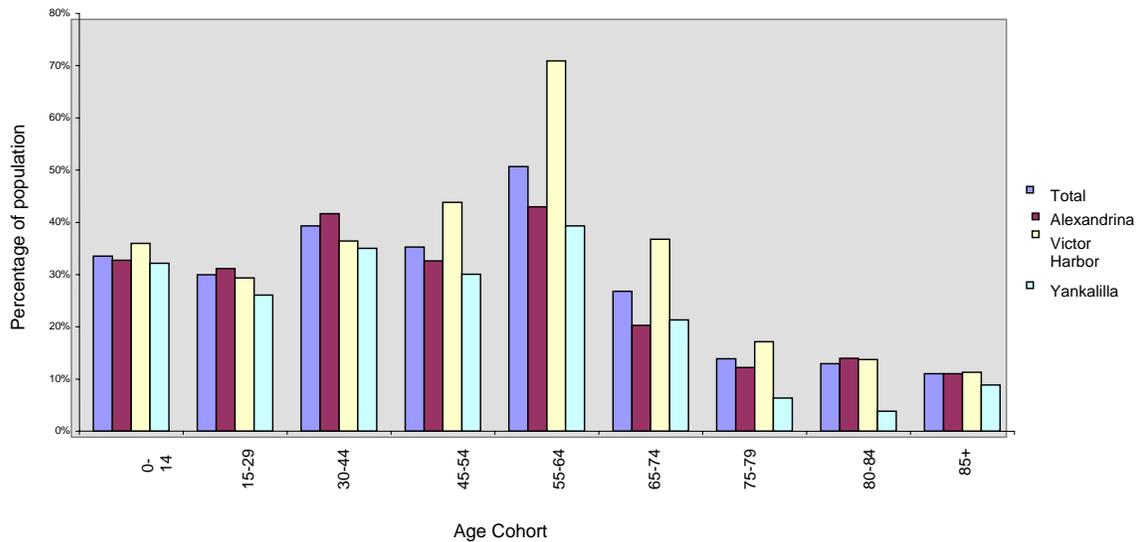
During the 1996-2001 period, migration into the Southern Fleurieu area was greater than that into areas such as Metropolitan Adelaide. In total, migration into the Southern Fleurieu was three times that into Metropolitan Adelaide. The greatest difference in migration rates was in the 55-64 year age cohort, in which migration into the Southern Fleurieu was more than 10 times that into Metropolitan Adelaide.

Highest migration into the Adelaide Metropolitan areas was seen in the 15-29 year age group followed by 30-44 and 0-14 age groups, whereas highest migration into the Southern Fleurieu was in the 55-64 year age group, followed by 30-44 & 45-54 year age groups.

In-migration varied across the Southern Fleurieu with Alexandrina showing highest in-migration in the 55-64 age group, followed by 30-44, 45-54 and 0-14 year age groups, Victor Harbor showing greatest in-migration in the 55-64 age cohorts, followed by 45-54, and 65-74 year age groups & Yankalilla showing highest in-migration (proportionately) in the 55-64 year age group, followed by 30-44 & 0-14 year age groups (see Table 11). Since 2001 this trend may have changed (and continue to change), particularly with significant increases in retirement housing in the Alexandrina Coastal area.

Migrants into the Southern Fleurieu are predominantly coming from the Adelaide Metropolitan area (53% or 4570 individuals). Other origins include 9% coming from the Outer Adelaide area (excluding Southern Fleurieu), 7% from the Murray Lands, 5% from Victoria and 4% each from New South Wales and Queensland. This trend varied slightly in Yankalilla, where a greater proportion of migrants came from the Adelaide Metropolitan Area (57%) and less from Outer Adelaide and Murray Lands.

TABLE 11: In-migration between 1996 and 2001 as percentage of population - Whole of Southern Fleurieu



Out-migration

Data extracted from the 2001 census of Population and Housing shows that migration out of the Southern Fleurieu is relatively high across the with an average 19% of individuals, who were living in the Southern Fleurieu in 1996, living elsewhere in 2001 (Census). In the 55 years and over age groups, migration out of the Fleurieu between 1996 and 2001 was 13% (or 390 individuals).

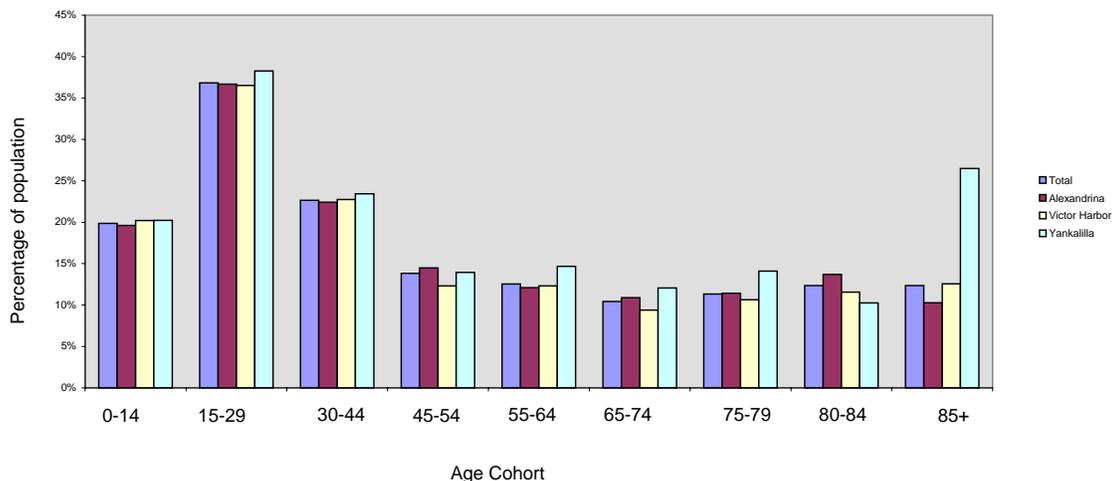
Levels of out-migration varied between age cohorts from 37% out-migration of individuals aged 15-29 (1550 individuals) years to 10% out-migration of individuals aged 65-74 (352 individuals) years between 1996 and 2001. The trend between age groups is relatively consistent when compared with the Adelaide Metropolitan Area, showing greatest mobility between the ages of 15 & 45 years and lowest mobility in the over 65 age groups.

However out-migration from the Southern Fleurieu was consistently two or three times the rate of the Adelaide Metropolitan Area. The exception was the 80+ age cohort with out-migration more than 6 times that of the Adelaide Metropolitan Area.

Table 12 shows rates of out-migration were essentially similar between Yankalilla, Victor Harbor and Alexandrina Statistical Local Areas (SLA's) with one exception. Data showed a 26% out-migration of people aged 85+ from the Yankalilla SLA between 1996 and 2001. This is significantly greater than the out-migration rates for Alexandrina (10%) and Victor Harbor (13%) for the same age cohort in the same period.

Out-migration from the Southern Fleurieu is primarily towards the Adelaide metropolitan area with 61% of migrants over the age of 55 years re-locating there. This proportion increases with the increasing age of the migrant with 76% of migrants over the age of 80 heading for Adelaide Metropolitan Area. Other areas attracting significant numbers from the Southern Fleurieu were 8% heading for Outer Adelaide (not including Victor Harbor, Yankalilla and Alexandrina), 7% for Queensland, 5% to the Murray Lands and 4% to New South Wales.

TABLE 12: Out-migration between 1996 and 2001 as percentage of population - Whole of Southern Fleurieu
ABS 2001



Surveys

See appendix 2 for a copy of survey questions. The following data is an overview of the information obtained through the Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey.

Age:

- The youngest respondent was 53 years of age
- The oldest respondent was 90 years of age.
- The average age of respondents was 73 years

- 77% of respondents were under the age of 80 years
- The average age of female respondents was 72 years and 74 for males.

