

CHAPTER 5. INTERNAL MIGRATION OF RECENT MIGRANTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In considering the changing spatial distribution of the Australian population and differences between regions in the rates of population growth an appreciation of the behaviour of recent immigrants is of the utmost significance for the following reasons:

- They are a significant proportion of the national population, and in 2006 5.6 percent of the Australian population were overseas born persons who had arrived in Australia since 1996.
- As indicated in Chapter 4, their initial settlement in Australia does not duplicate the existing spatial distribution of the population – they favour some areas over others.
- As shown in Chapter 1, in their initial years in Australia they have a higher level of residential mobility than the general population.

It is the latter dimension that the present chapter focuses on. As has been explained in Chapter 1 all persons aged five years and over at the 2006 population census were asked their usual place of residence in 2001 and 2005. In this chapter, these data are used to assess the extent of internal migration between statistical divisions of recent migrants to Australia. The ABS package TableBuilder has been used to cross tabulate selected data for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1997 and 2001 with their place of usual residence in 2001. Between 2001 and 2006 some 44,000 recent migrants moved residence between the 60 Australian statistical divisions. This is in contrast to the 1.69 million persons, or 8.5 percent of Australia's 2006 total population, who moved between 2001 and 2006. However, it must be stressed that this 44,000 recent migrants only includes immigrants who arrived in Australia between 1997 and 2001 because all those who arrived after 2001 are not included in the census internal migration data. These moves by recent migrants therefore represent 9.3 percent of all migrants arriving in Australia between 1997 and 2001. These must not be interpreted as the internal migration that migrants make in the initial years in Australia, since most would have been in Australia for more than a year before the internal migration period (2001-2006) began. We address the issue of migration in the first year of settlement later in this Report but recent migration here refers to migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2001.

As was the case with the analysis of mobility for the total population, the net migration calculation is the principal indicator of population mobility. The approach adopted in this chapter is similar to that used for the total population in Chapter 2. Total internal migration of recent migrants is examined initially, following which the discussion will analyse their internal migration in terms of sex and age, as well as a number of variables related to human capital, including birthplace, education, occupation, income and labour force characteristics.

5.2 CHAPTER OUTLINE AND CONTEXT

In Chapter 3 the internal migration data for each of the statistical divisions were discussed in terms of relativities, rather than in terms absolute values, as was the case in Chapter 2. This end was achieved using the migration effectiveness ratio (MER) and also the

relationship between net migration for each variable, and the change in population for that variable between 2001-2006. This enabled a typology to be developed based on the relationship of net migration and population change for each statistical division. A compromise to that approach is employed in this chapter. The primary emphasis is on a discussion that revolves around describing internal migration for recent migrants on the basis of absolute values. As was noted in Chapter 3, the findings based on relativities are not overly different from those based on a relative analysis. There are some occasions when low net migration levels can be linked to high MERs, and as was indicated in Chapter 3, these may act to draw attention of policy makers to a process that may have significance in time, albeit not at the moment. Importantly, as was stressed in Chapter 3, different analytical approaches can convey slightly different ordering to the units involved, but ultimately it is the underlying process that is being described by each approach, and this process will always result in the same statistical divisions and regions being important, as say sinks, and the same areas acting as sources in the internal migration process.

Therefore, in this Chapter the discussion will revolve around the absolute numbers involved, because first and foremost it is considered that numbers play the most critical role in any policy formulation and policy execution decisions – policy is usually formulated on the basis of higher numbers rather than lower numbers. However, the MERs related to net migration, net intrastate migration and net interstate migration will be included in each table. Readers, armed with the definition and interpretation of migration effectiveness ratios, detailed at length in Chapter 3, can quickly assess which statistical divisions do not have high absolute values for net migration but do have a relatively high MER, and draw for themselves any implications that this relationship may hold for the statistical division. One particular use of the MER statistic is to compare the mobility of different groups. For example, although the numbers of internal migrants in specific age groups may vary, the MER does give an indication of whether they are behaving in the same way in terms of the internal migration process.

The tables in this chapter do not provide any indication of the change in each variables population at 2001 and 2006. This option was rejected on the basis of cost and time, as these data would need to have been sourced from the ABS Consultancy Service. These data cannot be obtained from CDATA01, as it is not an interactive package allowing users to define variables and to seek cross tabulations with other data sets – such as recent migrants employed fulltime.

Before looking in detail at the mobility of recent migrants between SDs, it is useful to establish their mobility in the context of that for other groups. Table 5.1 presents, at the state level, details of net migration and interstate mobility for the total population, the Australian born segment, and the recent migrants and longer term migrants. The latter group represents arrivals in Australia up to and including 1996. Because the table is presented using state data, there is no intrastate data. Further, absolute numbers will vary between each of the groups, and to enable comparison the relevant MERs have been included.

There are a number of points worth noting in the table:

- As has been shown before, New South Wales has high negative MERs for interstate migration, and this generalisation holds for all groups.
- Conversely, Queensland is an attractive location in terms of interstate migration.
- Victoria has interstate migration losses for all groups except the recently arrived migrants.

- In terms of net migration, Queensland has high MERs, but the highest relate to recent migrants
- Tasmania has positive MERs for Total population, Australian born and long term migrants, but not for recent migrants. Further, the MER for long term migrants for Tasmania is significantly higher than that for the total population and Australian born movers.
- Western Australia also has positive MERs for Total population and the Australian born, and negative MERs for migrants.

Table 5.1: Internal migration and Migration Effectiveness Ratio, Selected Groups by State, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
Total population 2001-2006				
New South Wales	-103586	-11.0	-103586	-25.0
Victoria	-7718	-1.3	-7718	-2.9
Queensland	120958	12.6	120958	31.9
South Australia	-7729	-3.1	-7729	-7.3
Western Australia	370	0.1	370	0.3
Tasmania	4673	4.9	4673	8.0
Northern Territory	-6442	-9.1	-6442	-10.5
ACT	-526	-0.6	-526	-0.6
Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Intrastate migration MER
Australian born 2001-2006				
New South Wales	-83217	-10.5	-83217	-24.9
Victoria	-7456	-1.4	-7456	-3.5
Queensland	97117	12.1	97117	31.6
South Australia	-5329	-2.6	-5329	-6.2
Western Australia	1727	0.6	1727	1.9
Tasmania	1970	2.5	1970	4.1
Northern Territory	-4834	-7.9	-4834	-9.3
ACT	22	0.0	22	0.0
Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
Arrived before 1997 2001-2006				
New South Wales	-14404	-13.3	-14404	-25.7
Victoria	-810	-1.2	-810	-2.2
Queensland	17749	15.7	17749	34.2
South Australia	-1928	-6.2	-1928	-13.1
Western Australia	-1247	-2.2	-1247	-6.4
Tasmania	2650	23.5	2650	32.1
Northern Territory	-1334	-17.6	-1334	-19.9
ACT	-651	-5.8	-676	-6.0
Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
Arrived after 1996 2001-2006				
New South Wales	-4274	-16.9	-4274	-25.2
Victoria	613	3.6	613	5.1
Queensland	3944	16.1	3944	30.8
South Australia	-378	-7.2	-378	-9.7
Western Australia	-17	-0.2	-17	-0.3
Tasmania	-39	-2.2	-39	-2.7
Northern Territory	-146	-10.0	-146	-11.0
ACT	297	12.0	297	12.0

Finally, some of the subgroups within the recent migrant population are considered too small to provide effective analysis, and these subgroups have been removed. Table 5.2 indicates these groups. Although the number of recent migrants in the tertiary industry group was large, it has not been considered because its internal migration patterns would be expected to closely follow those of the total recent migrant population. Those not in the

labour force were not assessed because their mobility was considered to be of little interest to policy makers.

Table 5.2: Subgroups omitted from analysis

Subgroup	Number	Subgroup	Number
Age		Industry of Occupation	
0-14 years	6269	Primary	566
15-24 years	6500	Mining	569
45-64 years	6384	Secondary	4008
65 years or older	958	Tertiary	19732
English proficiency		Workforce status	
Speak English Not Well or Not At All	1965	Unemployed	2119
Level of Education		Not in Labour Force	10000
Certificate or diploma qualification	7810	Weekly individual income	
Still studying	13337	\$1600 or more	3995
Occupation		\$1000-\$1599	5959
Technical and Trades	3110	\$400-\$999	12615
Clerical and sales	4712	\$1-\$399	9782
Community and Personal services	2124	Nil or negative	4661
Operators, Drivers and Labourers	3709		

5.3 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF RECENT MIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA, 2001-2006

5.3.1 Total Internal Migration between Statistical Divisions

Between 2001 and 2006, some 44,000 recent migrants moved residence from one statistical division to another. Of these, 64.7 percent were interstate moves. This contrasts starkly with the situation in the total population, where only 44.1 percent of moves were to interstate destinations. Given that recent migrants are more mobile between states than within states, it follows that this tendency will be evident in many of the variables discussed in this chapter, as these variables are sub sets of the total population.

As Table 5.3 shows, of the capital city statistical divisions, Sydney experienced a significant net migration loss of 4,642 recent migrants between 2001 and 2006. This represents just on one percent of all migrants arriving in Australia between 1997 and 2001 inclusive. Although there were net migration losses in Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin, the extent of these losses was much less, ranging from 27 in Darwin to 72 in Adelaide. Brisbane experienced a significant net migration gain of 2,215 of these migrants, compared with smaller gains of 532 in Melbourne, 300 in Canberra and 117 in Perth.

Table 5.3: Net Migration, Recent Migrants, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

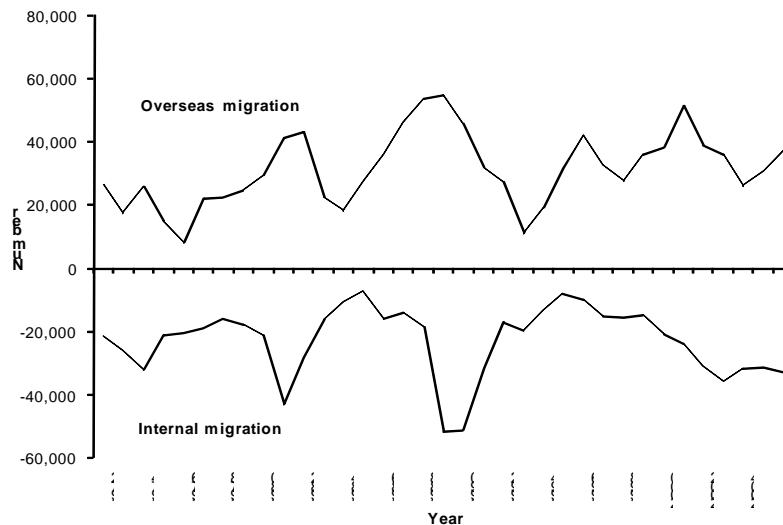
Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
	Arrived after 1996 2001-2006											
Sydney	1087	675	-462	-27.3	2 62	452	-700	-19.4	8665	4723	-3942	-29.4
Melbourne	5930	6462	532	4.3	1054	983	-71	-3.5	4876	5479	603	5.8
Brisbane	4219	6434	2215	20.8	1980	2073	93	2.3	2239	4361	2122	32.2
Adelaide	1931	1859	-72	-1.9	274	360	86	13.6	1657	1499	-158	-5.0
Perth	3441	3558	117	1.7	968	953	-15	-0.8	2473	2605	132	2.6
Greater Hobart	431	377	-54	-6.7	62	61	-1	-0.8	369	316	-53	-7.7
Darwin	487	460	-27	-2.9	10	50	40	66.7	477	410	-67	-7.6
Canberra	1089	1390	301	12.1	0	0	0	0	1089	1390	301	12.1
Gold Coast	2052	2789	737	15.2	1211	1043	-168	-7.5	841	1746	905	35.0
Sunshine Coast	723	1084	361	20.0	568	535	-33	-3.0	165	549	394	56.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	384	691	307	28.6	258	461	203	28.2	126	230	104	29.2
South West - WA	398	670	272	25.5	281	514	233	29.3	117	166	39	14.3
Richmond-Tweed	334	541	207	23.7	94	230	136	42.0	240	311	71	12.9
South Eastern - NSW	319	502	183	22.3	110	234	124	36.0	209	268	59	12.4
Mid-North Coast	298	477	179	23.1	152	309	157	34.1	146	168	22	7.0
Hunter	744	921	177	10.6	432	617	185	17.6	312	304	-8	-1.3
Northern - Qld	445	614	169	16.0	211	312	101	19.3	234	302	68	12.7
Loddon	170	301	131	27.8	109	210	101	31.7	61	91	30	19.7
Mackay	366	471	105	12.5	248	257	9	1.8	118	214	96	28.9
Outer Adelaide	171	264	93	21.4	116	174	58	20.0	55	90	35	24.1
West Moreton	167	264	77	17.1	136	214	78	22.3	51	50	-1	-1.0
Far North	616	687	71	5.4	330	285	-45	-7.3	286	402	116	16.9
Fitzroy	476	543	67	6.6	314	271	-43	-7.4	162	272	110	25.3
Central Highlands	175	241	66	15.9	104	184	80	27.8	71	57	-14	-10.9
Barwon	408	473	65	7.4	269	311	42	7.2	139	162	23	7.6
Southern	41	98	57	41.0	22	42	20	31.3	19	56	37	49.3
Murray	153	203	50	14.0	45	102	57	38.8	108	101	-7	-3.3
Midlands	157	199	42	11.8	125	176	51	16.9	32	23	-9	-16.4
East Gippsland	89	118	29	14.0	55	65	10	8.3	34	53	19	21.8
Upper Great Southern	38	44	6	7.3	28	41	13	18.8	10	3	-7	-53.8
Yorke and Lower North	30	31	1	1.6	23	21	-2	-4.5	7	10	3	17.6
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gippsland	242	241	-1	-0.2	162	175	13	3.9	80	66	-14	-9.6
Eyre	24	15	-9	-23.1	15	6	-9	-42.9	9	9	0	0.0
Far West	37	25	-12	-19.4	10	10	0	0.0	27	15	-12	-28.6
Mersey-Lyell	145	133	-12	-4.3	27	17	-10	-22.7	118	116	-2	-0.9
Ovens-Murray	132	119	-13	-5.2	72	58	-14	-10.8	60	61	1	0.8
Northern - NSW	283	267	-16	-2.9	142	169	27	8.7	141	98	-43	-18.0
Wimmera	68	51	-17	-14.3	52	31	-21	-25.3	16	20	4	11.1
Western District	142	122	-20	-7.6	77	79	2	1.3	65	43	-22	-20.4
South West - Qld	76	54	-22	-16.9	59	34	-25	-26.9	17	20	3	8.1
Central West - NSW	257	232	-25	-5.1	147	181	34	10.4	110	51	-59	-36.6
Northern - Tas	278	248	-30	-5.7	50	41	-9	-9.9	228	207	-21	-4.8
Central West - Qld	66	33	-33	-33.3	52	27	-25	-31.6	14	6	-8	-40.0
Darling Downs	519	484	-35	-3.5	376	295	-81	-12.1	143	189	46	13.9
Lower Great Southern	174	138	-36	-11.5	118	100	-18	-8.3	56	38	-18	-19.1
South East	122	76	-46	-23.2	37	26	-11	-17.5	85	50	-35	-25.9
Mallee	268	217	-51	-10.5	119	72	-47	-24.6	149	145	-4	-1.4
North Western	213	158	-55	-14.8	119	121	2	0.8	94	37	-57	-43.5
Murray Lands	171	110	-61	-21.7	68	55	-13	-10.6	103	55	-48	-30.4
Murrumbidgee	411	331	-80	-10.8	192	198	6	1.5	219	133	-86	-24.4
North West	177	95	-82	-30.1	124	60	-64	-34.8	53	35	-18	-20.5
Central	233	145	-88	-23.3	188	99	-89	-31.0	45	46	1	1.1
Kimberley	204	113	-91	-28.7	62	64	2	1.6	142	49	-93	-48.7
Pilbara	390	283	-107	-15.9	254	194	-60	-13.4	136	89	-47	-20.9
Goulburn	468	359	-109	-13.2	291	196	-95	-19.5	177	163	-14	-4.1
Northern Territory - Bal	312	201	-111	-21.6	50	10	-40	-66.7	262	191	-71	-15.7
South Eastern - WA	417	271	-146	-21.2	273	156	-117	-27.3	144	116	-29	-11.2
Illawarra	916	684	-232	-14.5	590	562	-28	-2.4	326	122	-204	-45.5
Northern - SA	376	94	-282	-60.0	153	44	-109	-55.3	223	50	-173	-63.4
Total	44240	44240			16620	16620			28620	28620		

The net migration loss of recent migrants for Sydney is especially interesting because it was shown earlier that Sydney experienced significant net international migration gains while having substantial internal migration losses. It would appear from these data that after a period of initial settlement in Sydney, international migrants begin to conform to the pattern of longer term Australian residents of leaving Sydney for other parts of Australia. This linkage between internal and international migration is little studied and not well understood but it is clearly of major significance in Australia's largest city of Sydney. Like many other major world cities Sydney has for an extended period experienced substantial net internal migration losses while at the same time recording net international migration gains. With respect to the native-born and other permanent resident population, Sydney has experienced a net internal migration loss since 1976. It was at a lower level in 1996-2001 than in earlier years partly associated with the massive amount of development in Sydney with the preparation for the 2000 Olympic Games.

