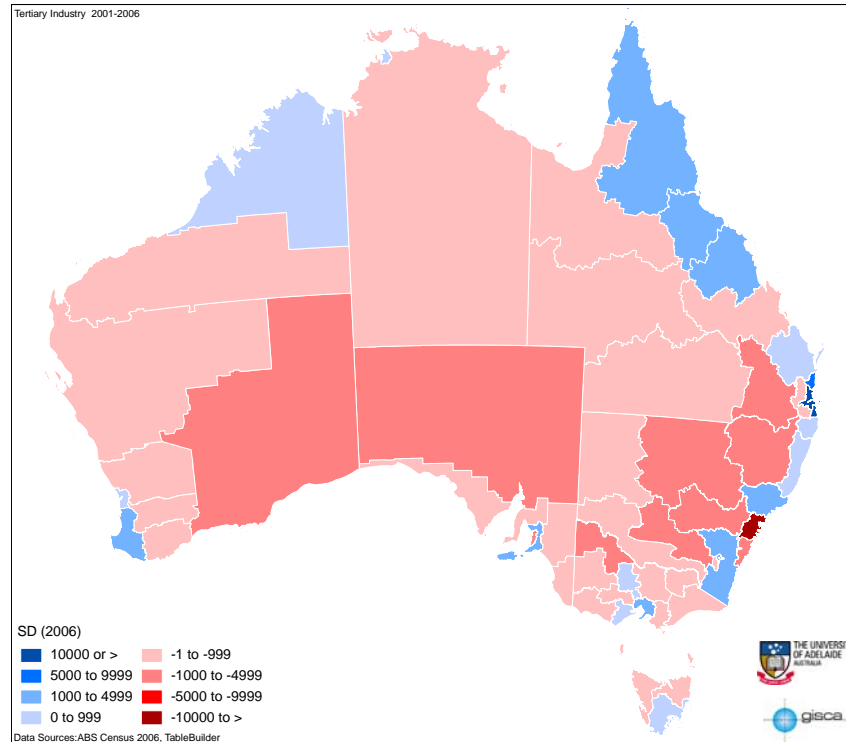


Figure 2.35: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in service industry, 2001-2006



2.11.5 Internal Migration and Labour Force Status, 2001-2006

In this section, the residentially mobile population moving between statistical divisions is analysed in terms of whether they are employed part time or full time, or are unemployed, or are not in the labour force.

The internal migration of persons who were employed full time is shown in Table 2.35. Between 2001 and 2006, 614,000 persons who shifted residence from one statistical division to another were in this category. Fifty two percent of these movers shifted within their state.

The biggest net migration losers among the capital city SDs were Sydney, which lost more than 26,600 persons who were employed full time, and Adelaide, whose net migration loss was 6,490. The losses recorded for Melbourne (240) and Hobart (155) were, in comparison, quite small. The largest net migration gain of movers employed full time occurred in Brisbane, with a net gain of 18,280, Canberra, which gained 3,090 and Darwin, whose net gain was 1,260.

In the top ten group of sink statistical divisions, the greatest net migration gains were reported in Gold Coast (11,590) and Sunshine Coast (5,600). Net migration gains of more than 2,000 occurred in Far North, South Eastern-NSW and Mackay, while Fitzroy, Pilbara, Outer Adelaide and South West-WA statistical divisions experienced net migration gains of between 1,000 and 1,999.

Other than these SDs, there were another seven which recorded net migration gains of persons employed full time in the five year period to 2006 indicating the tight distribution of statistical divisions in Australia offering abundant full time employment opportunities.

In contrast, there were 35 SDs outside the capital city statistical divisions where net migration losses of persons with full time employment occurred. In the top ten of these source SDs, net migration losses greater than 2,300 occurred in Illawarra, Central West-NSW and Northern-NSW. Indeed, the six SDs reporting the highest levels of net migration loss for this group were located in New South Wales.