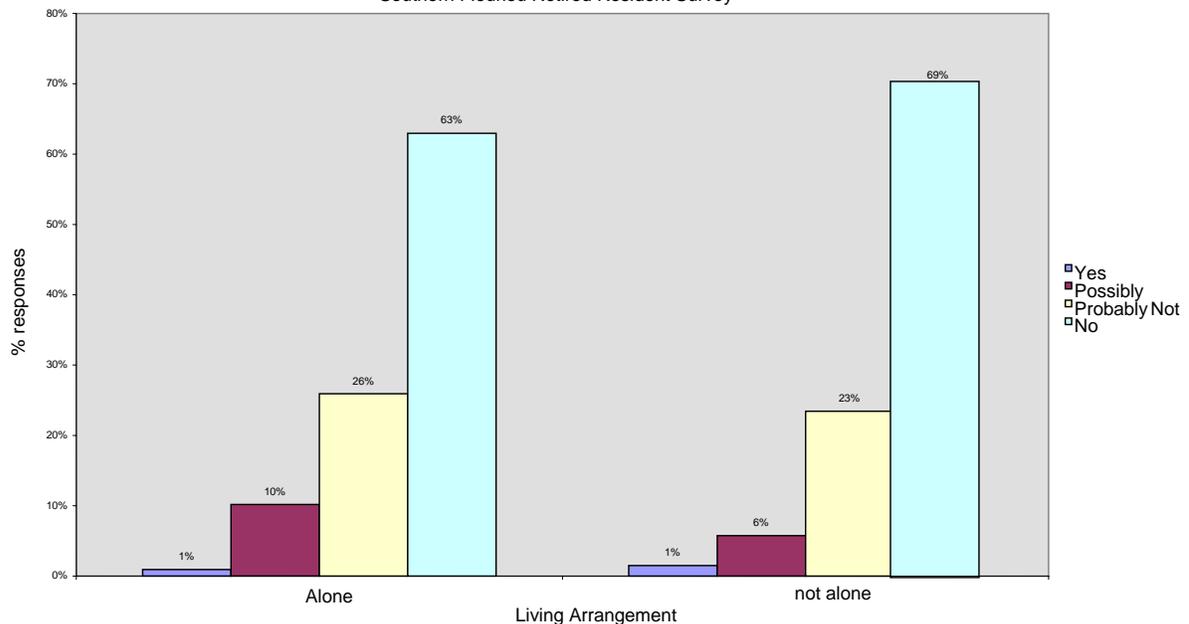
Sex

- 56% of respondents were female and 44% male
- The proportion of females to males decreased with age of respondents with just 47% of respondents over the age of 80 years being female.
- On average females gave higher priority to the range of factors raised as potential influences on a decision to move.
- On average females gave higher priority to the range of factors raised as potential influences on a decision to stay.

Living Arrangement

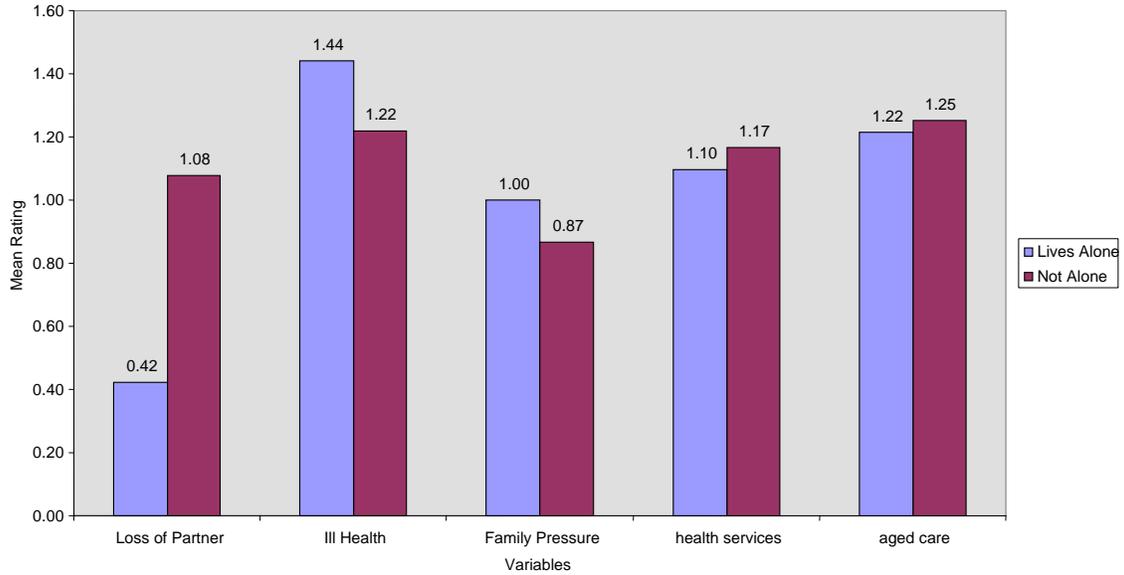
- 79% of respondents live with a partner
- 32% of respondents who live with a partner reported the loss of a partner as of medium to high importance in a decision to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Those who live alone are three times as likely to be female than male.
- Those who live alone are less confident of staying in the area than those who do not live alone (Table 13).

TABLE 13: Plans to move out of Fleurieu Peninsula x Living Arrangement
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



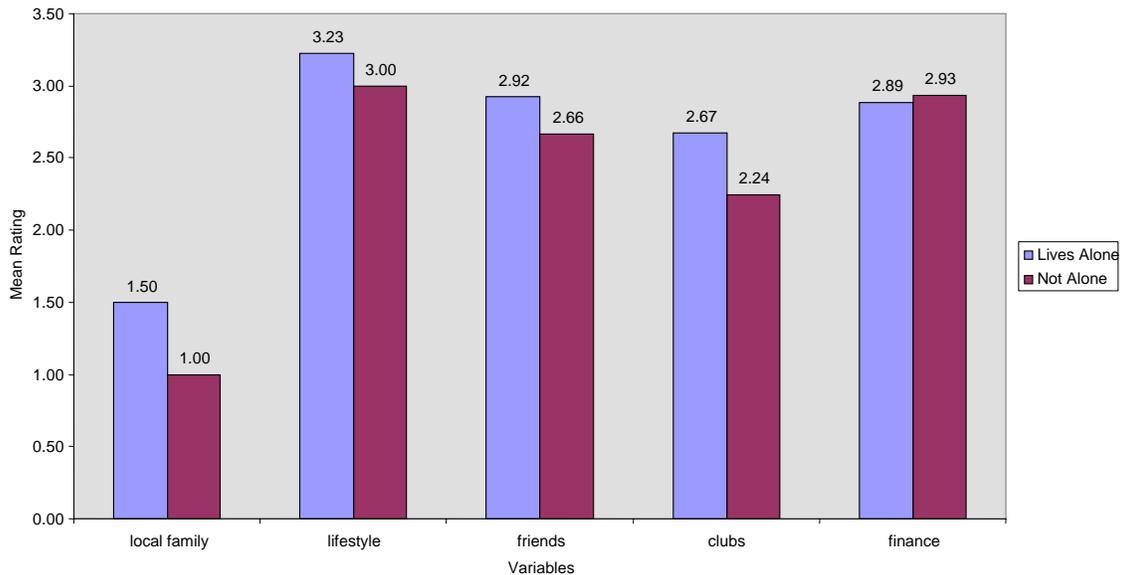
- Ill health and family pressure are more likely to influence a decision to move out of the Fleurieu for those who live alone (Table 14)

TABLE 14: Mean Rating of 5 variables for moving by living arrangement
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



- Those who are living alone are more likely to be influenced by local family to stay in the area (Table 15).
- Friends & clubs are more important considerations in a decision to stay in the area for those who live alone (Table 15).

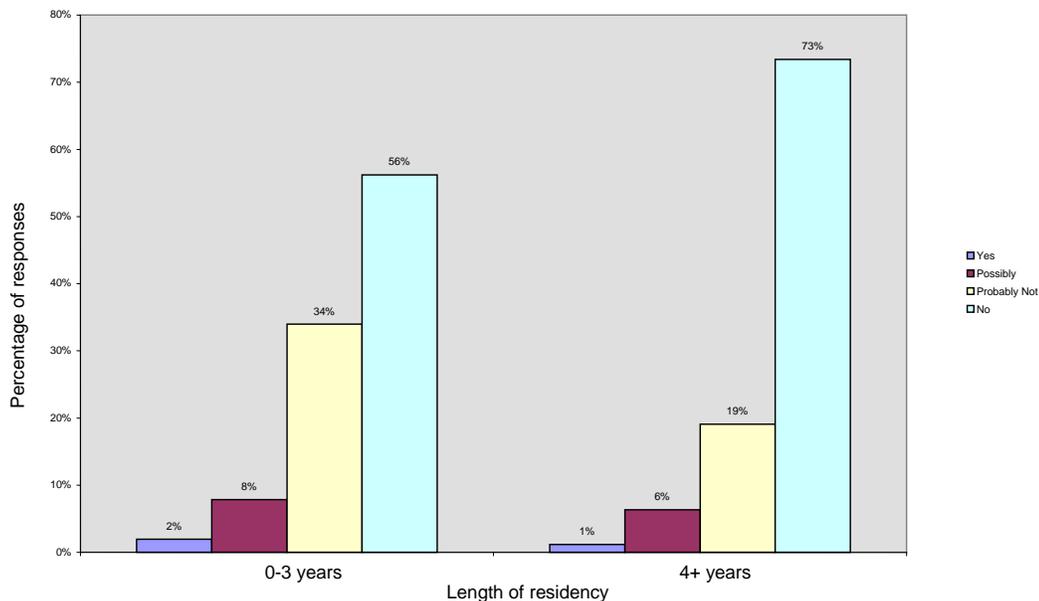
TABLE 15: Mean rating for 5 variables influencing decision to stay by living arrangements
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



