

## **CHAPTER 2. POPULATION MOBILITY IN AUSTRALIA**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Australian population is perhaps the most mobile in the world. This high level of mobility is a function of, and a contributing factor toward, Australia's economic development and growth.

This chapter seeks to examine the major patterns of internal migration within Australia as it is reflected in the 2006 census internal migration data. Between 2001 and 2006, about 6.6 million persons aged five years and over changed their permanent place of residence (ABS, 2009a, 1) for a variety of reasons including employment, housing needs, stage of life cycle such as marriage and other types of household formation, and retirement. These movers represented some 40 percent of the total population.

In this study the main focus is movements between statistical divisions. Between 2001 and 2006 some 1.69 million people moved between the sixty Australian statistical divisions – 8.6 percent of all Australians. The selection of the SD as the 'migration defining unit' in this study is important since movement between SDs is predominantly migration between different labour markets and does not represent local housing as life cycle related mobility.

When a person moves residence between statistical divisions, the move may be either within a state, or between states, enabling a level of net intrastate mobility and net interstate mobility to be determined. The sum of the two produces a net migration level for the statistical division which can be positive or negative.

Net migration is the main measure which is used here because it indicates the net additions or deletions from populations. However, it must be remembered that net migration is only the 'tip of the iceberg' of total movement – it is the balance between incoming and outgoing flows of people in a particular statistical division. The composition of inflows and outflows can be quite different so that the net migration of particular subgroups can be quite different to the total net migration. Accordingly, it is important to analyse not only patterns of total net migration but net migration for important subgroups in the population.

Initially, the analysis discusses total movement between 2001 and 2006, before turning to a discussion of migration differentials according to sex and age, as well as a number of ethnicity and human capital variables, including birthplace, education, occupation, income and labour force characteristics.

The discussion will especially centre on migration related to capital city statistical divisions, and key source and sink statistical divisions. In the first instance, the discussion will use net migration levels, but there will also be a discussion around net intrastate and net interstate migration.

### **2.2 NET MIGRATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS**

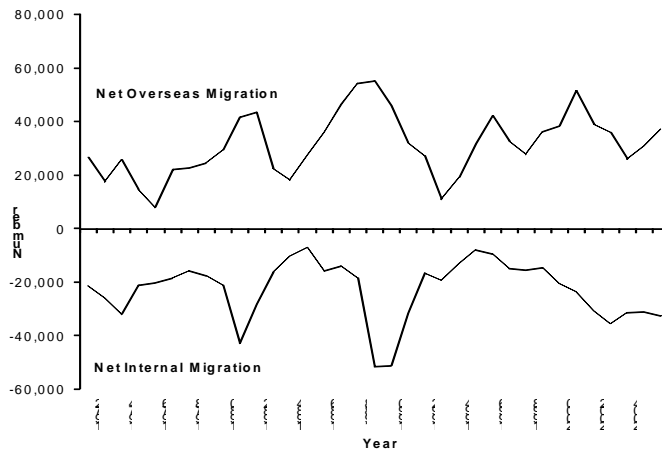
Between 2001 and 2006, 1.69 million persons moved residence from one statistical division to another. Of these, 55.9 percent, or 943,000 persons, moved to a SD within the

same state. It is interesting to note in Table 2.1 five of the eight capital city statistical divisions (SDs) experience net internal migration losses. The largest loss was 121,000, recorded in Sydney SD. In comparison the losses in the other capital city statistical divisions were small – 19,000 in Melbourne, 9,600 in Adelaide, 2,000 in Darwin and 460 in Canberra. The largest net migration gain occurred in Brisbane, where arrivals exceeded losses by 42,700. Net migration gains in the other capital city SDs were small by comparison – 3,300 in Perth and 2,400 in Hobart.

The fact that Sydney, and several other capital cities, are recording *net losses* due to internal migration is little recognised in public discourse in Australia where the common opinion is that the largest cities are draining population from the rest of states. In fact this pattern of net internal migration loss in the capitals is a longstanding one, especially in Sydney. It needs to be stressed that in Sydney, and to a lesser extent in the other capitals, *the primary drivers of population growth is not net internal migration but net international migration*. This is vividly evident in Figure 2.1 which shows that over the last four decades net internal migration has been negative while net international migration has been positive.

**Figure 2.1: Sydney Statistical Division: Net Internal and International Migration, 1971-2006**

Source: NSW Department of Planning



**Table 2.1: Australian Statistical Division: Intrastate and Interstate Internal Migration, 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
Total population 2001-2006									
Sydney	243 191	122 179	-12 012	112 912	58 408	-54 504	130 279	63 771	-66 508
Melbourne	159 353	140 644	-18 709	70 755	54 759	-15 996	88 598	85 885	-2 713
Brisbane	134 353	177 103	42 750	83 048	81 415	-1 633	5 1305	95 688	44 383
Adelaide	7 197	6 586	-611	30 626	27 267	-3 359	40 571	34 319	-6 252
Perth	86 423	89 685	3 262	45 753	47 446	1 693	40 670	42 239	1 569
Greater Hobart	17 033	19 398	2 365	5 375	7 902	2 527	1 658	1 496	-162
Canberra	42 227	41 766	-461	34	48	14	42 193	41 718	-475
Darwin	23 067	21 068	-1 999	17 14	32 16	15 02	2 1353	17 852	-3501
Gold Coast	5 163	80 925	293 12	30 534	29 866	-668	2 1079	5 1059	29 980
Sunshine Coast	33 488	54 049	20 561	24 634	29 563	4 929	8 854	24 486	15 632
Wide Bay-Burnett	3 3937	4 9735	1 5798	2 6568	3 2207	5 639	7 369	17 528	10 159
South West - WA	2 3430	3 4235	1 0805	1 8005	2 8741	9 936	4 625	5 494	869
Mid-North Coast	3 4402	4 4656	1 0254	1 9274	3 4868	1 5594	1 528	9 788	-5 340
Hunter	4 6571	5 6227	9 656	2 8266	4 3422	1 5156	1 8305	12 805	-5 500
Outer Adelaide	17 109	24 584	7 475	13 050	19 989	6 939	4 059	4 595	536
South Eastern - NSW	27 637	34 138	6 501	12 469	17 825	5 356	1 518	1 613	115
Richmond-Tweed	27 320	33 463	6 143	8 593	17 984	9 391	1 8727	1 5479	-3 248
Mackay	20 638	25 784	5 146	15 908	1 6443	535	4 730	9 341	4 611
Northern - Qld	27 372	32 276	4 904	17 565	19 477	1 912	9 807	12 799	2 992
Barwon	20 929	25 594	4 665	14 348	19 769	5 421	6 581	5 825	-756
Loddon	1 9457	23 066	3 609	14 277	1 8416	4 139	5 180	4 650	-530
Darling Downs	29 960	33 336	3 376	23 098	23 056	-42	6 862	10 080	3 218
Far North	2 6932	29 403	24 711	1 8048	1 4548	-3 500	8 884	14 855	5 971
Central Highlands	1 6384	1 792	2 408	12 236	1 5111	3 275	4 148	3 281	-867
West Moreton	1 3811	1 5916	2 105	1 863	12 882	10 19	1 948	3034	1 086
Fitzroy	2 6347	2 8229	1 882	2 1079	1 9928	-1 151	5 268	8 301	3 033
Gippsland	1 8992	1 8564	-428	12 462	1 5165	2 703	4 530	3 399	-1 131
Northern - Tas	1 1789	1 3325	1 536	4 160	4 095	-65	7 629	9 230	1 601
Go ulburn	25 207	2 6683	1 476	1 6591	1 9276	2 685	8 616	7 407	-1 209
Illawarra	3 8018	3 8907	8 89	24 127	32 156	8 029	1 3891	6 751	-7 140
East Gippsland	9 923	10 724	8 01	6 785	7 590	8 05	3 138	3 134	-4
Yorke and Lower North	6 858	7 435	5 77	5 593	6 233	6 40	1 265	1 202	-63
So uthern	6 290	6 821	5 31	4 762	3 517	-1 245	1 528	3 304	1 776
Ovens-Murray	12 913	13 378	4 65	5 910	6 169	2 59	7 003	7 209	206
Mersey-Lyell	10 026	10 267	2 41	4 041	2 824	-1 217	5 985	7 443	1 458
Murray	17 211	17 419	208	4 515	5 574	1 059	12 696	11 845	-851
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	135	70	-65	48	34	-14	87	36	-51
Western District	10 263	9 739	-524	6 977	6 659	-318	3 286	3 080	-206
Eyre	4 490	3 842	-648	3 364	2 803	-561	1 126	1 039	-87
Lower Great Southern	8 624	7 888	-736	7 543	6 800	-743	1 081	1 088	7
Upper Great Southern	4 151	3 110	-1 041	3 918	2 894	-1 024	233	216	-17
Far West	3 401	2 314	-1 087	1 149	1 019	-130	2 252	1 295	-957
Murray Lands	9 243	8 136	-1 107	6 704	6 112	-592	2 539	2 024	-515
So uth East	7 579	6 253	-1 326	4 135	3 362	-773	3 444	2 891	-553
Central West - Qld	3 547	2 153	-1 394	3 081	1 754	-1 327	4 66	3 99	-67
Wimmera	6 848	5 257	-1 591	4 927	3 630	-1 297	1 921	1 627	-294
Kimberley	7 305	5 495	-1 810	4 368	3 369	-999	2 937	2 126	-811
Mallee	12 076	10 186	-1 890	6 695	5 019	-1 676	5 381	5 167	-214
Central	11 660	9 139	-2 021	9 296	7 485	-1 811	1 864	1 654	-210
Pilbara	13 524	14 999	1 475	9 985	8 412	-1 573	3 539	3 087	-452
So uth West - Qld	6 524	4 210	-2 314	5 605	3 373	-2 232	919	837	-82
Midlands	12 727	10 388	-2 339	1 678	9 486	-2 192	1 049	902	-147
Central West - NSW	23 574	20 824	-2 750	1 6441	17 524	10 83	7 133	3 300	-3 833
Murrumbidgee	1 9651	1 6802	-2 849	10 401	11 90	789	9 250	5 612	-3 638
Northern - NSW	24 341	2 1308	-3 033	13 796	1 540	17 44	10 545	5 768	-4 777
Northern - SA	12 003	8 914	-3 089	8 276	5 982	-2 294	3 727	2 932	-795
North West	9 669	6 230	-3 439	8 057	4 576	-3 481	1 612	1 654	42
So uth Eastern - WA	13 253	9 528	-3 725	9 772	6 485	-3 287	3 481	3 043	-438
Northern Territory - Bal	1 5658	1 1215	-4 443	3 216	1 714	-1 502	12 442	9 501	-2 941
North Western	1 9405	12 899	-6 506	13 941	10 374	-3 567	5 464	2 525	-2 939
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 688 559</b>	<b>1 688 559</b>		<b>943 151</b>	<b>943 151</b>		<b>745 408</b>	<b>745 408</b>	

Over the last three decades there has been a 'switch-over function' (Maher and McKay, 1986) in Sydney and Melbourne, whereby a net loss of migrants in exchange with other parts of Australia is more than counterbalanced by an inflow of overseas migrants. Net international migration gains have directly accounted for more than half of Sydney and Melbourne's net population growth over the post war period, and if their indirect contribution through the children born to migrants since settling in Australia is taken into account, that contribution is closer to two-thirds of net growth.

The fact that Sydney and several other capitals lose more people than they gain through internal migration is of some significance to the recent discourse about accommodating Australia's future population growth. There has been a suggestion that a greater percentage of expected national population growth could be absorbed outside the capital cities than has been the case in the past. The fact that there is already substantial capital city to rest of state migration needs to be a starting point for considering future regional settlement policy.

Mobility is a function of push and pull factors which operate differentially across the country. Accordingly, there will be areas of the country which experience factors which push residents from their area towards other areas. These other areas usually have more attractive conditions which encourage people to gravitate towards them. Hence, from a migration perspective, there will be statistical divisions which act as *sources*, and which experience net migration loss, and SDs which act as sinks which experience net migration gain. Table 2.2 shows the top ten sinks and sources based on net migration between 2001 and 2006. Of the top ten sinks, four are located in each of Queensland and New South Wales, and one in each of South Australia and Western Australia. In Queensland, the Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett SDs shared a net gain of some 66,000 persons between 2001 and 2006. The major reason for the net population influx into these three contiguous SDs is their retirement attraction to an increasingly ageing population. Mackay experienced a net gain of 5,000 movers during the period, and while attractive living opportunities may account for some of the influx, agriculture and mining activity in the hinterland is clearly an additional factor accounting for the net gains. In New South Wales, the four main sink SDs gained around 32,000 persons in the five years to 2006. Three of these Statistical divisions – Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and Hunter are to the north of the Sydney SD, while South Eastern SD is to the south. Each of these SDs is in the coastal zone and have attracted substantial numbers of Sydney people leaving the increasingly congested environment of Sydney for more attractive environments of the north and south coast regions.

**Table 2.2: Australia Statistical Divisions: Major Sinks and Sources of Net Internal Migration, 2001-2006**

Source: ABS 2006 Population Census

Sinks		Sources	
Statistical Division	Net Migration	Statistical Division	Net Migration
Brisbane (Q)	42,750	Sydney (NSW)	121,012
Gold Coast (Q)	29,312	Melbourne (V)	18,709
Sunshine Coast (Q)	20,561	Adelaide (SA)	9,611
Wide Bay-Burnett (Q)	15,798	North West (Q)	6,506
Southwest (WA)	10,805	Balance (NT)	4,443
Mid North Coast (NSW)	10,254	South Eastern (WA)	3,725
Hunter (NSW)	9,656	Northwest (NSW)	3,439
Outer Adelaide (SA)	7,454	Northern (SA)	3,089
South Eastern (NSW)	6,501	Northern (NSW)	3,033
Richmond Tweed (NSW)	6,143	Murrumbidgee (NSW)	2,849

In South Australia, net growth in the Outer Adelaide statistical division has partly been a result of overflow from the Adelaide statistical division. The expanding population in this SD is mainly a dormitory population which has chosen to live in the relatively attractive environment of the area and commute to work in the Adelaide statistical division. In Western

Australia, the situation in the South West statistical division is essentially the same, with urban population expansion in centres such as Mandurah, but there is an added economic factor associated with resource activity in the southern reaches of the SD.

There were an additional 18 statistical divisions which experience net migration gains in the 2001-2006 period, and these and the extent of the gain is shown in both Table 2.1 and Figure 2.2.

The ten largest source SDs are shown in the table, and the extent of their net migration loss ranged from 6,500 in North Western SD in NSW to 2,300 in the South West SD in Queensland. Figure 2.2 shows that SDs which experienced net migration loss in the 2001-2006 period were located in hinterland locations which have been characterised by increased capitalisation agriculture, lower demand for labour, reduced economic activities in towns, and closures of shops, schools and other services.

**Figure 2.2: Australia: Net Migration for Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006**

Source: ABS 2006 Population Census

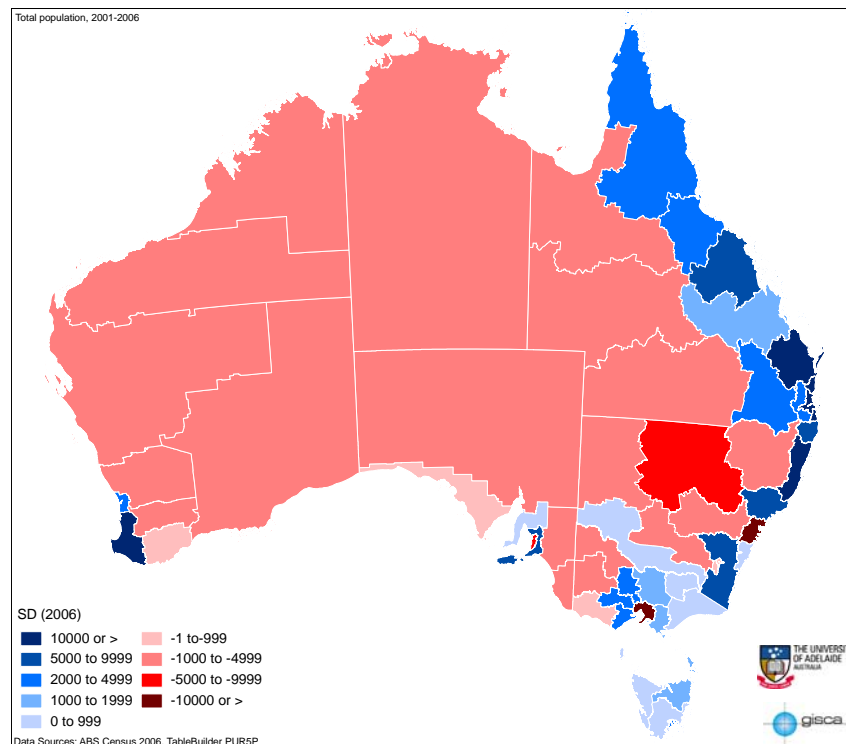


Table 2.1 also shows the net intrastate and net interstate migration situation for each statistical division. There are a number of observations that can be made for the capital city statistical divisions:

- In Sydney, net interstate migration loss was greater than net intrastate migration loss, a situation that also occurred in Adelaide. For each of these cities, net interstate migration losses are most likely due to economic factors, while the net intrastate migration losses are more likely to be due to lifestyle factors rather than economic factors.
- For Melbourne, net intrastate migration loss was greater than net interstate migration, indicating that the Victorian hinterland was acting as a more significant sink than interstate locations.

- Brisbane's net migration gain was the result of a net intrastate loss of population, and a significant net interstate gain of 44,000 persons, indicating the attractiveness of Brisbane to interstate movers.
- Perth SD was attractive to both intrastate and interstate movers – it had a net intrastate gain as well as a net interstate gain, the only capital city SD with this balance between net intrastate and net interstate mobility.
- In both Hobart and Darwin, the net migration situation was a result of net intrastate gains and net interstate losses. This situation also prevailed for the ACT, but net intrastate numbers were very low.

It might be expected that the same SDs would dominate or sinks as sources for each of net migration, net intrastate and net interstate migration. However, Table 2.1 indicates that this is not the case. Indeed, only two SDs – Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett – fall into the top ten sinks for net migration, net intrastate migration and net interstate migration, and only North Western SD, in NSW, is a source for all three net measures of mobility.

These tendencies remained substantially unchanged as a result of mobility in the 2005-2006 period. Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Darwin reported net migration losses, while Brisbane's gains were three times those of Perth, and more than ten times the level recorded for Hobart. As with the five year data, the most substantial net migration gains were recorded in the east coast and peri-metropolitan SDs of Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Wide Bay-Burnett, South West-WA and Fitzroy. The largest net losses were in the internal wheat sheep belt and remote SDs.

### 2.3 GENDER AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

It has been shown that there are small but significant gender differences in internal migration in Australia (Rudd, 2004). However, when examining inter-statistical division migration there are some much larger differences. Table 2.3 shows the sex ratios (males per 100 females) in the largest net in migration and net out migration SDs.

**Table 2.3: Australian Statistical Divisions: Net Migration 2001-2006, Sex Ratio of Largest Gains and Losses**

Source: ABS 2006, Population Census

Net migration gain		Net migration loss	
Statistical Division	Sex ratio	Statistical Division	Sex ratio
Brisbane	94.7	Sydney	97.3
Perth	159.4	Melbourne	138.9
Hobart	80.3	Adelaide	105.8
Gold Coast	103.1	Darwin	106.8
Sunshine Coast	93.9	North western	99.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	98.4	Northern Territory-Bal	90.9
South West-WA	97	South Eastern-WA	913
Mid North Coast	101.8	North West	89.4
Hunter	93.4	Northern-NSW	916
Outer Adelaide	102.1	Northern-SA	818
South Eastern-NSW	105.1	Central West-NSW	103.2
Mackay	159.7	Murrumbidgee	96.3

From this table it is notable that in the non-metropolitan areas experiencing net migration losses in almost all cases the net loss has been greater for females than males. This reflects the lack of diversity in job opportunities in many non-metropolitan areas which disproportionately impact on women. In the capital cities experiencing a net loss due to internal migration, only in Sydney was there a greater outflow of women than men. In those capitals experiencing net gains it was only Perth where inward migration of males substantially outnumbered inward migration of females. This perhaps reflects the type of job opportunities available in the West. In the rapidly growing Brisbane SD there are more female internal migrants than males. The Gold Coast has more males moving in than females, but the opposite is the case for the Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett SDs. In general, however, the differences between male and female net migration is relatively small.

Among the capital city statistical divisions, the greatest net migration loss of males occurred in the Sydney SD. Between 2001 and 2006 it experienced a net loss of nearly 60,000 males. This loss is substantial compared with the net losses from Melbourne SD (10,900), Adelaide (5,000) and Darwin (1,000). The Brisbane statistical division experienced a net gain of nearly 21,000 males, a level considerably higher than the net gains of 2,000 for Perth, 1,000 for Hobart and 200 for Canberra.

Table 2.4 shows the levels of net migration among males, as well as the other measures of migration, for the remaining Australian statistical divisions. The same SDs that were sink SDs for total population are sink SDs for males as well as females. As Table 2.4 shows, of the top ten sinks, Gold Coast statistical division experienced the greatest net migration for males (14,900) with the lowest level of 3,000 recorded in the Richmond-Tweed SD. Among the top ten sources, the greatest exodus of males occurred in the North Western SD in NSW, which lost 3,200 males during the 2001-2006 period, compared with a just over 1,000 loss in the Midlands SD in Western Australia.

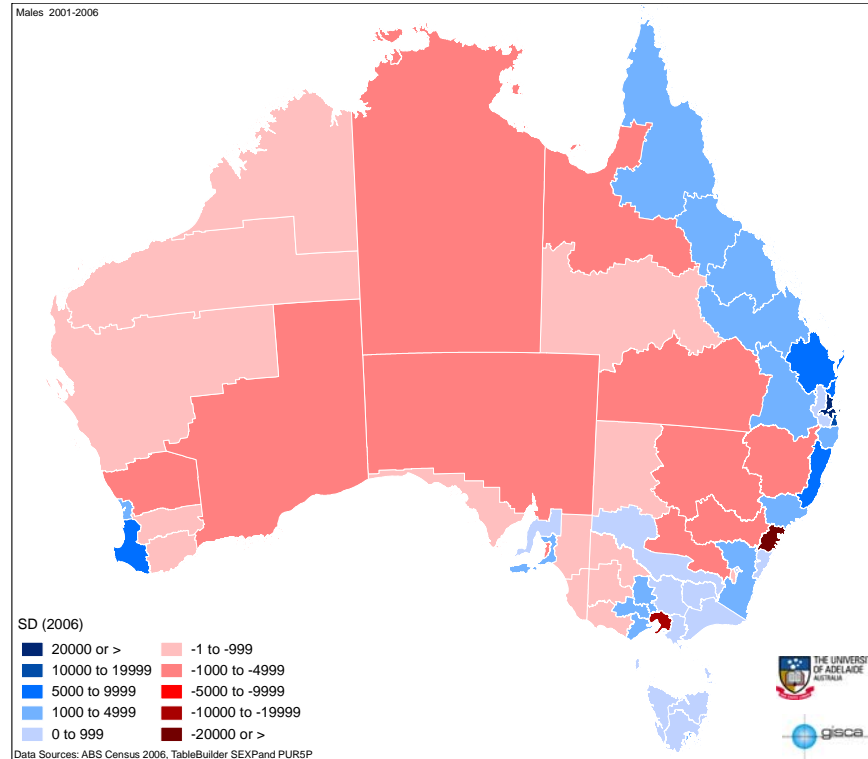
The extent of net gains and losses of males for each of the remaining statistical divisions is shown in Table 2.4, as well levels of intrastate and interstate migration by males for all SDs. Net migration for males between 2001 and 2006 is presented graphically in Figure 2.3. The essential distribution of net gains and losses of males for each statistical division is the same as that represented in Figure 2.2. It highlights the attractiveness of the coastal SDs throughout Australia, and the role of hinterland SDs as regions of net population loss through migration.

**Table 2.4: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Males, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Males 2001-2006									
Sydney	118817	59152	-59665	54575	27864	-26711	64242	31288	-32954
Melbourne	77328	66453	-10875	33685	25594	-8091	43643	40859	-2784
Brisbane	64953	85751	20798	40097	38808	-1289	24856	46943	22087
Adelaide	34615	29691	-4924	14786	12844	-1942	19829	16847	-2982
Perth	42230	44237	2007	22344	22885	541	19886	21352	1466
Greater Hobart	8198	9238	1050	2593	3709	1116	5595	5529	-66
Darwin	1938	10804	-1034	890	1608	718	10948	9196	-1752
Canberra	20447	20645	198	23	22	-1	20424	20623	199
Gold Coast	24481	39355	14874	14614	14459	-155	9867	24896	15029
Sunshine Coast	15942	25898	9956	11807	14052	2245	4135	11846	7711
Wide Bay-Burnett	16401	24236	7835	12768	15666	2898	3633	8570	4937
South West - WA	11296	16619	5323	9044	13910	4866	2252	2709	457
Mid-North Coast	16336	21510	5174	9028	16838	7810	7308	4672	-2636
Hunter	22841	27505	4664	13671	21111	7440	9170	6394	-2776
Outer Adelaide	8177	11954	3777	6190	9715	3525	1987	2239	252
South Eastern - NSW	13454	16790	3336	5985	8721	2736	7469	8069	600
Mackay	10093	13256	3163	7747	8346	599	2346	4910	2564
Richmond-Tweed	12902	15893	2991	4036	8621	4585	8866	7272	-1594
Northern - Qld	13729	16143	2414	8598	9516	918	5131	6627	1496
Barwon	10010	12178	2168	6694	9356	2662	3316	2822	-494
Loddon	9235	10929	1694	6674	8711	2037	2561	2218	-343
Fitzroy	12867	14244	1377	10244	9988	-256	2623	4256	1633
Darling Downs	14409	15783	1374	11011	10905	-106	3398	4878	1480
Far North	13225	14593	1368	8877	7115	-1762	4348	7478	3130
Central Highlands	7849	8874	1025	5772	7285	1513	2077	1589	-488
West Moreton	6677	7666	989	5685	6189	504	992	1477	485
Gippsland	7985	8792	807	5784	7146	1362	2201	1646	-555
Goulburn	12266	13016	750	7916	9332	1416	4350	3684	-666
Northern - Tas	5700	6444	744	1956	1890	-66	3744	4554	810
East Gippsland	4773	5197	424	3190	3668	478	1583	1529	-54
Southern	2986	3371	385	2225	1748	-477	761	1623	862
Ovens-Murray	6204	6585	381	2769	2964	195	3435	3621	186
Yorke and Lower North	3329	3595	266	2696	2983	287	633	612	-21
Mersey-Lyell	4818	4984	166	1890	1317	-573	2928	3667	739
Illawarra	18490	18602	112	11607	15332	3725	6883	3270	-3613
Murray	8294	8302	8	2213	2652	439	6081	5650	-431
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	68	35	-33	22	23	1	46	12	-34
Eyre	2156	1888	-268	1592	1376	-216	564	512	-52
Western District	5017	4606	-411	3335	3149	-186	1682	1457	-225
Lower Great Southern	4239	3821	-418	3688	3260	-428	551	561	10
Upper Great Southern	1953	1478	-475	1846	1360	-486	107	118	11
Murray Lands	4504	3975	-529	3224	2988	-236	1280	987	-293
Far West	1653	1100	-553	566	501	-65	1087	599	-488
South East	3688	3014	-674	1962	1556	-406	1726	1458	-268
Pilbara	6898	6168	-730	5043	4455	-588	1855	1713	-142
Central West - Qld	1795	1014	-781	1563	815	-748	232	199	-33
Wimmera	3332	2465	-867	2342	1700	-642	990	765	-225
Kimberley	3659	2783	-876	2121	1645	-476	1538	1138	-400
Central	5492	4606	-886	4562	3728	-834	930	878	-52
Mallee	5813	4885	-928	3113	2369	-744	2700	2516	-184
Midlands	6178	5101	-1077	5656	4649	-1007	522	452	-70
South West - Qld	3258	2060	-1198	2782	1612	-1170	476	448	-28
Northern - SA	33588	32199	-1389	31719	30707	-1012	1869	1492	-377
Murrumbidgee	9676	8274	-1402	5050	5409	359	4626	2865	-1761
Central West - NSW	11374	9968	-1406	7886	8383	497	3488	1585	-1903
Northern - NSW	11760	10312	-1448	6598	7505	907	5162	2807	-2355
North West	4893	3276	-1617	4036	2358	-1678	857	918	61
South Eastern - WA	6701	4919	-1782	4877	3289	-1588	1824	1630	-194
Northern Territory - Bal	7796	5685	-2111	1608	890	-718	6188	4795	-1393
North Western	9560	6319	-3241	6805	5083	-1722	2755	1236	-1519
<b>Total</b>	<b>848236</b>	<b>848236</b>		<b>481680</b>	<b>481680</b>		<b>366556</b>	<b>366556</b>	



**Figure 2.3: Australian Statistical Divisions: Net Migration of Males, 2001-2006**



In the case of female migration, five of the eight capital city statistical divisions experienced a net loss of females in the 2001-2006 period. The greatest loss occurred from the Sydney SD – some 58,300. Losses in the other capital city SDs were substantially less. Melbourne experienced a net loss of 7,800, Adelaide 4,700, Darwin just under 1,000 and Canberra 650. Female net losses in Sydney and Canberra were greater than those recorded for males.