Table 2.35: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons working full time, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net interstate migration
Working full time 2001-2006									
Sydney	82969	56325	-26644	3487	23905	-7582	5482	32420	-19062
Melbourne	59877	59638	-239	22321	21312	-1009	37556	38326	770
Brisbane	51670	69952	18282	29967	31417	1450	21703	38535	16832
Adelaide	28192	21703	-6489	10211	8859	-1352	17981	12844	-5137
Perth	34614	34990	376	16821	16653	-168	17793	18337	544
Greater Hobart	6608	6453	-155	1609	2477	868	4999	3976	-1023
Darwin	9476	10735	1259	790	1269	479	8686	9466	780
Canberra	17996	21085	3089	15	23	8	17981	21062	3081
Gold Coast	18169	29755	11586	10992	11767	775	7177	17988	10811
Sunshine Coast	10843	16446	5603	7977	9520	1543	2866	6926	4060
Mackay	7542	11653	4111	5747	7319	1572	1795	4334	2539
South Eastern - NSW	9718	11763	2045	3715	5495	1780	6003	6268	265
Far North	9966	11995	2029	6505	5879	-626	3461	6116	2655
South West - WA	8420	10318	1898	6803	8531	1728	1617	1787	170
Outer Adelaide	6061	7934	1873	4544	6522	1978	1517	1412	-105
Pilbara	5001	6075	1074	3678	4380	702	1323	1695	372
Fitzroy	10032	11044	1012	8008	7840	-168	2024	3204	1180
Northern - Qld	11712	12616	904	7370	7139	-231	4342	5477	1135
Hunter	16771	17533	762	9797	12847	3050	6974	4686	-2288
Wide Bay-Burnett	10956	11711	755	8999	8022	-977	1957	3689	1732
Kimberley	2603	3004	401	1501	1796	295	1102	1208	106
Northern Territory - Bal	5817	6214	397	1269	790	-479	4548	5424	876
Barwon	7941	8328	387	5450	6522	1072	2491	1806	-685
Ovens-Murray	4749	4833	84	2036	2113	77	2713	2720	7
Goulburn	8897	8901	4	5669	6436	767	3228	2465	-763
Eyre	1399	1382	-17	977	1049	72	422	333	-89
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	55	35	-20	23	15	-8	32	20	-12
Southern	1750	1707	-43	1318	929	-389	432	778	346
Yorke and Lower North	2007	1917	-90	1615	1621	6	392	296	-96
Loddon	7186	7032	-154	5245	5632	387	1941	1400	-541
North West	3656	3455	-201	2985	2547	-438	671	908	237
Upper Great Southern	1325	1009	-316	1249	945	-304	76	64	-12
Western District	3602	3285	-317	2369	2235	-134	1233	1050	-183
Central West - Qld	1359	981	-378	1189	804	-385	170	177	7
South East	2611	2231	-380	1325	1247	-78	1286	984	-302
Murray	6227	5831	-396	1583	1838	255	4644	3993	-651
West Moreton	4851	4451	-400	4240	3673	-567	611	778	167
Far West	1142	741	-401	418	347	-71	724	394	-330
East Gippsland	3301	2854	-447	2152	1966	-186	1149	888	-261
Richmond-Tweed	8788	8333	-455	2522	4365	1843	6266	3968	-2298
Lower Great Southern	2906	2440	-466	2513	2092	-421	393	348	-45
Central	3921	3437	-484	3237	2807	-430	684	630	-54
South West - Qld	2398	1867	-531	2060	1477	-583	338	390	52
South Eastern - WA	5115	4582	-533	3754	3060	-694	1361	1522	161
Murray Lands	3059	2508	-551	2156	1925	-231	903	583	-320
Mersey-Lyell	3417	2791	-626	1163	968	-195	2254	1823	-431
Northern - SA	3977	3306	-671	2645	2250	-395	1332	1056	-276
Central Highlands	6328	5653	-675	4679	4703	24	1649	950	-699
Northern - Tas	4367	3667	-700	1419	1135	-284	2948	2532	-416
Mallee	4142	3439	-703	2213	1684	-529	1929	1755	-174
Wimmera	2351	1645	-706	1609	1111	-498	742	534	-208
Darling Downs	11449	10734	-715	8880	7515	-1365	2569	3219	650
Gippsland	5885	5146	-739	4223	4252	29	1662	894	-768
Midlands	4095	3350	-745	3756	3048	-708	339	302	-37
Mid-North Coast	10611	9807	-804	5488	7618	2130	5123	2189	-2934
Murrumbidgee	7613	5926	-1687	3775	3674	-101	3838	2252	-1586
North Western	6114	4400	-1714	4194	3526	-668	1920	874	-1046
Illawarra	13528	11230	-2298	8785	9166	381	4743	2064	-2679
Central West - NSW	8300	5929	-2371	5546	4929	-617	2754	1000	-1754
Northern - NSW	8600	5930	-2670	4601	4201	-400	3999	1729	-2270
Total	614035	614035		319187	319187		294848	294848	

The variation in net migration for movers who were employed full time between 2001 and 2006 is shown in Figure 2.36. The impact of resource development in a number of states is evident, the significance of a range of economic activity along the entire Queensland coast is particularly pronounced, and the role of a number of regional centres in New South Wales and Victoria is evident.

Figure 2.36: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed full time, 2001-2006