Length of residency in Fleurieu

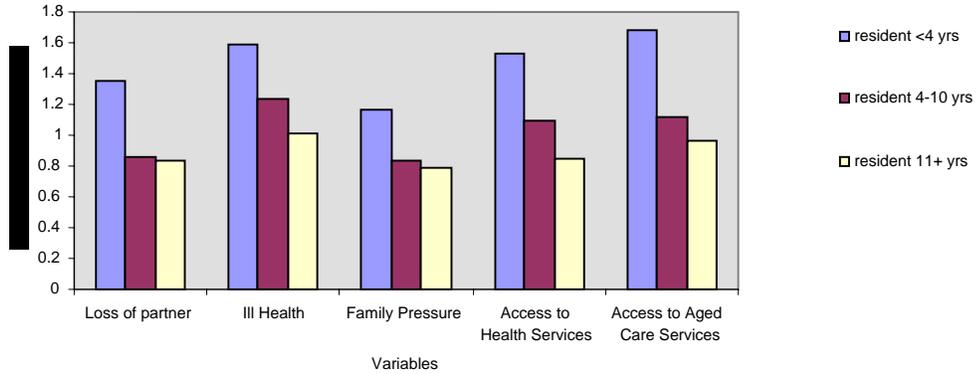
- Of all respondents the average duration of residency in the Southern Fleurieu was 11 years
- 317 or 62% have been in the Southern Fleurieu for 10 years or less.
- 219 or 43% have been in the area for 5 years or less
- 62 or 12% had been resident in the Fleurieu for 1 year or less.
- 16 or 3% had been resident in the Fleurieu for 50 years or more.
- 18 or 3.5% were either born or moved to the Fleurieu before 30 years of age.
- Those who had been resident in the Fleurieu for longer were more confident of staying (Table 16).

TABLE 16: Rated plans to move out of Fleurieu by length of residency in Fleurieu



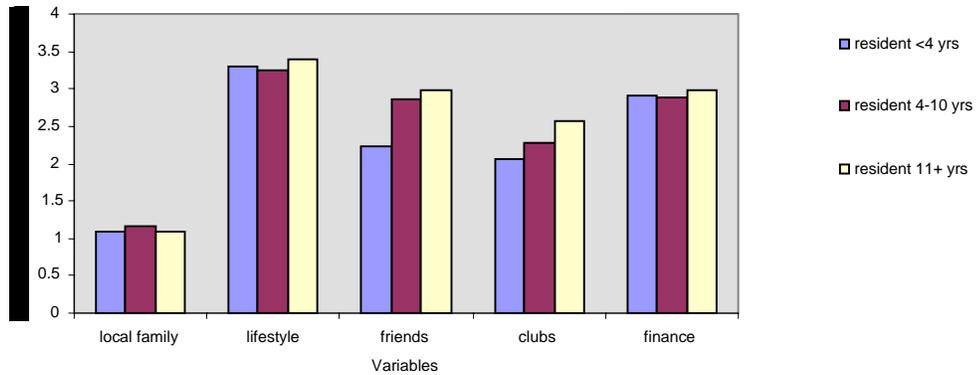
- Those who had been resident in the Fleurieu for less than 4 years rated the loss of a partner as of higher importance in a decision to move out of the Fleurieu than those who had been resident for longer. This difference decreased markedly after 4 years length of stay (Table 17).
- Ill health and access to health and aged care services were all of greater importance to those who were newer to the area as factors which might influence a decision to move out of the Fleurieu (Table 17).

TABLE 17: Influence of 5 variables by length of residency in Southern Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



Those who had been resident in the Fleurieu for longer rated friends and clubs as greater influence to stay than those who had been resident for a shorter time (Table 18).

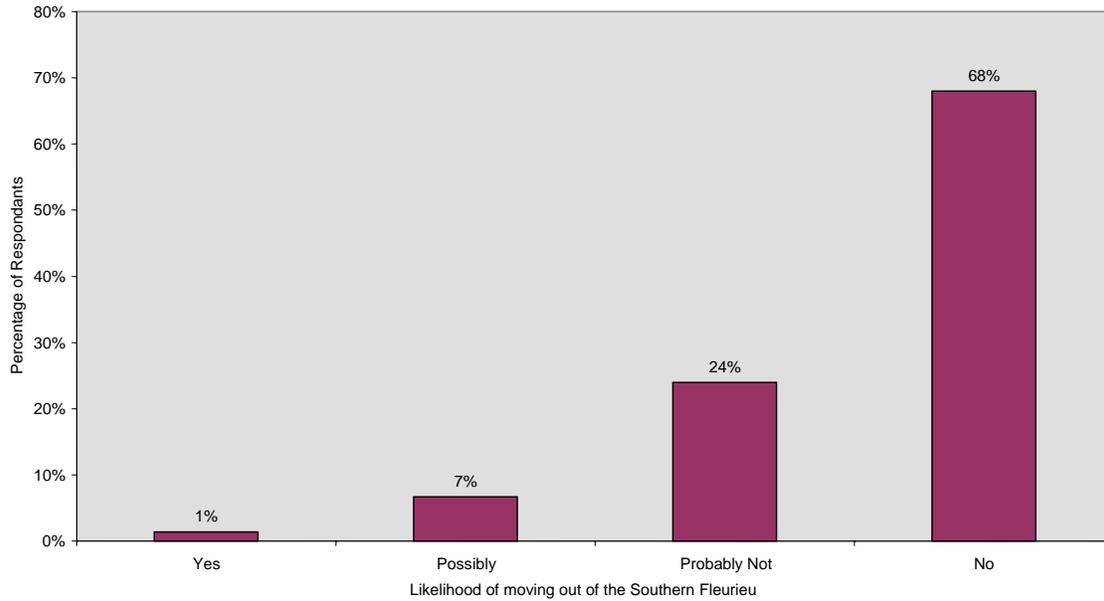
TABLE 18: Influence of 5 variables by length of residency in Southern Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



Plans to move out of Fleurieu

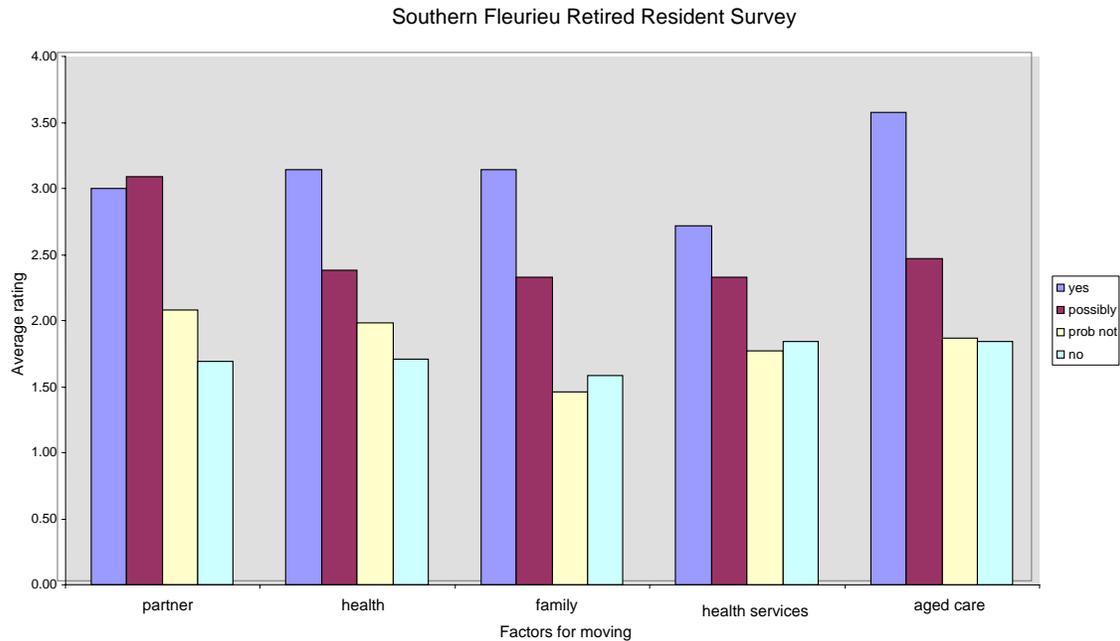
- 68% of all respondents (346 individuals) reported no plans to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula (Table 19).
- More than 90% of all respondents (468) reported that they would not or probably would not move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula (Table 19).

