CHAPTER 3. MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION, 2001-2006

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The essential purpose of the previous chapter was to provide an analysis of internal migration in Australia, with a principal purpose of showing how internal migration works to achieve population distribution. The emphasis in that chapter was deliberately on the absolute numbers involved, for capital city statistical divisions, and also for significant sink and source SDs. Understanding the actual numbers involved, and the size of flows, is an important first step in identifying any policy responses to emerging internal migration trends. However, it is the case that internal migration relativities, independent of the raw numbers, can also provide some insights into the impacts of mobility on population redistribution. In this chapter, therefore, we expand on some of the analyses undertaken in the previous chapter, by measuring the effectiveness of internal migration, and also relating its impact to actual population change that occurred in the statistical divisions between 2001 and 2006.

A further emphasis in this chapter is on net intrastate and net interstate migration, especially in the discussion on migration effectiveness. These aspects were largely ignored in Chapter 2, at the expense of net migration analysis. The approach is to draw attention to the most effective statistical divisions in terms of internal migration, as well as the least effective in terms of capital city statistical division discussion, and the "top" SDs outside the capital cities. Statistical divisions with high MERs – generally above 15 percent – represent "hot spots" for intrastate and interstate internal migration. Generally, the reader is left to identify the "source" SDs, defined by high negative MERs, from the tables.

Not all the demographic and human capital variables addressed in Chapter 2 will be covered in this analysis. Rather, it has been restricted to the following:

- Total population
- Gender
- Selected age groups – 15-24 years (representing a uniquely mobile cohort), 45-64 years (representing the baby boomer cohort) and the 65 years and over cohort.
- Employed (Full time plus part time) and unemployed persons
- Primary, Mining, secondary and Tertiary industries
- Professionals and Managers, and Trade and Technical workers (representing two components of the skilled workforce), and persons employed as Drivers, Operators and labourers (representing the unskilled workforce)
- Persons with a bachelor or higher degree
- Persons with weekly incomes greater than $1,000
- Recent migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996
- Migrants who arrived in Australia before 1997

3.1.1 Data compatibility issues

The 2001 population data for each statistical division in the tables presented in this chapter have been derived from CDATA01. There are a number of comparison issues that need to be noted in using these tables. Firstly, between 2001 and 2006, there were boundary changes made to some 27 of the 60 Australian statistical divisions. Most of these were relatively small, and no adjustment has been made for these changes in the data which appear in the tables.

However, substantial changes occurred in several SDs in the south east of Queensland, to acknowledge population change and development in this area. As a result, the Moreton statistical division was subdivided into three new SDs – Gold Coast, West Moreton and Sunshine Coast. In addition, the Brisbane SD was extended into the former Moreton statistical division. Accordingly, in the tables presented in this chapter, the 2006 statistical divisions of West Moreton, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast have been aggregated for comparison with the former Moreton SD. No adjustment has been made for the fact that Brisbane in 2006 included a portion of the former Moreton SD.

Therefore, because of the minor changes that occurred in about a third of SDs between 2001 and 2006, and the changes that occurred in Moreton, including the incursion of Brisbane into Moreton, it is important to recognise that there is a certain "ball park" element in some of the 2001-2006 comparisons.

Secondly, the comparisons made between 2001 and 2006 for income need to recognise that inflation will have affected the numbers in any income category in 2006 compared with 2001, as well as the impact of bracket creep caused by salary increase, and increasing numbers of persons being employed at higher salary levels.

Thirdly, CDATA has not been able to present data for some variables in the same ranges and categories as developed for the 2006 data. We have used concordances to achieve as good a comparison as possible between the 2006 and 2001 datasets. This has been the case for several of the occupation categories, industry of occupation and income.

3.2 MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS

How effective internal migration is in redistributing population is measured using the migration effectiveness ratio (MER). It relates net migration (the difference between arrivals and departures in any area) to total migration (the sum of arrivals and departures in any area), expressed as a percentage. Accordingly, the MER produces a value between 100 and -100. In these extreme cases, a value of 100 would indicate that the number of arrivals during a defined period were countered by no departures. Therefore, for every 100 migrants, the net gain would be 100. In contrast, a MER of -100 indicates that the area experienced only departures from it during the period, and its interpretation would be that for every 100 migrants the net loss would be 100. In reality, MER values are much less than this, and generally MERs less than 15 are considered to indicate relatively ineffective population redistribution due to migration, and values greater than 15 indicate that migration has a significantly increasing effect in terms of redistributing population in any area.

The interpretation of the Migration Effectiveness Ratio can be illustrated by an example. For a given area, the number of arrivals during a prescribed period was 4000, balanced by 3000 departures during the same period. Total migration is the sum of the two – viz., 4000 + 3000 = 7000. Net migration (NM) is the difference between arrivals and departures, that is 4000 – 3000 = 1000. Therefore:

MER = NM*100/Total migration
=1000*100/7000
=14.28 percent

This means that for every 100 migrants the net gain is 14.28. A negative MER indicates the net loss experienced for every 100 migrants.

Clearly, the higher the ratio (positive or negative), the greater the net gain or net loss in the particular region. The concept of effectiveness is due to the fact that the MER is a ratio or percentage, which allows areas to be compared to determine whether migration in one area is more effective than in others, or whether migration is the same in two areas, regardless of the fact that the actual numbers in each area may be different. For example, a MER of 14.28 would prevail in an area where arrivals were 11,404 and departures were 8,554. Total migration would be 19,958, and NM would be 2,850. Therefore:

MER = NM*100/Total migration
=2850*100/19958
=14.28 percent

In these two areas, therefore, migration is effectively the same, in that for every 100 migrants coming or leaving the area, the net gain is 14.28 persons.

3.3 INTERNAL MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS, 2001-2006

In this section we examine the impact of a range of variables in terms of their effectiveness in causing population redistribution, and the impact that net migration had on population change for specific variables in the five years to 2006. The format for the tables is slightly different from that used in the previous chapter. The capital city statistical divisions are displayed first, ranked according to the size of their net migration MER, followed by the remaining SDs ranked according to their respective MERs. In this way, SDs in which high proportions of all internal migrants are arrivals appear towards the top of each section in the table, and those SDs in which departures outnumber arrivals will be displayed with a negative MER and be located towards the bottom of each section in the table.

3.3.1 Mobility of total population

Table 3.1 shows internal migration relativities for each of the Australian statistical divisions. As has been mentioned earlier, the table allows internal migration to be seen outside the raw numbers, and enables comparisons between SDs on the basis of migration effectiveness and the relationship between net migration and population change.

Based on the migration effectiveness ratios, a number of points can be derived from the table:

- Only three capital city statistical divisions have positive net migration MERs. Brisbane has the highest net migration MER of 13.7, indicating a net gain of 13.7 percent from all internal migrants during 2001-2006. The rate for Brisbane is over two times that reported in Hobart and more than seven times that for Perth.
- In the case of Brisbane, its interstate MER is very high at 30.2 percent. Brisbane and Perth are the only capital city SDs with positive interstate MERs, although that for Perth is very low (1.9). It is clear that the driving force for Brisbane's growth through

internal migration is through interstate migration, and in this respect it outperforms every one of the other capitals.

- Hobart's net migration is significantly due to intrastate migration. Its intrastate MER was 19.0, compared with an interstate MER of -0.7 percent.
- Five of the capital city SDs reported negative net migration MERs during the 2001-2006 period. The standout case is Sydney. Its MER was negative 33.1 percent, indicating that 33.1 percent of all internal migrants were departures. Relative to the other capitals, this level is more than four times the MER for Adelaide (-7.2) and nearly six times that for Melbourne (-6.2).
- Significantly for Sydney, its net migration MER is matched by its intrastate (-31.8) and interstate (-34.3) MERs.
- To a certain extent, the same situation occurred in Adelaide, although its net interstate migration MER was higher than its intrastate MER.
- For Melbourne SD, intrastate migration is a more effective contributor to net migration loss than interstate migration. Its intrastate MER was -12.7, compared with an interstate migration MER of -1.6 percent.
- Darwin is interesting in that its net migration loss is countered by an intrastate MER of 30.5 percent. Its intrastate MER contrasts with an interstate MER of -8.9 percent. Hence, movement into the city from its hinterland is as significant for Darwin as is migration from it to interstate locations.
- For both Hobart and Darwin statistical divisions, rural-urban drift is a significant factor in redistributing population, and in each of the jurisdictions the size of the migration may have policy ramifications.

Outside the capital city statistical divisions, there were ten SDs with net migration MERs above 10 percent. Of these, six reported net migration MERs greater than that for Brisbane. Each of Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast had MERs greater than 20 percent for net migration, indicating the existence of powerful forces influencing internal migration to these regions. Similar processes are at work in the other eight SDs. Wide Bay-Burnett (18.9) is adjacent to the Sunshine Coast, and Outer Adelaide (17.9) accommodates much of the overflow from Adelaide as well as containing many "dormitory" towns and suburbs, and South West-WA (18.7) incorporates the expanding Mandurah and Margaret River regions. In New South Wales, the Mid-North Coast (13.0), South Eastern (10.5) and Richmond-Tweed (10.1) SDs, along with Barwon (10.0) in Victoria owe their high migration effectiveness ratios to retirement flows and people seeking sea change and tree change environments. The significance of some areas in influencing internal migration within their own states is shown by the high intrastate MERs for South West-WA, Outer Adelaide, Mid-North Coast, Richmond Tweed and Barwon.

On the other hand, in other SDs, interstate migration acts as a powerful agent in effecting population change, so that Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast, Wide Bay-Burnett and Mackay each have interstate MERs greater than 32 percent. These MERs are higher than that recorded in Brisbane. In each of these SDs, the existence of characteristics, most typically related to environment, acts as an important factor in the internal migration process. In the case of Mackay, these factors are at work, but the impact of mining in its hinterland also contributes to the effectiveness of interstate migration in changing its population.

Table 3.1: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, Total Populations, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total population	2006 total population	Change 2001-2006	NM as % change 2001-2006
	Total population 2001-2006									
Brisbane	42750	13.7	-1633	-1.0	44383	30.2	1627535	1763134	135599	31.5
Greater Hobart	2365	6.5	2527	19.0	-162	-0.7	191169	200523	9354	25.3
Perth	3262	1.9	1693	1.8	1569	1.9	1339993	1445077	105084	3.1
Canberra	-461	-0.5	14	17.1	-475	-0.6	311518	323056	11538	-4.0
Darwin	-1999	-4.5	1502	30.5	-3501	-8.9	109419	105992	-3427	58.3
Melbourne	-18709	-6.2	-15996	-12.7	-2713	-1.6	3366542	3592592	226050	-8.3
Adelaide	-9611	-7.2	-3359	-5.8	-6252	-8.3	1072585	1105840	33255	-28.9
Sydney	-121012	-33.1	-54504	-31.8	-66508	-34.3	3997321	4119189	121868	-99.3
Sunshine Coast	20561	23.5	4929	9.1	15632	46.9				
Gold Coast	29312	22.1	-668	-1.1	29980	41.6				
Moreton	51978	20.8	5280	3.8	46698	42.3	744569	827211	82642	62.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	15798	18.9	5639	9.6	10159	40.8	236247	254657	18410	85.8
South West - WA	10805	18.7	9936	20.9	869	8.6	181923	207341	25418	42.5
Outer Adelaide	7475	17.9	6939	21.0	536	6.2	109696	123700	14004	53.4
Mid-North Coast	10254	13.0	15594	28.8	-5340	-21.4	275274	284675	9401	109.1
Mackay	5146	11.1	535	1.7	4611	32.8	143578	150173	6595	78.0
South Eastern - NSW	6501	10.5	5356	17.7	1145	3.6	200000	197940	-2060	-315.6
Richmond-Tweed	6143	10.1	9391	35.3	-3248	-9.5	213264	219329	6065	101.3
Barwon	4665	10.0	5421	15.9	-756	-6.1	241446	259014	17568	26.6
Hunter	9656	9.4	15156	21.1	-5500	-17.7	563587	589239	25652	37.6
Loddon	3609	8.5	4139	12.7	-530	-5.4	158365	168843	10478	34.4
Northern - Qld	4904	8.2	1912	5.2	2992	13.2	191321	196671	5350	91.7
West Moreton	2105	7.1	1019	4.1	1086	21.8				
Central Highlands	2408	6.8	3275	11.8	-867	-11.7	135263	142216	6953	34.6
Northern - Tas	1536	6.1	-65	-0.8	1601	9.5	128649	133931	5282	29.1
Darling Downs	3176	5.0	-42	-0.1	3218	19.0	203397	213757	10360	30.7
Gippsland	1572	4.4	2703	9.8	-1131	-14.3	151084	159483	8399	18.7
Far North	2471	4.4	-3500	-10.7	5971	25.2	244786	231050	-13736	-18.0
Southern	531	4.1	-1245	-15.0	1776	36.8	33556	34929	1373	38.7
Yorke and Lower North	577	4.0	640	5.4	-63	-2.6	42688	43880	1192	48.4
East Gippsland	801	3.9	805	5.6	-4	-0.1	77316	80116	2800	28.6
Fitzroy	1882	3.4	-1151	-2.8	3033	22.4	182169	188403	6234	30.2
Goulburn	1476	2.8	2685	7.5	-1209	-7.5	186950	195239	8289	17.8
Ovens-Murray	465	1.8	259	2.1	206	1.4	94383	92589	-1794	-25.9
Mersey-Lyell	241	1.2	-1217	-17.7	1458	10.9	102352	106129	3777	6.4
Illawarra	889	1.2	8029	14.3	-7140	-34.6	381898	394212	12314	7.2
Murray	208	0.6	1059	10.5	-851	-3.5	108701	110524	1823	11.4
Western District	-524	-2.6	-318	-2.3	-206	-3.2	96289	98856	2567	-20.4
Lower Great Southern	-736	-4.5	-743	-5.2	7	0.3	50461	52594	2133	-34.5
Central West - NSW	-2750	-6.2	1083	3.2	-3833	-36.7	170180	170900	720	-381.9
Murray Lands	-1107	-6.4	-592	-4.6	-515	-11.3	67159	66806	-353	313.6
Northern - NSW	-3033	-6.6	1744	5.9	-4777	-29.3	172862	172396	-466	650.9
Eyre	-648	-7.8	-561	-9.1	-87	-4.0	33137	33341	204	-317.6
Murrumbidgee	-2849	-7.8	789	3.7	-3638	-24.5	147180	147295	115	-2477.4
Pilbara	-2025	-8.1	-1573	-8.6	-452	-6.8	42747	41004	-1743	116.2
Mallee	-1890	-8.5	-1676	-14.3	-214	-2.0	87471	88599	1128	-167.6
South East	-1326	-9.6	-773	-10.3	-553	-8.7	60260	62216	1956	-67.8
Central	-2021	-10.0	-1811	-10.8	-210	-6.0	67373	57429	-9944	20.3
Midlands	-2339	-10.1	-2192	-10.4	-147	-7.5	50978	50413	-565	414.0
Wimmera	-1591	-13.1	-1297	-15.2	-294	-8.3	49093	48442	-651	244.4
Kimberley	-1810	-14.1	-999	-12.9	-811	-16.0	41969	29297	-12672	14.3
Upper Great Southern	-1041	-14.3	-1024	-15.0	-17	-3.8	17863	17714	-149	698.7
Northern - SA	-3089	-14.8	-2294	-16.1	-795	-11.9	80972	75929	-5043	61.3
South Eastern - WA	-3725	-16.4	-3287	-20.2	-438	-6.7	56029	51894	-4135	90.1
Northern Territory - Bal	-4443	-16.5	-1502	-30.5	-2941	-13.4	98953	84912	-14041	31.6
Far West	-1087	-19.0	-130	-6.0	-957	-27.0	24097	22029	-2068	52.6
North Western	-6506	-20.1	-3567	-14.7	-2939	-36.8	115777	111228	-4549	143.0
South West - Qld	-2314	-21.6	-2232	-24.9	-82	-4.7	26962	24777	-2185	105.9
North West	-3439	-21.6	-3481	-27.6	42	1.3	39036	30940	-8096	42.5
Central West - Qld	-1394	-24.5	-1327	-27.4	-67	-7.7	13650	10849	-2801	49.8
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-65	-31.7	-14	-17.1	-51	-41.5	429	269	-160	40.6

3.3.2 Mobility of males and females in total population

This section examines the role of gender in both the effectiveness of migration in redistributing population and the impact of gender related net migration levels on change in gender numbers between 2001 and 2006. Table 3.2 presents the data for internal migration of males in Australia in the 2001-2006 period, while Table 3.3 provides the same data for female mobility.

If these two tables are compared with Table 3.1, it can be seen that the MER values are very similar for each statistical divisions. Although, as was shown in the previous chapter, some 20,000 more females moved internally than males, the fact is that the

characteristics of their mobility are similar. Indeed, the correlation coefficients between males and females for net migration, intrastate migration and interstate migration MERS are 0.976, 0.861 and 0.983 respectively.

Therefore, it is reasonable to note that the key points that were made above in terms of the effectiveness of migration of total population in redistributing the population can also be made for male and female internal migration. The reason for this is that males and females are two subgroups of the total population, and each of the male and female subgroups represents about 50 percent of all movers. They are, therefore, two similar groups, and the evidence indicates that they behave similarly in the process on internal migration. This is not, necessarily, the case with the other groups that are examined in the remainder of this chapter, and we can, therefore, expect to see differences between their effectiveness and impact levels.

Table 3.2: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, Males, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total males	2006 total males	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Males 2001-2006									
Brisbane	20798	13.8	-1289	-1.6	22087	30.8	795828	866431	70603	29.5
Greater Hobart	1050	6.0	1116	17.7	-66	-0.6	92590	97153	4563	23.0
Perth	2007	2.3	541	1.2	1466	3.6	656798	713916	57118	3.5
Canberra	198	0.5	-1	-2.2	199	0.5	153160	159131	5971	3.3
Darwin	-1034	-4.6	718	28.7	-1752	-8.7	57069	55083	-1986	52.1
Melbourne	-10875	-7.6	-8091	-13.6	-2784	-3.3	1647892	1760909	113017	-9.6
Adelaide	-4924	-7.7	-1942	-7.0	-2982	-8.1	522043	539871	17828	-27.6
Sydney	-59665	-33.5	-26711	-32.4	-32954	-34.5	1967687	2028727	61040	-97.7
Sunshine Coast	9956	23.8	2245	8.7	7711	48.3				
Gold Coast	14874	23.3	-155	-0.5	15029	43.2				
Moreton	25819	21.5	2594	3.9	23225	43.6	363629	405993	42364	60.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	7835	19.3	2898	10.2	4937	40.5	117662	126236	8574	91.4
South West - WA	5323	19.1	4866	21.2	457	9.2	90520	103084	12564	42.4
Outer Adelaide	3777	18.8	3525	22.2	252	6.0	54455	61247	6792	55.6
Mid-North Coast	5174	13.7	7810	30.2	-2636	-22.0	134958	139226	4268	121.2
Mackay	3163	13.5	599	3.7	2564	35.3	73763	77972	4209	75.1
South Eastern - NSW	3336	11.0	2736	18.6	600	3.9	100839	98695	-2144	-155.6
Richmond-Tweed	2991	10.4	4585	36.2	-1594	-9.9	104347	106946	2599	115.1
Barwon	2168	9.8	2662	16.6	-494	-8.0	118207	126891	8684	25.0
Hunter	4664	9.3	7440	21.4	-2776	-17.8	277525	289816	12291	37.9
Loddon	1694	8.4	2037	13.2	-343	-7.2	77515	82476	4961	34.1
Northern - Qld	2414	8.1	918	5.1	1496	12.7	96534	98927	2393	100.9
West Moreton	989	6.9	504	4.2	485	19.6				
Central Highlands	1025	6.1	1513	11.6	-488	-13.3	65965	69327	3362	30.5
Northern - Tas	744	6.1	-66	-1.7	810	9.8	63139	65567	2428	30.6
Southern	385	6.1	-477	-12.0	862	36.2	17206	17956	750	51.3
Fitzroy	1377	5.1	-256	-1.3	1633	23.7	92517	96123	3606	38.2
Far North	1368	4.9	-1762	-11.0	3130	26.5	123238	116629	-6609	-20.7
Gippsland	807	4.8	1362	10.5	-555	-14.4	73966	77942	3976	20.3
Darling Downs	1374	4.6	-106	-0.5	1480	17.9	100456	105184	4728	29.1
East Gippsland	424	4.3	478	7.0	-54	-1.7	38549	39920	1371	30.9
Yorke and Lower North	266	3.8	287	5.1	-21	-1.7	21536	21975	439	60.6
Ovens-Murray	381	3.0	195	3.4	186	2.6	46898	45614	-1284	-29.7
Goulburn	750	3.0	1416	8.2	-666	-8.3	93546	97288	3742	20.0
Mersey-Lyell	166	1.7	-573	-17.9	739	11.2	50523	52165	1642	10.1
Illawarra	112	0.3	3725	13.8	-3613	-35.6	188585	193780	5195	2.2
Murray	8	0.0	439	9.0	-431	-3.7	54535	55065	530	1.5
Northern - SA	-1389	-2.1	-1012	-1.6	-377	-11.2	42114	38672	-3442	40.4
Western District	-411	-4.3	-186	-2.9	-225	-7.2	47834	48699	865	-47.5
Lower Great Southern	-418	-5.2	-428	-6.2	10	0.9	25423	26344	921	-45.4
Pilbara	-730	-5.6	-588	-6.2	-142	-4.0	23903	22516	-1387	52.6
Murray Lands	-529	-6.2	-236	-3.8	-293	-12.9	34334	33686	-648	81.6
Northern - NSW	-1448	-6.6	907	6.4	-2355	-29.6	85844	85116	-728	198.9
Central West - NSW	-1406	-6.6	497	3.1	-1903	-37.5	85237	85193	-44	3195.5
Eyre	-268	-6.6	-216	-7.3	-52	-4.8	17101	17034	-67	400.0
Murrumbidgee	-1402	-7.8	359	3.4	-1761	-23.5	74289	73453	-836	167.7
Mallee	-928	-8.7	-744	-13.6	-184	-3.5	43551	43839	288	-322.2
Central	-886	-8.8	-834	-10.1	-52	-2.9	35391	29370	-6021	14.7
Midlands	-1077	-9.5	-1007	-9.8	-70	-7.2	26538	25879	-659	163.4
South East	-674	-10.1	-406	-11.5	-268	-8.4	30376	31219	843	-80.0
Kimberley	-876	-13.6	-476	-12.6	-400	-14.9	22266	15090	-7176	12.2
Upper Great Southern	-475	-13.8	-486	-15.2	11	4.9	9143	9004	-139	341.7
Wimmera	-867	-15.0	-642	-15.9	-225	-12.8	24466	23876	-590	146.9
South Eastern - WA	-1782	-15.3	-1588	-19.4	-194	-5.6	30650	27171	-3479	51.2
Northern Territory - Bal	-2111	-15.7	-718	-28.7	-1393	-12.7	51120	43169	-7951	26.6
North West	-1617	-19.8	-1678	-26.2	61	3.4	21458	16372	-5086	31.8
Far West	-553	-20.1	-65	-6.1	-488	-28.9	12146	10865	-1281	43.2
North Western	-3241	-20.4	-1722	-14.5	-1519	-38.1	58264	55601	-2663	121.7
South West - Qld	-1198	-22.5	-1170	-26.6	-28	-3.0	14317	12649	-1668	71.8
Central West - Qld	-781	-27.8	-748	-31.5	-33	-7.7	7192	5513	-1679	46.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-33	-32.0	1	2.2	-34	-58.6	228	151	-77	42.9

Table 3.3: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, Females, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total females	2006 total females	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
				Females 2001-2006						
Brisbane	21952	13.7	-354	-0.4	22306	29.7	831707	896703	64996	33.8
Greater Hobart	1308	6.9	1411	20.2	-103	-0.9	98579	103370	4791	27.3
Perth	1259	1.4	1155	2.4	104	0.2	683195	731161	47966	2.6
Canberra	-659	-1.5	16	42.1	-675	-1.6	158358	163925	5567	-11.8
Darwin	-968	-4.5	789	32.5	-1757	-9.2	52350	50909	-1441	67.2
Melbourne	-7834	-5.0	-7907	-11.9	73	0.1	1718650	1831683	113033	-6.9
Adelaide	-4683	-6.8	-1413	-4.7	-3270	-8.6	550542	565969	15427	-30.4
Sydney	-61347	-32.7	-27791	-31.3	-33556	-34.1	2029634	2090462	60828	-100.9
Sunshine Coast	10602	23.2	2685	9.5	7917	45.6				
Gold Coast	14427	21.0	-518	-1.7	14945	40.0				
Moreton	26143	20.1	2685	3.7	23458	41.0	380940	421218	40278	64.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	7966	18.5	2744	9.0	5222	41.2	118585	128421	9836	81.0
South West - WA	5485	18.4	5077	20.6	408	7.9	91403	104257	12854	42.7
Outer Adelaide	3701	17.2	3411	19.9	290	6.5	55241	62453	7212	51.3
Mid-North Coast	5083	12.3	7785	27.5	-2702	-20.9	140316	145449	5133	99.0
Barwon	2500	10.3	2764	15.3	-264	-4.2	123239	132123	8884	28.1
South Eastern - NSW	3173	10.1	2620	16.8	553	3.5	99161	99245	84	3777.4
Richmond-Tweed	3158	9.9	4814	34.6	-1656	-9.2	108917	112383	3466	91.1
Hunter	4992	9.5	7730	20.9	-2738	-17.6	286062	299423	13361	37.4
Mackay	1981	8.6	-61	-0.4	2042	29.9	69815	72201	2386	83.0
Loddon	1914	8.6	2098	12.1	-184	-3.6	80850	86367	5517	34.7
Northern - Qld	2490	8.4	987	5.2	1503	13.8	94787	97744	2957	84.2
Central Highlands	1374	7.4	1764	12.0	-390	-10.4	69298	72889	3591	38.3
West Moreton	1114	7.2	518	4.0	596	23.7				
Northern - Tas	778	6.0	-3	-0.1	781	9.1	65510	68364	2854	27.3
Darling Downs	1815	5.5	81	0.3	1734	20.0	102941	108573	5632	32.2
Yorke and Lower North	318	4.3	355	5.8	-37	-3.0	21152	21905	753	42.2
Gippsland	763	4.1	1336	9.1	-573	-14.0	77118	81541	4423	17.3
Far North	1093	3.8	-1745	-10.5	2838	23.8	121548	114421	-7127	-15.3
East Gippsland	366	3.4	324	4.3	42	1.3	38767	40196	1429	25.6
Goulburn	736	2.8	1272	6.8	-536	-6.7	93404	97951	4547	16.2
Southern	149	2.2	-760	-17.7	909	37.0	16350	16973	623	23.9
Illawarra	780	2.0	4298	14.6	-3518	-33.5	193313	200432	7119	11.0
Fitzroy	515	1.9	-892	-4.3	1407	21.0	89652	92280	2628	19.6
Murray	196	1.1	614	11.7	-418	-3.3	54166	55459	1293	15.2
Ovens-Murray	93	0.7	70	1.1	23	0.3	47485	46975	-510	-18.2
Mersey-Lyell	70	0.7	-648	-17.7	718	10.5	51829	53964	2135	3.3
Western District	-115	-1.1	-136	-1.9	21	0.7	48455	50157	1702	-6.8
Lower Great Southern	-315	-3.7	-310	-4.2	-5	-0.5	25038	26250	1212	-26.0
Central West - NSW	-1358	-5.9	584	3.3	-1942	-36.1	84943	85707	764	-177.7
Murray Lands	-576	-6.5	-358	-5.4	-218	-9.5	32825	33120	295	-195.3
Northern - NSW	-1580	-6.7	841	5.5	-2421	-29.0	87018	87280	262	-603.1
Murrumbidgee	-1442	-7.8	428	3.8	-1870	-25.3	72891	73842	951	-151.6
Mallee	-961	-8.3	-927	-14.9	-34	-0.6	43920	44760	840	-114.4
Eyre	-379	-8.8	-343	-10.7	-36	-3.2	16036	16307	271	-139.9
South East	-660	-9.3	-367	-9.2	-293	-9.3	29884	30997	1113	-59.3
Midlands	-1265	-10.7	-1189	-10.9	-76	-7.9	24440	24534	94	-1345.7
Pilbara	-1301	-10.9	-988	-11.1	-313	-10.2	18844	18488	-356	365.4
Central	-1134	-11.1	-969	-11.4	-165	-9.6	31982	28059	-3923	28.9
Wimmera	-724	-11.5	-658	-14.6	-66	-3.7	24627	24566	-61	1186.9
Kimberley	-932	-14.6	-518	-13.0	-414	-17.4	19703	14207	-5496	17.0
Upper Great Southern	-569	-14.8	-546	-15.1	-23	-10.4	8720	8710	-10	5690.0
Northern - SA	-1699	-16.0	-1285	-17.5	-414	-12.6	38858	37257	-1601	106.1
Northern Territory - Bal	-2323	-17.3	-789	-32.5	-1534	-14.0	47833	41743	-6090	38.1
South Eastern - WA	-1951	-17.5	-1712	-21.1	-239	-7.8	25379	24723	-656	297.4
Far West	-533	-17.9	-79	-7.1	-454	-24.3	11951	11164	-787	67.7
North Western	-3262	-19.9	-1844	-14.8	-1418	-35.7	57513	55627	-1886	173.0
South West - Qld	-1116	-20.6	-1063	-23.2	-53	-6.3	12645	12128	-517	215.9
Central West - Qld	-614	-21.3	-582	-23.7	-32	-7.5	6458	5336	-1122	54.7
North West	-1808	-23.3	-1800	-28.9	-8	-0.5	17578	14568	-3010	60.1
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-43	-42.6	-16	-42.1	-27	-42.9	201	118	-83	51.8

3.3.3 Mobility of persons aged 15-24

As noted in Chapter 2, the internal migration characteristics for the 15-24 year old age group was very interesting in comparison with other age groups. Table 3.4 shows the level of migration effectiveness associated with this group.

Table 3.4: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, persons aged 15-24 years, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total 15 to 24 years	2006 total 15 to 24 years	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Persons aged 15-24 years 2001-2006										
Brisbane	20392	35.1	12127	35.6	8265	34.5	243621	262554	1.5	18933	107.7
Melbourne	18672	33.8	13256	47.1	5416	20.0	472935	506859	1.4	33924	55.0
Canberra	4450	25.7	8	100.0	4442	25.7	49811	50940	0.4	1129	394.2
Perth	7538	24.2	7357	39.3	181	1.5	199498	214363	1.4	14865	50.7
Adelaide	5253	20.8	6003	46.6	-750	-6.0	147639	154531	0.9	6892	76.2
Darwin	729	9.8	329	42.2	400	6.0	15217	15219	0.0	2	36450.0
Sydney	5080	9.1	7352	25.0	-2272	-8.6	551226	569897	0.7	18671	27.2
Greater Hobart	320	4.5	1614	47.8	-1294	-34.3	27333	28335	0.7	1002	31.9
Gold Coast	6568	30.2	612	6.1	5956	50.5					
Northern - Qld	2776	22.8	1567	19.6	1209	28.8	29126	30000	0.6	874	317.6
Moreton	4578	11.3	-2426	-10.2	7004	41.9	87320	105272	3.8	17952	25.5
Hunter	-371	-2.0	952	7.1	-1323	-25.5	73003	77101	1.1	4098	-9.1
Mackay	-259	-3.0	-1036	-16.5	777	33.4	17909	19771	2.0	1862	-13.9
Sunshine Coast	-478	-3.6	-1577	-17.3	1099	26.2					
Central Highlands	-308	-3.9	105	1.6	-413	-30.0	18954	19647	0.7	693	-44.4
Kimberley	-85	-4.7	-77	-6.4	-8	-1.3	5332	4294	-4.2	-1038	8.2
North West	-173	-6.1	-288	-12.5	115	20.4	5212	4519	-2.8	-693	25.0
South Eastern - WA	-234	-6.2	-408	-14.3	174	18.5	7346	7148	-0.5	-198	118.2
Barwon	-642	-6.8	-397	-5.5	-245	-11.7	31558	33240	1.0	1682	-38.2
Fitzroy	-748	-7.2	-1028	-12.4	280	13.0	25088	26095	0.8	1007	-74.3
Pilbara	-354	-9.8	-341	-11.9	-13	-1.7	5279	5439	0.6	160	-221.3
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-2	-10.0	-8	-100.0	6	50.0	44	37	-3.4	-7	28.6
Northern - Tas	-513	-10.3	185	8.6	-698	-24.9	17112	17247	0.2	135	-380.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-480	-11.4	-329	-42.2	-151	-4.4	14382	13919	-0.7	-463	103.7
Darling Downs	-1550	-11.8	-1869	-18.7	319	10.3	28516	28832	0.2	316	-490.5
Far North	-1285	-13.5	-1971	-31.6	686	20.7	27775	28582	0.6	807	-159.2
Murrumbidgee	-1275	-14.3	-77	-1.5	-1198	-32.3	20789	20444	-0.3	-345	369.6
Murray	-1263	-17.0	-81	-3.8	-1182	-22.1	13309	13587	0.4	278	-454.3
Illawarra	-2407	-19.1	-920	-10.1	-1487	-42.4	48884	50325	0.6	1441	-167.0
Loddon	-1731	-19.6	-1326	-18.5	-405	-24.0	20585	21518	0.9	933	-185.5
Outer Adelaide	-1348	-20.3	-1203	-22.4	-145	-11.5	12071	13953	2.9	1882	-71.6
Northern - NSW	-2370	-22.8	-550	-8.0	-1820	-51.2	22656	22097	-0.5	-559	424.0
South West - WA	-2323	-24.2	-2192	-27.1	-131	-8.7	22267	24355	1.8	2088	-111.3
Central West - NSW	-2505	-25.1	-1236	-16.0	-1269	-56.2	22592	22275	-0.3	-317	790.2
South Eastern - NSW	-2751	-25.8	-914	-17.6	-1837	-33.6	23881	22167	-1.5	-1714	160.5
Central West - Qld	-322	-26.1	-330	-31.4	8	4.3	1733	1394	-4.3	-339	95.0
Ovens-Murray	-1528	-26.1	-1173	-40.9	-355	-11.9	12098	11532	-1.0	-566	270.0
South West - Qld	-573	-26.3	-576	-31.2	3	0.9	3121	2896	-1.5	-225	254.7
Richmond-Tweed	-3020	-27.2	482	11.2	-3502	-51.5	23912	25586	1.4	1674	-180.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	-3757	-27.3	-4170	-39.3	413	13.1	25650	27431	1.4	1781	-210.9
West Moreton	-1512	-28.2	-1461	-31.5	-51	-7.1					
Central	-1072	-30.2	-978	-31.6	-94	-20.7	7390	6783	-1.7	-607	176.6
Western District	-1603	-32.7	-1281	-34.4	-322	-27.6	11290	12106	1.4	816	-196.4
Northern - SA	-1409	-33.7	-1180	-37.5	-229	-22.2	9536	9088	-1.0	-448	314.5
Upper Great Southern	-556	-33.8	-555	-35.3	-1	-1.3	1919	1833	-0.9	-86	646.5
Eyre	-657	-34.7	-591	-38.8	-66	-17.8	3736	3807	0.4	71	-925.4
Mallee	-1751	-35.3	-1396	-47.7	-355	-17.4	10231	10672	0.8	441	-397.1
Goulburn	-3668	-35.4	-3074	-40.1	-594	-22.0	22748	23050	0.3	302	-1214.6
Gippsland	-2531	-36.0	-2022	-35.7	-509	-37.2	18627	19815	1.2	1188	-213.0
South East	-1136	-37.3	-803	-43.3	-333	-28.0	7439	7445	0.0	6	-18933.3
Midlands	-1631	-39.0	-1581	-40.7	-50	-17.1	5173	4904	-1.1	-269	606.3
Murray Lands	-1375	-39.2	-1183	-42.8	-192	-25.9	7547	7378	-0.5	-169	813.6
Lower Great Southern	-1301	-40.1	-1225	-42.5	-76	-20.9	5928	6001	0.2	73	-1782.2
Mid-North Coast	-6297	-42.6	-2818	-30.0	-3479	-64.6	28591	30891	1.6	2300	-273.8
Mersey-Lyell	-1718	-43.3	-972	-54.2	-746	-34.4	12257	12548	0.5	291	-590.4
Yorke and Lower North	-1938	-43.9	-1043	-44.4	-145	-40.4	3915	4190	1.4	275	-432.0
Southern	-922	-44.6	-827	-53.7	-95	-18.1	3411	3471	0.3	60	-1536.7
North Western	-2945	-45.0	-2106	-41.3	-839	-57.7	13430	13152	-0.4	-278	1059.4
East Gippsland	-1908	-46.1	-1539	-49.8	-369	-35.1	8899	9000	0.2	101	-1889.1
Far West	-521	-46.3	-84	-23.3	-437	-57.1	2674	2470	-1.6	-204	255.4
Wimmera	-1422	-50.7	-1153	-54.2	-269	-39.6	5136	5163	0.1	27	-5266.7

Each of the capital city SDs recorded positive MERs for net migration for this age group. Brisbane and Melbourne reported the highest net migration MERs of 35.1 and 33.8 percent respectively. MERs of greater than 20 percent occurred in Canberra, Perth and Adelaide SDs. In these capital cities, net gains represented between 20 percent and 35 percent of all youthful internal migrants between 2001 and 2006. This age group, through internal migration, has a positive effect on population change in each of the capital city statistical divisions, with the proviso that the effectiveness is substantially lower in Darwin, Sydney and Hobart than it is in the other capital cities.