The apparent relationship between substantial net gains from international migration and net losses from internal migration in Sydney has frequently been remarked upon (McKay and Whitelaw, 1978; NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1995; Hugo, 1992; Bell, 1995). Indeed, if one graphs the annual levels of net internal and international migration for Sydney as in Figure 5.1, one profile presents a mirror image of the other suggesting a strongly negative association and this has been demonstrated statistically (e.g. see Flood *et al.*, 1991, p. 7; Bell and Cooper, 1995, p. 102). The patterns depicted in Figure 5.1 raise the issue as to whether there is a connection between internal and international migration and the suggestion in the literature (e.g. Frey, 1993) that there is a causal linkage between high immigration levels and net internal migration losses. It is to this issue, in the Sydney context, that we now turn.

Figure 5.1: Sydney Statistical Division: Net Internal and International Migration, 1972 to 2006

Source: NSW Department of Planning



The first explanation was developed by McKay and Whitelaw (1978, 66), Maher and McKay (1986) and Jarvie (1989) and involved the idea of Sydney operating as a “switching point”. This saw Sydney being the initial settling point of immigrants who were then subsequently recycled down the urban hierarchy within Australia. This argument sees large cities as a ‘half-way house’, which allows newly arrived migrants to adjust to life in Australia in the partially familiar environment of an ethnic enclave. It is expected that later they will move on when they have adjusted to the Australian society and economy.

There is some support for this hypothesis in the Australian context from analyses of the internal migration of the overseas-born population (Bell and Hugo, 2000). For example, Table 5.4 shows that there was a net migration loss of overseas-born persons through internal migration in 1996-2001 but it is apparent that the loss is overwhelmingly of migrants from mainly English-speaking country origins although those from non-English-speaking (NES) origins make up the majority of the overseas-born in Sydney.

Table 5.4: Sydney Statistical Divisions, Internal Migration by Birthplace, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006

Source: ABS 2001 Census, unpublished data; ABS 2006 Census, TableBuilder

Birthplace	Immigrants		Outmigrants		Net migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1996-2001						
Australia	138915	80.5	133754	80.1	-44839	79.0
Foreign	33637	19.5	45588	19.9	-11951	21.0
MES countries	13785	8.0	24094	10.5	-10309	18.2
MNES countries	19852	11.5	21494	9.4	-1642	2.9
Total	172552	100.0	229342	100.0	-56790	100.0
2001-2006						
Australia	97077	81.2	188963	79.5	-91886	77.7
Foreign	22408	18.8	48734	20.5	-26326	22.3
MES countries	9256	7.7	26455	11.1	-17199	14.5
MNES countries	13152	11.0	22279	9.4	-9127	7.7
Total	119485	100.0	237697	100.0	-118212	100.0

Analyses of internal migration of the overseas-born in Australia (Bell and Hugo, 2000) conclude that the overseas-born leaving Sydney are by no means a random cross-section of all Australian migrants. They are almost all long established immigrants. Indeed, some 92.5 percent of all immigrants moving into non-metropolitan NSW between 1986 and 1991 had been in Australia longer than 10 years. This compares with some 61.2 percent of Sydney's and 68.1 percent of the national overseas-born population having been in Australia for longer than 10 years in 1991. Hence, the movement of overseas-born out of Sydney is highly selective of long established immigrants. Secondly, it is clear that the movement is dominated by immigrants originating in mainly English-speaking (MES) origin countries. Immigrants from mainly non-English-speaking (NES) countries made up only 24.7 percent of the internal migration gain of overseas-born in non-metropolitan areas but they made up 58.4 percent of all Australian overseas-born and 69.9 of overseas-born residents of Sydney.

Indeed there is evidence that some NES origin communities in Sydney have not only provided anchors for settlement of newly arrived overseas immigrants of the same background but also have attracted people of the same background who initially settled elsewhere in Australia but subsequently were drawn to the larger and more viable communities in Sydney. Burnley (1989), for example, has shown that this is the case with the Vietnam-born who often had little choice in where they initially settled since they arrived under the refugee part of the immigration program and were hence allocated to a hostel in a city where space was available. The attraction of a large diversified community such as that in Sydney with the possibility of obtaining a job with a Vietnamese employer and access to services run by Vietnamese has led to a great deal of secondary migration to Sydney.

It would thus appear that there is limited support for a "switching point" explanation of the relationship between internal and international migration in Sydney. This argument would run along the lines that with extended residence in Australia the overseas-born converge toward the Australia-born in their demographic, economic and social characteristics. This has been seen to be the case with other characteristics such as fertility (Young, 1991; Ware, 1975). The argument that there is some convergence between overseas and Australia-born in their patterns of internal migration as part of a wider process of adjustment to living in Australia is also supported by the fact that it is mainly MES origin

immigrants who are involved in the counter-urbanization process. MES origin immigrants are more similar to the Australia-born than NES origin migrants (Wooden, *et al.*, 1994). It is apparent that an ability to speak English, as well as other cultural elements, facilitates a more rapid adjustment to Australian society.

A second hypothesis put forward by Frey (1993) in the United States where a similar pattern is observed in Los Angeles to that in Sydney is that net internal migration losses are due to international migrants 'pushing out' longstanding residents through bidding down wages, placing pressure on services, increasing costs of living in metropolitan areas and creating a new 'white flight'. The data presented above indicate that there can be no doubt that the Australia-born are disproportionately represented in the internal migration out of Sydney and that the overseas-born component of that outflow disproportionately involves migrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada and the USA while migrants from non-English-speaking origin countries are under-represented.

Frey (1996, 7) argues that the 'white flight' out of the US high immigration cities may also be partly a function of a 'possible race and ethnic prejudice factor, which has long been known to effect local moves across neighbourhoods and between cities and suburbs, when earlier immigrant waves entered cities. It is conceivable that the increased multi-ethnic presence that now encompasses entire metropolitan areas, and most neighbourhoods within them, could precipitate some of the metropolitan-wide out-migration in high immigration metros'. There is little direct evidence however that such a push factor operates in the Sydney context. Indeed, some might argue that the significant overseas-born component in the internal out-migration from Sydney would negate the Frey argument. However, in this context it should be noted that while this out movement most certainly involves overseas-born persons, these are overwhelmingly from MES origin and where they involve NES groups they are mainly drawn from earlier waves of European immigration, not the new waves in which groups from Asia and the Pacific dominate. Hence, ethnically, the incoming immigration streams and international migrant streams moving to other Australian destinations are quite different.

How far is there a 'white flight' from Sydney? Burnley and Murphy (2004, 149) interviewed a sample of over 250 migrants from Sydney to coastal New South Wales in 2000 and asked the question whether respondents considered that migration out of Sydney was because there were 'fewer immigrants' in the non-metropolitan region. Around a quarter of the respondents considered this an important factor. In a similar sized sample in peri-metropolitan areas outside of Sydney 16 percent indicated this was an element in movement. The authors conclude, 'Overall most movers did not consider the immigration factor as being fundamental, but clearly there were significant numbers who did.' Hence there is some support for white flight being one of the elements in the internal migration flow out of Sydney.

The 'push' factors operating on former residents of Sydney moving elsewhere in Australia may also be associated with the pressures which have built up in Sydney as a result of its continued growth within a relatively constrained physical situation. These pressures have included the fact that Sydney has by far the highest housing costs in Australia and as a result one of the lowest rates of home ownership among Australia's cities. It also has the highest of cost of living of the major cities in Australia, the longest average commuting times in the nation, there are signs of significant environmental strain in Sydney with respect especially to water and air pollution and the infrastructure of Sydney is under severe strain. Some have blamed immigrants for these negative aspects that have increased the financial costs of living in Sydney and, to some extent, reduced the area's urban amenities (e.g. Birrell,

1990; 1991). It has been suggested that immigration is the direct cause of these negative externalities. In 1995, for example, the then newly elected Premier of NSW called for a reduction of the immigration intake to reduce the economic, environmental and infrastructure pressures developing in Sydney and he continued to do so right up to his retirement in 2005 (Withers, 2004). This brought to the surface a debate which has continued for many years with other commentators claiming that the blame for Sydney's difficulties hardly lay with newly arrived immigrants but more with inadequate planning of urban development and insufficient spending on infrastructure (Niewenhuysen, 1995).

The relationship between immigration and housing in gateway cities like Sydney is a complex and significant one. Burnley and Murphy (1994) have demonstrated a strong relationship between house prices and immigration levels. However, Ley and Murphy (2001, 146) demonstrate that the relationship becomes more complex when there is a geographically disaggregated analysis. For example, the price increases are most marked in central areas. Certainly Sydney has by far the highest cost of housing in Australia and fieldwork indicates that some middle aged out-migrants from Sydney are people who have used the capital gains earned by selling their Sydney house to semi-retire to non-metropolitan locations. One area where little is known is the impact on the housing market of large numbers of temporary migrants. There can be little doubt that they have inflated the price of rental housing, especially in more central areas. However the extent to which this has pushed people out of Sydney is not known.

It has been claimed that high levels of immigration to Sydney have been responsible for the large increases in housing prices in the city. Indeed, it is clear that migrants coming to Australia under the Business Migration Scheme often have invested substantially in real estate (Shen, 1996). Flood *et al.* (1991) have suggested that the pressure on house prices created by immigrants may have been a factor precipitating long established Sydney residents to move elsewhere. However, other studies (Burnley and Murphy, 1994) have concluded that the soaring housing costs are just as much a reflection of poor planning and environmental restrictions on the expansion of Sydney. Burnley and Murphy (1994) have shown that much of the net internal migration loss in Sydney has been recorded from areas which have been the least affected by inflation in house prices.

A third explanation sees the relationship between international and internal migration in Sydney as a function of the structural change in the city's economy as a result of its development as a world city (Hugo, 1996). The argument here runs that the types of employment opportunities available in Sydney have undergone substantial change over the last two decades. This has meant that the match between the skills and experience of the longer established population in the city and the job opportunities now available have become less close over that period. Accordingly, people with qualifications, skills and experience inappropriate to the current labour market have tended to migrate out of the city. On the other hand, international migrants may be either better qualified or more willing than longstanding residents to take up opportunities in contemporary Sydney.

Some indications of the extent to which this has occurred is evident in the changes in the labour force which have occurred in the Australia-born and overseas-born groups in Sydney over the last two decades. There was a greater increase in the number of persons employed in Sydney over the 1981-2001 period among the overseas-born (23.3 percent) than was the case among the Australia-born (16.8 percent). Hence the overseas-born share of the labour force is increasing faster even than its share of the total population of Sydney. Overseas-born workers made up 33.0 percent of Sydney's labour force in 1981, 35.9 in 1991, 36.2 in 2001 and 37.5 in 2006. The impact of structural change is evident in the substantial

loss of jobs in the manufacturing and utilities sector for both Australia-born and overseas-born and in transport and administration among the former. On the other hand, the most important gains were in construction, trade, finance, property and services. These gains are especially pronounced in relative terms among the overseas-born. The heaviest net losses of jobs among the Australia-born in Sydney have been in the unskilled, blue collar and clerical areas. It would thus appear that while structural change has impinged on both Australia-born and overseas-born groups, it has fallen especially hard on the former. On the other hand, the overseas-born have been more able to take up opportunities opened up by the development of tertiary and quaternary sectors of Sydney's economy. This is reflected in the occupational profile of overseas workers who have been resident for less than 5 years and are more concentrated in the property and business, trade, accommodation, cafes and restaurant, finance and insurance areas than is the case for the Australia-born or longstanding migrants (Hugo, 2004a).

Table 5.5: Sydney Statistical Division: Industry by Birthplace by Year of Arrival, 2006

Source: ABS 2006 Census, TableBuilder

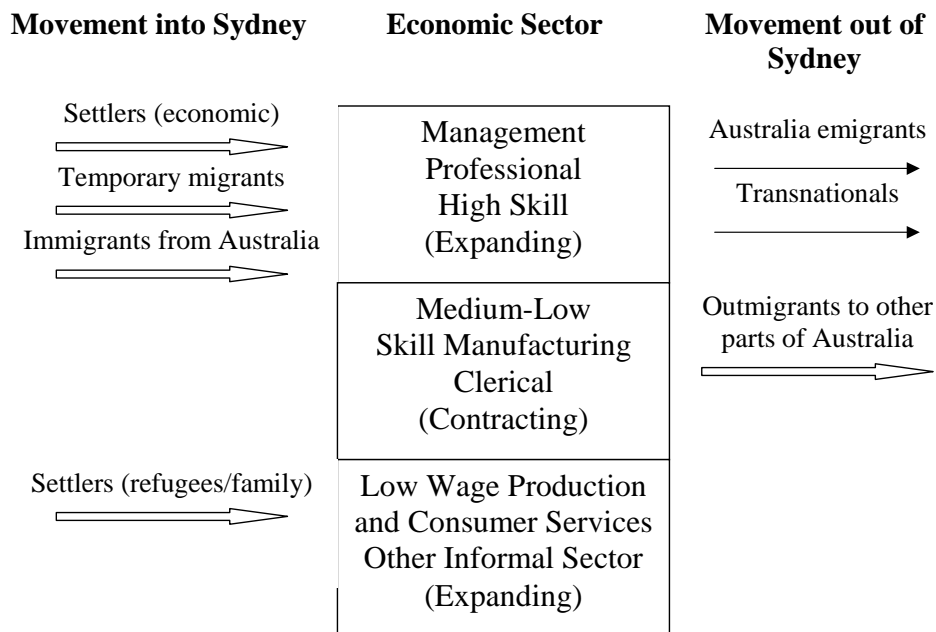
Industry of Employment	Overseas-Born				Australia-Born	
	Arrived 2001-06		Arrived Before 2001		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	257	0.3	2,696	0.5	5,632	0.5
Mining	142	0.2	819	0.1	2,096	0.2
Manufacturing	9,727	11.2	77,343	13.5	107,820	9.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	283	0.3	3,004	0.5	8,394	0.7
Construction	3,988	4.6	38,809	6.8	87,070	7.7
Wholesale Trade	5,734	6.6	37,561	6.6	64,441	5.7
Retail Trade	12,757	14.7	69,189	12.1	161,798	14.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	8,569	9.9	27,054	4.7	48,680	4.3
Transport and Storage	3,306	3.8	33,726	5.9	58,608	5.2
Communication Services	1,818	2.1	13,712	2.4	19,240	1.7
Finance and Insurance	6,654	7.7	40,661	7.1	71,374	6.3
Property and Business Services	15,701	18.2	81,760	14.3	154,110	13.6
Government Administration and Defence	1,170	1.4	21,111	3.7	55,626	4.9
Education	3,810	4.4	31,692	5.5	93,753	8.3
Health and Community Services	8,825	10.2	65,724	11.5	112,027	9.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	1,572	1.8	10,750	1.9	35,999	3.2
Personal and Other Services	2,177	2.5	16,841	2.9	46,869	4.1
Total	86,490	100.0	572,452	100.0	1,133,537	100.0

Overall, it would appear that there is little evidence of incoming international migrants displacing Australia-born and longstanding overseas-born residents of Sydney from their jobs and pushing them to migrate elsewhere. Certainly, job displacement is occurring but not because of immigration but as a result of the processes of structural change, mechanisation and computerisation of many blue collar and clerical jobs, the movement of manufacturing offshore, reduction of protective tariffs for Australian manufacturing, and deregulation of the labour market. The jobs themselves have gone and it is clear that a significant number of the previous occupants of those jobs have left Sydney, many to non-metropolitan destinations. On the other hand, there has been substantial job creation in Sydney in quite different areas of the economy like finance and property, the tourist industry, entertainment, the information industry, services, and food. In addition, trends such as the deregulation of the labour market, the increase in informal sector and home-based economic activity, and the casualisation of many fields of employment often benefit immigrants who are more willing or better equipped to gain entry to these new activities than Australia-born and longer standing overseas-born persons displaced from their former jobs by structural

change. This is partly a function of the immigrants being younger and having more appropriate educational qualifications than the displaced workers but is also partly due to a greater willingness to undertake service type jobs, work in non-union situations, work unusual hours, work part time, etc., and the growing segmentation of labour markets in Sydney and the easing of entry to some of those segments via ethnic enclaves.