TABLE 19: Percentage of Respondants by likelihood of moving out of the Southern Fleurieu



- Importance of the 5 factors influencing a decision to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula (loss of partner, ill health, family pressure, health services and aged care) increased with the reported likelihood of moving (Table 20).

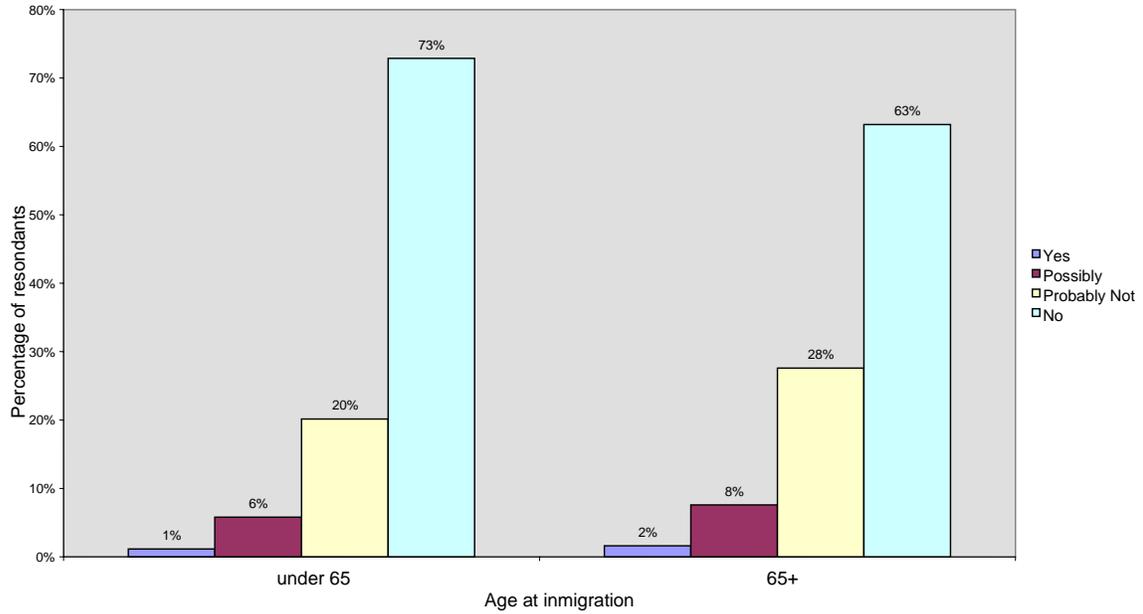
TABLE 20: Average rating of factors for moving by plans to move



- Plans to move out of the Fleurieu Peninsula were relatively independent of age.
- There was a tendency for those reporting a greater likelihood of moving out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula to have been living there for a shorter length of time.

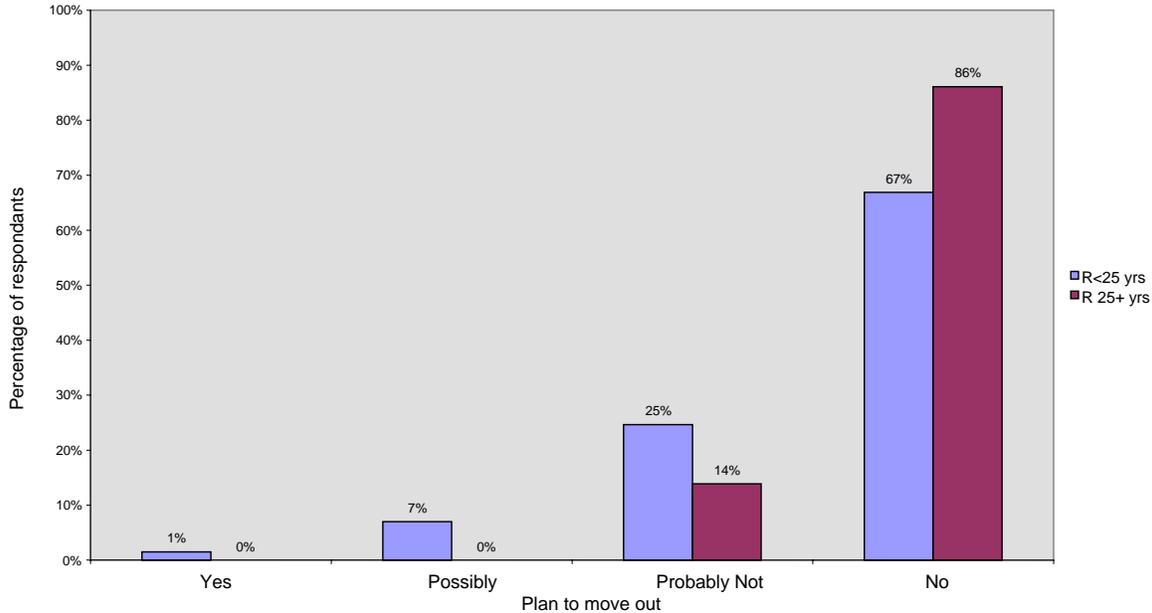
- The average age of in-migration was slightly higher for those reporting a greater likelihood of moving out of the Fleurieu Peninsula (Table 21).

TABLE 21: Plans to move out by age at immigration
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



- Of those respondents who have lived in the Fleurieu Peninsula for 25 years or more, none reported that they plan to, or would possibly, move out of the area (Table 22).

TABLE 22: Plan to move out by length of tenancy in Fleurieu
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



- Those living alone are slightly more likely to be considering moving out of the area.
- Those answering “yes” or “possibly” when asked if they plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula rated “loss of a partner” and “access to aged care” as having the highest influence on this decision.
- Those answering “yes” or “possibly” when asked if they plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula rated “financial affordability” as the greatest influence to stay followed by “lifestyle” and “friends”.
- Those answering “no” or “probably not” when asked if they plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula rated “lifestyle” as the greatest influence to stay.

Factors influencing decision to move

Loss of Partner

- Overall “loss of partner” was rated second lowest influence of the 5 factors for moving out of the Southern Fleurieu.
- When looking only at those people who currently had a partner, the potential influence of “loss of partner” did not increase.
- For both those who had plans to move out of the region and those who had no plans to move out of the area, loss of a partner was rated as having the second lowest influence on a decision to move. However of those who reported that they would “possibly” move out of the area, loss of a partner was the primary influence in this decision.
- Loss of partner was rated higher as an influence in the decision to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula for those who had resided in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula for less than 4 years than those who had resided longer. This difference

- was not evident when those residing in the Fleurieu more than 25 years were compared with those residing in the Fleurieu less than 25 years.
- Loss of partner was rated higher as an influence in the decision to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula for those who migrated to the Fleurieu after the age of 65 years when compared to those who migrated under the age of 65 years.
 - These factors may actually be related, as the average term of residency of individuals who migrated before the age of 65 years was higher than those who migrated into the area after the age of 65 years.
 - It appears that the influence of loss of partner decreases with duration of residency with reduction in influence occurring between 5 & 10 years residency.

Ill Health

- Overall “Ill Health” was rated as the highest influence of the five factors for moving out of the Southern Fleurieu.
- Ill health was rated higher as an influence on the decision to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula for those who live alone than those who did not live alone.
- While this could be attributed to the older average age of those who live alone, a comparison between those aged 80 years and over, and those aged under 80 years, showed no difference in the influence of health for the different age groups.
- Ill health was also rated as a greater influence on potential decision to move for those who had been resident in the area for under 4 years, this decreased for those who have lived in the Fleurieu for over 4 to 10 years and decreased again for 11 years residency and over.
- Females rated “Ill Health” as of greater importance in a decision to move out of the Fleurieu than males. This is likely related to the higher influence of “Ill Health” for those living alone as there were more than three times as many females living alone in the sample group.

Family Pressure

- Family pressure was rated by respondents as having the lowest influence on decisions to move out.
- Family pressure was rated as the second highest influence in the decision to move out by those individuals who said they were actually planning to move out.
- Family pressure was rated slightly higher as an influence in moving out of the Southern Fleurieu by individuals who live alone.
- Those who have resided in the Southern Fleurieu less than 4 years rated family pressure as having a greater potential influence on a decision to move out of the area than those residing in the area 4 years or more.
- Respondents 80 years of age and over were more likely to rate family pressure as having a greater influence on a decision to move out than those under 80 years of age.