More interesting relativities exist for net intrastate and net interstate migration. In the case of net intrastate, each capital city has a positive MER. Discounting the 100 percent MER for Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide, Darwin and Hobart recorded intrastate MERs greater than 40 percent. The intrastate MER for Perth is 39.3 percent and that for Brisbane is

35.6 percent. It would seem that education facilities, both for school and university, play a role in the intrastate internal migration process for these capitals.

Whereas each of the capital city SDs had positive net intrastate MERs, this is not the case when interstate MERs are assessed. Negative MERs prevail for Adelaide, Sydney and Hobart, relatively low MERs occur in Perth and Darwin, while MERs above 20 percent were reported for Brisbane Canberra and Melbourne. The suggestion here is that there are factors operating at the national level to create different effectiveness levels within this group in terms of interstate migration. Clearly, job opportunities, quality of lifestyle, as well as education opportunities, vary among the capitals and thereby influence disproportionately, the internal migration process.

Beyond the capital cities, only two statistical divisions had positive net migration effectiveness ratios – Gold Coast and Northern-Qld. In these two SDs, net gain from migration represented 30.2 and 22.8 percent respectively of all internal migrants. The remaining SDs had net migration MERs ranging between -2.0 and -50.7 percent. In terms in intrastate MERs, there were six non capital city SDs with positive MERs, with the largest occurring in Northern-Qld (19.6), Richmond-Tweed (11.2) and Northern-Tas (8.6).

The situation with respect to net interstate migration by this group is more interesting. There were 13 SDs with a positive interstate migration effectiveness ratio, and with seven of these the MER was greater than 20 percent. The Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast had net interstate MERs of 50.5 and 26.2 percent respectively. Here, it would appear that a combination of lifestyle, education and occupation factors are at work to enhance the effectiveness of this group's internal migration in affecting population distribution. In the case of Mackay (33.4), Northern-Qld (28.8), Far North (20.7) and North West (20.4), both in Queensland, the role of employment opportunities especially in the mining industry, influences the migration by this group into these areas.

3.3.4 Mobility of persons aged 45-64

The 45-64 years age group may be categorised as the baby boomer group in this analysis. Their internal migration, based on migration effectiveness, is shown in Table 3.5.

For net migration effectiveness, this group exhibits some very interesting characteristics. In the case of the capital cities, this group has a positive effect in only Hobart and Brisbane. For the remainder, 45-64 year old migrants have negative effective migration ratios ranging from around ten percent (Perth) to 52.5 percent in Sydney. The Sydney example is unique, in that for all internal migrants in this age group, 52.5 percent are leavers. This is more than twice the rate applying to Melbourne and Canberra. Clearly, there exists in Sydney, at levels not experienced in the other capitals, push factors that are driving this group from the capital. As was noted with other groups in this analysis, especially the total population, the high MER for net migration in Sydney is matched by equally high MERs for intrastate and interstate migration within this group. Whether this group leaves for interstate or intrastate locations, their effectiveness in shaping Sydney's population is between 50 and 55 percent.

Table 3.5: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, persons aged 45-64 years, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total 45 to 64 years	2006 total 45 to 64 years	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % of population change 2001-2006
	Persons aged 45-64 years 2001-2006										
Greater Hobart	600	7.9	94	3.4	506	10.3	44807	52498	3.2	7691	7.8
Brisbane	1257	2.0	-6416	-18.0	7673	28.8	362481	422646	3.1	60165	2.1
Perth	-3415	-9.8	-3334	-16.1	-81	-0.6	306059	360101	3.3	54042	-6.3
Darwin	-1035	-12.7	225	20.9	-1260	-17.9	24230	25631	1.1	1401	-73.9
Adelaide	-4398	-16.3	-3081	-23.6	-1317	-9.4	250213	282590	2.5	32377	-13.6
Canberra	-3402	-22.7	2	12.5	-3404	-22.7	70644	79991	2.5	9347	-36.4
Melbourne	-14073	-24.9	-9965	-37.9	-4108	-13.6	747080	857282	2.8	110202	-12.8
Sydney	-38852	-52.5	-21565	-55.4	-17287	-49.2	876782	979025	2.2	102243	-38.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	8222	36.1	4517	29.2	3705	50.9	61916	72782	3.3	10866	75.7
South West - WA	4690	33.9	4476	38.4	214	9.7	42283	55605	5.6	13322	35.2
Sunshine Coast	7054	30.5	2452	17.3	4602	51.6					
Mid-North Coast	5957	29.3	6429	45.6	-472	-7.6	70827	81694	2.9	10867	54.8
Southern	1114	28.7	107	5.1	1007	57.0	8978	11133	4.4	2155	51.7
Moreton	16139	26.1	3761	10.8	12378	45.7	179474	218557	4.0	39083	41.3
Outer Adelaide	2628	25.6	2443	30.1	185	8.7	27542	35041	4.9	7499	35.0
East Gippsland	1350	25.4	1173	31.3	177	11.3	19765	23374	3.4	3609	37.4
Gold Coast	7759	24.7	332	2.3	7427	44.0					
South Eastern - NSW	3439	23.2	2137	29.1	1302	17.4	49741	56263	2.5	6522	52.7
Yorke and Lower North	868	21.3	802	24.2	66	8.5	11583	13153	2.6	1570	55.3
Richmond-Tweed	2978	20.4	2804	44.2	174	2.1	52145	61222	3.3	9077	32.8
Northern - Tas	1130	19.6	-60	-3.6	1190	29.0	30489	35983	3.4	5494	20.6
Mersey-Lyell	934	19.5	-141	-10.3	1075	31.4	24527	28747	3.2	4220	22.1
Gippsland	1633	19.4	1861	28.1	-228	-12.8	36417	43673	3.7	7256	22.5
West Moreton	1326	18.0	977	16.1	349	26.6					
Barwon	1670	17.5	1889	27.3	-219	-8.3	55964	66707	3.6	10743	15.5
Hunter	3542	16.4	4806	30.7	-1264	-21.2	131994	152087	2.9	20093	17.6
Loddon	1481	16.0	1524	21.8	-43	-1.9	38359	46008	3.7	7649	19.4
Goulburn	1654	15.1	1833	23.9	-179	-5.4	44078	51990	3.4	7912	20.9
Darling Downs	1865	14.5	1004	10.6	861	25.7	46025	53507	3.1	7482	24.9
Illawarra	2371	13.9	3727	29.6	-1356	-30.7	88416	101365	2.8	12949	18.3
Central Highlands	894	13.0	992	18.5	-98	-6.4	31101	36958	3.5	5857	15.3
Far North	1516	12.3	-263	-3.8	1779	32.8	54489	59187	1.7	4698	32.3
Ovens-Murray	537	10.7	410	17.1	127	4.9	21932	25156	2.8	3224	16.7
Murray	674	9.7	285	14.3	389	7.8	26337	29594	2.4	3257	20.7
Lower Great Southern	323	8.4	309	9.3	14	2.8	11957	14319	3.7	2362	13.7
Western District	320	8.0	312	11.9	8	0.6	22705	25998	2.7	3293	9.7
Mackay	615	6.4	-291	-4.4	906	30.0	33708	38122	2.5	4414	13.9
Northern - Qld	623	6.1	-121	-1.8	744	20.5	40963	46449	2.5	5486	11.4
Wimmera	142	5.6	101	5.7	41	5.5	11769	13245	2.4	1476	9.6
Murray Lands	211	5.0	270	8.7	-59	-5.3	16685	18438	2.0	1753	12.0
Midlands	275	4.7	256	4.8	19	3.9	12886	14796	2.8	1910	14.4
Eyre	59	3.2	13	1.0	46	8.7	7847	8957	2.7	1110	5.3
Northern - NSW	50	0.5	678	11.5	-628	-19.0	41492	45315	1.8	3823	1.3
Central West - NSW	-29	-0.3	665	10.0	-694	-35.4	39932	44176	2.0	4244	-0.7
Mallee	-23	-0.5	-130	-5.9	107	5.1	20308	22384	2.0	2076	-1.1
Fitzroy	-98	-0.9	-781	-9.6	683	23.9	41273	45751	2.1	4478	-2.2
Central	-154	-3.4	-130	-3.5	-24	-2.8	16322	14815	-1.9	-1507	10.2
Murrumbidgee	-270	-4.3	290	7.5	-560	-23.8	32171	35690	2.1	3519	-7.7
Kimberley	-160	-5.6	-41	-2.5	-119	-10.0	9899	6121	-9.2	-3778	4.2
Upper Great Southern	-112	-7.0	-99	-6.6	-13	-15.3	4391	4973	2.5	582	-19.2
South East	-197	-7.2	-153	-10.3	-44	-3.5	13878	16121	3.0	2243	-8.8
Northern - SA	-357	-8.0	-294	-9.7	-63	-4.4	19608	19720	0.1	112	-318.8
North Western	-763	-11.8	-224	-4.7	-539	-32.0	27529	28715	0.8	1186	-64.3
Far West	-185	-15.3	-32	-6.9	-153	-20.4	6047	6156	0.4	109	-169.7
Pilbara	-878	-18.0	-750	-21.0	-128	-9.8	8919	8726	-0.4	-193	454.9
South Eastern - WA	-784	-18.8	-687	-22.7	-97	-8.6	11093	11499	0.7	406	-193.1
Northern Territory - Bal	-1167	-19.1	-225	-20.9	-942	-18.7	19000	16992	-2.2	-2008	58.1
South West - Qld	-409	-20.4	-415	-25.2	6	1.7	6213	6009	-0.7	-204	200.5
Central West - Qld	-215	-21.4	-229	-27.9	14	7.6	3328	2706	-4.1	-622	34.6
North West	-772	-26.2	-766	-33.2	-6	-0.9	8411	6588	-4.8	-1823	42.3
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-13	-39.4	-2	-12.5	-11	-64.7	55	58	1.1	3	-433.3

With the other capital cities, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth recorded negative MERs for intrastate migration, with MERs ranging from -16.1 percent in Perth to -37.9 percent in Melbourne. Darwin and Hobart reported positive intrastate MERs.

Brisbane experiences different impacts from intrastate and interstate mobility. Whereas, its intrastate MER is -18 percent, its interstate MER is 28.8 percent. Stated differently, the impact of interstate migration is some 14 times greater than the impact of net migration.

Outside of the capital city SDs, there were 11 statistical divisions which experienced effective net migration greater than 20 percent between 2001 and 2006. It is important to stress the difference between effectiveness and actual numbers. Hence, although net migration numbers may be greater in one SD compared with another, each may have similar

migration effectiveness ratios – indicating that for each jurisdiction net migration should be generating the similar impacts. For this migration group, highest MERs occurred in Wide Bay-Burnett (36.1), South West-WA (33.9) and Sunshine Coast (30.5). MERs greater than 20.4 percent for net migration were reported in Richmond-Tweed, Yorke and Lower North (in South Australia), South Eastern-NSW, Gold Coast, East Gippsland, Outer Adelaide, Southern (in Tasmania) and Mid-North Coast.

The baby boomer group has been shown to have a propensity for both intrastate and interstate mobility. It can be seen from Table 3.5 that there were 14 statistical divisions which generated MERs for intrastate migration greater than 20 percent. The majority of these are sea change SDs, with two – Goulburn and Loddon – qualifying as tree change localities. What is critical for these SDs is that intrastate migration by 45-64 year olds is impacting effectively, and positively, on population change within their boundaries. Of these 14 SDs, only seven had positive MERs for interstate migration, and with the exception of Wide Bay-Burnett, the interstate MER was significantly less than the intrastate MER.

Therefore, there is essentially a different group of SDs with high levels of effective interstate migration. As Table 3.5 shows, of the group with high intrastate MERs, only Wide Bay-Burnett appears in the group with high interstate MERs. What is especially significant in this group is the presence of three Tasmanian SDs – Southern (50.0), Mersey-Lyell (31.4) and Northern (29.0). In these SDs, the effectiveness of interstate migration on population change needs to be recognised.

Just as significantly is the fact that the remainder of this group of statistical divisions are located in Queensland, and with the exception of West Moreton and Darling Downs, they are coastal SDs, extending the length of the Queensland coast.

3.3.5 Mobility of persons aged 65 and over

The final age category considered is the 65 years and older group – a group which is essentially retired and therefore not in the labour force. The main features of its internal migration characteristics are shown in Table 3.6.

In terms of net migration MERs generated by the capital city SDs, only two – Hobart and Brisbane – had positive MERs. In the case of Hobart, net gain was 17.8 percent of all internal migrants in this age group. Only seven other SDs throughout Australia had higher net migration MERs. For capital city statistical divisions with negative net migration MERs, the largest occurred in Sydney, where net loss from internal migration represented 46.2 percent of all internal migrants. This was more than twice the effective net migration rate recorded for Darwin, more than 2.5 times the rate occurring in Melbourne, and nearly three times the rate for Canberra.

As has been noted for other groups, Sydney has similar effective migration rates whether it is net migration, intrastate or interstate migration that is considered.

Table 3.6: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, persons aged 65 years and older, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total 65 years and over	2006 total 65 years and over	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Persons aged 65+ 2001-2006										
Greater Hobart	437	17.8	318	30.8	119	8.4	25710	29263	2.6	3553	12
Brisbane	1262	5.9	-1124	-8.2	2386	30.3	177125	196742	2.1	19617	0.6
Perth	-738	-6.7	-1030	-13.7	292	8.3	149684	173544	3.0	23860	-0.3
Adelaide	-875	-9.5	-430	-8.3	-445	-11.1	156011	169338	1.7	13327	-0.7
Canberra	-570	-15.0	4	100.0	-574	-15.1	25654	31506	4.2	5852	-1.0
Melbourne	-3420	-17.6	-2669	-26.0	-751	-8.2	403688	461517	2.7	57829	-0.6
Darwin	-261	-22.1	53	42.4	-314	-29.7	5704	5626	-0.3	-78	33.5
Sydney	-13181	-46.2	-8037	-45.2	-5144	-47.9	469176	505977	1.5	36801	-3.6
South West - WA	2064	34.0	1947	36.3	117	16.3	23177	31530	6.3	8353	2.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	2465	25.4	1321	19.9	1144	37.4	38099	44208	3.0	6109	4.0
Darling Downs	1011	21.7	550	15.8	461	39.3	26210	30609	3.2	4399	2.3
Mid-North Coast	1939	19.7	2365	33.5	-426	-15.4	51097	55668	1.7	4571	4.2
Mersey-Lyell	335	19.4	-34	-6.0	369	31.9	13782	16694	3.9	2912	1.2
Central Highlands	484	18.7	457	22.1	27	5.1	18143	21103	3.1	2960	1.6
Outer Adelaide	748	18.2	646	19.0	102	14.3	15458	19341	4.6	3883	1.9
Gippsland	649	17.7	672	22.9	-23	-3.2	21652	26169	3.9	4517	1.4
Sunshine Coast	1878	17.6	391	6.0	1487	35.8					
Northern - Tas	335	16.8	7	1.1	328	24.6	17583	20299	2.9	2716	1.2
Goulburn	683	16.0	513	17.0	170	13.6	25445	30488	3.7	5043	1.4
Hunter	1364	14.5	1839	24.8	-475	-23.8	84655	93951	2.1	9296	1.5
Moreton	3859	14.3	254	1.7	3605	30.2	114297	123229	1.5	8932	4.3
Richmond-Tweed	1010	13.9	1070	33.6	-60	-1.5	37914	39585	0.9	1671	6.0
Northern - Qld	354	13.6	203	10.9	151	20.6	19821	21122	1.3	1301	2.7
Gold Coast	1788	13.3	-208	-3.4	1996	27.4					
Barwon	511	13.3	523	18.0	-12	-1.3	34864	40991	3.3	6127	0.8
Ovens-Murray	223	12.6	188	20.4	35	4.2	11857	13737	3.0	1880	1.2
East Gippsland	260	11.5	165	9.7	95	16.6	12241	14630	3.6	2389	1.1
Loddon	338	10.0	308	11.6	30	4.1	21903	25704	3.3	3801	0.9
Central West - NSW	273	8.3	400	15.1	-127	-20.6	23054	26259	2.6	3205	0.9
Murray	243	8.1	185	23.6	58	2.6	15938	18146	2.6	2208	1.1
Illawarra	655	7.8	1375	21.1	-720	-38.8	57052	66096	3.0	9044	0.7
Far North	241	7.4	-156	-8.0	397	30.1	24889	23858	-0.8	-1031	-2.3
West Moreton	193	6.7	71	3.0	122	23.9					
Murrumbidgee	100	4.8	240	16.7	-140	-21.3	18687	21229	2.6	2542	0.4
Murray Lands	70	4.7	54	4.5	16	5.1	9682	10858	2.3	1176	0.6
South Eastern - NSW	215	3.9	449	14.6	-234	-9.5	28413	31067	1.8	2654	0.8
Lower Great Southern	52	3.8	37	3.1	15	9.3	6391	7839	4.2	1448	0.4
Mallee	45	2.7	-42	-4.2	87	12.9	13001	14514	2.2	1513	0.3
Western District	14	1.0	-1	-0.1	15	3.5	14187	16171	2.7	1984	0.1
Yorke and Lower North	-9	-0.5	21	1.5	-30	-10.9	8162	9161	2.3	999	-0.1
Mackay	-59	-2.6	-151	-9.5	92	13.8	14874	14783	-0.1	-91	6.5
Northern - NSW	-95	-2.8	190	8.3	-285	-25.8	23585	26733	2.5	3148	-0.3
South East	-37	-4.3	-39	-7.8	2	0.6	7548	8715	2.9	1167	-0.3
North Western	-199	-8.6	-66	-3.7	-133	-26.2	14814	16269	1.9	1455	-1.4
Wimmera	-98	-10.5	-114	-16.8	16	6.4	8602	9463	1.9	861	-1.1
Southern	-153	-12.0	-291	-36.3	138	29.1	4053	4812	3.5	759	-2.0
Central	-164	-12.0	-145	-12.5	-19	-9.3	8432	6695	-4.5	-1737	0.9
Central West - Qld	-36	-13.2	-52	-24.3	16	27.6	1703	1419	-3.6	-284	1.3
Eyre	-74	-13.3	-45	-10.7	-29	-20.9	4461	4835	1.6	374	-2.0
Fitzroy	-390	-14.0	-447	-20.8	57	9.0	19949	20520	0.6	571	-6.8
Midlands	-310	-16.1	-314	-17.4	4	3.3	5867	7095	3.9	1228	-2.5
Northern - SA	-245	-17.9	-207	-20.3	-38	-10.9	9899	10662	1.5	763	-3.2
Upper Great Southern	-127	-21.9	-116	-21.6	-11	-25.6	2072	2422	3.2	350	-3.6
South West - Qld	-120	-22.7	-140	-30.0	20	32.3	3007	2973	-0.2	-34	35.3
Far West	-99	-23.9	-10	-7.5	-89	-31.7	3945	3956	0.1	11	-90.0
Kimberley	-102	-24.2	-42	-17.5	-60	-33.0	3448	1401	-16.5	-2047	0.5
South Eastern - WA	-177	-26.5	-193	-36.6	16	11.4	3406	3563	0.9	157	-11.3
Northern Territory - Bal	-246	-31.8	-53	-42.4	-193	-29.7	4788	3478	-6.2	-1310	1.9
Pilbara	-180	-43.1	-144	-44.4	-36	-38.3	1945	949	-13.4	-996	1.8
North West	-270	-51.1	-258	-60.8	-12	-11.5	2830	1984	-6.9	-846	3.2
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-4	-100.0	-4	-100.0	0	#DIV/0!	18	19	1.1	1	-40.0

In considering intrastate MERs, discounting Canberra, only Hobart and Darwin reported positive ratios. Darwin's MER was 42.4 percent, while that for Hobart was 30.8 percent. Among the other capital cities, Melbourne and Perth had the highest negative MERs for intrastate migration - -26.0 percent for Melbourne and -13.7 percent for Perth. Interstate migration among this group was particularly effective in influencing population change in Brisbane, and to a lesser extent in Hobart and Perth. In Brisbane, 30.3 percent of all interstate migrants were arrivals, compared with 8.4 and 8.3 percent in Hobart and Perth respectively.

In terms of net migration effectiveness beyond the capital cities, internal net migration effectiveness was at positive levels in 31 SDs, ranging from 34.0 percent in South West-WA to 1.0 percent in Western District SD in Victoria. For this age group, the significance of retirement options in the Mandurah, Bunbury, Busselton, Margaret River and Augusta, and points further south along the coast, is clear. Similar situations are influencing the

effectiveness of net migration in Goulburn, Northern (in Tasmania), Sunshine Coast, Gippsland, Outer Adelaide, Central Highlands (in Victoria), Mersey-Lyell in Tasmania, Mid-North Coast in New South Wales, and Darling Downs and Wide Bay-Burnett in Queensland, where net migration MERs range from 15 in Goulburn through to 25.4 in Wide Bay-Burnett.

Net migration is a combination of intrastate and interstate migration. When Table 3.6 is examined in terms of the effectiveness of intrastate migration it can be seen that there are 16 SDs with intrastate MERs greater than 15 percent. For this mobility group, there is almost an even split between coastal SDs and inland SDs in terms of the effectiveness of their migration on population change. Nine SDs in this group can be classed as coastal (sea change locations) and seven fall into the tree change, or inland category. That said, the four SDs with the highest intrastate MERs are the coastal SDs of South West-WA (36.3), Richmond-Tweed (33.6), Mid-North Coast (33.5) and Hunter (24.8). The lowest four in the group are inland statistical divisions – Goulburn (17.0), Murrumbidgee (16.7), Darling Downs (15.8) and Central West-NSW (15.1).

In Table 3.6, there are 14 statistical divisions where the effective interstate migration rate is greater than 15 percent. Only three of these – Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett and South West-WA – are in the group of SDs with high MERs for intrastate mobility. Those SDs with MERs greater than 30 percent are, with the exception of Mersey-Lyell, all located in Queensland. SDs with MERs between 15 and 29.1 percent are slightly more widespread, with two in Tasmania (Southern and Northern), East Gippsland in Victoria, South Eastern in Western Australia and the remainder in Queensland (Far North, Central West, Gold Coast, West Moreton and Northern).

3.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION AMONG THE WORKFORCE, 2001-2006

In this section the effectiveness of internal migration by two workforce groups is examined. The first group comprises employed persons, while the second group are those movers who are unemployed.

3.4.1 Mobility of Employed Persons

In this discussion, and the detail presented in Table 3.7, the employed internal migration group is comprised of both full time and part time workers.

In considering internal migration of employed persons, and the effectiveness of their mobility in the capital cities, there are two salient points emerging from the table. Firstly, for every 100 internal migrants arriving or leaving Brisbane, there was a net gain of 16 employed persons, while in the case of Sydney there was a net loss of 24 workers. This reinforces earlier points which show that, in terms of employment, Brisbane benefits strongly from internal migration movements whereas Sydney experiences significant losses.

In terms of intrastate migration, the mobility of employed persons has had the greatest effect on population change in the Darwin and Hobart statistical divisions, which recorded intrastate MERs of 23.3 and 22.7 percent respectively. This is clear evidence that the workforce in Tasmania and the Northern Territory are attracted to opportunities in each jurisdiction's capital city. The opposite is the case in Sydney, whose negative MER of 20.0 suggests that NSW workers are effectively seeking employment opportunities elsewhere in the state.

Table 3.7: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, employed persons, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intratstate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total working FT and PT)	2006 total working FT and PT)	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Working (FT and PT) 2001-2006										
Brisbane	27492	16.3	3358	3.8	24134	29.8	718733	810828	2.4	92095	29.9
Canberra	3489	6.7	7	13.2	3482	6.7	157232	164617	0.9	7385	47.2
Greater Hobart	562	2.9	1439	22.7	-877	-6.9	77266	83638	1.6	6372	8.8
Perth	1803	1.9	987	2.1	816	1.7	590299	656480	2.1	66181	2.7
Darwin	419	1.6	597	23.3	-178	-0.8	51061	50081	-0.4	-980	-42.8
Melbourne	-693	-0.4	-1667	-2.6	974	1.0	1497100	1580779	1.1	83679	-0.8
Adelaide	-6423	-9.1	-894	-3.1	-5529	-13.2	454909	477233	1.0	22324	-28.8
Sydney	-46104	-24.1	-16119	-20.0	-29985	-27.1	1760401	1784296	0.3	23895	-192.9
Gold Coast	17420	25.4	1104	3.5	16316	44.5					
Sunshine Coast	9558	22.8	2492	9.4	7066	46.0					
Moreton	26691	21.5	2990	4.3	23701	43.9	283987	348696	4.2	64709	41.2
Mackay	4212	16.5	1145	6.5	3067	38.4	60199	67961	2.5	7762	54.3
Outer Adelaide	2917	14.0	2898	17.4	19	0.4	47318	52830	2.2	5512	52.9
South West - WA	3302	12.1	3004	13.4	298	6.1	73102	83523	2.7	10421	31.7
South Eastern - NSW	2923	9.5	2622	19.3	301	1.8	82927	81726	-0.3	-1201	-243.4
Far North	2172	7.1	-1359	-7.9	3531	26.7	97537	100003	0.5	2466	88.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	2078	6.1	-1068	-4.2	3146	36.0	79063	88861	2.4	9798	21.2
Hunter	2554	5.2	5744	17.4	-3190	-20.2	213911	230982	1.5	17071	15.0
Northern - Qld	1619	5.0	42	0.2	1577	12.5	82107	87824	1.4	5717	28.3
Barwon	1150	4.8	1961	10.9	-811	-13.3	98501	106837	1.6	8336	13.8
Pilbara	482	3.4	261	2.5	221	5.7	20405	17906	-2.6	-2499	-19.3
Fitzroy	794	2.8	-799	-3.7	1593	23.1	75573	81812	1.6	6239	12.7
Richmond-Tweed	442	1.6	3493	31.5	-3051	-18.9	72160	80685	2.3	8525	5.2
Loddon	270	1.3	901	5.5	-631	-13.2	63388	68434	1.5	5046	5.4
Southern	69	1.3	-573	-16.3	642	32.8	11944	12834	1.4	890	7.8
Kimberley	23	0.3	84	1.9	-61	-2.0	16282	11756	-6.3	-4526	-0.5
Mid-North Coast	12	0.0	4005	19.1	-3993	-35.5	89290	95706	1.4	6416	0.2
Ovens-Murray	-29	-0.2	-43	-0.7	14	0.2	41651	40777	-0.4	-874	3.3
Central Highlands	-277	-1.6	547	3.9	-824	-22.7	54297	58163	1.4	3866	-7.2
Goulburn	-443	-1.7	665	3.8	-1108	-14.0	77894	80211	0.6	2317	-19.1
Murray	-309	-1.8	435	9.0	-744	-6.0	46057	46956	0.4	899	-34.4
West Moreton	-287	-2.1	-606	-5.3	319	16.1					
Darling Downs	-798	-2.5	-1916	-8.2	1118	13.9	85318	91060	1.3	5742	-13.9
Yorke and Lower North	-166	-2.7	-46	-0.9	-120	-11.3	15749	16366	0.8	617	-26.9
Eyre	-145	-3.5	-66	-2.2	-79	-7.3	14177	14288	0.2	111	-130.6
Northern Territory - Bal	-598	-3.8	-597	-23.3	-1	0.0	34985	29596	-3.3	-5389	11.1
Illawarra	-1560	-4.3	2169	8.2	-3729	-38.1	143806	149519	0.8	5713	-27.3
Northern - Tas	-574	-4.8	-286	-7.1	-288	-3.6	50011	53043	1.2	3032	-18.9
Western District	-555	-5.4	-296	-4.3	-259	-7.9	40742	42154	0.7	1412	-39.3
Gippsland	-943	-5.7	44	0.3	-987	-27.3	57634	62091	1.5	4457	-21.2
East Gippsland	-668	-7.2	-306	-4.8	-362	-12.3	28998	30353	0.9	1355	-49.3
Lower Great Southern	-587	-7.5	-532	-7.8	-55	-5.3	20827	21678	0.8	851	-69.0
North West	-747	-8.3	-944	-13.3	197	10.3	17827	13495	-5.4	-4332	17.2
Central	-879	-8.7	-797	-9.7	-82	-4.5	27060	23349	-2.9	-3711	23.7
Mersey-Lyell	-923	-10.0	-580	-17.9	-343	-5.8	37568	40369	1.4	2801	-33.0
South Eastern - WA	-1277	-10.1	-1357	-15.1	80	2.2	26572	23292	-2.6	-3280	38.9
Murray Lands	-864	-10.6	-520	-8.5	-344	-16.5	28200	27422	-0.6	-778	111.1
Midlands	-1179	-11.1	-1110	-11.4	-69	-7.8	21800	21206	-0.6	-594	198.5
Murrumbidgee	-2216	-11.9	48	0.5	-2264	-27.4	63116	62093	-0.3	-1023	216.6
Mallee	-1296	-12.0	-931	-16.6	-365	-7.1	36268	35786	-0.3	-482	268.9
South East	-850	-12.1	-396	-10.4	-454	-14.1	27899	27322	-0.4	-577	147.3
Northern - SA	-1319	-13.1	-976	-14.2	-343	-10.9	30295	28448	-1.3	-1847	71.4
Central West - NSW	-3004	-14.6	-627	-4.1	-2377	-45.3	68830	68382	-0.1	-448	670.5
South West - Qld	-870	-15.2	-902	-18.9	32	3.4	13143	11831	-2.1	-1312	66.3
Upper Great Southern	-565	-16.6	-540	-16.8	-25	-14.0	8474	8163	-0.7	-311	181.7
Northern - NSW	-3562	-16.9	-528	-4.1	-3034	-37.5	68526	67774	-0.2	-752	473.7
Central West - Qld	-549	-18.1	-547	-21.2	-2	-0.4	6647	5266	-4.6	-1381	39.8
North Western	-2687	-18.1	-1138	-10.5	-1549	-39.1	45858	43612	-1.0	-2246	119.6
Wimmera	-1121	-19.3	-875	-21.6	-246	-13.9	20777	20212	-0.5	-565	198.4
Far West	-659	-25.0	-104	-10.2	-555	-34.4	8114	7427	-1.8	-687	95.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-36	-29.5	-7	-13.2	-29	-42.0	210	160	-5.3	-50	72.0

In the case of interstate migration, the highest effective rate of migration for this group occurs in Brisbane, with a MER of 29.8 percent. Sydney's negative rate, at 27.1 percent, is almost the same, but with a different impact; where mobile workers are predominantly seeking work interstate rather than in Sydney. The interstate migration effectiveness ratio for employed persons in Adelaide, at -13.2 percent, is half that of Sydney's.