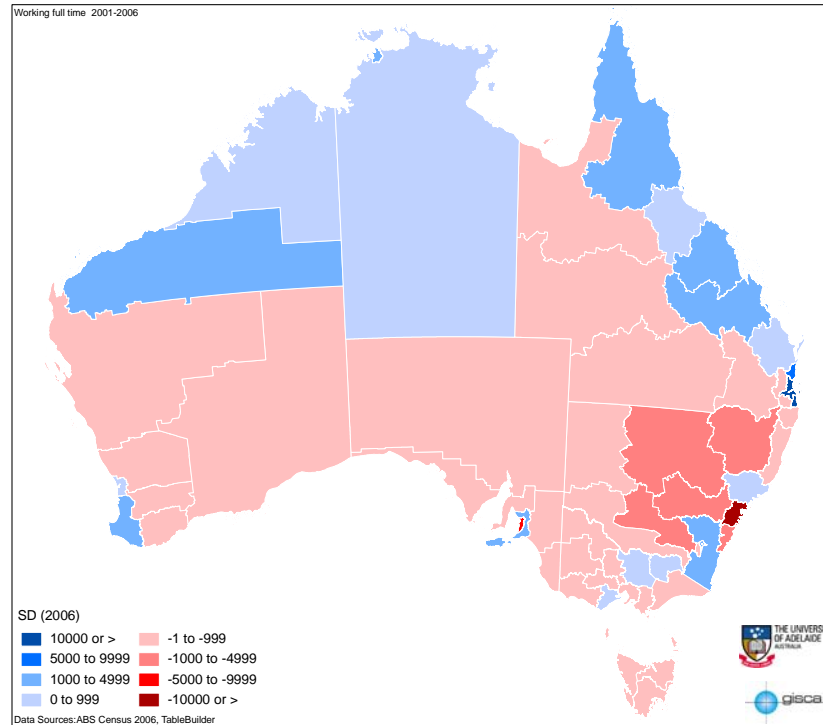


Table 2.36 shows the mobility characteristics of persons who moved residence between 2001 and 2006, and who were employed part time. There were 250,000 movers in this category, and for 57.1 percent of them, their residential move was intrastate. Only three capital city SDs recorded net migration loss for this group. Of these Sydney stood out, with a net migration loss of 19,460 persons employed part time. In comparison, the net migration losses reported for Melbourne (454) and Darwin (840) were insignificant. The largest net migration gains for this category of mobility occurred in Brisbane and Perth – with net gains of 9,210 and 1,425 respectively.

As has so often been the case, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast generated the largest net migration gains. Their combined net gain was 9,790, larger than the combined 8,920 net gain in the other eight SDs comprising the top ten sink statistical divisions.

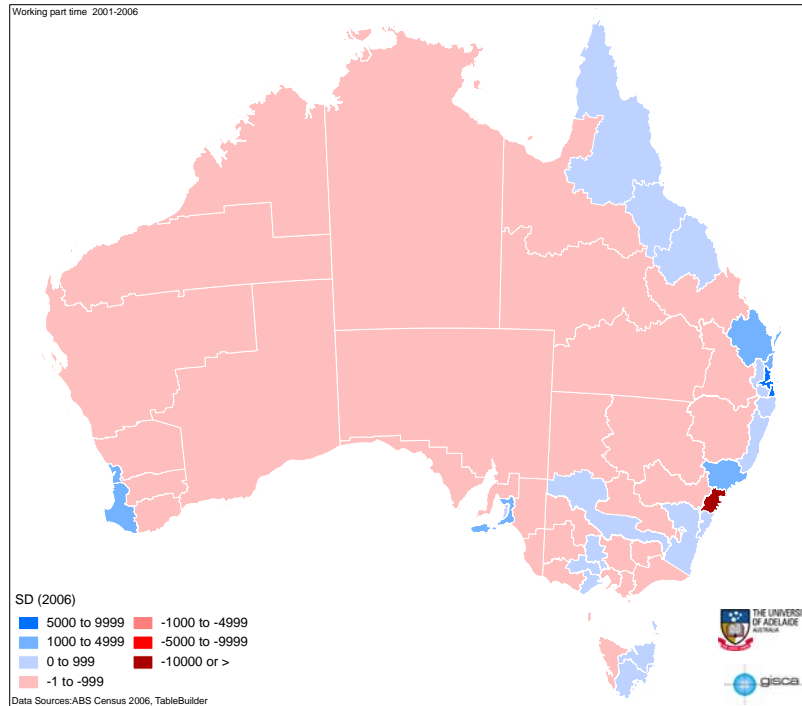
Outside of this group, there were a further ten SDs which acted as sinks, attracting more arrivals who were employed part time, than they lost through departures.

The largest source statistical subdivisions experienced net migration losses ranging from 530 in Murrumbidgee SD to 995 in Northern Territory-Bal statistical subdivision. In total, there were 32 statistical divisions outside of the capital cities which acted as sources in terms of the mobility of persons working part time.