Figure 5.2 is a diagrammatic representation of the structural adjustment explanation of the relationship between internal and international migration in Sydney. The upper and the lower segments of the economy in the diagram are expanding while the middle sector is contracting and migration is one of the elements involved in the expansion and contraction. It is also evident from a national internal migration study that environment and lifestyle considerations are more important among internal migrants leaving Sydney than economic factors. Moreover many of the out-migrants from Sydney are able to sell their Sydney homes for substantially more than they have to pay for equivalent or better housing in their new destinations.

Figure 5.2: Structural Adjustment Model of the Relationship between Internal and International Migration



In terms of the dominant sink SDs, Gold Coast recorded a net migration gain of 737, more than twice the number recorded for Sunshine Coast statistical division. Wide Bay-Burnett was the only other SD to register net migration gain of more than 300 recent migrants during the 2001-2006 period, and only South West-WA and Richmond-Tweed SDs had net migration greater than 200 recent migrants during the period.

Most of the statistical divisions in which net migration loss occurred were in the more remote areas of Australia – Northern-SA, South Eastern-WA, Northern Territory-Bal and Pilbara. Only Illawarra and Goulburn, among the six largest source SDs, were in more settled areas.

The geography of net migration for the total recent migrant group, between 2001 and 2006, is shown in Figure 5.3. The dominance of the eastern seaboard in recording net migration gains of recent migrants, excluding Sydney statistical division, is clearly evident. So too are regions in New South Wales bounded by the River Murray, and in the central parts

of Victoria. In South Australia, there are areas of net migration gain adjacent to the Adelaide SD, while in Western Australia the south west corner of the state, comprising four SDs has experienced net migration gain during the five years to 2006. The areas of greatest net migration loss are in the more remote regions of the country, where much of Australia's resource development is occurring. This might suggest a pattern of recently arrived migrants residing in these remote areas and after a few years moving elsewhere in Australia. This certainly fits with the high turnover of workers in these areas. Although Gippsland SD reported very low net migration levels, the number of arrivals and departures was quite high, at around 240. The SD's proximity to Melbourne statistical division may be playing a role here, but it is clear that push and pull factors are exerting equal pressures on recent migrants in this statistical division.

Figure 5.3: Geography of net migration, recent migrants, statistical divisions, 2001-2006

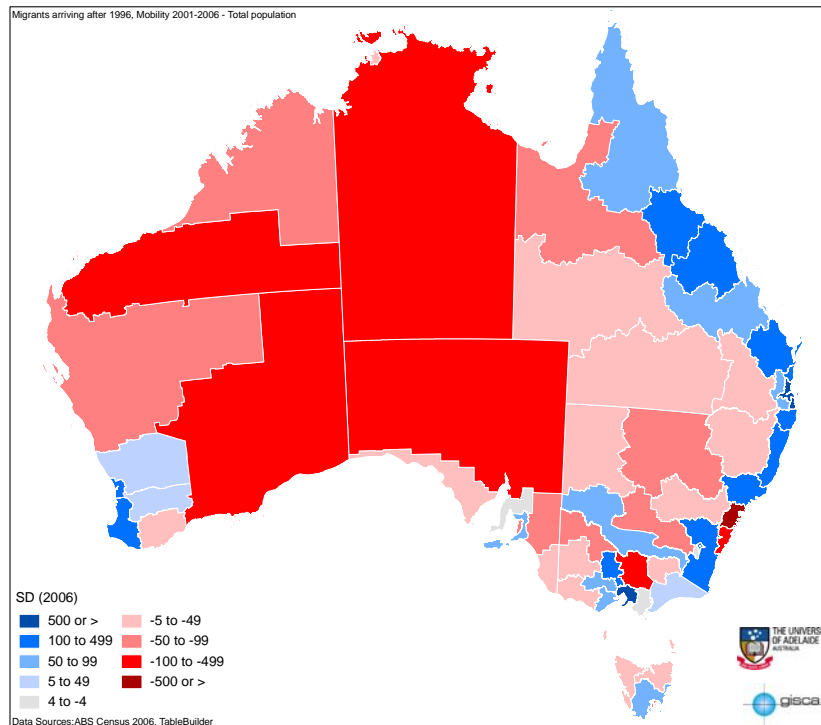


Table 5.6: Interstate mobility, recent migrants, States, 2001-2006

State	New South			South		Western	Northern			Total	Net
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	ACT	departures		
New South Wales		2936	4579	671	1268	224	110	809	10597	-4266	
Victoria	2170		1767	520	735	176	110	250	5728	612	
Queensland	1863	1260		210	598	155	194	159	4439	3937	
South Australia	608	615	508		231	45	67	65	2139	-376	
Western Australia	926	920	879	192		68	101	69	3155	-31	
Tasmania	141	277	153	53	88		7	15	734	-39	
Northern Territory	18	99	295	66	127	11		23	739	-138	
ACT	505	233	195	51	77	16	12		1089	301	
Total Arrivals	6331	6340	8376	1763	3124	695	601	1390	28620		

As was indicated earlier recent migrants have a greater tendency to move interstate than the total population. Table 5.6 is an origin-destination matrix showing inter-divisional movements between states and shows some interesting trends:

- Most who left NSW went to Queensland or Victoria, the adjacent states. However, WA also attracted 12 percent of NSW's departures.
- Most who left Victoria went to NSW, the adjacent state, or to Queensland. WA attracted 12.8 percent of Victoria's departures.
- Of those who left Queensland, more went to NSW, the adjacent state, than went to Victoria. 15.2 percent of recent migrants leaving Queensland went to Western Australia.
- Victoria and New South Wales attracted equal numbers of recent migrants who left South Australia. Slightly fewer went to Queensland, and only ten percent went to WA.
- Those who left Western Australia were evenly split between New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. 86.4 percent of recent migrants who left WA went to these three states.
- Most recent migrants who left Tasmania went to Victoria, the adjacent state, with equal numbers going to NSW and Queensland.
- For the Northern Territory, the majority of recent migrants who left went to Queensland and Western Australia, the adjacent states. 16 percent went to New South Wales
- Of the 1,089 recent migrants who left the ACT, most went to NSW and Victoria, the adjacent states. 17.9 percent went to Queensland.

It is important to note in Table 5.6 that the net migration figures are quite small in comparison to the total volume of movement in and out of states. Net migration is only the 'tip of the iceberg' of a more complex pattern of flow, and in all cases there are substantial counter flows of inter statistical division migration. New South Wales has experienced the greatest net migration loss of all the states, substantially higher than the net losses experienced in any of the other states. Queensland is the most popular state for mobile recent migrants, with Victoria and the ACT also being favoured, albeit to a much lesser extent.

5.3.2 Internal Migration of Recent Migrants, Gender

Table 5.7 shows the sex ratio of statistical divisions experiencing the largest net in-migration and the largest out-migration of recent migrants over the 2002-06 period. There is clearly quite a bit of variation in the balance between males and females and no particularly consistent pattern is in evidence.

Table 5.7: Sex Ratio of Recent Migrant Internal Migration 2001-2006

Source: ABS 2006 Census

Net migration gain		Net migration loss	
Statistical Division	Sex ratio	Statistical Division	Sex ratio
Brisbane	107.6	Sydney	98.8
Gold Coast	91.8	Northern-SA	100
Melbourne	54.3	Illawarra	134.7
Canberra	163.1	Kimberley	206.7
Sunshine Coast	89.4	South Eastern-WA	57.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	67.4	Pilbara	86.2
South West-WA	65.1	Goulburn	71.4
Richmond-Tweed	124.2	Northern Territory-Bal	37.5
Hunter	146.7	North West	79.4
Mid North-Coast	52.6	Mallee	12.1

Between 2001 and 2006, 21,880 recent migrant males moved residence from one statistical division to another. Of these movers, 65.4 percent moved interstate. Among the capital city statistical divisions, the greatest net migration loss of males in the recent migrant group occurred in the Sydney SD. Between 2001 and 2006 it experienced a net loss of 2,300 males. Although net migration losses also occurred in Darwin, Adelaide and Hobart, their losses were miniscule in comparison, the largest being 33 in Darwin. In contrast to Sydney, Melbourne experienced a net migration gain of 185, but the largest net migration gain of 1,147 was experienced in Brisbane. In the other capital city statistical divisions, Canberra's net gain was 181, with 90 recorded in Perth.

There were only six SDs outside the capital city statistical divisions which had net migration gains of more than 100 for males. These were Gold Coast (349), Sunshine Coast (168), Wide Bay-Burnett (122), Richmond-Tweed (113), South West-WA (110) and Hunter (104).

The largest net migration losses occurred in Northern-SA (186) and Illawarra (128). There were a further 23 SDs which reported net migration losses, with four reporting losses greater than 50 and less than 65.

Table 5.8 provides full details on the mobility of this group, while Figure 5.4 presents the spatial variation of its net migration. The overall pattern in the spatial variation of net migration for recent migrant males is similar to that for the total recent migrant population. The greatest net migration losses are clearly in Sydney, as well as the resource development areas of Illawarra and Northern-SA. The largest net migration gains are centred around the south east corner of Queensland, the Hunter SD in NSW, Melbourne SD, and South West-WA. In terms of the low net migration SDs, there were turnovers of more than 200 in Northern-Tas and Central West-NSW, and of more than 100 in Western District Ovens-Murray and Mersey-Lyell.

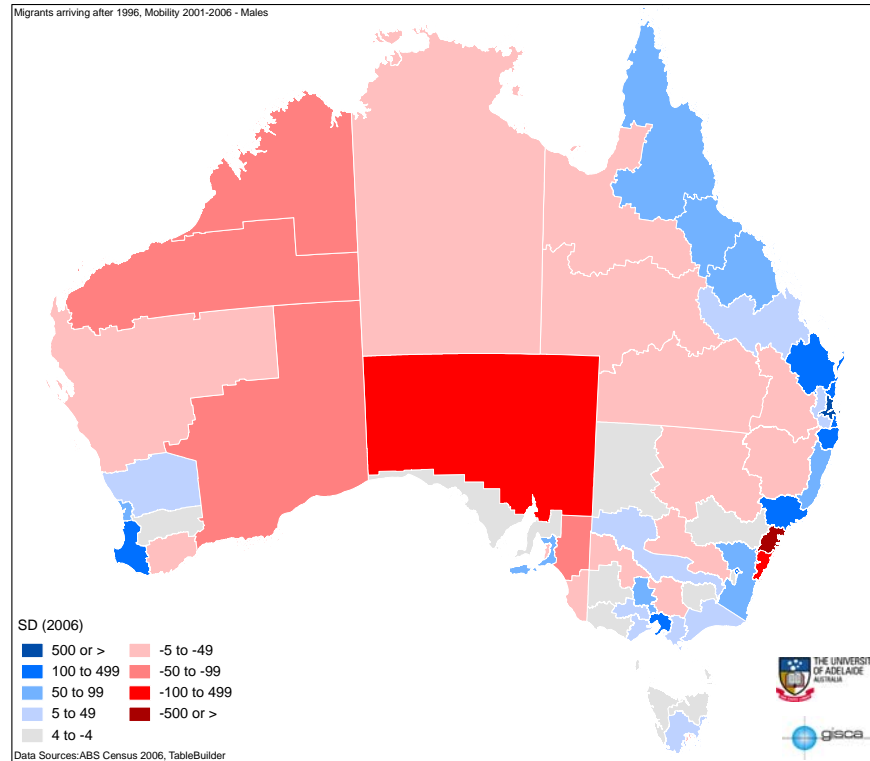
The number of females who moved residence between 2001 and 2006 was slightly higher, 22,363, than the number of males. Of these females, 64 percent moved interstate. The situation for net migration among recent migrant females is shown in Table 5.9. It is similar to that for males, in that the largest net migration loss occurred in Sydney, and that the losses in Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin were very small in comparison. Similarly, Brisbane experienced the largest net migration gains, while those gains in Melbourne, Canberra and Perth were small in comparison.

The table also shows that there were just six sink SDs in which net gain was greater than 100 females between 2001 and 2006. The largest of these was Gold Coast, with a net migration gain of 380 recent migrant females. The other five statistical divisions had experienced net migration gains of less than 200.