In the non capital city SDs, Table 3.7 shows the influence of Queensland in terms of work opportunities for mobile employed persons. There are only three SDs with a net migration MER greater than 15 percent and each of them – Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Mackay – is located in Queensland. Further, their effectiveness ratios are greater than that recorded for Brisbane. In effect, it means that these four SDs exert a powerful influence on

the internal migration process in effecting population redistribution of the working population.

In this discussion, it is worth noting those statistical divisions with negative MERs greater than 15 percent. Each of these SDs is losing employed persons at a rate which has a real, and effective, impact on their regions. Most of these areas are heavily dependent on rural industries and pastoralism for their well being, and are confined to the western border areas of Queensland, the northern border areas of New South Wales, the Wimmera in Victoria and the Upper Great Southern SD in Western Australia. In these locations, internal migration of employed persons is having a significant negative impact on local population levels.

In terms of intrastate migration in non metropolitan areas, migration of employed persons has generated effective inflow levels in many of the coastal statistical divisions that are popular destinations for persons seeking alternatives to capital city living. Hence, in Richmond-Tweed SD the intrastate MER for the 2001-2006 period was 31.5 percent. This is, in fact, the highest MER for employed persons in the country. Other SDs with high MERs were South Eastern-NSW (19.3), Mid-North Coast (19.1), Outer Adelaide (17.4), Hunter (17.4), South West-WA (13.4) and Barwon (10.9). These SDs are legitimately "sea change" SDs, and they do act to attract employed persons to produce the developing infrastructure, particularly housing, and to service the maintenance needs of growing retirement populations in these areas.

Employed persons moving interstate generate the highest effective migration rates in SDs different from those with high MERs for intrastate migration. Hence, the Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast SDs have MERs for employed persons of 46 and 44.5 percent respectively, higher than the 29.8 migration effectiveness for this group recorded for Brisbane SD. Of all the SDs with MERs greater than 15 percent only one, Southern (32.8) in Tasmania, is not located in Queensland. Here the statistical divisions of Mackay, Wide Bay-Burnett, Far North, Fitzroy and West Moreton had interstate migration effectiveness ratios between 38.4 percent and 16.1 percent for employed for the 2001-2006 period. It is another illustration of the impact that development in the south east corner of Queensland, and along its coastline, has on influencing the internal migration process in Australia.

3.4.2 Mobility of Unemployed Persons

Given that unemployed persons are seeking work, this section is intent on assessing the extent of similarities between the internal migration characteristics of employed persons and unemployed persons. Table 3.8 shows the essential details of their mobility characteristics between 2001 and 2006.

Net migration of unemployed persons in the capital city statistical divisions shows similar patterns for effectiveness as are shown by the patterns of actual net migration numbers. Hence, Brisbane has a MER of 15.2 percent and Sydney has a MER of -37.1 percent. However, the MER for unemployed persons for Hobart is 10.9 percent, more than five times that of Melbourne, despite Melbourne's net migration numbers being greater than Hobart's.

Table 3.8: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, unemployed persons, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intratstate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001total unemployed	2006 total unemployed	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Unemployed 2001-2006										
Brisbane	1735	15.2	279	4.8	1456	25.7	62271	39274	-8.8	-22997	-7.5
Greater Hobart	176	10.9	128	21.4	48	4.8	8087	5585	-7.1	-2502	-7.0
Adelaide	102	1.9	85	3.8	17	0.6	39962	28205	-6.7	-11757	-0.9
Melbourne	234	1.8	-302	-5.5	536	7.4	108894	94822	-2.7	-14072	-1.7
Perth	-73	-1.3	259	9.4	-332	-11.3	50307	26520	-12.0	-23787	0.3
Canberra	-281	-11.1	3	100.0	-284	-11.2	8712	6142	-6.8	-2570	10.9
Darwin	-332	-23.6	44	32.4	-376	-29.6	3685	1949	-12.0	-1736	19.1
Sydney	-5718	-37.1	-2953	-36.7	-2765	-37.6	118134	106480	-2.1	-11654	49.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	1037	26.5	428	16.8	609	44.3	10760	7794	-6.2	-2966	-35.0
Gold Coast	1074	20.3	-72	-3.3	1146	36.7		12432		12432	8.6
Sunshine Coast	657	18.8	65	3.2	592	40.3		7302		7302	9.0
Moreton	1757	17.8	3	0.1	1754	36.3	32099	21205	-8.0	-10894	-16.1
Mid-North Coast	805	17.5	908	28.5	-103	-7.3	14046	11273	-4.3	-2773	-29.0
Richmond-Tweed	526	16.3	578	39.5	-52	-3.0	10638	7589	-6.5	-3049	-17.3
Northern - Tas	187	15.9	55	13.1	132	17.5	5622	3887	-7.1	-1735	-10.8
Central Highlands	250	14.9	258	19.5	-8	-2.2	5207	4112	-4.6	-1095	-22.8
Hunter	702	14.4	806	22.7	-104	-7.9	24177	18314	-5.4	-5863	-12.0
Mersey-Lyell	157	13.9	-101	-26.1	258	34.9	5233	3769	-6.4	-1464	-10.7
Outer Adelaide	159	12.4	131	13.8	28	8.4	2824	2428	-3.0	-396	-40.2
Barwon	260	12.4	178	12.0	82	13.4	8894	7096	-4.4	-1798	-14.5
Yorke and Lower North	54	8.3	15	2.9	39	29.3	1356	1010	-5.7	-346	-15.6
Illawarra	249	7.3	415	16.7	-166	-18.2	14545	12672	-2.7	-1873	-13.3
Northern - Qld	147	7.2	80	6.7	67	8.1	7336	4372	-9.8	-2964	-5.0
South West - WA	133	7.1	188	13.0	-55	-12.8	7166	3945	-11.3	-3221	-4.1
Loddon	136	6.9	153	10.1	-17	-3.7	5703	4699	-3.8	-1004	-13.5
Southern	38	5.9	-82	-22.7	120	42.6	1561	1066	-7.3	-495	-7.7
Darling Downs	117	5.0	14	0.9	103	13.7	6416	4528	-6.7	-1888	-6.2
Murray	67	4.5	48	10.8	19	1.8	3144	2725	-2.8	-419	-16.0
Gippsland	65	4.0	115	9.3	-50	-12.4	6069	4599	-5.4	-1470	-4.4
West Moreton	26	2.4	10	1.2	16	6.9		1471		1471	1.8
South Eastern - NSW	56	2.4	72	5.3	-16	-1.6	6244	4767	-5.3	-1477	-3.8
East Gippsland	21	2.1	-13	-1.8	34	12.1	2711	2115	-4.8	-596	-3.5
Northern - NSW	7	0.3	141	8.5	-134	-18.8	6821	5617	-3.8	-1204	-0.6
Central West - NSW	-12	-0.5	134	7.7	-146	-30.8	5790	4897	-3.3	-893	1.3
Murray Lands	-12	-1.5	18	3.3	-30	-11.2	2112	1624	-5.1	-488	2.5
Western District	-19	-2.0	-21	-3.1	2	0.7	2691	2232	-3.7	-459	4.1
Lower Great Southern	-15	-2.8	-2	-0.5	-13	-13.4	1797	971	-11.6	-826	1.8
Mackay	-47	-2.9	-91	-8.6	44	8.1	4931	2646	-11.7	-2285	2.1
Far North	-85	-4.0	-228	-20.1	143	14.2	8238	4991	-9.5	-3247	2.6
Midlands	-32	-4.2	-16	-2.4	-16	-17.4	1542	1035	-7.7	-507	6.3
Fitzroy	-98	-4.9	-181	-12.7	83	14.3	6752	4127	-9.4	-2625	3.7
Murrumbidgee	-94	-5.6	43	4.2	-137	-21.3	4409	3769	-3.1	-640	14.7
Wimmera	-36	-6.0	-39	-8.6	3	2.0	1144	1087	-1.0	-57	63.2
Ovens-Murray	-71	-6.2	-53	-9.4	-18	-3.1	2782	2126	-5.2	-656	10.8
Goulburn	-147	-6.7	-138	-9.2	-9	-1.3	5454	4667	-3.1	-787	18.7
South East	-59	-9.3	-55	-17.2	-4	-1.3	1527	1533	0.1	6	-983.3
Central	-67	-9.4	-55	-9.7	-12	-8.2	2640	1396	-12.0	-1244	5.4
Northern - SA	-130	-13.7	-116	-18.2	-14	-4.5	3519	2469	-6.8	-1050	12.4
Mallee	-149	-14.2	-138	-25.0	-11	-2.2	2296	2049	-2.3	-247	60.3
South Eastern - WA	-109	-16.4	-70	-16.8	-39	-15.7	1666	969	-10.3	-697	15.6
Eyre	-60	-17.6	-78	-32.0	18	18.8	1012	681	-7.6	-331	18.1
Far West	-51	-19.0	4	4.3	-55	-31.1	1155	783	-7.5	-372	13.7
North Western	-304	-19.8	-196	-16.5	-108	-30.9	4061	3353	-3.8	-708	42.9
Central West - Qld	-30	-20.0	-21	-18.3	-9	-25.7	257	177	-7.2	-80	37.5
Upper Great Southern	-50	-21.9	-39	-20.0	-11	-33.3	420	284	-7.5	-136	36.8
South West - Qld	-104	-32.7	-103	-41.4	-1	-1.4	619	390	-8.8	-229	45.4
Kimberley	-133	-35.7	-58	-29.3	-75	-42.9	873	505	-10.4	-368	36.1
North West	-185	-39.8	-180	-52.6	-5	-4.1	1036	558	-11.6	-478	38.7
Pilbara	-293	-44.7	-207	-47.2	-86	-39.8	1046	652	-9.0	-394	74.4
Northern Territory - Bal	-375	-47.3	-44	-32.4	-331	-50.4	1998	1964	-0.3	-34	1102.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-6	-100.0	-3	-100.0	-3	-100.0	9	6	-7.8	-3	200.0

The role of the capital cities in influencing intrastate mobility is clear for unemployed persons. Only Sydney and Melbourne have negative MERs, in contrast to the effectiveness of Darwin and Hobart, and to a lesser extent Perth, in attracting unemployed persons from their hinterlands. In respect to interstate mobility of unemployed persons, the migration effectiveness ratios for the capital cities again reinforce the powerful roles that they play in Australian internal migration, in that Brisbane exerts significant attraction, while Sydney and Darwin, and to a lesser extent Canberra and Perth, bring push factors into play.

Outside the capital cities, the most effective net migration gains have occurred principally in the Queensland SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast, and Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed in NSW, and Northern in Tasmania. These SDs recorded MERs between 26.5 percent and 15.9 percent during the 2001-2006 period.

The intrastate mobility of unemployed persons is particularly effective in New South Wales. The north coast SDs of Hunter, Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed had MERs ranging from 22.7 to 39.5, while to the south of Sydney, the Illawarra reported a MER of 16.7 percent. In Queensland, Wide Bay-Burnett had a MER of 16.8, but the other usual suspect SDs in Queensland – Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast – had intrastate MERs of 3.2 and -3.3 respectively. This indicates that intrastate mobility for unemployed persons in Queensland has little real effect on population redistribution. The only other SD with a MER greater than 15 percent for the five years to 2006 was Central Highlands (19.5) in Victoria.

Migration effectiveness ratios greater than 15 percent were reported in eight non metropolitan statistical divisions for interstate migration by unemployed persons. The highest were in the Queensland SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett (44.3), Sunshine Coast (40.3) and Gold Coast (36.7) and the Tasmanian SDs of Southern (42.6), Mersey-Lyell (34.9) and Northern (17.5). The only other SDs with interstate MERs greater than 15 percent were located in South Australia – Yorke and Lower North (29.3) and Eyre (18.8). In these latter two SDs, actual net migration numbers were low (39 and 18), but their effectiveness in terms of internal migration within those SDs is significant. In summary, unemployed persons are having a significant positive impact on the internal migration process especially in south east Queensland, and Tasmania. Table 3.8 also identifies a much larger number of SDs scattered throughout Australia where the internal migration process is significantly impacted negatively by unemployed persons.

3.4.3 Mobility of Persons employed in primary industries

The net mobility characteristics for persons whose employment is in primary industries is shown in Table 3.9. This group is a quite specialised group in that areas from which it might be pushed and areas to which it might be attracted are, locationally, quite clearly defined. Hence it might be expected that patterns defined by actual mobility numbers are likely to be similar to those defined by measures of migration effectiveness.

Indeed, a comparison of Table 3.9 with its corresponding table in Chapter 2 will show this to be the case. For the capital city statistical divisions, it is clear that this group finds no attraction in the cities, and the internal migration process pushes them to non metropolitan locations. Hence, outside the capital cities, there are 40 SDs where positive net migration numbers and effective migration ratios exist. Further, the net migration numbers in Table 3.9 closely match up with the corresponding MER values – in fact, the correlation coefficient between these two values for non capital city SDs is 0.77. For the intrastate and interstate values, the correlation coefficients are 0.72 and 0.76 respectively.

Table 3.9: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, primary industry, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total primary industry	2006 total primary industry	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Primary Industry 2001-2006										
Greater Hobart	-30	-7.7	-36	-13.8	6	4.5	1630	1408	-2.9	-222	13.5
Darwin	-55	-16.1	-26	-44.8	-29	-10.2	1016	722	-6.6	-294	18.7
Brisbane	-890	-41.0	-757	-49.6	-133	-20.6	7290	5491	-5.5	-1799	49.5
Perth	-813	-44.6	-670	-46.1	-143	-38.8	7049	5450	-5.0	-1599	50.8
Adelaide	-676	-45.4	-537	-50.2	-139	-33.0	5586	4491	-4.3	-1095	61.7
Canberra	-167	-50.5	0	0.0	-167	-50.5	624	469	-5.6	-155	107.7
Melbourne	-1294	-54.0	-917	-57.6	-377	-46.8	12329	9478	-5.1	-2851	45.4
Sydney	-1761	-70.8	-1265	-73.2	-496	-65.3	11151	8518	-5.2	-2633	66.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	27	27	0.0	0	0.0
Eyre	172	39.6	116	37.7	56	44.4	3930	3826	-0.5	-104	-165.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	717	36.1	474	33.7	243	42.0	11622	9790	-3.4	-1832	-39.1
Northern Territory - Bal	223	28.0	26	44.8	197	26.7	1662	1303	-4.8	-359	-62.1
Western District	254	26.7	197	32.2	57	16.7	8828	8151	-1.6	-677	-37.5
South West - WA	263	26.4	250	29.8	13	8.2	6582	5464	-3.7	-1118	-23.5
Goulburn	403	24.5	316	31.4	87	13.6	11956	10666	-2.3	-1290	-31.2
Lower Great Southern	179	24.4	154	26.0	25	17.7	4688	4576	-0.5	-112	-159.8
South East	197	23.9	117	29.2	80	18.9	6060	5600	-1.6	-460	-42.8
Southern	98	23.6	41	15.2	57	38.8	2671	2543	-1.0	-128	-76.6
Darling Downs	570	23.1	387	23.7	183	21.8	13129	11746	-2.2	-1383	-41.2
Yorke and Lower North	111	22.3	87	21.1	24	28.6	4320	4155	-0.8	-165	-67.3
East Gippsland	111	22.2	82	24.4	29	17.8	4355	3922	-2.1	-433	-25.6
Murray Lands	182	21.7	130	24.3	52	17.0	8239	6385	-5.0	-1854	-9.8
Ovens-Murray	97	20.3	51	20.8	46	19.8	3598	3348	-1.4	-250	-38.8
Northern - NSW	444	20.2	427	34.9	17	1.7	13588	12256	-2.0	-1332	-33.3
Mallee	194	19.4	116	27.1	78	13.6	8806	7306	-3.7	-1500	-12.9
Upper Great Southern	98	19.2	85	18.2	13	30.2	3640	3512	-0.7	-128	-76.6
Kimberley	61	17.9	32	30.2	29	12.3	1487	669	-14.8	-818	-7.5
Richmond-Tweed	140	17.2	117	30.4	23	5.4	5552	4847	-2.7	-705	-19.9
South Eastern - NSW	176	16.7	165	23.5	11	3.1	8057	6883	-3.1	-1174	-15.0
Far North	156	16.1	72	11.5	84	24.3	8459	6293	-5.7	-2166	-7.2
Murray	217	15.9	109	23.6	108	11.9	8173	7247	-2.4	-926	-23.4
Midlands	154	15.4	136	15.0	18	19.1	6747	6068	-2.1	-679	-22.7
Outer Adelaide	137	14.0	118	15.6	19	8.4	6201	5304	-3.1	-897	-15.3
Mersey-Lyell	57	13.9	-25	-17.0	82	31.3	3850	3605	-1.3	-245	-23.3
Mackay	118	13.0	49	7.1	69	31.2	6585	4871	-5.9	-1714	-6.9
Central Highlands	63	11.9	74	17.2	-11	-10.9	3547	3288	-1.5	-259	-24.3
Central	69	11.8	74	14.7	-5	-6.0	4198	3230	-5.1	-968	-7.1
West Moreton	117	11.7	58	7.5	59	26.0					
Gippsland	89	11.3	97	15.9	-8	-4.6	6321	5700	-2.0	-621	-14.3
Northern - Tas	60	11.1	20	9.2	40	12.4	4073	3820	-1.3	-253	-23.7
Murrumbidgee	128	10.4	118	14.8	10	2.3	10867	8746	-4.2	-2121	-6.0
North West	78	9.9	27	4.8	51	22.7	1776	1472	-3.7	-304	-25.7
Sunshine Coast	65	6.9	-22	-3.5	87	28.5					
Central West - NSW	80	6.4	153	15.5	-73	-28.0	9885	8747	-2.4	-1138	-7.0
Central West - Qld	34	5.7	7	1.5	27	18.9	2176	1582	-6.2	-594	-5.7
North Western	73	5.3	104	10.3	-31	-8.3	9107	7695	-3.3	-1412	-5.2
Barwon	34	4.9	46	9.7	-12	-5.6	3886	3626	-1.4	-260	-13.1
Mid-North Coast	53	4.9	138	18.2	-85	-25.7	6043	5280	-2.7	-763	-6.9
South West - Qld	43	4.5	21	3.0	22	8.9	3988	3299	-3.7	-689	-6.2
Northern - Qld	-3	-0.4	18	2.8	-21	-13.4	5027	3927	-4.8	-1100	0.3
Moreton	-30	-1.2	-108	-6.1	78	10.1	10424	8070	-5.0	-2354	1.3
Hunter	-16	-1.3	37	4.2	-53	-17.6	6641	5767	-2.8	-874	1.8
Wimmera	-14	-2.9	-42	-13.4	28	15.9	4876	4402	-2.0	-474	3.0
Loddon	-37	-5.5	-20	-4.3	-17	-8.3	4137	3716	-2.1	-421	8.8
Northern - SA	-36	-8.9	-31	-11.4	-5	-3.8	2517	2115	-3.4	-402	9.0
Fitzroy	-181	-14.5	-190	-19.5	9	3.3	6019	4728	-4.7	-1291	14.0
Far West	-23	-15.2	-27	-44.3	4	4.4	972	606	-9.0	-366	6.3
South Eastern - WA	-58	-17.9	-22	-10.3	-36	-32.7	1796	1509	-3.4	-287	20.2
Illawarra	-184	-30.3	-76	-16.5	-108	-74.0	2317	1934	-3.5	-383	48.0
Pilbara	-68	-34.0	-39	-26.5	-29	-54.7	446	168	-17.7	-278	24.5
Gold Coast	-212	-35.8	-144	-41.4	-68	-27.9					

Table 3.10: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, mining industry, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total mining industry	2006 total mining industry	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Mining Industry 2001-2006										
Perth	516	7.9	-283	-6.7	799	35.0	10551	22167	16.0	11616	4.4
Darwin	-116	-17.1	-20	-16.4	-96	-17.2	463	846	12.8	383	-30.3
Brisbane	-475	-18.0	-540	-37.8	65	5.3	3270	5227	9.8	1957	-24.3
Adelaide	-350	-31.3	-147	-34.3	-203	-29.4	1519	2810	13.1	1291	-27.1
Melbourne	-777	-57.3	-95	-39.4	-682	-61.2	2378	2851	3.7	473	-164.3
Greater Hobart	-98	-64.5	-1	-7.7	-97	-69.8	120	166	6.7	46	-213.0
Sydney	-928	-67.8	-336	-65.4	-592	-69.3	2156	3171	8.0	1015	-91.4
Canberra	-111	-71.6	0	0.0	-111	-71.6	62	86	6.8	24	-462.5
Mackay	1721	53.1	1061	49.2	660	60.9	4687	8504	12.7	3817	45.1
Loddon	138	46.3	70	72.9	68	33.7	223	595	21.7	372	37.1
Western District	66	38.8	7	14.3	59	48.8	79	303	30.8	224	29.5
Northern - SA	321	34.4	201	48.9	120	23.0	1813	2108	3.1	295	108.8
Pilbara	1105	34.0	747	32.4	358	38.0	5032	5746	2.7	714	154.8
Far West	66	28.9	3	5.9	63	35.6	520	716	6.6	196	33.7
North West	392	27.1	217	21.6	175	39.5	3021	2888	-0.9	-133	-294.7
Fitzroy	620	24.6	352	19.2	268	39.3	3665	5926	10.1	2261	27.4
Hunter	294	19.3	293	44.6	1	0.1	6811	8704	5.0	1893	15.5
Illawarra	77	14.4	103	41.7	-26	-9.1	1525	2492	10.3	967	8.0
South Eastern - WA	186	6.9	-45	-2.6	231	24.0	5800	4575	-4.6	-1225	-15.2
North Western	33	5.0	8	2.4	25	7.9	1046	1471	7.1	425	7.8
Central West - NSW	30	3.2	68	14.6	-38	-8.1	1845	2478	6.1	633	4.7
Outer Adelaide	2	0.8	15	8.9	-13	-19.4	231	496	16.5	265	0.8
Wimmera	0	0.0	6	12.0	-6	-7.0	211	280	5.8	69	0.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-1	-0.1	20	16.4	-21	-3.3	1552	839	-11.6	-713	0.1
South West - WA	-40	-2.3	-38	-2.6	-2	-0.7	3036	3995	5.6	959	-4.2
Kimberley	-19	-4.4	-25	-8.8	6	4.1	705	548	-4.9	-157	12.1
Northern - Qld	-113	-6.9	-160	-15.6	47	7.5	1481	2824	13.8	1343	-8.4
East Gippsland	-10	-7.0	13	22.0	-23	-27.7	283	738	21.1	455	-2.2
Midlands	-65	-9.8	-70	-11.9	5	6.8	699	787	2.4	88	-73.9
Central	-99	-11.4	-112	-15.1	13	10.2	2542	1609	-8.7	-933	10.6
Yorke and Lower North	-15	-12.2	1	1.2	-16	-40.0	109	185	11.2	76	-19.7
Darling Downs	-93	-16.6	-91	-21.1	-2	-1.5	316	800	20.4	484	-19.2
Central Highlands	-38	-17.9	-4	-5.4	-34	-24.6	172	317	13.0	145	-26.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	-183	-22.2	-159	-25.8	-24	-11.7	555	1148	15.6	593	-30.9
Sunshine Coast	-119	-23.4	-119	-33.3	0	0.0					
Mersey-Lyell	-89	-25.5	20	50.0	-109	-35.3	1121	1085	-0.7	-36	247.2
Moreton	-320	-27.4	-284	-35.7	-36	-9.6	848	0	-100.0	-848	37.7
Gold Coast	-140	-29.4	-118	-43.1	-22	-10.9					
Northern - NSW	-85	-31.8	-20	-16.4	-65	-44.8	290	373	5.2	83	-102.4
Far North	-295	-32.5	-274	-45.7	-21	-6.8	1095	1321	3.8	226	-130.5
West Moreton	-61	-33.0	-47	-28.5	-14	-70.0					
South West - Qld	-58	-33.7	-46	-38.3	-12	-23.1	287	291	0.3	4	-1450.0
Gippsland	-60	-39.0	11	15.5	-71	-85.5	475	555	3.2	80	-75.0
Eyre	-42	-40.4	-27	-35.1	-15	-55.6	84	134	9.8	50	-84.0
Mallee	-52	-40.6	-3	-7.3	-49	-56.3	144	127	-2.5	-17	305.9
Murray	-42	-41.2	-3	-20.0	-39	-44.8	61	118	14.1	57	-73.7
Richmond-Tweed	-65	-43.0	-12	-33.3	-53	-46.1	110	221	15.0	111	-58.6
South East	-31	-44.9	-4	-15.4	-27	-62.8	42	96	18.0	54	-57.4
South Eastern - NSW	-75	-45.5	-35	-45.5	-40	-45.5	260	221	-3.2	-39	192.3
Goulburn	-70	-50.0	1	2.2	-71	-74.7	146	180	4.3	34	-205.9
Mid-North Coast	-96	-51.1	-25	-25.3	-71	-79.8	128	208	10.2	80	-120.0
Upper Great Southern	-52	-53.1	-46	-50.0	-6	-100.0	29	91	25.7	62	-83.9
Northern - Tas	-83	-53.5	-13	-39.4	-70	-57.4	285	329	2.9	44	-188.6
Lower Great Southern	-129	-54.4	-128	-57.7	-1	-6.7	62	204	26.9	142	-90.8
Barwon	-75	-58.1	-11	-24.4	-64	-76.2	145	234	10.0	89	-84.3
Ovens-Murray	-41	-59.4	5	45.5	-46	-79.3	77	77	0.0	0	#DIV/0!
Murray Lands	-71	-71.7	-39	-73.6	-32	-69.6	53	103	14.2	50	-142.0
Murrumbidgee	-100	-73.5	-44	-100.0	-56	-60.9	79	96	4.0	17	-588.2
Southern	-23	-74.2	-6	-100.0	-17	-68.0	28	42	8.4	14	-164.3
Central West - Qld	-79	-92.9	-76	-100.0	-3	-33.3	58	37	-8.6	-21	376.2
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-3	-100.0	0	0.0	-3	-100.0	3	4	5.9	1	-300.0

3.4.4 Mobility of Persons employed in mining industries

For the capital city statistical divisions, the internal migration process is extremely effective in redistributing people employed in the mining industry from the capitals to other parts of the country. As Table 3.10 shows, only Perth has a positive MER for net migration, and this has been explained elsewhere by the large fly in-fly out mining workforce living in Perth. Outside of the capital cities, there are only 15 SDs with positive net migration levels for movers employed in mining. In terms of their location's effect on the internal migration process, Mackay SD has not only the highest net migration level, but also has the highest migration effectiveness ratio of 53.1 percent. The Pilbara, also a significant Australian mining region generated a MER of 34 percent. Relative to the Pilbara, therefore, the effectiveness of the Mackay region on the internal migration process is nearly half as great

again as that exerted by the Pilbara region. Other statistical divisions where net migration of persons employed in mining is having a positive effect on internal migration are Loddon (46.3) and Western District (38.8), each in Victoria, Northern-SA (34.4), Far West and Hunter in New South Wales (28.9 and 19.3 respectively), and North West and Fitzroy in Queensland (27.1 and 24.6 respectively).

Seven of the nine non metropolitan SDs with high MERs for net migration also have high MERs for intrastate migration. In Victoria, in addition to the Loddon SD mentioned above, Ovens-Murray, East Gippsland and Gippsland also influence the internal migration process for mining industry persons in a positive way. The same can be said for Mersey-Lyell in Tasmania, Illawarra in New South Wales and the Northern Territory-Balance SD.

In terms of interstate migration, there are nine key SDs which are having a significant impact on the mobility of persons employed in mining industries. The most significant of these is Mackay, whose MER is 60.9 percent. In the Western District SD in Victoria, the equivalent MER is 48.8 percent. MERs greater than 20 percent exist in Northern-SA, South Eastern-WA, Loddon, Far West in NSW, Pilbara, Fitzroy and North West (Queensland) SDs.

The detail in Table 3.10 shows that there is a group of SDs with significant mining activity within their jurisdictions which impact positively on the internal migration process between the states, while there are a number of SDs within Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria and the Northern Territory which have a more localised effect in terms of the intrastate migration process for this group of movers.

3.4.5 Mobility of Persons employed in secondary industries

Australia's secondary industry has undergone significant structural adjustment since the 1970s, with the result that in the capital cities, especially, and in some of the regions, secondary industry activity has diminished substantially. The impact of this on current internal migration patterns has been enormous. Table 3.11 shows aspects of mobility of persons employed in secondary industries between 2001 and 2006.

In terms of net migration of this group and the capital city SDs, it is clear that options for this group are such that they are exiting most of the capitals at significant rates. No capital city SD better exemplifies this than Sydney, where net migration effectiveness is negative 41.2 percent. Negative impacts on effective migration also operate in Canberra, Melbourne, Darwin and Adelaide, albeit at levels substantially lower than that prevailing in Sydney. Secondary industry opportunities in Brisbane are such that it exerts a positive impact on the internal migration process for this mobility group. Its net migration MER in 2006 was 19.8 percent. Perth and Hobart also had positive MERs, but their effect on the migration process was at levels less than one half and one fifth respectively of that for Brisbane.

In terms of the intrastate migration component of net migration, Darwin, Hobart and Perth have a positive effect on internal migration for this group of movers. For Darwin, its MER is 35.7 percent, more than twice the effectiveness occurring in Hobart and more than eight times that for Perth. In the other capitals, there is a negative impact on internal migration for this group. For net interstate migration, the relevance of Brisbane in terms of the positive impact it has on internal migration for persons employed in secondary industries is substantial. Its MER of 45.1 percent is nearly four times the positive effect exerted by the Perth statistical division. Sydney, in contrast, imposed a negative impact on the mobility process with a MER of -47.4 percent.