Brisbane experienced a net gain of 22,000 females between 2001 and 2006, about 1,100 more than its net gain of males. The net gains in Perth and Hobart were considerably less than those for Brisbane – 1,260 for Perth and 1,300 for Hobart.

The situation with the top ten sinks and sources for female mobility is shown in Table 2.5. The composition of the top ten sinks for females is slightly different than that for males, in that Barwon SD has replaced the Mackay SD. Net migration of females into Mackay was less than that for males, due in large part to the male bias in occupations associated with the coal mining industry operating in the Mackay hinterland. The largest net migration of females was into the Gold Coast SD and the smallest, among the top ten sinks, was into Barwon SD. An additional 18 statistical divisions throughout Australia experienced net female population gain through mobility, and these are shown in Table 2.5.

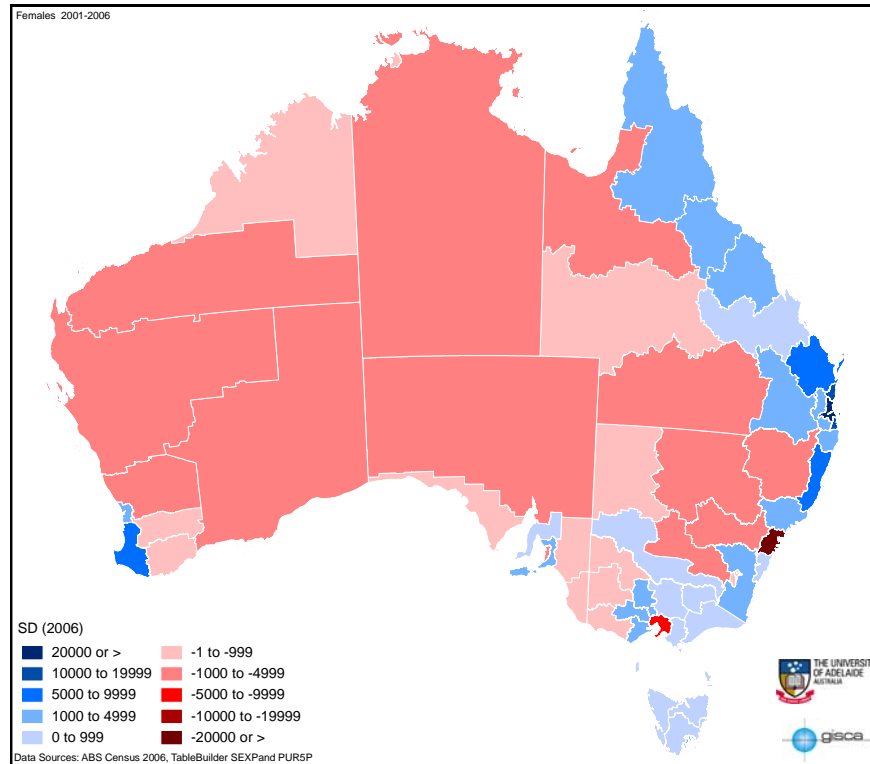
Female net losses among the top ten source SDs ranged from 3,260 in North Western SD to 1,260 in Midland SD in Western Australia. Four of the top ten source SDs were in NSW, three in Western Australia, and one in each of South Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. There were an additional 14 SDs which reported net migration loss for

females during the 2001 to 2006 period. Full details of net migration, as well as interstate and intrastate migration for females are presented in Table 2.5. The map, (Figure 2.4) derived from the tabular data, shows the spatial variation for net migration by females in the 2001-2006 period. Its characteristics are similar to those identified for both total net migration and male net migration.

**Table 2.5: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Females, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Females 2001-2006									
Sydney	124373	63026	-61347	58339	30548	-27791	66034	32478	-33556
Melbourne	82025	74191	-7834	37072	29165	-7907	44953	45026	73
Brisbane	69400	91352	21952	42957	42603	-354	26443	48749	22306
Adelaide	36576	31893	-4683	15837	14424	-1413	20739	17469	-3270
Perth	44194	45453	1259	23408	24563	1155	20786	20890	104
Greater Hobart	8851	10159	1308	2783	4194	1411	6068	5965	-103
Darwin	11230	10262	-968	821	1610	789	10409	8652	-1757
Canberra	21779	21210	-569	11	27	16	21768	21093	-675
Gold Coast	27139	41666	14427	15919	15401	-518	11220	26165	14945
Sunshine Coast	17552	28154	10602	12824	15509	2685	4728	12645	7917
Wide Bay-Burnett	17531	25497	7966	13797	16541	2744	3734	8956	5222
South West - WA	12130	17615	5485	9760	14837	5077	2370	2778	408
Mid-North Coast	18061	23144	5083	10244	18029	7785	7817	5115	-2702
Hunter	23732	28724	4992	14589	22319	7730	9143	6405	-2738
Outer Adelaide	8929	12630	3701	6859	10270	3411	2070	2360	290
South Eastern - NSW	14175	17348	3173	6481	9101	2620	7694	8247	553
Richmond-Tweed	14403	17561	3158	4549	9363	4814	9854	8198	-1656
Barwon	10918	13418	2500	7649	10413	2764	3269	3005	-264
Northern - Qld	13651	16141	2490	8975	9962	987	4676	6179	1503
Mackay	10550	12531	1981	8159	8098	-61	2391	4433	2042
Loddon	10220	12134	1914	7606	9704	2098	2614	2430	-184
Darling Downs	15550	17365	1815	12077	12158	81	3473	5207	1734
Central Highlands	8540	9914	1374	6462	8226	1764	2078	1688	-390
West Moreton	7129	8243	1114	6169	6687	518	960	1556	596
Far North	13708	14801	1093	9174	7429	-1745	4534	7372	2838
Illawarra	19530	20310	780	12522	16820	4298	7008	3490	-3518
Northern - Tas	6104	6882	778	2206	2203	-3	3898	4679	781
Gippsland	9008	9771	763	6680	8016	1336	2328	1755	-573
Goulburn	12939	13675	736	8675	9947	1272	4264	3728	-536
Fitroy	13471	13986	515	10831	9939	-892	2640	4047	1407
East Gippsland	5155	5521	366	3597	3921	324	1558	1600	42
Yorke and Lower North	3529	3847	318	2898	3253	355	631	594	-37
Murray	8919	9115	196	2310	2924	614	6609	6191	-418
Southern	3306	3455	149	2532	1772	-760	774	1683	909
Ovens-Murray	6704	6797	93	3139	3209	70	3565	3588	23
Mersey-Lyell	5208	5278	70	2153	1505	-648	3055	3773	718
Australian Capital	72	29	-43	27	11	-16	45	18	-27
Western District	5247	5132	-115	3649	3513	-136	1598	1619	21
Lower Great Southern	4384	4069	-315	3851	3541	-310	533	528	-5
Eyre	2342	1963	-379	1770	1427	-343	572	536	-36
Far West	1754	1221	-533	594	515	-79	1160	706	-454
Upper Great Southern	2201	1632	-569	2079	1533	-546	122	99	-23
Murray Lands	4734	4158	-576	3482	3124	-358	1252	1034	-218
Central West - Qld	1747	1133	-614	1517	935	-582	230	198	-32
South East	3897	3237	-660	2176	1809	-367	1721	1428	-293
Wimmera	3519	2795	-724	2590	1932	-658	929	863	-66
Kimberley	3647	2715	-932	2247	1729	-518	1400	986	-414
Mallee	6262	5301	-961	3576	2649	-927	2686	2652	-34
South West - Qld	3270	2154	-1116	2822	1759	-1063	448	395	-53
Central	5668	4534	-1134	4729	3760	-969	939	774	-165
Midlands	6545	5280	-1265	6027	4838	-1189	518	442	-76
Pilbara	6631	5330	-1301	4945	3957	-988	1686	1373	-313
Central West - NSW	12211	10853	-1358	8547	9131	584	3664	1722	-1942
Murrumbidgee	9975	8533	-1442	5351	5779	428	4624	2754	-1870
Northern - NSW	12584	11004	-1580	7200	8041	841	5384	2963	-2421
Northern - SA	6169	4470	-1699	4315	3030	-1285	1854	1440	-414
North West	4778	2970	-1808	4018	2218	-1800	760	752	-8
South Eastern - WA	6553	4602	-1951	4904	3192	-1712	1649	1410	-239
Northern Territory - Bal	7863	5540	-2323	1610	821	-789	6253	4719	-1534
North Western	9840	6578	-3262	7144	5300	-1844	2696	1278	-1418
<b>Total</b>	<b>868112</b>	<b>868112</b>		<b>489234</b>	<b>489234</b>		<b>378878</b>	<b>378878</b>	

**Figure 2.4: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Females, 2001-2006**



## 2.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER, 2001-2006

Turning to the internal migration of separate age groups, the older age category is of particular interest. This is partly due to the fact that they are the fastest growing subgroup in the Australian population not only at present, but due to the passage of the baby boomer generation into these ages this will remain the case for several decades as Table 2.6 indicates. Accordingly, the changing patterns of the distribution of the older population is important not only for planning the effective provision of services for this group, but also because this group can be the basis for substantial local and regional economic growth (Jackson and Felmington, 2002). Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of the 65+ population across Australia and like the total population it is strongly concentrated in capital city statistical divisions and the south eastern, eastern and south western coastal areas.

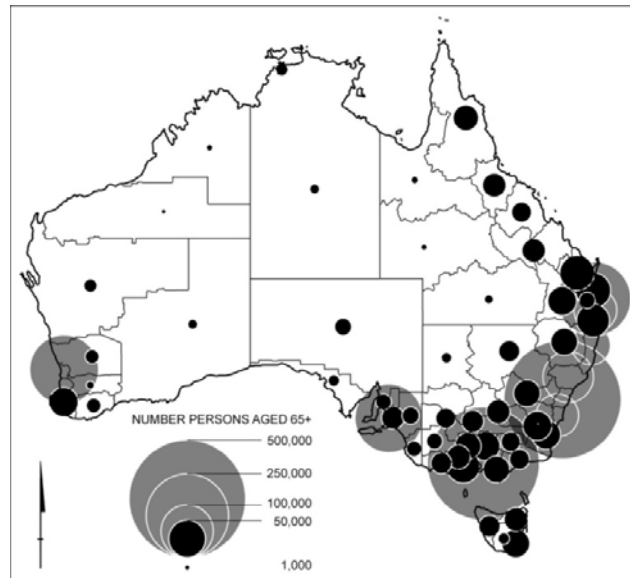
**Table 2.6: Australia: Projected Growth of the Population by Age, 2006-51**

Source: ABS 2008 Projections, Series B

Year	0-14		15-64		65+	
	Number	% Growth p.a.	Number	% Growth p.a.	Number	% Growth p.a.
2006	4,050,445		13,954,776		2,692,659	
2021	4,693,727	0.99	16,527,365	1.13	4,395,453	3.32
2031	5,050,849	0.74	18,003,557	0.86	5,732,080	2.69
2041	5,335,328	0.55	19,514,934	0.81	6,759,002	1.66
2051	5,697,740	0.66	20,886,759	0.68	7,628,748	1.22

**Figure 2.5: Australia: Total Persons Aged 65 Years and Over, 2006**

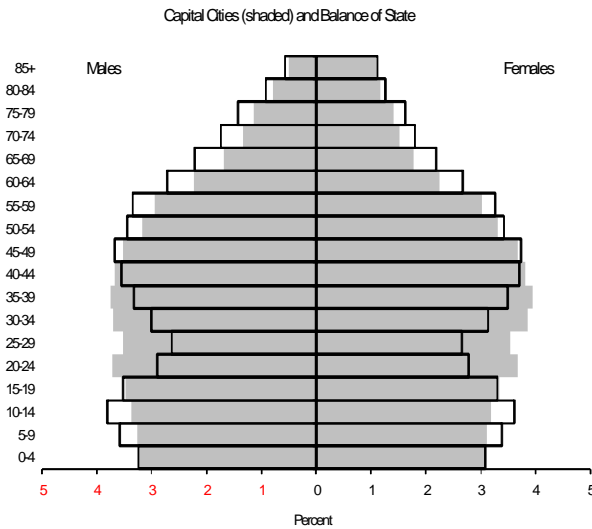
Source: ABS 2006 Census



It is important to note that the 65+ population is more strongly represented in non-metropolitan Australia than it is in the capital cities. This is evident when the age-sex distributions of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan populations are overlaid, as shown in Figure 2.6.

**Figure 2.6: Australia: Age-Sex Structure of Capital Cities and Rest of State, 2006**

Source: ABS 2006 Census



This shows clearly the over representation of the population aged 45 to 80 years in non-metropolitan Australia. In passing, it should be noted that the next generation of 65+ Australians, the baby boomers, are also over represented in non-metropolitan areas. In 2006, baby boomers born between 1946 and 1956 made up 27.2 percent of the metropolitan population and 41.4 percent of the workforce, but in non-metropolitan areas the percentages

were 28.2 and 45.2 percent respectively. Hence, the overconcentration of older Australians in non-metropolitan areas is set to continue. This is especially the case if baby boomers engage in sea change and tree change retirement migration and move from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas.

In the five year period to 2006, some 130,000 persons aged 65 years and over shifted residence between SDs within Australia. Of these moves about 83,000 were intrastate moves and 47,000 were interstate moves. The ratio of interstate to intrastate moves was 1:1.8, which was essentially maintained in the 2005-2006 period, where the ratio was 1:1.7. Therefore, for this age group, moves within their state are more preferred than moves to another state.

In terms of net migration in the capital city statistical divisions, net losses for this age group were recorded in six of the eight capitals. Sydney experienced a net loss of more than 13,000, while lesser losses occurred in the other capital cities – ranging from 3,400 for Melbourne to 260 for Darwin. These results indicate a propensity among this age group to escape the capital cities, presumably as a result of retirement, and to seek residence in other more ecologically attractive SDs. Among the two capital city SDs that experienced a net migration gain of persons aged 65 years and older, the gains were very low. Brisbane had a net migration gain of 1,260 and Hobart a gain of just 440. In the 2005-2006 period, the situation was maintained, with only Adelaide turning a net loss for the 2001-2006 period into a small gain for the 2005-2006 period. In terms of mobility, it is clear that capital cities do not have an attraction for older residentially mobile persons.

The top ten sinks can be identified from Table 2.7. Queensland and New South Wales dominate, each with four SDs in the top ten, with one SD located in each of South Australia and Western Australia. Many of the top ten SDs identified for total population and male and female internal migration remain in the top ten for migration of persons aged 65 years and over. However, there are two new SDs in the top ten – Darling Downs in Queensland and Goulburn in New South Wales. During the 2005-2006 period, there was some volatility in the “top ten”, although the new SDs had been near the top ten for the 2001-2006 period, and those displaced were near the top ten for the 2005-2006 period. These results indicate that there is a well defined geography of attractiveness for older internal migrants, and these destination SDs define a form of retirement belt in Australia.

Net migration loses from the top ten sources range from 390 in Fitzroy SD in Queensland to 150 in the Southern SD in Tasmania. Table 2.7 shows that, outside the capital city SDs, 30 statistical divisions have experienced net migration gains among the 65 years and older group, compared with 22 which have experienced a net migration loss.

**Table 2.7: Australian Statistical Divisions: Migration of Persons Aged 65 Years and Over, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Persons aged 65+ 2001-2006									
Sydney	20848	7667	-13181	12903	4866	-8037	7945	2801	-5144
Melbourne	1400	7980	-3420	6464	3795	-2669	4936	4185	-751
Brisbane	1046	1408	1262	7406	6282	-1124	2740	5126	2386
Adelaide	5028	4153	-875	2802	2372	-430	2226	1781	-445
Perth	5877	5139	-738	4266	3236	-1030	1611	1903	292
Greater Hobart	1011	1448	437	358	676	318	653	772	119
Darwin	722	461	-261	36	89	53	686	372	-314
Canberra	2185	1615	-570	0	4	4	2185	1611	-574
Wide Bay-Burnett	3618	6083	2465	2660	3981	1321	958	2102	1144
South West - WA	2006	4070	2064	1705	3652	1947	301	418	117
Mid-North Coast	3945	5884	1939	2351	4716	2365	1594	1168	-426
Sunshine Coast	4404	6282	1878	3068	3459	391	1336	2823	1487
Gold Coast	5822	7610	1788	3181	2973	-208	2641	4637	1996
Hunter	4028	5392	1364	2791	4630	1839	1237	762	-475
Darling Downs	1822	2833	1011	1466	2016	550	356	817	461
Richmond-Tweed	3116	4126	1010	1058	2128	1070	2058	1998	-60
Outer Adelaide	1680	2428	748	1374	2020	646	306	408	102
Goulburn	1794	2477	683	1254	1767	513	540	710	170
Illawarra	3861	4516	655	2574	3949	1375	1287	567	-720
Gippsland	1504	2153	649	1134	1806	672	370	347	-23
Barwon	1671	2182	511	1195	1718	523	476	464	-12
Central Highlands	1055	1539	484	806	1263	457	249	276	27
Northern - Qld	1121	1475	354	830	1033	203	291	442	151
Loddon	1520	1858	338	1168	1476	308	352	382	30
Northern - Tas	827	1162	335	323	330	7	504	832	328
Mersey-Lyell	694	1029	335	300	266	-34	394	763	369
Central West - NSW	1499	1772	273	1127	1527	400	372	245	-127
East Gippsland	1004	1264	260	766	931	165	238	333	95
Murray	1378	1621	243	299	484	185	1079	1137	58
Far North	1509	1750	241	1048	892	-156	461	858	397
Ovens-Murray	770	993	223	366	554	188	404	439	35
South Eastern - NSW	2667	2882	215	1317	1766	449	1350	1116	-234
West Moreton	1344	1537	193	1150	1221	71	194	316	122
Murrumbidgee	996	1096	100	597	837	240	399	259	-140
Murray Lands	717	787	70	567	621	54	150	166	16
Lower Great Southern	660	712	52	587	624	37	73	88	15
Mallee	812	857	45	517	475	-42	295	382	87
Western District	713	727	14	508	507	-1	205	220	15
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	4	0	-4	4	0	-4	0	0	0
Yorke and Lower North	841	832	-9	689	710	21	152	122	-30
Central West - Qld	154	118	-36	133	81	-52	21	37	16
South East	446	409	-37	268	229	-39	178	180	2
Mackay	1155	1096	-59	868	717	-151	287	379	92
Eyre	316	242	-74	232	187	-45	84	55	-29
Northern - NSW	1744	1649	-95	1049	1239	190	695	410	-285
Wimmera	514	416	-98	397	283	-114	117	133	16
Far West	257	158	-99	72	62	-10	185	96	-89
Kimberley	262	160	-102	141	99	-42	121	61	-60
South West - Qld	324	204	-120	303	163	-140	21	41	20
Upper Great Southern	353	226	-127	326	210	-116	27	16	-11
Southern	714	561	-153	546	255	-291	168	306	138
Central	764	600	-164	652	507	-145	112	93	-19
South Eastern - WA	422	245	-177	360	167	-193	62	78	16
Pilbara	299	119	-180	234	90	-144	65	29	-36
North Western	1251	1052	-199	931	865	-66	320	187	-133
Northern - SA	807	562	-245	613	406	-207	194	156	-38
Northern Territory - Bal	510	264	-246	89	36	-53	421	228	-193
North West	399	129	-270	341	83	-258	58	46	-12
Midlands	1117	807	-310	1059	745	-314	58	62	4
Fitzroy	1589	1189	-390	1300	853	-447	289	346	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>130016</b>	<b>130016</b>		<b>82929</b>	<b>82929</b>		<b>47087</b>	<b>47087</b>	

**Figure 2.7: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 65 Years and Over, 2001-2006**

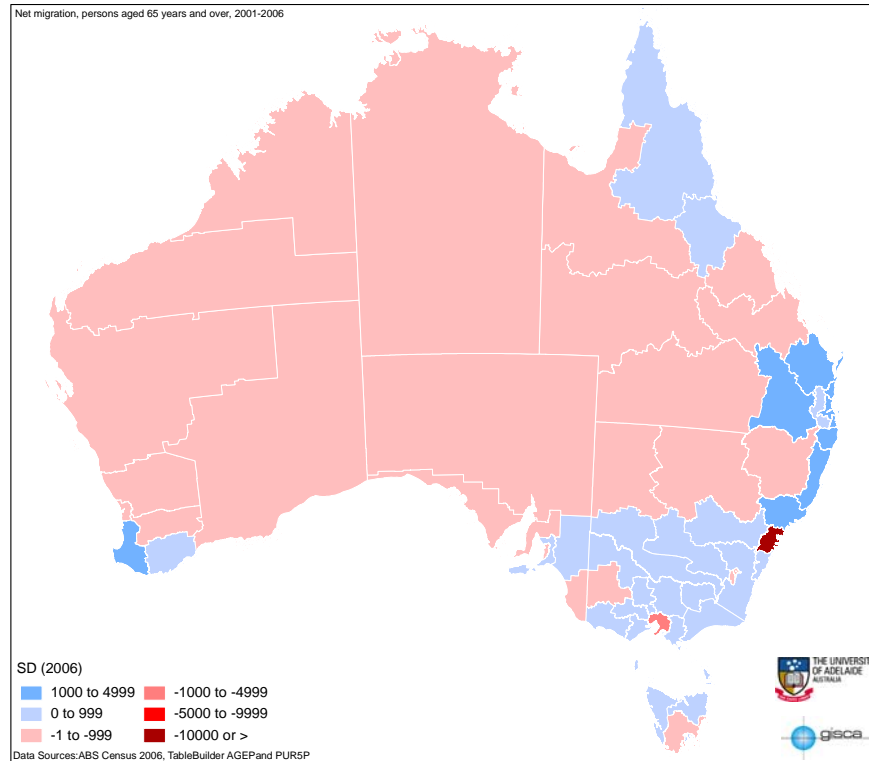


Figure 2.7 shows the spatial variation of net migration for this demographic group in the 2001-2006 period. It highlights the flight of this group from the capital cities, with the exception of Brisbane, and to locations along the eastern seaboard, tree change regions of New South Wales and Victoria, the River Murray, the south west corner of Western Australia, and the northern part of Tasmania.

## 2.5 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AGED 45-64 YEARS, 2001-2006

During the 2001-2006 period, some 358,000 persons aged 45-64 years moved between statistical divisions within Australia. Some 58 percent of these moves, or around 209,000, were intrastate moves. This proportion was maintained in the 2005-2006 period. This group is of particular significance since it represents most of the baby boomer generation that in 2006 made up 27.5 percent of the national population and 41.7 percent of the national workforce.

Table 2.8 shows that six of the eight capital city statistical divisions experienced net migration loss for this group. In the Sydney SD, the net loss was nearly 39,000 persons, compared with a 14,000 net loss for Melbourne SD, and net losses between 1,000 and 4,400 in Adelaide, Perth, Darwin and Canberra statistical divisions. These net losses are substantially higher than those recorded for persons aged 65 years and older. They indicate, however, that this age group seems to be responding to capital city living in the same way as its older counterpart – namely, moving from capital cities if the opportunity prevails. During the 2005-2006 period, seven capital cities reported a net loss for this age group. The new addition to the group was Brisbane, which reported a small net loss of 202.

The top ten sinks are predominantly those that have been identified earlier – those Queensland and New South Wales SDs that have become receptive for large numbers of movers, principally due to the lifestyle qualities that they offer. The largest net migration gains for this age group were in Wide Bay-Burnett (8,200), Gold Coast (7,800) and Sunshine Coast (7,000). The Mid-North Coast SD in NSW experienced a net gain of 6,000, while the South West statistical division in Western Australia reported a net gain of 4,700 and the Outer Adelaide SD experienced a net influx of 2,600 in this age group.

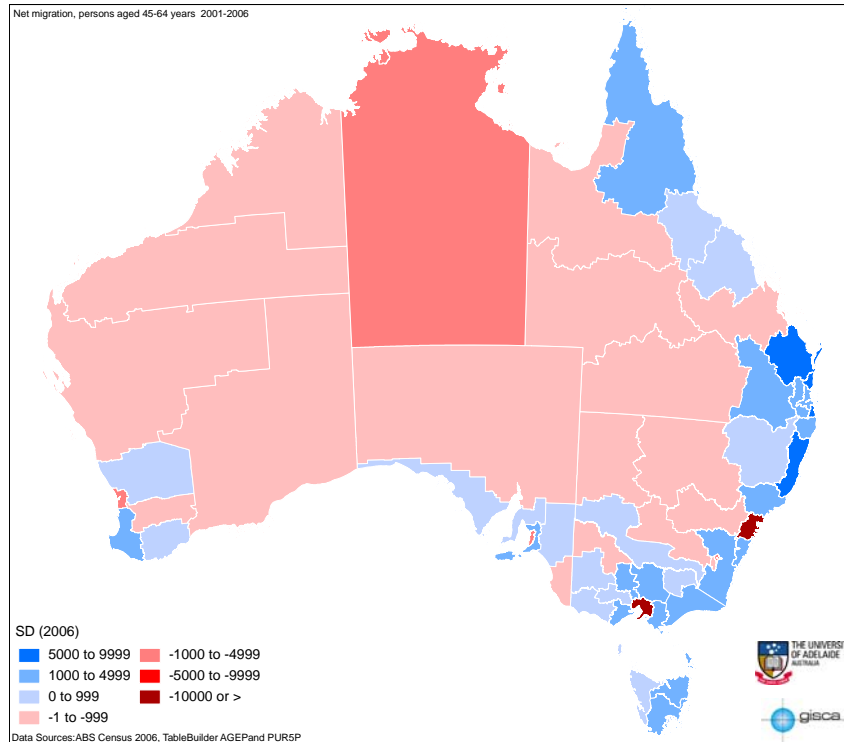
In terms of sources, the Northern Territory – balance SD experienced the greatest net loss of 1,200, while the lowest net loss among the top ten sources was 200 in the South East statistical division in South Australia. Outside of the capital city SDs, there were 34 SDs which experienced net migration gain from this group, compared with 18 that experienced a net migration loss of 45-64 year olds. The geographic distribution of net migration for this group is shown in Figure 2.8. The large net migration loss from Northern Territory-Bal is clear, along with widespread net losses throughout the hinterland. Along the coastal fringes, it is clear that some of the larger net gains are more likely to be related to employment opportunities rather than retirement and leisure opportunities which were more likely to have influenced the mobility of the 65 years and over age group.