Table 2.36: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons working part time, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration
Working part time 2001-2006									
Sydney	35645	16185	-19460	16871	8334	-8537	18774	7851	-10923
Melbourne	23644	23190	-454	1093	10435	-658	12551	12755	204
Brisbane	18804	28014	9210	12093	14001	1908	6711	14013	7302
Adelaide	10379	10445	66	4629	5087	458	5750	5358	-392
Perth	1862	13289	1427	6260	7415	1155	5602	5874	272
Greater Hobart	2661	3378	717	846	1417	571	1815	1961	146
Darwin	3316	2476	-840	194	312	118	3122	2164	-958
Canberra	6357	6757	400	8	7	-1	6349	6750	401
Gold Coast	7422	13256	5834	4420	4749	329	3002	8507	5505
Sunshine Coast	5328	9283	3955	4050	4999	949	1278	4284	3006
Hunter	6380	8172	1792	3859	6553	2694	2521	1619	-902
South West - WA	3581	4985	1404	2896	4172	1276	685	813	128
Wide Bay-Burnett	4999	6322	1323	4164	4073	-91	835	2249	1414
Outer Adelaide	2932	3976	1044	2335	3255	920	597	721	124
Richmond-Tweed	4595	5492	897	1275	2925	1650	3320	2567	-753
South Eastern - NSW	4161	5039	878	1761	2603	842	2400	2436	36
Mid-North Coast	5463	6279	816	2970	4845	1875	2493	1434	-1059
Barwon	3501	4264	763	2542	3431	889	959	833	-126
Illawarra	5301	6039	738	3263	5071	1788	2018	968	-1050
Northern - Qld	3625	4340	715	2423	2696	273	1202	1644	442
Loddon	3254	3678	424	2485	2999	514	769	679	-90
Central Highlands	2654	3052	398	2075	2598	523	579	454	-125
Far North	4181	4324	143	2807	2074	-733	1374	2250	876
Northern - Tas	1949	2075	126	750	748	-2	1199	1327	128
West Moreton	1999	2112	113	1778	1739	-39	221	373	152
Southern	950	1062	112	723	539	-184	227	523	296
Mackay	3109	3210	101	2444	2017	-427	665	193	528
Murray	2551	2638	87	614	794	180	1937	1844	-93
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	24	8	-16	7	8	1	17	0	-17
Yorke and Lower North	109	1033	-76	910	858	-52	199	175	-24
Darling Downs	4684	4601	-83	3787	3236	-551	897	1365	468
Ovens-Murray	2189	2076	-113	1137	1017	-120	1052	1059	7
Lower Great Southern	1318	1197	-121	1163	1052	-111	155	145	-10
Eyre	735	607	-128	580	442	-138	155	165	10
Central West - Qld	435	264	-171	377	215	-162	58	49	-9
Gippsland	2902	2698	-204	2265	2280	15	637	418	-219
Fitzroy	3710	3492	-218	3075	2444	-631	635	1048	413
East Gippsland	1692	1471	-221	1188	1068	-120	504	403	-101
Western District	1778	1540	-238	1238	1076	-162	540	464	-76
Upper Great Southern	657	408	-249	631	395	-236	26	13	-13
Far West	503	245	-258	142	109	-33	361	136	-225
Mersey-Lyell	1638	1341	-297	746	361	-385	892	980	88
Murray Lands	1463	1150	-313	1153	864	-289	310	286	-24
South West - Qld	894	555	-339	773	454	-319	121	101	-20
Kimberley	1048	670	-378	629	418	-211	419	252	-167
Central	1552	1157	-395	1284	917	-367	268	240	-28
Wimmera	1119	704	-415	854	477	-377	265	227	-38
Midlands	1803	1369	-434	1665	1263	-402	138	106	-32
Goulburn	4118	3671	-447	2842	2740	-102	1276	931	-345
South East	1333	863	-470	783	465	-318	550	398	-152
Murrumbidgee	2827	2298	-529	1405	1554	149	1422	744	-678
North West	1223	677	-546	1032	526	-506	191	151	-40
Pilbara	1842	1250	-592	1352	911	-441	490	339	-151
Mallee	1890	1297	-593	1064	662	-402	826	635	-191
Central West - NSW	3458	2825	-633	2397	2387	-10	1061	438	-623
Northern - SA	1701	1053	-648	1283	702	-581	418	351	-67
South Eastern - WA	1834	1090	-744	1412	749	-663	422	341	-81
Northern - NSW	3707	2815	-892	2140	2012	-128	1567	803	-764
North Western	2647	1674	-973	1811	1341	-470	836	333	-503
Northern Territory - Bal	2253	1258	-995	312	194	-118	1941	1064	-877
Total	250689	250689		143085	143085		107604	107604	

Figure 2.37: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed part time, 2001-2006



The spatial variation of net migration for this mobility group is displayed in Figure 2.37. There are a number of similarities between this distribution and that for mobility of persons employed full time. There are many localities where levels of full time employment are complemented by similar levels of part time employment. The map shows, however, that this is not always the case, and in areas of Australia where there is a heavy economic emphasis on mining, there has been a net migration loss of persons employed part time, so that virtually all of Australia, with the exception of the eastern seaboard coastal strip, a few regional centres, and most of the capital cities, there has been net migration loss for persons employed part time.

The mobility of the unemployed is especially important since it can facilitate the overcoming of mismatches between the location of job opportunities and of workers. Of course, their unemployment status was at the time of the census and *not* at the time of migration. This, of course, hampers any examination of the relationship between unemployment and internal migration.