Being closer to Health Services

- Being closer to health services was rated by respondents as having the third highest influence in decisions to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Of those people reporting that they were planning to move out or would possibly move out, being closer to health services was rated as having the least influence on this decision. Alternately, of those who had no plans or would probably not move out of the area, being closer to health services was rated as the second highest influence in a decision to move out.
- While there was some difference in the level of influence between those who live alone and those who have a partner, this influence was comparatively minimal.
- The influence of being closer to health services reduced with the length of residency of respondents. Greatest influence was on those who had been living in the Southern Fleurieu for less than 4 years. After 4 years of residency, being closer to health services decreased markedly in its importance in a decision to leave the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Females rated being closer to health services as having greater influence in a decision to move out of the Fleurieu Peninsula than males.
- Importance of being close to health services in deciding whether to stay or leave the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula decreased with age. Respondents over the age of 80 years rated being closer to health services as having lower influence than those under the age of 80 years. This may be related to length of residency with respondents over the age of 80 having, on average, lived in the area more than 50% longer than residents under the age of 80 years.

Better access to aged care support and services

- Access to aged care support and services was rated by respondents as having the second highest influence of all 5 factors listed in potential decisions to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Aged care was rated as the highest influence for those individuals who actually reported that they do plan to move out of the area.
- Differences were minimal in the influence of access to aged care in decisions to move between individuals who lived alone and those who did not.
- The influence of access to aged care reduced with the length of residency of respondents. Greatest influence was on those who had been living in the Southern Fleurieu for less than 4 years. After 4 years of residency, access to aged care services and support decreased markedly in its importance in a decision to leave the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.
- There was minimal difference in ratings of importance between males and females.
- Importance of access to aged care decreased with age. Respondents over the age of 80 years rated access to aged care as having lower influence than those under the age of 80 years. This may be related to length of residency with respondents over the age of 80 having, on average, lived in the area more than 50% longer than residents under the age of 80 years.

Factors influencing decision to stay

Family in local area

- Having family in the local area was, on average, rated as the lowest influence on a decision to stay in the area.
- Only 86 of 513 respondents rated having family in the local area highly, as an influence on their decision to stay in the area.
- Those who live alone rated family in the local area as a higher influence on their decision to stay in the area lived alone than those who did not live alone.
- Nearly twice as many respondents (proportionately) aged 80 years and over rated “family in the local area” as a high influence on their decision to stay in the area compared to respondents aged under 80 years.
- Proportionately, three times as many respondents who migrated into the area after the age of 65 rated family in the local area as a high influence on their decision to stay in the area than respondents who migrated between 55 and 65 years.
- 80% of respondents who rated local family as being highly important to staying in the area reported that they had no plans to move compared to 64% of those who rated local family as of low importance.
- Respondents who had lived in the area more than 25 years were more than twice as likely to rate local family as of high importance to staying in the area.

Lifestyle

- Lifestyle was the highest overall influence on a decision to stay in the area
- Lifestyle fell to second priority in a decision to stay over financial affordability for those who reported plans to leave the area.
- The influence of lifestyle was independent of age, gender, length of residency or living arrangements.

Friends in the local area

- Friends were rated as having the third highest influence on a decision to stay in the area
- Friends in the local area was rated as a higher influence on a decision to stay by people living alone.
- The influence of friends in a decision to stay in the area increased with length of residency in the Fleurieu Peninsula. Individuals who had resided in the Fleurieu for more than 11 years were more than twice as likely to rate friends as ‘high’ influence than those who had resided in the area 3 years or less.
- The influence of friends in a decision to stay in the area decreased with the age of in-migration into the Fleurieu. Individuals who migrated into the Fleurieu before 65 years of age were more likely to rate friends as a high influence than those who migrated into the area after 65 years of age.

Involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs

- Involvement with local clubs, groups and sporting clubs was rated as second lowest of the five factors in a decision to stay in the area

- Involvement with local clubs, groups or sporting clubs was rated as a higher influence on a decision to stay by people living alone.
- The influence of involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs in a decision to stay in the area increased with length of residency in the Fleurieu Peninsula. Individuals who had resided in the Fleurieu for more than 11 years were almost twice as likely to rate influence as 'high' than those who had resided in the area 3 years or less.
- Females were more likely to rate the influence of involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs highly.
- Individuals over the age of 80 years were more likely to rate the influence of involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs highly.
- The influence of involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs in a decision to stay in the area decreased with age of in-migration into the Fleurieu. Individuals who migrated into the Fleurieu before 65 years of age were more likely to rate involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs as a high influence than those who migrated into the area after 65 years of age.

Financial affordability

- Financial affordability was rated as the second highest of the five factors in influencing a decision to stay in the area.
- Financial affordability was rated as the highest influence to stay in the area by those who were actually planning, or possibly planning, to leave the area.

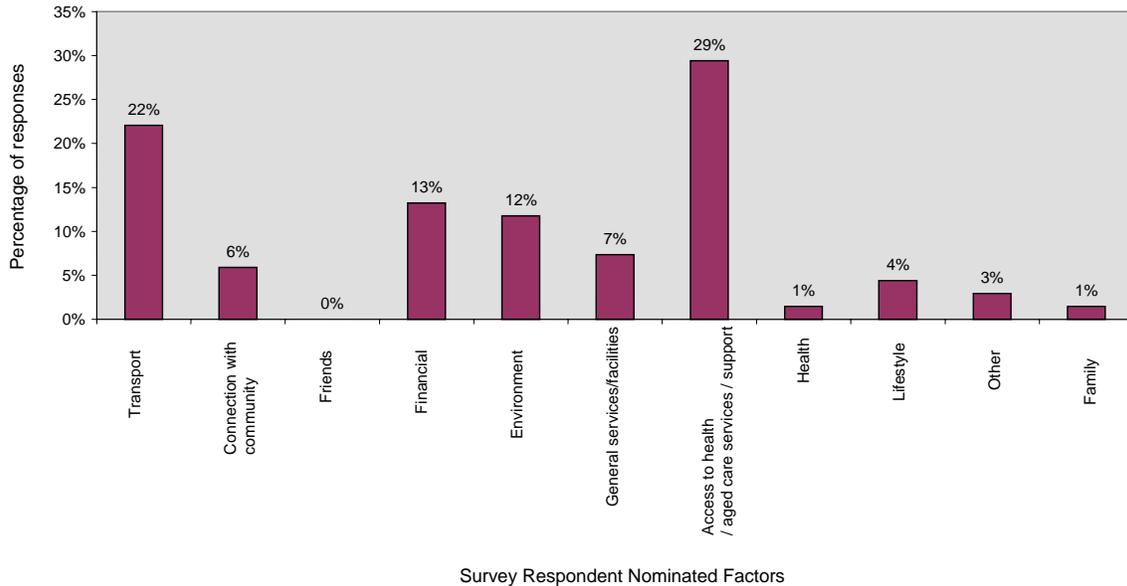
Respondent nominated factors

Factors affecting decision to move out:

Respondents were given the opportunity to add to the list of 5 factors which have or are likely to have an influence a decision to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula. Table 23 shows the type of factors identified by participants as having an affect on a decision to move out of the area.

- 29% of responses related to access to health and aged care services or supports. Comments may have related to an inability to manage on their own, to access to doctors, hospitals, specialists, in home or residential support.
- 22% of responses related to transport.
- 13% related to Financial considerations such as the cost of living, transport or access to bulk billing.
- 12% related to environmental factors including increasing population, weather, security, condition of footpaths etc.
- 7% related to a lack of general services and facilities such as shops etc.
- 6% related to a connection with the community such as loss of friends.
- 4% related to lifestyle factors such as retirement

TABLE 23: Survey Respondent nominated influences to move
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey

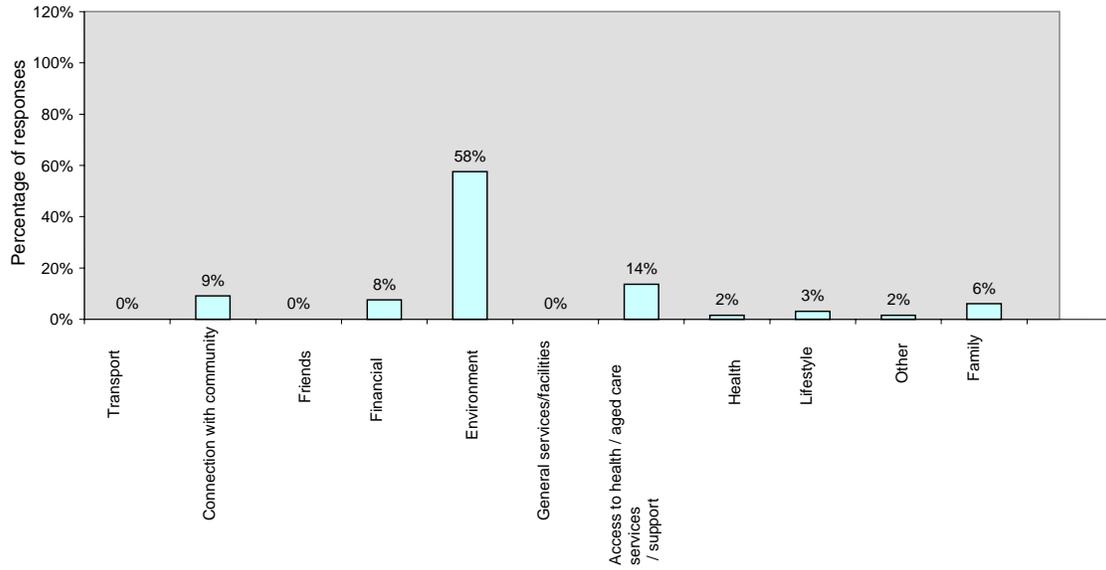


Factors affecting decision to stay:

Respondents were given the opportunity to add to the list of 5 factors which have or are likely to have an influence a decision to stay in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula. Table 24 shows the type of factors identified by participants as having an affect on a decision to stay in the area.

- 58% of responses related to environmental factors including scenery, peace and quiet, weather and security.
- 14% of responses related to access to health / aged care services / support reflecting positive comments about local services.
- 9% of factors related to a connection with the community such as friends or local church.
- 8% of responses related to financial considerations such as the cost of moving.
- 6% of responses related to family pressure or being nearer family.

TABLE 24: Survey Respondent nominated factors to stay
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



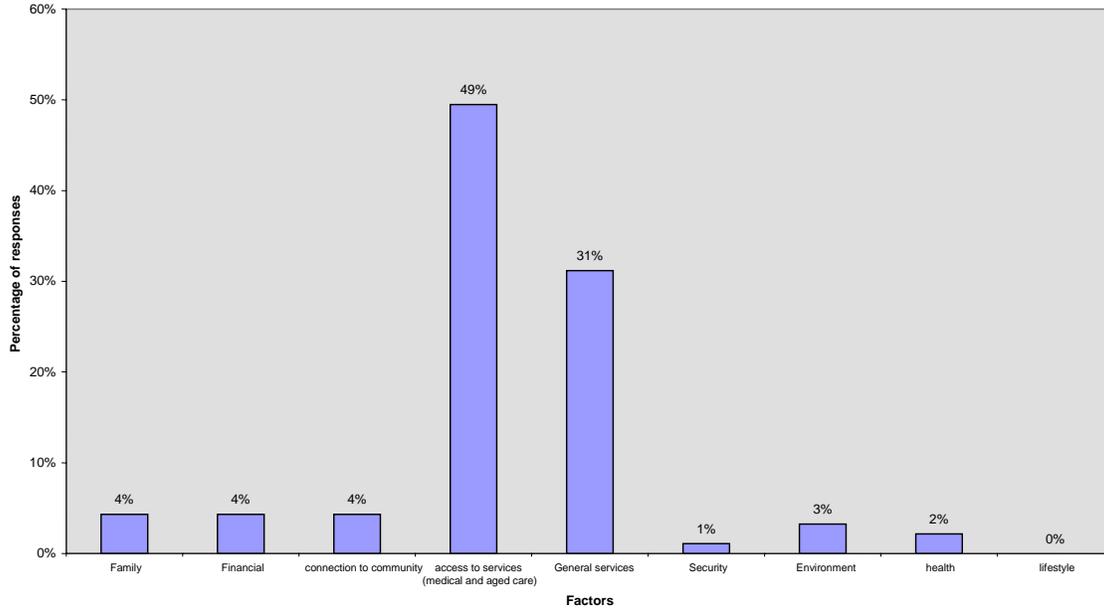
Respondent nominated factors influencing decision to stay

Focus Groups and Interviews

Participants in the Retired Resident Focus Group and Interviews were asked to identify what things make it difficult to stay in the area. Access to services was the most common response followed by general services which primarily included transport (Table 25). Other responses included a swimming pool, individual health and financial considerations.

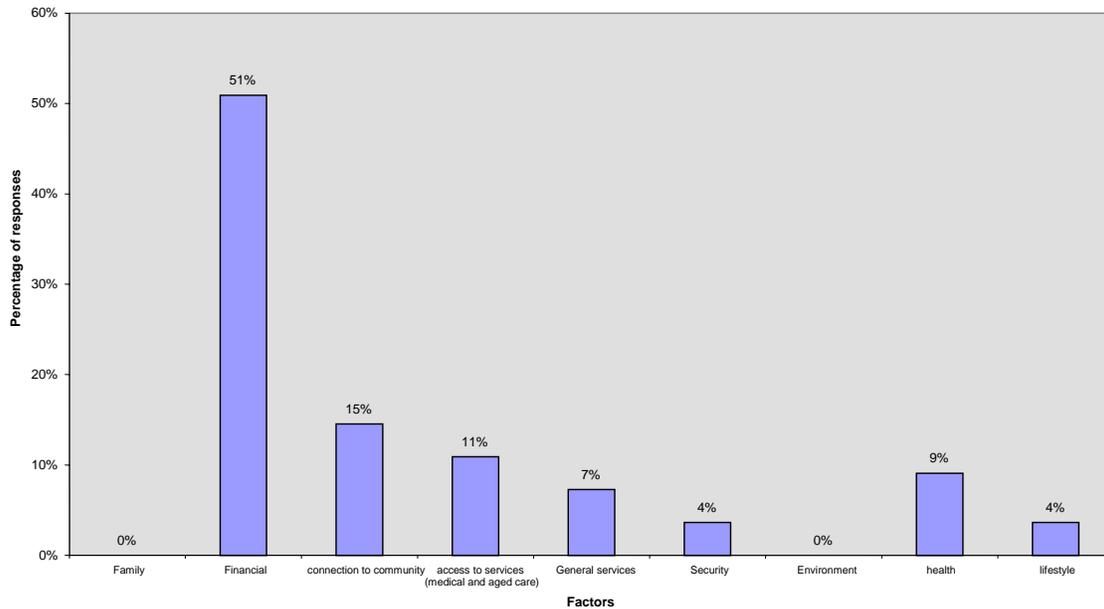
Respondents primarily raised access to services as the main difficulty with remaining in the Southern Fleurieu. This included access to medical and aged care services. Issues around access to general services (shopping etc) were also commonly identified as factors that can make it difficult for participants to remain living in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula.

TABLE 25: Qu 1. What factors make it difficult to remain living in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula?
Retired Resident Focus Groups and Interviews



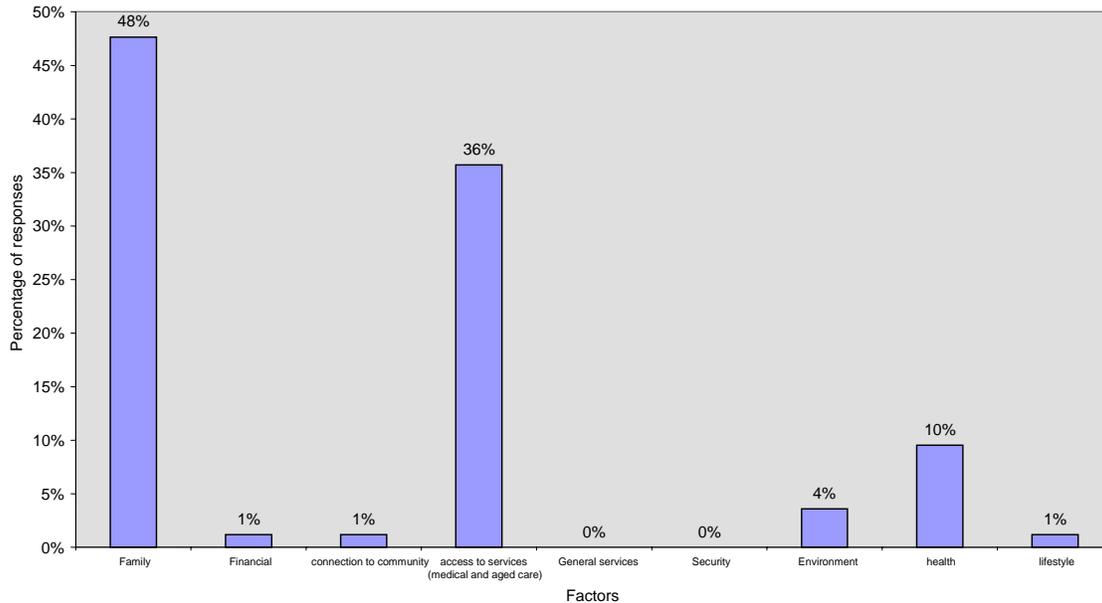
As shown in Table 26, respondents felt that financial issues were the greatest factors preventing those who want to move from doing so.