**Table 2.8: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 45-64 Years, 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
Persons aged 45-64 years 2001-2006									
Sydney	56453	17601	-38852	30259	8694	-21565	26194	8907	-17287
Melbourne	35343	21270	-14073	18131	8166	-9965	17212	13104	-4108
Brisbane	30502	31759	1257	21023	14607	-6416	9479	17152	7673
Adelaide	15724	11326	-4398	8056	4975	-3081	7668	6351	-1317
Perth	19183	15768	-3415	12005	8671	-3334	7178	7097	-81
Greater Hobart	3517	4117	600	1317	1411	94	2200	2706	506
Darwin	4582	3547	-1035	427	652	225	4155	2895	-1260
Canberra	9201	5799	-3402	7	9	2	9194	5790	-3404
Wide Bay-Burnett	7277	15499	8222	5488	10005	4517	1789	5494	3705
Gold Coast	11796	19555	7759	7076	7408	332	4720	12147	7427
Sunshine Coast	8036	15090	7054	5876	8328	2452	2160	6762	4602
Mid-North Coast	7179	13136	5957	3838	10267	6429	3341	2869	-472
South West - WA	4582	9272	4690	3584	8060	4476	998	1212	214
Hunter	9043	12585	3542	5427	10233	4806	3616	2352	-1264
South Eastern - NSW	5696	9135	3439	2599	4736	2137	3097	4399	1302
Richmond-Tweed	5819	8797	2978	1770	4574	2804	4049	4223	174
Outer Adelaide	3814	6442	2628	2843	5286	2443	971	1156	185
Illawarra	7328	9699	2371	4442	8169	3727	2886	1530	-1356
Darling Downs	5497	7362	1865	4255	5259	1004	1242	2103	861
Barwon	3946	5616	1670	2511	4400	1889	1435	1216	-219
Goulburn	4659	6313	1654	2921	4754	1833	1738	1559	-179
Gippsland	3389	5022	1633	2384	4245	1861	1005	777	-228
Far North	5427	6943	1516	3608	3345	-263	1819	3598	1779
Loddon	3902	5383	1481	2731	4255	1524	1171	1128	-43
East Gippsland	1982	3332	1350	1287	2460	1173	695	872	177
West Moreton	3024	4350	1326	2543	3520	977	481	830	349
Northern - Tas	2311	3441	1130	852	792	-60	1459	2649	1190
Southern	1385	2499	1114	1005	1112	107	380	1387	1007
Mersey-Lyell	1931	2865	934	757	616	-141	1174	2249	1075
Central Highlands	3004	3898	894	2186	3178	992	818	720	-98
Yorke and Lower North	1608	2476	868	1253	2055	802	355	421	66
Murray	3152	3826	674	851	1136	285	2301	2690	389
Northern - Qld	4804	5427	623	3357	3236	-121	1447	2191	744
Mackay	4485	5100	615	3427	3136	-291	1058	1964	906
Ovens-Murray	2240	2777	537	995	1405	410	1245	1372	127
Lower Great Southern	1758	2081	323	1512	1821	309	246	260	14
Western District	1849	2169	320	1150	1462	312	699	707	8
Midlands	2776	3051	275	2539	2795	256	237	256	19
Murray Lands	1996	2207	211	1414	1684	270	582	523	-59
Wimmera	187	1329	142	835	936	101	352	393	41
Eyre	884	943	59	644	657	13	240	286	46
Northern - NSW	4573	4623	50	2606	3284	678	1967	1339	-628
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	23	10	-13	9	7	-2	14	3	-11
Mallee	2158	2135	-23	1170	1040	-130	988	1095	107
Central West - NSW	4323	4294	-29	2995	3660	665	1328	634	-694
Fitzroy	5563	5465	-98	4473	3692	-781	1090	1773	683
Upper Great Southern	853	741	-112	804	705	-99	49	36	-13
Central	2371	2217	-154	1930	1800	-130	441	417	-24
Kimberley	1502	1342	-160	848	807	-41	654	535	-119
Far West	698	513	-185	247	215	-32	451	298	-153
South East	1475	1278	-197	822	669	-153	653	609	-44
Central West - Qld	610	395	-215	525	296	-229	85	99	14
Murrumbidgee	3240	2970	-270	1785	2075	290	1455	895	-560
Northern - SA	2407	2050	-357	1665	1371	-294	742	679	-63
South West - Qld	1209	800	-409	1032	617	-415	177	183	6
North Western	3625	2862	-763	2514	2290	-224	1111	572	-539
North West	1858	1086	-772	1536	770	-766	322	316	-6
South Eastern - WA	2475	1691	-784	1860	1173	-687	615	518	-97
Pilbara	2878	2000	-878	2161	1411	-750	717	589	-128
Northern Territory - Bal	3641	2474	-1167	652	427	-225	2989	2047	-942
<b>Total</b>	<b>357753</b>	<b>357753</b>		<b>208819</b>	<b>208819</b>		<b>148934</b>	<b>148934</b>	

**Figure 2.8: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 45-64 Years, 2001-2006**



## 2.6 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AGED 25-44 YEARS, 2001-2006

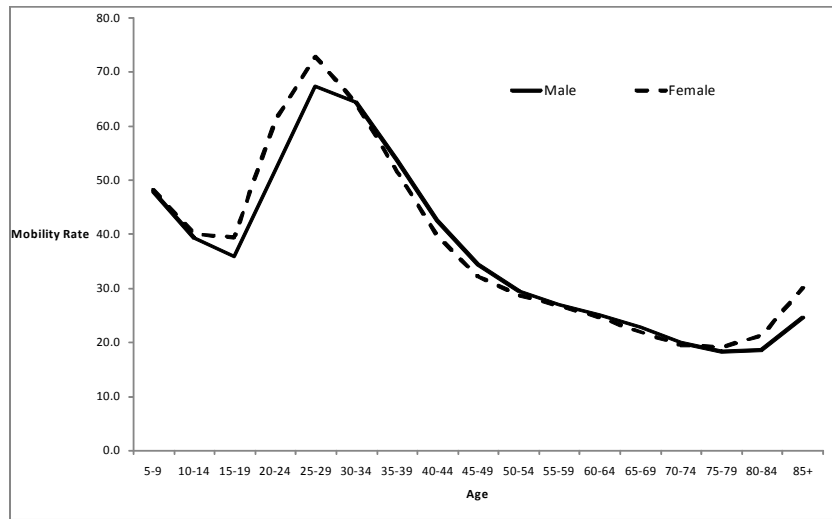
From a mobility perspective, this age group is very interesting for two important reasons. Firstly, it is the largest internal migration group numerically, accounting for some 643,000 moves in the 2001-2006 period. Secondly, the difference between interstate and intrastate movers in this group is only 8,000 persons – that is, the group shows a relatively similar propensity to both interstate and intrastate movement. These characteristics continue to prevail when the 2005-2006 data are analysed. This group includes the peak mobility cohort as is evident in Figure 2.9.

Table 2.9 shows, again, that there was a net migration loss for this group in six of the eight capital city statistical divisions. Again, Sydney experienced the greatest net migration loss, and as has been noted for other groups, Melbourne was significantly lower than Sydney, but ahead of the other capital city SDs experiencing net migration loss.

The highest net migration gain for 25-44 year olds occurred in the Gold Coast SD, which reported a net gain of 9,600 persons. In the Sunshine Coast SD, the net migration gain was 8,000. Gains of between 3,300 and 4,000 were reported for South West – WA, South Eastern – NSW, Mackay, Outer Adelaide, Richmond-Tweed and Hunter SDs.

**Figure 2.9: Australia: Age-Specific Mobility Rates by Sex, 2001-2006**

Source: ABS 2006 Census, TableBuilder



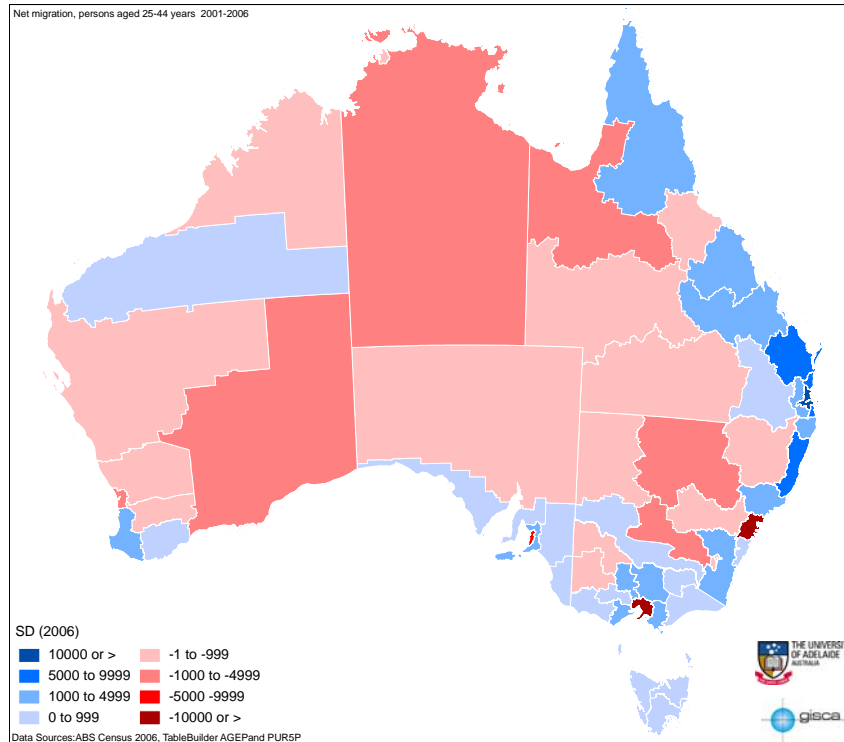
In the top ten sources, losses ranged from 400 in Central West SD in Queensland to 1,450 in the South Eastern statistical division in Western Australia. Outside of the capital city statistical divisions, there were 33 SDs which experienced a net gain for the age group, compared with 19 SDs which reported a net migration loss for this age group.

The spatial variation of net migration between statistical divisions for this demographic group is shown in Figure 2.10. This shows significant net migration losses in a number of SDs across the hinterland, and less substantial net losses elsewhere. The influence of resource development related employment opportunities for this group are highlighted by the gains for the Pilbara SD in Western Australia, and in the Mackay and Fitzroy statistical divisions in Queensland.

**Table 2.9: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 25-44 Years, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Persons aged 25-44 years 2001-2006									
Sydney	104 196	53 196	-5 1000	4 1732	20049	-2 1683	62464	33 147	-29317
Melbourne	7 1418	59506	-19 12	27977	17 117	-10860	43441	42389	-1052
Brisbane	55377	68975	13 598	3 1373	27339	-4034	24004	4 1636	17632
Adelaide	30236	22752	-7484	1541	7345	-4 196	18695	15407	-3288
Perth	37009	35473	-1536	17049	14861	-2 188	19960	20612	652
Greater Hobart	6851	7399	548	2002	2278	276	4849	5 121	272
Darwin	10565	9700	-865	7 18	1228	510	9847	8472	-1375
Canberra	18671	18567	-104	5	20	5	18656	18547	-109
Gold Coast	19399	28981	9582	11311	10658	-653	8088	13223	10235
Sunshine Coast	10051	1810	8059	7283	9880	2597	2768	8230	5462
Mid-North Coast	8510	13919	5409	4621	10715	6094	3889	3204	-685
Wide Bay-Burnett	9435	14796	5361	7356	9674	2318	2079	5 122	3043
South West - WA	7604	1597	3993	5838	9391	3553	1766	2206	440
South Eastern - NSW	8704	12609	3905	3650	6259	2609	5054	6350	1296
Mackay	7342	1116	3774	5399	7109	1710	1943	4007	2064
Outer Adelaide	5364	8885	3521	3933	7214	3281	1431	1671	240
Richmond-Tweed	8097	11468	3371	2648	6039	3391	5449	5429	-20
Hunter	17326	20669	3343	10044	15074	5060	7312	5595	-1717
Loddon	6337	8467	2130	4548	6785	2237	1789	1682	-107
Fitzroy	9406	11342	1936	7331	7963	632	2075	3379	1304
Barwon	7799	9660	1861	5276	7385	2109	2523	2275	-248
Goulburn	8232	10084	1852	4978	7286	2308	3254	2798	-456
Far North	10435	12179	1744	6406	5852	-554	4029	6327	2298
West Moreton	3986	5191	1205	3387	4218	831	599	973	374
Gippsland	5163	6313	1150	3625	5075	1450	1538	1238	-300
Ovens-Murray	4363	5285	922	1801	2415	614	2562	2870	308
Central Highlands	6002	6751	749	4472	5491	1019	1530	1260	-270
East Gippsland	2719	3366	647	1883	2301	618	1036	1065	29
Yorke and Lower North	1631	2256	625	1283	1889	606	348	367	19
Western District	3119	3719	600	1989	2543	554	1130	1176	46
Southern	1690	2226	536	1272	1198	-74	418	1028	610
Darling Downs	10690	11215	525	8006	7668	-338	2684	3547	863
Mersey-Lyell	3149	3645	496	1100	1116	16	2049	2529	480
Murray	5732	6207	475	1496	2013	517	4236	4194	-42
Northern - Tas	4360	4628	268	1500	1282	-218	2860	3346	486
Pilbara	5479	5724	245	3870	4109	239	1609	1615	6
Lower Great Southern	2561	2795	234	2168	2392	224	393	403	10
Eyre	1327	1479	152	915	1062	147	412	417	5
South East	2461	2571	110	1170	1392	222	1291	1179	-112
Illawarra	13802	13877	75	8804	11303	2499	4998	2574	-2424
Murray Lands	2759	2786	27	1866	2056	190	893	730	-163
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	80	32	-48	20	15	-5	60	17	-43
Upper Great Southern	1130	1071	-59	1042	991	-51	88	80	-8
Northern - Qld	12264	12198	-66	7361	6916	-445	4903	5282	379
Mallee	3945	3868	-77	1955	1955	0	1990	1913	-77
Wimmera	2075	1984	-91	1394	1345	-49	681	639	-42
Midlands	3609	3474	-135	3215	3162	-53	394	312	-82
Far West	1052	901	-151	405	407	2	647	494	-153
Central	3744	3517	-227	3026	2834	-192	718	683	-35
Central West - NSW	7677	7404	-273	5164	6101	937	2513	1303	-1210
Central West - Qld	1222	821	-401	1048	706	-342	174	115	-59
Northern - SA	3936	3474	-462	2535	2285	-250	1401	1189	-212
South West - Qld	2318	1692	-626	1938	1367	-571	380	325	-55
Northern - NSW	7928	7246	-682	4365	5101	736	3563	2145	-1418
Kimberley	3212	2493	-719	1836	1492	-344	1376	1001	-375
Murrumbidgee	7167	6128	-1039	3682	3816	-134	3485	2312	-1173
North West	3931	2784	-1147	3197	2046	-1151	734	738	4
North Western	6182	4977	-1205	4256	3960	-296	1926	1017	-909
Northern Territory - Bal	6280	5010	-1270	1228	718	-510	5052	4292	-760
South Eastern - WA	5751	4302	-1449	4040	2852	-1188	1711	1450	-261
<b>Total</b>	<b>642860</b>	<b>642860</b>		<b>325113</b>	<b>325113</b>		<b>317747</b>	<b>317747</b>	

**Figure 2.10: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 25-44 Years, 2001-2006**



## 2.7 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AGED 15-24 YEARS, 2001-2006

In the 2001-2006 period, around 309,000 persons in this age group moved residence from one statistical division to another. As Table 2.10 shows, around 187,000 of these moves, or 60 percent, were intrastate moves. For the 2005-2006 period, the proportion of intrastate moves was 58 percent. Several other points are immediately noticeable from the table which have not been present for any of the other age groups considered. This is a key age group from a migration perspective since it is the stage of the life cycle when Australians tend to make the education to work transition and most leave the family home for the first time.

Firstly, positive net migration levels are recorded for all of the capital city statistical divisions. Secondly, only two non-capital city SDs, Gold Coast and Northern-Queensland, reported positive net migration for this group. Thirdly, the remaining SDs, fifty in all, experienced net migration loss for this age group between 2001 and 2006. Hence, there is a clear pattern of net displacement of this group to Australia's major metropolitan centres.

In the 2005-2006 period Hobart experienced a very small loss for this group, while the number of SDs outside the capital cities experiencing net gain increased from two to nine. The seven "new" SDs were all predominantly associated with resource development – Mackay, Fitzroy, South Eastern-WA, North West, Pilbara, Central West-Qld and South West-Qld.

This is a diverse group, and aspects of its diversity have important implications for mobility. Firstly, it is a group undertaking education, both at secondary and tertiary levels. As a result, large numbers of the group will be attracted to education facilities concentrated in

large centres. This explains the large number of SDs with net migration losses, as they are localities without the infrastructure to offer post school educational opportunities to a large section of their communities. Similarly, the location of educational facilities in capital cities and regional centres explains the net migration gains in the capital city SDs and the two regional statistical divisions. A second factor is that this is a group entering the workforce, and as a result many of the employment opportunities for the group will be located in the city areas, especially for those who have achieved, and also those who seek, a university education. The net migration loss of this group from so many statistical divisions is simply another indication of rural-urban population movement which has been a feature of the Australian landscape from the 1970s. However, this pattern in Australia is strongly concentrated in this age group and does not apply as much for older ages.

Looking specifically at the capital city SDs, the largest net migration gain of 20,400 occurred in Brisbane SD. This net gain was only slightly larger than the 18,700 recorded for Melbourne. Table 2.10 also shows that Perth (7,500) and Adelaide (5,200) had bigger net gains than Sydney (5,100). The results for Sydney confirm, from a mobility perspective, that it is not a location of choice for many Australian internal migrants.

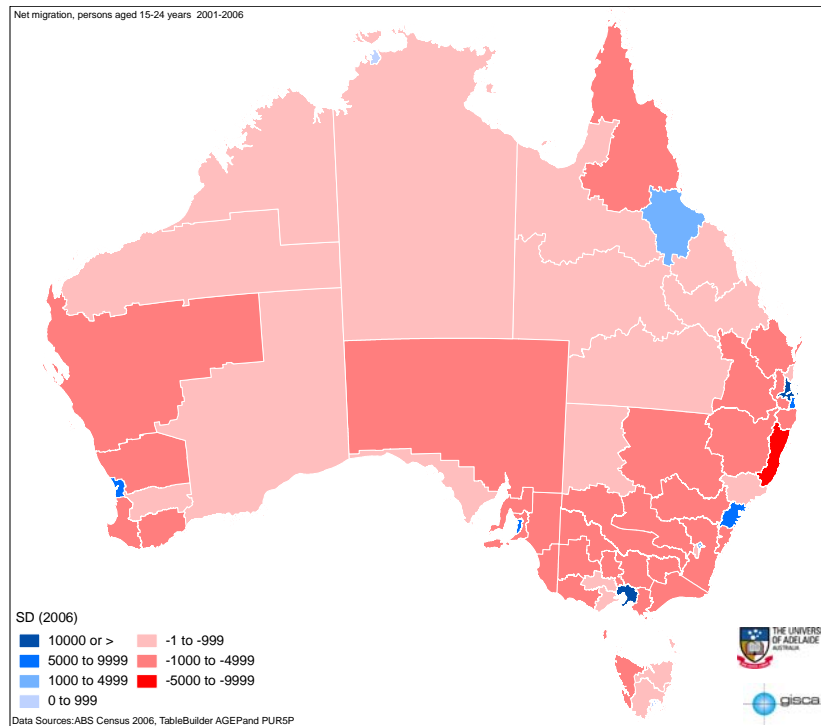
For this demographic group, there are only two 'sinks' outside of the capital city SDs – the Gold Coast and Northern statistical divisions, both in Queensland. Further, the top ten sources have net migration losses greater than those recorded for any other age category. For example, the Mid-North Coast SD in New South Wales experienced a net migration loss for 15-24 year olds of 6,300 between 2001 and 2006, compared with the tenth largest net loss of 2,400 in the Northern SD, also in New South Wales. A number of top ten source SDs for this demographic group have fallen in the top ten sink SDs for other demographic groups. It demonstrates, once again, the uniqueness of this group from an internal migration perspective.

Figure 2.11 shows the spatial variation in net migration for this group. It shows graphically the high levels of net migration loss which has occurred across large tracts of the country. In South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, and to a lesser extent in Tasmania, the majority of SDs experienced net migration losses of population aged 15-24 years between 1,000 and 5,000 persons during the five years to 2006.

**Table 2.10: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 15-24 Years, 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
Persons aged 15-24 years 2001-2006									
Sydney	25365	30445	5080	11046	18398	7352	14319	12047	-2272
Melbourne	18302	36974	18672	7455	20711	13256	10847	16263	5416
Brisbane	18832	39224	20392	10978	23105	12127	7854	16119	8265
Adelaide	10028	15281	5253	3444	9447	6003	6584	5834	-750
Perth	11818	19356	7538	5671	13028	7357	6147	6328	1181
Greater Hobart	3416	3736	320	882	2496	1614	2534	1240	-1294
Darwin	3362	4091	729	225	554	329	3137	3537	400
Canberra	6431	10881	4450	0	8	8	6431	10873	4442
Gold Coast	7587	14155	6568	4671	5283	612	2916	8872	5956
Northern - Qld	4708	7484	2776	3216	4783	1567	1492	2701	1209
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	11	9	-2	8	0	-8	3	9	6
Kimberley	951	866	-85	636	559	-77	315	307	-8
North West	1516	1343	-173	1292	1004	-288	224	339	115
South Eastern - WA	2010	1776	-234	1627	1219	-408	383	557	174
Mackay	4439	4180	-259	3665	2629	-1036	774	1551	777
Central Highlands	415	3807	-308	3221	3326	105	894	481	-413
Central West - Qld	778	456	-322	690	360	-330	88	96	8
Pilbara	1981	1627	-354	1600	1259	-341	381	368	-13
Hunter	9505	9134	-371	6253	7205	952	3252	1929	-1323
Sunshine Coast	6898	6420	-478	5351	3774	-1577	1547	2646	1099
Northern Territory - Bal	2348	1868	-480	554	225	-329	1794	1643	-151
Northern - Tas	2738	2225	-513	986	1171	185	1752	1054	-698
Far West	823	302	-521	222	138	-84	601	164	-437
Upper Great Southern	1101	545	-556	1063	508	-555	38	37	-1
South West - Qld	1374	801	-573	1212	636	-576	162	165	3
Barwon	5010	4368	-642	3840	3443	-397	1170	925	-245
Eyre	1276	619	-657	1058	467	-591	218	152	-66
Fitzroy	5587	4839	-748	4653	3625	-1028	934	1214	280
Southern	1494	572	-922	1184	357	-827	310	215	-95
Central	2309	1237	-1072	2035	1057	-978	274	180	-94
South East	2090	954	-1136	1328	525	-803	762	429	-333
Yorke and Lower North	1947	759	-1188	1695	652	-1043	252	107	-145
Murray	4357	3094	-1263	1097	1016	-81	3260	2078	-1182
Murrumbidgee	5090	3815	-1275	2639	2562	-77	2451	1253	-1198
Far North	5417	4132	-1285	4102	2131	-1971	1315	2001	686
Lower Great Southern	2273	972	-1301	2053	828	-1225	220	144	-76
Outer Adelaide	3994	2646	-1348	3289	2086	-1203	705	560	-145
Murray Lands	2441	1066	-1375	1974	791	-1183	467	275	-192
Northern - SA	2796	1387	-1409	2165	985	-1180	631	402	-229
Wimmera	2114	692	-1422	1640	487	-1153	474	205	-269
West Moreton	3436	1924	-1512	3050	1589	-1461	386	335	-51
Ovens-Murray	3690	2162	-1528	2019	846	-1173	1671	1316	-355
Darling Downs	7326	5776	-1550	5932	4063	-1869	1394	1713	319
Western District	3249	1646	-1603	2504	1223	-1281	745	423	-322
Midlands	2904	1273	-1631	2733	1152	-1581	171	121	-50
Mersey-Lyell	2841	1123	-1718	1383	411	-972	1458	712	-746
Loddon	5289	3558	-1731	4242	2916	-1326	1047	642	-405
Mallee	3356	1605	-1751	2160	764	-1396	1196	841	-355
East Gippsland	3025	1117	-1908	2315	776	-1539	710	341	-369
South West - WA	5961	3638	-2323	5141	2949	-2192	820	689	-131
Northern - NSW	6392	4022	-2370	3705	3155	-550	2687	867	-1820
Illawarra	7517	5110	-2407	5018	4098	-920	2499	1012	-1487
Central West - NSW	6237	3732	-2505	4473	3237	-1236	1764	495	-1269
Gippsland	4784	2253	-2531	3846	1824	-2022	938	429	-509
South Eastern - NSW	6709	3958	-2751	3057	2143	-914	3652	1815	-1837
North Western	4747	1802	-2945	3601	1495	-2106	1146	307	-839
Richmond-Tweed	7066	4046	-3020	1917	2399	482	5149	1647	-3502
Goulburn	7017	3349	-3668	5370	2296	-3074	1647	1053	-594
Wide Bay-Burnett	8753	4996	-3757	7389	3219	-4170	1364	1777	413
Mid-North Coast	10537	4240	-6297	6104	3286	-2818	4433	954	-3479
<b>Total</b>	<b>309468</b>	<b>309468</b>		<b>186679</b>	<b>186679</b>		<b>122789</b>	<b>122789</b>	

**Figure 2.11: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 15-24 Years, 2001-2006**



## 2.8 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AGED 0-14 YEARS, 2001-2006

In the dependent child age category most internal migrations are the result of decisions taken by others, most typically a parent. Moves in this group will be a result of another person, or persons, deciding to move between statistical divisions for a variety of reasons, but foremost among these will be employment.

Table 2.11 indicates that between 2001 and 2006, some 248,000 persons aged 0-14 years moved from one statistical division to another. Of these moves 56 percent, or 139,600, were intrastate moves.

Among the capital city SDs, Sydney experienced the greatest net migration loss of 23,000 persons. In Melbourne, the net migration loss was much less, at 8,000, while the only other capitals to experience net migration loss for this cohort were Adelaide (2,100) and Darwin (570).

The top ten sink statistical divisions recorded net migration gains ranging from 1,400 (Loddon) to 4,000 (Sunshine Coast). For the top ten source SDs, the largest net migration loss was 1,400 in the North Western SD in New South Wales to a net migration loss of 420 in the Central West SD in Queensland. Apart from the capital city SDs, there were 29 statistical divisions throughout the country which reported net migration gain for this group, compared with 23 reporting a net migration loss.