The unemployed group of persons who moved residence from one statistical division to another between 2001 and 2006 numbered 68,000, the smallest of the groups defined by their labour force status, and the details of their internal migration are displayed in Table 2.37.

Of these moves, 55.9 percent were intrastate moves. Three capital city statistical divisions recorded net migration losses for this group. The largest loss – 5,720, occurred in Sydney, making the losses of 280 and 75 in Darwin, Canberra and Perth respectively relatively minor in comparison. Brisbane's net migration gain of 1,735 unemployed persons was large compared with the gains in Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart.

With net migration gains of 1,075 and 1,035 respectively, Gold Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett shared top spots in the top ten sink SDs classification. Outside of the top ten sink SDs, there were a further 14 statistical divisions where arrivals of unemployed persons exceeded departures.

The greatest net migration losses for movers who were unemployed occurred in the Northern Territory-Bal (375), North Western (305) and Pilbara (295) statistical divisions. An analysis of mobility unemployed persons between 2005-2006 reveals virtually identical findings.

The spatial variation of net migration between 2001-2006 for this mobility group is shown in Figure 2.38. The regions which experienced net migration gain of unemployed persons between 2001 and 2006 are reasonably restricted to the east coast, from Wide Bay-Burnett to the western SDs bordering on Melbourne statistical division, all of Tasmania, the near Adelaide SDs and the South West statistical division in Western Australia.

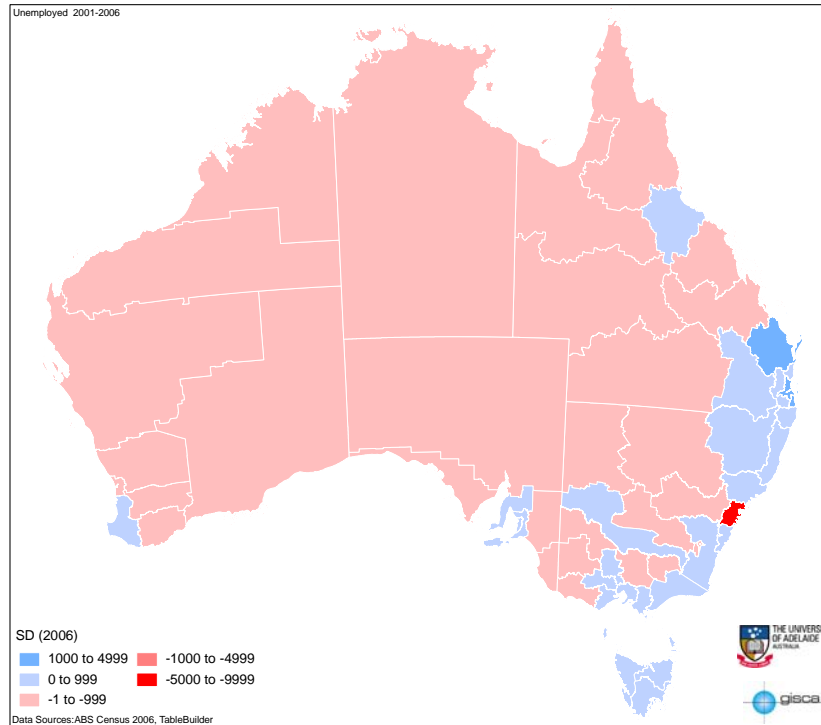
Persons not in the labour force typically include non-working dependents of workers, students, people who are unable to work through, for example, disability, people with household and child raising responsibilities and especially retired persons. Accordingly, their internal migration is of interest. Between 2001 and 2006, there were some 538,000 persons who moved residence who were not in the labour force. The mobility characteristics of this group are presented in Table 2.38.

Among the capital city statistical divisions, only Brisbane (5,655) and Hobart (1,140) experienced net migration gain for this group (although in the 2005-2006 period, Adelaide joined this group with a net migration gain of 595). The largest net migration loss was 41,860 in Sydney. Bell and Hugo (2000) have shown that there is a significant out movement from Sydney of not only retirees, but others not in the workforce such as welfare recipients who move out to seek lower cost housing and cost of living in non-metropolitan areas. In Melbourne the net migration loss was 9,470. Much of these losses can be explained by large numbers of retirees fleeing the negatives of big city living for the relative tranquillity offered by sea change and tree change localities.