Table 3.11: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, secondary industry, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total secondary industry	2006 total secondary industry	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Secondary Industry 2001-2006										
Brisbane	5626	19.8	-237	-1.5	5863	45.1	139856	163904	3.2	24048	23.4
Perth	1311	8.3	395	4.6	916	12.7	110777	131866	3.5	21089	6.2
Greater Hobart	109	4.5	154	16.9	-45	-2.9	11591	13107	2.5	1516	7.2
Adelaide	-573	-4.9	-258	-4.5	-315	-5.2	98242	99559	0.3	1317	-43.5
Darwin	-243	-8.2	91	35.7	-334	-12.3	6139	6833	2.2	694	-35.0
Melbourne	-2222	-8.5	-1409	-12.2	-813	-5.6	346890	340646	-0.4	-6244	35.6
Canberra	-711	-16.7	0	0.0	-711	-16.7	13275	14256	1.4	981	-72.5
Sydney	-11642	-41.2	-4118	-33.2	-7524	-47.4	346306	319605	-1.6	-26701	43.6
Gold Coast	4641	33.0	484	7.4	4157	55.0					
South West - WA	1624	27.4	1347	28.5	277	23.0	16738	22887	6.5	6149	26.4
Moreton	6695	27.0	892	6.4	5803	53.4	54741	78022	7.3	23281	28.8
Sunshine Coast	1942	25.0	418	8.6	1524	52.5					
Mackay	1011	22.9	401	13.4	610	42.5	9688	12829	5.8	3141	32.2
Outer Adelaide	1035	22.7	894	23.6	141	18.2	10645	12757	3.7	2112	49.0
Fitzroy	822	15.3	317	8.2	505	33.5	13959	17564	4.7	3605	22.8
Northern - Qld	603	12.7	144	4.7	459	27.3	13609	16921	4.5	3312	18.2
Hunter	913	11.8	1613	31.4	-700	-27.0	42150	46028	1.8	3878	23.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	712	10.9	-51	-1.1	763	43.4	13796	17920	5.4	4124	17.3
Barwon	421	9.9	573	18.6	-152	-13.1	24042	25754	1.4	1712	24.6
South Eastern - NSW	358	8.1	461	23.3	-103	-4.2	12257	13077	1.3	820	43.7
Far North	350	7.5	-292	-10.9	642	32.0	13407	16480	4.2	3073	11.4
Loddon	270	7.3	384	13.3	-114	-14.4	14061	15121	1.5	1060	25.5
Richmond-Tweed	320	7.1	731	43.2	-411	-14.8	11712	14517	4.4	2805	11.4
Ovens-Murray	117	4.8	75	7.4	42	2.9	9208	9443	0.5	235	49.8
West Moreton	112	3.8	-10	-0.4	122	30.5					
Murray	83	2.6	162	22.9	-79	-3.2	8809	9481	1.5	672	12.4
Goulburn	129	2.6	393	11.2	-264	-18.1	17259	18643	1.6	1384	9.3
Darling Downs	105	2.1	-293	-7.6	398	34.0	14666	17386	3.5	2720	3.9
Mid-North Coast	77	1.5	891	27.2	-814	-41.9	14596	16764	2.8	2168	3.6
Gippsland	30	0.9	242	9.9	-212	-28.8	11106	13306	3.7	2200	1.4
Northern - Tas	10	0.6	-45	-9.6	55	4.3	9041	10169	2.4	1128	0.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	14	-4.9	-4	0.0
Central Highlands	-39	-1.3	140	5.7	-179	-27.3	12072	12716	1.0	644	-6.1
Mersey-Lyell	-23	-1.5	2	0.5	-25	-2.2	7749	9145	3.4	1396	-1.6
Illawarra	-89	-1.6	639	15.7	-728	-44.2	32510	31936	-0.4	-574	15.5
Southern	-20	-2.0	-111	-16.3	91	26.7	2020	2386	3.4	366	-5.5
Yorke and Lower North	-37	-3.2	-42	-4.5	5	2.4	2167	2564	3.4	397	-9.3
Western District	-89	-5.4	2	0.2	-91	-15.4	7489	8151	1.7	662	-13.4
Pilbara	-153	-5.6	-193	-10.0	40	5.0	3357	2922	-2.7	-435	35.2
South East	-101	-7.6	-74	-11.4	-27	-3.9	6536	6883	1.0	347	-29.1
East Gippsland	-136	-9.0	-67	-6.2	-69	-16.0	4539	5460	3.8	921	-14.8
Mallee	-216	-11.6	-149	-16.2	-67	-7.1	5261	6072	2.9	811	-26.6
Murrumbidgee	-378	-14.0	84	5.9	-462	-36.0	10368	11472	2.0	1104	-34.2
Lower Great Southern	-184	-14.5	-189	-16.7	5	3.8	3035	3590	3.4	555	-33.2
Eyre	-100	-15.9	-68	-15.2	-32	-17.6	1706	1993	3.2	287	-34.8
Murray Lands	-245	-16.7	-177	-16.0	-68	-18.9	4671	5208	2.2	537	-45.6
South Eastern - WA	-424	-20.1	-385	-26.8	-39	-5.8	3756	3477	-1.5	-279	152.0
Central West - NSW	-600	-20.3	-162	-7.6	-438	-53.2	12153	11644	-0.9	-509	117.9
Northern Territory - Bal	-403	-20.5	-91	-35.7	-312	-18.3	3470	3077	-2.4	-393	102.5
Northern - NSW	-580	-21.1	-11	-0.7	-569	-47.5	8486	9494	2.3	1008	-57.5
Midlands	-395	-21.8	-355	-21.0	-40	-32.8	2565	2883	2.4	318	-124.2
Kimberley	-231	-23.2	-110	-18.5	-121	-30.0	1757	1292	-6.0	-465	49.7
Central	-366	-24.2	-355	-28.5	-11	-4.2	3437	3418	-0.1	-19	1926.3
Northern - SA	-370	-25.1	-275	-28.8	-95	-18.2	5903	5404	-1.8	-499	74.1
Wimmera	-277	-31.4	-184	-31.7	-93	-30.7	2699	2787	0.6	88	-314.8
North Western	-633	-31.8	-263	-18.8	-370	-62.5	5752	5480	-1.0	-272	232.7
South West - Qld	-280	-35.5	-278	-41.4	-2	-1.7	1529	1338	-2.6	-191	146.6
North West	-470	-37.4	-441	-44.5	-29	-10.9	2525	1510	-9.8	-1015	46.3
Upper Great Southern	-172	-43.0	-155	-41.1	-17	-73.9	661	675	0.4	14	-1228.6
Central West - Qld	-177	-48.0	-162	-49.7	-15	-34.9	759	446	-10.1	-313	56.5
Far West	-152	-49.7	-27	-39.1	-125	-52.7	732	648	-2.4	-84	181.0

Outside of the capital city SDs, net migration MERs greater than 15 percent occurred in six statistical divisions, and in all but one the MER level was greater than the highest MER occurring in the capital cities – that of Brisbane with a MER of 19.8 percent. Of these six SDs, four were located in Queensland. In that state, highest MERs were 33.0 in Gold Coast, 25.0 in Sunshine Coast, and 22.9 and 15.3 in Mackay and Fitzroy respectively. The effectiveness of this group's migration in Outer Adelaide SD was 22.7 percent. The effectiveness of net migration in these statistical divisions does suggest a developing tendency for secondary activities to prevail increasingly in near capital city areas, rather than in the capital cities. In other areas they are associated with mining, and in the case of Outer Adelaide SD, there is a strong tendency for secondary industry to be linked to the wine industry which pervades the entire area from the Northern Adelaide Plains, through the Adelaide Hills and into the Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island.

In considering the intrastate component of net migration, Table 3.11 shows that there were nine SDs with migration effectiveness ratios greater than 15 percent, and ranging up to 43.2 percent. Two thirds of these – Richmond-Tweed, Hunter, Mid-North Coast, South Easter, Murray and Illawarra – were in New South Wales. The remaining SDs were South West-WA, Outer Adelaide and Barwon, in Victoria. In these statistical divisions there is clearly sufficient economic activity to impact positively on the internal migration process to attract persons into their secondary industries.

In considering interstate migration, the levels of effectiveness for SDs located in Queensland are substantial. Table 3.11 shows that there were 12 non metropolitan SDs with interstate migration MERs greater than 18 percent. In this group, the top nine SDs were in Queensland, with MERs ranging from a high of 55.0 percent in Gold Coast to 27.3 percent in the Northern statistical division. These SDs which exert considerable influence on the internal migration process are situated in the south east corner of the State and along its entire coastline. Outside of this group, high MERs occurred in Southern SD in Tasmania (26.7), South West in WA (23.0) and Outer Adelaide (18.2).

As has been defined in the relevant discussion in Chapter 2, there are 34 SDs throughout Australia where push factors exist, and work to create negative effect on the internal migration process for this group of movers.

3.4.6 Mobility of Persons employed in tertiary industries

This mobility group is based around occupations that are generally defined as service type occupations. Table 3.12 shows the group's internal migration characteristics in the 2001-2006 period.

In the capital city statistical divisions, net migration MERs are positive for all cities except Sydney (-20.5) and Adelaide (-8.4). The highest MER is again in Brisbane, where migration effectiveness is 16.9 percent. Brisbane's MER is just under two times greater than the MER reported in Canberra. There is a suggestion in this information that tertiary services are developing in such a way in these cities that they are impacting positively on the internal migration process for this group of movers. In terms in intrastate migration, very high positive MERs prevail in Hobart (24.8) and Darwin (26.0), and it is clear that these jurisdictions contain adequate opportunities to influence the intrastate migration process in a positive way for persons employed in tertiary industry.

However, in the case of interstate migration, there are only two capital city SDs which have a significant, and positive, effect on the migration process for this mobility group – Brisbane, with a MER of 27.4 percent, and Canberra with a MER of 8.8 percent. While Melbourne and Darwin have positive MERs, their impact on interstate migration is relatively small compared with Brisbane and Canberra. In the other capital cities, negative MERs range from -23.3 for Sydney to -1.6 for Perth.

Beyond the capital cities, there were just two statistical divisions with MERs for net migration greater than 15 percent – Gold Coast (24.2) and Sunshine Coast (23.5). The impact of economic activity on internal migration in these two SDs is way ahead of that in the other SDs. Indeed, the MER for the next two ranked SD is 12.2 for Outer Adelaide and 10.4 for South Eastern-NSW.

Table 3.12: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, tertiary industry, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total tertiary industry	2006 total tertiary industry	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Tertiary Industry 2001-2006										
Brisbane	23928	16.9	4973	6.9	18955	27.4	577615	665789	2.9	88174	27.1
Canberra	4390	8.8	4	7.7	4386	8.8	145295	157721	1.7	12426	35.3
Greater Hobart	628	3.7	1356	24.8	-728	-6.3	64812	72888	2.4	8076	7.8
Darwin	852	3.6	607	26.0	245	1.2	44083	44579	0.2	496	171.8
Melbourne	3220	2.2	358	0.7	2862	3.2	1154858	1287266	2.2	132408	2.4
Perth	891	1.2	1544	4.3	-653	-1.6	468988	526054	2.3	57066	1.6
Adelaide	-4979	-8.4	-34	-0.1	-4945	-13.6	355302	392463	2.0	37161	-13.4
Sydney	-34062	-20.5	-11466	-16.5	-22596	-23.3	1423472	1518576	1.3	95104	-35.8
Gold Coast	13482	24.2	908	3.5	12574	42.2					
Sunshine Coast	8077	23.5	2413	11.1	5664	45.0					
Moreton	21168	21.2	2751	4.9	18417	42.1	221385	272672	4.3	51287	41.3
Outer Adelaide	1970	12.2	2079	16.2	-109	-3.2	30755	36964	3.7	6209	31.7
South Eastern - NSW	2746	10.4	2126	18.5	620	4.1	63210	65460	0.7	2250	122.0
South West - WA	1700	8.5	1665	10.0	35	1.0	47603	55945	3.3	8342	20.4
Mackay	1449	8.0	-357	-2.8	1806	32.7	40153	44536	2.1	4383	33.1
Far North	1968	7.8	-1034	-7.3	3002	26.9	75885	79958	1.1	4073	48.3
Northern - Qld	1316	4.9	132	0.8	1184	10.8	63221	68301	1.6	5080	25.9
Barwon	936	4.7	1502	9.9	-566	-11.6	71723	82503	2.8	10780	8.7
Hunter	1698	4.2	4185	15.0	-2487	-19.4	161150	181308	2.4	20158	8.4
Kimberley	237	4.0	188	5.2	49	2.1	12542	9655	-5.1	-2887	-8.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	925	3.5	-1335	-6.8	2260	34.3	54233	63793	3.3	9560	9.7
Richmond-Tweed	148	0.6	2807	29.7	-2659	-19.8	55756	64667	3.0	8911	1.7
Mid-North Coast	149	0.5	3220	18.0	-3071	-33.0	69581	78318	2.4	8737	1.7
Southern	15	0.3	-547	-20.0	562	35.7	7354	8560	3.1	1206	1.2
Loddon	23	0.1	598	4.4	-575	-15.2	45772	52211	2.7	6439	0.4
Central Highlands	-259	-1.8	376	3.2	-635	-22.0	39200	44523	2.6	5323	-4.9
Fitzroy	-444	-2.2	-1277	-8.1	833	17.5	53057	57301	1.6	4244	-10.5
Ovens-Murray	-264	-2.3	-167	-3.1	-97	-1.6	29317	29955	0.4	638	-41.4
Northern Territory - Bal	-492	-3.8	-607	-26.0	115	1.1	28849	25519	-2.4	-3330	14.8
West Moreton	-391	-4.0	-570	-6.8	179	12.7					
Murray	-536	-4.0	224	5.7	-760	-8.0	29682	32248	1.7	2566	-20.9
Goulburn	-844	-4.2	2	0.0	-846	-14.0	49738	55044	2.0	5306	-15.9
Illawarra	-1367	-4.4	1652	7.3	-3019	-37.2	109394	120391	1.9	10997	-12.4
Yorke and Lower North	-210	-4.5	-56	-1.5	-154	-19.7	9280	10261	2.0	981	-21.4
Northern - Tas	-481	-4.7	-209	-5.9	-272	-4.1	37025	41210	2.2	4185	-11.5
Eyre	-168	-5.3	-92	-3.8	-76	-9.5	8637	9119	1.1	482	-34.9
Pilbara	-463	-5.3	-316	-4.8	-147	-6.6	11852	10110	-3.1	-1742	26.6
Darling Downs	-1370	-5.5	-1993	-10.8	623	10.0	58508	64711	2.0	6203	-22.1
Lower Great Southern	-402	-6.6	-321	-6.1	-81	-9.8	13304	14821	2.2	1517	-26.5
Central	-528	-6.9	-441	-7.1	-87	-6.1	17182	16488	-0.8	-694	76.1
Gippsland	-963	-7.3	-261	-2.5	-702	-25.4	40608	45650	2.4	5042	-19.1
East Gippsland	-667	-8.7	-342	-6.5	-325	-13.5	20284	21876	1.5	1592	-41.9
Western District	-767	-9.7	-476	-8.5	-291	-12.3	24977	27863	2.2	2886	-26.6
Mersey-Lyell	-891	-12.1	-600	-21.2	-291	-6.4	25396	28745	2.5	3349	-26.6
Murrumbidgee	-1900	-12.3	-112	-1.3	-1788	-26.4	42541	44595	0.9	2054	-92.5
Midlands	-977	-12.6	-931	-13.1	-46	-7.3	12037	12534	0.8	497	-196.6
South Eastern - WA	-1035	-12.7	-981	-16.2	-54	-2.6	15547	14911	-0.8	-636	162.7
Murray Lands	-811	-13.2	-505	-10.7	-306	-20.9	15643	16995	1.7	1352	-60.0
North West	-863	-14.4	-884	-18.1	21	1.9	10730	8208	-5.2	-2522	34.2
South West - Qld	-618	-15.3	-624	-17.9	6	1.1	7502	7403	-0.3	-99	624.2
Mallee	-1268	-15.4	-923	-20.7	-345	-9.1	22677	23926	1.1	1249	-101.5
Central West - NSW	-2563	-15.6	-655	-5.2	-1908	-48.7	45757	48838	1.3	3081	-83.2
South East	-851	-16.2	-407	-13.6	-444	-19.8	15597	16657	1.3	1060	-80.3
Upper Great Southern	-433	-16.7	-407	-16.5	-26	-20.0	4181	4349	0.8	168	-257.7
Central West - Qld	-367	-17.5	-352	-19.4	-15	-5.3	3709	3403	-1.7	-306	119.9
Northern - SA	-1369	-17.7	-985	-17.6	-384	-18.0	20479	20147	-0.3	-332	412.3
Wimmera	-859	-18.6	-667	-20.3	-192	-14.6	13318	13811	0.7	493	-174.2
Northern - NSW	-3378	-20.1	-848	-7.9	-2530	-41.3	46877	48708	0.8	1831	-184.5
North Western	-2332	-20.2	-1069	-12.3	-1263	-44.6	30518	30929	0.3	411	-567.4
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-30	-25.4	-4	-7.7	-26	-39.4	163	128	-4.7	-35	85.7
Far West	-546	-25.8	-64	-7.2	-482	-39.3	6006	5899	-0.4	-107	510.3

As has been noted in Chapter 2, there are 36 statistical divisions in non metropolitan Australia which experienced net migration loss of persons employed in this industry. In these SDs, structural change is impacting on availability of services to the resident population, resulting in pressure to seek work elsewhere for persons employed in declining service activities.

In terms of intrastate mobility for persons employed in tertiary industries, a cluster of coastal SDs in New South Wales – Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast, Hunter and South Eastern – have sufficiently developed infrastructure and demand to generate MERs ranging

from 15.0 to 29.7. Only one other SD falls into this group – Outer Adelaide, with an intrastate MER for this group of 16.2 percent.

In considering interstate migration, the picture that emerges yet again is the role played by Queensland in effectively influencing internal migration. There are seven SDs with MERs greater than 15 percent, and only one (Southern, in Tasmania) is not located in Queensland. The Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast SDs have MERs for interstate migration for persons employed in tertiary industry of 45.0 and 42.1 percent respectively. Elsewhere within this group, MERs range from 17.5 for Fitzroy SD up to 34.3 for Wide Bay-Burnett.

3.4.7 Mobility of professionals and managers

This group of movers have been selected because they represent possibly the most highly paid, and qualified, group of movers considered in the Report. Their mobility details are presented in Table 3.13.

For the capital city statistical divisions, there is a clear dichotomy in terms of net migration effectiveness. Sydney and Adelaide have experienced substantial net losses in this group between 2001-2006, resulting in MERs of -20.3 and -17.4 respectively. This means that in Sydney, the net loss for every 100 migrants in this occupation group has been 20.3 persons, while in Adelaide the net loss has been 17.4 persons for every 100 migrants. In contrast, Canberra and Brisbane reported positive net migration MERs of 9.9 and 8.8 respectively. Interestingly, Brisbane is ranked second, compared with its more typical top ranking in most of the previous analyses.

The situation for intrastate migration has been noted on a number of earlier occasions. Both Hobart and Darwin have positive intrastate MERs, highlighting a scarcity of opportunities elsewhere in these states for professionals and managers who only wish to move within their present state. In these cases, it is predominantly a case of the capital city, or move interstate or remain *in situ*. This is not the case in the other states, which have a greater number of potential employment opportunities for professionals and managers distributed throughout their jurisdiction. Hence, the tendency for this group in these states has been to leave the capital and move to other localities within the state. This scenario plays an important role in the internal migration process in the case of Sydney, with a MER of 23.1 percent, Adelaide (19.4) and Melbourne (12.4).

In the case of interstate migration, the group's migration patterns are similar to those demonstrated by a number of other groups, in that there is a real aversion to Sydney and Adelaide, in particular, and a positive attraction to Brisbane and Canberra. The patterns are verification of insufficient opportunities in some states, and an increasingly abundant supply of opportunities in other states, with a subsequent impact on the internal migration process.

Outside of the capital cities, the highest effective migration rates occurred in Sunshine Coast (29.7), South Eastern-NSW (23.1) and Gold Coast (21.1). There were four other SDs with MERs between 15.3 and 19 percent – Outer Adelaide, South West-WA, Southern in Tasmania and Mid-North Coast in New South Wales.

Table 3.13: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, professionals and managers, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total professional and managers	2006 total professional and managers	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Professionals and Managers 2001-2006										
Canberra	2714	9.9	-7	-30.4	2721	10.0	60269	78551	5.4	18282	14.8
Brisbane	5684	8.8	-722	-2.3	6406	18.9	192102	276084	7.5	83982	6.8
Greater Hobart	209	2.6	368	15.8	-159	-2.7	21913	29696	6.3	7783	2.7
Darwin	-1	0.0	244	24.7	-245	-2.8	13979	17286	4.3	3307	0.0
Melbourne	-2302	-3.1	-3062	-12.4	760	1.5	447531	590956	5.7	143425	-1.6
Perth	-2151	-5.7	-1115	-7.1	-1036	-4.8	157231	224172	7.4	66941	-3.2
Adelaide	-5047	-17.4	-1866	-19.4	-3181	-16.4	120907	162810	6.1	41903	-12.0
Sydney	-17334	-20.3	-7386	-23.0	-9948	-18.7	547892	703258	5.1	155366	-11.2
Sunshine Coast	4208	29.7	2026	22.1	2182	43.9					
South Eastern - NSW	2718	23.1	1499	29.4	1219	18.3	23001	29018	4.8	6017	45.2
Moreton	8886	22.4	2670	11.6	6216	37.2	64836	102798	9.7	37962	23.4
Gold Coast	4647	21.1	653	6.0	3994	35.8					
Outer Adelaide	1334	19.0	1277	23.4	57	3.6	13015	17801	6.5	4786	27.9
South West - WA	1500	17.9	1340	19.5	160	10.6	16313	23120	7.2	6807	22.0
Southern	298	16.8	-78	-7.8	376	48.7	3063	4185	6.4	1122	26.6
Mid-North Coast	1585	15.3	1996	27.8	-411	-13.0	21993	29904	6.3	7911	20.0
Eyre	185	13.2	171	16.1	14	4.2	4877	5825	3.6	948	19.5
Yorke and Lower North	222	11.6	231	14.7	-9	-2.7	5467	6537	3.6	1070	20.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	1090	11.0	344	4.5	746	32.4	19490	25265	5.3	5775	18.9
Richmond-Tweed	937	9.9	1261	30.2	-324	-6.2	18777	26163	6.9	7386	12.7
East Gippsland	317	9.5	266	12.0	51	4.5	8622	10734	4.5	2112	15.0
Far North	879	8.6	-34	-0.6	913	21.1	23615	29412	4.5	5797	15.2
Mackay	597	8.0	1	0.0	596	26.6	13450	17205	5.0	3755	15.9
Lower Great Southern	210	7.8	149	6.4	61	17.5	6809	8399	4.3	1590	13.2
Barwon	708	7.4	876	12.0	-168	-7.3	25171	34402	6.4	9231	7.7
Goulburn	625	7.2	731	12.1	-106	-4.1	22703	27500	3.9	4797	13.0
Loddon	580	7.1	660	10.5	-80	-4.3	17308	23403	6.2	6095	9.5
Ovens-Murray	331	6.9	234	9.7	97	4.1	11830	13735	3.0	1905	17.4
Western District	178	4.5	130	4.7	48	4.2	13802	16196	3.3	2394	7.4
Mersey-Lyell	143	4.4	-62	-4.9	205	10.4	8804	11486	5.5	2682	5.3
Gippsland	238	4.2	379	8.3	-141	-12.3	15935	19894	4.5	3959	6.0
Murray Lands	95	3.7	147	7.5	-52	-8.6	8450	9240	1.8	790	12.0
Kimberley	84	3.1	85	5.4	-1	-0.1	4101	3528	-3.0	-573	-14.7
Hunter	362	1.9	1468	11.1	-1106	-18.4	50166	69484	6.7	19318	1.9
Upper Great Southern	15	1.3	29	2.6	-14	-26.9	3876	4220	1.7	344	4.4
South East	24	0.9	114	7.7	-90	-8.3	7241	9124	4.7	1883	1.3
West Moreton	31	0.9	-9	-0.3	40	7.1					
Murray	24	0.4	148	7.4	-124	-2.9	13838	16695	3.8	2857	0.8
Central	-10	-0.3	-8	-0.3	-2	-0.3	7187	7664	1.3	477	-2.1
Midlands	-23	-0.7	-47	-1.5	24	7.9	7875	8719	2.1	844	-2.7
Illawarra	-108	-0.8	974	9.3	-1082	-29.2	35008	48110	6.6	13102	-0.8
Pilbara	-47	-1.1	-8	-0.3	-39	-3.4	4085	4332	1.2	247	-19.0
Central Highlands	-147	-2.2	66	1.3	-213	-16.0	14629	19363	5.8	4734	-3.1
South West - Qld	-49	-2.3	-42	-2.3	-7	-2.2	4155	4571	1.9	416	-11.8
Northern - Tas	-121	-2.5	-228	-13.7	107	3.4	12702	16728	5.7	4026	-3.0
Wimmera	-62	-2.8	-84	-5.5	22	3.3	7537	8411	2.2	874	-7.1
Darling Downs	-324	-2.9	-420	-5.1	96	3.3	24523	29830	4.0	5307	-6.1
Northern - SA	-126	-3.5	-74	-3.0	-52	-4.9	7128	8191	2.8	1063	-11.9
Northern Territory - Bal	-230	-4.1	-244	-24.7	14	0.3	8858	8954	0.2	96	-239.6
Far West	-60	-5.8	0	0.0	-60	-11.1	2018	2338	3.0	320	-18.8
Fitzroy	-545	-5.9	-770	-11.1	225	9.6	17229	21943	5.0	4714	-11.6
Mallee	-236	-6.2	-196	-9.3	-40	-2.3	12117	13397	2.0	1280	-18.4
North Western	-383	-6.7	-83	-1.9	-300	-22.1	13833	15991	2.9	2158	-17.7
Central West - NSW	-524	-6.9	137	2.3	-661	-37.0	19710	23770	3.8	4060	-12.9
Northern - Qld	-816	-7.5	-644	-9.8	-172	-3.9	19228	24962	5.4	5734	-14.2
Northern - NSW	-623	-7.5	-23	-0.4	-600	-20.1	21499	25627	3.6	4128	-15.1
Murrumbidgee	-562	-8.2	9	0.2	-571	-20.6	17852	21371	3.7	3519	-16.0
Central West - Qld	-112	-10.1	-119	-12.6	7	4.3	2002	2007	0.0	5	-2240.0
North West	-300	-10.3	-264	-12.0	-36	-5.1	3738	3580	-0.9	-158	189.9
South Eastern - WA	-506	-12.8	-425	-14.3	-81	-8.2	5862	6325	1.5	463	-109.3
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-23	-39.0	7	30.4	-30	-83.3	77	78	0.3	1	-2300.0

Beyond the capitals, positive intrastate MERs greater than 15 percent were reported for Richmond-Tweed, South Eastern and Mid-North Coast, all in NSW, Outer Adelaide and Eyre, in South Australia, South West-WA and Sunshine Coast. For interstate mobility among the non capital city SDs, Queensland again dominated, although the highest MER was for Southern SD in Tasmania. Its MER of 48.7 percent indicated that for every 100 interstate migrants, the net gain was 48.7. High MERs also occurred in Sunshine Coast (43.9), Gold Coast (35.8), Wide Bay-Burnett (32.4), Mackay (26.6) and Far North (21.1) in Queensland, and in South Eastern-NSW (18.3) and Lower Great Southern (17.5) in Western Australia.

3.4.8 Mobility of technical and tradespersons

This group of internal migrants possesses similar skill levels to those held by professionals and managers – the difference is that their skilled are directed towards different

forms of economic activity. Their internal migration characteristics are summarised in Table 3.14. The most attractive capital city, in terms of migration effectiveness in the 2001-2006 period was Brisbane. Here, for every 100 migrants, the net gain was 18.2. Although its effectiveness was more than twice that for Perth, the two MERs indicate that activity in each of these capitals is clearly attractive in terms of the migration of persons with technical and trades skills. Hobart and Darwin also reported positive MERs, while negative MERs prevailed in the other capital city statistical divisions. Sydney's MER was -33.9 percent.

Highest MERs in the non capital city SDs occurred predominantly in Queensland, in Gold Coast, Mackay and Sunshine Coast, and in Outer Adelaide. These are areas with developing infrastructure, especially in housing, and clearly generate demand for the skills these persons possess. In the case of Outer Adelaide, which acts as a dormitory region for Adelaide, it offers housing opportunities for this occupational group.

In terms of intrastate migration, the highest MERs among the capital cities were recorded for Hobart and Darwin. MERs in Perth and Brisbane were one sixth and one twelfth respectively of those recorded for Hobart and Darwin.

In the regions, highest MERs were concentrated in New South Wales. There, Richmond-Tweed, Hunter, Mid-North Coast, and South Eastern had MERs ranging from 37.3 down to 17.8 percent. Other SDs with relatively high MERs were Outer Adelaide (21.3), Barwon (17.7) in Victoria, and Mackay (15.4).

In terms of effective interstate migration for this occupation group, Brisbane and Perth stand out. The MER for Brisbane is 38.4 compared with 14.4 for Perth. Although both are powerful magnets for persons from interstate with these occupations, the effectiveness of Brisbane in attracting these persons is nearly three times that of Perth. At the other end of the scale, Sydney's MER of 40.6 percent means that for every 100 interstate migrants with technical and trades occupations its net loss was 40.6 persons. Adelaide and Melbourne had MERs at around a fifth and lower than this level.

Outside the capital cities, there were eleven SDs with MERs between 51.0 percent and 16.4 percent. Nine of these were in Queensland, including the top six. The remaining SDs were in Tasmania (Southern) and South Eastern in Western Australia. These results demonstrate again the effectiveness of the coastal regions of Queensland, relative to other parts of Australia, in influencing the internal migration process, especially its interstate component, in Australia.

Table 3.14: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, technical and tradespersons, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total technical and trades	2006 total technical and trades	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Technical and Trades 2001-2006										
Brisbane	4180	18.2	194	1.5	3986	38.4	87469	121718	6.8	34249	12.2
Perth	1275	8.7	340	4.1	935	14.4	76884	112321	7.9	35437	3.6
Greater Hobart	174	7.2	228	25.3	-54	-3.6	9270	12399	6.0	3129	5.6
Darwin	178	4.4	93	24.3	85	2.3	7457	8509	2.7	1052	16.9
Canberra	-86	-1.7	-3	-100.0	-83	-1.7	12790	18618	7.8	5828	-1.5
Adelaide	-451	-4.7	-29	-0.6	-422	-8.4	56428	71757	4.9	15329	-2.9
Melbourne	-1445	-7.1	-588	-6.3	-857	-7.7	181504	228711	4.7	47207	-3.1
Sydney	-8201	-33.9	-3024	-26.5	-5177	-40.6	201443	241713	3.7	40270	-20.4
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	6	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	13	16.7	7	85.7
Gold Coast	3144	29.0	76	1.6	3068	51.0					
Mackay	1286	26.6	491	15.4	795	48.5	9260	14198	8.9	4938	26.0
Sunshine Coast	1677	24.7	420	10.1	1257	47.8					
Moreton	4780	24.0	403	3.7	4377	48.8	39753	61774	9.2	22021	21.7
Outer Adelaide	624	18.3	591	21.3	33	5.2	6477	8711	6.1	2234	27.9
South West - WA	700	13.7	615	14.9	85	8.6	11694	17602	8.5	5908	11.8
Hunter	1034	13.6	1445	29.9	-411	-15.0	32651	42200	5.3	9549	10.8
Fitzroy	606	12.3	223	6.1	383	29.6	11524	16231	7.1	4707	12.9
Northern - Qld	496	9.7	138	4.5	358	17.3	13113	15621	3.6	2508	19.8
Far North	435	8.8	-309	-11.8	744	31.7	12436	16834	6.2	4398	9.9
Barwon	253	7.5	433	17.7	-180	-19.1	14869	18822	4.8	3953	6.4
Pilbara	211	6.2	131	5.5	80	7.9	4112	4622	2.4	510	41.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	335	6.0	-245	-6.0	580	38.2	10110	14412	7.3	4302	7.8
Loddon	153	5.0	279	11.7	-126	-18.3	8914	11236	4.7	2322	6.6
South Eastern - NSW	180	4.0	346	17.8	-166	-6.4	10848	12751	3.3	1903	9.5
Richmond-Tweed	74	1.8	580	37.7	-506	-20.3	9254	12837	6.8	3583	2.1
Central Highlands	-21	-0.8	94	4.7	-115	-21.9	7639	9601	4.7	1962	-1.1
Mid-North Coast	-41	-0.8	662	21.8	-703	-38.5	11826	15414	5.4	3588	-1.1
Ovens-Murray	-34	-1.4	-1	-0.1	-33	-2.1	5650	6724	3.5	1074	-3.2
Darling Downs	-80	-1.7	-294	-8.6	214	17.7	11241	14067	4.6	2826	-2.8
West Moreton	-41	-1.8	-93	-4.7	52	16.4					
Northern - Tas	-42	-2.7	-20	-4.6	-22	-2.0	6429	8332	5.3	1903	-2.2
Illawarra	-182	-3.4	503	13.3	-685	-42.4	22172	26759	3.8	4587	-4.0
Murray	-99	-3.8	44	7.2	-143	-7.1	5910	7205	4.0	1295	-7.6
Gippsland	-120	-4.4	145	7.1	-265	-39.4	8741	11595	5.8	2854	-4.2
Kimberley	-65	-5.3	-23	-3.3	-42	-8.2	1987	1724	-2.8	-263	24.7
Southern	-53	-5.5	-143	-22.2	90	27.4	1566	2129	6.3	563	-9.4
Northern Territory - Bal	-149	-5.5	-93	-24.3	-56	-2.4	4354	4232	-0.6	-122	122.1
Western District	-84	-5.6	-32	-3.4	-52	-9.5	5250	6448	4.2	1198	-7.0
Goulburn	-252	-6.2	76	2.7	-328	-26.7	10476	12923	4.3	2447	-10.3
North West	-158	-9.1	-232	-17.1	74	19.2	3076	2643	-3.0	-433	36.5
Yorke and Lower North	-107	-10.8	-105	-12.7	-2	-1.2	1880	2302	4.1	422	-25.4
Central	-202	-11.6	-211	-15.0	9	2.7	3994	4257	1.3	263	-76.8
East Gippsland	-189	-12.5	-67	-6.8	-122	-23.6	3977	5136	5.2	1159	-16.3
South Eastern - WA	-295	-12.6	-323	-20.7	28	3.6	4710	4735	0.1	25	-1180.0
Midlands	-231	-12.7	-218	-13.0	-13	-9.2	2968	3371	2.6	403	-57.3
Eyre	-83	-12.9	-47	-10.2	-36	-19.6	1777	2023	2.6	246	-33.7
South East	-124	-12.9	-69	-15.7	-55	-10.6	3646	4264	3.2	618	-20.1
Mersey-Lyell	-180	-13.0	-65	-16.0	-115	-11.8	5367	7022	5.5	1655	-10.9
Murrumbidgee	-401	-13.6	11	0.7	-412	-27.8	9134	9667	1.1	533	-75.2
Northern - SA	-226	-14.3	-158	-15.6	-68	-12.1	4638	4952	1.3	314	-72.0
Mallee	-237	-15.4	-140	-17.9	-97	-12.8	4183	4941	3.4	758	-31.3
Central West - NSW	-535	-18.0	-155	-7.3	-380	-45.5	9089	10700	3.3	1611	-33.2
Lower Great Southern	-243	-20.7	-205	-20.1	-38	-24.7	2709	3356	4.4	647	-37.6
Upper Great Southern	-107	-21.3	-106	-22.6	-1	-2.9	951	1062	2.2	111	-96.4
Murray Lands	-255	-22.2	-183	-21.2	-72	-25.0	3221	3592	2.2	371	-68.7
Northern - NSW	-608	-23.3	-111	-7.2	-497	-46.5	8296	9460	2.7	1164	-52.2
North Western	-552	-27.0	-268	-18.6	-284	-47.0	5952	6367	1.4	415	-133.0
Central West - Qld	-133	-30.2	-114	-32.0	-19	-22.4	962	738	-5.2	-224	59.4
Wimmera	-284	-34.5	-199	-34.6	-85	-34.4	2501	2674	1.3	173	-164.2
South West - Qld	-284	-36.5	-255	-40.0	-29	-20.6	1635	1435	-2.6	-200	142.0
Far West	-141	-40.2	-33	-30.3	-108	-44.6	1122	1159	0.7	37	-381.1

3.4.9 Mobility of operators, drivers and labourers

Persons with operator, driver or labourer occupations represent the low skilled internal migrant group and their summary mobility characteristic in the 2001-2006 period are presented in Table 3.15. In terms of net migration effectiveness, the highest MERs among the capital city statistical divisions occurred in Brisbane and Perth. This was the same situation which prevailed for the technical and trades internal migrants, suggesting that these two groups play tandem roles in terms of demand for their skills. Sydney reported the highest effective loss of internal migrants in this occupational category.

Outside the capital cities, high MERs occurred in Mackay, Fitzroy, Pilbara and South West-WA SDs, reflecting the role of the mining industry on this group's internal migration

preferences, while there were also relatively high MERs in the SDs of Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Outer Adelaide.

In terms of the intrastate component of internal migration, Hobart and Darwin again reported the highest positive MERs for this mobility group, with the highest negative MER occurring in Sydney SD.