TABLE 26: Qu 2. What factors make it difficult to move if the need should arise?
Retired Resident Focus Groups and Interviews



48% of respondents (in relation to Question 3 / Table 27) reported family as the reason for moving as well as the destination of those who are likely to move. Access to services and health were also key factors for people moving.

TABLE 27: Qu3. Why do people leave the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula?
Retired Resident Focus Groups and Interviews



Anecdotally participants also reported the lack of family as part of their reason for moving to the Southern Fleurieu. That is, several participants reported their family members (particularly children) had moved significant distances from the family home (ie interstate). This reduced the connection that participants had with that community and hence influenced their decision to move to the Southern Fleurieu in the first place.

Retirement Village Resident Database

Data was collected from the management of 3 retirement villages, in respect to 284 exits from retirement villages in Victor Harbor and Goolwa.

Where they came from?

30% of individuals who had left the retirement villages had lived in the Southern Fleurieu before entering the retirement village. Table 28(a) shows the origin of migrants who had moved out of retirement villages and were captured in the retirement villages database. Of those retirement village residents who came from outside of the Fleurieu, 67% came from metropolitan Adelaide (in particular 37% came from Southern Metro), 23% from country SA and 9.5% from interstate.

Respondents to the Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey were asked to provide their postcode prior to moving to the Southern Fleurieu and the year in which they made this move. Data sourced from the survey shows a similar distribution of origins for respondents who have been resident in the Southern Fleurieu for 10 years or less (Table 28(b)) to that found in the Retirement Resident Database.

Table 28(a): Origin of Migrants
Retirement Village Resident Database

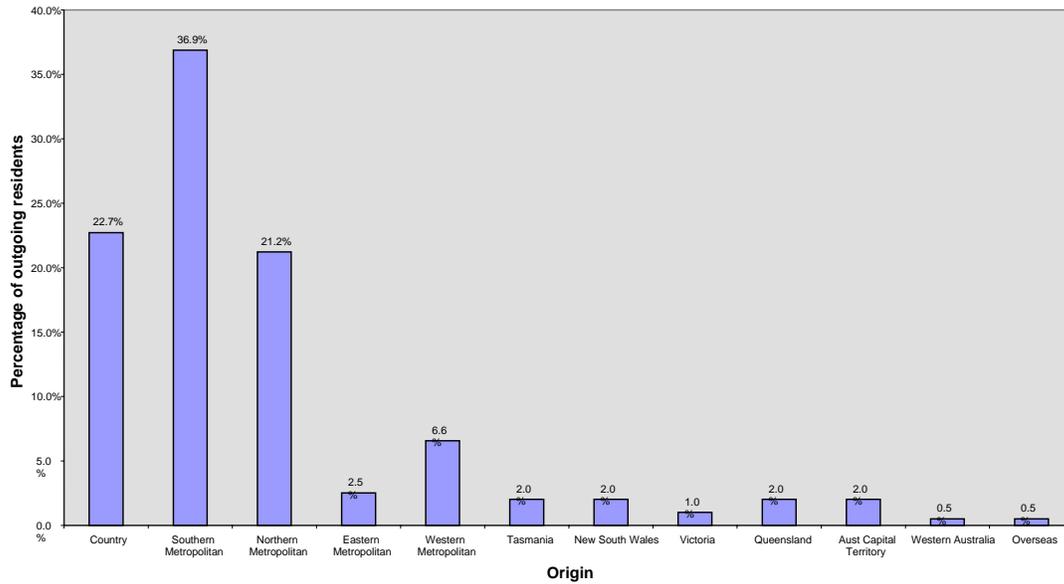
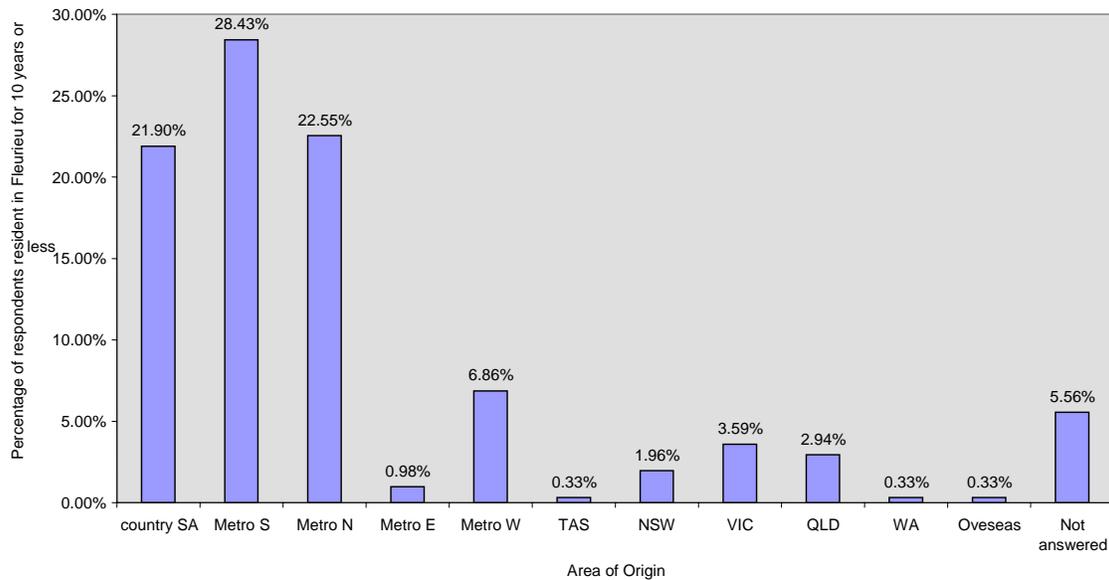


TABLE 28(b): Origin of respondents resident in Fleurieu 10 years or less
Southern Fleurieu Retired Resident Survey



Where they went to?

Of all 284 movements out of retirement villages 26% died, 47% migrated out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula and 27% stayed within the Southern Fleurieu area.

“Migrants”

For the purpose of this exercise the term ‘migrant’ is used to describe those who lived somewhere other than the Southern Fleurieu before they moved into the retirement village.

As shown in table 30, 42% of the migrants who left retirement villages remained in the Southern Fleurieu or had died. Table 29 shows that 19% of migrants died while in the retirement village, 16% moved to independent living elsewhere in the Fleurieu and 8% moved into residential care within the Fleurieu.

57% of migrants left the Fleurieu Peninsula when they moved out of the village, 5% moved into residential care outside of the Fleurieu, 27% moved to independent living in metropolitan Adelaide, 9% moved to independent living elsewhere in country South Australia, 12% moved interstate and 4% went overseas or travelling.

Of the 113 migrants who left the area, 77 or 68% of them moved back to the general area in which they lived before moving to the Fleurieu. 32% of migrants who moved back out of the area moved on to a different area from that in which they lived before moving to the Fleurieu.

As reported by the Village management, the highest stated reasons for these residents leaving the village were “family” (41%) and “death” (21%).