Table 2.37: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of unemployed persons, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
Unemployed 2001-2006									
Sydney	10569	4851	-5718	5505	2552	-2953	5064	2299	-2765
Melbourne	6232	6466	234	2894	2592	-302	3338	3874	536
Brisbane	4846	6581	1735	2737	3016	279	2109	3565	1456
Adelaide	2606	2708	102	1073	1158	85	1533	1550	17
Perth	2885	2812	-73	1253	1512	259	1632	1300	-332
Greater Hobart	716	892	176	235	363	128	481	529	48
Darwin	870	538	-332	46	90	44	824	448	-376
Canberra	1407	1126	-281	0	3	3	1407	1123	-284
Gold Coast	2110	3184	1074	120	1048	-72	990	2136	1146
Wide Bay-Burnett	1440	2477	1037	1057	1485	428	383	992	609
Mid-North Coast	1893	2698	805	1138	2046	908	755	652	-103
Hunter	2088	2790	702	1374	2180	806	714	610	-104
Sunshine Coast	1418	2075	657	979	1044	65	439	1031	592
Richmond-Tweed	1349	1875	526	442	1020	578	907	855	-52
Barwon	916	1176	260	650	828	178	266	348	82
Central Highlands	715	965	250	532	790	258	183	175	-8
Illawarra	1572	1821	249	1033	1448	415	539	373	-166
Northern - Tas	494	681	187	182	237	55	312	444	132
Outer Adelaide	560	719	159	408	539	131	152	180	28
Mersey-Lyell	485	642	157	244	143	-101	241	499	258
Northern - Qld	941	1088	147	561	641	80	380	447	67
Loddon	915	1051	136	678	831	153	237	220	-17
South West - WA	871	1004	133	629	817	188	242	187	-55
Darling Downs	1106	1223	117	782	796	14	324	427	103
Murray	709	776	67	198	246	48	511	530	19
Gippsland	787	852	65	560	675	115	227	177	-50
South Eastern - NSW	1160	1216	56	641	713	72	519	503	-16
Yorke and Lower North	299	353	54	252	267	15	47	86	39
Southern	303	341	38	222	140	-82	81	201	120
West Moreton	523	549	26	415	425	10	108	124	16
East Gippsland	492	513	21	369	356	-13	123	157	34
Northern - NSW	1181	1188	7	757	898	141	424	290	-134
Australian Capital Territory	6	0	-6	3	0	-3	3	0	-3
Central West - NSW	1112	1100	-12	802	936	134	310	164	-146
Murray Lands	411	399	-12	262	280	18	149	119	-30
Lower Great Southern	277	262	-15	222	220	-2	55	42	-13
Western District	483	464	-19	345	324	-21	138	140	2
Central West - Qld	90	60	-30	68	47	-21	22	13	-9
Midlands	393	361	-32	339	323	-16	54	38	-16
Wimmera	318	282	-36	246	207	-39	72	75	3
Mackay	824	777	-47	576	485	-91	248	292	44
Upper Great Southern	139	89	-50	117	78	-39	22	11	-11
Far West	160	109	-51	44	48	4	116	61	-55
South East	346	287	-59	187	132	-55	159	155	-4
Eyre	200	140	-60	161	83	-78	39	57	18
Central	391	324	-67	312	257	-55	79	67	-12
Ovens-Murray	604	533	-71	308	255	-53	296	278	-18
Far North	114	1029	-85	681	453	-228	433	576	143
Murrumbidgee	881	787	-94	491	534	43	390	253	-137
Fitzroy	1050	952	-98	802	621	-181	248	331	83
South West - Qld	211	107	-104	176	73	-103	35	34	-1
South Eastern - WA	387	278	-109	243	173	-70	144	105	-39
Northern - SA	540	410	-130	377	261	-116	163	149	-14
Kimberley	253	120	-133	128	70	-58	125	50	-75
Goulburn	1169	1022	-147	816	678	-138	353	344	-9
Mallee	601	452	-149	345	207	-138	256	245	-11
North West	325	140	-185	261	81	-180	64	59	-5
Pilbara	474	181	-293	323	116	-207	151	65	-86
North Western	920	616	-304	691	495	-196	229	121	-108
Northern Territory - Bal	584	209	-375	90	46	-44	494	163	-331
Total	68721	68721		38382	38382		30339	30339	

Figure 2.38: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of unemployed persons, 2001-2006



The top ten sink statistical divisions are dominated by coastal strip locations in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, a situation which remain essentially the same when 2005-2006 data are considered. The largest net migration gains occurred in Wide Bay-Burnett (8,805), Gold Coast (6,015), and Mid-North Coast (5,920).

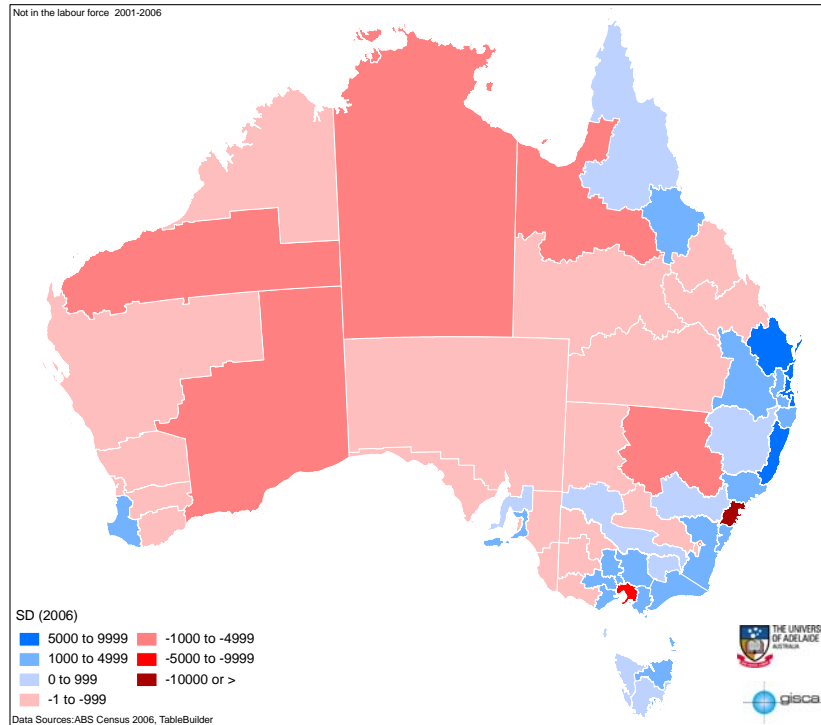
There were a further 18 SDs which were sink SDs by virtue of the fact that they experienced net migration gain of persons not in the labour force between 2001 and 2006.