Table 5.8: Internal Migration of Recent Migrant Males, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
	Arrived after 1996, Males 2001-2006											
Sydney	5444	3139	-2305	-26.9	1042	722	-320	-8.1	4402	2417	-1985	-29.1
Melbourne	3071	3256	185	2.9	544	464	-80	-7.9	2527	2792	265	5.0
Brisbane	2050	3197	1147	21.9	941	1010	69	3.5	1099	2187	1078	32.7
Adelaide	987	969	-18	-0.9	148	199	51	14.7	839	770	-69	-4.3
Perth	1660	1750	90	2.6	468	466	-2	-0.2	192	1284	92	3.7
Greater Hobart	213	199	-14	-3.4	35	30	-5	-7.7	178	169	-9	-2.6
Darwin	247	214	-33	-7.2	3	23	20	76.9	244	191	-53	-12.2
Canberra	524	705	181	14.7	0	0	0		524	705	181	14.7
Gold Coast	985	1334	349	15.0	578	480	-98	-9.3	407	854	447	35.4
Sunshine Coast	339	507	168	19.9	259	246	-13	-2.6	80	261	181	53.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	178	300	122	25.5	127	204	77	23.3	51	96	45	30.6
Richmond-Tweed	138	251	113	29.0	44	111	67	43.2	94	140	46	19.7
South West - WA	194	304	110	22.1	140	241	101	26.5	54	63	9	7.7
Hunter	350	454	104	12.9	225	305	80	15.1	125	149	24	8.8
Northern - Qld	185	266	81	18.0	86	133	47	21.5	99	133	34	14.7
South Eastern - NSW	154	229	75	19.6	52	109	57	35.4	102	120	18	8.1
Loddon	79	147	68	30.1	45	113	68	43.0	34	34	0	0.0
Outer Adelaide	82	145	63	27.8	48	103	55	36.4	34	42	8	10.5
Mid-North Coast	157	218	61	16.3	76	150	74	32.7	81	68	-13	-8.7
Mackay	166	226	60	15.3	114	125	11	4.6	52	101	49	32.0
Far North	258	308	50	8.8	133	125	-8	-3.1	125	183	58	18.8
Central Highlands	80	125	45	22.0	48	90	42	30.4	32	35	3	4.5
Barwon	207	238	31	7.0	125	153	28	10.1	82	85	3	1.8
Southern	19	48	29	43.3	10	24	14	41.2	9	24	15	45.5
Gippsland	97	125	28	12.6	67	94	27	16.8	30	31	1	1.6
West Moreton	98	125	27	12.1	69	106	37	21.1	29	19	-10	-20.8
Murray	79	103	24	13.2	19	45	26	40.6	60	58	-2	-1.7
Fitzroy	230	253	23	4.8	154	121	-33	-12.0	76	132	56	26.9
Midlands	77	92	15	8.9	61	84	23	15.9	16	8	-8	-33.3
East Gippsland	43	53	10	10.4	27	29	2	3.6	16	24	8	20.0
Western District	54	58	4	3.6	30	33	3	4.8	24	25	1	2.0
Upper Great Southern	18	21	3	7.7	14	17	3	9.7	4	4	0	0.0
Far West	13	15	2	7.1	4	3	-1	-14.3	9	12	3	14.3
Yorke and Lower North	9	11	2	10.0	9	11	2	10.0	0	0	0	0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Central West - NSW	115	113	-2	-0.9	73	87	14	8.8	42	26	-16	-23.5
Wimmera	28	25	-3	-5.7	17	7	-10	-41.7	11	18	7	24.1
Ovens-Murray	63	60	-3	-2.4	36	27	-9	-14.3	27	33	6	10.0
Eyre	12	9	-3	-14.3	9	3	-6	-50.0	3	6	3	33.3
Mersey-Lyell	68	65	-3	-2.3	14	6	-8	-40.0	54	59	5	4.4
Northern - Tas	139	135	-4	-1.5	27	26	-1	-1.9	112	109	-3	-1.4
Mallee	138	131	-7	-2.6	53	43	-10	-10.4	85	88	3	1.7
Central West - Qld	29	16	-13	-28.9	19	16	-3	-8.6	10	0	-10	-100.0
South West - Qld	37	22	-15	-25.4	32	16	-16	-33.3	5	6	1	9.1
Darling Downs	262	244	-18	-3.6	192	148	-44	-12.9	70	96	26	15.7
South East	65	40	-25	-23.8	23	15	-8	-21.1	42	25	-17	-25.4
Northern - NSW	139	113	-26	-10.3	59	70	11	8.5	80	43	-37	-30.1
Northern Territory - Bal	128	98	-30	-13.3	23	3	-20	-76.9	105	95	-10	-5.0
North Western	106	74	-32	-17.8	56	57	1	0.9	50	17	-33	-49.3
Murrumbidgee	216	181	-35	-8.8	95	117	22	10.4	121	64	-57	-30.8
Lower Great Southern	109	74	-35	-19.1	65	51	-14	-12.1	44	23	-21	-31.3
North West	84	47	-37	-28.2	57	31	-26	-29.5	27	16	-11	-25.6
Central	112	75	-37	-19.8	87	47	-40	-29.9	25	28	3	5.7
Goulburn	239	194	-45	-10.4	159	98	-61	-23.7	80	96	16	9.1
Murray Lands	104	54	-50	-11.6	42	26	-16	-23.5	62	28	-34	-37.8
Pilbara	194	144	-50	-14.8	122	93	-29	-13.5	72	51	-21	-17.1
South Eastern - WA	206	155	-51	-14.1	137	91	-46	-20.2	69	64	-5	-3.8
Kimberley	123	61	-62	-33.7	28	32	4	6.7	95	29	-66	-53.2
Illawarra	452	324	-128	-16.5	301	270	-31	-5.4	151	54	-97	-47.3
Northern - SA	234	48	-186	-66.0	98	20	-78	-66.1	136	28	-108	-65.9
Total	21887	21887			7569	7569			14318	14318		

Figure 5.4: Geography of net migration, recent migrant males, statistical divisions, 2001-2006



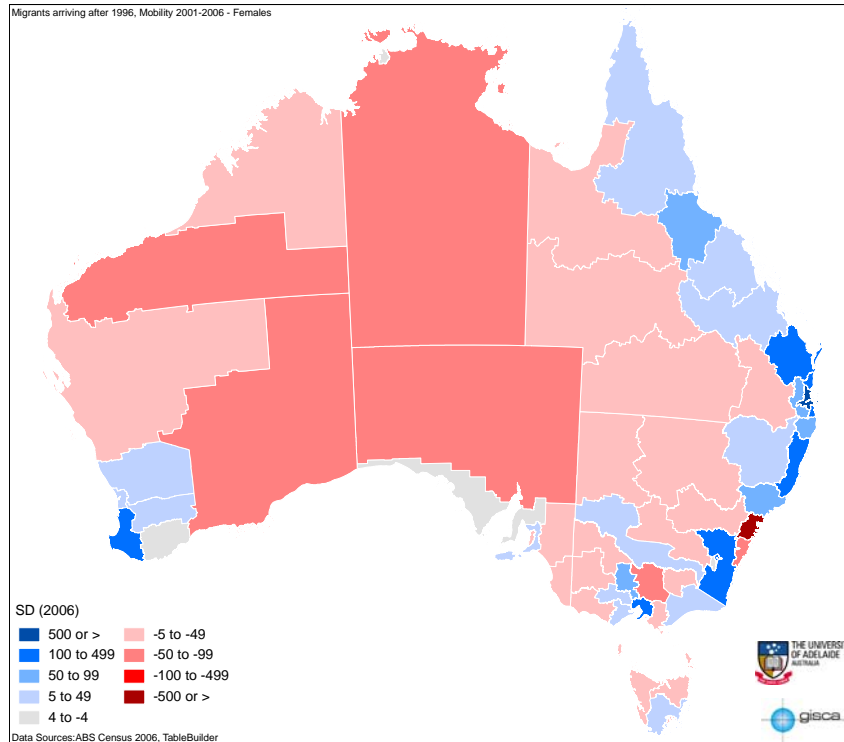
There were no source SDs which had a net loss of more than 100 females. The highest net migration losses were in Illawarra, Northern-SA, South Eastern-WA and Northern Territory-Balance. These SDs also reported highest net migration losses for males.

Figure 5.5 shows the spatial variation of net migration for recent migrant females. The distribution is similar to that for recent migrant males. The main variations are in Northern-NSW, where females have shown a net migration gain compared with males, and in Far West, also in NSW, where females have shown a net loss compared with males. The number of low net migration SDs was lower than for males, and in only one, Lower Great Southern, was turnover greater than 100.

Table 5.9: Internal Migration of Recent Migrant Females, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
	Arrived after 1996: Females 2001-2006											
Sydney	5376	3043	-2333	-27.7	109	733	-376	-20.4	4267	2310	-1957	-29.8
Melbourne	2861	3202	341	5.6	509	520	11	11	2352	2682	330	6.6
Brisbane	2164	3230	1066	19.8	1043	1067	24	11	1121	2163	1042	31.7
Adelaide	940	891	-49	-2.7	123	162	39	13.7	817	729	-88	-5.7
Perth	1776	1806	30	0.8	500	484	-16	-1.6	1276	1322	46	1.8
Greater Hobart	215	184	-31	-7.8	29	33	4	6.5	186	151	-35	-10.4
Darwin	240	238	-2	-0.4	9	29	20	52.6	231	209	-22	-5.0
Canberra	566	677	111	8.9	0	0	0	0	566	677	111	8.9
Gold Coast	1073	1453	380	15.0	632	557	-75	-6.3	441	896	455	34.0
Sunshine Coast	387	575	188	19.5	299	291	-8	-1.4	88	284	196	52.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	210	391	181	30.1	132	257	125	32.1	78	134	56	26.4
South West - WA	204	373	169	29.3	134	276	142	34.6	70	97	27	16.2
Mid-North Coast	140	256	116	29.3	65	156	91	41.2	75	100	25	14.3
South Eastern - NSW	164	277	113	25.6	61	122	61	33.3	103	155	52	20.2
Richmond-Tweed	199	290	91	18.6	54	115	61	36.1	145	175	30	9.4
Northern - Qld	259	341	82	13.7	121	179	58	19.3	138	162	24	8.0
Hunter	397	472	75	8.6	209	313	104	19.9	188	159	-29	-8.4
Loddon	94	154	60	24.2	64	98	34	21.0	30	56	26	30.2
West Moreton	88	139	51	22.5	71	109	38	21.1	17	30	13	27.7
Fitzroy	242	289	47	8.9	163	151	-12	-3.8	79	138	59	27.2
Mackay	201	245	44	9.9	135	132	-3	-1.1	66	113	47	26.3
Barwon	199	236	37	8.5	139	154	15	5.1	60	82	22	15.5
Southern	22	52	30	40.5	14	17	3	9.7	8	35	27	62.8
Murray	77	101	24	13.5	28	58	30	34.9	49	43	-6	-6.5
Central Highlands	92	115	23	11.1	56	87	31	21.7	36	28	-8	-12.5
Midlands	79	102	23	12.7	63	89	26	17.1	16	13	-3	-10.3
Outer Adelaide	94	115	21	10.0	65	73	8	5.8	29	42	13	18.3
Far North	360	373	13	1.8	187	157	-30	-8.7	173	216	43	11.1
East Gippsland	43	55	12	12.2	28	39	11	16.4	15	16	1	3.2
Northern - NSW	142	150	8	2.7	79	98	19	10.7	63	52	-11	-9.6
Upper Great Southern	20	25	5	11.1	15	25	10	25.0	5	0	-5	-100.0
Yorke and Lower North	19	21	2	5.0	16	10	-6	-23.1	3	11	8	57.1
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye	14	12	-2	-7.7	10	6	-4	-25.0	4	6	2	20.0
Lower Great Southern	63	60	-3	-2.4	54	45	-9	-9.1	9	15	6	25.0
Ovens-Murray	70	64	-6	-4.5	32	34	2	3.0	38	30	-8	-11.8
Murray Lands	61	55	-6	-5.2	25	23	-2	-4.2	36	32	-4	-5.9
Mersey-Lyell	75	68	-7	-4.9	12	11	-1	-4.3	63	57	-6	-5.0
South West - Qld	41	32	-9	-12.3	31	17	-14	-29.2	10	15	5	20.0
Darling Downs	255	243	-12	-2.4	192	148	-44	-12.9	63	95	32	20.3
Far West	25	10	-15	-42.9	6	7	1	7.7	19	3	-16	-72.7
Western District	90	75	-15	-9.1	42	44	2	2.3	48	31	-17	-21.5
North Western	106	89	-17	-8.7	65	61	-4	-3.2	41	28	-13	-18.8
Wimmera	39	21	-18	-30.0	29	21	-8	-15.0	10	0	-10	-100.0
South East	57	38	-19	-20.0	17	11	-6	-21.4	40	27	-13	-19.4
Central West - NSW	142	121	-21	-8.0	80	97	17	9.6	62	24	-38	-44.2
Central West - Qld	37	16	-21	-39.6	33	10	-23	-53.5	4	6	2	20.0
Northern - Tas	140	115	-25	-9.8	23	17	-6	-15.0	117	98	-19	-8.8
Kimberley	81	51	-30	-22.7	36	33	-3	-4.3	45	18	-27	-42.9
Gippsland	141	110	-31	-12.4	98	75	-23	-13.3	43	35	-8	-10.3
North West	96	50	-46	-31.5	67	31	-36	-36.7	29	19	-10	-20.8
Central	120	74	-46	-23.7	101	53	-48	-31.2	19	21	2	5.0
Murrumbidgee	201	153	-48	-13.6	102	87	-15	-7.9	99	66	-33	-20.0
Mallee	136	88	-48	-14.4	67	30	-37	-38.1	69	58	-11	-8.7
Pilbara	197	139	-58	-17.3	134	96	-38	-16.5	63	43	-20	-18.9
Goulburn	230	157	-73	-15.9	138	100	-38	-16.0	92	67	-25	-15.7
Northern Territory - Bal	185	135	-50	-27.6	29	9	-20	-52.6	156	96	-60	-23.8
South Eastern - WA	210	121	-89	-26.9	134	70	-64	-31.4	76	51	-25	-19.7
Northern - SA	145	50	-95	-48.7	56	27	-29	-34.9	89	23	-66	-58.9
Ilwarrara	463	365	-98	-11.8	287	298	11	1.9	176	67	-109	-44.9
Total	22363	22363			8052	8052			14311	14311		

Figure 5.5: Geography of Net Migration, Recent Migrant Females, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006



5.3.3 Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Aged 25-44 Years, 2001-2006

This group is the largest recent migrants group numerically, and the group of prime working age, accounting for a net migration of 24,100 in the 2001-2006 period. In this respect, it is similar to the pattern for the total population. The proportion of the group which shifted residence from one state to another state is a very high 68.2 percent. This is in contrast to the total population in which the number of interstate moves was under 50 percent.

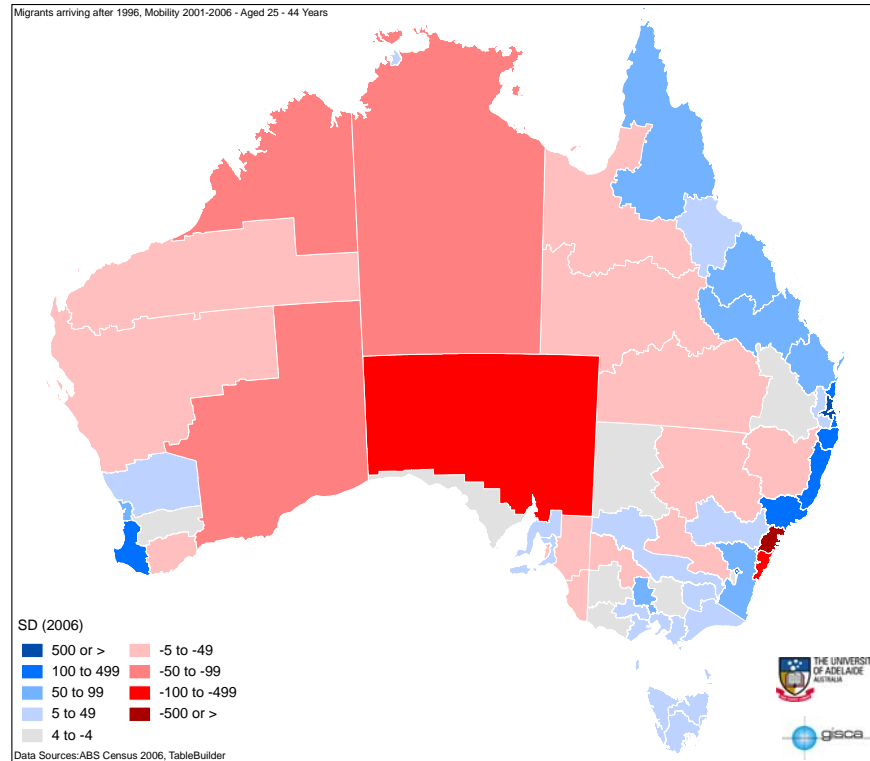
Table 5.10 shows some interesting results among the capital cities. Firstly, Sydney experienced a net migration loss of 2,856 recent migrants aged 25-44 years between 2001-2006. Adelaide, with a net migration loss of 10, was the only other capital city SD to experience net migration loss. Brisbane experienced the largest net migration gain of 1,289 persons. Canberra had a net gain of 192, while the gains in Melbourne, Perth Darwin and Hobart were much smaller.

As Table 5.10 shows, there were only five sink SDs with a net migration gain of more than 100 persons. The largest of these were Gold Coast (462) and Sunshine Coast (275). Among the statistical divisions with a net migration loss for the period, only two – Illawarra and Northern-SA – lost more than 100 persons in the age group.