“Locals”

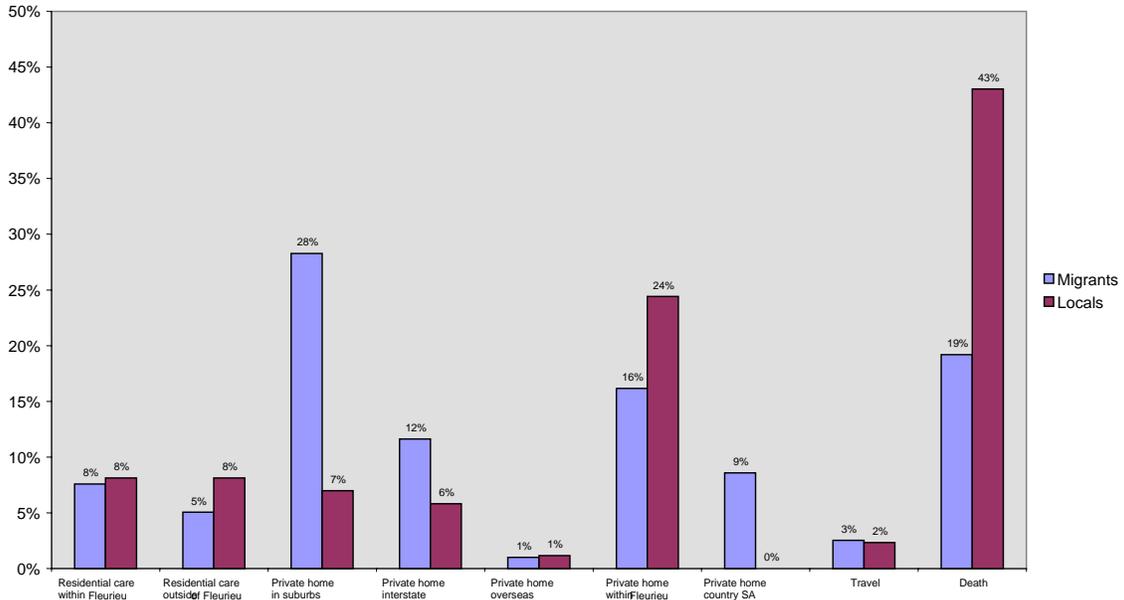
For the purpose of this exercise the term ‘locals’ is used to describe those who lived in the Southern Fleurieu before they moved into the retirement village.

Of the locals who left retirement villages, 75% remained in the Southern Fleurieu or had died as shown in Table 30. Table 29 shows that 43% of locals died while in the retirement village, 24% moved to independent living elsewhere in the Fleurieu and 8% moved into residential care within the Fleurieu.

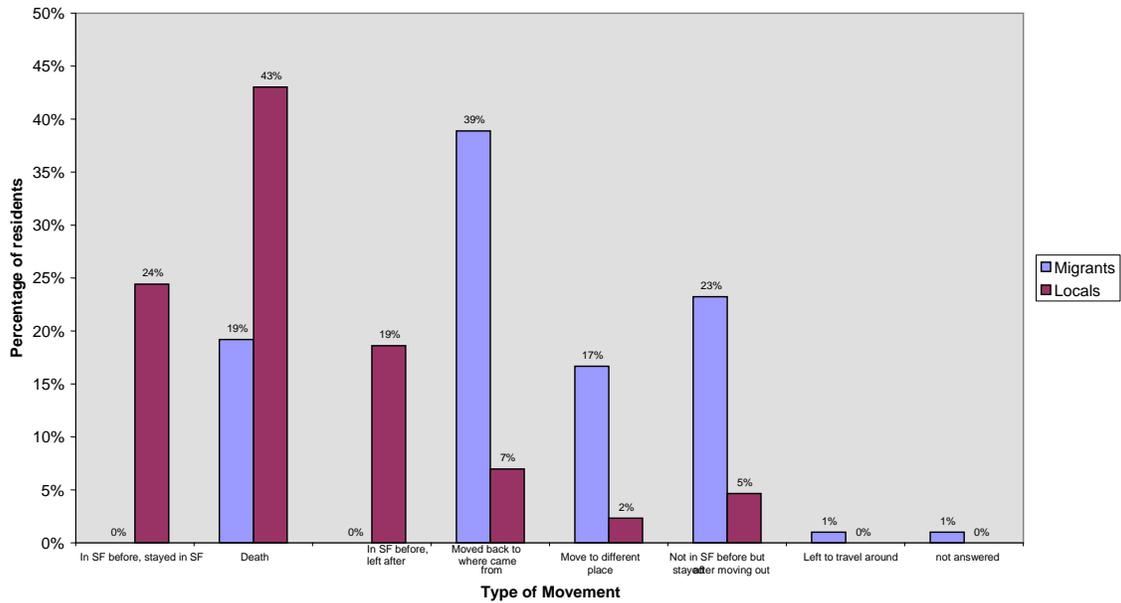
25% of “locals” left the Fleurieu Peninsula when they moved out of the village, 8% moved into residential care outside of the Fleurieu, 8% moved to independent living in metropolitan Adelaide, 6% moved interstate and 3% went overseas or travelling.

As reported by the Village management, the highest stated reasons for these residents leaving the village were “death” (43%) “family” (25%) and “health” (9%).

TABLE 29: Type of Exit From Retirement Village by Migrant Status
Retirement Villages Resident Database



Movement by Migrant Status
Retirement Village Resident Database



Residential Care

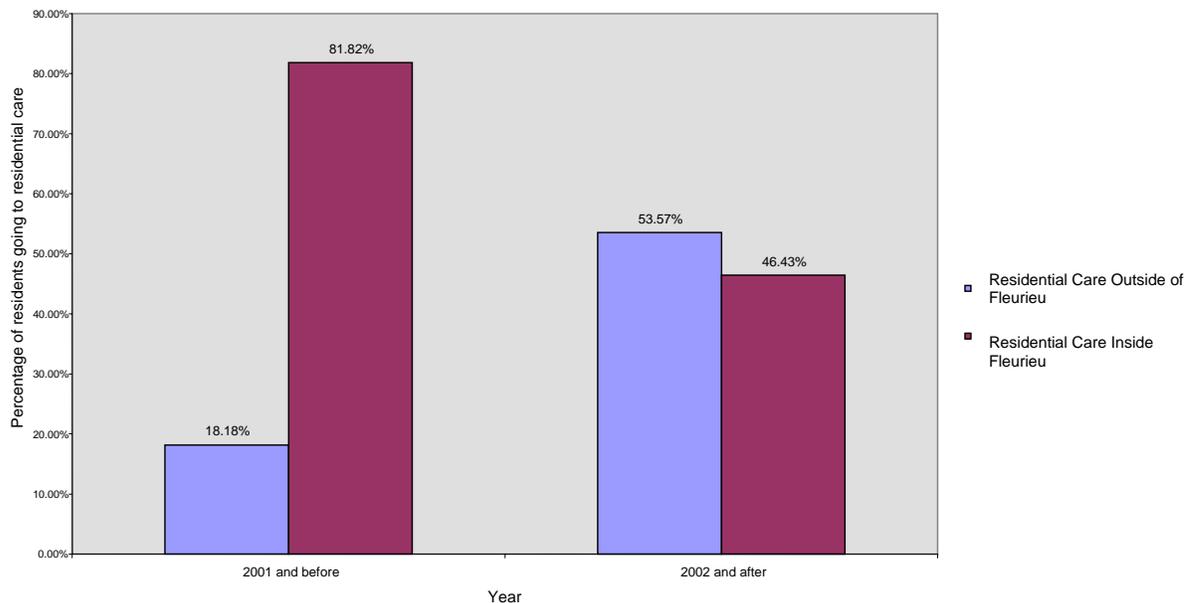
Of the 27% of individuals (not including those who died) who stayed within the Fleurieu, 29% went into residential care in the area. This equates to 8% of total respondents or 54% of those entering residential care.

Of the 47% (not including those who died) of individuals who left the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, 12% went into residential care. This equates to 5% of total respondents or 46% of those entering residential care.

A total of 14% of individuals moving out of retirement villages were entering residential aged care services.

Migration out of the area for residential care was higher in and after 2002 (at 54%) compared to 2001 and before (at 18%).

TABLE 31: Destination for Residential Care by Year
Retirement Village Resident Database



For those entering residential care outside of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula, family was stated as the reason for leaving in 65% of cases compared with 10% of cases where individuals chose residential care within the Fleurieu.

Appendices 2: SOUTHERN FLEURIEU PENINSULA RETIRED RESIDENT SURVEY

**Confidential and Anonymous
Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Retired Resident Survey**

Year of birth	Year	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
Sex	Please Circle	M F
Do you live alone?	Please Circle	Yes / No
For how many years have you lived in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula?	Number	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
What was your post code prior to moving to the Fleurieu Peninsula?	Post Code	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
Do you plan to move out of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula at some time in the future? (please tick)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Possibly	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Probably Not	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please rate how much the following factors would influence your decision to **move out** of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula ? (please circle)

	high				low
➤ Loss of a partner.....	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Ill health	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Family pressure to move closer to them.....	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Closer to health services, specialists etc.....	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Better access to aged care support and services	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Other: _____(please list)	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Other: _____ (please list)	1	2	3	4	5

Please rate how much the following factors influence your decision to **stay in** the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula ?

	high				low
➤ Family in the local area.....	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Lifestyle	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Friends in the local area	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Involvement with local clubs, groups, sporting clubs	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Financial affordability	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Other: _____(please list)	1	2	3	4	5
➤ Other: _____ (please list)	1	2	3	4	5