The highest net migration losses in the top ten source SDs were 2,080 in Northern Territory-Bal, 1,845 in North Western, 1,285 in Pilbara, 1,245 in North West and 1,140 in South Eastern-WA. In these isolated SDs, remaining *in situ* is not an option once a person no longer belongs in the workforce. Outside of the top ten source SDs, a further 14 statistical divisions recorded net migration loss for this category of residential mover.

Table 2.38: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons not in the labour force, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
Not in the labour force 2001-2006									
Sydney	68436	26574	-41862	37771	14748	-23023	30665	11826	-18839
Melbourne	40239	30770	-9469	20768	13146	-7622	19471	17624	-1847
Brisbane	34341	39994	5653	22773	19684	-3089	11568	20310	8742
Adelaide	17114	16165	-949	8706	7893	-813	8408	8272	-136
Perth	20824	20577	-247	12602	11972	-630	8222	8605	383
Greater Hobart	4103	5242	1139	1628	2310	682	2475	2932	457
Darwin	4510	2935	-1575	263	648	385	4247	2287	-1960
Canberra	8968	6349	-2619	0	5	5	8968	6344	-2624
Wide Bay-Burnett	10348	19153	8805	7657	12225	4568	2691	6928	4237
Gold Coast	14913	20927	6014	8571	7529	-1042	6342	13398	7056
Mid-North Coast	10903	16822	5919	6555	13221	6666	4348	3601	-747
Sunshine Coast	10563	16090	5527	7684	8684	1000	2879	7406	4527
South West - WA	6202	10768	4566	5051	9266	4215	1151	1502	351
Hunter	12811	17047	4236	8338	13842	5504	4473	3205	-1268
Richmond-Tweed	8316	11519	3203	2834	6206	3372	5482	5313	-169
Darling Downs	6929	9483	2554	5293	6663	1370	1636	2820	1184
Outer Adelaide	4591	6758	2167	3602	5465	1863	989	1293	304
Illawarra	10600	12653	2053	6765	10627	3862	3835	2026	-1809
Barwon	5208	7072	1864	3588	5406	1818	1620	1666	46
Central Highlands	3825	5614	1789	2886	4576	1690	939	1038	99
Gippsland	4583	6260	1677	3424	5076	1652	1159	1184	25
Northern - Qld	5423	7067	1644	3651	4622	971	1772	2445	673
Loddon	4937	6569	1632	3684	5207	1523	1253	1362	109
Northern - Tas	2967	4486	1519	1156	1257	101	1811	3229	1418
South Eastern - NSW	7673	9169	1496	4008	5397	1389	3665	3772	107
West Moreton	3856	5283	1427	3206	4206	1000	650	1077	427
Goulburn	6456	7504	1048	4498	5452	954	1958	2052	94
East Gippsland	2815	3820	1005	2057	2773	716	758	1047	289
Mersey-Lyell	2664	3472	808	1222	811	-411	1442	2661	1219
Central West - NSW	5917	6524	607	4319	5555	1236	1598	969	-629
Northern - NSW	6226	6777	551	3707	5088	1381	2519	1689	-830
Southern	2027	2460	433	1542	1170	-372	485	1290	805
Murray	4368	4772	404	1161	1523	362	3207	3249	42
Yorke and Lower North	2369	2755	386	1956	2324	368	413	431	18
Ovens-Murray	2947	3248	301	1474	1558	84	1473	1690	217
Far North	6329	6377	48	4355	3224	-1131	1974	3153	1179
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	27	4	-23	5	0	-5	22	4	-18
Murrumbidgee	4422	4350	-72	2611	3095	484	1811	1255	-556
Murray Lands	2580	2503	-77	1955	1890	-65	625	613	-12
Lower Great Southern	2376	2295	-81	2086	1973	-113	290	322	32
Western District	2660	2576	-84	1909	1810	-99	751	766	15
Fitzroy	6281	6162	-119	5020	4342	-678	1261	1820	559
Upper Great Southern	1115	930	-185	1065	868	-197	50	62	12
Far West	880	663	-217	300	267	-33	580	396	-184
Wimmera	1829	1568	-261	1383	1120	-263	446	448	2
Mackay	5061	4760	-301	3899	3042	-857	1162	1718	556
Mallee	3152	2844	-308	1920	1467	-453	1232	1377	145
Eyre	1271	960	-311	970	656	-314	301	304	3
Central West - Qld	730	411	-319	625	301	-324	105	110	5
Midlands	3455	3066	-389	3152	2793	-359	303	273	-30
South East	1892	1495	-397	1149	801	-348	743	694	-49
Central	2769	2226	-543	2336	1855	-481	433	371	-62
South West - Qld	1477	783	-694	1262	642	-620	215	141	-74
Northern - SA	3208	2355	-853	2294	1603	-691	914	752	-162
Kimberley	1678	748	-930	1014	456	-558	664	292	-372
South Eastern - WA	2727	1587	-1140	2026	1122	-904	701	465	-236
North West	2029	785	-1244	1705	537	-1168	324	248	-76
Pilbara	2623	1340	-1283	1974	1001	-973	649	339	-310
North Western	5305	3462	-1843	4009	2809	-1200	1296	653	-643
Northern Territory - Bal	3397	1317	-2080	648	263	-385	2749	1054	-1695
Total	438245	438245		264072	264072		174173	174173	