Among non capital city SDs, there were nine SDs with MERs greater than 15 percent. Of these, five were in New South Wales, and all are coastal with the exception of Murray. In Mackay, and the Pilbara and South West SDs in Western Australia, their MERs are influenced by a large mining component to their local economies. Outer Adelaide is the remaining SD in the group with intrastate MERs greater than 15 percent.

In the capital cities, there were only two which generated significant positive MERs for interstate mobility by this occupational group. Brisbane's MER was 43.3 percent, representing an effective impact on internal migration nearly three times greater than that produced by Perth, with a MER of 16 percent. In contrast, Sydney's MER was negative 50.3 percent, compared with -18.7 for Hobart and -10.9 for Canberra.

Beyond the capitals, there were 14 SDs with MERs greater than 15 percent. The effectiveness of Queensland in driving the internal migration process within this group is evident in the fact that 11 of these 14 SDs are situated in Queensland. Further, Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast and Mackay generated interstate MERs between 47 and 51 percent. Beyond Queensland, Southern, in Tasmania, and the Pilbara and South Eastern SDs in Western Australia, with their significant mining activity, also played an effective role in the interstate migration process for this occupational group.

Table 3.15: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, operators, drivers and labourers, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total operators, drivers and labourers	2006 total operators, drivers and labourers	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Operators, Drivers and Labourers 2001-2006										
Brisbane	4869	19.0	169	1.1	4700	43.3	118163	142874	3.9	24711	19.7
Perth	621	4.0	-309	-3.2	930	16.0	92119	113246	4.2	21127	2.9
Darwin	-115	-3.1	45	1.7	-160	-4.9	7051	7737	1.9	686	-16.8
Adelaide	-494	-4.8	-131	-2.4	-363	-7.7	79368	85725	1.6	6357	-7.8
Greater Hobart	-126	-5.3	126	12.3	-252	-18.7	11201	13049	3.1	1848	-6.8
Melbourne	-1449	-7.5	-725	-7.6	-724	-7.4	236070	254748	1.5	18678	-7.8
Canberra	-378	-10.8	4	100.0	-382	-10.9	12145	13512	2.2	1367	-27.7
Sydney	-8628	-39.0	-2932	-27.1	-5696	-50.3	254476	267142	1.0	12666	-68.1
Mackay	1979	30.6	974	21.7	1005	51.0	15877	19809	4.5	3932	50.3
Gold Coast	2710	23.9	-200	-3.7	2910	48.9					
Pilbara	618	17.6	403	15.4	215	24.2	5597	5499	-0.4	-98	-630.6
Moreton	3823	17.4	-451	-3.5	4274	47.0	47854	65462	6.5	17608	21.7
Fitzroy	1165	17.2	529	10.4	636	37.9	18737	22125	3.4	3388	34.4
South West - WA	990	16.2	833	16.8	157	13.9	17656	21944	4.4	4288	23.1
Sunshine Coast	1078	15.4	-139	-3.2	1217	47.0					
Outer Adelaide	530	12.9	530	15.9	0	0.0	10603	12313	3.0	1710	31.0
Northern - Qld	713	12.1	137	3.6	576	27.5	16518	19511	3.4	2993	23.8
Hunter	524	7.0	1147	23.1	-623	-24.4	42730	48370	2.5	5640	9.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	543	6.6	-288	-4.9	831	37.0	19421	23607	4.0	4186	13.0
Darling Downs	355	5.4	-173	-3.6	528	30.1	18783	22045	3.3	3262	10.9
Far North	299	5.3	-379	-11.2	678	29.5	20216	23168	2.8	2952	10.1
Ovens-Murray	78	3.3	41	4.1	37	2.7	8492	9331	1.9	839	9.3
Murray	109	3.2	157	18.6	-48	-1.9	10010	10930	1.8	920	11.8
Goulburn	131	2.6	350	10.8	-219	-11.9	17591	19488	2.1	1897	6.9
South Eastern - WA	75	2.2	-113	-5.1	188	15.7	7369	7037	-0.9	-332	-22.6
North West	34	1.5	-86	-4.8	120	23.4	5501	4399	-4.4	-1102	-3.1
West Moreton	35	1.0	-112	-3.6	147	26.6					
Barwon	24	0.7	215	8.8	-191	-18.3	18869	21729	2.9	2860	0.8
South Eastern - NSW	23	0.5	352	15.7	-329	-14.6	14925	15759	1.1	834	2.8
Loddon	13	0.4	128	5.3	-115	-13.6	11717	13460	2.8	1743	0.7
Northern Territory - Bal	-2	-0.1	-45	-11.7	43	1.8	8298	7495	-2.0	-803	0.2
Richmond-Tweed	-21	-0.5	701	39.2	-722	-25.4	13609	16640	4.1	3031	-0.7
Southern	-11	-0.9	-72	-8.9	61	16.2	3395	3701	1.7	306	-3.6
Central Highlands	-48	-1.7	149	6.8	-197	-31.1	10139	11620	2.8	1481	-3.2
Yorke and Lower North	-29	-2.0	-4	-0.3	-25	-9.5	3397	3952	3.1	555	-5.2
Mallee	-63	-2.8	-46	-4.4	-17	-1.4	8071	8572	1.2	501	-12.6
Western District	-55	-3.1	47	4.1	-102	-15.5	8180	9564	3.2	1384	-4.0
Kimberley	-68	-4.8	-79	-10.5	11	1.7	4420	3455	-4.8	-965	7.0
Northern - Tas	-107	-5.4	-5	-0.8	-102	-7.8	10357	12136	3.2	1779	-6.0
Eyre	-55	-6.0	-41	-6.5	-14	-4.8	2990	3267	1.8	277	-19.9
Murray Lands	-153	-6.9	-108	-7.1	-45	-6.4	8374	8579	0.5	205	-74.6
Central	-160	-7.0	-163	-8.6	3	0.8	6386	5945	-1.4	-441	36.3
Lower Great Southern	-131	-7.1	-119	-7.4	-12	-4.9	4191	5138	4.2	947	-13.8
Mid-North Coast	-461	-8.1	550	15.7	-1011	-45.8	16839	19745	3.2	2906	-15.9
Gippsland	-248	-8.1	-2	-0.1	-246	-32.4	11346	13667	3.8	2321	-10.7
South East	-138	-8.4	-76	-8.9	-62	-7.8	8183	8021	-0.4	-162	85.2
East Gippsland	-154	-9.3	-76	-6.7	-78	-14.8	5559	6610	3.5	1051	-14.7
Illawarra	-513	-10.2	224	6.4	-737	-48.3	26696	28329	1.2	1633	-31.4
Northern - SA	-227	-10.6	-170	-12.3	-57	-7.4	7433	7783	0.9	350	-64.9
Mersey-Lyell	-200	-10.7	-49	-9.3	-151	-11.2	9294	11185	3.8	1891	-10.6
Murrumbidgee	-386	-11.7	59	3.3	-445	-30.2	13981	14415	0.6	434	-88.9
Midlands	-325	-12.1	-326	-13.3	1	0.4	4658	5060	1.7	402	-80.8
South West - Qld	-192	-13.7	-254	-23.0	62	20.9	3411	3322	-0.5	-89	215.7
Northern - NSW	-593	-14.5	182	7.8	-775	-43.7	14167	15104	1.3	937	-63.3
Wimmera	-178	-15.2	-81	-10.8	-97	-22.9	3873	4305	2.1	432	-41.2
Upper Great Southern	-141	-17.2	-127	-16.5	-14	-26.9	1528	1662	1.7	134	-105.2
Central West - NSW	-673	-17.6	-145	-5.3	-528	-47.6	15283	15523	0.3	240	-280.4
Far West	-102	-19.9	12	8.3	-114	-31.0	1757	1824	0.8	67	-152.2
Central West - Qld	-165	-21.3	-178	-27.7	13	9.8	1825	1475	-4.2	-350	47.1
North Western	-711	-24.3	-307	-15.6	-404	-41.8	10164	10030	-0.3	-134	530.6
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-16	-100.0	-4	-100.0	-12	-100.0	33	15	-14.6	-18	88.9

3.4.10 Mobility of high income earners

High income earners are defined here as persons who earned $1,000 or more per week. Their internal migration characteristics are shown in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, high income earners, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total $1000 and >	2006 total $1000 and >	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Income $1000 or more per week 2001-2006										
Brisbane	5887	9.8	-1247	-4.6	7134	21.8	130212	270827	15.8	140615	4.2
Canberra	1596	6.2	-1	-3.4	1597	6.2	47721	85690	12.4	37969	4.2
Darwin	337	3.0	291	22.6	46	0.5	10954	20549	13.4	9595	3.5
Perth	9	0.0	-491	-2.7	500	2.2	112382	242527	16.6	130145	0.0
Greater Hobart	-147	-2.4	231	15.5	-378	-8.2	11715	24746	16.1	13031	-1.1
Melbourne	-3028	-4.8	-2563	-14.3	-465	-1.0	318177	547132	11.5	228955	-1.3
Adelaide	-4255	-17.1	-1255	-16.9	-3000	-17.2	71573	143035	14.9	71462	-6.0
Sydney	-15923	-19.9	-6465	-23.1	-9458	-18.1	468791	725434	9.1	256643	-6.2
Sunshine Coast	3679	30.8	1726	22.6	1953	45.3					
Mackay	2610	26.4	1241	18.0	1369	45.3	11588	24718	16.4	13130	19.9
Gold Coast	5224	25.8	974	9.9	4250	40.8					
Moreton	8958	25.4	2748	13.7	6210	41.0	39403	93895	19.0	54492	16.4
Outer Adelaide	1322	23.0	1305	29.3	17	1.3	5828	13210	17.8	7382	17.9
South Eastern - NSW	2409	21.8	1107	25.4	1302	19.4	14538	24588	11.1	10050	24.0
South West - WA	1696	17.5	1536	19.2	160	9.6	12208	28021	18.1	15813	10.7
Pilbara	1253	15.0	832	13.7	421	18.2	8620	11041	5.1	2421	51.8
Richmond-Tweed	890	13.2	1123	36.2	-233	-6.4	8439	17779	16.1	9340	9.5
Mid-North Coast	924	12.3	1483	28.4	-559	-24.1	10819	20667	13.8	9848	9.4
Loddon	695	11.6	792	17.6	-97	-6.5	8523	17152	15.0	8629	8.1
Fitzroy	1115	10.0	397	4.8	718	24.7	14764	28946	14.4	14182	7.9
Barwon	709	9.5	973	18.1	-264	-12.7	15850	30603	14.1	14753	4.8
Hunter	1586	8.9	2219	19.3	-633	-10.0	39575	74356	13.4	34781	4.6
Southern	82	7.1	-35	-5.1	117	25.3	979	2387	19.5	1408	5.8
Yorke and Lower North	64	4.9	108	10.2	-44	-16.9	1464	3265	17.4	1801	3.6
Far North	256	2.6	-567	-10.1	823	19.2	13523	24870	13.0	11347	2.3
Gippsland	103	2.4	335	10.3	-232	-21.5	8708	16594	13.8	7886	1.3
Ovens-Murray	80	2.2	100	6.3	-20	-1.0	5805	9582	10.5	3777	2.1
West Moreton	55	1.8	48	1.9	7	1.6					
Goulburn	118	1.8	453	10.4	-335	-15.8	9396	17814	13.6	8418	1.4
Illawarra	205	1.6	1238	12.8	-1033	-29.4	28845	50124	11.7	21279	1.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	106	1.3	-316	-5.1	422	22.8	8201	17931	16.9	9730	1.1
Central Highlands	-3	-0.1	269	7.7	-272	-24.9	7139	13947	14.3	6808	0.0
Kimberley	-40	-1.3	2	0.1	-42	-3.8	3532	3675	0.8	143	-28.0
Western District	-41	-1.6	8	0.5	-49	-5.2	5382	10114	13.4	4732	-0.9
Northern Territory - Bal	-111	-1.7	-291	-22.6	180	3.5	7180	9433	5.6	2253	-4.9
Northern - SA	-71	-1.9	29	1.3	-100	-7.5	5446	8814	10.1	3368	-2.1
Murray	-127	-2.8	119	7.5	-246	-8.3	6097	11101	12.7	5004	-2.5
North West	-165	-4.0	-302	-9.6	137	14.4	5340	5733	1.4	393	-42.0
South Eastern - WA	-330	-5.1	-538	-11.9	208	11.0	8251	10378	4.7	2127	-15.5
Northern - Qld	-661	-5.4	-536	-7.6	-125	-2.4	12377	27302	17.1	14925	-4.4
East Gippsland	-153	-6.1	-8	-0.5	-145	-14.6	3774	7022	13.2	3248	-4.7
Far West	-66	-6.9	-25	-5.3	-41	-8.6	1364	2094	9.0	730	-9.0
Darling Downs	-638	-7.2	-697	-10.8	59	2.4	10523	20895	14.7	10372	-6.2
Eyre	-82	-7.8	-20	-2.6	-62	-21.8	1597	3046	13.8	1449	-5.7
Central	-334	-9.0	-334	-10.9	0	0.0	5363	7301	6.4	1938	-17.2
Mersey-Lyell	-249	-10.2	-19	-2.4	-230	-13.9	4488	9453	16.1	4965	-5.0
Central West - NSW	-673	-10.4	-37	-0.8	-636	-37.0	11067	18716	11.1	7649	-8.8
Northern - Tas	-376	-11.0	-177	-17.2	-199	-8.4	5699	12183	16.4	6484	-5.8
South East	-213	-11.9	-82	-8.6	-131	-15.8	3410	6277	13.0	2867	-7.4
Lower Great Southern	-288	-12.3	-270	-13.1	-18	-6.3	2028	5132	20.4	3104	-9.3
North Western	-643	-13.4	-284	-7.9	-359	-29.5	6408	10750	10.9	4342	-14.8
Midlands	-498	-14.0	-496	-15.3	-2	-0.6	2750	5669	15.6	2919	-17.1
Murray Lands	-237	-14.0	-85	-7.0	-152	-32.5	2478	4460	12.5	1982	-12.0
Murrumbidgee	-876	-15.3	-183	-5.6	-693	-28.1	8654	14957	11.6	6303	-13.9
Mallee	-398	-16.8	-199	-17.4	-199	-16.2	3793	6533	11.5	2740	-14.5
Northern - NSW	-1093	-18.8	-295	-7.9	-798	-37.9	9189	15709	11.3	6520	-16.8
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-11	-19.3	1	3.4	-12	-42.9	34	56	10.5	22	-50.0
Wimmera	-285	-22.3	-160	-20.6	-125	-24.9	2259	3922	11.7	1663	-17.1
South West - Qld	-447	-25.5	-439	-29.4	-8	-3.1	1872	2637	7.1	765	-58.4
Upper Great Southern	-245	-26.0	-241	-27.3	-4	-6.7	796	1805	17.8	1009	-24.3
Central West - Qld	-303	-32.8	-282	-33.9	-21	-23.1	1007	1181	3.2	174	-174.1

In considering the effectiveness of net migration among the capital city statistical divisions, the highest MERs occurred in Brisbane (9.8) and Canberra (6.2), compared with lowest MERs of -19.9 and -17.1 in Sydney and Adelaide respectively. Beyond the capitals, effective migration ratios greater than 15 percent for net migration occurred in just seven SDs. For some of these SDs, such as Mackay and Pilbara, the driving force is clearly economic, but for others – Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast, Moreton, Outer Adelaide, South West-WA, and to a lesser extent South Eastern-NSW – their location on the periphery of capital cities suggest that mobility may also be influenced by prevailing housing opportunities offering space and amenity not available in the nearby capital cities.

The exodus of high income earners from Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne to locations within their respective states is pronounced. On the other hand, rural-urban migration for this group is pronounced in the Northern Territory and Tasmania, with Darwin and Hobart recording intrastate MERs of 22.6 and 15.5 percent respectively.

In the regions, the most attractive localities for high income earners moving intrastate are predominantly in New South Wales – Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast, South Eastern and Hunter. Victoria has two "hotspots" (Barwon and Loddon), as does Queensland (Sunshine Coast and Mackay) while South Australia has Outer Adelaide. There would seem to be a combination of factors, including employment, retirement (sea change/tree change), and housing opportunities in near city locations, that are driving the internal migration process in relation to this mobility group.

In terms of interstate migration for high income earners, Brisbane and Canberra stand out in terms of their effectiveness in attracting this group from interstate, while, as has usually been the case, Sydney, along with Adelaide, has experienced very high levels of effective outmigration for this group. In the regions it is again the case that statistical divisions in Queensland demonstrate a real effectiveness in terms of attracting interstate migrants, in this case those with high weekly incomes. Here, SDs such as Far North, Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Mackay have MERs ranging from 19.2 up to 45.3 percent in Mackay. In Tasmania, the Southern SD generated a MER of 25.3, the MER for South Eastern-NSW was 19.4 and Pilbara in WA had a MER of 18.2 percent.

3.4.11 Mobility of highly qualified persons

Highly qualified internal migrants are defined as those persons in possession of a bachelor degree or higher. Table 3.17 shows how this group moved within Australia during 2001-2006. In the capital city group of statistical divisions, Canberra (7.1) and Brisbane (6.5) have approximately the same effective impact in terms of attracting this group. More significant, however, is the effectiveness of other capitals, notably Sydney and Adelaide, in repelling this group. For Brisbane and Canberra it is clear that what they have to offer these movers is employment recognition for their qualifications, whereas in Sydney and Adelaide there are insufficient employment opportunities requiring this group's level of educational attainment.

Beyond the capital cities, SDs with high MERs are fairly evenly spread amongst the states, with only Victoria not having an SD with a positive MER greater than 15 percent. There are three SDs in South Australia, two in each of Queensland and New South Wales, and one in each of Tasmania and Western Australia. While some of this mobility may be influenced by employment, it needs to be recognised that people carry their qualifications through various stages of life. Hence, high levels of effective net migration by this group in South Australia and Tasmania, for example, may not be influenced by employment opportunities, but rather by highly qualified retirees.

In terms of intrastate migration to and from the capitals, Darwin and Hobart exert the greatest effective attraction on this group, while Sydney and Adelaide have the greatest impact in terms of driving an urban to regional migration. In the remainder of each of the states, the most effective positive intrastate migration occurred in New South Wales and South Australia. Each of these states had three SDs where MERs were above 15 percent. The New South Wales SDs were Mid-North Coast, South Eastern and Richmond-Tweed, while those in South Australia were Outer Adelaide, Yorke and Lower North and Eyre. The other SDs scattered throughout the country with MERs greater than 15 were Sunshine Coast and South West-WA.

Table 3.17: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, highly qualified persons, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total bachelor degree and higher	2006 total bachelor degree and higher	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Bachelor degree and higher 2001-2006										
Canberra	1964	7.1	-3	-15.8	1967	7.2	62799	78475	4.6	15676	12.5
Brisbane	3771	6.5	-510	-1.9	4281	13.8	177061	240410	6.3	63349	6.0
Greater Hobart	267	3.3	262	12.6	5	0.1	19743	25660	5.4	5917	4.5
Melbourne	-383	-0.5	-2024	-8.9	1641	3.4	432034	572284	5.8	140250	-0.3
Darwin	-64	-0.9	217	31.3	-281	-4.2	10868	12220	2.4	1352	-4.7
Perth	-2474	-7.6	-1228	-10.1	-1246	-6.1	143516	191497	5.9	47981	-5.2
Adelaide	-4176	-16.4	-1370	-18.8	-2806	-15.5	105643	135627	5.1	29984	-13.9
Sydney	-12994	-16.4	-5649	-19.5	-7345	-14.7	518839	663474	5.0	144635	-9.0
Sunshine Coast	3741	32.8	1906	25.8	1835	46.0					
South Eastern - NSW	2457	25.3	1265	30.2	1192	21.6	16365	19100	3.1	2735	89.8
Southern	365	25.0	-2	-0.3	367	49.8	1818	2498	6.6	680	53.7
Mid-North Coast	1866	22.8	1874	32.8	-8	-0.3	15109	19264	5.0	4155	44.9
Moreton	6736	22.1	2327	13.0	4409	35.2	50835	72230	7.3	21395	31.5
Outer Adelaide	1039	20.8	895	23.8	144	11.7	7408	9913	6.0	2505	41.5
Gold Coast	3147	19.0	549	6.5	2598	31.9					
South West - WA	1158	18.6	1055	21.0	103	8.4	10237	13637	5.9	3400	34.1
Yorke and Lower North	210	17.2	188	18.8	22	10.0	1815	2289	4.7	474	44.3
Eyre	139	15.3	129	18.0	10	5.2	1504	1789	3.5	285	48.8
Lower Great Southern	300	14.8	235	13.6	65	22.2	3148	3976	4.8	828	36.2
South East	187	11.0	147	14.2	40	6.0	2763	3298	3.6	535	35.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	771	10.5	260	4.6	511	29.9	10697	13599	4.9	2902	26.6
Barwon	870	9.8	958	13.9	-88	-4.4	19798	26349	5.9	6551	13.3
Far North	722	9.2	8	0.2	714	22.0	15932	17657	2.1	1725	41.9
Richmond-Tweed	790	9.2	1084	27.6	-294	-6.3	15112	19790	5.5	4678	16.9
Mackay	412	7.7	39	1.0	373	24.9	7620	9059	3.5	1439	28.6
Loddon	508	7.1	501	8.9	7	0.5	12394	16443	5.8	4049	12.5
Mersey-Lyell	171	6.6	-15	-1.4	186	12.4	4732	5983	4.8	1251	13.7
East Gippsland	145	5.7	138	7.8	7	0.9	4473	5456	4.1	983	14.8
Far West	44	5.6	42	10.0	2	0.6	1050	1092	0.8	42	104.8
Ovens-Murray	196	5.3	115	5.8	81	4.7	7555	8029	1.2	474	41.4
Gippsland	240	5.2	253	6.8	-13	-1.4	9189	11729	5.0	2540	9.4
Goulburn	263	4.2	311	6.8	-48	-2.8	11117	13276	3.6	2159	12.2
Central	97	4.1	73	3.9	24	4.7	3726	3401	-1.8	-325	-29.8
Midlands	75	3.6	75	4.0	0	0.0	2578	2941	2.7	363	20.7
Upper Great Southern	25	3.4	38	5.4	-13	-35.1	1033	1147	2.1	114	21.9
Murray Lands	42	2.6	42	3.4	0	0.0	2436	2841	3.1	405	10.4
Hunter	420	2.5	1077	9.5	-657	-12.5	38038	50253	5.7	12215	3.4
Pilbara	67	2.1	19	0.9	48	5.1	2875	2842	-0.2	-33	-203.0
Northern - SA	-5	-0.2	-31	-1.6	26	3.1	3798	3934	0.7	136	-3.7
Illawarra	-73	-0.6	721	7.7	-794	-24.0	29121	37573	5.2	8452	-0.9
Central Highlands	-48	-0.8	73	1.5	-121	-10.5	10661	14169	5.9	3508	-1.4
Western District	-57	-1.7	-24	-1.0	-33	-3.7	6064	7450	4.2	1386	-4.1
South West - Qld	-25	-1.8	-32	-2.6	7	3.7	1499	1532	0.4	33	-75.8
Kimberley	-40	-1.9	-6	-0.5	-34	-3.8	3162	2142	-7.5	-1020	3.9
Murray	-143	-3.2	100	6.3	-243	-8.4	6644	8061	3.9	1417	-10.1
Central West - Qld	-31	-4.2	-37	-5.9	6	5.2	794	717	-2.0	-77	40.3
North Western	-199	-4.8	-21	-0.6	-178	-19.2	6234	7144	2.8	910	-21.9
Northern - Tas	-214	-4.9	-245	-15.9	31	1.1	8842	11246	4.9	2404	-8.9
North West	-117	-5.7	-94	-6.1	-23	-4.6	2204	1853	-3.4	-351	33.3
Northern Territory - Bal	-263	-5.9	-217	-31.3	-46	-1.2	6273	5541	-2.5	-732	35.9
West Moreton	-152	-6.0	-128	-6.0	-24	-6.1					
Darling Downs	-553	-6.2	-501	-7.6	-52	-2.3	13699	17348	4.8	3649	-15.2
Wimmera	-108	-6.8	-91	-8.1	-17	-3.6	2880	3192	2.1	312	-34.6
Mallee	-239	-8.4	-210	-12.4	-29	-2.5	4579	5316	3.0	737	-32.4
Central West - NSW	-540	-8.5	-5	-0.1	-535	-35.5	10423	12667	4.0	2244	-24.1
Fitzroy	-662	-9.1	-736	-13.6	74	4.0	11097	13203	3.5	2106	-31.4
South Eastern - WA	-299	-9.9	-261	-11.7	-38	-4.8	3583	3312	-1.6	-271	110.3
Northern - Qld	-941	-10.6	-724	-13.8	-217	-6.0	14073	17013	3.9	2940	-32.0
Murrumbidgee	-636	-11.7	-121	-3.7	-515	-23.9	8907	10664	3.7	1757	-36.2
Northern - NSW	-1008	-15.3	-367	-8.6	-641	-27.5	11438	13187	2.9	1749	-57.6
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-25	-35.2	3	15.8	-28	-53.8	87	65	-5.7	-22	113.6

In the context of interstate migration by this group, the capital city statistical divisions with highest positive MERs are Brisbane (13.8) and Canberra (7.2). Although the effectiveness of Brisbane is approaching twice that of Canberra, it is clear that the employment opportunities both these capitals offer highly qualified persons is driving the internal migration process in this instance. In the case of Adelaide and Sydney, each with negative MERs around 15 percent, the lack of opportunity in these cities for many persons with high educational qualifications forces some of them to seek employment interstate.

In the regions of each state, there were a number of SDs which exert considerable attractive forces on internal migrants with high qualification levels. The highest positive MER was reported for Southern SD in Tasmania. Its MER of 49.8 was marginally higher than the 46 percent reached in Sunshine Coast. In addition to Sunshine Coast, there were four other SDs in Queensland with interstate MERs greater than 15 percent – Far North, Mackay, Wide Bay-Burnett, and Gold Coast. Elsewhere, Lower Great Southern in WA and South Eastern-NSW also had MERs above 20 percent.

3.4.12 Mobility of recently arrived migrants

Recent migrants are defined as those persons who arrived in Australia after 1996. Table 3.18 indicates the nature of their internal migration in Australia. As has been noted earlier, these data indicate, in fact, the mobility of migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 and before 2002, as migrants arriving after 2001 would not have a 2001 previous Australian residence to complete a response to the question on which these internal migration data are based.

From a net migration perspective, the capital cities which experienced the greatest amount of effective internal migration with this group was Brisbane. Here, of all internal migrants who were recent arrivals, for every 100 there was a net gain of 20.9 persons. In Canberra, the migration effectiveness ratio was 12.0 percent, while much lower migration effectiveness for this group occurred in Melbourne and Perth. In contrast, Sydney had a negative MER for this group of -27.3, while much lower MERs were reported for Hobart, Darwin and Adelaide.

Outside of the capital city SDs, the influence of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria in terms of internal migration effectiveness with this group is apparent. Queensland has five SDs with MERS greater than 15 percent – Wide Bay-Burnett, Sunshine Coast, West Moreton, Northern and Gold Coast. In New South Wales, relatively high MERs occurred in Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern SDs, while the most effective SDs in terms of attracting this group in Victoria were Loddon and Central Highlands, both adjacent to the Melbourne capital city statistical division. Notwithstanding these regional "hotspots", the highest MER was 41 percent in Southern statistical division in Tasmania. Outer Adelaide and South West-WA were the remaining SDs with MERs greater than 15 percent for net migration amongst recently arrived migrants.

In considering the situation for intrastate migration with this group, it is important to be cognisant of the relatively low number of movers involved. Therefore, although Adelaide and Darwin had high positive MERs, they are linked to low numbers. Of the capital cities in which recent migrants moved away to the regions, Sydney recorded the highest negative MER of 19.4 percent. While there were losses from Hobart, Melbourne and Perth, the effectiveness of these were considerably lower than was the case in Sydney. Statistical divisions which reported effective intrastate mobility by recently arrived migrants were predominantly located in New South Wales, with five SDs with MERs greater than 15 percent, Queensland (3 SDs), Victoria and Western Australia, with two each, and Tasmania and South Australia (one SD each).

As noted in Chapter 2, recently arrived migrants showed a greater propensity to move interstate than within states, in contrast to the total population.

Table 3.18: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, recently arrived migrants, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total arrived after 1996	2006 total arrived after 1996	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Arrived after 1996 2001-2006									
Brisbane	2221	20.9	92	2.3	2129	32.3	55216	119939	64723	3.4
Canberra	297	12.0	0		297	12.0	7865	16019	8154	3.6
Melbourne	529	4.3	-62	-3.0	591	5.7	116295	261729	145434	0.4
Perth	121	17	-13	-0.7	134	2.6	53240	117946	64706	0.2
Adelaide	-70	-1.8	81	12.8	-151	-4.8	19526	51434	31908	-0.2
Darwin	-35	-3.7	37	58.7	-72	-8.2	2267	4487	2220	-1.6
Greater Hobart	-59	-7.4	-3	-2.4	-56	-8.3	2001	4956	2955	-2.0
Sydney	-4648	-27.3	-700	-19.4	-3948	-29.5	197302	369295	171993	-2.7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0		0		0		17	23	6	0.0
Southern	57	41.0	18	27.3	39	53.4	149	395	246	23.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	306	28.3	197	27.3	109	30.4	1703	4359	2656	11.5
Loddon	130	27.7	98	30.6	32	21.3	830	1885	1055	12.3
South West - WA	272	25.3	235	29.6	37	13.3	2018	6473	4455	6.1
Richmond-Tweed	206	23.6	134	41.4	72	13.1	1726	4389	2663	7.7
Mid-North Coast	180	23.3	158	34.8	22	6.9	1370	3507	2137	8.4
South Eastern - NSW	180	22.0	120	35.1	60	12.6	1317	2764	1447	12.4
Outer Adelaide	88	20.6	62	21.2	26	19.1	597	1774	1177	7.5
Sunshine Coast	359	19.9	-30	-2.7	389	55.3		13105	13105	2.7
West Moreton	75	16.6	73	20.9	2	1.9		1321	1321	5.7
Moreton	1175	16.5	-118	-3.2	1293	38.1	23473	52896	29423	4.0
Northern - Qld	169	16.0	103	19.5	66	12.4	2340	5116	2776	6.1
Gold Coast	741	15.3	-161	-7.1	902	34.8		38470	38470	1.9
Central Highlands	62	15.0	76	26.6	-14	-10.9	739	2049	1310	4.7
Murray	48	13.5	56	38.4	-8	-3.8	597	1252	655	7.3
East Gippsland	27	13.0	9	7.3	18	21.4	318	917	599	4.5
Midlands	44	12.5	45	15.1	-1	-1.9	578	1197	619	7.1
Mackay	104	12.5	7	1.4	97	29.3	1499	4012	2513	4.1
Hunter	177	10.6	185	17.6	-8	-1.3	4117	9221	5104	3.5
Upper Great Southern	7	8.0	11	14.3	-4	-40.0	149	323	174	4.0
Barwon	68	7.6	37	6.3	31	10.1	2208	5457	3249	2.1
Fitzroy	68	6.6	-44	-7.5	112	25.5	1780	4168	2388	2.8
Far North	75	5.7	-38	-6.2	113	16.4	4168	8160	3992	1.9
Yorke and Lower North	2	3.3	-1	-2.2	3	20.0	82	263	181	1.1
Gippsland	-4	-0.8	7	2.1	-11	-7.7	889	1959	1070	-0.4
Northern - NSW	-13	-2.4	23	7.5	-36	-14.8	1133	1977	844	-1.5
Darling Downs	-35	-3.5	-82	-12.2	47	14.3	2111	4994	2883	-1.2
Mersey-Lyell	-11	-3.9	-10	-22.7	-1	-0.4	530	1243	713	-1.5
Ovens-Murray	-11	-4.3	-10	-7.5	-1	-0.8	589	1050	461	-2.4
Northern - Tas	-26	-4.9	-5	-5.6	-21	-4.8	985	2450	1465	-1.8
Central West - NSW	-29	-6.0	34	10.4	-63	-39.6	959	1642	683	-4.2
Western District	-17	-6.6	6	3.9	-23	-21.9	614	1392	778	-2.2
Mallee	-50	-10.2	-42	-21.9	-8	-2.7	780	1736	956	-5.2
Murrumbidgee	-82	-11.1	8	2.1	-90	-25.4	1645	2903	1258	-6.5
Lower Great Southern	-35	-11.2	-18	-8.3	-17	-17.5	563	1369	806	-4.3
Goulburn	-104	-12.5	-99	-20.0	-5	-1.5	1731	3574	1843	-5.6
North Western	-50	-13.6	3	1.3	-53	-41.1	543	975	432	-11.6
Illawarra	-231	-14.4	-21	-1.8	-210	-47.1	5248	9081	3833	-6.0
Wimmera	-17	-14.5	-20	-24.4	3	8.6	180	477	297	-5.7
Pilbara	-105	-15.6	-61	-13.5	-44	-20.0	838	1894	1056	-9.9
South West - Qld	-25	-19.7	-28	-29.8	3	9.1	134	281	147	-17.0
Far West	-12	-20.0	0	0.0	-12	-28.6	78	164	86	-14.0
Eyre	-9	-20.9	-8	-36.4	-1	-4.8	124	265	141	-6.4
South Eastern - WA	-147	-21.4	-118	-27.8	-29	-11.0	1245	2673	1428	-10.3
Northern Territory - Bal	-111	-21.6	-37	-58.7	-74	-16.4	1565	2226	661	-16.8
Central	-82	-21.8	-90	-31.7	8	8.7	776	1220	444	-18.5
South East	-43	-21.8	-13	-20.6	-30	-22.4	486	971	485	-8.9
Murray Lands	-62	-22.6	-12	-9.7	-50	-33.3	529	1113	584	-10.6
Kimberley	-92	-28.8	9	7.2	-101	-51.8	380	587	207	-44.4
North West	-80	-29.2	-62	-33.7	-18	-20.0	407	816	409	-19.6
Central West - Qld	-34	-36.2	-27	-36.0	-7	-36.8	135	131	-4	850.0
Northern - SA	-284	-60.2	-109	-55.3	-175	-63.6	375	996	621	-45.7

Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne and Perth each generated positive MERs for net interstate migration for recently arrived migrants. The effectiveness of Brisbane in the interstate internal migration process was substantial, and nearly three times the effectiveness of Canberra and more than six times the effectiveness of Melbourne. On the other hand, Sydney's MER of -29.5 indicated the significant role it plays in the internal migration process in providing "push" factors to cause recent arrivals to move interstate.