Table 5.10: Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Aged 25-44 Years, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
	Arrived after 1996, 25-44 years 2001-2006											
Sydney	6590	3734	-2856	-27.7	1217	854	-363	-17.5	5373	2880	-2493	-30.2
Melbourne	3627	3675	48	0.7	617	432	-185	-17.6	3010	3243	233	3.7
Brisbane	2163	3452	1289	23.0	945	915	-30	-1.6	1218	2537	1319	35.1
Adelaide	1050	1040	-10	-0.5	146	159	13	4.3	904	881	-23	-1.3
Perth	1858	1920	62	1.6	481	456	-25	-2.7	1377	1464	87	3.1
Greater Hobart	207	210	3	0.7	36	30	-6	-9.1	171	180	9	2.6
Darwin	240	251	11	2.2	7	26	19	57.6	233	225	-8	-1.7
Canberra	633	825	192	13.2	0	0	0	0	633	825	192	13.2
Gold Coast	970	1432	462	19.2	531	503	-28	-2.7	439	929	490	35.8
Sunshine Coast	242	517	275	36.2	181	228	47	11.5	61	289	228	65.1
South West - WA	170	320	150	30.6	119	235	116	32.8	51	85	34	25.0
Richmond-Tweed	158	276	118	27.2	53	128	75	41.4	105	148	43	17.0
Hunter	406	517	111	12.0	240	348	108	18.4	166	169	3	0.9
Mid-North Coast	137	242	105	27.7	73	160	87	37.3	64	82	18	12.3
South Eastern - NSW	177	271	94	21.0	64	117	53	29.3	113	154	41	15.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	161	250	89	21.7	107	156	49	18.6	54	94	40	27.0
Far North	320	398	78	10.9	152	143	-9	-3.1	168	255	87	20.6
Loddon	85	158	73	30.0	57	111	54	32.1	28	47	19	25.3
Mackay	176	246	70	16.6	109	118	9	4.0	67	128	61	31.3
Fitzroy	223	274	51	10.3	133	130	-3	-1.1	90	144	54	23.1
Outer Adelaide	71	120	49	25.7	48	85	37	27.8	23	35	12	20.7
Northern - Qld	253	300	47	8.5	127	129	2	0.8	126	171	45	15.2
Barwon	201	247	46	10.3	120	168	48	16.7	81	79	-2	-1.3
West Moreton	77	120	43	21.8	54	90	36	25.0	23	30	7	13.2
Southern	25	61	36	41.9	12	22	10	29.4	13	39	26	50.0
Central Highlands	87	117	30	14.7	54	95	41	27.5	33	22	-11	-20.0
East Gippsland	43	66	23	21.1	27	30	3	5.3	16	36	20	38.5
Murray	76	96	20	11.6	19	45	26	40.6	57	51	-6	-5.6
Northern - Tas	128	147	19	6.9	23	22	-1	-2.2	105	125	20	8.7
Gippsland	123	140	17	6.5	75	100	25	14.3	48	40	-8	-9.1
Central West - NSW	108	124	16	6.9	67	94	27	16.8	41	30	-11	-15.5
Ovens-Murray	55	68	13	10.6	27	39	12	18.2	28	29	1	1.8
Mersey-Lyell	50	63	13	11.5	13	10	-3	-13.0	37	53	16	17.8
Yorke and Lower North	11	18	7	24.1	11	11	0	0.0	0	7	7	100.0
Midlands	74	81	7	4.5	50	67	17	14.5	24	14	-10	-26.3
Eyre	10	12	2	9.1	7	3	-4	-40.0	3	9	6	50.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wimmera	24	23	-1	-2.1	15	10	-5	-20.0	9	13	4	18.2
Goulburn	199	198	-1	-0.3	116	120	4	1.7	83	78	-5	-3.1
Far West	18	15	-3	-9.1	3	3	0	0.0	15	12	-3	-11.1
Western District	65	62	-3	-2.4	26	48	22	29.7	39	14	-25	-47.2
Upper Great Southern	21	18	-3	-7.7	12	18	6	20.0	9	0	-9	-100.0
Darling Downs	230	226	-4	-0.9	160	122	-38	-13.5	70	104	34	19.5
Central West - Qld	25	19	-6	-13.6	16	16	0	0.0	9	3	-6	-50.0
South East	54	47	-7	-6.9	15	16	1	3.2	39	31	-8	-11.4
Northern - NSW	133	125	-8	-3.1	61	70	9	6.9	72	55	-17	-13.4
South West - Qld	35	27	-8	-12.9	29	20	-9	-18.4	6	7	1	7.7
North Western	100	87	-13	-7.0	50	58	8	7.4	50	29	-21	-26.6
Central	104	79	-25	-13.7	87	53	-34	-24.3	17	26	9	20.9
Murray Lands	86	60	-26	-17.8	31	34	3	4.6	55	26	-29	-35.8
North West	87	57	-30	-20.8	61	35	-26	-27.1	26	22	-4	-8.3
Lower Great Southern	108	75	-33	-18.0	59	53	-6	-5.4	49	22	-27	-38.0
Mallee	150	116	-34	-12.8	65	46	-19	-17.1	85	70	-15	-9.7
Murrumbidgee	207	171	-36	-9.5	81	102	21	11.5	126	69	-57	-29.2
Pilbara	207	171	-36	-9.5	133	120	-13	-5.1	74	51	-23	-18.4
Northern Territory - Bal	173	123	-50	-16.9	26	7	-19	-57.6	147	116	-31	-11.8
Kimberley	131	64	-67	-34.4	38	37	-1	-1.3	93	27	-66	-55.0
South Eastern - WA	239	153	-86	-21.9	148	88	-60	-25.4	91	65	-26	-16.7
Northern - SA	199	50	-149	-59.8	75	25	-50	-50.0	124	25	-99	-66.4
Illawarra	560	386	-174	-18.4	378	327	-51	-7.2	182	59	-123	-51.0
Total	24140	24140			7687	7687			16453	16453		

Figure 5.6: Geography of Net Migration, Recent Migrants Aged 25-44 Years, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006



5.3.4 Internal Migration of Recent Migrants and Language Proficiency, 2001-2006

Most recent migrants speak English well or very well, and their mobility characteristics are shown in Table 5.11. Of the capital city SDs, Sydney reported a net migration loss among this group of 1,164 between 2001 and 2006, considerably higher than the net migration losses reported in other capital cities – 106 in Darwin, 83 in Hobart and 24 in Adelaide. Net gains were highest in Brisbane (953), Melbourne (804) and Canberra (283).

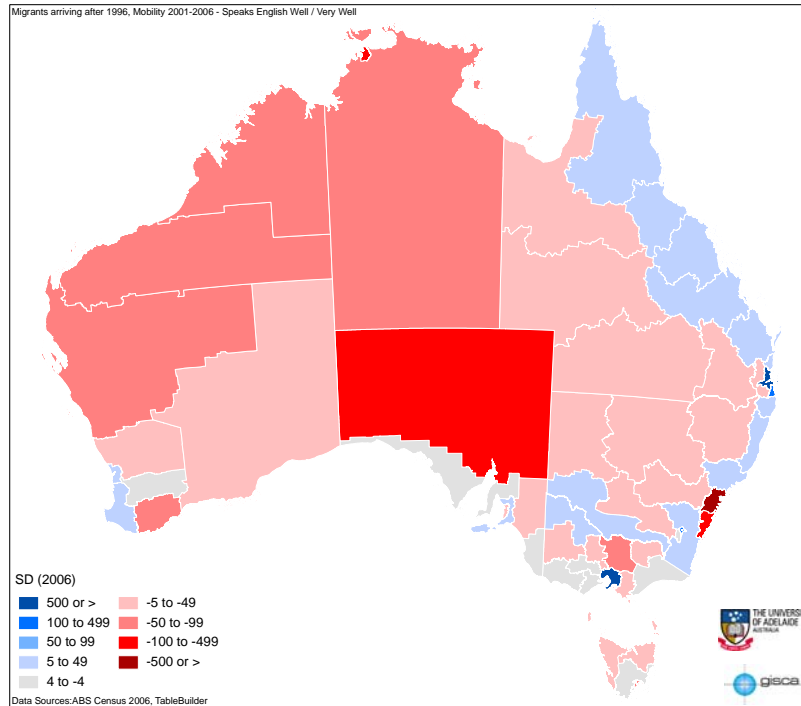
Table 5.11: Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Who Speak English Well or Very Well, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
Recent migrants, English Spoken well or very well 2001-2006												
Sydney	4816	3652	-1164	-3.7	824	889	65	3.8	3992	2763	-1229	-8.2
Melbourne	2733	3537	804	12.8	400	573	173	17.8	2333	2964	631	11.9
Brisbane	1606	2559	953	22.9	548	733	185	14.4	1058	1826	768	26.6
Adelaide	970	946	-24	-1.3	86	168	82	32.3	884	778	-106	-6.4
Perth	1322	1343	21	0.8	164	337	173	34.5	158	1006	-152	-7.0
Greater Hobart	224	141	-83	-22.7	17	20	3	8.1	207	121	-86	-26.2
Darwin	235	129	-106	-29.1	3	14	11	64.7	232	115	-117	-33.7
Canberra	538	821	283	20.8	0	0	0	0	538	821	283	20.8
Gold Coast	678	861	183	11.9	333	288	-45	-7.2	345	573	228	24.8
Richmond-Tweed	94	141	47	20.0	27	70	43	44.3	67	71	4	2.9
Sunshine Coast	445	169	44	13.2	108	100	-8	-3.8	37	89	52	41.3
Northern - Qld	151	191	40	11.7	77	87	10	6.1	74	104	30	16.9
Murray	59	96	37	23.9	20	46	26	39.4	39	50	11	12.4
South Eastern - NSW	42	174	32	10.1	47	79	32	25.4	95	95	0	0.0
South West - WA	105	137	32	13.2	76	91	15	9.0	29	46	17	22.7
Fitzroy	153	182	29	8.7	101	71	-30	-17.4	52	111	59	36.2
Hunter	331	352	21	3.1	225	248	23	4.9	106	104	-2	-1.0
Far North	200	220	20	4.8	111	106	-5	-2.3	89	114	25	12.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	128	147	19	6.9	93	90	-3	-1.6	35	57	22	23.9
Mallee	140	154	14	4.8	66	51	-15	-12.8	74	103	29	16.4
Outer Adelaide	40	51	11	12.1	33	37	4	5.7	7	14	7	33.3
Mid-North Coast	93	100	7	3.6	49	63	14	12.5	44	37	-7	-8.6
Mackay	97	102	5	2.5	54	72	18	14.3	43	30	-13	-17.8
Western District	40	44	4	4.8	29	27	-2	-3.6	11	17	6	21.4
Central Highlands	72	76	4	2.7	48	59	11	10.3	24	17	-7	-17.1
Southern	12	16	4	14.3	4	9	5	38.5	8	7	-1	-6.7
Upper Great Southern	8	9	1	5.9	8	9	1	5.9	0	0	0	0
South East	21	21	0	0.0	8	9	1	5.9	13	12	-1	-4.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorke and Lower North	6	4	-2	-20.0	3	0	-3	-100.0	3	4	1	14.3
Barwon	204	201	-3	-0.7	162	134	-28	-9.5	42	67	25	22.9
Eyre	10	7	-3	-17.6	7	0	-7	-100.0	3	7	4	40.0
East Gippsland	43	39	-4	-4.9	27	24	-3	-5.9	16	15	-1	-3.2
Midlands	48	43	-5	-5.5	34	32	-2	-3.0	14	11	-3	-12.0
Far West	13	7	-6	-30.0	3	0	-3	-100.0	10	7	-3	-17.6
Central West - Qld	16	9	-7	-28.0	16	6	-10	-45.5	0	3	3	100.0
Central West - NSW	89	81	-8	-4.7	61	66	5	3.9	28	15	-13	-30.2
Gippsland	116	105	-11	-5.0	87	65	-22	-14.5	29	40	11	15.9
Murrumbidgee	191	179	-12	-3.2	99	108	9	4.3	92	71	-21	-12.9
Ovens-Murray	61	49	-12	-10.9	31	26	-5	-8.8	30	23	-7	-13.2
Loddon	81	68	-13	-8.7	56	55	-1	-0.9	25	13	-12	-31.6
West Moreton	72	59	-13	-9.9	48	45	-3	-3.2	24	14	-10	-26.3
South Eastern - WA	88	72	-16	-10.0	62	24	-38	-44.2	26	48	22	29.7
Mersey-Lyell	60	43	-17	-16.5	3	3	0	0.0	57	40	-17	-17.5
Northern - NSW	128	104	-24	-10.3	63	58	-5	-4.1	65	46	-19	-17.1
Wimmera	35	10	-25	-55.6	26	10	-16	-44.4	9	0	-9	-100.0
Murray Lands	71	43	-28	-24.6	30	19	-11	-22.4	41	24	-17	-26.2
South West - Qld	37	8	-29	-64.4	23	4	-19	-70.4	14	4	-10	-55.6
North Western	98	68	-30	-18.1	55	49	-6	-5.8	43	19	-24	-38.7
North West	56	24	-32	-40.0	41	9	-32	-64.0	15	15	0	0.0
Northern - Tas	133	92	-41	-18.2	19	11	-8	-26.7	114	81	-33	-16.9
Darling Downs	238	195	-43	-9.9	177	119	-58	-19.6	61	76	15	10.9
Central	81	30	-51	-45.9	81	19	-62	-62.0	0	11	11	100.0
Lower Great Southern	83	31	-52	-45.6	45	19	-26	-40.6	38	12	-26	-52.0
Northern Territory - Bal	120	64	-56	-30.4	14	3	-11	-64.7	106	61	-45	-26.9
Kimberley	100	26	-74	-58.7	23	17	-6	-15.0	77	9	-68	-79.1
Goulburn	228	141	-87	-23.6	163	71	-92	-39.3	65	70	5	3.7
Pilbara	153	65	-88	-40.4	103	48	-55	-36.4	50	17	-33	-49.3
Northern - SA	216	50	-166	-62.4	95	29	-66	-53.2	121	21	-100	-70.4
Illawarra	516	236	-280	-37.2	390	187	-203	-35.2	126	49	-77	-44.0
Total	18544	18544			5606	5606			12938	12938		

Outside of the capital cities, the top ten sink SDs were dominated by the Gold Coast statistical division. It had a net migration gain of 183, compared with next ranked Richmond-Tweed with just 47.

As has been noted for other variables in this Chapter, the largest net migration losses occurred in Illawarra and Northern-SA, which lost 280 and 166 recent migrants with good English proficiency, and Goulburn and Pilbara SDs, which had losses of 87 and 88 respectively.

Figure 5.7: Geography of net migration, recent migrants who speak English well or very well, statistical divisions, 2001-2006



The spatial variation of net migration for this group is displayed in Figure 5.7. The map would seem to indicate a process among this group in which flight from the interior SDs of the country to the more attractive SDs of the coastal areas and some regional locations is a dominant mobility strategy. Of the statistical divisions with low net migration levels, two adjacent SDs had relatively high turnovers – Barwon and Central Highlands, both adjacent to, and to the west of, the Melbourne statistical division.

The internal migration characteristics of recent migrants whose grasp of English is not good have not been discussed as the subgroup is too small.

5.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF RECENT MIGRANTS AND HUMAN CAPITAL, 2001-2006

5.4.1 Introduction

In this section, the internal migration of recent migrants is examined in terms of a number of human capital variables, including some education, occupation, income, and labour force variables. These variables also provide an indication of the relationship between socio-economic status and internal migration. Hence the section looks at level of education first, followed by occupation.

5.4.2 Internal Migration of Recent Migrants and Level of Education, 2001-2006

Level of education is defined here in four ways: as persons with a bachelor degree or higher, those with Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced diploma qualification, persons with year 12 or less (including no schooling) and those still studying.

Table 5.12 provides the mobility characteristics of recent migrants with a university degree or higher. There were 13,864 recent migrants with this level of education who moved from one statistical division to another in the 2001-2006 period. In the case of the total population, 52.3 percent of all net migration involved interstate redistribution. In the case of the recent migrants group, the proportion of movers which were interstate was a substantial 70.4 percent. This reflects the consistent finding that the most highly educated groups tend to migrate over longer distances.