Figure 2.39: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons NILF, 2001-2006



The geography of net migration for persons who were no longer in the workforce is shown in Figure 2.39. There is a striking similarity between this distribution of net migration, and that for persons aged 65 years and over. As mentioned above, many persons who are not in the labour force will be aged 65 years and over and in Australia there is strong evidence that this group is increasingly taking the opportunity to leave the stresses and pressures of capital city living and move to more environmentally attractive locations, be they by the sea, in the country or in the warmth of the subtropics.

2.12 SUMMARY

This chapter has presented a comprehensive picture of internal migration, at the statistical division level, in Australia between 2001 and 2006. Similarities and differences based on 2005-2006 internal migration data have been included, where relevant. Generally, the one year migration data have generated the same patterns as those observed from the 2001-2006 analysis. In this analysis we have provided comprehensive data and analysis relating demography, birthplace and human capital to migration between statistical divisions. The analysis of internal migration and birthplace is a forerunner to a more comprehensive analysis in a following chapter of movement among the recently arrived migrant population in Australia, defined as those migrants who have arrived in Australia since 1996.

Internal migration analyses of this kind ultimately show how the population has been redistributed. However, such an analysis overlooks the role played by recent international migration in influencing the distribution of population. For example, migrants who arrived in Australia after 2001 are not included in the analysis of mobility in the 2001-2006 period, even though they may have participated in the 2006 census. It needs to be noted that the impact immigration has had on influencing the distribution of population in Australia is not

fully accounted for in the current analysis, but is nevertheless an impact that policy makers need to understand.

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

- The most significant finding is the huge net internal migration loss experienced in the Sydney statistical division. Its only net migration gain was among the 15-24 year age group. However, even for this group, Sydney experienced the lowest net migration gain for 15-24 year olds of the capital city statistical divisions. It would seem that aspects of Sydney's environment – be it economic or social – have a negative impact in terms of both attracting and keeping people.
- In the Melbourne statistical division, the level of net migration loss for most variables was not as substantial as that recorded for Sydney. Indeed, net migration loss experienced in Melbourne SD was often at levels of up to one fifth of those occurring in Sydney.
- Brisbane statistical division was the standout SD in terms of net internal migration. It experienced gains through net migration across almost all areas – and only recorded losses in mining and primary industry employees.
- For the mainly non-English speaking group (MNESEC) mobility, Melbourne showed a virtually balanced situation where arrivals equalled departures during the 2001-2006 period.
- Of all the mobility groups considered in this analysis, the 15-24 years group are the most unique. The number of movers in this age group was clearly larger than the numbers in any other age group. Further, it showed net migration growth in all the capital city statistical divisions, plus one other SD, and losses in every other statistical division throughout the country.
- The largest mobility group, numerically, was the movers with Year 12 education or less, including no schooling, with 1.4 million movers between 2001 and 2006.
- Three related socio-economic groups – movers with a bachelor degree or higher, professional and managerial occupations and high income – recorded more interstate moves than intrastate moves.
- The only other group for which interstate moves exceeded intrastate moves was for persons born in mainly non-English speaking countries.
- There were large net migration losses for persons employed in Clerical and Community and personal services occupations in a large number of statistical divisions, due to a contraction in services provisions in large tracts of rural Australia. This phenomenon was not noted for any of the other occupation categories.
- Only one category – persons employed in primary industry – had net migration losses in every capital city.
- Net migration for persons in mining industry was negative in all capital cities, except Perth statistical division, illustrating the prevalence of fly in fly out employment conditions for this mobility group.