Figure 2.12 shows the spatial variation of net migration for this group. There is a strong similarity between the distribution shown in this map, and that for the internal



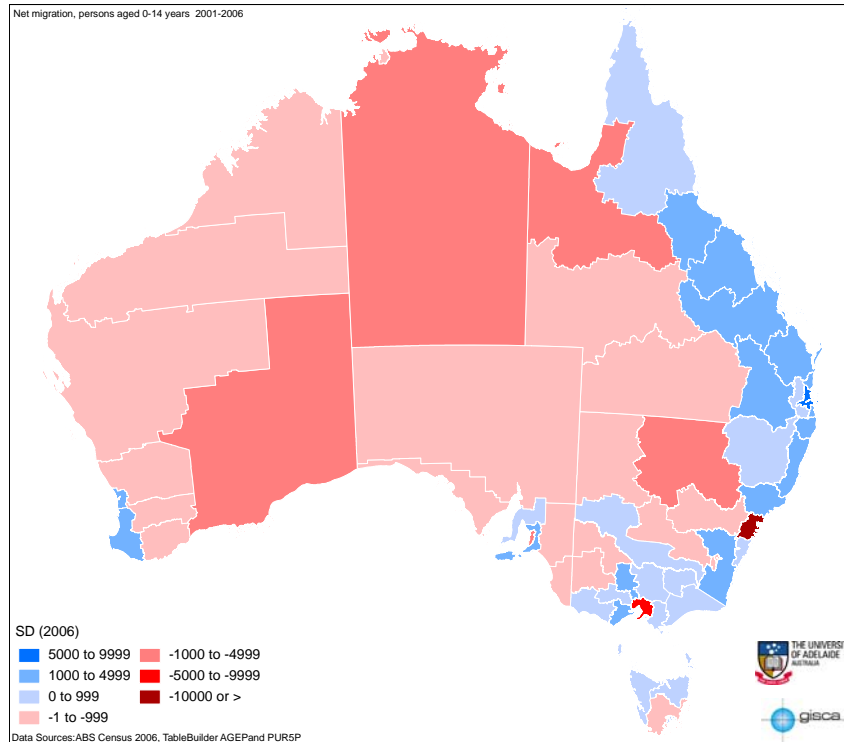
migration of persons aged 25-44 years, because the 25-44 year group is largely the 'parent' group of the dependent 0-14 years group, who are taken by their parents from one location to another.

The situation for the 2005-2006 period generates the same kind of findings, and as would be expected, it largely duplicates the pattern for their parents in the 25-44 age category.

**Table 2.11: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 0-14 Years, 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)	Interstate migration
Persons aged 0-14 years 2001-2006									
Sydney	36331	3270	-23061	16975	6399	-10576	19356	6871	-12485
Melbourne	22883	14912	-7971	10729	4972	-5757	12154	9940	-2214
Brisbane	19497	25735	6238	12273	10077	-2196	7224	15658	8434
Adelaide	10176	8072	-2104	4776	3128	-1648	5400	4944	-456
Perth	12537	13950	1413	6763	7649	886	5774	6301	527
Greater Hobart	2236	2696	460	814	1041	227	1422	1655	233
Darwin	3840	3268	-572	307	694	387	3533	2574	-959
Canberra	5740	4912	-828	12	9	-3	5728	4903	-825
Sunshine Coast	4106	8143	4037	3054	4119	1065	1052	4024	2972
Gold Coast	7025	10619	3594	4295	3538	-757	2730	7081	4351
Wide Bay-Burnett	4851	8356	3505	3669	5327	1658	182	3029	1847
Mid-North Coast	4228	7474	3246	2363	5886	3523	1865	1688	-277
South West - WA	3275	5661	2386	2533	4693	2160	742	968	226
Outer Adelaide	2254	4176	1922	1611	3379	1768	643	797	154
Richmond-Tweed	3212	5013	1801	1196	2845	1649	2016	2168	152
Hunter	6665	8445	1780	3769	6286	2517	2896	2159	-737
South Eastern - NSW	3853	5552	1699	1845	2917	1072	2008	2635	627
Loddon	2399	3795	1396	1590	2984	1394	809	811	2
Darling Downs	4632	5956	1324	3434	4052	618	198	1904	706
Barwon	2497	3768	1271	1520	2819	1299	977	949	-28
Northern - Qld	4484	5694	1210	2809	3508	699	1675	2186	511
Fitzroy	4194	5386	1192	3315	3802	487	879	1584	705
Mackay	3223	4292	1069	2548	2857	309	675	1435	760
Gooburn	3502	4465	963	2061	3176	1115	1441	1289	-152
West Moreton	2020	2909	889	1722	2325	603	298	584	286
Gippsland	2155	2819	664	1473	2214	741	682	605	-77
Central Highlands	2205	2788	583	1547	2250	703	658	538	-120
East Gippsland	1209	1631	422	739	1117	378	470	514	44
Ovens-Murray	1843	2166	323	725	950	225	1118	1216	98
Northern - Tas	1566	1867	301	498	520	22	1068	1347	279
Yorke and Lower North	834	1116	282	672	929	257	162	187	25
Far North	4142	4392	250	2882	2323	-559	1260	2069	809
Illawarra	5512	5711	199	3302	4631	1329	2210	1080	-1130
Mersey-Lyell	1404	1596	192	504	411	-93	900	1185	285
Western District	1330	1479	149	834	926	92	496	553	57
Northern - NSW	3695	3772	77	2067	2764	697	1628	1008	-620
Murray	2598	2675	77	776	922	146	1822	1753	-69
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	18	12	-6	9	12	3	9	0	-9
Lower Great Southern	1367	1343	-24	1215	1132	-83	152	211	59
Southern	1007	968	-39	751	595	-156	256	373	117
Murray Lands	1331	1283	-48	881	959	78	450	324	-126
Mallee	1801	1728	-73	883	786	-97	918	942	24
South East	1119	1042	-77	552	551	-1	567	491	-76
Wimmera	962	842	-120	672	579	-93	290	263	-27
Eyre	695	571	-124	514	423	-91	181	148	-33
Far West	574	436	-138	214	198	-16	360	238	-122
Upper Great Southern	719	528	-191	681	484	-197	38	44	6
Central West - NSW	3840	3620	-220	2675	2996	321	1165	624	-541
Murrumbidgee	3155	2795	-360	1692	1902	210	1463	893	-570
Central	1972	1560	-412	1652	1286	-366	320	274	-46
Central West - Qld	776	355	-421	684	298	-386	92	57	-35
Midlands	2317	1773	-544	2136	1640	-496	181	133	-48
South West - Qld	1299	717	-582	1120	593	-527	179	124	-55
Northern - SA	2048	1443	-605	1297	934	-363	751	509	-242
Kimberley	1382	639	-743	909	414	-495	473	225	-248
Pilbara	2887	2028	-859	2128	1543	-585	759	485	-274
North West	1966	917	-1049	1688	674	-1014	278	243	-35
South Eastern - WA	2594	1516	-1078	1893	1069	-824	701	447	-254
Northern Territory - Bal	2877	1603	-1274	694	307	-387	2183	1296	-887
North Western	3605	2214	-1391	2647	1775	-872	958	439	-519
<b>Total</b>	<b>248464</b>	<b>248464</b>		<b>139589</b>	<b>139589</b>		<b>108875</b>	<b>108875</b>	

**Figure 2.12: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Persons Aged 0-14 Years, 2001-2006**



## 2.9 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA-BORN, 2001-2006

Table 2.12 shows that between 2001 and 2006, 1.41 million Australia-born persons shifted residence from one statistical division to another. Of these, 57 percent or 809,000 moves were intrastate moves.

Sydney experienced the greatest net migration loss of Australia-born during the period, with a net loss of 92,000 persons. This level of net migration loss was more than six times greater than the net loss reported for Melbourne, which experienced a net migration loss of 13,800 Australia-born persons. Only two other capital city SDs reported net migration loss of Australia-born during the period – Adelaide (5,700) and Darwin (1,200).

Statistical divisions comprising the top ten sinks for Australia-born internal migrants reflect those which made up the top ten SDs for the total population. The top three – Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett – between them recorded a net migration gain of 52,200. The remaining top ten SDs between them had a net migration gain of 41,500. As has been noted elsewhere in this Report, these data indicate the significance for internal migration of a number of coastal statistical divisions in Australia, and especially those located in Queensland and New South Wales.

**Table 2.12: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Australia-Born Persons, 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
Australian born 2001-2006									
Sydney	18963	97077	-91886	93570	50058	-43512	95393	47019	-48374
Melbourne	126969	113171	-13798	59719	48119	-11600	67250	65052	-2198
Brisbane	10910	144453	35443	68445	68953	508	40565	75500	34935
Adelaide	56846	51131	-5715	25245	23767	-1478	31601	27364	-4237
Perth	64109	71287	7178	34808	39444	4636	29301	31843	2542
Greater Hobart	14484	16216	1732	4750	7055	2305	9734	9161	-573
Darwin	19385	18172	-1213	1498	2812	1314	17887	15360	-2527
Canberra	34483	34567	84	32	44	12	34451	34523	72
Gold Coast	40454	64106	23652	23854	23625	-229	16600	40481	23881
Sunshine Coast	27856	44689	16833	20569	24690	4121	7287	19999	12712
Wide Bay-Burnett	29938	41642	11704	23686	27211	3525	6252	14431	8179
Hunter	41063	48619	7556	25008	37650	12642	16055	10969	-5086
Mid-North Coast	31054	38435	7381	17543	30192	12649	13511	8243	-5268
South West - WA	19449	26777	7328	15671	22256	6585	3778	4521	743
Outer Adelaide	14513	20212	5699	11126	16360	5234	3387	3852	465
South Eastern - NSW	24074	28795	4721	11045	15185	4140	13029	13610	581
Mackay	18077	22517	4440	14047	14607	560	4030	7910	3880
Richmond-Tweed	23840	28214	4374	7661	15422	7761	16179	12792	-3387
Northern - Qld	24182	28389	4207	15672	17362	1690	8510	1027	2517
Barwon	18048	22141	4093	12419	17265	4846	5629	4876	-753
Loddon	17566	20298	2732	12940	16268	3328	4626	4030	-596
Darling Downs	26997	29536	2539	20975	20603	-372	6022	8933	2911
Fitzroy	23300	25116	1816	18831	18068	-763	4469	7048	2579
Central Highlands	14666	16399	1733	10982	13590	2608	3684	2809	-875
Far North	22938	24397	1459	15569	12428	-3141	7369	1969	4600
West Moreton	12022	13480	1458	10422	10939	517	1600	2541	941
Goulburn	22524	23341	817	14848	16831	1983	7676	6510	-1166
Gippsland	14784	15552	768	10870	12657	1787	3914	2895	-1019
Northern - Tas	10187	10946	759	3688	3643	-45	6499	7303	804
Illawarra	31690	32367	677	20265	26699	6434	11425	5668	-5757
Ovens-Murray	11705	12006	301	5369	5498	129	6336	6508	172
East Gippsland	8839	9057	218	6095	6382	287	2744	2675	-69
Yorke and Lower North	6099	6312	213	5010	5279	269	1089	1033	-56
Southern	5537	5547	10	4241	3089	-1152	1296	2458	1162
Murray	15780	15734	-46	4161	5000	839	11619	10734	-885
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	123	61	-62	44	32	-12	79	29	-50
Mersey-Lyell	8889	8358	-531	3626	2518	-1108	5263	5840	577
Eyre	4117	3476	-641	3108	2531	-577	1009	945	-64
Western District	9375	8640	-735	6411	5978	-433	2964	2662	-302
Lower Great Southern	7257	6173	-1084	6406	5281	-1125	851	892	41
Upper Great Southern	3678	2585	-1093	3485	2418	-1067	193	167	-26
Murray Lands	8198	7028	-1170	5965	5279	-686	2173	1749	-424
Far West	3184	2057	-1127	1103	899	-204	2081	1158	-923
South East	6864	5565	-1299	3780	2988	-792	3084	2577	-507
Central West - Qld	3267	1963	-1304	2874	1610	-1264	393	353	-40
Pilbara	10945	9640	-1305	8070	7005	-1065	2875	2635	-240
Kimberley	6237	4675	-1562	3771	2849	-922	2466	1826	-640
Wimmera	6349	4684	-1665	4596	3253	-1343	1753	1431	-322
Mallee	10918	8998	-1920	6069	4477	-1592	4849	4521	-328
Central	9560	7601	-1959	7979	6272	-1707	1581	1329	-252
South West - Qld	6086	3894	-2192	5253	3137	-2116	833	757	-76
Northern - SA	10277	7801	-2476	7254	5284	-1970	3023	2517	-506
Murrumbidgee	17675	15030	-2645	9403	10074	671	8272	4956	-3316
Midlands	10910	8250	-2660	10071	7526	-2545	839	724	-115
Central West - NSW	21394	18472	-2922	14983	15569	586	6411	2903	-3508
North West	8578	5640	-2938	7200	4164	-3036	1378	1476	98
Northern - NSW	22340	19285	-3055	12703	14207	1504	9637	5078	-4559
South Eastern - WA	11062	7946	-3116	8140	5350	-2790	2922	2596	-326
Northern Territory - Bal	13440	9819	-3621	2812	1498	-1314	10628	8321	-2307
North Western	17861	11616	-6245	12933	9423	-3510	4928	2193	-2735
<b>Total</b>	<b>1409955</b>	<b>1409955</b>		<b>808673</b>	<b>808673</b>		<b>601282</b>	<b>601282</b>	

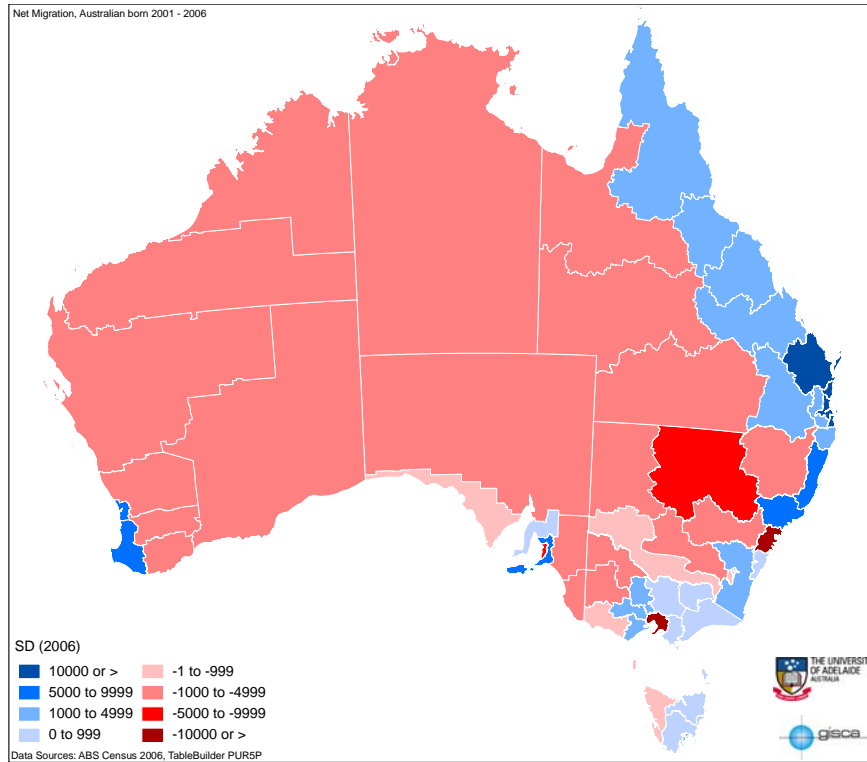
Each of the top ten source SDs experienced a net migration loss of at least 2,200 during the period 2001 to 2006. Four of these SDs reported net migration losses above 3,000, with the highest net loss being 6,200 in the North Western statistical division in New South Wales.

Figure 2.13 shows the geography of net migration for the Australia-born. The mobility patterns shown by this group are very similar to those for the total population, and highlight heavy net migration losses from hinterland and interior statistical divisions, and significant net migration gains for most SDs located on, or near, the eastern seaboard, and some coastal regions of South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

The importance of disaggregating the patterns of internal migration from those of international migration, especially when considering the growth of Australia's capital cities is

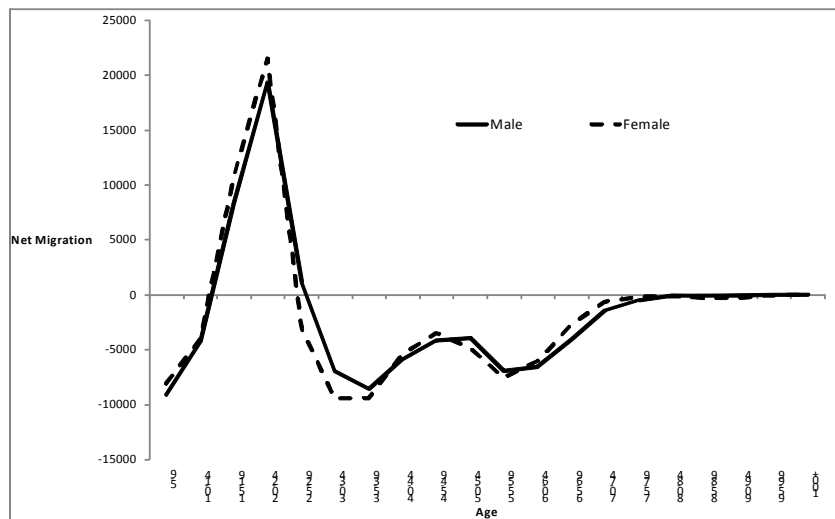
evident in Figure 2.14. This indicates the age-sex pattern of net migration for the Australia-born in all of Australia's capital cities over the 2001-2006 period.

**Figure 2.13: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of Australia-Born, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006**



**Figure 2.14: Australia-Born Internal Net Migration Capital Cities from Non-Metropolitan Statistical Divisions by Age and Sex, 2001-2006**

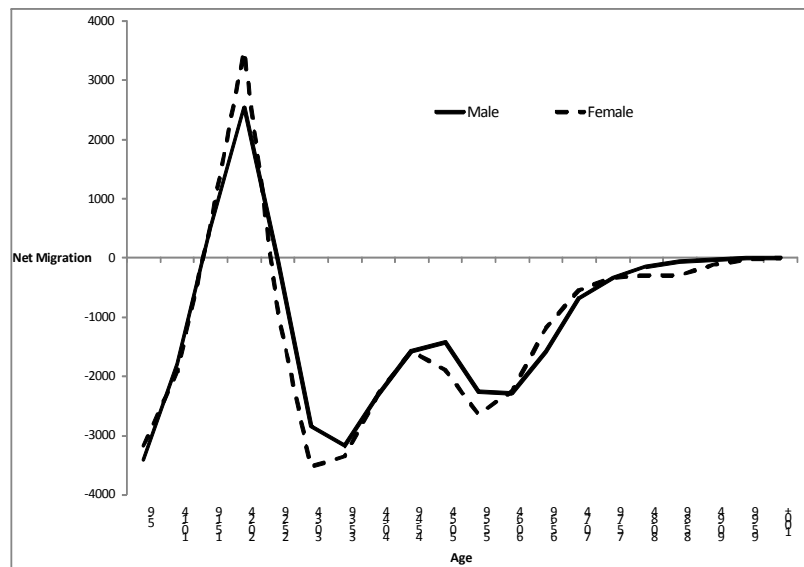
Source: ABS 2006 Census



A striking pattern is in evidence with net gains all recorded in the 15-24 years age group and losses in dependent young and other age groups. Much of this net loss is accounted for in the pattern for Sydney which is depicted in Figure 2.15.

**Figure 2.15: Australia-Born Internal Net Migration Sydney Statistical Division to Rest of NSW by Age and Sex, 2001-2006**

Source: ABS 2006 Census



## 2.10 INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE OVERSEAS-BORN

### 2.10.1 Introduction

There is an increasing recognition that there are important and significant linkages between internal and international migration and that the separation and dichotomisation between them, which has prevailed in the past, has been misplaced (King, 2002; Skeldon, 2006). This division is especially artificial in Australia where 23.8 percent (2006) of the population were born overseas (ABS, 2006c) and the initial settlement of immigrants and their subsequent mobility exert an important impact on the changing distribution of the total population. There are two dimensions of international migration which have substantial influence on the distribution of the Australian population. The first is that where immigrants settle strongly influences population distribution, since around half of national population growth is attributable to net migration (ABS, 2006c). Moreover, immigrants' settlement is concentrated in particular areas, and which is further explored in 2.11.

The second dimension is that the pattern of internal migration of migrants, once they arrive in Australia, influences population distribution since it has been found that not only are recent immigrants more mobile than other Australians but they also have quite different patterns of movement (Bell and Hugo, 2000).

The focus here will be predominantly on the latter dimension, since this chapter is concerned with internal migration in Australia. However, it must be borne in mind that international migration also significantly influences distribution of the national population. The analysis presented here is mainly confined to overseas-born persons who were present in Australia at both the 2001 and 2006 censuses. Hence, the substantial numbers of immigrants who had been in Australia less than five years at the 2006 Census are largely absent from the analysis.

At the 2006 census, 37.0 percent of the overseas-born had changed their place of residence in Australia since 2001, compared with 41.6 percent of the Australia-born. However, it will be noted in Table 2.13 that the Mainly English Speaking (MES) migrant population had a higher level of mobility than those from Mainly Non-English Speaking (MNESEC) countries.

**Table 2.13: Australia: Mobility of Australia-Born and Overseas-Born, 2001-2006**

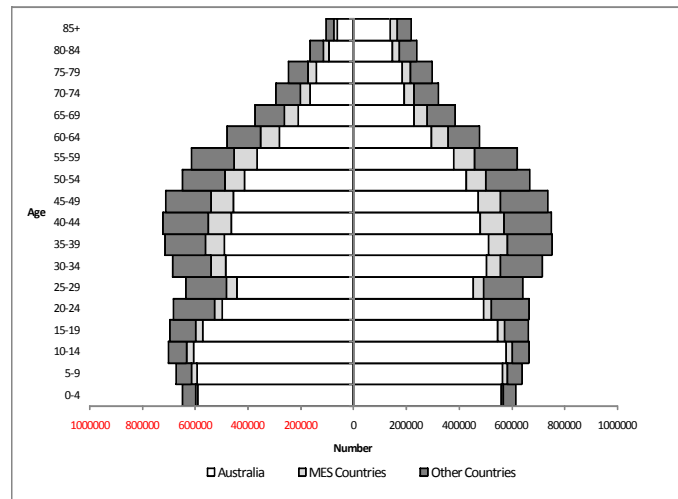
Source: ABS 2006 TableBuilder

Birthplace	Total Moved	Total *	Percent of Movers	SexRatio of Movers	Mobility Rates
Australia	5,219,888	12,544,364	76.1	94.4	41.6
Mainly English Speaking	579,659	1,340,262	8.1	100.5	43.2
Mainly Non-English Speaking	738,142	2,224,751	13.5	95.5	33.2
Total Overseas	1,317,801	3,565,013	21.6	97.6	37
Inad descr, At sea, Not Stated	97,999	367,744	2.2	88.6	26.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,635,688</b>	<b>16,477,121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>40.3</b>

\* Does not include Overseas, NS and NA in 2001

**Figure 2.16: Australia: Age-Sex Structure of the Population by Birthplace, 2006**

Source: ABS 2006 Census



Those patterns of movement have been consistent since the 1976-81 intercensal period (Bell and Hugo, 2000, 55). It is interesting that female mobility rates are higher for the Australian and MNESEC-born groups but male mobility is higher among the MES group – a pattern that also has been consistent over the last two decades. These total mobility rates are strongly influenced by the different age structures in the three populations shown in Figure 2.16.

The migrant populations are substantially older than the Australia-born and this has depressed the overall mobility rates among migrants. It must be recalled that the overseas-born population under examination here only includes those migrants who were in Australia at both the 2001 and 2006 censuses. Those arriving in the interim are excluded and Table 2.14 shows that overall 4.1 percent of the 2006 population were overseas in 2001 but the proportions were higher among MES (14.5 percent) and NES (16.6 percent) born groups.

**Table 2.14: Australia: Birthplace by Usual Residence 5 Years Ago, 2006**

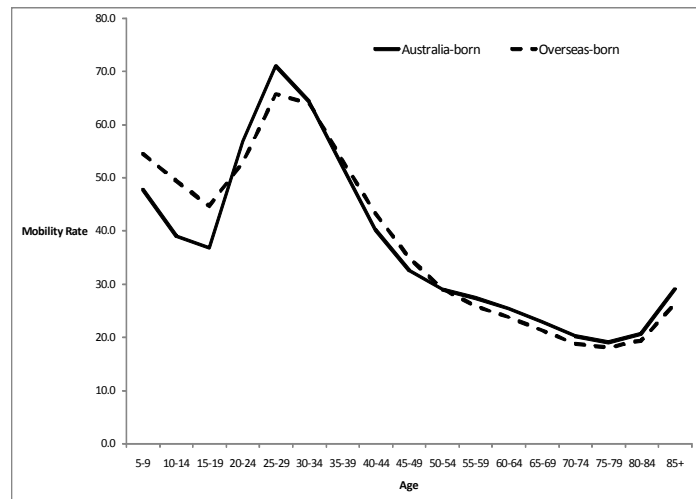
Source: ABS 2006 Census

Birthplace	Same as in 2006	Elsewhere in Australia	Overseas 2001	Percent	Not Stated	Not Applicable	Total
Australia	7,324,473	5,219,887	117,265	0.8	263,075	1,148,245	14,072,945
MES	802,032	579,648	243,116	14.5	32,738	17,814	1,675,348
NES	1,445,180	738,152	454,277	16.6	71,764	21,493	2,730,866
Inad, At Sea, NS	269,747	97,999	7,859	0.6	927,668	72,855	1,376,128
Total	9,841,432	6,635,686	822,517	4.1	1,295,245	1,260,407	19,855,287

In passing, it is interesting that around 117,000 Australia-born people in 2006 were overseas in 2001, reflecting the increasing level of emigration (and return) of the Australia-born (Hugo, Rudd and Harris 2003). Since it has already been demonstrated that immigrants are most mobile in their initial few years of settlement it is apparent that the mobility levels of the total resident overseas-born in Australia in 2006 is somewhat higher than shown in Table 2.13.

There are also some differences in the age specific patterns of mobility. In their study of the 1996 census internal migration data, Bell and Hugo (2000, 56) remarked that the Australia-born displayed a more strongly peaked profile around the 20-24 age group and this pattern has been maintained in 2001-2006 as is evident in Figure 2.17.

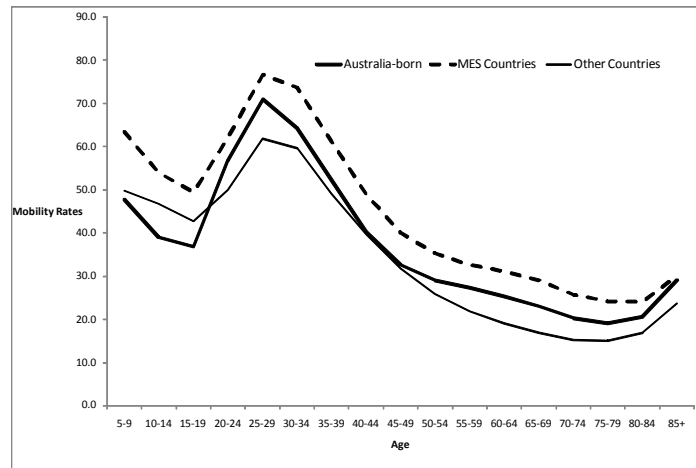
**Figure 2.17: Australia: Age-Specific Mobility Rates, Australia-Born and Overseas-Born, 2001-2006**



The overseas-born show higher rates of movement in the age groups below 25 and 35-54, perhaps reflecting the significance of relatively recent arrivals in those age groups. There are also differences between mobility rates of the MES and NES-born groups as shown in Figure 2.18.

**Figure 2.18: Australia: Age-Specific Mobility Rates by Birthplace, 2001-2006**

Source: ABS 2006 TableBuilder



Previous censuses have shown that mobility rates of the MES-born are consistently above those of the Australia-born across all age groups and this is replicated in 2006. On the other hand, NES origin migrants have lower rates of mobility than the Australia-born in the peak mobility ages and in the older age groups.