Among the capital city SDs, all except Brisbane and Canberra recorded net migration losses. The largest occurred in Sydney (604), compared with 142 in Adelaide and 139 in Perth. Much smaller net losses occurred in Melbourne, Hobart and Darwin. The net migration gains for Brisbane and Canberra statistical divisions were 594 and 198 respectively. The fact that there are net losses from most capitals of this highly educated group is interesting in that it suggests there is some net flow of human capital from major cities to regional areas.

The Sunshine and Gold Coast statistical divisions were again predominant in the top ten sinks, although the net gain of 175 for Gold Coast was nearly twice the gain recorded in the Sunshine Coast. Net migration gains greater than 50 occurred in Barwon, Richmond-Tweed and South eastern-NSW statistical divisions. In total, there were 27 non capital city SDs which recorded net migration gain for these highly qualified recent migrants.

Of the statistical divisions which reported net migration loss for this group, the biggest loss by far was in Illawarra. It experienced net migration loss of 250 persons. In comparisons, the net losses in Darling Downs and Northern Territory-Bal, the next ranked SDs, were very small at 48 and 36 respectively.

Table 5.12: Mobility of Recent Migrants With a Bachelor Degree or Higher Qualification, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
Arrived after 1996, Bachelor degree and higher 2001-2006												
Sydney	3393	2789	-604	-9.8	634	674	40	3.1	2759	2115	-644	-13.2
Melbourne	2379	2334	-45	-1.0	361	293	-68	-10.4	2018	2041	23	0.6
Brisbane	1252	1846	594	19.2	430	514	84	8.9	822	1332	510	23.7
Adelaide	735	593	-142	-10.7	84	53	-31	-22.6	651	540	-111	-9.3
Perth	1655	1016	-639	-6.4	207	179	-28	-7.3	948	837	-111	-6.2
Greater Hobart	176	139	-37	-11.7	32	24	-8	-14.3	144	115	-29	-11.2
Darwin	154	133	-21	-7.3	0	14	14	100.0	154	119	-35	-12.8
Canberra	499	697	198	16.6	0	0	0	0	499	697	198	16.6
Gold Coast	453	628	175	16.2	224	225	1	0.2	229	403	174	27.5
Sunshine Coast	142	238	96	25.3	108	112	4	1.8	34	126	92	57.5
South Eastern - NSW	109	174	65	23.0	40	72	32	28.6	69	102	33	19.3
Richmond-Tweed	78	134	56	26.4	30	62	32	34.8	48	72	24	20.0
Barwon	103	158	55	21.1	65	115	50	27.8	38	43	5	6.2
South West - WA	62	110	48	27.9	33	86	53	44.5	29	24	-5	-9.4
Mid-North Coast	79	118	39	19.8	41	68	27	24.8	38	50	12	13.6
Loddon	71	97	26	15.5	47	67	20	17.5	24	30	6	11.1
Far North	130	152	22	7.8	63	59	-4	-3.3	67	93	26	16.3
Fitzroy	138	158	20	6.8	76	59	-17	-12.6	62	99	37	23.0
Mackay	75	95	20	11.8	53	51	-2	-1.9	22	44	22	33.3
Outer Adelaide	45	65	20	18.2	31	46	15	19.5	14	19	5	16.2
Ovens-Murray	17	36	19	35.8	8	23	15	48.4	9	13	4	18.2
East Gippsland	22	40	18	29.0	13	21	8	23.5	9	19	10	35.7
Midlands	27	45	18	25.0	18	31	13	26.5	9	14	5	21.7
Southern	19	37	18	32.1	10	16	6	23.1	9	21	12	40.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	90	107	17	8.6	57	69	12	9.5	33	38	5	7.0
Central West - NSW	53	69	16	13.1	40	53	13	14.0	13	16	3	10.3
Central Highlands	49	57	8	7.5	28	50	22	28.2	21	7	-14	-50.0
Hunter	280	286	6	1.1	176	193	17	4.6	104	93	-11	-5.6
Yorke and Lower North	6	12	6	33.3	6	6	0	0.0	0	6	6	100.0
Murray Lands	11	17	6	21.4	5	14	9	47.4	6	3	-3	-33.3
Mersey-Lyell	34	40	6	8.1	9	4	-5	-38.5	25	36	11	18.0
North Western	44	48	4	4.3	29	35	6	9.4	15	13	-2	-7.1
Murray	34	38	4	5.6	11	21	10	31.3	23	17	-6	-15.0
Eyre	3	7	4	40.0	0	3	3	100.0	3	4	1	14.3
Upper Great Southern	6	9	3	20.0	6	9	3	20.0	0	0	0	0
Central West - Qld	9	9	0	0.0	9	9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Great Southern	25	24	-1	-2.0	13	16	3	10.3	12	8	-4	-20.0
Wimmera	22	20	-2	-4.8	16	11	-5	-18.5	6	9	3	20.0
Goulburn	96	94	-2	-1.1	71	61	-10	-7.6	25	33	8	13.8
Central	49	47	-2	-2.1	32	31	-1	-1.6	17	16	-1	-3.0
Far West	15	11	-4	-15.4	8	5	-3	-23.1	7	6	-1	-7.7
West Moreton	36	32	-4	-5.9	24	29	5	9.4	12	3	-9	-60.0
South East	18	14	-4	-12.5	6	7	1	7.7	12	7	-5	-26.3
South West - Qld	13	7	-6	-30.0	13	3	-10	-62.5	0	4	4	100.0
Northern - SA	41	35	-6	-7.9	14	17	3	9.7	27	18	-9	-20.0
Gippsland	92	84	-8	-4.5	62	50	-12	-10.7	30	34	4	6.3
Northern - Qld	146	136	-10	-3.5	69	56	-13	-10.4	77	80	3	1.9
Western District	49	35	-14	-16.7	27	20	-7	-14.9	22	15	-7	-18.9
Pilbara	79	61	-18	-12.9	50	41	-9	-9.9	29	20	-9	-18.4
Kimberley	46	26	-20	-27.8	18	17	-1	-2.9	28	9	-19	-51.4
Murrumbidgee	110	88	-22	-11.1	57	62	5	4.2	53	26	-27	-34.2
Mallee	51	29	-22	-27.5	27	14	-13	-31.7	24	15	-9	-23.1
Northern - Tas	107	82	-25	-13.2	18	25	7	16.3	89	57	-32	-21.9
Northern - NSW	97	68	-29	-17.6	46	43	-3	-3.4	51	25	-26	-34.2
North West	49	17	-32	-48.5	26	11	-15	-40.5	23	6	-17	-58.6
South Eastern - WA	83	49	-34	-25.8	64	31	-33	-34.7	19	18	-1	-2.7
Northern Territory - Bal	99	63	-36	-22.2	14	0	-14	-100.0	85	63	-22	-14.9
Darling Downs	166	118	-48	-16.9	118	73	-45	-23.6	48	45	-3	-3.2
Illawarra	443	193	-250	-39.3	332	156	-176	-36.1	111	37	-74	-50.0
Total	13864	13864			4109	4109			9755	9755		

Figure 5.8: Geography of Net Migration, Recent Migrants with a Bachelor Degree or Higher, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

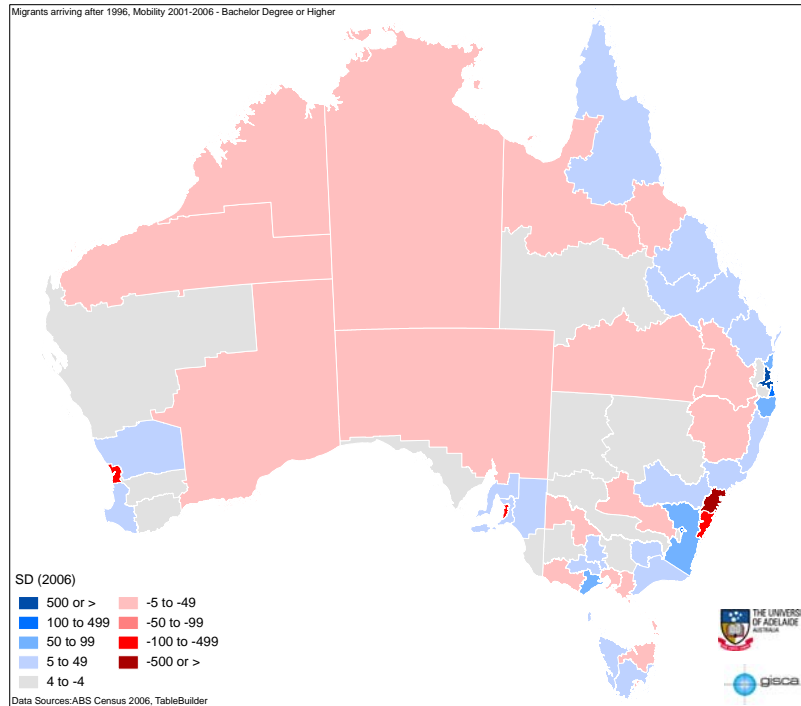


Figure 5.8 shows the spatial variation of net migration for recent migrants with high qualifications. The mobility of this group is directed from interior regions to the coastal regions of the country. There were three statistical divisions which had relatively high turnovers and low net migration levels – Goulburn, Central and North Western. This net flow of human capital to the regions is small but significant from a regional development perspective.

The mobility characteristics of recent migrant movers who had Year 12 education or less, including no education, is shown in Table 5.13. Five of the eight capital city SDs experienced net migration loss for persons with Year 12 schooling or less. The net migration loss in Sydney was 3,676. Although four other capital city SDs reported net migration losses for this group, the loss in each was less than 50 persons. Net migration gains for this group occurred in Brisbane (1,823), Melbourne (485) and Canberra (245).

Outside of the capital city statistical divisions, net gains of more than 200 occurred in South West-WA, Wide Bay-Burnett, Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast. In terms of source SDs, the largest net migration losses were 219 in Northern-SA, 186 in Illawarra and 119 in South Eastern-WA.

Table 5.13: Mobility of Recent Migrants with Year 12 Schooling or Less, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration	migration MER
Year 12 or less 2001-2006												
Sydney	9047	5371	-3676	-25.5	1791	1259	-532	-17.4	7256	4112	-3144	-27.7
Melbourne	5008	5493	485	4.6	877	832	-45	-2.6	4131	4661	530	6.0
Brisbane	3494	5317	1823	20.7	1633	1791	158	4.6	1861	3526	1665	30.9
Adelaide	1600	1552	-48	-1.5	224	286	62	12.2	1376	1266	-110	-4.2
Perth	2890	2854	-36	-0.6	783	780	-3	-0.2	2107	2074	-33	-0.8
Greater Hobart	346	310	-36	-5.5	62	54	-8	-6.9	284	256	-28	-5.2
Darwin	396	378	-18	-2.3	7	39	32	69.6	389	339	-50	-6.9
Canberra	931	1176	245	11.6	0	0	0		931	1176	245	11.6
Gold Coast	1757	2368	611	14.8	1034	898	-136	-7.0	723	1470	747	34.1
Sunshine Coast	619	865	246	16.6	485	428	-57	-6.2	134	437	303	53.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	327	550	223	25.4	231	354	123	21.0	96	196	100	34.2
South West - WA	315	533	218	25.7	219	407	188	30.0	96	126	30	13.5
Richmond-Tweed	275	459	184	25.1	72	191	119	45.2	203	268	65	13.8
South Eastern - NSW	261	416	155	22.9	91	187	96	34.5	170	229	59	14.8
Northern - Old	366	512	146	16.6	183	253	70	16.1	183	259	76	17.2
Hunter	622	763	141	10.2	359	525	166	18.8	263	238	-25	-5.0
Mid-North Coast	255	378	123	19.4	131	242	111	29.8	124	136	12	4.6
Loddon	136	248	112	29.2	86	166	80	31.7	50	82	32	24.2
Mackay	288	384	96	14.3	190	211	21	5.2	98	173	75	27.7
Outer Adelaide	128	210	82	24.3	88	145	57	24.5	40	65	25	23.8
Southern	32	102	70	52.2	20	41	21	34.4	12	61	49	67.1
Barwon	344	391	47	6.4	227	254	27	5.6	117	137	20	7.9
West Moreton	158	200	42	11.7	121	163	42	14.8	37	37	0	0.0
Far North	520	562	42	3.9	275	237	-38	-7.4	245	325	80	14.0
Murray	119	160	41	14.7	27	80	53	49.5	92	80	-12	-7.0
Fitzroy	389	425	36	4.4	255	220	-35	-7.4	134	205	71	20.9
Midlands	120	154	34	12.4	97	129	32	14.2	23	25	2	4.2
Central Highlands	147	177	30	9.3	82	132	50	23.4	65	45	-20	-8.2
East Gippsland	74	89	15	9.2	48	49	1	1.0	26	40	14	21.2
Gippsland	190	200	10	2.6	128	142	14	5.2	62	58	-4	-3.3
Yorke and Lower North	18	28	10	21.7	14	22	8	22.2	4	6	2	20.0
Ovens-Murray	98	106	8	3.9	53	54	1	0.9	45	52	7	7.2
Upper Great Southern	35	40	5	6.7	27	37	10	15.6	8	3	-5	-45.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Northern - Tas	214	213	-1	-0.2	41	37	-4	-5.1	173	176	3	0.9
Eyre	20	15	-5	-14.3	15	6	-9	-42.9	5	9	4	28.6
Wimmera	49	37	-12	-14.0	40	20	-20	-33.3	9	17	8	30.8
Mersey-Lyell	118	106	-12	-5.4	23	14	-9	-24.3	95	92	-3	-1.6
Western District	121	105	-16	-7.1	52	69	17	14.0	69	36	-33	-31.4
South West - Old	61	44	-17	-16.2	46	29	-17	-22.7	15	15	0	0.0
Far West	33	15	-18	-37.5	9	3	-6	-50.0	24	12	-12	-33.3
Central West - Old	44	24	-20	-29.4	35	18	-17	-32.1	9	6	-3	-20.0
Central West - NSW	204	180	-24	-6.3	117	141	24	9.3	87	39	-48	-38.1
North Western	165	135	-30	-10.0	96	93	-3	-1.6	69	42	-27	-24.3
Lower Great Southern	137	105	-32	-13.2	82	79	-3	-1.9	55	26	-29	-35.8
Darling Downs	433	396	-37	-4.5	315	245	-70	-12.5	118	151	33	12.3
South East	104	67	-37	-21.6	31	19	-12	-24.0	73	48	-25	-20.7
Northern - NSW	240	198	-42	-9.6	128	123	-5	-2.0	112	75	-37	-19.8
Murray Lands	132	85	-47	-21.7	58	41	-17	-17.2	74	44	-30	-25.4
Mallee	220	167	-53	-13.7	105	60	-45	-27.3	115	107	-8	-3.6
North West	146	82	-64	-28.1	95	51	-44	-30.1	51	31	-20	-24.4
Northern Territory - Bal	237	170	-67	-16.5	39	7	-32	-69.6	198	163	-35	-9.7
Central	199	129	-70	-21.3	160	91	-69	-27.5	39	38	-1	-1.3
Murrumbidgee	336	258	-78	-13.1	153	160	7	2.2	183	98	-85	-30.2
Kimberley	182	97	-85	-30.5	56	54	-2	-1.8	126	43	-83	-49.1
Pilbara	327	240	-87	-15.3	217	159	-58	-15.4	110	81	-29	-15.2
Goulburn	379	291	-88	-13.1	249	169	-80	-19.1	130	122	-8	-3.2
South Eastern - WA	338	219	-119	-21.4	228	133	-95	-26.3	110	86	-24	-12.2
Illawarra	786	600	-186	-13.4	521	491	-30	-3.0	265	109	-156	-41.7
Northern - SA	293	74	-219	-59.7	123	34	-89	-56.7	170	40	-130	-61.9
Total	36823	36823			12954	12954			23869	23869		

5.4.3 Internal Migration of Recent Migrants and Occupation, 2001-2006

In this section the mobility characteristics are presented for a just one occupation, viz., professionals and managers, because the numbers in the other occupational groupings were considered too small to provide meaningful analysis. There is typically a quite strong relationship between a person's level of education and the type of occupation they gain. Table 5.14 presents the mobility characteristics for recent migrants who held professional and managerial type occupations and who moved from one statistical division to another between 2001 and 2006.