Outside the capital cities, the power of Queensland in attracting recent migrants from interstate is again demonstrated in the data. Of the 11 SDs with MERs greater than 15

percent, six of them are located in Queensland, extending from the near Brisbane locations along the coast to the Cape York Peninsula. Although there were SDs with relatively high MERs in other states – two in each of Victoria and South Australia, and one in Tasmania – they were based on relatively low net numbers.

3.4.13 Mobility of longer term migrants

These migrants are defined as those arriving in Australia prior to 1997, and their internal migration characteristics are presented in the table below. Accordingly, their numbers are much larger, and therefore the MERs generated are more indicative of how this group fits into the internal migration process in Australia.

Within the capital city SD group, only two have positive MERs for net migration – Hobart (15.0) and Brisbane (10.8). This kind of role for Hobart in the internal migration process is unique. The remaining capital city statistical divisions lost long term migrants during the 2001-2006 period. Sydney had the highest negative MER of -39.9. In terms of effectiveness Adelaide's MER of -19.0 indicated an impact on the internal migration process of less than half that of Sydney.

Outside the capital city SDs, the distribution of statistical divisions with effective migration rates for this group is quite extensive. There are 22 noncapital city SDs with MERs greater than 15, and their distribution between the eastern seaboard states is quite even – six in Victoria, five in New South Wales and four in Queensland. A further three are located in Tasmania, with two located in each of South Australia and Western Australia.

In terms of mobility between the capital cities and their respective hinterlands, only two capitals experienced a drift towards the cities – Hobart and Darwin. The other capitals experienced an exodus of long term migrants to their hinterlands. The greatest effective exodus was from Sydney, with a MER of -44.5 percent, Melbourne (28.8) and Adelaide (25.2). In each case, the high MERs were linked to large numbers of internal migrants.

Intrastate mobility of long term migrants is most pronounced in New South Wales, which has eight SDs with MERs above 15 percent, compared with six in Victoria. In each of South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland there were two statistical divisions with intrastate MERs of more than 15 percent.

Finally, in respect to the interstate mobility of long term migrants, Brisbane's effectiveness in attracting this group from interstate locations is highlighted by its MER of 30.3 percent. Its role in the internal migration process has twice the impact of the role played by Hobart, with a MER of 15 percent. Each of the other capitals plays a negative role in terms of interstate migration of long term migrants. Again, Sydney has the highest negative MER (-37.1), compared with -18.3 for Darwin and -15.2 for Adelaide.

Outside the capital cities, the analysis for effectiveness is most interesting in Tasmania. Here there are three SDs with MERs greater than 33 percent – Southern (59.6), Mersey-Lyell (46.1) and Northern (33.6). Further, these MERs are associated with net migration levels ranging from 540 to 838, and clearly are likely to have implications in a number of respects.

Table 3.19: NIM, MER and Net Migration as Percent of Population Change, longer term migrants, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total arrived before 1997	2006 total arrived before 1997	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Arrived before 1997 2001-2006									
Greater Hobart	637	15.0	161	14.9	476	15.0	19120	17921	-1199	-53.1
Brisbane	4523	10.8	-2095	-10.4	6618	30.3	266453	243645	-22808	-19.8
Canberra	-665	-5.9	0	0.0	-665	-5.9	56291	51425	-4866	13.7
Melbourne	-4881	-11.6	-3850	-28.8	-1031	-3.6	794004	728833	-65171	7.5
Perth	-3903	-12.8	-2797	-18.4	-1106	-7.3	347059	313989	-33070	11.8
Darwin	-692	-14.1	128	29.2	-820	-18.3	16780	13871	-2909	23.8
Adelaide	-3549	-19.0	-1790	-25.2	-1759	-15.2	221622	198707	-22915	15.5
Sydney	-22161	-39.9	-9224	-44.5	-12937	-37.1	977952	877022	-100930	22.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	3453	36.7	1745	28.8	1708	51.2	21372	22351	979	352.7
Mid-North Coast	2412	32.9	2469	50.3	-57	-2.3	21706	21509	-197	-1224.4
Mersey-Lyell	761	32.2	-77	-14.1	838	46.1	6977	7359	382	199.2
South West - WA	2907	31.7	2840	36.2	67	5.0	26662	27743	1081	268.9
Southern	468	29.1	-72	-10.2	540	59.6	2794	3143	349	134.1
Outer Adelaide	1534	26.6	1490	32.2	44	3.9	14468	15253	785	195.4
Northern - Tas	784	25.9	-12	-1.8	796	33.6	10618	10575	-43	-1823.3
Sunshine Coast	2953	25.6	712	10.4	2241	47.9				
Moreton	7814	22.2	869	4.6	6945	42.4	116615	115108	-1507	-518.5
East Gippsland	466	22.0	437	29.2	29	4.7	6571	6618	47	991.5
Yorke and Lower North	333	21.6	326	25.6	7	2.6	3518	3553	35	951.4
Gold Coast	4378	21.3	-249	-2.6	4627	41.8				
South Eastern - NSW	1480	21.1	961	30.6	519	13.4	20989	19391	-1598	-92.6
Richmond-Tweed	1396	20.9	1293	49.1	103	2.6	20515	19473	-1042	-134.0
Loddon	700	20.3	657	25.3	43	5.1	10868	10867	-1	-70000.0
Central Highlands	569	18.5	533	22.3	36	5.3	10034	9836	-198	-287.4
Hunter	1701	17.6	2070	31.3	-369	-12.2	44294	41754	-2540	-67.0
Gippsland	715	17.5	810	25.1	-95	-11.1	17175	16637	-538	-132.9
Lower Great Southern	404	16.6	377	17.5	27	9.3	7143	6960	-183	-220.8
Goulburn	656	15.7	692	23.3	-36	-3.0	13958	13315	-643	-102.0
Wimmera	111	15.6	78	16.2	33	14.3	1988	1882	-106	-104.7
West Moreton	483	15.3	406	16.2	77	12.0				
Far West	49	15.3	27	24.3	22	10.5	934	768	-166	-29.5
Western District	205	14.6	103	11.7	102	19.5	4676	4425	-251	-81.7
Darling Downs	623	13.6	378	11.8	245	17.5	12349	11565	-784	-79.5
Far North	819	12.3	-260	-7.7	1079	32.9	29425	24792	-4633	-17.7
Mackay	429	10.3	-91	-3.4	520	34.0	11631	9823	-1808	-23.7
Midlands	314	10.0	345	12.0	-31	-11.3	5935	5715	-220	-142.7
Murray	201	9.6	148	25.1	53	3.5	6803	6220	-583	-34.5
Barwon	401	8.7	439	13.5	-38	-2.8	31282	29510	-1772	-22.6
Northern - Qld	443	8.6	93	3.2	350	15.8	16940	14927	-2013	-22.0
Ovens-Murray	159	8.4	130	14.4	29	2.9	8244	7140	-1104	-14.4
Central West - NSW	240	7.4	445	18.2	-205	-25.5	9475	8708	-767	-31.3
Upper Great Southern	50	6.4	43	6.0	7	10.8	1596	1506	-90	-55.6
Mallee	89	6.1	-29	-3.7	118	17.5	5803	5176	-627	-14.2
Illawarra	507	5.1	1557	22.0	-1050	-37.7	62953	58157	-4796	-10.6
Eyre	14	2.5	24	6.3	-10	-5.7	2016	1759	-257	-5.4
Murray Lands	35	2.2	88	7.4	-53	-14.1	5823	5036	-787	-4.4
Central	46	2.0	21	1.1	25	5.9	7749	5319	-2430	-1.9
Fitzroy	40	1.0	-251	-9.1	291	21.0	12191	10391	-1800	-2.2
Northern - NSW	23	0.9	156	9.6	-133	-12.9	7915	6975	-940	-2.4
South East	1	0.1	42	7.9	-41	-8.9	4314	3885	-429	-0.2
North Western	-104	-5.6	27	2.1	-131	-23.6	5586	4688	-898	11.6
Central West - Qld	-15	-5.7	-22	-11.5	7	9.9	614	383	-231	6.5
Murrumbidgee	-148	-6.1	71	5.2	-219	-20.6	8910	7476	-1434	10.3
Kimberley	-103	-7.8	-66	-7.8	-37	-7.8	3296	1564	-1732	5.9
South West - Qld	-45	-9.5	-48	-13.3	3	2.7	970	655	-315	14.3
Northern - SA	-296	-15.0	-180	-14.4	-116	-16.0	9124	7369	-1755	16.9
South Eastern - WA	-403	-15.1	-361	-17.7	-42	-6.7	6609	4607	-2002	20.1
Pilbara	-559	-16.9	-402	-15.8	-157	-20.6	6061	3838	-2223	25.1
Northern Territory - Bal	-642	-24.2	-128	-29.2	-514	-23.2	6618	4081	-2537	25.3
North West	-335	-29.0	-318	-37.0	-17	-5.8	3040	1820	-1220	27.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-11	-64.7	0	0.0	-11	-100.0	27	18	-9	122.2

Apart from Tasmania, the effectiveness of Queensland SDs is significant, in terms of the pull they exert on interstate migrants. Eight of the 13 SDs with MERs greater than 15 are located in Queensland, extending from the south east corner of the state, northwards along its entire coastline. The remaining two SDs with relatively high MERs were located in Victoria.

3.4.14 Migration effectiveness, 2001-2006: Summary

The main purpose of the analysis in this chapter has been to move the emphasis to the relativities of net migration, intrastate migration and interstate migration. The two approaches – an emphasis on net migration in Chapter 2 and an emphasis on MERs in this

chapter – clearly complement each other, as both are different ways of defining the internal migration process in Australia. The main conclusion emerging from this consideration is that the main statistical divisions identified in Chapter 2 on the basis of actual numbers remain unchanged, as does the general patterns of internal migration. This is not unsurprising as the same underlying process is still at work. However, the emphasis on relativities has highlighted a number of statistical divisions where relatively small ins and outs numbers, and net migration, have generated MERs equivalent to those in statistical divisions with much larger ins and outs numbers of internal migrants. A number of these SDs are located in Tasmania (Southern, Mersey-Lyell and Northern), Victoria (Barwon, Loddon, and Goulburn) and South Australia (Outer Adelaide, Yorke and Lower North). In SDs such as these there is an effectiveness of net migration, be it intrastate or interstate, in which policy makers may be interested. The implication may be as simple as indicating that "critical" thresholds are being approached, and these can be used to anticipate the arrival of a newer demographic, and the demand for changed infrastructure demand and services.

In terms of intrastate migration, the most effective statistical divisions seem to be located in New South Wales. This would seem to highlight the flight, in large numbers, of people from the capital city to the "coast", whether it is to the north coast or to the south coast, although more of these SDs are located to the north than the south. A group of similar SDs are located in central Victoria. In Queensland, there are not as many MERs with high effectiveness in terms of intrastate migration, and this probably suggests that most Queenslanders are happy with their location and do not need to shift, even in retirement. All localities in Queensland are "beautiful one day: perfect the next". Darwin and Hobart each have high MERs for intrastate migration.

The MER approach is very good for highlighting statistical divisions in each state which are attractive to the "locals" in terms of intrastate migration, and the analysis has shown that each state has one or two, up to a handful, of dominant SDs in terms of intrastate MER.

These results indicate a new dimension to internal migration which emphasises a "drift" from the cities. The rural-urban tendencies in internal migration identified from the seventies onwards always recognised a form of counter flow to these dominant tendencies, but it is clear that the counter flow is growing, especially within the ageing sectors of the population, and within the baby boomer group. For all capital cities, with the exceptions of Perth and Hobart, there were more people who moved from the capital to non-metropolitan parts of the state during the 2001-2006 period. In the case of Sydney, it has lost population to intrastate locations during every intercensal period from 1966, and for Melbourne, there has been a "drift" to rural areas from the capital since 1971. Brisbane has oscillated between situations of rural-urban and urban-rural drift, while South Australia experienced urban-rural drift for the first time during the 2001-2006 period. In Western Australia and Tasmania, the typical situation has been rural to urban movement, although at levels substantially lower than the losses experienced by Sydney, in particular, and Melbourne. The losses to other parts of the state are particularly significant in Sydney, and to a lesser extent, Melbourne. This indicates that there is a metropolitan to non-metropolitan flow in internal migration which has significant implications for discussions of changing Australian settlement system. It is notable in Sydney and Melbourne too that these patterns are consistent over much of the post war period although they were especially marked in 2001-2006.

In terms of interstate migration, the MER analysis has demonstrated the power of Queensland in the process, and how this power is concentrated not just in the south east corner of the state, but extends along its entire coastal region. It is driven by mobility in not

only the retirement group, but also by particular age groups, labour force groups and occupational groups. One particularly interesting SD in terms in interstate MERs was Southern in Tasmania, and its interstate performance highlights the role that interstate migration has played in the population and economic decline turnaround that Tasmania has experienced during this decade.

The approach that has been adopted in this chapter for the total population and a number of subsets within it could be applied to the data presented in the next chapter for international migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996. However, this has not been done, mainly because the numbers are much smaller than those assessed in this chapter. However, the data presented in the next chapter could be used to calculate migration effectiveness ratios for recently arrived migrants at both their total population level, and for a range of subsets within the group.

3.5 RELATING NET MIGRATION TO POPULATION CHANGE

A second approach to measuring the relative impact of internal migration on population change is to compare the net migration for any variable in any area during a given period to the actual population change (for the same variable) in the area during the same period. Table 3.20 shows the four possible relationships between net migration and actual population change, and the way each relationship can be interpreted.

Table 3.20: Interpreting Net Migration as a percentage of Population Change

Net migration	Population change	NM as % of population change	Interpretation
100	1000	10	Although there has been population growth, net migration has aided population growth by 10 percent
-100	1000	-10	Although there has been population growth, net migration has retarded population growth by 10 percent
100	-1000	-10	Although there has been population decline, net migration has reduced the population decline by 10 percent
-100	-1000	10	Although there has been population decline, net migration has increased population decline by 10 percent

In this section the tables presented have been subdivided according to Table 3.20, so that there may be up to four sections in any table:

- Net migration gain and total population gain
- Net migration loss and total population gain
- Net migration gain and total population loss
- Net migration loss and total population loss

The approach represents a form of classification, or typology, of SDs in terms of net migration and population change. It is expected that the classification will show a strong spatial dimension which has implications for population redistribution in Australia.

The actual size of the relationship between net migration and population change has no upper limit. However, a value greater than 100 percent, be it positive or negative,

indicates that net migration is greater than population change. A value of 200 percent indicates that net migration is twice the size of population change, while a value of 250 percent indicates net migration to be 2.5 times the size of population change. In contrast, a value of 50 percent would mean that net migration was half the size of population change.

Elsewhere in the Report, population change has been shown to be a product of natural increase, net international migration and net internal migration. Natural increase is the net result of births and deaths. Given that net internal migration (referred to alternatively in the discussion as net migration) is just one of three components of population change, the relationship between net migration and population change takes on an added significance, especially when the percentage relationship is large.

In this section we assess the relationship of net migration to population change between 2001 and 2006 to indicate the impact of internal migration on population change. It is not necessary to conduct this analysis on all the variables that have been considered thus far in the report. Instead, it is reasonable to suggest that a range of selected variables can give considerable insights into the role of internal migration on population change at the:

- total population level
- economic level
- human capital level
- recent migrants level

Therefore, we will assess net migration as a percentage of total population change for the following variables:

- Total population (ignoring gender)
- Labour force, defined as employed, unemployed and not in the labour force
- Occupation, using categories of Professional and Managers, Technical and Trades and Operators, drivers and labourers
- Education, using persons with a bachelor degree or higher
- Migrants, defined as recent and long term

3.5.1 Net migration and population change – total population

Table 3.21 shows statistical divisions classified according to the relationship between net migration and population change for total population mobility between 2001 and 2006. The SDs are further ranked according to the percentage of net migration to total population change. This practice is adopted for all the tables in this section.

In terms of statistical divisions in which net migration gains are associated with total population gains, there are a number of points to be made:

- Contiguity between SDs in this classification is substantial. There is a single coastal belt of SDs in this group which extends from Northern (Mackay) in Queensland to Barwon in Victoria, only broken by the absence of South Eastern-NSW in the group. Further, from Barwon, the belt extends inland into Victoria through the Central Highlands and the Loddon and Goulburn regions, and adjoins the extensive Murray region. In Tasmania, every SDs is represented in this classification, while in South Australia two extensive SDs – Outer Adelaide and Yorke and Lower North mean that from Kangaroo Island, anticlockwise around the Adelaide SD to the south west corner

of Yorke Peninsula is a region where net migration gain is accompanied by total population change. In Western Australia, the geography of this classification is confined to the south west corner of the state, comprising the Perth and South West-WA statistical divisions.

- These SDs contain 95.3 percent of all net migration gain by SDs in the 2001-2006 period.

Table 3.21: Net Migration and Population Change – Total Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total population	2006 total population	Change 2001-2006	NM as % change 2001-2006
	Total population 2001-2006									
Net migration gain and total population gain										
Mid-North Coast	10254	13.0	15594	28.8	-5340	-21.4	275274	284675	9401	109.1
Richmond-Tweed	6143	10.1	9391	35.3	-3248	-9.5	213264	219329	6065	101.3
Northern - Qld	4904	8.2	1912	5.2	2992	13.2	191321	196671	5350	91.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	15798	18.9	5639	9.6	10159	40.8	236247	254657	18410	85.8
Mackay	5146	11.1	535	1.7	4611	32.8	143578	150173	6595	78.0
Moreton	51978	20.8	5280	3.8	46698	42.3	744569	827211	82642	62.9
Outer Adelaide	7475	17.9	6939	21.0	536	6.2	109696	123700	14004	53.4
Yorke and Lower North	577	4.0	640	5.4	-63	-2.6	42688	43880	1192	48.4
South West - WA	10805	18.7	9936	20.9	869	8.6	181923	207341	25418	42.5
Southern	531	4.1	-1245	-15.0	1776	36.8	33556	34929	1373	38.7
Hunter	9656	9.4	15156	21.1	-5500	-17.7	563587	589239	25652	37.6
Central Highlands	2408	6.8	3275	11.8	-867	-11.7	135263	142216	6953	34.6
Loddon	3609	8.5	4139	12.7	-530	-5.4	158365	168843	10478	34.4
Brisbane	42750	13.7	-1633	-1.0	44383	30.2	1627535	1763134	135599	31.5
Darling Downs	3176	5.0	-42	-0.1	3218	19.0	203397	213757	10360	30.7
Fitzroy	1882	3.4	-1151	-2.8	3033	22.4	182169	188403	6234	30.2
Northern - Tas	1536	6.1	-65	-0.8	1601	9.5	128649	133931	5282	29.1
East Gippsland	801	3.9	805	5.6	-4	-0.1	77316	80116	2800	28.6
Barwon	4665	10.0	5421	15.9	-756	-6.1	241446	259014	17568	26.6
Greater Hobart	2365	6.5	2527	19.0	-162	-0.7	191169	200523	9354	25.3
Gippsland	1572	4.4	2703	9.8	-1131	-14.3	151084	159483	8399	18.7
Goulburn	1476	2.8	2685	7.5	-1209	-7.5	186950	195239	8289	17.8
Murray	208	0.6	1059	10.5	-851	-3.5	108701	110524	1823	11.4
Illawarra	889	1.2	8029	14.3	-7140	-34.6	381898	394212	12314	7.2
Mersey-Lyell	241	1.2	-1217	-17.7	1458	10.9	102352	106129	3777	6.4
Perth	3262	1.9	1693	1.8	1569	1.9	1339993	1445077	105084	3.1
Net migration loss and total population gain										
Murrumbidgee	-2849	-7.8	789	3.7	-3638	-24.5	147180	147295	115	-2477.4
Central West - NSW	-2750	-6.2	1083	3.2	-3833	-36.7	170180	170900	720	-381.9
Eyre	-648	-7.8	-561	-9.1	-87	-4.0	33137	33341	204	-317.6
Mallee	-1890	-8.5	-1676	-14.3	-214	-2.0	87471	88599	1128	-167.6
Sydney	-121012	-33.1	-54504	-31.8	-66508	-34.3	3997321	4119189	121868	-99.3
South East	-1326	-9.6	-773	-10.3	-553	-8.7	60260	62216	1956	-67.8
Lower Great Southern	-736	-4.5	-743	-5.2	7	0.3	50461	52594	2133	-34.5
Adelaide	-9611	-7.2	-3359	-5.8	-6252	-8.3	1072585	1105840	33255	-28.9
Western District	-524	-2.6	-318	-2.3	-206	-3.2	96289	98856	2567	-20.4
Melbourne	-18709	-6.2	-15996	-12.7	-2713	-1.6	3366542	3592592	226050	-8.3
Canberra	-461	-0.5	14	17.1	-475	-0.6	311518	323056	11538	-4.0
Net migration gain and total population loss										
South Eastern - NSW	6501	10.5	5356	17.7	1145	3.6	200000	197940	-2060	-315.6
Ovens-Murray	465	1.8	259	2.1	206	1.4	94383	92589	-1794	-25.9
Far North	2471	4.4	-3500	-10.7	5971	25.2	244786	231050	-13736	-18.0
Net migration loss and total population loss										
Upper Great Southern	-1041	-14.3	-1024	-15.0	-17	-3.8	17863	17714	-149	698.7
Northern - NSW	-3033	-6.6	1744	5.9	-4777	-29.3	172862	172396	-466	650.9
Midlands	-2339	-10.1	-2192	-10.4	-147	-7.5	50978	50413	-565	414.0
Murray Lands	-1107	-6.4	-592	-4.6	-515	-11.3	67159	66806	-353	313.6
Wimmera	-1591	-13.1	-1297	-15.2	-294	-8.3	49093	48442	-651	244.4
North Western	-6506	-20.1	-3567	-14.7	-2939	-36.8	115777	111228	-4549	143.0
Pilbara	-2025	-8.1	-1573	-8.6	-452	-6.8	42747	41004	-1743	116.2
South West - Qld	-2314	-21.6	-2232	-24.9	-82	-4.7	26962	24777	-2185	105.9
South Eastern - WA	-3725	-16.4	-3287	-20.2	-438	-6.7	56029	51894	-4135	90.1
Northern - SA	-3089	-14.8	-2294	-16.1	-795	-11.9	80972	75929	-5043	61.3
Darwin	-1999	-4.5	1502	30.5	-3501	-8.9	109419	105992	-3427	58.3
Far West	-1087	-19.0	-130	-6.0	-957	-27.0	24097	22029	-2068	52.6
Central West - Qld	-1394	-24.5	-1327	-27.4	-67	-7.7	13650	10849	-2801	49.8
North West	-3439	-21.6	-3481	-27.6	42	1.3	39036	30940	-8096	42.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-65	-31.7	-14	-17.1	-51	-41.5	429	269	-160	40.6
Northern Territory - Bal	-4443	-16.5	-1502	-30.5	-2941	-13.4	98953	84912	-14041	31.6
Central	-2021	-10.0	-1811	-10.8	-210	-6.0	67373	57429	-9944	20.3
Kimberley	-1810	-14.1	-999	-12.9	-811	-16.0	41969	29297	-12672	14.3

- In two statistical divisions – Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed, both in New South Wales – net migration was greater than total population change, while in Outer Adelaide, Moreton, Mackay, Wide Bay-Burnett and Northern-Qld, net migration ranged from 53.4 percent to 91.7 percent of total population change.
- There were a further 13 SDs where the relationship between net migration and total population change was between 25 and 50 percent.

In terms of statistical divisions in which net migration gain was matched by total population loss, there were only three SDs falling into this classification – South Eastern-NSW, Ovens-Murray in Victoria and Far North in Queensland. In terms of the tight geography defined by SDs which experienced net migration, and total population, gain in the 2001-2006 period, these three SDs act to make the geography of net migration gain even tighter, so that the region of net migration gain extends uninterrupted from Cape York Peninsula to Tasmania, including all of Victoria east of, and including, the region defined by Barwon, Central Highlands and Loddon statistical divisions.

For statistical divisions in the net migration loss and total population gain classification, there are a number of points that can be made:

- Those SDs where the relationship between net migration loss and total population gain is greater than 100 percent are generally areas where international and/or natural increase is offsetting population losses through internal migration. This is having a substantial impact in SDs such as Murrumbidgee, Central West-NSW, Eyre in South Australia and Mallee in Victoria.
- In SDs where the percentage is less than 100, the indication is that another component of population growth is contributing to total population growth. Four of the capital city SDs fall into this classification, and here the role of international migration in offsetting net migration loss from Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra is clear.
- In the non capital city SDs in this classification – for example South East in South Australia, Lower Great Southern in WA and Western District in Victoria, there is evidence that these regions have benefited from international migrants moving directly into their regions.

For statistical divisions in the remaining classification – net migration loss and total population loss – these are the real source SDs for internal migration in Australia. They are the regions which are unable, presently, to maintain population levels.

In the following sections, statistical divisions are classified according to a range of subsets of the total population. Accordingly, the actual numbers involved will be less, but the relativities between net migration gain and population change remains to be seen.

3.5.2 Net migration and population change – employed population

In this section, the working population is comprised of those persons working either full time or part time. For the employed population it is important to note that total change between 2001 and 2006 can be a result of migration, both internal and international, and natural increase, which for this variable is marginally refined to be the net product of deaths of employed persons, retirements of employed persons, movement of employed persons to another labour force category, and new entrants into the employed population. Table 3.22

indicates the statistical divisions which fall into each of the four classifications for the employed population.

The first point is that the 18 SDs in which there was net migration gain and total population gain during the five years to 2006 is considerably less than the 26 SDs in this classification for the total population. Net migration in these SDs represented 95.5 percent of all net migration gain throughout the country. Further, the spatial distribution of these SDs is tighter than that for the total population. In particular, it is essentially coastal, and stretches from Cape York Peninsula to the Hunter SD in NSW as a contiguous belt. Outside of this region, contiguity exists in Tasmania and Western Australia, but involves only two statistical divisions in each case, with the remaining SDs in this classification confined to SA, Victoria and NSW.

Table 3.22: Net Migration and Population Change – Working Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intratstate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total working FT and PT)	2006 total working FT and PT)	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
							Working (FT and PT) 2001-2006				
							Net migration gain and total population gain				
Far North	2172	7.1	-1359	-7.9	3531	26.7	97537	100003	0.5	2466	88.1
Mackay	4212	16.5	1145	6.5	3067	38.4	60199	67961	2.5	7762	54.3
Outer Adelaide	2917	14.0	2898	17.4	19	0.4	47318	52830	2.2	5512	52.9
Canberra	3489	6.7	7	13.2	3482	6.7	157232	164617	0.9	7385	47.2
Moreton	26691	21.5	2990	4.3	23701	43.9	283987	348696	4.2	64709	41.2
South West - WA	3302	12.1	3004	13.4	298	6.1	73102	83523	2.7	10421	31.7
Brisbane	27492	16.3	3358	3.8	24134	29.8	718733	810828	2.4	92095	29.9
Northern - Qld	1619	5.0	42	0.2	1577	12.5	82107	87824	1.4	5717	28.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	2078	6.1	-1068	-4.2	3146	36.0	79063	88861	2.4	9798	21.2
Hunter	2554	5.2	5744	17.4	-3190	-20.2	213911	230982	1.5	17071	15.0
Barwon	1150	4.8	1961	10.9	-811	-13.3	98501	106837	1.6	8336	13.8
Fitzroy	794	2.8	-799	-3.7	1593	23.1	75573	81812	1.6	6239	12.7
Greater Hobart	562	2.9	1439	22.7	-877	-6.9	77266	83638	1.6	6372	8.8
Southern	69	1.3	-573	-16.3	642	32.8	11944	12834	1.4	890	7.8
Loddon	270	1.3	901	5.5	-631	-13.2	63388	68434	1.5	5046	5.4
Richmond-Tweed	442	1.6	3493	31.5	-3051	-18.9	72160	80685	2.3	8525	5.2
Perth	1803	1.9	987	2.1	816	1.7	590299	656480	2.1	66181	2.7
Mid-North Coast	12	0.0	4005	19.1	-3993	-35.5	89290	95706	1.4	6416	0.2
							Net migration loss and total population gain				
Sydney	-46104	-24.1	-16119	-20.0	-29985	-27.1	1760401	1784296	0.3	23895	-192.9
Eyre	-145	-3.5	-66	-2.2	-79	-7.3	14177	14288	0.2	111	-130.6
Lower Great Southern	-587	-7.5	-532	-7.8	-55	-5.3	20827	21678	0.8	851	-69.0
East Gippsland	-668	-7.2	-306	-4.8	-362	-12.3	28998	30353	0.9	1355	-49.3
Western District	-555	-5.4	-296	-4.3	-259	-7.9	40742	42154	0.7	1412	-39.3
Murray	-309	-1.8	435	9.0	-744	-6.0	46057	46956	0.4	899	-34.4
Mersey-Lyell	-923	-10.0	-580	-17.9	-343	-5.8	37568	40369	1.4	2801	-33.0
Adelaide	-6423	-9.1	-894	-3.1	-5529	-13.2	454909	477233	1.0	22324	-28.8
Illawarra	-1560	-4.3	2169	8.2	-3729	-38.1	143806	149519	0.8	5713	-27.3
Yorke and Lower North	-166	-2.7	-46	-0.9	-120	-11.3	15749	16366	0.8	617	-26.9
Gippsland	-943	-5.7	44	0.3	-987	-27.3	57634	62091	1.5	4457	-21.2
Goulburn	-443	-1.7	665	3.8	-1108	-14.0	77894	80211	0.6	2317	-19.1
Northern - Tas	-574	-4.8	-286	-7.1	-288	-3.6	50011	53043	1.2	3032	-18.9
Darling Downs	-798	-2.5	-1916	-8.2	1118	13.9	85318	91060	1.3	5742	-13.9
Central Highlands	-277	-1.6	547	3.9	-824	-22.7	54297	58163	1.4	3866	-7.2
Melbourne	-693	-0.4	-1667	-2.6	974	1.0	1497100	1580779	1.1	83679	-0.8
							Net migration gain and total population loss				
South Eastern - NSW	2923	9.5	2622	19.3	301	1.8	82927	81726	-0.3	-1201	-243.4
Darwin	419	1.6	597	23.3	-178	-0.8	51061	50081	-0.4	-980	-42.8
Pilbara	482	3.4	261	2.5	221	5.7	20405	17906	-2.6	-2499	-19.3
Kimberley	23	0.3	84	1.9	-61	-2.0	16282	11756	-6.3	-4526	-0.5
							Net migration loss and total population loss				
Central West - NSW	-3004	-14.6	-627	-4.1	-2377	-45.3	68830	68382	-0.1	-448	670.5
Northern - NSW	-3562	-16.9	-528	-4.1	-3034	-37.5	68526	67774	-0.2	-752	473.7
Mallee	-1296	-12.0	-931	-16.6	-365	-7.1	36268	35786	-0.3	-482	268.9
Murrumbidgee	-2216	-11.9	48	0.5	-2264	-27.4	63116	62093	-0.3	-1023	216.6
Midlands	-1179	-11.1	-1110	-11.4	-69	-7.8	21800	21206	-0.6	-594	198.5
Wimmera	-1121	-19.3	-875	-21.6	-246	-13.9	20777	20212	-0.5	-565	198.4
Upper Great Southern	-565	-16.6	-540	-16.8	-25	-14.0	8474	8163	-0.7	-311	181.7
South East	-850	-12.1	-396	-10.4	-454	-14.1	27899	27322	-0.4	-577	147.3
North Western	-2687	-18.1	-1138	-10.5	-1549	-39.1	45858	43612	-1.0	-2246	119.6
Murray Lands	-864	-10.6	-520	-8.5	-344	-16.5	28200	27422	-0.6	-778	111.1
Far West	-659	-25.0	-104	-10.2	-555	-34.4	8114	7427	-1.8	-687	95.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-36	-29.5	-7	-13.2	-29	-42.0	210	160	-5.3	-50	72.0
Northern - SA	-1319	-13.1	-976	-14.2	-343	-10.9	30295	28448	-1.3	-1847	71.4
South West - Qld	-870	-15.2	-902	-18.9	32	3.4	13143	11831	-2.1	-1312	66.3
Central West - Qld	-549	-18.1	-547	-21.2	-2	-0.4	6647	5266	-4.6	-1381	39.8
South Eastern - WA	-1277	-10.1	-1357	-15.1	80	2.2	26572	23292	-2.6	-3280	38.9
Central	-879	-8.7	-797	-9.7	-82	-4.5	27060	23349	-2.9	-3711	23.7
North West	-747	-8.3	-944	-13.3	197	10.3	17827	13495	-5.4	-4332	17.2
Northern Territory - Bal	-598	-3.8	-597	-23.3	-1	0.0	34985	29596	-3.3	-5389	11.1
Ovens-Murray	-29	-0.2	-43	-0.7	14	0.2	41651	40777	-0.4	-874	3.3

For the employed person variable, there were no SDs where net migration was greater than total population change. Therefore, although net migration is significant in these SDs, other components in the population change equation, viz., international migration and local persons entering the workforce, are also playing roles. Four of the capital city SDs – Canberra, Brisbane, Hobart and Perth – are in this classification.