### 2.10.2 Internal Migration of Mainly English Speaking Country-Born, 2001-2006

As shown in Table 2.15, 148,000 persons born in mainly English speaking countries moved residence from one statistical division to another in the 2001-2006 period. Intrastate moves, of which there were some 77,000, represented a little over half of all moves. There were 71,000 interstate moves.

Among the capital city SDs, Sydney experienced the greatest level of net migration loss, losing 17,000 persons in the five year period to 2006. Melbourne SD experienced a net migration loss of 4,000, and Perth a net loss of 3,200. Net losses in Adelaide, Canberra and Darwin were 2,700, 600 and 200 respectively. The Brisbane SD experienced a modest net gain of 1,900 and Hobart a net gain of 670.

In terms of the top ten sinks, four of these – Wide Bay-Burnett, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast in Queensland, and South Eastern in Western Australia – had larger net migration gains than were reported in the capital city statistical divisions. A further four SDs, Mid North Coast, Hunter and Richmond-Tweed in NSW, and Outer Adelaide in SA, experienced net migration gains above 1,200 for this group. There were a further 30 statistical divisions throughout Australia which experienced net migration gains for this demographic between 2001 and 2006.

Of the source SDs, only four reported net migration loss greater than 200 persons. In total, there were 12 SDs where net migration loss for this group occurred, in contrast to the 26 SDs which experienced net migration loss of the Australia-born. This suggests that MES-born persons are spreading themselves quite widely throughout Australia through residential mobility and in many ways are similar in their internal migration to the Australia-born. The geographical distribution of the net situation generated by residential mobility among this group is shown in Figure 2.19.

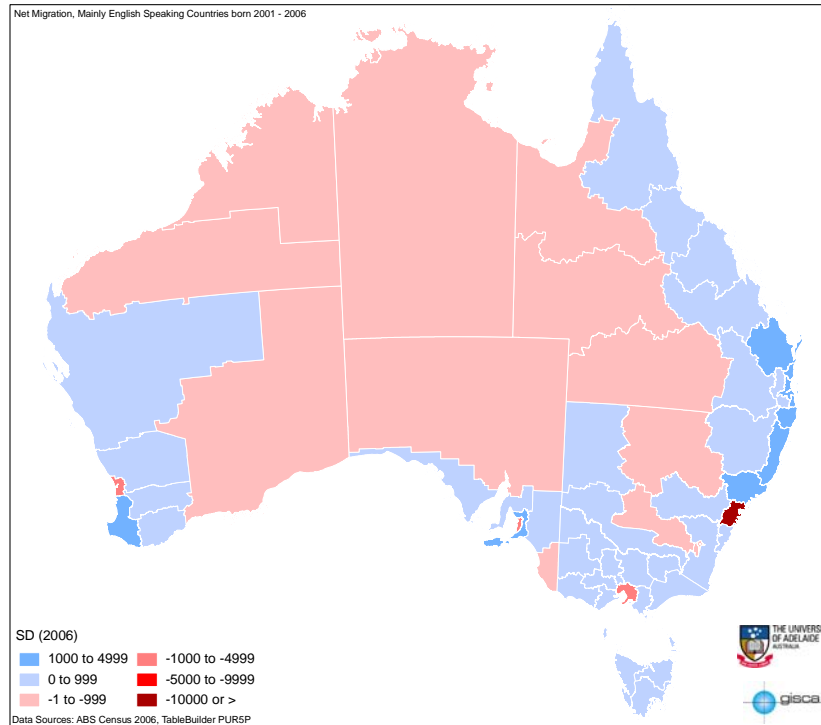


**Table 2.15: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of MESC-Born Persons, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
MESC born 2001-2006									
Sydney	26455	9256	-17199	10483	3159	-7324	15972	6097	-9875
Melbourne	14867	10673	-4194	5650	2631	-3019	9277	8042	-1175
Brisbane	14630	16560	1930	9340	6980	-2360	5290	9580	4290
Adelaide	7947	5229	-2718	3623	2026	-1597	4324	3203	-1121
Perth	13748	10507	-3241	7889	5013	-2876	5859	5494	-365
Greater Hobart	1218	1887	669	369	470	101	849	147	568
Darwin	1708	1507	-201	90	186	96	1618	1321	-297
Canberra	3432	2844	-588	4	0	-4	3428	2844	-584
Wide Bay-Burnett	2316	5156	2840	1653	3297	1644	663	1859	1196
South West - WA	2727	5350	2623	2140	4717	2577	587	633	46
Gold Coast	6769	9319	2550	4286	3872	-414	2483	5447	2964
Sunshine Coast	3662	6106	2444	2692	3274	582	970	2832	1862
Mid-North Coast	1879	3758	1879	902	2766	1864	977	992	15
Hunter	2777	4236	1459	1471	3123	1652	1306	1113	-193
Richmond-Tweed	2000	3289	1289	488	1508	1020	1512	1781	269
Outer Adelaide	1794	3043	1249	1329	2557	1228	465	486	21
South Eastern - NSW	1840	2824	984	718	1424	706	1122	1400	278
Far North	2054	2800	746	1257	1157	-100	797	1643	846
Darling Downs	1459	2106	647	1052	1456	404	407	650	243
Northern - Tas	894	1537	643	280	270	-10	614	1267	653
Mersey-Lyell	653	1287	634	238	191	-47	415	1096	681
Gippsland	1064	1661	597	710	1351	641	354	310	-44
Loddon	942	1534	592	616	1175	559	326	359	33
Illawarra	2973	3553	580	1644	2926	1282	1329	627	-702
West Moreton	1039	1533	494	824	1261	437	215	272	57
Goulburn	1174	1629	455	699	1178	479	475	451	-24
Mackay	1584	2035	451	1133	1158	25	451	877	426
Northern - Qld	1767	2210	443	1046	1181	135	721	1029	308
East Gippsland	548	964	416	331	697	366	217	267	50
Central Highlands	868	1272	404	599	1012	413	269	260	-9
Southern	473	841	368	313	269	-44	160	572	412
Lower Great Southern	890	1246	356	759	1112	353	131	134	3
Midlands	1218	1546	328	1075	1435	360	143	111	-32
Barwon	1421	1737	316	852	1210	358	569	527	-42
Yorke and Lower North	502	756	254	388	637	249	114	119	5
Murray	636	875	239	152	312	160	484	563	79
Fitzroy	1662	1875	213	1217	1139	-78	445	736	291
Western District	478	662	184	298	383	85	180	279	99
Northern - NSW	906	1055	149	456	674	218	450	381	-69
Central West - NSW	1067	1206	139	667	986	319	400	220	-180
Ovens-Murray	583	719	136	240	333	93	343	386	43
Murray Lands	537	631	94	364	509	145	173	122	-51
Upper Great Southern	311	371	60	281	342	61	30	29	-1
Wimmera	253	301	48	157	175	18	96	126	30
Far West	104	150	46	34	58	24	70	92	22
Mallee	405	449	44	201	208	7	204	241	37
Central	958	998	40	793	819	26	165	179	14
Eyre	214	224	10	146	163	17	68	61	-7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	8	7	-1	0	4	4	8	3	-5
South East	438	401	-37	210	212	2	228	189	-39
Murrumbidgee	802	762	-40	367	435	68	435	327	-108
Central West - Qld	165	120	-45	114	82	-32	51	38	-13
South West - Qld	224	176	-48	182	138	-44	42	38	-4
North Western	666	617	-49	439	450	11	227	167	-60
Kimberley	592	540	-52	348	348	0	244	192	-52
Northern - SA	801	647	-154	470	426	-44	331	221	-110
North West	575	355	-220	438	239	-199	137	116	-21
Pilbara	1573	1263	-310	1153	995	-158	420	268	-152
South Eastern - WA	1512	1058	-454	1111	768	-343	401	290	-111
Northern Territory - Bal	1238	747	-491	186	90	-96	1052	657	-395
<b>Total</b>	<b>148000</b>	<b>148000</b>		<b>76967</b>	<b>76967</b>		<b>71033</b>	<b>71033</b>	

Their geography of net migration is different from any of the distributions examined to this point. In addition to demonstrating a propensity for coastal locations, especially along the entire east coast, every SD in Victoria, and Tasmania, experienced net migration gain for this group between 2002 and 2006, while net gains occurred in a number of SDs in rural and remote NSW, South Australia and Western Australia. The latter undoubtedly reflects the engagement of New Zealanders and, to a lesser extent, UK-born and South Africans, in the mining and pastoral industries.

**Figure 2.19: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of MESC-Born Persons, 2001-2006**



### 2.10.3 Internal Mobility of the Mainly Non-English Speaking Country-Born, 2001-2006

The mobility characteristics of persons born in mainly non-English speaking countries between 2001 and 2006 is shown in Table 2.16. During this time, some 98,000 MNESC-born persons moved from one statistical division to another. This number is some 50,000 less than the number of MESC-born persons who moved during the same period. However, a more important point is that nearly 60 percent of this group engaged in interstate mobility. No other group has demonstrated this characteristic.

**Table 2.16: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of MNEsc-Born Persons, 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
MNEsc born 2001-2006									
Sydney	22279	13152	-9127	6573	3952	-2621	15706	9200	-6506
Melbourne	14361	14172	-189	4054	3142	-912	10307	10300	723
Brisbane	7714	12107	4393	3537	3796	259	4177	8311	4134
Adelaide	5172	4209	-963	1195	1048	-147	3977	3161	-816
Perth	7147	6393	-754	2296	2263	-33	4851	4130	-721
Greater Hobart	1045	975	-70	159	238	79	886	737	-149
Darwin	1533	966	-567	76	122	46	1457	844	-613
Canberra	3535	3732	197	0	3	3	3535	3729	194
Gold Coast	3372	5726	2354	1772	1694	-78	1600	4032	2432
Sunshine Coast	1296	2247	951	901	1061	160	395	1186	791
Wide Bay-Burnett	992	1942	950	707	1040	333	285	902	617
South Eastern - NSW	1215	1899	684	478	863	385	737	1036	299
Mid-North Coast	884	1565	681	466	1217	751	418	348	-70
South West - WA	889	1535	646	703	1295	592	186	240	54
Hunter	1892	2337	445	1214	1828	614	678	509	-169
Outer Adelaide	534	928	394	387	747	360	147	181	34
Richmond-Tweed	944	1287	343	267	679	412	677	608	-69
Loddon	633	875	242	500	703	203	133	172	39
Central Highlands	579	786	207	448	633	185	131	153	22
Far North	1268	1471	203	741	587	-154	527	884	357
Barwon	1112	1307	195	831	985	154	281	322	41
Mersey-Lyell	292	439	147	110	69	-41	182	370	188
Northern - Qld	906	1042	136	526	516	-10	380	526	146
Southern	168	294	126	120	96	-24	48	198	150
East Gippsland	360	480	120	254	378	124	106	102	-4
Gippsland	881	990	109	683	836	153	198	154	-44
Northern - Tas	506	611	105	116	102	-14	390	509	119
Mackay	612	702	90	445	357	-88	167	345	178
Goulburn	1073	1161	88	760	855	95	313	306	-7
Yorke and Lower North	156	244	88	123	200	77	33	44	11
West Moreton	475	557	82	368	420	52	107	137	30
Central West - NSW	704	764	60	504	650	146	200	114	-86
Wimmera	118	172	54	94	129	35	24	43	19
Midlands	383	428	45	338	376	38	45	52	7
Ovens-Murray	424	438	14	209	243	34	215	195	-20
South East	186	198	12	90	104	14	96	94	-2
Lower Great Southern	340	348	8	265	278	13	75	70	-5
Murray	465	466	1	128	140	12	337	326	-11
Central West - Qld	39	37	-2	33	30	-3	6	7	1
Australian Capital Territ	3	0	-3	3	0	-3	0	0	0
Western District	270	266	-4	180	189	9	90	77	-13
Upper Great Southern	104	94	-10	101	82	-19	3	12	9
Far West	71	60	-11	9	29	20	62	31	-31
South West - Qld	97	86	-11	67	49	-18	30	37	7
Darling Downs	973	950	-23	681	590	-91	292	360	68
Eyre	100	77	-23	64	52	-12	36	25	-11
Mallee	509	474	-35	315	235	-80	194	239	45
Fitzroy	780	725	-55	533	378	-155	247	347	100
Central	441	361	-80	364	262	-102	77	99	22
North Western	502	419	-83	326	331	5	176	88	-88
Northern - NSW	677	574	-103	392	390	-2	285	184	-101
Murray Lands	407	278	-129	257	205	-52	150	73	-77
South Eastern - WA	482	351	-131	393	249	-144	89	102	13
Kimberley	335	192	-143	177	120	-57	158	72	-86
Murrumbidgee	807	650	-157	408	443	35	399	207	-192
North West	334	128	-206	274	67	-207	60	61	1
Northern Territory - Bal	679	434	-245	122	76	-46	557	358	-199
Illawarra	2557	2287	-270	1693	1936	243	864	351	-513
Pilbara	768	414	-354	588	300	-288	180	114	-66
Northern - SA	704	282	-422	402	162	-240	302	120	-182
<b>Total</b>	<b>98084</b>	<b>98084</b>		<b>39820</b>	<b>39820</b>		<b>58264</b>	<b>58264</b>	

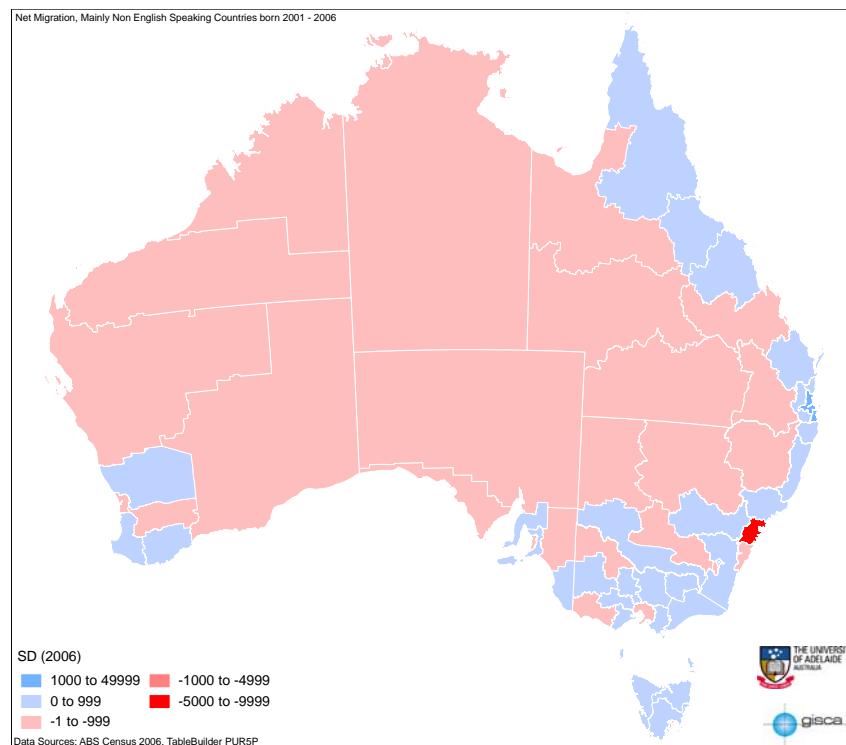
In terms of the eight capital city statistical divisions, Sydney experienced the greatest level of net migration loss – some 9,000 persons. No other capital city SD experienced net migration loss of more than 1,000 persons. The net loss for Adelaide was 960, 750 for Perth, 570 for Darwin and 70 for Hobart. Interestingly, the net loss for Melbourne was 190, suggesting that among this demographic group most of Melbourne's unattractive features are matched by its attractions. Brisbane SD attracted 4,400 more arrivals among this group than it lost, while in Canberra the net gain was fewer than 200.

Among the top ten sinks, the Gold Coast SD experienced net migration gain of 2,350, more than two times greater than in the other dominant net migration gain Queensland SDs – 950 in each of Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett. The NSW coastal statistical divisions of South Eastern, Mid-North Coast, Hunter and Richmond-Tweed each experienced net migration gains for MNESC-born persons ranging from 640 down to 340. Other top ten sink SDs were South West SD, in WA, Outer Adelaide and Loddon in Victoria.

Net migration losses in the top ten source SDs ranged from 420 in Northern-SA to 100 in Northern-NSW. In addition to these dominant source SDs, there were an additional 12 statistical divisions which experienced a net migration loss of MNESC-born persons during the 2001-2006 period. This is in direct contrast to the situation reported for MESC-born movers in the previous section, and points to a more widespread dissatisfaction with some locations for this group, compared with their MESC-born counterparts.

The spatial variation of net migration for this demographic group is shown in Figure 2.20. Whilst not mimicking exactly the net migration gain picture presented for persons from Mainly English Speaking Countries, this group has contributed to net population gains along much of the east coast, a number of the regions in New South Wales and Victoria, near Adelaide locations in South Australia, the Midlands and the south west of Western Australia and all of Tasmania.

**Figure 2.20: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of MNESC-Born Persons, 2001-2006**



#### **2.10.4 Mobility of Mainly Non-English Speaking Country-Born Who Speak English Well or Very Well, 2001-2006**

Within the MNESC-born group, the census identifies the level of English proficiency for each persons. Of the 98,000 MNESC-born persons who moved between 2001 and 2006,

some 58,500 indicated their level of English proficiency. Of these, 52,200, or 89.1 percent, spoke English well or very well. The characteristics of their mobility between 2001 and 2006 are shown in Table 2.17, while Table 2.18 shows details for MNESC-born movers who spoke English not well or not at all.

There are a number of points that can be noted from these two tables.

- For each group nearly 64 percent of all moves are interstate moves.
- Of the capital city SDs, Sydney has experienced the greatest net migration loss of both good and poor English speakers between 2001-2006.
- For each group, Melbourne SD experienced a net migration gain
- For MNESC-born movers who spoke English well or very well, net migration losses were experienced in Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin SDs, with gains in Melbourne, Brisbane and Canberra.
- For MNESC-born movers who spoke English not well or not at all, net migration losses were experienced in Sydney, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra SDs, with gains in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.
- In terms of the top ten sink SDs, Gold Coast experienced the greatest net migration gain for each group. The remaining top ten sink SDs experienced much smaller net migration gains.
- Murrumbidgee, Kimberley, Pilbara, Illawarra, Murray Lands and Northern-SA SDs were in the top ten source SDs for each group.
- Throughout the country, but excluding the capital city SDs, there were 30 SDs which experienced net migration loss in the MNESC-born group who spoke English not well or not at all, compared with 26 SDS for the group who spoke English well of very well.

**Table 2.17: Australian Statistical Divisions: Internal Migration of MNESC-Born Persons Who Speak English Well or Very Well, 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
MNESC, Speak English Well, Very Well 2001-2006									
Sydney	12828	8523	-4305	3285	2399	-886	9543	6124	-3419
Melbourne	8206	8751	545	1910	1832	-78	6296	6919	623
Brisbane	4068	6782	2714	1622	1954	332	2446	4828	2382
Adelaide	2932	2427	-505	449	530	81	2483	1897	-586
Perth	3620	3446	-174	842	1046	204	2778	2400	-378
Greater Hobart	596	452	-144	52	103	51	544	349	-195
Darwin	771	450	-321	33	53	20	738	397	-341
Canberra	1943	2275	332	0	0	0	1943	2275	332
Gold Coast	1816	3022	1206	923	857	-66	893	2165	1272
Sunshine Coast	510	890	380	353	47	64	167	473	316
South Eastern - NSW	573	941	368	197	434	237	376	507	131
Wide Bay-Burnett	409	762	353	295	399	104	114	363	249
Hunter	940	1172	232	647	925	278	293	247	-46
South West - WA	349	542	193	269	439	170	80	103	23
Mid-North Coast	380	547	167	206	439	233	174	108	-66
Outer Adelaide	191	334	143	142	264	122	49	70	21
Richmond-Tweed	388	519	131	105	279	174	283	240	-43
Far North	619	707	88	370	281	-89	249	426	177
Northern - Qld	415	475	60	231	211	-20	184	264	80
Loddon	316	369	53	265	304	39	51	65	14
Central Highlands	273	322	49	208	264	56	65	58	-7
Barwon	613	658	45	491	498	7	122	160	38
Mersey-Lyell	131	172	41	45	17	-28	86	155	69
Southern	59	97	38	47	33	-14	12	64	52
West Moreton	202	239	37	156	177	21	46	62	16
Yorke and Lower North	52	81	29	34	67	33	18	14	-4
Midlands	123	149	26	111	130	19	12	19	7
Northern - Tas	250	272	22	49	40	-9	201	232	31
Gippsland	436	455	19	345	375	30	91	80	-11
East Gippsland	177	189	12	126	152	26	51	37	-14
Wimmera	61	72	11	52	54	2	9	18	9
Western District	116	125	9	79	91	12	37	34	-3
Mackay	272	279	7	187	130	-57	85	149	64
Central West - NSW	349	350	1	255	279	24	94	71	-23
Ovens-Murray	209	207	-2	113	117	4	96	90	-6
South East	82	80	-2	36	39	3	46	41	-5
Murray	216	213	-3	65	74	9	151	139	-12
Upper Great Southern	40	37	-3	40	30	-10	0	7	7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	3	0	-3	0	0	0	3	0	-3
Far West	30	24	-6	6	8	2	24	16	-8
Central West - Qld	19	12	-7	13	9	-4	6	3	-3
South West - Qld	44	34	-10	30	19	-11	14	15	1
Eyre	38	24	-14	17	12	-5	21	12	-9
Goulburn	572	543	-29	427	387	-40	145	156	11
Fitzroy	372	342	-30	245	157	-88	127	185	58
North Western	254	212	-42	160	163	3	94	49	-45
Mallee	301	255	-46	186	128	-58	115	127	12
South Eastern - WA	226	173	-53	183	112	-71	43	61	18
Lower Great Southern	168	112	-56	111	84	-27	57	28	-29
Central	199	132	-67	174	97	-77	25	35	10
Darling Downs	506	437	-69	338	252	-86	168	185	17
Northern - NSW	341	259	-82	202	179	-23	139	80	-59
Murray Lands	202	116	-86	126	75	-51	76	41	-35
Kimberley	160	68	-92	78	42	-36	82	26	-56
North West	162	58	-104	125	25	-100	37	33	-4
Northern Territory - Bal	301	184	-117	53	33	-20	248	151	-97
Murrumbidgee	464	339	-125	254	238	-16	210	101	-109
Pilbara	394	198	-196	305	133	-172	89	65	-24
Northern - SA	423	133	-290	243	60	-183	180	73	-107
Illawarra	1482	1164	-318	1019	984	-35	463	170	-293
<b>Total</b>	<b>52192</b>	<b>52192</b>		<b>18930</b>	<b>18930</b>		<b>33262</b>	<b>33262</b>	

**Table 2.18: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of MNESC-born persons who speak English not well or not at all, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
	MNESC English Spoken Not well or Not at all 2001-2006								
Sydney	1811	1090	-721	402	356	-46	1409	734	-675
Melbourne	1104	1241	137	278	297	19	826	944	118
Brisbane	425	1026	601	168	225	57	257	801	544
Adelaide	336	409	73	48	107	59	288	302	14
Perth	308	408	100	64	102	38	244	306	62
Greater Hobart	82	35	-47	0	13	13	82	22	-60
Darwin	81	50	-31	3	3	0	78	47	-31
Canberra	172	137	-35	0	0	0	172	137	-35
Gold Coast	199	431	232	107	112	5	92	319	227
Mid-North Coast	39	67	28	27	57	30	12	10	-2
South Eastern - NSW	63	91	28	34	50	16	29	41	12
Wide Bay-Burnett	37	63	26	26	34	8	11	29	18
Central West - NSW	35	50	15	32	46	14	3	4	1
Central Highlands	28	41	13	25	41	16	3	0	-3
Barwon	72	81	9	58	72	14	14	9	-5
Mackay	17	26	9	14	17	3	3	9	6
South West - WA	27	36	9	20	30	10	7	6	-1
Northern Territory - Bal	15	24	9	3	3	0	12	21	9
Gippsland	50	58	8	42	58	16	8	0	-8
Outer Adelaide	23	31	8	19	26	7	4	5	1
Midlands	6	14	8	6	14	8	0	0	0
Loddon	18	25	7	15	22	7	3	3	0
Yorke and Lower North	3	10	7	3	10	7	0	0	0
Sunshine Coast	42	48	6	33	20	-13	9	28	19
Richmond-Tweed	42	47	5	16	23	7	26	24	-2
Wimmera	3	8	5	0	8	8	3	0	-3
South East	12	16	4	7	6	-1	5	10	5
Central West - Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	6	6	0	3	0	-3	3	6	3
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Gippsland	17	16	-1	12	13	1	5	3	-2
South Eastern - WA	15	14	-1	12	11	-1	3	3	0
South West - Qld	6	4	-2	6	4	-2	0	0	0
Northern - Qld	33	31	-2	11	19	8	22	12	-10
Far West	6	3	-3	3	3	0	3	0	-3
Upper Great Southern	3	0	-3	3	0	-3	0	0	0
Far North	63	58	-5	33	19	-14	30	39	9
Eyre	6	0	-6	6	0	-6	0	0	0
Hunter	114	107	-7	91	92	1	23	15	-8
Darling Downs	38	30	-8	38	16	-22	0	14	14
Lower Great Southern	18	10	-8	10	10	0	8	0	-8
Western District	16	7	-9	13	7	-6	3	0	-3
West Moreton	39	29	-10	25	23	-2	14	6	-8
Fitzroy	30	20	-10	21	8	-13	9	12	3
North West	15	3	-12	15	0	-15	0	3	3
Northern - Tas	21	8	-13	4	0	-4	17	8	-9
Northern - NSW	38	24	-14	31	18	-13	7	6	-1
Ovens-Murray	27	13	-14	15	7	-8	12	6	-6
North Western	41	26	-15	30	17	-13	11	9	-2
Mersey-Lyell	22	4	-18	6	0	-6	16	4	-12
Murrumbidgee	71	50	-21	25	35	10	46	15	-31
Kimberley	25	3	-22	6	0	-6	19	3	-16
Central	35	12	-23	32	7	-25	3	5	2
Mallee	99	75	-24	65	32	-33	34	43	9
Murray	44	16	-28	16	6	-10	28	10	-18
Pilbara	37	7	-30	25	4	-21	12	3	-9
Goulburn	109	76	-33	84	50	-34	25	26	1
Illawarra	182	142	-40	128	132	4	54	10	-44
Murray Lands	68	23	-45	41	12	-29	27	11	-16
Northern - SA	86	0	-86	37	0	-37	49	0	-49
<b>Total</b>	<b>6380</b>	<b>6380</b>		<b>2297</b>	<b>2297</b>		<b>4083</b>	<b>4083</b>	

## 2.11 INTERNAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL IN AUSTRALIA, 2001-2006

### 2.11.1 Internal Migration and Level of Education, 2001-2006

In this section, level of education is differentiated between persons with a bachelor degree or higher, those with Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced diploma qualification, persons with year 12 or less (including no schooling).