Table 5.14: Mobility of Recent Migrants Employed in Professional and Managerial Occupations, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER
Recent migrants, Professionals and Managers 2001-2006												
Sydney	2854	1946	-908	-18.9	601	407	-194	-19.2	2253	1539	-714	-18.8
Melbourne	1971	1661	-310	-8.5	329	189	-140	-27.0	1642	1472	-170	-5.5
Brisbane	102	1536	434	16.5	430	447	17	19	672	1089	417	23.7
Adelaide	540	466	-74	-7.4	73	45	-28	-23.7	467	421	-46	-5.2
Perth	927	895	-32	-1.8	205	177	-28	-7.3	722	718	-4	-0.3
Greater Hobart	128	108	-20	-8.5	16	16	0	0.0	112	92	-20	-9.8
Darwin	102	126	24	10.5	0	17	17	100.0	102	109	7	3.3
Canberra	360	540	180	20.0	0	0	0	0	360	540	180	20.0
Gold Coast	433	563	130	13.1	236	208	-28	-6.3	197	355	158	28.6
Sunshine Coast	121	223	102	29.7	89	111	22	11.0	32	112	80	55.6
Richmond-Tweed	61	146	85	41.1	20	59	39	49.4	41	87	46	35.9
South Eastern - NSW	78	147	69	30.7	29	64	35	37.6	49	83	34	25.8
South West - WA	70	138	68	32.7	41	111	70	46.1	29	27	-2	-3.6
Mid-North Coast	59	124	65	35.5	31	82	51	45.1	28	42	14	20.0
Loddon	50	115	65	39.4	25	76	51	50.5	25	39	14	21.9
Barwon	75	130	55	26.8	49	92	43	30.5	26	38	12	18.8
Fitzroy	112	146	34	13.2	67	58	-9	-7.2	45	88	43	32.3
Ovens-Murray	14	47	33	54.1	8	23	15	48.4	6	24	18	60.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	79	108	29	15.5	53	65	12	10.2	26	43	17	24.6
Far North	120	146	26	9.8	57	68	11	8.8	63	78	15	10.6
Hunter	230	254	24	5.0	128	161	33	11.4	102	93	-9	-4.6
Outer Adelaide	41	61	20	19.6	26	45	19	26.8	15	16	1	3.2
Southern	10	28	18	47.4	7	7	0	0.0	3	21	18	75.0
Central Highlands	41	58	17	17.2	18	46	28	43.8	23	12	-11	-31.4
Gippsland	73	88	15	9.3	50	64	14	12.3	23	24	1	2.1
Mackay	88	102	14	7.4	60	61	1	0.8	28	41	13	18.8
Midlands	29	42	13	18.3	22	36	14	24.1	7	6	-1	-7.7
Mersey-Lyell	30	43	13	17.8	13	10	-3	-13.0	17	33	16	32.0
Central West - NSW	46	57	11	10.7	24	35	11	18.6	22	22	0	0.0
East Gippsland	20	31	11	21.6	14	15	1	3.4	6	16	10	45.5
West Moreton	29	40	11	15.9	25	28	3	5.7	4	12	8	50.0
Northern - Old	125	136	11	4.2	64	61	-3	-2.4	61	75	14	10.3
Western District	41	48	7	7.9	23	30	7	13.2	18	18	0	0.0
Yorke and Lower North	4	11	7	46.7	4	8	4	33.3	0	3	3	100.0
Upper Great Southern	6	13	7	36.8	3	13	10	62.5	3	0	-3	-100.0
Darling Downs	125	130	5	2.0	88	81	-7	-4.1	37	49	12	14.0
Murray	30	34	4	6.3	6	16	10	45.5	24	18	-6	-14.3
Central West - Old	7	10	3	17.6	7	10	3	17.6	0	0	0	0.0
North Western	52	54	2	1.9	28	39	11	16.4	24	15	-9	-23.1
Murray Lands	21	23	2	4.5	10	13	3	13.0	11	10	-1	-4.8
Murrumbidgee	87	88	1	0.6	40	66	26	24.5	47	22	-25	-36.2
Goulburn	82	83	1	0.6	56	48	-8	-7.7	26	35	9	14.8
South East	23	24	1	2.1	10	6	-4	-25.0	13	18	5	16.1
Kimberley	34	34	0	0.0	12	11	-1	-4.3	22	23	1	2.2
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern - SA	32	30	-2	-3.2	11	17	6	21.4	21	13	-8	-23.5
Eye	3	0	-3	-100.0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-3	-100.0
Lower Great Southern	29	26	-3	-5.5	25	14	-11	-28.2	4	12	8	50.0
Wimmera	25	20	-5	-11.1	16	12	-4	-14.3	9	8	-1	-5.9
South West - Old	18	9	-9	-33.3	18	9	-9	-33.3	0	0	0	0.0
Northern - NSW	76	65	-11	-7.8	41	44	3	3.5	35	21	-14	-25.0
Far West	17	6	-11	-47.8	4	0	-4	-100.0	13	6	-7	-36.8
Central	49	38	-11	-12.6	35	29	-6	-9.4	14	9	-5	-21.7
Northern - Tas	86	74	-12	-7.5	18	21	3	7.7	68	53	-15	-12.4
Pilbara	75	61	-14	-10.3	47	34	-13	-16.0	28	27	-1	-1.8
Mallee	59	39	-20	-20.4	26	19	-7	-16.6	33	20	-13	-24.5
North West	49	23	-26	-36.1	27	14	-13	-31.7	22	9	-13	-41.9
South Eastern - WA	81	43	-38	-30.6	65	30	-35	-36.8	16	13	-3	-10.3
Northern Territory - Bal	95	56	-39	-25.8	17	0	-17	-100.0	78	56	-22	-16.4
Ilawarra	257	188	-69	-15.5	137	146	-9	-6.7	90	42	-48	-36.4
Total	11481	11481			3614	3614			7867	7867		

Between 2001 and 2006, 11,481 recent migrants with professional and managerial type occupations shifted residence from one statistical division to another. As was the case for the total population, more of this group moved interstate than intrastate. It shares this characteristic with each of the other occupation categories among recent migrants, a feature that was not the case with the total population.

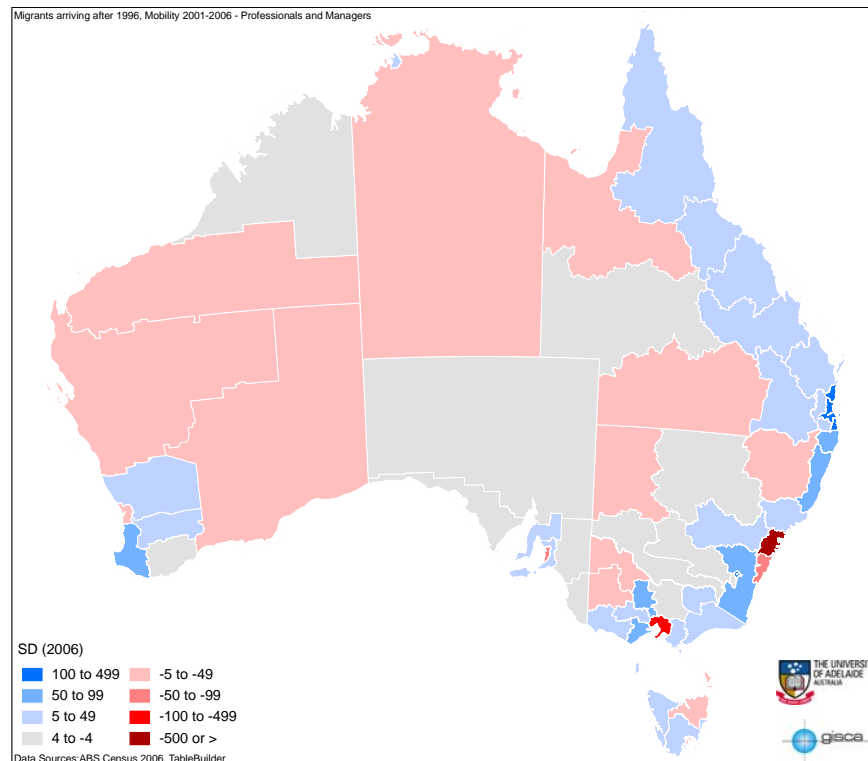
Among the capital city statistical divisions, highest net migration losses for this group occurred in Sydney (908) and Melbourne (310). Net migration losses also occurred in Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, but at much lower levels. Brisbane recorded the largest net migration gain for this group – 434 – with lower net gains in Darwin and Canberra. Again, there is evidence of a small but significant net redistribution of human capital.

The dominant sink statistical divisions for this group were located predominantly along the eastern seaboard. They extended from the Gold and Sunshine coasts in Queensland, through the Tweed, North coast and southern regions of NSW, to the Loddon and Barwon areas of Victoria. The highest net migration gains of professionals and managers

occurred in the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs, with 130 and 102 respectively. There were six additional SDs with net gains greater than 50 persons for the five year period.

Figure 5.9 shows the spatial variation for this group. It shows the dominance of the entire east coast of Australia, from Cape Yorke Peninsula around to the Victoria/South Australia border as a sink region for this group of recent migrants. The group is also attracted to statistical divisions surrounding Adelaide and Western Australia, and to the central and north western parts of Tasmania. There were 12 SDs with a virtually balanced numbers of arrivals and departures. Of these, high turnovers of between 100 and 200 occurred in Murrumbidgee, Goulburn and North Western statistical divisions.

Figure 5.9: Geography of Net Migration for Recent Migrants with Professional and Managerial Occupations, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006



5.4.4 Mobility and Labour Force Status, 2001-2006

In this section, the residentially mobile recent migrant population is analysed in terms of whether they are employed full time or part time. The unemployed recent migrant population has not been assessed because the numbers were deemed too small for meaningful analysis, while it was considered that the NILF group held no real implications for policy makers.

The internal migration of recent migrants who were employed full time is shown in Table 5.15. Between 2001 and 2006, 18,082 recent migrants who shifted residence from one statistical division to another were in this category and, of these, 66.7 percent moved from one state to another.

Table 5.15: Mobility of Recent Migrants Working Full Time, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Intrastate	Interstate	Interstate	Net	Interstate
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration	migration MER
Recent migrants, Working full time 2001-2006												
Sydney	4469	2988	-1481	-19.9	816	712	-104	-6.8	3653	2276	-1377	-23.2
Melbourne	2745	2606	-139	-2.6	444	323	-121	-15.8	2301	2283	-18	-0.4
Brisbane	1788	2703	915	20.4	788	829	41	2.5	1000	1874	874	30.4
Adelaide	779	621	-158	-11.3	118	100	-18	-8.3	661	521	-140	-11.8
Perth	1411	1396	-15	-0.5	390	342	-48	-6.6	1021	1054	33	1.6
Greater Hobart	160	126	-34	-11.9	17	12	-5	-17.2	143	114	-29	-11.3
Darwin	178	215	37	9.4	3	28	25	80.6	175	187	12	3.3
Canberra	492	657	165	14.4	0	0	0	0	492	657	165	14.4
Gold Coast	851	1100	249	12.8	482	431	-51	-5.6	369	669	300	28.9
Sunshine Coast	262	363	101	16.2	207	176	-31	-8.1	55	187	132	54.5
Northern - Qld	177	258	81	18.6	89	126	37	17.2	88	132	44	20.0
South West - WA	145	222	77	21.0	109	182	73	25.1	36	40	4	5.3
South Eastern - NSW	140	207	67	19.3	55	83	28	20.3	85	124	39	18.7
Loddon	62	127	65	34.4	38	91	53	41.1	24	36	12	20.0
Mackay	131	195	64	18.6	100	110	10	4.8	31	85	54	46.6
Mid-North Coast	104	163	59	22.1	60	119	59	33.0	44	44	0	0.0
Far North	221	279	58	11.6	116	115	-1	-0.4	105	164	59	21.9
Richmond-Tweed	123	179	56	18.5	35	62	27	27.8	88	117	29	14.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	149	201	52	14.9	98	121	23	10.5	51	80	29	22.1
Outer Adelaide	52	101	49	32.0	37	69	32	30.2	15	32	17	36.2
Hunter	327	367	40	5.8	191	242	51	11.8	136	125	-11	-4.2
West Moreton	51	84	33	24.4	36	55	19	20.9	15	29	14	31.8
Murray	52	83	31	23.0	6	43	37	75.5	46	40	-6	-7.0
Southern	6	35	29	70.7	3	10	7	53.8	3	25	22	78.6
Fitzroy	190	216	26	6.4	102	104	2	1.0	88	112	24	12.0
Central Highlands	64	88	24	15.8	31	68	37	37.4	33	20	-13	-24.5
Goulburn	116	137	21	8.3	66	87	21	13.7	50	50	0	0.0
Pilbara	136	155	19	6.5	82	103	21	11.4	54	52	-2	-1.9
Barwon	144	162	18	5.9	93	111	18	8.8	51	51	0	0.0
Midlands	57	67	10	8.1	48	57	9	8.6	9	10	1	5.3
Mersey-Lyell	39	45	6	7.1	10	7	-3	-17.6	29	38	9	13.4
Ovens-Murray	46	49	3	3.2	23	22	-1	-2.2	23	27	4	8.0
Western District	50	52	2	2.0	29	32	3	4.9	21	20	-1	-2.4
East Gippsland	33	35	2	2.9	26	16	-10	-23.8	7	19	12	46.2
Central West - NSW	81	82	1	0.6	48	63	15	13.5	33	19	-14	-26.9
Northern - Tas	96	97	1	0.5	17	18	1	2.9	79	79	0	0.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorke and Lower North	9	8	-1	-5.9	5	8	3	23.1	4	0	-4	-100.0
South East	44	43	-1	-1.1	12	14	2	7.7	32	29	-3	-4.9
Upper Great Southern	20	19	-1	-2.6	14	15	1	3.4	6	4	-2	-20.0
Wimmera	27	25	-2	-3.8	18	11	-7	-24.1	9	14	5	21.7
South West - Qld	24	21	-3	-6.7	16	10	-6	-23.1	8	11	3	15.8
Murray Lands	54	51	-3	-2.9	15	28	13	30.2	39	23	-16	-25.8
Lower Great Southern	65	61	-4	-3.2	40	45	5	5.9	25	16	-9	-22.0
Gippsland	94	89	-5	-2.7	63	68	5	3.8	31	21	-10	-19.2
Far West	18	12	-6	-20.0	6	0	-6	-100.0	12	12	0	0.0
Central West - Qld	18	12	-6	-20.0	12	8	-4	-20.0	6	4	-2	-20.0
Eyre	12	6	-6	-33.3	9	3	-6	-50.0	3	3	0	0.0
North West	74	67	-7	-5.0	38	45	7	8.4	36	22	-14	-24.1
North Western	76	64	-12	-8.6	38	47	9	10.6	38	17	-21	-38.2
Mallee	84	72	-12	-7.7	33	35	2	2.9	51	37	-14	-15.9
Northern Territory - Bal	134	120	-14	-5.5	28	3	-25	-80.6	106	117	11	4.9
Kimberley	74	57	-17	-13.0	27	28	1	1.8	47	29	-18	-23.7
Darling Downs	215	197	-18	-4.4	155	109	-46	-17.4	60	88	28	18.9
Northern - NSW	125	90	-35	-16.3	61	55	-6	-5.2	64	35	-29	-29.3
Central	99	60	-39	-24.5	70	41	-29	-26.1	29	19	-10	-20.8
Murrumbidgee	175	133	-42	-13.6	74	84	10	6.3	101	49	-52	-34.7
South Eastern - WA	172	123	-49	-16.6	109	76	-33	-17.8	63	47	-16	-14.5
Northern - SA	99	37	-62	-45.6	40	14	-26	-48.1	59	23	-36	-43.9
Illawarra	443	254	-189	-27.1	321	201	-120	-23.0	122	53	-69	-39.4
Total	10082	10082			6017	6017			12065	12065		

Among the capital city statistical divisions, Sydney experienced the greatest net migration loss for recent migrants who were employed full time. Adelaide and Melbourne had net migration losses of 158 and 139 respectively, while Hobart (34) and Perth (15) recorded much smaller net migration losses. Brisbane's net migration gain was 915, while the net gains in Canberra and Darwin were smaller – 165 in Canberra and 37 in Darwin.