The main point relating to SDs in which net migration loss occurred with total population gain is that the classification included Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne. In these capital city SDs the process seems to be one where employed persons are leaving the capitals, in substantial numbers in the case of Sydney, but their loss is offset by gains from other sources, particularly from overseas.

The final group of SDs are classified by net migration loss and total population loss. There are 20 SDs in this category, and their net loss represented 28.4 percent of the total net migration loss occurring in Australian SDs. These are the source SDs for internal migration by employed persons, and they are largely confined to the pastoral and agricultural areas of the nation, which have been subject to ongoing restructuring for more than four decades. In Central West-NSW, Northern-NSW, Mallee, Murrumbidgee, Midlands in WA and Wimmera SDs, net migration has, as Table 3.22 shows, contributed between nearly double and up to 6.7 times the SDs total change for employed persons.

3.5.3 Net migration and population change – unemployed population

A key point in Table 3.23 is that it is essentially a two alternative classification, in which statistical divisions are either defined as experiencing net migration gain and total population loss or net migration loss and total population loss. In some ways this is what should be expected as a situation in which most SDs experienced a total population gain of unemployed persons between 2001 and 2006 would be somewhat alarming.

In terms of the first group, where there was net migration gain of unemployed persons associated with total population loss of unemployed persons, there are three main points to be made:

- The impact of net migration on total population change is relatively small.
- The SDs in the classification are essentially “sink” SDs for internal migration of unemployed persons.
- These “sinks” define four main regions in Australia which have received the bulk of unemployed internal migrants during the 2001-2006 period. These are: south eastern Queensland-northern NSW border region, the contiguous Loddon, Central Highlands, Barwon, Melbourne, Gippsland and East Gippsland SDs in Victoria, the northern part of Tasmania and the Adelaide, Outer Adelaide and Yorke and Lower North statistical divisions in South Australia.

Table 3.23: Net Migration and Population Change – Unemployed Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intratstate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001total unemployed	2006 total unemployed	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Unemployed 2001-2006										
Net migration gain and total population loss											
Outer Adelaide	159	12.4	131	13.8	28	8.4	2824	2428	-3.0	-396	-40.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	1037	26.5	428	16.8	609	44.3	10760	7794	-6.2	-2966	-35.0
Mid-North Coast	805	17.5	908	28.5	-103	-7.3	14046	11273	-4.3	-2773	-29.0
Central Highlands	250	14.9	258	19.5	-8	-2.2	5207	4112	-4.6	-1095	-22.8
Richmond-Tweed	526	16.3	578	39.5	-52	-3.0	10638	7589	-6.5	-3049	-17.3
Moreton	1757	17.8	3	0.1	1754	36.3	32099	21205	-8.0	-10894	-16.1
Murray	67	4.5	48	10.8	19	1.8	3144	2725	-2.8	-419	-16.0
Yorke and Lower North	54	8.3	15	2.9	39	29.3	1356	1010	-5.7	-346	-15.6
Barwon	260	12.4	178	12.0	82	13.4	8894	7096	-4.4	-1798	-14.5
Loddon	136	6.9	153	10.1	-17	-3.7	5703	4699	-3.8	-1004	-13.5
Illawarra	249	7.3	415	16.7	-166	-18.2	14545	12672	-2.7	-1873	-13.3
Hunter	702	14.4	806	22.7	-104	-7.9	24177	18314	-5.4	-5863	-12.0
Northern - Tas	187	15.9	55	13.1	132	17.5	5622	3887	-7.1	-1735	-10.8
Mersey-Lyell	157	13.9	-101	-26.1	258	34.9	5233	3769	-6.4	-1464	-10.7
Southern	38	5.9	-82	-22.7	120	42.6	1561	1066	-7.3	-495	-7.7
Brisbane	1735	15.2	279	4.8	1456	25.7	62271	39274	-8.8	-22997	-7.5
Greater Hobart	176	10.9	128	21.4	48	4.8	8087	5585	-7.1	-2502	-7.0
Darling Downs	117	5.0	14	0.9	103	13.7	6416	4528	-6.7	-1888	-6.2
Northern - Qld	147	7.2	80	6.7	67	8.1	7336	4372	-9.8	-2964	-5.0
Gippsland	65	4.0	115	9.3	-50	-12.4	6069	4599	-5.4	-1470	-4.4
South West - WA	133	7.1	188	13.0	-55	-12.8	7166	3945	-11.3	-3221	-4.1
South Eastern - NSW	56	2.4	72	5.3	-16	-1.6	6244	4767	-5.3	-1477	-3.8
East Gippsland	21	2.1	-13	-1.8	34	12.1	2711	2115	-4.8	-596	-3.5
Melbourne	234	1.8	-302	-5.5	536	7.4	108894	94822	-2.7	-14072	-1.7
Adelaide	102	1.9	85	3.8	17	0.6	39962	28205	-6.7	-11757	-0.9
Northern - NSW	7	0.3	141	8.5	-134	-18.8	6821	5617	-3.8	-1204	-0.6
Net migration loss and total population gain											
South East	-59	-9.3	-55	-17.2	-4	-1.3	1527	1533	0.1	6	-983.3
Net migration loss and total population loss											
Northern Territory - Bal	-375	-47.3	-44	-32.4	-331	-50.4	1998	1964	-0.3	-34	1102.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-6	-100.0	-3	-100.0	-3	-100.0	9	6	-7.8	-3	200.0
Pilbara	-293	-44.7	-207	-47.2	-86	-39.8	1046	652	-9.0	-394	74.4
Wimmera	-36	-6.0	-39	-8.6	3	2.0	1144	1087	-1.0	-57	63.2
Mallee	-149	-14.2	-138	-25.0	-11	-2.2	2296	2049	-2.3	-247	60.3
Sydney	-5718	-37.1	-2953	-36.7	-2765	-37.6	118134	106480	-2.1	-11654	49.1
South West - Qld	-104	-32.7	-103	-41.4	-1	-1.4	619	390	-8.8	-229	45.4
North Western	-304	-19.8	-196	-16.5	-108	-30.9	4061	3353	-3.8	-708	42.9
North West	-185	-39.8	-180	-52.6	-5	-4.1	1036	558	-11.6	-478	38.7
Central West - Qld	-30	-20.0	-21	-18.3	-9	-25.7	257	177	-7.2	-80	37.5
Upper Great Southern	-50	-21.9	-39	-20.0	-11	-33.3	420	284	-7.5	-136	36.8
Kimberley	-133	-35.7	-58	-29.3	-75	-42.9	873	505	-10.4	-368	36.1
Darwin	-332	-23.6	44	32.4	-376	-29.6	3685	1949	-12.0	-1736	19.1
Goulburn	-147	-6.7	-138	-9.2	-9	-1.3	5454	4667	-3.1	-787	18.7
Eyre	-60	-17.6	-78	-32.0	18	18.8	1012	681	-7.6	-331	18.1
South Eastern - WA	-109	-16.4	-70	-16.8	-39	-15.7	1666	969	-10.3	-697	15.6
Murrumbidgee	-94	-5.6	43	4.2	-137	-21.3	4409	3769	-3.1	-640	14.7
Far West	-51	-19.0	4	4.3	-55	-31.1	1155	783	-7.5	-372	13.7
Northern - SA	-130	-13.7	-116	-18.2	-14	-4.5	3519	2469	-6.8	-1050	12.4
Canberra	-281	-11.1	3	100.0	-284	-11.2	8712	6142	-6.8	-2570	10.9
Ovens-Murray	-71	-6.2	-53	-9.4	-18	-3.1	2782	2126	-5.2	-656	10.8
Midlands	-32	-4.2	-16	-2.4	-16	-17.4	1542	1035	-7.7	-507	6.3
Central	-67	-9.4	-55	-9.7	-12	-8.2	2640	1396	-12.0	-1244	5.4
Western District	-19	-2.0	-21	-3.1	2	0.7	2691	2232	-3.7	-459	4.1
Fitzroy	-98	-4.9	-181	-12.7	83	14.3	6752	4127	-9.4	-2625	3.7
Far North	-85	-4.0	-228	-20.1	143	14.2	8238	4991	-9.5	-3247	2.6
Murray Lands	-12	-1.5	18	3.3	-30	-11.2	2112	1624	-5.1	-488	2.5
Mackay	-47	-2.9	-91	-8.6	44	8.1	4931	2646	-11.7	-2285	2.1
Lower Great Southern	-15	-2.8	-2	-0.5	-13	-13.4	1797	971	-11.6	-826	1.8
Central West - NSW	-12	-0.5	134	7.7	-146	-30.8	5790	4897	-3.3	-893	1.3
Perth	-73	-1.3	259	9.4	-332	-11.3	50307	26520	-12.0	-23787	0.3

For the second main classification, where SDs experience net migration loss and total population loss, the following points are relevant:

- In the Northern Territory-Balance SD, net migration loss of unemployed persons has been responsible for increasing total population decline by more than 11 times, so that had it not been for net migration, this SD would have experienced greater reduction in numbers of unemployed persons during the 2001-2006 period.
- The SDs in this classification represent “source” statistical divisions, which are repelling unemployed persons due to a shortage of relevant jobs in the SDs.

3.5.4 Net migration and population change – NILF population

It is generally accepted that this group comprises housewives, students and pensioners, and excludes children under 15 years. In an internal migration context, persons not in the labour force are generally equated with retired persons. As such, their patterns can be used to indicate the impact of retirement on internal migration. Table 3.24 shows the characteristics of net migration by this group, and change in their total numbers by SD for the 2001-2006 period, as well as the typology into which each of the statistical divisions fall.

There are 20 SDs which fall into the net migration gain and total population gain classification. Significantly, there are no capital city SDs in this group – capital cities do not possess qualities which tend to attract persons not in the labour force. Within this group, there are ten SDs where the relationship between net migration and total population change is substantial. For example, in Illawarra, net migration has enhanced total NILF population change by 153 percent, and this impact is even greater, at 799 percent, in Hunter. The geography of these SDs, along with the remainder in the classification, can be used to define the "retirement" belt, or "hot spots", in Australia which, according to Table 3.24, is highly concentrated in Victoria, in coastal and interior SDs due to "sea change" and "tree change" processes, principally in coastal SDs in New South Wales, and in south east Queensland and South Australia.

Three of the capital city SDs fall into the net migration loss and total population gain classification. In the case of Sydney, net migration has held back total population growth for the group by nearly 25 times, compared with 3.4 times in Canberra and just on a quarter in Melbourne.

Spatially, the eight SDs in the net migration gain and total population loss classification link the retirement pockets described above, to create a more or less contiguous belt from Wide Bay-Burnett in Queensland south along the coast to southern NSW and hooking up with eastern and central Victoria. SDs in this classification also generate outlier "retirement" areas in northern Queensland, and complete the definition of the whole of Tasmania being a retirement location. In the Moreton SD, which comprises the 2006 SDs of Sunshine Coast, West Moreton and Gold Coast, the effect of net migration was to reduce substantially total population decline. Other SDs where net migration gain had a significant impact on the extent of total population loss were South Eastern-NSW, Greater Hobart and Richmond-Tweed.

Table 3.24: Net Migration and Population Change – NILF Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total NILF	2006 total NILF	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
					Not in the labour force 2001-2006						
					Net migration gain and total population gain						
Hunter	4236	14.2	5504	24.8	-1268	-16.5	181892	182422	0.1	530	799.2
Mid-North Coast	5919	21.3	6666	33.7	-747	-9.4	101743	102885	0.2	1142	518.3
Darling Downs	2554	15.6	1370	11.5	1184	26.6	55604	56229	0.2	625	408.6
Ovens-Murray	301	4.9	84	2.8	217	6.9	24256	24390	0.1	134	224.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	8805	29.8	4568	23.0	4237	44.0	82630	86699	1.0	4069	216.4
Central West - NSW	607	4.9	1236	12.5	-629	-24.5	49570	49856	0.1	286	212.2
Northern - Tas	1519	20.4	101	4.2	1418	28.1	39616	40381	0.4	765	198.6
Murray	404	4.4	362	13.5	42	0.7	29896	30138	0.2	242	166.9
Central Highlands	1789	19.0	1690	22.6	99	5.0	40213	41332	0.6	1119	159.9
Illawarra	2053	8.8	3862	22.2	-1809	-30.9	123505	124844	0.2	1339	153.3
Yorke and Lower North	386	7.5	368	8.6	18	2.1	15112	15424	0.4	312	123.7
Loddon	1632	14.2	1523	17.1	109	4.2	47330	48987	0.7	1657	98.5
East Gippsland	1005	15.1	716	14.8	289	16.0	24961	26257	1.0	1296	77.5
Outer Adelaide	2167	19.1	1863	20.5	304	13.3	31671	34648	1.8	2977	72.8
Gippsland	1677	15.5	1652	19.4	25	1.1	45799	48132	1.0	2333	71.9
Mersey-Lyell	808	13.2	-411	-20.2	1219	29.7	31870	33077	0.7	1207	66.9
Southern	433	9.7	-372	-13.7	805	45.4	10642	11315	1.2	673	64.3
South West - WA	4566	26.9	4215	29.4	351	13.2	51079	58181	2.6	7102	64.3
Barwon	1864	15.2	1818	20.2	46	1.4	72470	75699	0.9	3229	57.7
Goulburn	1048	7.5	954	9.6	94	2.3	50748	53685	1.1	2937	35.7
					Net migration loss and total population gain						
Sydney	-41862	-44.1	-23023	-43.8	-18839	-44.3	1051123	1052819	0.0	1696	-2468.3
Midlands	-389	-6.0	-359	-6.0	-30	-5.2	12724	12805	0.1	81	-480.2
Canberra	-2619	-17.1	5	100.0	-2624	-17.1	66098	66858	0.2	760	-344.6
South East	-397	-11.7	-348	-17.8	-49	-3.4	14739	15072	0.4	333	-119.2
Mallee	-308	-5.1	-453	-13.4	145	5.6	24272	24617	0.3	345	-89.3
Murray Lands	-77	-1.5	-65	-1.7	-12	-1.0	19444	19564	0.1	120	-64.2
Lower Great Southern	-81	-1.7	-113	-2.8	32	5.2	13842	14127	0.4	285	-28.4
Melbourne	-9469	-13.3	-7622	-22.5	-1847	-5.0	907753	944689	0.8	36936	-25.6
Western District	-84	-1.6	-99	-2.7	15	1.0	25839	26335	0.4	496	-16.9
					Net migration gain and total population loss						
Moreton	12968	18.1	958	2.4	12010	37.8	226025	225039	-0.1	-986	-1315.2
South Eastern - NSW	1496	8.9	1389	14.8	107	1.4	56825	56538	-0.1	-287	-521.3
Greater Hobart	1139	12.2	682	17.3	457	8.5	58443	57992	-0.2	-451	-252.5
Richmond-Tweed	3203	16.1	3372	37.3	-169	-1.6	74623	72155	-0.7	-2468	-129.8
Northern - NSW	551	4.2	1381	15.7	-830	-19.7	50799	49818	-0.4	-981	-56.2
Brisbane	5653	7.6	-3089	-7.3	8742	27.4	427991	417702	-0.5	-10289	-54.9
Northern - Qld	1644	13.2	971	11.7	673	16.0	48976	45181	-1.6	-3795	-43.3
Far North	48	0.4	-1131	-14.9	1179	23.0	57259	50695	-2.4	-6564	-0.7
					Net migration loss and total population loss						
Wimmera	-261	-7.7	-263	-10.5	2	0.2	14270	14228	-0.1	-42	621.4
Upper Great Southern	-185	-9.0	-197	-10.2	12	10.7	4054	3994	-0.3	-60	308.3
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-23	-74.2	-5	-100.0	-18	-69.2	56	29	-12.3	-27	85.2
North Western	-1843	-21.0	-1200	-17.6	-643	-33.0	32069	29632	-1.6	-2437	75.6
South Eastern - WA	-1140	-26.4	-904	-28.7	-236	-20.2	10565	8993	-3.2	-1572	72.5
Eyre	-311	-13.9	-314	-19.3	3	0.5	8957	8508	-1.0	-449	69.3
South West - Qld	-694	-30.7	-620	-32.6	-74	-20.8	5730	4715	-3.8	-1015	68.4
Darwin	-1575	-21.2	385	42.3	-1960	-30.0	20506	17018	-3.7	-3488	45.2
Pilbara	-1283	-32.4	-973	-32.7	-310	-31.4	7866	4823	-9.3	-3043	42.2
North West	-1244	-44.2	-1168	-52.1	-76	-13.3	7942	4914	-9.2	-3028	41.1
Murrumbidgee	-72	-0.8	484	8.5	-556	-18.1	38800	38600	-0.1	-200	36.0
Central West - Qld	-319	-28.0	-324	-35.0	5	2.3	3051	2112	-7.1	-939	34.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-2080	-44.1	-385	-42.3	-1695	-44.6	25807	19346	-5.6	-6461	32.2
Northern - SA	-853	-15.3	-691	-17.7	-162	-9.7	25394	22612	-2.3	-2782	30.7
Far West	-217	-14.1	-33	-5.8	-184	-18.9	8550	7587	-2.4	-963	22.5
Kimberley	-930	-38.3	-558	-38.0	-372	-38.9	11110	5133	-14.3	-5977	15.6
Adelaide	-949	-2.9	-813	-4.9	-136	-0.8	331545	325005	-0.4	-6540	14.5
Perth	-247	-0.6	-630	-2.6	383	2.3	356462	354548	-0.1	-1914	12.9
Central	-543	-10.9	-481	-11.5	-62	-7.7	18871	13454	-6.5	-5417	10.0
Mackay	-301	-3.1	-857	-12.3	556	19.3	36173	30514	-3.3	-5659	5.3
Fitzroy	-119	-1.0	-678	-7.2	559	18.1	48245	42858	-2.3	-5387	2.2

For SDs in the remaining classification net migration loss has simply worsened the extent of total population change in the numbers of persons not in the labour force.

3.5.5 Net migration and population change – professional and managerial population

This group of internal migrants is examined because it represents, typically, a highly educated and highly skilled group. As Table 3.25, this group is evenly split between SDs with net migration gain and total population gain, and net migration loss and total population gain.

Table 3.25: Net Migration and Population Change – Professional and Managerial Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total professional and managers	2006 total professional and managers	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Professionals and Managers 2001-2006										
Net migration gain and total population gain											
South Eastern - NSW	2718	23.1	1499	29.4	1219	18.3	23001	29018	4.8	6017	45.2
Outer Adelaide	1334	19.0	1277	23.4	57	3.6	13015	17801	6.5	4786	27.9
Southern	298	16.8	-78	-7.8	376	48.7	3063	4185	6.4	1122	26.6
Moreton	8886	22.4	2670	11.6	6216	37.2	64836	102798	9.7	37962	23.4
South West - WA	1500	17.9	1340	19.5	160	10.6	16313	23120	7.2	6807	22.0
Yorke and Lower North	222	11.6	231	14.7	-9	-2.7	5467	6537	3.6	1070	20.7
Mid-North Coast	1585	15.3	1996	27.8	-411	-13.0	21993	29904	6.3	7911	20.0
Eyre	185	13.2	171	16.1	14	4.2	4877	5825	3.6	948	19.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	1090	11.0	344	4.5	746	32.4	19490	25265	5.3	5775	18.9
Ovens-Murray	331	6.9	234	9.7	97	4.1	11830	13735	3.0	1905	17.4
Mackay	597	8.0	1	0.0	596	26.6	13450	17205	5.0	3755	15.9
Far North	879	8.6	-34	-0.6	913	21.1	23615	29412	4.5	5797	15.2
East Gippsland	317	9.5	266	12.0	51	4.5	8622	10734	4.5	2112	15.0
Canberra	2714	9.9	-7	-30.4	2721	10.0	60269	78551	5.4	18282	14.8
Lower Great Southern	210	7.8	149	6.4	61	17.5	6809	8399	4.3	1590	13.2
Goulburn	625	7.2	731	12.1	-106	-4.1	22703	27500	3.9	4797	13.0
Richmond-Tweed	937	9.9	1261	30.2	-324	-6.2	18777	26163	6.9	7386	12.7
Murray Lands	95	3.7	147	7.5	-52	-8.6	8450	9240	1.8	790	12.0
Loddon	580	7.1	660	10.5	-80	-4.3	17308	23403	6.2	6095	9.5
Barwon	708	7.4	876	12.0	-168	-7.3	25171	34402	6.4	9231	7.7
Western District	178	4.5	130	4.7	48	4.2	13802	16196	3.3	2394	7.4
Brisbane	5684	8.8	-722	-2.3	6406	18.9	192102	276084	7.5	83982	6.8
Gippsland	238	4.2	379	8.3	-141	-12.3	15935	19894	4.5	3959	6.0
Mersey-Lyell	143	4.4	-62	-4.9	205	10.4	8804	11486	5.5	2682	5.3
Upper Great Southern	15	1.3	29	2.6	-14	-26.9	3876	4220	1.7	344	4.4
Greater Hobart	209	2.6	368	15.8	-159	-2.7	21913	29696	6.3	7783	2.7
Hunter	362	1.9	1468	11.1	-1106	-18.4	50166	69484	6.7	19318	1.9
South East	24	0.9	114	7.7	-90	-8.3	7241	9124	4.7	1883	1.3
Murray	24	0.4	148	7.4	-124	-2.9	13838	16695	3.8	2857	0.8
Net migration loss and total population gain											
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-23	-39.0	7	30.4	-30	-83.3	77	78	0.3	1	-2300.0
Central West - Qld	-112	-10.1	-119	-12.6	7	4.3	2002	2007	0.0	5	-2240.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-230	-4.1	-244	-24.7	14	0.3	8858	8954	0.2	96	-239.6
South Eastern - WA	-506	-12.8	-425	-14.3	-81	-8.2	5862	6325	1.5	463	-109.3
Pilbara	-47	-1.1	-8	-0.3	-39	-3.4	4085	4332	1.2	247	-19.0
Far West	-60	-5.8	0	0.0	-60	-11.1	2018	2338	3.0	320	-18.8
Mallee	-236	-6.2	-196	-9.3	-40	-2.3	12117	13397	2.0	1280	-18.4
North Western	-383	-6.7	-83	-1.9	-300	-22.1	13833	15991	2.9	2158	-17.7
Murrumbidgee	-562	-8.2	9	0.2	-571	-20.6	17852	21371	3.7	3519	-16.0
Northern - NSW	-623	-7.5	-23	-0.4	-600	-20.1	21499	25627	3.6	4128	-15.1
Northern - Qld	-816	-7.5	-644	-9.8	-172	-3.9	19228	24962	5.4	5734	-14.2
Central West - NSW	-524	-6.9	137	2.3	-661	-37.0	19710	23770	3.8	4060	-12.9
Adelaide	-5047	-17.4	-1866	-19.4	-3181	-16.4	120907	162810	6.1	41903	-12.0
Northern - SA	-126	-3.5	-74	-3.0	-52	-4.9	7128	8191	2.8	1063	-11.9
South West - Qld	-49	-2.3	-42	-2.3	-7	-2.2	4155	4571	1.9	416	-11.8
Fitzroy	-545	-5.9	-770	-11.1	225	9.6	17229	21943	5.0	4714	-11.6
Sydney	-17334	-20.3	-7386	-23.0	-9948	-18.7	547892	703258	5.1	155366	-11.2
Wimmera	-62	-2.8	-84	-5.5	22	3.3	7537	8411	2.2	874	-7.1
Darling Downs	-324	-2.9	-420	-5.1	96	3.3	24523	29830	4.0	5307	-6.1
Perth	-2151	-5.7	-1115	-7.1	-1036	-4.8	157231	224172	7.4	66941	-3.2
Central Highlands	-147	-2.2	66	1.3	-213	-16.0	14629	19363	5.8	4734	-3.1
Northern - Tas	-121	-2.5	-228	-13.7	107	3.4	12702	16728	5.7	4026	-3.0
Midlands	-23	-0.7	-47	-1.5	24	7.9	7875	8719	2.1	844	-2.7
Central	-10	-0.3	-8	-0.3	-2	-0.3	7187	7664	1.3	477	-2.1
Melbourne	-2302	-3.1	-3062	-12.4	760	1.5	447531	590956	5.7	143425	-1.6
Illawarra	-108	-0.8	974	9.3	-1082	-29.2	35008	48110	6.6	13102	-0.8
Darwin	-1	0.0	244	24.7	-245	-2.8	13979	17286	4.3	3307	0.0
Net migration gain and total population loss											
Kimberley	84	3.1	85	5.4	-1	-0.1	4101	3528	-3.0	-573	-14.7
Net migration loss and total population loss											
North West	-300	-10.3	-264	-12.0	-36	-5.1	3738	3580	-0.9	-158	189.9

With respect to the first classification, these are statistical divisions where professions and managers can either work and/or live. A number of SDs in this group can be classified as dormitory suburbs, either situated on the fringe of large employment centres, especially capital cities, or located within easy commuting distance of these centres. The SDs in this classification are spread relatively evenly between the states, creating a coastal belt from central Queensland through to Eyre in South Australia, and including a large part of regional Victoria, as well as most of Tasmania and three SDs in the south west of Western Australia. In these SDs, net migration has aided the extent of total population change.

The other significant classification is for SDs in which net migration loss is accompanied by total population gain. In these SDs, although there has been growth in the total population of professionals and managers, net migration losses have acted to hold back

that growth. Therefore, these SDs may be regarded as essentially "source" SDs in terms of the mobility of professionals and managers.

3.5.6 Net migration and population change – technical and trades occupations

This occupational group has been selected because of its skills levels, recognising however that there is a relevant educational attainment typically associated with these types of occupations. The relationship of net migration for this group to population change in the group's numbers between 2001 and 2006 for each statistical division is shown in Table 3.26. The largest classification involves SDs experiencing net migration loss for this group, and these "source" SDs are geographically widespread, and this group is generating a net funnelling effect into a tight distribution of 19 statistical divisions where net migration gains and total population gain occurs. The geographic concentration of these latter "sink" SDs is highly concentrated in Queensland from its northern coastal tip to its south eastern corner, including Brisbane, principally caused by the resource development occurring throughout the region. The influence of mining development is also evident in Hunter, South Eastern-NSW, South West-WA and Pilbara, while the possible influence of infrastructure and housing expansion in retirement regions might be the reason for net migration gains in Barwon, Loddon, and Outer Adelaide SDs.

3.5.7 Net migration and population change – operators, drivers and labourer occupations

This group represents the essentially unskilled range of occupations, and its details in terms of the relationship between net migration and total population change are presented in Table 3.27. The group has been subject to pressures associated with restructuring, and accompanying capitalisation, over a long period. Hence, there are 11 SDs in which the group's total numbers declined between 2001 and 2006, which is nearly 20 percent of Australian SDs. Most of these SDs are located in the more remote parts of the country, and are associated either with the mining and/or agricultural and pastoral economies.

Turning to the classifications, there were 18 statistical divisions in which net migration gain was associated with total population gain, and in which net migration had a positive effect on population change. The largest of these effects occurred in Mackay, where the effect was 50.3 percent, with lesser effects recorded for Fitzroy (34 percent), Outer Adelaide (31), Northern-Qld (24), South West-WA (23) and Moreton (21). The effect in Brisbane was slightly less at 19.7 percent. The processes behind these tendencies are related to resource development, and in some cases agricultural expansion, in a number of states, and to urban infrastructure activity in some capital cities and regions experiencing population growth.

The largest classification, representing 29 statistical divisions, or 50 percent of the total, was for net migration loss accompanied by total population gain. In these SDs, the effect of net migration has been to hold back total population growth.

Table 3.26: Net Migration and Population Change – Technical and Trades Occupations, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total technical and trades	2006 total technical and trades	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Technical and Trades 2001-2006										
	Net migration gain and total population gain										
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	6	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	13	16.7	7	85.7
Pilbara	211	6.2	131	5.5	80	7.9	4112	4622	2.4	510	41.4
Outer Adelaide	624	18.3	591	21.3	33	5.2	6477	8711	6.1	2234	27.9
Mackay	1286	26.6	491	15.4	795	48.5	9260	14198	8.9	4938	26.0
Moreton	4780	24.0	403	3.7	4377	48.8	39753	61774	9.2	22021	21.7
Northern - Qld	496	9.7	138	4.5	358	17.3	13113	15621	3.6	2508	19.8
Darwin	178	4.4	93	24.3	85	2.3	7457	8509	2.7	1052	16.9
Fitzroy	606	12.3	223	6.1	383	29.6	11524	16231	7.1	4707	12.9
Brisbane	4180	18.2	194	1.5	3986	38.4	87469	121718	6.8	34249	12.2
South West - WA	700	13.7	615	14.9	85	8.6	11694	17602	8.5	5908	11.8
Hunter	1034	13.6	1445	29.9	-411	-15.0	32651	42200	5.3	9549	10.8
Far North	435	8.8	-309	-11.8	744	31.7	12436	16834	6.2	4398	9.9
South Eastern - NSW	180	4.0	346	17.8	-166	-6.4	10848	12751	3.3	1903	9.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	335	6.0	-245	-6.0	580	38.2	10110	14412	7.3	4302	7.8
Loddon	153	5.0	279	11.7	-126	-18.3	8914	11236	4.7	2322	6.6
Barwon	253	7.5	433	17.7	-180	-19.1	14869	18822	4.8	3953	6.4
Greater Hobart	174	7.2	228	25.3	-54	-3.6	9270	12399	6.0	3129	5.6
Perth	1275	8.7	340	4.1	935	14.4	76884	112321	7.9	35437	3.6
Richmond-Tweed	74	1.8	580	37.7	-506	-20.3	9254	12837	6.8	3583	2.1
	Net migration loss and total population gain										
South Eastern - WA	-295	-12.6	-323	-20.7	28	3.6	4710	4735	0.1	25	-1180.0
Far West	-141	-40.2	-33	-30.3	-108	-44.6	1122	1159	0.7	37	-381.1
Wimmera	-284	-34.5	-199	-34.6	-85	-34.4	2501	2674	1.3	173	-164.2
North Western	-552	-27.0	-268	-18.6	-284	-47.0	5952	6367	1.4	415	-133.0
Upper Great Southern	-107	-21.3	-106	-22.6	-1	-2.9	951	1062	2.2	111	-96.4
Central	-202	-11.6	-211	-15.0	9	2.7	3994	4257	1.3	263	-76.8
Murrumbidgee	-401	-13.6	11	0.7	-412	-27.8	9134	9667	1.1	533	-75.2
Northern - SA	-226	-14.3	-158	-15.6	-68	-12.1	4638	4952	1.3	314	-72.0
Murray Lands	-255	-22.2	-183	-21.2	-72	-25.0	3221	3592	2.2	371	-68.7
Midlands	-231	-12.7	-218	-13.0	-13	-9.2	2968	3371	2.6	403	-57.3
Northern - NSW	-608	-23.3	-111	-7.2	-497	-46.5	8296	9460	2.7	1164	-52.2
Lower Great Southern	-243	-20.7	-205	-20.1	-38	-24.7	2709	3356	4.4	647	-37.6
Eyre	-83	-12.9	-47	-10.2	-36	-19.6	1777	2023	2.6	246	-33.7
Central West - NSW	-535	-18.0	-155	-7.3	-380	-45.5	9089	10700	3.3	1611	-33.2
Mallee	-237	-15.4	-140	-17.9	-97	-12.8	4183	4941	3.4	758	-31.3
Yorke and Lower North	-107	-10.8	-105	-12.7	-2	-1.2	1880	2302	4.1	422	-25.4
Sydney	-8201	-33.9	-3024	-26.5	-5177	-40.6	201443	241713	3.7	40270	-20.4
South East	-124	-12.9	-69	-15.7	-55	-10.6	3646	4264	3.2	618	-20.1
East Gippsland	-189	-12.5	-67	-6.8	-122	-23.6	3977	5136	5.2	1159	-16.3
Mersey-Lyell	-180	-13.0	-65	-16.0	-115	-11.8	5367	7022	5.5	1655	-10.9
Goulburn	-252	-6.2	76	2.7	-328	-26.7	10476	12923	4.3	2447	-10.3
Southern	-53	-5.5	-143	-22.2	90	27.4	1566	2129	6.3	563	-9.4
Murray	-99	-3.8	44	7.2	-143	-7.1	5910	7205	4.0	1295	-7.6
Western District	-84	-5.6	-32	-3.4	-52	-9.5	5250	6448	4.2	1198	-7.0
Gippsland	-120	-4.4	145	7.1	-265	-39.4	8741	11595	5.8	2854	-4.2
Illawarra	-182	-3.4	503	13.3	-685	-42.4	22172	26759	3.8	4587	-4.0
Ovens-Murray	-34	-1.4	-1	-0.1	-33	-2.1	5650	6724	3.5	1074	-3.2
Melbourne	-1445	-7.1	-588	-6.3	-857	-7.7	181504	228711	4.7	47207	-3.1
Adelaide	-451	-4.7	-29	-0.6	-422	-8.4	56428	71757	4.9	15329	-2.9
Darling Downs	-80	-1.7	-294	-8.6	214	17.7	11241	14067	4.6	2826	-2.8
Northern - Tas	-42	-2.7	-20	-4.6	-22	-2.0	6429	8332	5.3	1903	-2.2
Canberra	-86	-1.7	-3	-100.0	-83	-1.7	12790	18618	7.8	5828	-1.5
Mid-North Coast	-41	-0.8	662	21.8	-703	-38.5	11826	15414	5.4	3588	-1.1
Central Highlands	-21	-0.8	94	4.7	-115	-21.9	7639	9601	4.7	1962	-1.1
	Net migration loss and total population loss										
South West - Qld	-284	-36.5	-255	-40.0	-29	-20.6	1635	1435	-2.6	-200	142.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-149	-5.5	-93	-24.3	-56	-2.4	4354	4232	-0.6	-122	122.1
Central West - Qld	-133	-30.2	-114	-32.0	-19	-22.4	962	738	-5.2	-224	59.4
North West	-158	-9.1	-232	-17.1	74	19.2	3076	2643	-3.0	-433	36.5
Kimberley	-65	-5.3	-23	-3.3	-42	-8.2	1987	1724	-2.8	-263	24.7

3.5.8 Net migration and population change – persons with a bachelor degree or higher

This group represents persons with high levels of educational attainment. Their internal migration characteristics are shown in Table 3.28, along with how internal migration impacts on their total population numbers in each Australian statistical division. In the discussion, it needs to be remembered that educational attainment is not necessarily a driver *per se* of internal migration as, once obtained, a person carries their qualifications through their working life as well as their later life. Therefore, in terms of the spatial distribution of statistical divisions which experienced net migration gain for this group during the 2001-2006 period, the reason for these gains need not necessarily be due to the presence of employment opportunities in the SD.