**Table 2.19: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, 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
Bachelor degree and higher 2001-2006									
Sydney	46004	33010	-12994	17324	1675	-5649	28680	21335	-7345
Melbourne	35865	35482	-383	12376	10352	-2024	23489	25130	1641
Brisbane	26908	30679	3771	13524	13014	-510	13384	17665	4281
Adelaide	14814	10638	-4176	4332	2962	-1370	10482	7676	-2806
Perth	17565	15091	-2474	6679	5451	-1228	10886	9640	-1246
Greater Hobart	3929	4196	267	905	1167	262	3024	3029	5
Darwin	3750	3686	-64	238	455	217	3512	3231	-281
Canberra	12781	14745	1964	11	8	-3	12770	14737	1967
Sunshine Coast	3825	7566	3741	2746	4652	1906	1079	2914	1835
Gold Coast	6688	9835	3147	3921	4470	549	2767	5365	2598
South Eastern - NSW	3626	6083	2457	1465	2730	1265	2161	3353	1192
Mid-North Coast	3162	5028	1866	1916	3790	1874	1246	1238	-8
South West - WA	2541	3699	1158	1979	3034	1055	562	665	103
Outer Adelaide	1976	3015	1039	1435	2330	895	541	685	144
Barwon	4014	4884	870	2973	3931	958	1041	953	-88
Richmond-Tweed	3900	4690	790	1420	2504	1084	2480	2186	-294
Wide Bay-Burnett	3284	4055	771	2684	2944	260	600	1111	511
Far North	3554	4276	722	2288	2296	8	1266	1980	714
Loddon	3329	3837	508	2556	3057	501	773	780	7
Hunter	8067	8487	420	5113	6190	1077	2954	2297	-657
Mackay	2465	2877	412	1902	1941	39	563	936	373
Southern	548	913	365	363	361	-2	185	552	367
Lower Great Southern	861	1161	300	747	982	235	114	179	65
Goulburn	3020	3283	263	2145	2456	311	875	827	-48
Gippsland	2200	2440	240	1738	1991	253	462	449	-13
Yorke and Lower North	506	716	210	407	595	188	99	121	22
Ovens-Murray	1750	1946	196	935	1050	115	815	896	81
South East	759	946	187	443	590	147	316	356	40
Mersey-Lyell	1204	1375	171	546	531	-15	658	844	186
East Gippsland	198	1343	1145	810	948	138	388	395	7
Eyre	385	524	139	294	423	129	91	101	10
Central	1143	1240	97	901	974	73	242	266	24
Midlands	1110	1085	-25	905	980	75	105	105	0
Pilbara	1530	1597	67	1080	1099	19	450	498	48
Far West	368	412	44	190	232	42	178	180	2
Murray Lands	793	835	42	605	647	42	188	188	0
Upper Great Southern	359	384	25	334	372	38	25	12	-13
Northern - SA	1365	1360	-5	965	934	-31	400	426	26
South West - Qld	726	701	-25	635	603	-32	91	98	7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	48	23	-25	8	11	3	40	12	-28
Central West - Qld	387	356	-31	332	295	-37	55	61	6
Kimberley	1061	1021	-40	598	592	-6	463	429	-34
Central Highlands	2985	2937	-48	2347	2420	73	638	517	-121
Western District	1666	1609	-57	1203	1179	-24	463	430	-33
Illawarra	6364	6291	-73	4312	5033	721	2052	1258	-794
Wimmera	849	741	-108	605	514	-91	244	227	-17
North West	1085	968	-117	823	729	-94	262	239	-23
Murray	2314	2171	-143	750	850	100	1564	1321	-243
West Moreton	1335	1183	-152	1125	997	-128	210	186	-24
North Western	2187	1988	-199	1635	1614	-21	552	374	-178
Northern - Tas	2301	2087	-214	893	648	-245	1408	1439	31
Mallee	1549	1310	-239	951	741	-210	598	569	-29
Northern Territory - Bal	2354	2091	-263	455	238	-217	1899	1853	-46
South Eastern - WA	1660	1361	-299	1247	986	-261	413	375	-38
Central West - NSW	3445	2905	-540	2424	2419	-5	1021	486	-535
Darling Downs	4707	4154	-553	3559	3058	-501	1148	1096	-52
Murrumbidgee	3045	2409	-636	1712	1591	-121	1333	818	-515
Fitzroy	3969	3307	-662	3072	2336	-736	897	971	74
Northern - Qld	4894	3953	-941	2987	2263	-724	1907	1690	-217
Northern - NSW	3791	2783	-1008	2307	1940	-367	1484	843	-641
Total	283768	283768		135175	135175		148593	148593	

Table 2.19 provides the mobility characteristics of persons with a university degree or higher. Nearly 284,000 persons with this level of education moved from one statistical division to another over the 2001-2006 period. Further, interstate moves by this group accounted for 52.3 percent of all moves, a level that increased to 54.1 percent during the 2005-2006 period. The migration of this group is especially important because of the substantial human capital they embody and their potential impact on development.

Of the capital city SDs, Sydney experienced a net loss of 13,000 for this group, substantially higher than the net loss of 4,200 recorded for Adelaide, 2,500 for Perth, 380 for Melbourne and 64 for Darwin. Net migration gains occurred in Brisbane (3,770), Canberra (1,960) and Hobart (270). However, it is perhaps important to note that the net loss in Adelaide was substantial and higher in relation to its total population with higher education than is the case for any capital city. A well known feature of that state's demography is the net out migration of young educated people (Hugo, 2009). Internal migration of this group



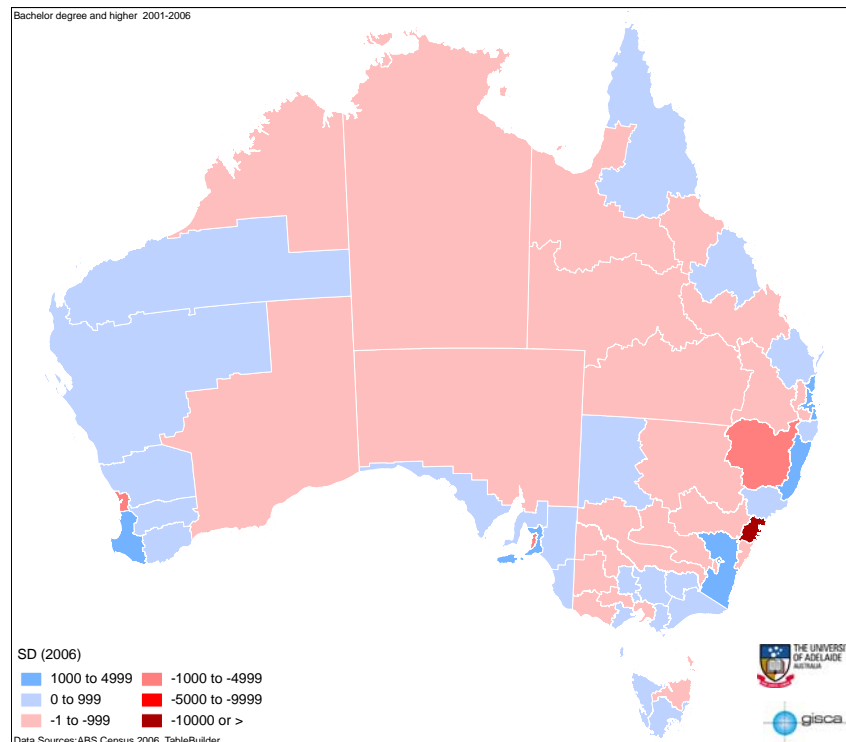
during 2005-2006 resulted in a reversal of fortunes for both Melbourne and Darwin, where net gains of 206 and 79 respectively were reported.

The Sunshine and Gold Coast statistical divisions were again predominant in the top ten sinks, with net migration gains of 3,740 and 3,150 respectively. Four other SDs – South Eastern-NSW, Mid-North Coast, South West-WA and Outer Adelaide – experienced net migration gains of more than 1,000 during the period.

In terms of the top ten sources for persons with a university bachelor degree or higher, only one SD (Northern-NSW) reported a net migration loss greater than 1,000. There were an additional 13 SDs with net migration loss for this demographic group, compared with 19 SDs, outside of the top 10 sink SDs, which reported a net migration gain for this group.

Figure 2.21 is quite interesting in its depiction of the geography of net migration for persons with a bachelor degree or higher. It shows a pattern not evident for any of the other groups considered to this point. In Queensland statistical divisions which experienced significant net migration gain for this group are isolated. In New South Wales large gains occurred in the Hunter and South Eastern SD, along with gains in the Far West SD. In Victoria the highest net migration gains occurred in SDs located in the eastern half of the state, while in South Australia net gains were in statistical divisions in the State's south. In Western Australia, the net migration gains occurred in a number of contiguous SDs stretching from Lower Great Southern SD to the Pilbara SD. There is a suggestion in this distribution that mining industry demand for highly qualified persons, as well as the demand that comes from the education and commercial sectors of the Australian economy, are influencing the spatial variation in net migration gains for persons with a bachelor degree or higher.

**Figure 2.21: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with bachelor degree or higher, 2001-2006**



The internal migration of persons with a certificate of diploma qualification is shown in Table 2.20. With 356,000 movers, this group is a larger group than that with a bachelor

degree or higher degree, but unlike the latter group, more persons in this group moved intrastate than moved interstate in the 2001-2006 period. This reflects the long standing pattern in Australia that there is a direct correlation between education level and distance moved (Bell and Hugo, 2000).

**Table 2.20: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with a certificate or diploma qualification, 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
	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma, Advanced Diploma 2001-2006								
Sydney	54727	23431	-31296	26454	11677	-14777	28273	11754	-16519
Melbourne	33579	27040	-6539	15178	10904	-4274	18401	16136	-2265
Brisbane	27624	35685	8061	17592	15900	-2002	10032	20095	10063
Adelaide	14854	12106	-2748	6730	5223	-1507	8124	6883	-1241
Perth	18996	18969	-27	10685	9608	-1077	8311	9361	1050
Greater Hobart	3188	3762	574	1003	1397	394	2185	2365	180
Darwin	5437	5161	-276	381	653	272	5056	4508	-548
Canberra	8170	6926	-1244	10	4	-6	8160	6922	-1238
Gold Coast	11088	11105	8017	6398	6543	145	4690	12562	7872
Sunshine Coast	7359	12878	5519	5271	6746	1475	2088	6132	4044
Wide Bay-Burnett	6377	10395	4018	4996	6521	1525	1381	3874	2493
Hunter	10142	12951	2809	5912	9989	4077	4230	2962	-1268
Mid-North Coast	7376	10091	2715	3849	7886	4037	3527	2205	-1322
South West - WA	5100	7753	2653	3998	6514	2516	1102	1239	137
Mackay	4400	6440	2040	3254	3786	532	1146	2654	1508
Outer Adelaide	3708	5516	1808	2777	4475	1698	931	1041	110
Richmond-Tweed	5711	7438	1727	1632	3914	2282	4079	3524	-555
South Eastern - NSW	6138	7713	1575	2642	4104	1462	3496	3609	113
Far North	5973	6999	1026	3760	3045	-715	2213	3954	1741
Barwon	4278	5277	999	2743	4073	1330	1535	1204	-331
Northern - Qld	5765	6734	969	3608	3736	128	2157	2998	841
Fitzroy	5121	5973	852	4043	4036	-7	1078	1937	859
Darling Downs	5716	6352	636	4391	4332	-59	1325	2020	695
Illawarra	8436	9029	593	5221	7553	2332	3215	1476	-1739
West Moreton	2611	3139	528	2247	2533	286	364	606	242
Loddon	4143	4643	500	2962	3687	725	1181	956	-225
Northern - Tas	2276	2775	499	723	709	-14	1553	2066	513
Gippsland	3713	4188	475	2610	3491	881	1103	697	-406
Goulburn	5312	5717	405	3373	4197	824	1939	1520	-419
Central Highlands	3295	3673	378	2375	3017	642	920	656	-264
Southern	1196	1536	340	902	720	-182	294	816	522
Yorke and Lower North	1283	1554	271	1021	1266	245	262	288	26
Murray	3509	3715	206	859	1135	276	2650	2580	-70
East Gippsland	2194	2399	205	1410	1711	301	784	688	-96
Mersey-Lyell	2007	2180	173	731	533	-198	1276	1647	371
Ovens-Murray	3025	3175	150	1233	1415	182	1792	1760	-32
Eyre	815	806	-9	554	588	34	261	218	-43
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	25	16	-9	4	10	6	21	6	-15
Upper Great Southern	688	590	-98	636	544	-92	52	46	-6
Kimberley	1546	1436	-110	878	831	-47	668	605	-63
Murray Lands	1719	1598	-121	1236	1219	-17	483	379	-104
Lower Great Southern	1711	1588	-123	1491	1356	-135	220	232	12
Midlands	2290	2154	-136	2063	1963	-100	227	191	-36
Western District	2162	2000	-162	1405	1338	-67	757	662	-95
Far West	612	433	-179	206	208	2	406	225	-181
Central West - Qld	627	442	-185	526	354	-172	101	88	-13
Pilbara	3332	3105	-227	2406	2210	-196	926	895	-31
South East	1503	1217	-286	773	630	-143	730	587	-143
Central	2223	1936	-287	1785	1561	-224	438	375	-63
Wimmera	1369	1032	-337	970	714	-256	399	318	-81
Mallee	2292	1874	-418	1245	957	-288	1047	917	-130
South West - Qld	1148	726	-422	981	564	-417	167	162	-5
Northern - SA	2192	1744	-448	1454	1144	-310	738	600	-138
Central West - NSW	4660	4106	-554	3133	3425	292	1527	681	-846
Northern - NSW	4523	3952	-571	2529	2878	349	1994	1074	-920
South Eastern - WA	2826	2194	-632	2028	1383	-645	798	811	13
North West	2151	1479	-672	1759	1040	-719	392	439	47
Northern Territory - Bal	3663	2854	-809	653	381	-272	3010	2473	-537
North Western	3574	2679	-895	2503	2147	-356	1071	532	-539
Murrumbidgee	4169	3268	-901	2087	2111	24	2082	1157	-925
Total	355647	355647		196279	196279		159368	159368	

For the Sydney statistical division, the net migration loss for this group is substantial – nearly 31,300. Among the other capital city SDs, the largest net migration losses occurred in Melbourne (6,540), Adelaide (2,750) and Canberra (1,240). Smaller net losses occurred in Darwin and Perth. The only capital city SDs recording a net migration gain for this group were Brisbane (8,050) and Hobart (570). In the 2005-2006 period, Perth joined Brisbane and Hobart as the only capital city statistical divisions with net migration gains for this mobility group.

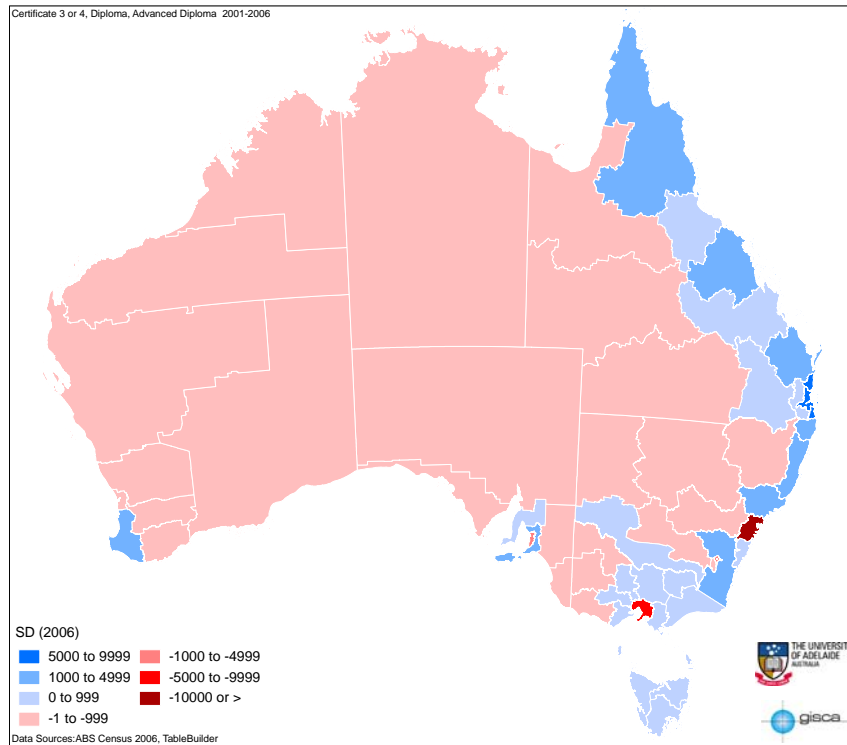
The top ten sink SDs were dominated by Gold Coast (8,000), Sunshine Coast (5,500) and Wide Bay-Burnett (4,020).

The levels of net migration loss in the top source statistical divisions were considerably less than the level of gains in the top ten sinks. They ranged from a net loss of 900 in Murrumbidgee SD to 420 in Mallee SD. The number of source SDs – that is, those that experienced net migration loss for this group – outside of the top ten was similar to that reported for movers with a bachelor degree or higher. The spatial variation in net migration for this group is shown in Figure 2.22. In it, the broken distribution of SDs with high net migration gain for persons with a bachelor degree or higher is replaced with a more continuous distribution, that is confined to the coastal belt of the eastern states, Tasmania and South Australia, and the south west of Western Australia. Net migration losses occurred in large sections of Western Australia for this group, compared with the net gains that were recorded for the more highly qualified group.

The mobility characteristics of movers who had Year 12 education or less are presented in Table 2.21. A number of points can be made:

- There were 1.4 million moves by persons with Year 12 schooling or less between 2001 and 2006.
- Four of the eight capital city SDs experienced net migration loss for persons with Year 12 schooling or less.
- The largest net migration losses in capital city SDs occurred in Sydney SD.
- Melbourne and Adelaide statistical divisions experienced net migration loss for persons with Year 12 schooling or less.
- Brisbane, Perth, Hobart and Canberra SDs recorded net migration gain between 2001 and 2006 but the net gain for Brisbane was considerably greater than for the next highest SD –19.5 times higher than that for Perth.
- For Year 12 schooling or less movers, the combined net migration gain for Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burdett SDs was nearly 53,000 persons.
- Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Hunter, Wide Bay-Burnett, Richmond-Tweed and Outer Adelaide were in the top ten sinks for movers who were still studying.
- In the case of the top ten sources, seven SDs fell into this category.

**Figure 2.22: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma and Advanced Diploma qualifications, 2001-2006**



**Table 2.21: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with Year 12 schooling or less, 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
	Year 12 or less, 2001-2006								
Sydney	201085	106282	-94803	92911	50520	-42391	108174	55762	-52412
Melbourne	132626	122780	-9846	58044	48448	-9596	74582	74332	-250
Brisbane	11981	47722	35741	68792	69626	834	43189	78096	34907
Adelaide	59501	52103	-7398	25050	23469	-1581	34451	28634	-5817
Perth	71899	73732	1833	37755	38604	849	34144	35128	984
Greater Hobart	14433	16247	1814	4426	6654	2228	10007	9593	-414
Darwin	1887	1742	-1405	1360	242	1052	17457	15000	-2457
Canberra	35872	36396	524	27	38	11	35845	36358	513
Gold Coast	43098	68258	25160	25431	25589	158	17667	42669	25002
Sunshine Coast	28480	44594	16114	20921	24745	3824	7559	19849	12290
Wide Bay-Burnett	28085	39747	11662	22184	25842	3658	5901	13905	8004
South West - WA	19511	27533	8022	15749	23172	7423	3762	4361	599
Hunter	38654	46389	7735	23684	36020	12336	14970	10369	-4601
Mid-North Coast	29193	35898	6705	16303	27918	11615	12890	7980	-4910
Outer Adelaide	14427	19776	5349	11100	16109	5009	3327	3667	340
South Eastern - NSW	23129	27802	4673	10292	14450	4158	12837	13352	515
Richmond-Tweed	23341	27472	4131	7140	14604	7464	16201	12868	-3333
Mackay	16998	20888	3890	13067	13199	132	3931	7689	3758
Northern - Qld	2247	25958	3541	14435	16577	1142	7982	10381	2399
Barwon	17869	21281	3412	12436	16542	4106	5433	4739	-694
Far North	22219	24357	2138	14759	11921	-2838	7460	12436	4976
Loddon	16566	18662	2096	12306	14929	2623	4260	3733	-527
Darling Downs	24694	26453	1759	19158	18480	-678	5536	7973	2437
Central Highlands	13764	15456	1692	10375	12808	2433	3389	2648	-741
Northern - Tas	9976	11197	1161	3565	3478	-87	6411	7659	1248
West Moreton	11396	12527	1131	9808	10193	385	688	2334	746
Gippsland	14380	15163	783	10627	12474	1847	3753	2689	-1064
Illawarra	31451	32134	683	20145	26598	6453	11006	5536	-5770
Fitzroy	21563	22187	624	17324	16679	-645	4239	6608	2269
Southern	5068	5690	622	3844	2827	-1017	1224	2863	1639
Goulburn	21038	21382	344	14067	15484	1417	6971	5898	-1073
East Gippsland	8437	8750	313	5844	6224	380	2593	2526	-67
Yorke and Lower North	5821	6088	267	4773	5102	329	1048	986	-62
Ovens-Murray	10776	10934	158	5070	5062	-8	5706	5872	166
Murray	14139	14211	72	3617	4516	899	10522	9695	-827
Mersey-Lyell	8381	8352	-29	3443	2319	-1124	4938	6033	1095
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	117	58	-59	38	27	-11	79	31	-48
Eyre	3683	3181	-502	2748	2306	-442	935	875	-60
Lower Great Southern	7022	6351	-671	6129	5482	-647	893	869	-24
Western District	8687	8010	-677	5969	5539	-430	2718	2471	-247
Upper Great Southern	3342	2488	-854	3143	2336	-807	199	152	-47
Far West	2724	1828	-896	925	780	-145	1799	1048	-751
Central West - Qld	2690	1757	-933	2330	1404	-926	360	353	-7
Kimberley	5733	4702	-1031	3368	2855	-513	2365	1847	-518
Murray Lands	7682	6585	-1097	5655	4962	-693	2027	1623	-404
Pilbara	10348	9234	-1114	7635	6707	-928	2713	2527	-186
South East	6288	5061	-1227	3511	2743	-768	2777	2318	-459
Wimmera	5719	4243	-1476	4148	2931	-1217	1571	1312	-259
Central	8885	7318	-1567	7399	5996	-1403	1486	1322	-164
South West - Qld	5055	3393	-1662	4333	2699	-1634	722	694	-28
Midlands	10042	8333	-1709	9206	7596	-1610	836	737	-99
Mallee	9942	8101	-1841	5597	4042	-1555	4345	4059	-286
North West	7491	5185	-2306	6194	3782	-2412	1297	1403	106
Northern - SA	9627	7231	-2396	6748	4894	-1854	2879	2337	-542
Central West - NSW	19160	16705	-2455	13354	14098	744	5806	2607	-3199
South Eastern - WA	10314	7809	-2505	7633	5269	-2364	2681	2540	-141
Murrumbidgee	16130	13586	-2544	8479	9009	530	7651	4577	-3074
Northern Territory - Bal	12420	9396	-3024	2412	1360	-1052	10008	8036	-1972
Northern - NSW	20079	16964	-3115	1402	12400	998	8677	4564	-4113
North Western	15333	10326	-5007	10956	8295	-2661	4377	2031	-2346
<b>Total</b>	<b>1399598</b>	<b>1399598</b>		<b>779144</b>	<b>779144</b>		<b>620454</b>	<b>620454</b>	

### 2.11.2 Internal Migration and Occupation, 2001-2006

In this section the mobility characteristics are presented for a hierarchy of occupational groups, ranging from professionals and managers to operators, drivers and labourers. Table 2.22 presents the internal migration characteristics of the first of these groups – professionals and managers – who moved from one statistical division to another between 2001 and 2006.

Of the five groups examined in this analysis, this has the largest net migration. It recorded some 331,000 moves between 2001 and 2006. Further, it is the only occupational group in which more moves were interstate moves than intrastate moves, for both this period and the 2005-2006 period. The same phenomenon was noted for the mobility of persons with a bachelor degree or higher, and reflects the strong link between these occupations and higher education qualifications and the positive correlation with distance of migration.

Among the capital city statistical divisions, highest net migration losses for this group occurred in Sydney (17,300) and Adelaide (5,000). The ‘brain drain’ out of these two capitals in relation to internal migration is an important feature. Of course, it is counterbalanced by a larger inflow of international migrants. Net migration losses in Melbourne and Perth were less – 2,300 and 2,150 respectively. The net migration gain for Brisbane was 5,680, relatively low in comparison with the net gain magnitudes for other variables. This reflects how, for professionals and managers moving in and out of Brisbane, the motivating factors are heavily economic rather than a combination of economic and environmental factors, which is likely to be influencing most of the other variables considered to this point. Darwin reported an essentially nil net migration situation for this occupational group. These essential characteristics for mobility by this group are reinforced by the analysis of movement during 2005-2006. Importantly, both datasets indicate that there is some redistribution of highly qualified people outside the capitals, presumably servicing the needs of the Australia’s expanding resource development, while the significant net gains for Brisbane reflect the northward drift in overall internal migration.

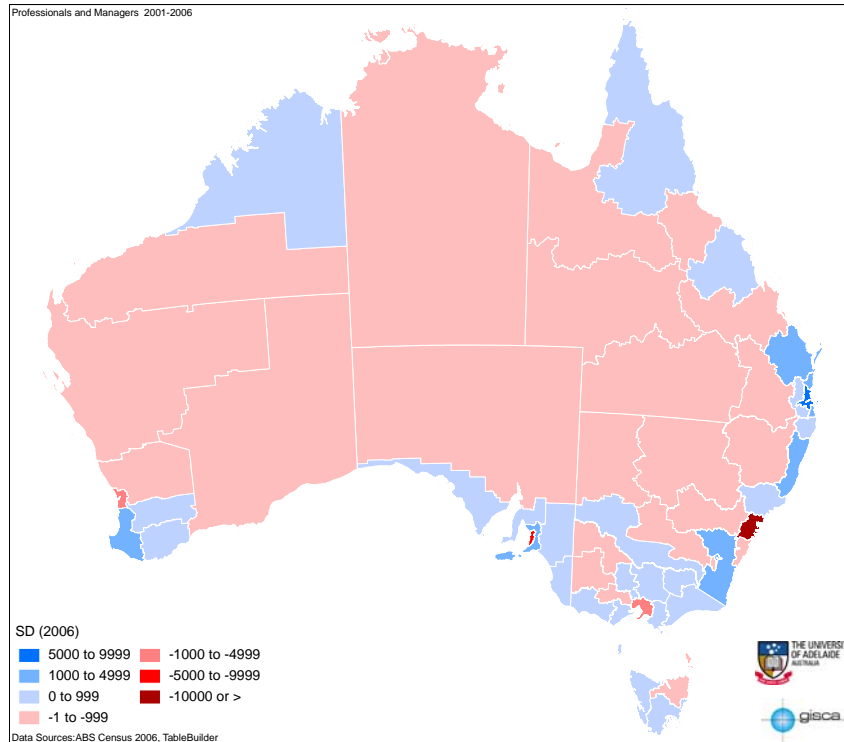
For this category of mover, the dominant sinks are those located predominantly along the eastern seaboard, from the Gold and Sunshine coasts through New South Wales, and including the Barwon SD in Victoria. The highest net migration gains of professionals and managers occurred in the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs, with 4,650 and 4,200 respectively. The only other SD with a net migration gain of more than 2,000 was South Eastern-NSW with a gain of 2,720. In addition to the top ten sinks, there were another 19 SDs throughout the country which reported net migration gain for persons with professional and managerial occupations.