Outside the capital cities, there were just two statistical divisions with net migration gains of more than 100 – Gold Coast with 249 and Sunshine Coast with 101. There were a further nine SDs which recorded net migration gains greater than 50.

There were only two source statistical divisions which experienced net migration loss greater than 50 for this group. The first was Illawarra, which lost 189, and the second was Northern-SA, which had a net loss of 62 during the period.

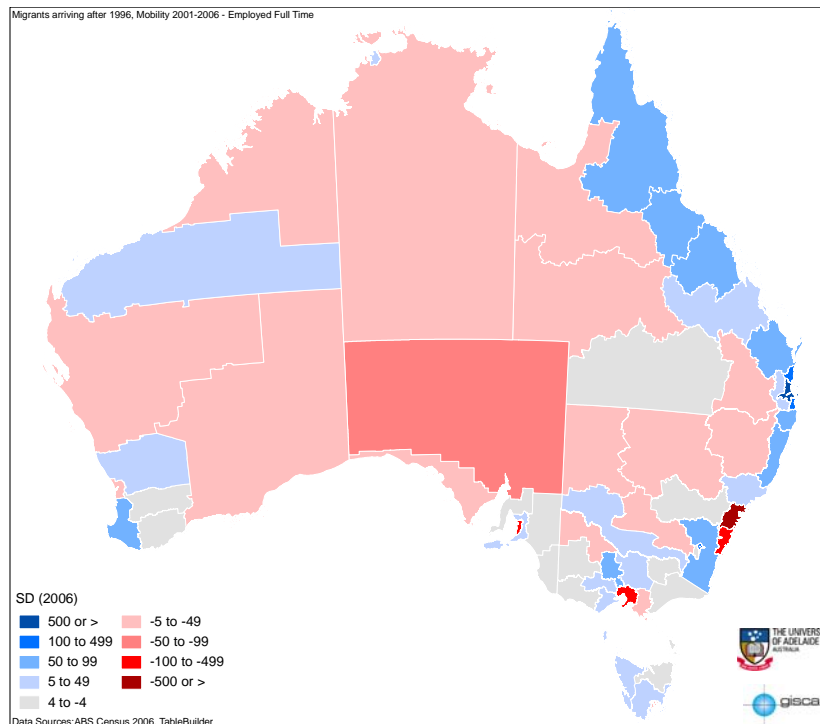
The variation in net migration for recent migrant movers who were employed full time between 2001 and 2006 is shown in Figure 5.10. The impact of resource development in a number of states is evident, but is countered by losses from Illawarra and Northern-SA, both of which have a large level of mining activity within their boundaries. The significance of a range of economic activity along the entire Queensland coast is particularly pronounced,

and the role of a number of regional centres in New South Wales and Victoria is evident. Within the low net migration class interval, there were seven SDs where arrivals and departures turnover was greater than 70 persons – Ovens-Murray, Western District, Central West-NSW, Northern-Tas, South East, Murray Lands and Lower Great Southern.

Table 5.16 shows the mobility characteristics of recent migrants who moved residence between 2001 and 2006, and who were employed part time. There were 6,050 recent migrants in this category, and for 62.1 percent of them, their residential move was interstate.

Four of the capital city statistical divisions reported net migration loss for this group, but compared with the net loss in Sydney of 671, the others were small in comparison. Perth's net loss was 11, in Darwin it was 16 and Adelaide recorded a loss of 20.

Figure 5.10: Geography of Net Migration, Recent Migrants Employed Full Time, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006



There were 20 SDs outside the capital cities which reported net migration gains of 20 or more. However, only three had net gains of more than 50. The largest of these gains occurred in Gold Coast, with 156, while the gain in Sunshine Coast was 74 and that in South West-WA was 53.

Although there were 25 statistical divisions which acted as sources – where departures were greater than arrivals – only two of these, Pilbara and Northern Territory-Bal experienced net migration losses greater than 20 persons.

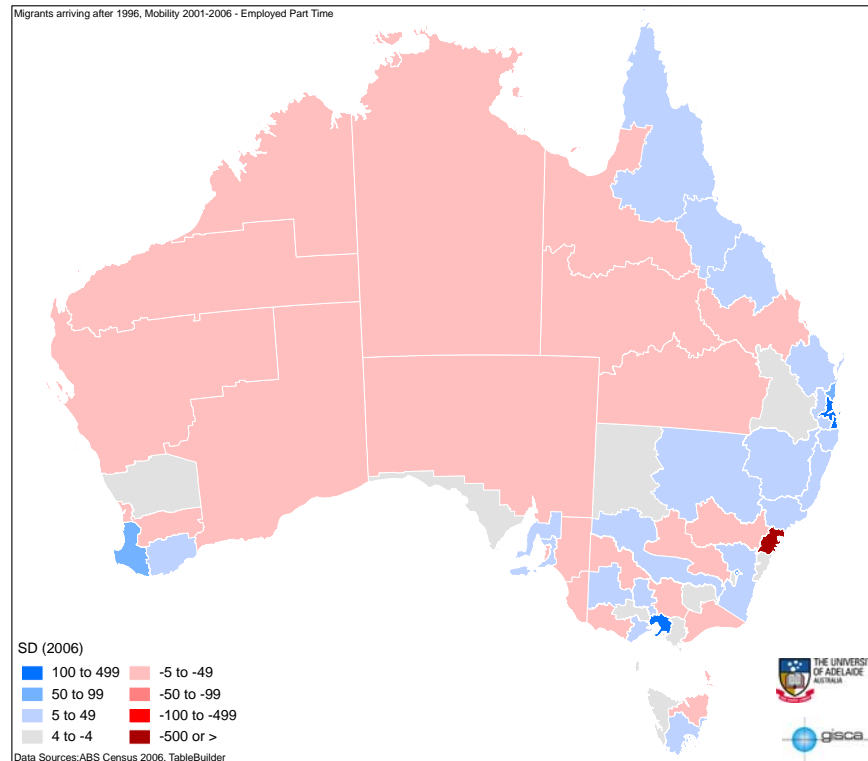
The spatial variation of net migration for this mobility group is displayed in Figure 5.11. There are similarities between this distribution and that for the mobility of recent migrants employed full time, especially in Queensland and parts of New South Wales and Victoria. The main reason for this is that there are many localities where levels of full time employment are complemented by similar levels of part time employment. This is not always the case, and in areas of Australia where there is a heavy economic emphasis on

mining, there has been either a net migration loss of persons employed part time, or the net gains for this group have not been as great as the gains for persons employed full time.

Table 5.16: Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Working Part Time, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total		Net		Intrastate		Intrastate		Interstate		Interstate	
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
Recent migrants, Working part time 2001-2006												
Sydney	1388	717	-671	-319	310	155	-155	-33.3	1078	562	-516	-315
Melbourne	715	824	109	7.1	144	148	4	14	571	676	105	8.4
Brisbane	584	840	256	18.0	306	322	16	2.5	278	518	240	30.2
Adelaide	266	246	-20	-3.9	46	43	-3	-3.4	220	203	-17	-4.0
Perth	489	478	-11	-1.1	147	152	5	1.7	342	326	-16	-2.4
Greater Hobart	61	67	6	4.7	14	17	3	9.7	47	50	3	3.1
Darwin	76	60	-16	-11.8	0	4	4	100.0	76	56	-20	-16.2
Canberra	144	205	61	17.5	0	0	0	0	144	205	61	17.5
Gold Coast	304	460	156	20.4	190	162	-28	-8.0	114	298	184	44.7
Sunshine Coast	119	193	74	23.7	86	104	18	9.5	33	89	56	45.9
South West - WA	72	125	53	26.9	47	101	54	36.5	25	24	-1	-2.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	54	94	40	27.0	45	66	21	18.9	9	28	19	51.4
Richmond-Tweed	57	91	34	23.0	12	35	23	48.9	45	56	11	10.9
South Eastern - NSW	49	73	24	19.7	19	28	9	19.1	30	45	15	20.0
Mid-North Coast	50	73	23	18.7	21	45	24	36.4	29	28	-1	-1.8
West Moreton	23	44	21	31.3	19	35	16	29.6	4	9	5	38.5
Hunter	100	120	20	9.1	55	91	36	24.7	45	29	-16	-21.6
Barwon	59	79	20	14.5	37	53	16	17.8	22	26	4	8.3
Northern - Qld	61	81	20	14.1	30	34	4	6.3	31	47	16	20.5
Outer Adelaide	27	43	16	22.9	18	33	15	29.4	9	10	1	5.3
Loddon	37	50	13	14.9	26	35	9	14.8	11	15	4	15.4
Murray	14	25	11	28.2	4	14	10	55.6	10	11	1	4.8
Mackay	65	74	9	6.5	35	52	17	19.5	30	22	-8	-15.4
Northern - NSW	40	47	7	8.0	18	22	4	10.0	22	25	3	6.4
North Western	26	33	7	11.9	5	24	19	65.5	21	9	-12	-40.0
Wimmera	3	9	6	50.0	3	5	2	25.0	0	4	4	100.0
Far North	105	111	6	2.8	53	49	-4	-3.9	52	62	10	8.8
Yorke and Lower North	7	13	6	30.0	7	7	0	0.0	0	6	6	100.0
Southern	15	21	6	16.7	9	8	-1	-5.9	6	13	7	36.8
Lower Great Southern	19	24	5	11.6	16	15	-1	-3.2	3	9	6	50.0
Eyre	3	7	4	40.0	3	4	1	14.3	0	3	3	100.0
Central Highlands	19	20	1	2.6	10	20	10	33.3	9	0	-9	-100.0
Gippsland	29	30	1	1.7	26	22	-4	-8.3	3	8	5	45.5
Darling Downs	83	83	0	0.0	61	54	-7	-6.1	22	29	7	13.7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midlands	23	21	-2	-4.5	11	21	10	31.3	12	0	-12	-100.0
Mersey-Lyell	27	25	-2	-3.8	4	4	0	0.0	23	21	-2	-4.5
Illawarra	20	17	-3	-1.3	61	94	33	21.3	59	23	-36	-43.9
Far West	3	0	-3	-100.0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-3	-100.0
Ovens-Murray	17	13	-4	-13.3	6	8	2	14.3	11	5	-6	-37.5
Fitzroy	77	71	-6	-4.1	63	37	-26	-26.0	14	34	20	41.7
Central West - Qld	6	0	-6	-100.0	6	0	-6	-100.0	0	0	0	0
South West - Qld	10	3	-7	-53.8	10	3	-7	-53.8	0	0	0	0
Central West - NSW	31	23	-8	-14.8	9	17	8	30.8	22	6	-16	-57.1
East Gippsland	17	8	-9	-36.0	10	8	-2	-11.1	7	0	-7	-100.0
Upper Great Southern	13	3	-10	-62.5	13	3	-10	-62.5	0	0	0	0
Murray Lands	21	9	-12	-40.0	4	5	1	11.1	17	4	-13	-61.9
Murrumbidgee	49	36	-13	-15.3	24	13	-11	-29.7	25	23	-2	-4.2
Northern - Tas	48	35	-13	-15.7	12	10	-2	-9.1	36	25	-11	-18.0
Goulburn	60	46	-14	-13.2	36	22	-14	-24.1	24	24	0	0.0
Kimberley	31	17	-14	-29.2	12	11	-1	-4.3	19	6	-13	-52.0
South Eastern - WA	49	34	-15	-18.1	38	16	-22	-40.7	11	18	7	24.1
South East	21	5	-16	-61.5	5	0	-5	-100.0	16	5	-11	-52.4
North West	23	6	-17	-58.6	20	6	-14	-53.8	3	0	-3	-100.0
Western District	41	23	-18	-28.1	17	8	-9	-36.0	24	15	-9	-23.1
Mallee	32	14	-18	-39.1	17	3	-14	-70.0	15	11	-4	-16.4
Central	39	21	-18	-30.0	36	12	-24	-50.0	3	9	6	50.0
Northern - SA	33	14	-19	-40.4	16	7	-9	-39.1	17	7	-10	-41.7
Pilbara	59	35	-24	-25.5	37	26	-11	-17.5	22	9	-13	-41.9
Northern Territory - Bal	41	15	-26	-46.4	4	0	-4	-100.0	37	15	-22	-42.3
Total	6054	6054			2293	2293			3761	3761		

Figure 5.11: Spatial Variation, Persons Employed Part Time, 2001-2006



The result is that virtually all of Australia, with the exception of the eastern seaboard coastal strip, a few regional centres, the near Adelaide statistical divisions, and the south west corner of Western Australia, there has been net migration loss for recent migrants employed part time. Within the low net migration group of SDs, only Illawarra and Darling Downs had relatively high levels of arrivals and departures turnovers.

5.5 SUMMARY

This chapter has presented a comprehensive picture of the mobility of recent migrants, at the statistical division level, in Australia between 2001 and 2006. It has mirrored the approach used in an earlier chapter which analysed the mobility of the total population during the same period. It has been stated earlier that mobility analyses of this kind ultimately show how the population has been redistributed during any prescribed period. However, such an analysis overlooks the role played by the most recent international migration in influencing the distribution of population. Immigrants who arrived in Australia after 2001 are not included in the analysis of mobility in the 2001-2006 period, even though they may have participated in the 2006 census. The impact of that immigration on influencing the distribution of population in Australia has been described earlier, and its evidence need to be considered in relation to the numbers that have been discussed in this chapter.

This chapter has generated a number of significant observations which are worth recapitulating:

- Interstate mobility was generally the dominant mobility option for recent migrants. This is in direct contrast to the patterns exhibited by the total population. The

proportion of movers who moved to interstate locations was generally 60 percent or higher. This finding needs explanation, as it suggests that the initial state of location is not suitable for the needs of recent migrants. Understanding the reasons for this internal mobility characteristic could result in considerable savings and efficiencies not only for the movers but also for government agencies.

- Sydney statistical division consistently experienced substantial net migration losses, regardless of mover characteristics. The magnitude of its losses was matched by no other capital city statistical division.
- Among recent migrants, Melbourne was consistently favoured by recent migrants over Sydney. Often this was demonstrated by positive net migration gains for Melbourne against negative net losses for Sydney, and not just by smaller net losses for Melbourne compared with Sydney. Clearly, Melbourne possesses attributes not present in Sydney. Understanding the nature of this attraction may provide policy directions which could be used in Sydney to halt, and even, reverse the current internal mobility tendencies among recent migrants.
- Typically, Brisbane recorded the highest net migration gains, not just among the capital city SDs, but within the country.
- Illawarra, Northern-SA and South Eastern-WA generated consistently high net migration losses for recent migrants in a range of variables.
- The most cited statistical divisions with low net migration levels in association with relatively high turnovers in this chapter were Darling Downs, Goulburn, Northern-Tas, Murrumbidgee, Barwon, Central West-NSW, Gippsland, Illawarra, Lower Great Southern, Pilbara, Richmond-Tweed and South Eastern-NSW. These SDs consistently attracted large numbers of arrivals and departures, and therefore contain a balance of positive and negative features in terms of attracting and keeping recent migrants. A better understanding of the processes that underlie these observations is an avenue for further enquiry, and may generate policy initiatives which help these areas retain the recent migrants they attract.