Table 3.27: Net Migration and Population Change – Operators, Drivers and Labourer occupations, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total operators, drivers and labourers	2006 total operators, drivers and labourers	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
Operators, Drivers and Labourers 2001-2006											
Net migration gain and total population gain											
Mackay	1979	30.6	974	21.7	1005	51.0	15877	19809	4.5	3932	50.3
Fitzroy	1165	17.2	529	10.4	636	37.9	18737	22125	3.4	3388	34.4
Outer Adelaide	530	12.9	530	15.9	0	0.0	10603	12313	3.0	1710	31.0
Northern - Qld	713	12.1	137	3.6	576	27.5	16518	19511	3.4	2993	23.8
South West - WA	990	16.2	833	16.8	157	13.9	17656	21944	4.4	4288	23.1
Moreton	3823	17.4	-451	-3.5	4274	47.0	47854	65462	6.5	17608	21.7
Brisbane	4869	19.0	169	1.1	4700	43.3	118163	142874	3.9	24711	19.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	543	6.6	-288	-4.9	831	37.0	19421	23607	4.0	4186	13.0
Murray	109	3.2	157	18.6	-48	-1.9	10010	10930	1.8	920	11.8
Darling Downs	355	5.4	-173	-3.6	528	30.1	18783	22045	3.3	3262	10.9
Far North	299	5.3	-379	-11.2	678	29.5	20216	23168	2.8	2952	10.1
Ovens-Murray	78	3.3	41	4.1	37	2.7	8492	9331	1.9	839	9.3
Hunter	524	7.0	1147	23.1	-623	-24.4	42730	48370	2.5	5640	9.3
Goulburn	131	2.6	350	10.8	-219	-11.9	17591	19488	2.1	1897	6.9
Perth	621	4.0	-309	-3.2	930	16.0	92119	113246	4.2	21127	2.9
South Eastern - NSW	23	0.5	352	15.7	-329	-14.6	14925	15759	1.1	834	2.8
Barwon	24	0.7	215	8.8	-191	-18.3	18869	21729	2.9	2860	0.8
Loddon	13	0.4	128	5.3	-115	-13.6	11717	13460	2.8	1743	0.7
Net migration loss and total population gain											
Central West - NSW	-673	-17.6	-145	-5.3	-528	-47.6	15283	15523	0.3	240	-280.4
Far West	-102	-19.9	12	8.3	-114	-31.0	1757	1824	0.8	67	-152.2
Upper Great Southern	-141	-17.2	-127	-16.5	-14	-26.9	1528	1662	1.7	134	-105.2
Murrumbidgee	-386	-11.7	59	3.3	-445	-30.2	13981	14415	0.6	434	-88.9
Midlands	-325	-12.1	-326	-13.3	1	0.4	4658	5060	1.7	402	-80.8
Murray Lands	-153	-6.9	-108	-7.1	-45	-6.4	8374	8579	0.5	205	-74.6
Sydney	-8628	-39.0	-2932	-27.1	-5696	-50.3	254476	267142	1.0	12666	-68.1
Northern - SA	-227	-10.6	-170	-12.3	-57	-7.4	7433	7783	0.9	350	-64.9
Northern - NSW	-593	-14.5	182	7.8	-775	-43.7	14167	15104	1.3	937	-63.3
Wimmera	-178	-15.2	-81	-10.8	-97	-22.9	3873	4305	2.1	432	-41.2
Illawarra	-513	-10.2	224	6.4	-737	-48.3	26696	28329	1.2	1633	-31.4
Canberra	-378	-10.8	4	100.0	-382	-10.9	12145	13512	2.2	1367	-27.7
Eyre	-55	-6.0	-41	-6.5	-14	-4.8	2990	3267	1.8	277	-19.9
Darwin	-115	-3.1	45	11.7	-160	-4.9	7051	7737	1.9	686	-16.8
Mid-North Coast	-461	-8.1	550	15.7	-1011	-45.8	16839	19745	3.2	2906	-15.9
East Gippsland	-154	-9.3	-76	-6.7	-78	-14.8	5559	6610	3.5	1051	-14.7
Lower Great Southern	-131	-7.1	-119	-7.4	-12	-4.9	4191	5138	4.2	947	-13.8
Mallee	-63	-2.8	-46	-4.4	-17	-1.4	8071	8572	1.2	501	-12.6
Gippsland	-248	-8.1	-2	-0.1	-246	-32.4	11346	13667	3.8	2321	-10.7
Mersey-Lyell	-200	-10.7	-49	-9.3	-151	-11.2	9294	11185	3.8	1891	-10.6
Adelaide	-494	-4.8	-131	-2.4	-363	-7.7	79368	85725	1.6	6357	-7.8
Melbourne	-1449	-7.5	-725	-7.6	-724	-7.4	236070	254748	1.5	18678	-7.8
Greater Hobart	-126	-5.3	126	12.3	-252	-18.7	11201	13049	3.1	1848	-6.8
Northern - Tas	-107	-5.4	-5	-0.8	-102	-7.8	10357	12136	3.2	1779	-6.0
Yorke and Lower North	-29	-2.0	-4	-0.3	-25	-9.5	3397	3952	3.1	555	-5.2
Western District	-55	-3.1	47	4.1	-102	-15.5	8180	9564	3.2	1384	-4.0
Southern	-11	-0.9	-72	-8.9	61	16.2	3395	3701	1.7	306	-3.6
Central Highlands	-48	-1.7	149	6.8	-197	-31.1	10139	11620	2.8	1481	-3.2
Richmond-Tweed	-21	-0.5	701	39.2	-722	-25.4	13609	16640	4.1	3031	-0.7
Net migration gain and total population loss											
Pilbara	618	17.6	403	15.4	215	24.2	5597	5499	-0.4	-98	-630.6
South Eastern - WA	75	2.2	-113	-5.1	188	15.7	7369	7037	-0.9	-332	-22.6
North West	34	1.5	-86	-4.8	120	23.4	5501	4399	-4.4	-1102	-3.1
Net migration loss and total population loss											
North Western	-711	-24.3	-307	-15.6	-404	-41.8	10164	10030	-0.3	-134	530.6
South West - Qld	-192	-13.7	-254	-23.0	62	20.9	3411	3322	-0.5	-89	215.7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-16	-100.0	-4	-100.0	-12	-100.0	33	15	-14.6	-18	88.9
South East	-138	-8.4	-76	-8.9	-62	-7.8	8183	8021	-0.4	-162	85.2
Central West - Qld	-165	-21.3	-178	-27.7	13	9.8	1825	1475	-4.2	-350	47.1
Central	-160	-7.0	-163	-8.6	3	0.8	6386	5945	-1.4	-441	36.3
Kimberley	-68	-4.8	-79	-10.5	11	1.7	4420	3455	-4.8	-965	7.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-2	-0.1	-45	-11.7	43	1.8	8298	7495	-2.0	-803	0.2

There are 29 statistical divisions in which net migration gain is coupled with total population gain of persons with a bachelor degree or higher.

Table 3.28: Net Migration and Population Change – Persons with a Bachelor Degree or Higher, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total bachelor degree and higher	2006 total bachelor degree and higher	Average annual change, 2001-2006	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Bachelor degree and higher 2001-2006										
Net migration gain and total population gain											
Far West	44	5.6	42	10.0	2	0.6	1050	1092	0.8	42	104.8
South Eastern - NSW	2457	25.3	1265	30.2	1192	21.6	16365	19100	3.1	2735	89.8
Southern	365	25.0	-2	-0.3	367	49.8	1818	2498	6.6	680	53.7
Eyre	139	15.3	129	18.0	10	5.2	1504	1789	3.5	285	48.8
Mid-North Coast	1866	22.8	1874	32.8	-8	-0.3	15109	19264	5.0	4155	44.9
Yorke and Lower North	210	17.2	188	18.8	22	10.0	1815	2289	4.7	474	44.3
Far North	722	9.2	8	0.2	714	22.0	15932	17657	2.1	1725	41.9
Outer Adelaide	1039	20.8	895	23.8	144	11.7	7408	9913	6.0	2505	41.5
Ovens-Murray	196	5.3	115	5.8	81	4.7	7555	8029	1.2	474	41.4
Lower Great Southern	300	14.8	235	13.6	65	22.2	3148	3976	4.8	828	36.2
South East	187	11.0	147	14.2	40	6.0	2763	3298	3.6	535	35.0
South West - WA	1158	18.6	1055	21.0	103	8.4	10237	13637	5.9	3400	34.1
Moreton	6736	22.1	2327	13.0	4409	35.2	50835	72230	7.3	21395	31.5
Mackay	412	7.7	39	1.0	373	24.9	7620	9059	3.5	1439	28.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	771	10.5	260	4.6	511	29.9	10697	13599	4.9	2902	26.6
Upper Great Southern	25	3.4	38	5.4	-13	-35.1	1033	1147	2.1	114	21.9
Midlands	75	3.6	75	4.0	0	0.0	2578	2941	2.7	363	20.7
Richmond-Tweed	790	9.2	1084	27.6	-294	-6.3	15112	19790	5.5	4678	16.9
East Gippsland	145	5.7	138	7.8	7	0.9	4473	5456	4.1	983	14.8
Mersey-Lyell	171	6.6	-15	-1.4	186	12.4	4732	5983	4.8	1251	13.7
Barwon	870	9.8	958	13.9	-88	-4.4	19798	26349	5.9	6551	13.3
Loddon	508	7.1	501	8.9	7	0.5	12394	16443	5.8	4049	12.5
Canberra	1964	7.1	-3	-15.8	1967	7.2	62799	78475	4.6	15676	12.5
Goulburn	263	4.2	311	6.8	-48	-2.8	11117	13276	3.6	2159	12.2
Murray Lands	42	2.6	42	3.4	0	0.0	2436	2841	3.1	405	10.4
Gippsland	240	5.2	253	6.8	-13	-1.4	9189	11729	5.0	2540	9.4
Brisbane	3771	6.5	-510	-1.9	4281	13.8	177061	240410	6.3	63349	6.0
Greater Hobart	267	3.3	262	12.6	5	0.1	19743	25660	5.4	5917	4.5
Hunter	420	2.5	1077	9.5	-657	-12.5	38038	50253	5.7	12215	3.4
Net migration loss and total population gain											
South West - Qld	-25	-1.8	-32	-2.6	7	3.7	1499	1532	0.4	33	-75.8
Northern - NSW	-1008	-15.3	-367	-8.6	-641	-27.5	11438	13187	2.9	1749	-57.6
Murrumbidgee	-636	-11.7	-121	-3.7	-515	-23.9	8907	10664	3.7	1757	-36.2
Wimmera	-108	-6.8	-91	-8.1	-17	-3.6	2880	3192	2.1	312	-34.6
Mallee	-239	-8.4	-210	-12.4	-29	-2.5	4579	5316	3.0	737	-32.4
Northern - Qld	-941	-10.6	-724	-13.8	-217	-6.0	14073	17013	3.9	2940	-32.0
Fitzroy	-662	-9.1	-736	-13.6	74	4.0	11097	13203	3.5	2106	-31.4
Central West - NSW	-540	-8.5	-5	-0.1	-535	-35.5	10423	12667	4.0	2244	-24.1
North Western	-199	-4.8	-21	-0.6	-178	-19.2	6234	7144	2.8	910	-21.9
Darling Downs	-553	-6.2	-501	-7.6	-52	-2.3	13699	17348	4.8	3649	-15.2
Adelaide	-4176	-16.4	-1370	-18.8	-2806	-15.5	105643	135627	5.1	29984	-13.9
Murray	-143	-3.2	100	6.3	-243	-8.4	6644	8061	3.9	1417	-10.1
Sydney	-12994	-16.4	-5649	-19.5	-7345	-14.7	518839	663474	5.0	144635	-9.0
Northern - Tas	-214	-4.9	-245	-15.9	31	1.1	8842	11246	4.9	2404	-8.9
Perth	-2474	-7.6	-1228	-10.1	-1246	-6.1	143516	191497	5.9	47981	-5.2
Darwin	-64	-0.9	217	31.3	-281	-4.2	10868	12220	2.4	1352	-4.7
Western District	-57	-1.7	-24	-1.0	-33	-3.7	6064	7450	4.2	1386	-4.1
Northern - SA	-5	-0.2	-31	-1.6	26	3.1	3798	3934	0.7	136	-3.7
Central Highlands	-48	-0.8	73	1.5	-121	-10.5	10661	14169	5.9	3508	-1.4
Illawarra	-73	-0.6	721	7.7	-794	-24.0	29121	37573	5.2	8452	-0.9
Melbourne	-383	-0.5	-2024	-8.9	1641	3.4	432034	572284	5.8	140250	-0.3
Net migration gain and total population loss											
Pilbara	67	2.1	19	0.9	48	5.1	2875	2842	-0.2	-33	-203.0
Central	97	4.1	73	3.9	24	4.7	3726	3401	-1.8	-325	-29.8
Net migration loss and total population loss											
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-25	-35.2	3	15.8	-28	-53.8	87	65	-5.7	-22	113.6
Central West - Qld	-31	-4.2	-37	-5.9	6	5.2	794	717	-2.0	-77	40.3
South Eastern - WA	-299	-9.9	-261	-11.7	-38	-4.8	3583	3312	-1.6	-271	110.3
North West	-117	-5.7	-94	-6.1	-23	-4.6	2204	1853	-3.4	-351	33.3
Northern Territory - Bal	-263	-5.9	-217	-31.3	-46	-1.2	6273	5541	-2.5	-732	35.9
Kimberley	-40	-1.9	-6	-0.5	-34	-3.8	3162	2142	-7.5	-1020	3.9

The second group, in which net migration loss is associated with total population gain, contains 21 of the 58 Australian statistical divisions used in the analysis. In these SDs, although there has been total population gain, the effect of net migration has been to reduce the extent of this gain.

3.5.9 Net migration and population change – recently arrived migrants

This internal mobility group is comprised of international migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996. As has been noted earlier, the net migration of this group between 2001 and 2006 is understated as it only includes those persons who arrived between 1997 and 2001. However, the total population change between 2001 and 2006 for this group includes all migrants who arrived between 1996 and 2006. It is, therefore, a population whose numbers grow quite substantially every year. With this understanding, the net migration and population change data for the group are shown in Table 3.29.

Given the above statements, it is not surprising that there was only one statistical division, Central West-Qld, in which there was a population decline during the 2001-2006 period, and even here the population loss was just four persons.

Accordingly, this group breaks down into a two way classification of statistical divisions in which net migration gain is associated with total population gain, and those where there is net migration loss linked with total population gain.

There are 26 SDs in the first group, where the extent of population growth has been enhanced by the impact of net migration gains. The extent of any enhancement is relatively subdued, largely due to the fact, as explained above, of net migration numbers excluding the internal migration of migrants who arrived in Australia after 2001. This classification also includes the capital city SDs of Canberra, Brisbane, Melbourne and Perth which, as has been noted in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4, have offered attractions to recent migrants that do not prevail in the other capital cities.

The second classification is the larger of the two. It defines 31 SDs, where net migration loss occurs in tandem with total population gain. In these SDs the impact of net migration is to reduce the level of total population gain. Despite this, however, only in two SDs was the negative impact greater than 40 percent – 45.7 in Northern-SA and 44.4 in Kimberly. In these SDs, and a number of other SDs shown in Table 3.29, it is clear from the data that there is a high turnover of recent migrants, representing a process where recent migrants arrive afresh to take advantage of the incentives offered by these areas, but soon are confronted with factors that cause them to rethink their decision and move away from the area. While this process would seem to be common in many of the more remote, pastoral and agricultural SDs, it is also the case in Sydney, Hobart, Darwin and Adelaide. However, notwithstanding these comments, it needs to be kept in mind that the reducing effect of net migration on total population loss is less than 10 percent in 21 of these 31 SDs, including the capital city statistical divisions.

Table 3.29: Net Migration and Population Change – migrants arriving after 1996, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total arrived after 1996	2006 total arrived after 1996	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Arrived after 1996 2001-2006									
	Net migration gain and total population gain									
Southern	57	41.0	18	27.3	39	53.4	149	395	246	23.2
South Eastern - NSW	180	22.0	120	35.1	60	12.6	1317	2764	1447	12.4
Loddon	130	27.7	98	30.6	32	21.3	830	1885	1055	12.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	306	28.3	197	27.3	109	30.4	1703	4359	2656	11.5
Mid-North Coast	180	23.3	158	34.8	22	6.9	1370	3507	2137	8.4
Richmond-Tweed	206	23.6	134	41.4	72	13.1	1726	4389	2663	7.7
Outer Adelaide	88	20.6	62	21.2	26	19.1	597	1774	1177	7.5
Murray	48	13.5	56	38.4	-8	-3.8	597	1252	655	7.3
Midlands	44	12.5	45	15.1	-1	-1.9	578	1197	619	7.1
South West - WA	272	25.3	235	29.6	37	13.3	2013	6473	4455	6.1
Northern - Qld	169	16.0	103	19.5	66	12.4	2340	5116	2776	6.1
Central Highlands	62	15.0	76	26.6	-14	-10.9	739	2049	1310	4.7
East Gippsland	27	13.0	9	7.3	18	21.4	318	917	599	4.5
Mackay	104	12.5	7	1.4	97	29.3	1499	4012	2513	4.1
Upper Great Southern	7	8.0	11	14.3	-4	-40.0	149	323	174	4.0
Moreton	1175	16.5	-118	-3.2	1293	38.1	23473	52896	29423	4.0
Canberra	297	12.0	0		297	12.0	7865	16019	8154	3.6
Hunter	177	10.6	185	17.6	-8	-1.3	4117	9221	5104	3.5
Brisbane	2221	20.9	92	2.3	2129	32.3	55216	119939	64723	3.4
Fitzroy	68	6.6	-44	-7.5	112	25.5	1780	4168	2388	2.8
Barwon	68	7.6	37	6.3	31	10.1	2208	5457	3249	2.1
Far North	75	5.7	-38	-6.2	113	16.4	4168	8160	3992	1.9
Yorke and Lower North	2	3.3	-1	-2.2	3	20.0	82	263	181	1.1
Melbourne	529	4.3	-62	-3.0	591	5.7	116295	261729	145434	0.4
Perth	121	1.7	-13	-0.7	134	2.6	53240	117946	64706	0.2
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0		0		0		17	23	6	0.0
	Net migration loss and total population gain									
Northern - SA	-284	-60.2	-109	-55.3	-175	-63.6	375	996	621	-45.7
Kimberley	-92	-28.8	9	7.2	-101	-51.8	380	587	207	-44.4
North West	-80	-29.2	-62	-33.7	-18	-20.0	407	816	409	-19.6
Central	-82	-21.8	-90	-31.7	8	8.7	776	1220	444	-18.5
South West - Qld	-25	-19.7	-28	-29.8	3	9.1	134	281	147	-17.0
Northern Territory - Bal	-111	-21.6	-37	-58.7	-74	-16.4	1565	2226	661	-16.8
Far West	-12	-20.0	0	0.0	-12	-28.6	78	164	86	-14.0
North Western	-50	-13.6	3	1.3	-53	-41.1	543	975	432	-11.6
Murray Lands	-62	-22.6	-12	-9.7	-50	-33.3	529	1113	584	-10.6
South Eastern - WA	-147	-21.4	-118	-27.8	-29	-11.0	1245	2673	1428	-10.3
Pilbara	-105	-15.6	-61	-13.5	-44	-20.0	838	1894	1056	-9.9
South East	-43	-21.8	-13	-20.6	-30	-22.4	486	971	485	-8.9
Murrumbidgee	-82	-11.1	8	2.1	-90	-25.4	1645	2903	1258	-6.5
Eyre	-9	-20.9	-8	-36.4	-1	-4.8	124	265	141	-6.4
Illawarra	-231	-14.4	-21	-1.8	-210	-47.1	5248	9081	3833	-6.0
Wimmera	-17	-14.5	-20	-24.4	3	8.6	180	477	297	-5.7
Goulburn	-104	-12.5	-99	-20.0	-5	-1.5	1731	3574	1843	-5.6
Mallee	-50	-10.2	-42	-21.9	-8	-2.7	780	1736	956	-5.2
Lower Great Southern	-35	-11.2	-18	-8.3	-17	-17.5	563	1369	806	-4.3
Central West - NSW	-29	-6.0	34	10.4	-63	-39.6	959	1642	683	-4.2
Sydney	-4648	-27.3	-700	-19.4	-3948	-29.5	197302	369295	171993	-2.7
Ovens-Murray	-11	-4.3	-10	-7.5	-1	-0.8	589	1050	461	-2.4
Western District	-17	-6.6	6	3.9	-23	-21.9	614	1392	778	-2.2
Greater Hobart	-59	-7.4	-3	-2.4	-56	-8.3	2001	4956	2955	-2.0
Northern - Tas	-26	-4.9	-5	-5.6	-21	-4.8	985	2450	1465	-1.8
Darwin	-35	-3.7	37	58.7	-72	-8.2	2267	4487	2220	-1.6
Mersey-Lyell	-11	-3.9	-10	-22.7	-1	-0.4	530	1243	713	-1.5
Northern - NSW	-13	-2.4	23	7.5	-36	-14.8	1133	1977	844	-1.5
Darling Downs	-35	-3.5	-82	-12.2	47	14.3	2111	4994	2883	-1.2
Gippsland	-4	-0.8	7	2.1	-11	-7.7	889	1959	1070	-0.4
Adelaide	-70	-1.8	81	12.8	-151	-4.8	19526	51434	31908	-0.2
	Net migration loss and total population loss									
Central West - Qld	-34	-36.2	-27	-36.0	-7	-36.8	135	131	-4	850.0

3.5.10 Net migration and population change – longer term migrants

This mobility group is defined as international migrants who arrived in Australia before 1997. Unlike the recently arrived group, their numbers are not affected by new arrivals each year. Further, their numbers engaging in internal migration between 2001 and 2006 are fully stated and not understated as was the case for the recently arrived migrants. The situation in relation to net migration and total population change for this group is shown in Table 3.31.

Given that this group's numbers cannot increase, it should therefore result in a two way classification of statistical divisions, viz., those where net migration gain is associated with total population loss and those in which net migration loss is linked with total population decline. However, there are seven SDs where an increase in total population has occurred between 2001- and 2006. This has to be put down to factors associated with misreporting in the census, as none of the statistical divisions involved were subject to changes leading up to the 2006 census.

In 34 SDs net migration gains for this group are associated with total population loss (and it could be argues that this number of SDs should be increased to 41). Therefore, in these SDs the impact of net migration has been to soften the extent of total population decline. In the case of Loddon, where net migration gain of 700 was associated with a total population loss of just one person, the softening effect has been substantial, with large softening effects in Northern-Tas, Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed in NSW, Moreton in Queensland, Central Highlands, Gippsland, Wimmera and Goulburn, all in Victoria, Lower Great Southern and Midlands in Western Australia. It is easy to see why large softening effects occur because we are dealing with a group where population decline between censuses must occur because there is no replenishment of the group by either international migration or natural increase.

In the other classification, where net migration loss accompanies total population loss, 17 SDs are represented, including Darwin, Sydney, Adelaide, Canberra, Perth and Melbourne – six of the eight capital city statistical divisions.

3.5.11 Net migration and population change, 2001-2006: Summary

The purpose of this section has been principally to show the relationship between net migration of a particular group and its relationship to total population change in that group for each of the 58 Australian statistical divisions. The process has resulted in a classification of the SDs, such that any statistical division can be allocated to one of four possible classes. Not all SDs fall into the same classification for each of the internal mobility groups assessed. To enable an overview of how the SDs are classified with respect to each of the variables, Table 3.32 provides a classification summary. Careful perusal of the table will enable an understanding how different aspects of the internal migration process affect different mobility groups, as well as showing how different group's net migration impacts on population change in each of the statistical divisions.

Overall, the approach has been a means by which "real winners" and "real losers" SDs, in terms of population change, can be identified. Those SDs which have experienced net migration gain and total population gain during the period are very much "hot spots" for population growth and "sinks" for internal migration. Based on information in Table 3.32 the "hotspot", or "sinks" SDs during the 2001-2006 period, and the dominant "sources", are shown in Table 3.30.

Table 3.30: Dominant “sinks” and “sources, statistical divisions, 2001-2006

Dominant "sinks"	Dominant "sources"
Wide Bay-Burnett	Central West - Qld
Outer Adelaide	North West
South West - WA	Northern Territory - Bal
Hunter	South West - Qld
Loddon	Kimberley
Barwon	Australian Capital Territory -
Mackay	North Western
Brisbane	Central
Moreton	South Eastern - WA
Southern	
Far North	
Mid-North Coast	
Richmond-Tweed	
East Gippsland	
Yorke and Lower North	
Fitzroy	
Perth	
Goulburn	
South Eastern - NSW	
Murray	
Northern - Qld	
Greater Hobart	
Mersey-Lyell	

Those statistical divisions which have experience net migration loss along with total population loss are areas where total population decline is a cause for concern. The issue in the case of these SDs is not so much understanding the cause of the population drain, but attempting to halt the decline with policies designed to both retain population in, and attract population to, these SDs and regions. A number of these current “source” regions may indeed be areas which attract the attention of policy makers interested in developing a sustainable population for Australia.

Table 3.31: Net Migration and Population Change – long term migrants, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Net migration	Net migration MER	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER	2001 total arrived before 1997	2006 total arrived before 1997	Population change 2001-2006	NM as % population change 2001-2006
	Arrived before 1997 2001-2006									
	Net migration gain and total population gain									
East Gippsland	466	22.0	437	29.2	29	4.7	6571	6618	47	991.5
Yorke and Lower North	333	21.6	326	25.6	7	2.6	3518	3553	35	951.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	3453	36.7	1745	28.8	1708	51.2	21372	22351	979	352.7
South West - WA	2907	31.7	2840	36.2	67	5.0	26662	27743	1081	268.9
Mersey-Lyell	761	32.2	-77	-14.1	838	46.1	6977	7359	382	199.2
Outer Adelaide	1534	26.6	1490	32.2	44	3.9	14468	15253	785	195.4
Southern	468	29.1	-72	-10.2	540	59.6	2794	3143	349	134.1
	Net migration gain and total population loss									
Loddon	700	20.3	657	25.3	43	5.1	10868	10867	-1	-70000.0
Northern - Tas	784	25.9	-12	-1.8	796	33.6	10618	10575	-43	-1823.3
Mid-North Coast	2412	32.9	2469	50.3	-57	-2.3	21706	21509	-197	-1224.4
Moreton	7814	22.2	869	4.6	6945	42.4	116615	115108	-1507	-518.5
Central Highlands	569	18.5	533	22.3	36	5.3	10034	9836	-198	-287.4
Lower Great Southern	404	16.6	377	17.5	27	9.3	7143	6960	-183	-220.8
Midlands	314	10.0	345	12.0	-31	-11.3	5935	5715	-220	-142.7
Richmond-Tweed	1396	20.9	1293	49.1	103	2.6	20515	19473	-1042	-134.0
Gippsland	715	17.5	810	25.1	-95	-11.1	17175	16637	-538	-132.9
Wimmera	111	15.6	78	16.2	33	14.3	1988	1882	-106	-104.7
Goulburn	656	15.7	692	23.3	-36	-3.0	13958	13315	-643	-102.0
South Eastern - NSW	1480	21.1	961	30.6	519	13.4	20989	19391	-1598	-92.6
Western District	205	14.6	103	11.7	102	19.5	4676	4425	-251	-81.7
Darling Downs	623	13.6	378	11.8	245	17.5	12349	11565	-784	-79.5
Hunter	1701	17.6	2070	31.3	-369	-12.2	44294	41754	-2540	-67.0
Upper Great Southern	50	6.4	43	6.0	7	10.8	1596	1506	-90	-55.6
Greater Hobart	637	15.0	161	14.9	476	15.0	19120	17921	-1199	-53.1
Murray	201	9.6	148	25.1	53	3.5	6803	6220	-583	-34.5
Central West - NSW	240	7.4	445	18.2	-205	-25.5	9475	8708	-767	-31.3
Far West	49	15.3	27	24.3	22	10.5	934	768	-166	-29.5
Mackay	429	10.3	-91	-3.4	520	34.0	11631	9823	-1808	-23.7
Barwon	401	8.7	439	13.5	-38	-2.8	31282	29510	-1772	-22.6
Northern - Qld	443	8.6	93	3.2	350	15.8	16940	14927	-2013	-22.0
Brisbane	4523	10.8	-2095	-10.4	6618	30.3	266453	243645	-22808	-19.8
Far North	819	12.3	-260	-7.7	1079	32.9	29425	24792	-4633	-17.7
Ovens-Murray	159	8.4	130	14.4	29	2.9	8244	7140	-1104	-14.4
Mallee	89	6.1	-29	-3.7	118	17.5	5803	5176	-627	-14.2
Illawarra	507	5.1	1557	22.0	-1050	-37.7	62953	58157	-4796	-10.6
Eyre	14	2.5	24	6.3	-10	-5.7	2016	1759	-257	-5.4
Murray Lands	35	2.2	88	7.4	-53	-14.1	5823	5036	-787	-4.4
Northern - NSW	23	0.9	156	9.6	-133	-12.9	7915	6975	-940	-2.4
Fitzroy	40	1.0	-251	-9.1	291	21.0	12191	10391	-1800	-2.2
Central	46	2.0	21	1.1	25	5.9	7749	5319	-2430	-1.9
South East	1	0.1	42	7.9	-41	-8.9	4314	3885	-429	-0.2
	Net migration loss and total population loss									
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-11	-64.7	0	0.0	-11	-100.0	27	18	-9	122.2
North West	-335	-29.0	-318	-37.0	-17	-5.8	3040	1820	-1220	27.5
Northern Territory - Bal	-642	-24.2	-128	-29.2	-514	-23.2	6618	4081	-2537	25.3
Pilbara	-559	-16.9	-402	-15.8	-157	-20.6	6061	3838	-2223	25.1
Darwin	-692	-14.1	128	29.2	-820	-18.3	16780	13871	-2909	23.8
Sydney	-22161	-39.9	-9224	-44.5	-12937	-37.1	977952	877022	-100930	22.0
South Eastern - WA	-403	-15.1	-361	-17.7	-42	-6.7	6609	4607	-2002	20.1
Northern - SA	-296	-15.0	-180	-14.4	-116	-16.0	9124	7369	-1755	16.9
Adelaide	-3549	-19.0	-1790	-25.2	-1759	-15.2	221622	198707	-22915	15.5
South West - Qld	-45	-9.5	-48	-13.3	3	2.7	970	655	-315	14.3
Canberra	-665	-5.9	0	0.0	-665	-5.9	56291	51425	-4866	13.7
Perth	-3903	-12.8	-2797	-18.4	-1106	-7.3	347059	313989	-33070	11.8
North Western	-104	-5.6	27	2.1	-131	-23.6	5586	4688	-898	11.6
Murrumbidgee	-148	-6.1	71	5.2	-219	-20.6	8910	7476	-1434	10.3
Melbourne	-4881	-11.6	-3850	-28.8	-1031	-3.6	794004	728833	-65171	7.5
Central West - Qld	-15	-5.7	-22	-11.5	7	9.9	614	383	-231	6.5
Kimberley	-103	-7.8	-66	-7.8	-37	-7.8	3296	1564	-1732	5.9

Table 3.32: Comparing Net Migration and Population Change by Various Mobility Groups, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Divisions	Total population	Not in Labour force	Un employed	Working (FT and PT)	Professionals and Managers	Technical and Trades	Operators, drivers and labourers	Bachelor degree and higher	Migrants who arrived before 1997	Migrants who arrived after 1996
Sydney	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mid-North Coast	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
Hunter	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
South Eastern - NSW	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Richmond-Tweed	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1
Illawarra	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Central West - NSW	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
Murray	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1
Far West	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	2
Northern - NSW	4	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
North Western	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2
Murrumbidgee	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Melbourne	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Gippsland	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Loddon	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Goulburn	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	2
Central Highlands	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
East Gippsland	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Barwon	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Western District	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
Ovens-Murray	3	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	2
Wimmera	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
Mallee	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
Brisbane	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Wide Bay-Burnett	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Far North	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Darling Downs	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2
Northern - Qld	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
Mackay	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Fitzroy	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
Central West - Qld	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4
South West - Qld	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	2
North West	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	2
Moreton	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Adelaide	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Outer Adelaide	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yorke and Lower North	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Murray Lands	4	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	3	2
Eyre	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
South East	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	1	3	2
Northern - SA	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Perth	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
South West - WA	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Great Southern	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Midlands	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1
Upper Great Southern	4	4	4	4	1	2	2	1	3	1
Central	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	2
Kimberley	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	2
South Eastern - WA	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	2	2
Pilbara	4	4	4	3	2	1	3	3	2	2
Greater Hobart	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
Northern - Tas	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Mersey-Lyell	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Southern	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Canberra	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	4	2	1
Darwin	4	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
Northern Territory - Bal	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2

Legend
1. Net migration gain and total population gain
2. Net migration loss and total population gain
3. Net migration gain and total population loss
4. Net migration loss and total population loss

Before turning attention to the internal migration patterns of international migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996, we first consider the impact of international migration on

population distribution in Australia. This is seen as an essential context in which to assess the internal migration patterns of recent migrants.