**Table 2.22: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in professional and managerial occupations, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Professionals and Managers: 2001-2006									
Sydney	5 282	3 394	-1 734	1 975	1 236	-738	3 531	2 583	-948
Melbourne	38 309	36 007	-2 302	13 885	10 823	-3 062	24 424	25 184	760
Brisbane	29 595	35 279	5 684	15 888	15 166	-722	13 707	20 113	6 406
Adelaide	17 054	12 007	-5 047	5 740	3 874	-1 866	13 114	8 133	-3 181
Perth	19 784	17 633	-2 151	8 364	7 249	-1 115	14 200	10 384	-10 366
Greater Hobart	3 979	4 188	209	979	1 347	368	3 000	2 841	-159
Darwin	4 809	4 808	-1	371	615	244	4 438	4 193	-245
Canberra	12 283	14 997	2 714	15	8	-7	12 268	14 989	2 721
Gold Coast	8 693	13 340	4 647	5 114	5 767	653	3 579	7 573	3 994
Sunshine Coast	4 977	9 185	4 208	3 581	5 607	2 026	1 396	3 578	2 182
South Eastern - NSW	45 15	72 33	27 18	17 97	32 96	14 99	27 18	39 37	12 19
Mid-North Coast	4 388	5 973	1 585	2 598	4 594	1 996	1 790	1 379	-411
South West - WA	3 446	4 946	1 500	2 771	4 111	1 340	675	835	160
Outer Adelaide	2 846	4 180	1 334	2 087	3 364	1 277	759	816	57
Wide Bay-Burnett	4 414	5 504	1 090	3 635	3 979	344	779	1 525	746
Richmond-Tweed	4 249	5 186	937	1 459	2 720	1 261	2 790	2 466	-324
Far North	4 661	5 540	879	2 958	2 924	-34	1 703	2 616	913
Barwon	4 430	5 138	708	3 203	4 079	876	1 227	1 059	-168
Goulburn	4 003	4 628	625	2 654	3 385	731	1 349	1 243	-106
Mackay	3 450	4 047	597	2 627	2 628	1	823	1 419	596
Loddon	3 774	4 354	580	2 814	3 474	660	960	880	-80
Hunter	9 416	9 778	362	5 852	7 320	1 468	3 564	2 458	-1 106
Ovens-Murray	2 229	2 560	331	1 086	1 320	234	1 143	1 240	97
East Gippsland	1 516	1 833	317	978	1 244	266	538	589	51
Southern	739	1 037	298	541	463	-78	198	574	376
Gippsland	2 744	2 982	238	2 098	2 477	379	646	505	-141
Yorke and Lower North	843	1 065	222	672	903	231	171	162	-9
Lower Great Southern	1 242	1 452	210	1 098	1 247	149	144	205	61
Eyre	607	792	185	446	617	171	161	175	14
Western District	1 883	2 061	178	1 330	1 460	130	553	601	48
Mersey-Lyell	1 545	1 688	143	662	600	-62	883	1 088	205
Murray Lands	1 236	1 331	95	909	1 056	147	327	275	-52
Kimberley	1 325	1 409	84	750	835	85	575	574	-1
West Moreton	1 761	1 792	31	1 498	1 489	-9	263	303	40
Murray	3 099	3 123	24	929	1 077	148	2 170	2 046	-124
South East	1 268	1 292	24	681	795	114	587	497	-90
Upper Great Southern	585	600	15	552	581	29	33	19	-14
Central	1 691	1 681	-10	1 363	1 355	-8	328	326	-2
Midlands	1 704	1 681	-23	1 565	1 518	-47	139	163	24
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	41	18	-23	8	15	7	33	3	-30
Pilbara	2 099	2 052	-47	1 511	1 503	-8	588	549	-39
South West - Qld	1 094	1 045	-49	932	890	-42	162	155	-7
Far West	548	488	-60	248	248	0	300	240	-60
Wimmera	1 126	1 064	-62	800	716	-84	326	348	22
Illawarra	7 148	7 040	-108	4 757	5 731	974	2 391	1 309	-1 082
Central West - Qld	611	499	-112	533	414	-119	78	85	7
Northern - Tas	2 477	2 356	-121	948	720	-228	1 529	1 636	107
Northern - SA	1 842	1 716	-126	1 280	1 206	-74	562	510	-52
Central Highlands	3 376	3 229	-147	2 603	2 669	66	773	560	-213
Northern Territory - Bal	2 950	2 720	-230	615	371	-244	2 335	2 349	14
Mallee	2 035	1 799	-236	1 147	951	-196	888	848	-40
North West	1 604	1 304	-300	1 232	968	-264	372	336	-36
Darling Downs	5 711	5 387	-324	4 314	3 894	-420	1 397	1 493	96
North Western	3 058	2 675	-383	2 229	2 146	-83	829	529	-300
South Eastern - WA	2 234	1 728	-506	1 702	1 277	-425	532	451	-81
Central West - NSW	4 072	3 548	-524	2 849	2 986	137	1 223	562	-661
Fitzroy	4 910	4 365	-545	3 855	3 085	-770	1 055	1 280	225
Murrumbidgee	3 712	3 150	-562	2 043	2 052	9	1 669	1 098	-571
Northern - NSW	4 452	3 829	-623	2 660	2 637	-23	1 792	1 192	-600
Northern - Qld	5 882	5 066	-816	3 594	2 950	-644	2 288	2 116	-172
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 1356</b>	<b>33 1356</b>		<b>165 161</b>	<b>165 161</b>		<b>166 195</b>	<b>166 195</b>	

Figure 2.23 shows the spatial variation for this group. The most salient observation from this map is that SDs which experienced net migration gain for persons with professional and managerial occupations, extends from Wide Bay-Burnett in Queensland contiguously to Eyre statistical subdivision in South Australia. Net migration gains were also evident in the Kimberley SD and south west of Western Australia, and in Tasmania.

**Figure 2.23: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of professional and managerial occupations, 2001-2006**



The situation for movers with technical and trades occupation is presented in Table 2.23 and their spatial distribution in Figure 2.24. Between 2001 and 2006, 126,000 persons with these types of occupations moved between statistical divisions in Australia. Some 55.7 percent of these moves were intrastate. Among the capital city SDs, Sydney recorded a net migration loss of 8,200 for this group, compared with a net loss of 1,450 for Melbourne and 450 for Adelaide. Canberra, with a net migration loss of 85 was virtually in a balance situation in terms in arrivals and departures for this occupational category. The largest net gain occurred in Brisbane, with 4,180, compared with a net gain of 1,275 in Perth. The net gains in Darwin and Hobart were considerably smaller, at 178 and 174 respectively.

Among the top ten sinks, only four – Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Mackay and Hunter statistical divisions – reported net migration gains of more than 1,000 persons employed in technical and trades occupations. Outside of the top ten sink SDs, there were only another six statistical divisions where net migration gains for persons with technical and trades occupations were reported. This means that for two thirds of Australia's statistical divisions, net losses of persons in this category were recorded, which suggests a substantial contraction in the number of regions where opportunities for these occupational types are expanding.

In terms of the 2005-2006 data, the patterns generated reflect those reported above, in that there were net losses in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, but gains in Brisbane and Perth, reflecting the continuing decline of secondary industry employment in south eastern Australia. There continued, however, to be demand for such workers in the other capital cities, as well as in coastal, near city and some mining areas beyond the capitals.

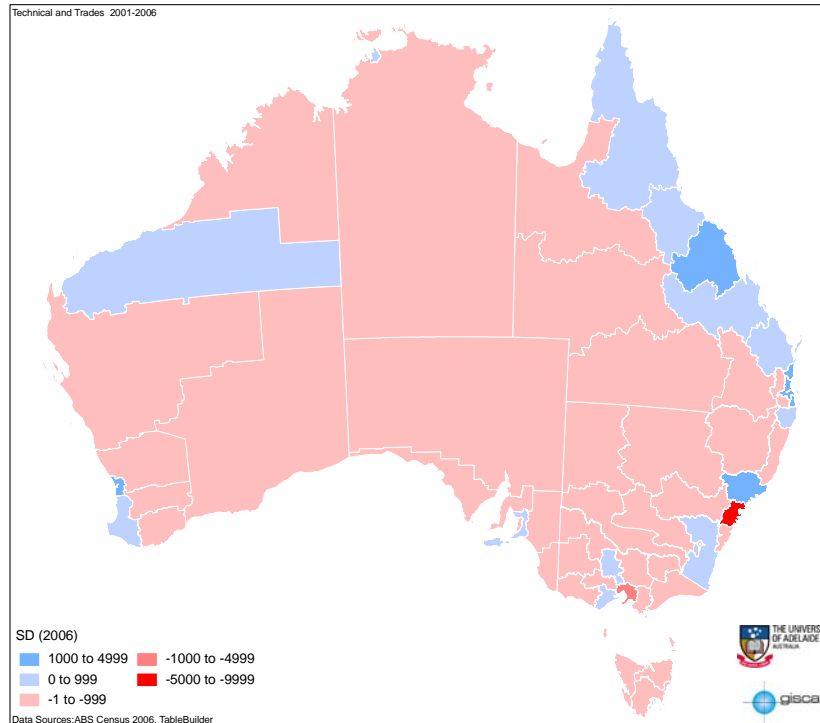


After professional and managerial occupations, those employed in clerical and sales occupations were the most mobile of the five occupational categories assessed in this section. Between 2001 and 2006, over 209,000 persons with clerical and sales occupations moved from one statistical division to another. Unlike the professional and managerial group, more clerical and sales persons engaged in intrastate moves than interstate moves. The mobility characteristics of this occupational group are shown in Table 2.24.

**Table 2.23: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with technical and trades occupations, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
<b>Technical and Trades 2001-2006</b>									
Sydney	1685	7984	-8201	7218	4184	-3024	8967	3790	-5177
Melbourne	10966	9521	-1445	4984	4396	-588	5982	5125	-857
Brisbane	9367	13547	4180	6166	6360	194	3201	7187	3986
Adelaide	5024	4573	-451	2306	2277	-29	2718	2296	-422
Perth	6699	7974	1275	3928	4268	340	2771	3706	935
Greater Hobart	119	1293	174	336	564	228	783	729	-54
Darwin	1938	2116	178	145	238	93	1793	1878	85
Canberra	2557	2471	-86	3	0	-3	2554	2471	-83
Gold Coast	3857	7001	3144	2381	2457	76	1476	4544	3068
Sunshine Coast	2555	4232	1677	1869	2289	420	686	1943	1257
Mackay	1772	3058	1286	1350	1841	491	422	1217	795
Hunter	3275	4309	1034	1696	3141	1445	1579	1168	-411
South West - WA	2206	2906	700	1755	2370	615	451	536	85
Outer Adelaide	1392	2016	624	1091	1682	591	301	334	33
Fitzroy	2160	2766	606	1705	1928	223	455	838	383
Northern - Qld	2309	2805	496	1452	1590	138	857	1215	358
Far North	2267	2702	435	1464	1155	-309	803	1547	744
Wide Bay-Burnett	2643	2978	335	2173	1928	-245	470	1050	580
Barwon	1564	1817	253	1004	1437	433	560	380	-180
Piilbara	1590	1801	211	1122	1253	131	468	548	80
South Eastern - NSW	2181	2361	180	801	1147	346	1380	1214	-166
Loddon	1463	1616	153	1056	1335	279	407	281	-126
Richmond-Tweed	1981	2055	74	480	1060	580	1501	995	-506
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3
Central Highlands	1283	1262	-21	963	1057	94	320	205	-115
Ovens-Murray	1220	1186	-34	422	421	-1	798	765	-33
Mid-North Coast	2455	2414	-41	1190	1852	662	1265	562	-703
West Moreton	1176	1135	-41	1043	950	-93	133	185	52
Northern - Tas	787	745	-42	228	208	-20	559	537	-22
Southern	512	459	-53	393	250	-143	119	209	90
Kimberley	641	576	-65	363	340	-23	278	236	-42
Darling Downs	2359	2279	-80	1862	1568	-294	497	711	214
Eyre	363	280	-83	253	206	-47	110	74	-36
Western District	788	704	-84	487	455	-32	301	249	-52
Murray	1365	1266	-99	285	329	44	1080	937	-143
Yorke and Lower North	549	442	-107	465	360	-105	84	82	-2
Upper Great Southern	305	198	-107	287	181	-106	18	17	-1
Gippsland	1416	1296	-120	947	1092	145	469	204	-265
South East	541	417	-124	254	185	-69	287	232	-55
Central West - Qld	287	154	-133	235	121	-114	52	33	-19
Far West	246	105	-141	71	38	-33	175	67	-108
Northern Territory - Bal	1421	1272	-149	238	145	-93	1183	1127	-56
North West	950	792	-158	794	562	-232	156	230	74
Mersey-Lyell	781	601	-180	235	170	-65	546	431	-115
Illawarra	2793	2611	-182	1642	2145	503	1151	466	-685
East Gippsland	849	660	-189	529	462	-67	320	198	-122
Central	970	768	-202	808	597	-211	162	171	9
Northern - SA	902	676	-226	587	429	-158	315	247	-68
Midlands	1027	796	-231	950	732	-218	77	64	-13
Mallee	889	652	-237	461	321	-140	428	331	-97
Lower Great Southern	709	466	-243	613	408	-205	96	58	-38
Goulburn	2171	1919	-252	1393	1469	76	778	450	-328
Murray Lands	703	448	-255	523	340	-183	180	108	-72
Wimmera	553	269	-284	387	188	-199	166	81	-85
South West - Qld	531	247	-284	446	191	-255	85	56	-29
South Eastern - WA	1321	1026	-295	942	619	-323	379	407	28
Murrumbidgee	1678	1277	-401	732	743	11	946	534	-412
Central West - NSW	1754	1219	-535	1146	991	-155	608	228	-380
North Western	1300	748	-552	856	588	-268	444	160	-284
Northern - NSW	1607	999	-608	824	713	-111	783	286	-497
<b>Total</b>	<b>126272</b>	<b>126272</b>		<b>70339</b>	<b>70339</b>		<b>55933</b>	<b>55933</b>	

**Figure 2.24: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in technical and trades occupations, 2001-2006**



Of the eight capital city statistical divisions, only three reported net migration loss of persons with clerical and sales occupation. For Sydney, the net loss was 11,780, significantly higher than the net losses of 545 and 100 reported for Adelaide and Darwin respectively (for the 2005-2006 period, however, Darwin reported a net gain for this group of 59). Melbourne, on the other hand, reported a net migration gain of 2,150 for this group, in contrast to net migration losses for professional and managerial occupations, technical and trades and operators, drivers and labourers. Brisbane reported a net migration gain of 10,200 for the 2001-2006 period, while Perth, Canberra and Hobart had smaller net migration gains of 1,520, 600 and 280 respectively.

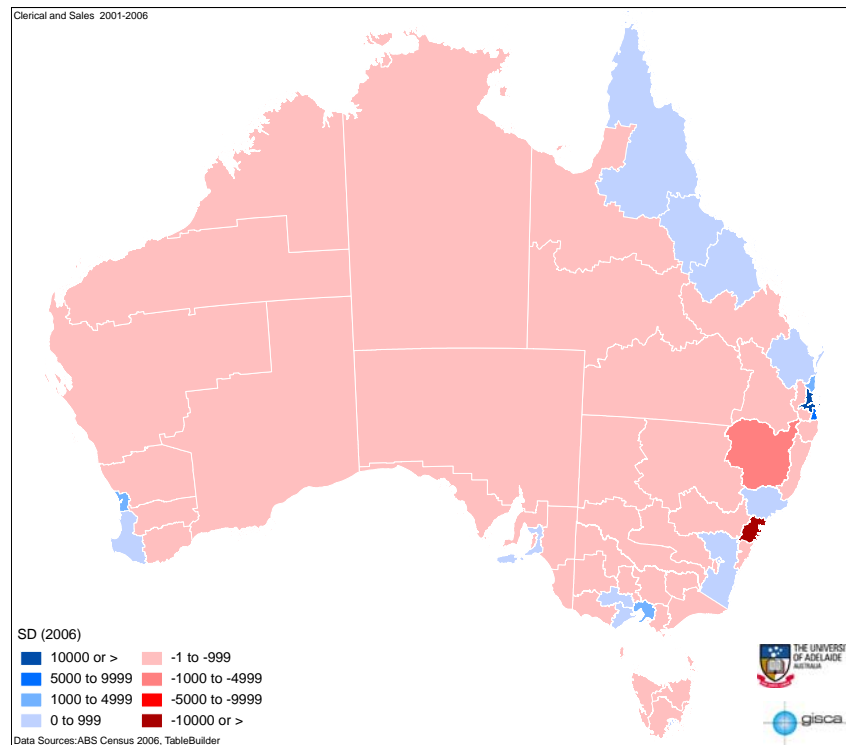
In terms of the top ten sink statistical divisions, the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast SDs reported the highest net migration gains for this group – 5,820 and 2,490 respectively. The remaining eight SDs had net migration gains of less than 1,000, with the lowest two SDs – Barwon and Far North having net gains of less than 300 persons. Outside of the top ten sink SDs, only two other statistical divisions reported net migration gain of persons with clerical and sales type occupation. The remainder of the SDs were, in fact, source statistical divisions. This indicates the extent of contraction in service industry activity throughout Australia, especially since the 1970s. Structural change in rural Australia has meant that increasing numbers of services have been discontinued, resulting in a contraction of the area where opportunities for employment in these activities has reduced. These patterns are essentially maintained within the 2005-06 data, in which Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs maintain their positions, there are only eight sink SDs outside of the capital cities, and the remaining 43 SDs reported net migration losses during the period.

**Table 2.24: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in clerical and sales occupations, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration
Clerical and Sales 2001-2006									
Sydney	29370	17588	-11782	11627	8150	-3477	17743	9438	-8305
Melbourne	19816	21966	2150	7800	8825	1025	12016	13411	125
Brisbane	17072	27269	10197	10319	12951	2632	6753	14318	7565
Adelaide	8889	8343	-546	3136	3826	690	5753	4517	-1236
Perth	10374	11892	1518	4892	6378	1486	5482	5514	32
Greater Hobart	2280	2557	277	580	1069	489	1700	1488	-212
Darwin	3145	3044	-101	189	375	186	2956	2669	-287
Canberra	6287	6884	597	3	9	6	6284	6875	591
Gold Coast	7010	12832	5822	4106	4781	675	2904	8051	5147
Sunshine Coast	4355	6845	2490	3285	3795	510	1070	3050	1980
Hunter	5150	6128	978	3020	4764	1744	2130	1364	-766
Northern - Qld	3420	3964	544	2304	2409	105	1116	1555	439
Outer Adelaide	2295	2756	461	1790	2315	525	505	441	-64
South Eastern - NSW	3623	4061	438	1327	1811	484	2296	2250	-46
South West - WA	3085	3492	407	2550	2990	440	535	502	-33
Mackay	2597	2951	354	2033	1832	-201	564	119	555
Barwon	2829	3109	280	2037	2469	432	792	640	-152
Far North	3483	3709	226	2351	1737	-614	1132	1972	840
Wide Bay-Burnett	3904	4110	206	3285	2631	-654	619	1479	860
Central Highlands	2181	2228	47	1642	1881	239	539	347	-192
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	15	9	-6	9	3	-6	6	6	0
Kimberley	770	761	-9	458	501	43	312	260	-52
Southern	655	602	-53	517	338	-179	138	264	126
Northern - Tas	1505	1421	-84	502	515	13	1003	906	-97
Eyre	499	384	-115	381	286	-95	118	98	-20
Richmond-Tweed	3439	3313	-126	873	1686	813	2566	1627	-939
Loddon	2658	2530	-128	2021	2081	60	637	449	-188
West Moreton	1649	1491	-158	1487	1243	-244	162	248	86
Yorke and Lower North	724	547	-177	579	471	-108	145	76	-69
Central West - Qld	354	166	-188	315	139	-176	39	27	-12
Fitzroy	3133	2944	-189	2619	2122	-497	514	822	308
Murray	2013	1798	-215	442	499	57	1571	1299	-272
Far West	383	137	-246	98	40	-58	285	97	-188
Upper Great Southern	478	232	-246	454	216	-238	24	16	-8
Lower Great Southern	1024	775	-249	887	676	-211	137	99	-38
Pilbara	1574	1324	-250	1192	953	-239	382	371	-11
South West - Qld	662	386	-276	579	313	-266	83	73	-10
East Gippsland	1224	896	-328	884	652	-232	340	244	-96
Western District	1285	951	-334	863	637	-226	422	314	-108
Ovens-Murray	1758	1419	-339	862	668	-194	896	751	-145
South East	933	578	-355	519	293	-226	414	285	-129
North West	1022	653	-369	895	478	-417	127	175	48
Wimmera	816	424	-392	618	286	-332	198	138	-60
Murray Lands	1031	627	-404	772	484	-288	259	143	-116
Central	1276	838	-438	1062	710	-352	214	128	-86
Mersey-Lyell	1291	853	-438	565	242	-323	726	611	-115
Northern Territory - Bal	1847	1404	-443	375	189	-186	1472	1215	-257
Mid-North Coast	4489	4035	-454	2327	3136	809	2162	899	-1263
Illawarra	4706	4243	-463	3037	3575	538	1669	668	-1001
Gippsland	2251	1780	-471	1744	1475	-269	507	305	-202
Mallee	1443	969	-474	797	454	-343	646	515	-131
Midlands	1433	944	-489	1330	869	-461	103	75	-28
South Eastern - WA	1492	975	-517	1155	687	-468	337	288	-49
Goulburn	3222	2702	-520	2194	2034	-160	1028	668	-360
Darling Downs	3920	3358	-562	3199	2346	-853	721	102	291
Murrumbidgee	2271	1631	-640	1024	1053	29	1247	578	-669
Northern - SA	1344	698	-646	955	457	-498	389	241	-148
North Western	1884	1152	-732	1277	943	-334	607	209	-398
Central West - NSW	2639	1849	-790	1767	1561	-206	872	288	-584
Northern - NSW	2965	1715	-1250	1611	1212	-399	1354	503	-851
<b>Total</b>	<b>209242</b>	<b>209242</b>		<b>111521</b>	<b>111521</b>		<b>97721</b>	<b>97721</b>	

As Figure 2.25 shows, the geography of net migration gain for this group is very isolated, with pockets of net gain scattered throughout the country, in a sea of statistical divisions which have experienced net migration loss of persons employed in these occupations between 2001 and 2006.

**Figure 2.25: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in clerical and sales occupations, 2001-2006**



The mobility characteristics of persons employed in Community and Personal services are shown in Table 2.25. Of the five occupation groups used in this analysis, this group produced the lowest number of movers. Between 2001 and 2006, just on 101,000 persons with these types of occupations moved residence from one statistical division to another.

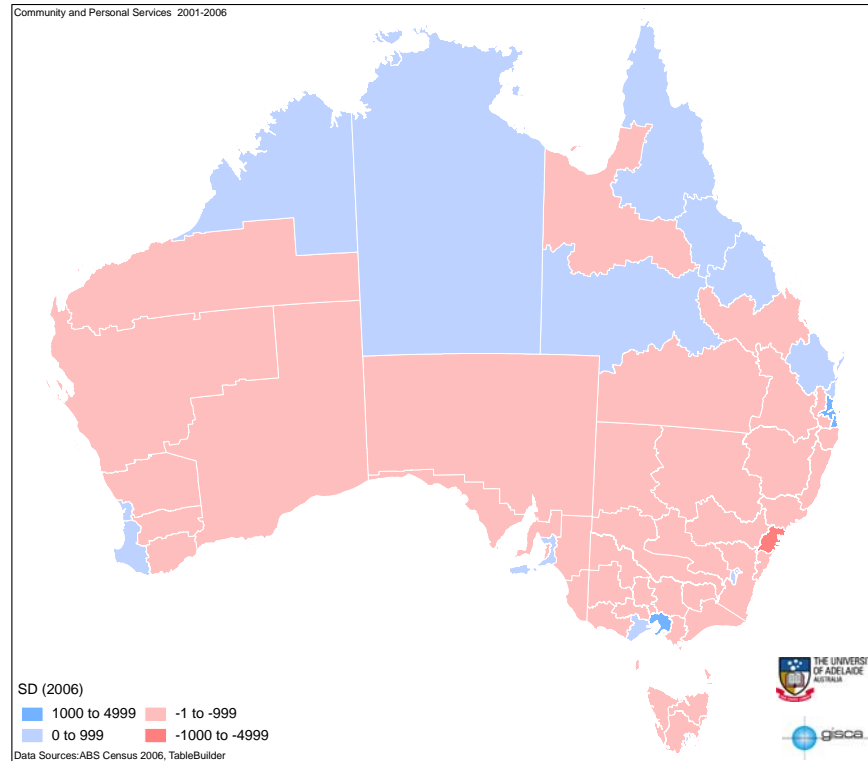
Of the eight capital city SDs, only two reported net migration loss for this group – Sydney lost a net 2,960 and Adelaide lost 50. Brisbane again had the highest net migration gain, with 3,620, and Melbourne recorded a net gain of 1,900. There was a net gain of 775 for Perth, and net gains of less than 500 in the remaining capital cities.

Although the Gold Coast statistical division headed the top ten sink SDs, the Sunshine Coast and Wide Bay-Burnett slipped from their usual relatively high rankings. There were only three SDs outside of the top ten sink SDs and the capital city SDs which reported net migration gain for this occupational category. For the remainder of the country, SDs recorded a net migration loss of persons with community and personal services type occupations. Figure 2.26 shows the national situation graphically. It indicates that although there are large tracts of the country which have experienced net migration loss for this group, the extent of SDs experiencing this net migration loss is not as widespread as was the case for sales and clerical occupations, although the reasons are essentially the same.

**Table 2.25: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons in community and personal services occupation, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Community and Personal Services 2001-2006									
Sydney	12263	9301	-2962	5618	5107	-511	6645	4194	-2451
Melbourne	8140	10046	1906	3493	4822	1329	4647	5224	577
Brisbane	7425	10043	3618	4448	5603	1155	2977	5440	2463
Adelaide	4122	4073	-49	1687	2074	387	2435	1999	-436
Perth	4845	5622	777	2425	3042	617	2420	2580	160
Greater Hobart	1118	1178	60	289	533	244	829	645	-184
Darwin	1771	2195	424	191	266	75	1580	1929	349
Canberra	2582	2982	400	3	6	3	2579	2976	397
Gold Coast	2902	4702	1800	1739	1695	-44	1163	3007	1844
Northern - Qld	1958	2859	901	1125	1514	389	833	1345	512
Sunshine Coast	2083	2631	548	1563	1438	-125	520	193	673
Far North	1662	2236	374	1216	1010	-206	646	1226	580
Outer Adelaide	1152	1333	181	885	1067	182	267	266	-1
Northern Territory - Bal	965	1121	156	266	191	-75	699	930	231
Kimberley	399	496	97	287	347	60	112	149	37
McKean	1197	1284	87	911	788	-123	286	496	210
Wide Bay-Burnett	1969	2022	53	1588	1362	-226	381	660	279
South West - WA	1410	1440	30	1144	1204	60	266	236	-30
Barwon	1423	1448	25	1027	1166	139	396	282	-114
Central West - Qld	163	178	15	139	149	10	24	29	5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	10	12	2	6	3	-3	4	9	5
Hunter	2958	2954	-4	1865	2254	389	1093	700	-393
Yorke and Lower North	414	363	-51	344	315	-29	70	48	-22
Central Highlands	1134	1068	-66	867	921	54	267	147	-120
Eyre	311	240	-71	252	195	-57	59	45	-14
North West	476	401	-75	413	328	-85	63	73	10
Upper Great Southern	248	167	-81	237	154	-83	11	13	2
Southern	361	272	-89	273	144	-129	88	128	40
Pilbara	654	556	-98	502	421	-81	152	135	-17
West Moreton	788	688	-100	681	559	-122	107	129	22
Far West	248	147	-101	114	83	-31	134	64	-70
Northern - Tas	803	702	-101	273	271	-2	530	431	-99
Murray	1119	1010	-109	317	400	83	802	610	-192
South West - Qld	367	257	-110	333	217	-116	34	40	6
South Eastern - WA	648	533	-115	519	396	-123	129	137	8
Ovens-Murray	997	865	-132	509	373	-136	488	492	4
South Eastern - NSW	1974	1824	-150	914	968	54	1060	856	-204
Lower Great Southern	515	360	-155	439	313	-126	76	47	-29
Central	684	521	-163	561	432	-129	123	89	-34
Fitzroy	1453	1283	-170	1174	945	-229	279	338	59
Darling Downs	1829	1641	-188	1429	1151	-278	400	490	90
South East	511	318	-193	307	184	-123	204	134	-70
Loddon	1380	1168	-212	1047	965	-82	333	203	-130
Midlands	664	438	-226	604	409	-195	60	29	-31
Murray Lands	638	405	-233	509	327	-182	129	78	-51
Northern - SA	759	521	-238	572	394	-178	187	127	-60
Wimmera	485	242	-243	354	178	-176	131	64	-67
Western District	758	513	-245	559	374	-185	199	139	-60
Mersey-Lyell	696	429	-267	276	163	-113	420	266	-154
Murrumbidgee	1444	1156	-288	796	729	-67	648	427	-221
Richmond-Tweed	1996	1680	-316	603	950	347	1393	730	-663
East Gippsland	784	467	-317	557	341	-216	227	126	-101
Gippsland	1144	826	-318	876	717	-159	268	109	-159
Illawarra	2365	2020	-345	1566	1666	100	799	354	-445
Mallee	803	450	-353	494	246	-248	309	204	-105
Goulburn	1809	1379	-430	1264	944	-320	545	435	-110
Mid-North Coast	2442	1982	-460	1337	1583	246	1105	399	-706
North Western	1215	721	-494	882	643	-239	333	78	-255
Central West - NSW	1663	1113	-550	1189	966	-233	464	147	-317
Northern - NSW	1562	976	-586	916	778	-138	646	198	-448
<b>Total</b>	<b>100858</b>	<b>100858</b>		<b>56784</b>	<b>56784</b>		<b>44074</b>	<b>44074</b>	

**Figure 2.26: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons in community and personal service occupations, 2001-2006**



The final occupation group discussed in this section is for the lower skilled, more manual, group of operators, drivers and labourers. The mobility characteristics of persons with these types of occupations are presented in Table 2.26. Of the 141,500 moves of persons with these types of occupations, approximately 60 percent were intrastate moves. Six of the eight capital city SDs reported net migration loss for this group. The highest net losses were in Sydney (8,630) and Melbourne (1,450). Net losses of less than 500 occurred in the remaining statistical divisions. Brisbane and Perth recorded net migration gains of persons with these types of occupations – 4,870 for Brisbane and 620 for Perth. This group have been affected by structural change in the economy which has seen the loss of a significant number of jobs in the manual semi skilled areas.

For movers with these types of occupations, the top ten sink SDs include a number of statistical divisions which are strongly influenced by resource development. Hence, Mackay, Fitzroy and Northern SDs in Queensland, where coal and gas resource development is predominant, Hunter in New South Wales, where coal extraction is a significant local industry, the Pilbara and South West SDs in Western Australia, where iron ore and coal mining respectively play significant roles in their local economies, have all experienced net migration gains of persons with operator, driver and labourer occupations during the 2001-2006 period. In this respect, the pattern of top ten sink SDs is a little different from the general pattern that has been shown to exist for most of the other variables discussed to this point.

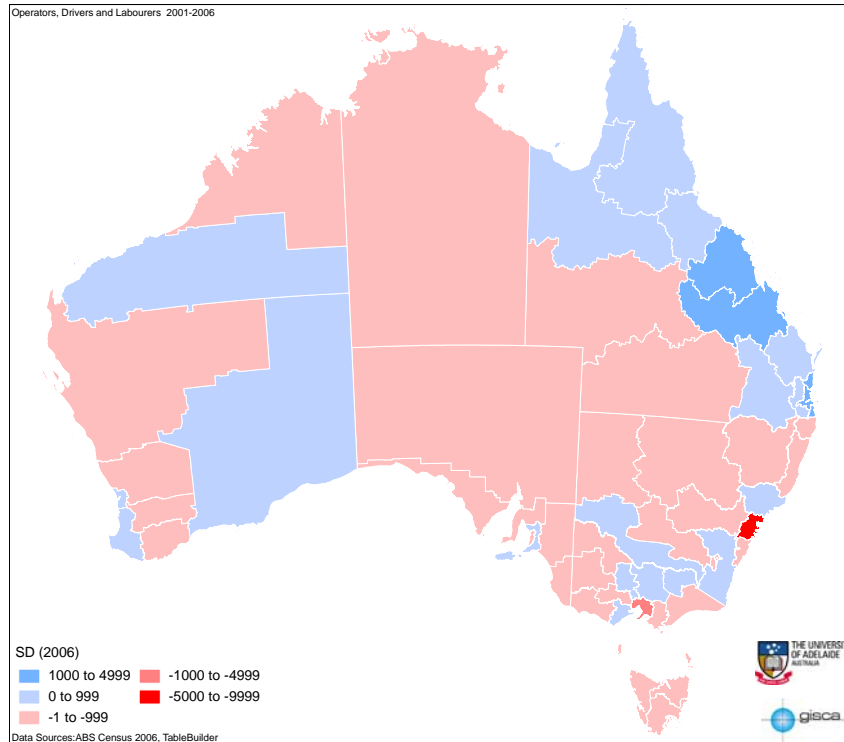
Further, unlike the situation reported for movers with clerical and sales and community and personal services occupations, the number of sink SDs outside the top ten was much larger, suggesting an expanded regional opportunity for these types of occupations

which are better suited to employment in the dominant economic activities of rural Australia, especially those related to resource development, but also in areas experiencing population change caused by an influx of retirement aged population and/or sea change and tree change trends, and the infrastructure development that has accompanied these changes. Figure 2.27 shows the situation graphically.

**Table 2.26: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed as operators, drivers and labourers, 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
Operators, Drivers and Labourers 2001-2006									
Sydney	15381	6753	-8628	6870	3938	-2932	8511	2815	-5696
Melbourne	10389	8940	-1449	5103	4378	-725	5286	4562	-724
Brisbane	10387	15256	4869	7312	7481	169	3075	7775	4700
Adelaide	5346	4852	-494	2809	2678	-131	2537	2174	-363
Perth	7410	8031	621	4963	4654	-309	2447	3377	930
Greater Hobart	1249	1123	-126	450	576	126	799	547	-252
Darwin	1897	1782	-115	170	215	45	1727	1567	-160
Canberra	1942	1564	-378	0	4	4	1942	1560	-382
Gold Coast	4324	7034	2710	2802	2602	-200	1522	4432	2910
Mackay	2240	4219	1979	1758	2732	974	482	1487	1005
Fitzroy	2800	3965	1165	2280	2809	529	520	1156	636
Sunshine Coast	2958	4036	1078	2272	2133	-139	686	1903	1217
South West - WA	2557	3547	990	2069	2902	833	488	645	157
Northern - Qld	2594	3307	713	1836	1973	137	758	1334	576
Pilbara	4442	2060	618	1105	1508	403	337	552	215
Wide Bay-Burnett	3816	4359	543	3109	2821	-288	707	1538	831
Outer Adelaide	1787	2317	530	1400	1930	530	387	387	0
Hunter	3490	4014	524	1904	3051	1147	1586	963	-623
Darling Downs	3098	3453	355	2486	2313	-173	612	1140	528
Far North	2689	2988	299	1877	1498	-379	812	1490	678
Goulburn	2474	2605	131	1447	1797	350	1027	808	-219
Murray	1657	1766	109	344	501	157	1313	1265	-48
Ovens-Murray	1131	1209	78	476	517	41	655	692	37
South Eastern - WA	1675	1750	75	1170	1057	-113	505	693	188
West Moreton	1798	1833	35	1595	1483	-112	203	350	147
North West	1141	1175	34	945	859	-86	196	316	120
Barwon	1729	1753	24	1113	1328	215	616	425	-191
South Eastern - NSW	2236	2259	23	946	1298	352	1290	961	-329
Loddon	1634	1647	13	1155	1283	128	479	364	-115
Northern Territory - Bal	1369	1367	-2	215	170	-45	1154	187	43
Southern	600	589	-11	442	370	-72	158	219	61
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	16	0	-16	4	0	-4	12	0	-12
Richmond-Tweed	2325	2304	-21	543	1244	701	1782	1060	-722
Yorke and Lower North	744	715	-29	600	596	-4	144	119	-25
Central Highlands	1433	1385	-48	1018	1167	149	415	218	-197
Western District	929	874	-55	550	597	47	379	277	-102
Eyre	486	431	-55	334	293	-41	152	138	-14
Mallee	1157	1094	-63	543	497	-46	614	597	-17
Kimberley	736	668	-68	414	335	-79	322	333	11
Far West	307	205	-102	66	78	12	241	127	-114
Northern - Tas	1036	929	-107	329	324	-5	707	605	-102
Lower Great Southern	993	862	-131	865	746	-119	128	116	-12
South East	890	752	-138	463	387	-76	427	365	-62
Upper Great Southern	481	340	-141	448	321	-127	33	19	-14
Murray Lands	1184	1031	-153	811	703	-108	373	328	-45
East Gippsland	904	750	-154	601	525	-76	303	225	-78
Central	1219	1059	-160	1034	871	-163	185	188	3
Central West - Qld	470	305	-165	410	232	-178	60	73	13
Wimmera	675	497	-178	415	334	-81	260	163	-97
South West - Qld	796	604	-192	679	425	-254	117	179	62
Mersey-Lyell	1037	837	-200	288	239	-49	749	598	-151
Northern - SA	1188	961	-227	775	605	-170	413	356	-57
Gippsland	1648	1400	-248	1145	1143	-2	503	257	-246
Midlands	1503	1178	-325	1385	1059	-326	118	119	1
Murrumbidgee	1837	1451	-386	878	937	59	959	514	-445
Mid-North Coast	3087	2626	-461	1477	2027	550	1610	599	-1011
Illawarra	2766	2253	-513	1634	1858	224	1132	395	-737
Northern - NSW	2344	1751	-593	1069	1251	182	1275	500	-775
Central West - NSW	2249	1576	-673	1430	1285	-145	819	291	-528
North Western	1821	1110	-711	1136	829	-307	685	281	-404
<b>Total</b>	<b>141501</b>	<b>141501</b>		<b>83767</b>	<b>83767</b>		<b>57734</b>	<b>57734</b>	

**Figure 2.27: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of Operators, Drivers and labourers, 2001-2006**



### 2.11.3 Internal Migration and Income, 2001-2006

In socio-economic terms there are strong linkages between level of education, type of occupation and income levels. Therefore, it would be expected that some of the patterns of mobility related to income should mirror some of the characteristics of mobility related to both education and occupation.

Table 2.27 shows the mobility characteristics of persons on incomes greater than \$1600 per week, who moved from one statistical division to another in the period 2001-2006. In this period some 99,000 persons with high income moved residence. Significantly, more of these persons moved to an interstate location than to an intrastate location – a similar characteristics to those movers with high education and professional and managerial occupations.

In terms of the capital city statistical divisions, all but two exhibited net migration loss of persons with this high income characteristic. The greatest net loss was in Sydney, where departures exceeded arrivals by 5,320. In Adelaide, the net loss was much less, at 1,560 and in Melbourne the net loss was 1,310. The size of net migration loss in the other capitals was much lower – 160 in Darwin, 103 in Hobart and 28 in Canberra. Brisbane recorded a net migration gain for persons with high income of 1,560 and in Perth the gain was just 130. Similar patterns were evident in the analysis of mobility data for the 2005-2006 period.



**Table 2.27: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with income of \$1600 or more per week, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
<b>Income \$ 1600 or more per week 2001-2006</b>									
Sydney	17250	11929	-5321	4943	2791	-2152	12307	9138	-3169
Melbourne	2427	1115	-1312	2398	158	-960	9509	9157	-352
Brisbane	8813	10823	2010	4086	3444	-642	4727	7379	2652
Adelaide	4805	3246	-1559	952	689	-263	3853	2577	-1276
Perth	7913	8046	133	3449	3267	-182	4464	4779	315
Greater Hobart	897	794	-103	137	163	26	760	631	-129
Darwin	157	1397	1240	164	218	54	1393	1179	-214
Canberra	4129	4101	-28	6	6	0	4123	4095	-28
Gold Coast	2029	3850	1821	141	1545	404	888	2305	1417
Mackay	1358	2911	1553	1002	1855	853	356	1056	700
Sunshine Coast	171	2282	2111	835	1315	480	336	967	631
Pilbara	1687	2664	977	1188	1020	632	499	844	345
South Eastern - NSW	1242	126	884	427	737	310	815	1389	574
Hunter	2480	3045	565	1236	1999	763	1244	1046	-198
Fitzroy	1860	2371	511	1371	1594	223	489	777	288
South West - WA	1472	1977	505	1176	1625	449	296	352	56
Richmond-Tweed	662	1082	420	222	595	373	440	487	47
Loddon	684	1065	381	429	788	359	255	277	22
Outer Adelaide	519	853	334	342	663	321	177	190	13
Barwon	965	1255	290	598	943	345	367	312	-55
Illawarra	1848	2134	286	1122	1662	540	726	472	-254
Mid-North Coast	802	1015	213	469	780	311	333	235	-98
Central Highlands	600	637	37	397	495	98	203	142	-61
Southern	105	135	30	51	63	12	54	72	18
Western District	368	392	24	217	229	12	151	163	12
Gippsland	567	589	22	361	451	90	206	138	-68
Yorke and Lower North	146	155	9	86	127	41	60	28	-32
Far West	138	144	6	65	62	-3	73	82	9
Kimberley	439	437	-2	289	288	-1	150	149	-1
Goulburn	781	776	-5	458	578	120	323	198	-125
Northern Territory - Bal	1009	1003	-6	218	164	-54	791	839	48
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	13	6	-7	6	6	0	7	0	-7
Ovens-Murray	421	394	-27	194	191	-3	227	203	-24
Northern - SA	575	546	-29	264	271	7	311	275	-36
Far North	1428	1392	-36	900	642	-258	528	750	222
Eyre	137	100	-37	82	67	-15	55	33	-22
East Gippsland	367	315	-52	188	181	-7	179	134	-45
Murray	580	527	-53	181	186	5	399	331	-68
West Moreton	358	299	-59	300	252	-48	58	47	-11
Murray Lands	196	128	-68	111	93	-18	85	35	-50
Upper Great Southern	158	85	-73	158	85	-73	0	0	0
Wimmera	191	115	-76	92	67	-25	99	48	-51
Central West - Qld	142	64	-78	128	60	-68	14	4	-10
South East	252	157	-95	121	68	-53	131	89	-42
Lower Great Southern	373	270	-103	333	220	-113	40	50	10
South West - Qld	245	141	-104	209	98	-111	36	43	7
Mallee	345	221	-124	133	104	-29	212	117	-95
Northern - Tas	522	389	-133	122	88	-34	400	301	-99
North Western	757	602	-155	510	448	-62	247	154	-93
Wide Bay-Burnett	1129	971	-158	905	686	-219	224	285	61
Murrumbidgee	732	564	-168	395	358	-37	337	206	-131
Mersey-Lyell	432	262	-170	79	75	-4	353	187	-166
Darling Downs	1269	1093	-176	942	756	-186	327	337	10
Central West - NSW	1040	863	-177	612	646	34	428	217	-211
Central	681	491	-190	563	409	-154	118	82	-36
North West	788	585	-203	585	376	-209	203	209	6
Midlands	620	416	-204	564	365	-199	56	51	-5
Northern - Qld	1889	1662	-227	1143	924	-219	746	738	-8
Northern - NSW	922	631	-291	522	430	-92	400	201	-199
South Eastern - WA	1541	1188	-353	1147	788	-359	394	400	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>98826</b>	<b>98826</b>		<b>41844</b>	<b>41844</b>		<b>56982</b>	<b>56982</b>	

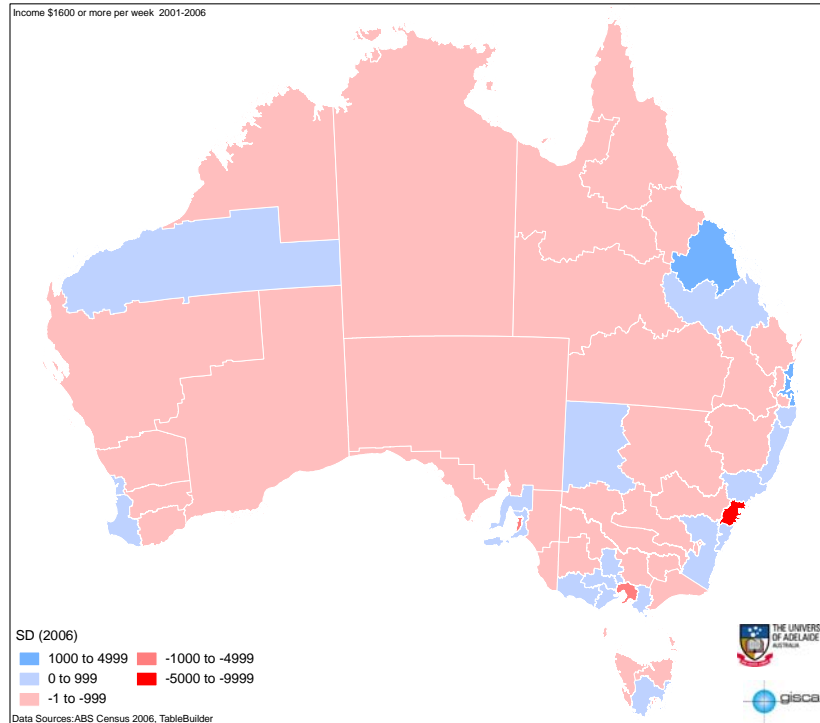
Among the top ten sink SDs, each of Gold Coast, Mackay and Sunshine Coast SDs recorded net migration gains of more than 1,000 for persons with high income. A number of statistical divisions in the top ten sinks can be identified with resource development in their areas – Mackay, Pilbara, Hunter, Fitzroy, South Eastern-NSW and South West-WA. A number of SDs also have a significant retirement population in their area, including Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Hunter, South Eastern-NSW, South West-WA, Richmond-Tweed and Loddon. Outside the top ten sinks, there were an additional ten statistical divisions where net migration gain of persons with high income occurred during the 2001-2006 period.

Among the top ten source SDs, the greatest net migration loss for this group was 350, recorded in South Eastern-WA statistical division. The lowest net loss in the top ten source SDs occurred in Murrumbidgee SD, which lost 170 high income persons during the period. The net migration situation for this group is shown spatially in Figure 2.28.

Weekly income between \$1000 and \$1599 can be defined as medium-high income in this discussion. Table 2.28 shows the mobility characteristics of persons with this income who moved residence between 2001 and 2006.

With some 204,000 movers in this group, it is the third largest income group discussed in this section. Of these movers, 50.7 percent moved to an intrastate location, representing 103,600 movers.

**Figure 2.28: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of High income earners, 2001-2006**



Among the capital city statistical divisions, the greatest net migration losses were in Sydney (10,600), Adelaide (2,700) and Melbourne (1,715). Smaller net losses occurred in Perth and Hobart. Brisbane experienced net migration gain of 3,880 persons, and in Canberra the gain was 1,625). Darwin recorded a net gain of just under 500 persons with medium-high income.

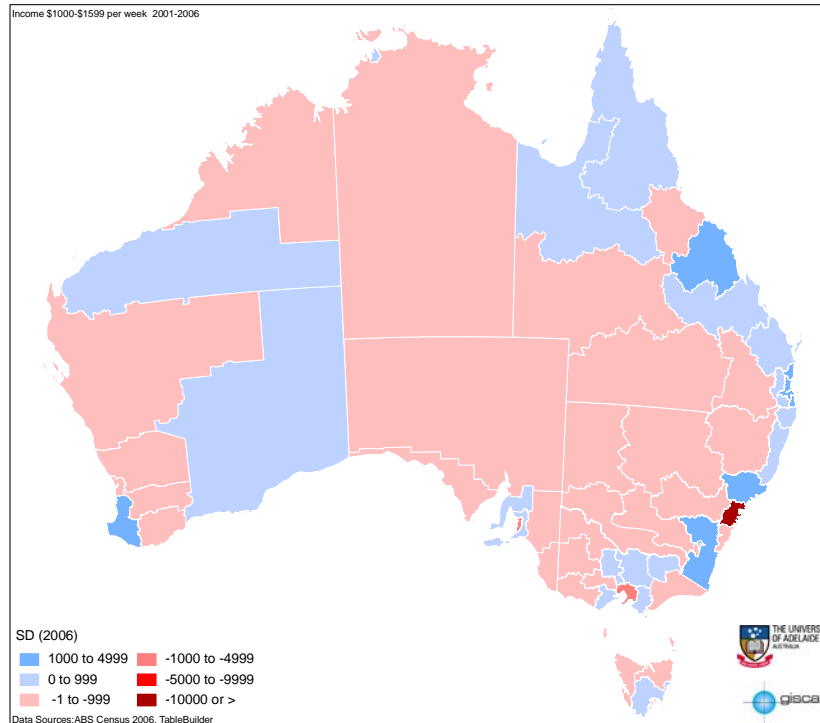
In terms of the top ten sink statistical divisions, six recorded net migration gains of greater than 1,000 persons during the five year period – Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, South Eastern-NSW, South West-WA, Mackay and Hunter. In addition to the top ten sinks, there were an additional 13 SDs which recorded net migration gain for this category of mover in the five years to 2006.

**Table 2.28: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with income \$1000-\$1599 per week, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration
Income \$ 1000-\$ 1599 per week 2001-2006									
Sydney	30806	20204	-10602	12270	7957	-4313	18536	12247	-6289
Melbourne	20464	18748	-1716	7353	5750	-1603	13111	12998	-113
Brisbane	18263	22140	3877	10196	9591	-605	8067	12549	4482
Adelaide	9735	7039	-2696	3385	2413	-972	6350	4626	-1724
Perth	12497	12373	-124	5976	5667	-309	6521	6706	185
Greater Hobart	2237	2193	-44	492	697	205	1745	1496	-249
Darwin	3854	4351	497	335	572	237	3519	3779	260
Canberra	7951	9575	1624	9	8	-1	7942	9567	1625
Gold Coast	5480	8883	3403	3282	3852	570	2198	5031	2833
Sunshine Coast	2967	5535	2568	2123	3369	1246	844	2166	1322
South Eastern - NSW	3083	4608	1525	1200	1997	797	1883	2611	728
South West - WA	2520	3711	1191	2059	3146	1087	461	565	104
Mackay	2288	3345	1057	1819	2207	388	469	1138	669
Hunter	5628	6649	1021	3391	4847	1456	2237	1802	-435
Outer Adelaide	1697	2685	988	1233	2217	984	464	468	4
Mid-North Coast	2504	3215	711	1399	2571	1172	1105	644	-461
Fitzroy	3154	3758	604	2548	2722	174	606	1036	430
Richmond-Tweed	2256	2726	470	767	1517	750	1489	1209	-280
Barwon	2412	2831	419	1609	2237	628	803	594	-209
Loddon	1963	2277	314	1422	1855	433	541	422	-119
Far North	3403	3695	292	2199	1890	-309	1204	1805	601
Pilbara	1872	2148	276	1427	1627	200	445	521	76
Wide Bay-Burnett	2863	3127	264	2371	2274	-97	492	853	361
Goulburn	2401	2524	123	1495	1828	333	906	696	-210
West Moreton	1116	1230	114	965	1061	96	151	169	18
Ovens-Murray	1372	1479	107	549	652	103	823	827	4
Gippsland	1541	1622	81	1091	1336	245	450	286	-164
Yorke and Lower North	479	534	55	387	454	67	92	80	-12
Southern	428	480	52	309	262	-47	119	218	99
North West	1342	1380	38	1138	1045	-93	204	335	131
South Eastern - WA	1837	1860	23	1392	1213	-179	445	647	202
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	21	17	-4	8	9	1	13	8	-5
Kimberley	1070	1032	-38	641	644	3	429	388	-41
Central Highlands	1689	1649	-40	1209	1380	171	480	269	-211
Northern - SA	1282	1240	-42	874	896	22	408	344	-64
Eyre	429	384	-45	311	306	-5	118	78	-40
Western District	966	901	-65	618	614	-4	348	287	-61
Far West	371	299	-72	184	162	-22	187	137	-50
Murray	1755	1681	-74	548	652	104	1207	1029	-178
Mersey-Lyell	910	831	-79	321	306	-15	589	525	-64
Illawarra	4625	4544	-81	3080	3778	698	1545	766	-779
East Gippsland	956	855	-101	567	566	-1	389	289	-100
Northern Territory - Bal	2276	2171	-105	572	335	-237	1704	1836	132
South East	746	628	-118	396	367	-29	350	261	-89
Central	1347	1203	-144	1139	959	-180	208	244	36
Murray Lands	766	597	-169	541	474	-67	225	123	-102
Upper Great Southern	436	264	-172	404	236	-168	32	28	-4
Lower Great Southern	946	761	-185	834	677	-157	112	84	-28
Wimmera	591	382	-209	376	241	-135	215	141	-74
Central West - Qld	471	246	-225	429	215	-214	42	31	-11
Northern - Tas	1368	1125	-243	481	338	-143	887	787	-100
Mallee	1040	766	-274	537	367	-170	503	399	-104
Midlands	1406	1112	-294	1300	1003	-297	106	109	3
South West - Qld	854	511	-343	757	429	-328	97	82	-15
Northern - Qld	4609	4175	-434	2658	2341	-317	1951	1834	-117
Darling Downs	3489	3027	-462	2625	2114	-511	864	913	49
North Western	1968	1480	-488	1426	1204	-222	542	276	-266
Central West - NSW	2519	2023	-496	1769	1698	-71	750	325	-425
Murrumbidgee	2563	1855	-708	1321	1175	-146	1242	680	-562
Northern - NSW	2534	1732	-802	1483	1280	-203	1051	452	-599
<b>Total</b>	<b>204416</b>	<b>204416</b>		<b>103600</b>	<b>103600</b>		<b>100816</b>	<b>100816</b>	

There were 29 statistical divisions which recorded net migration loss of persons with medium-high income. SDs in the top ten source category reported losses ranging from 800 down to 245. The spatial variation of net migration in the 2001-2006 period for this mover category is shown in Figure 2.29.

**Figure 2.29: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of medium-high income earners, 2001-2006**



The mobility characteristics of movers with low-medium income, defined as weekly income between \$400 and \$999 is shown in Table 2.29. In the period 2001 to 2006, more than half a million persons with this income characteristics moved residence from one statistical division to another, with the majority – 55.2 percent – moving to intrastate statistical divisions.

Net migration losses among the capital city SDs were greatest in Sydney. It lost 30,770 persons with low-medium income, possibly the result of Sydney's very high cost of living. Adelaide's net loss was 3,395. Melbourne and Canberra each recorded net migration losses, but relative to the losses in Sydney and Adelaide, theirs were quite small – 555 for Melbourne and 150 for Canberra. Compared with Brisbane's net gain of 15,440, the gains in Hobart (540), Darwin (395) and Perth (35) were very small.

Among the top ten sink SDs, the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast statistical divisions recorded substantial net migration gains from this income category – 11,645 for Gold Coast and 7,000 for the Sunshine Coast. Relatively large net migration gains also occurred in Wide Bay-Burnett, South West-WA and Far North. In the remainder of the top ten sink SDs net migration gains ranged from 1,200 to just under 2,000.

**Table 2.29: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with income \$400-\$999 per week, 2001-2006**

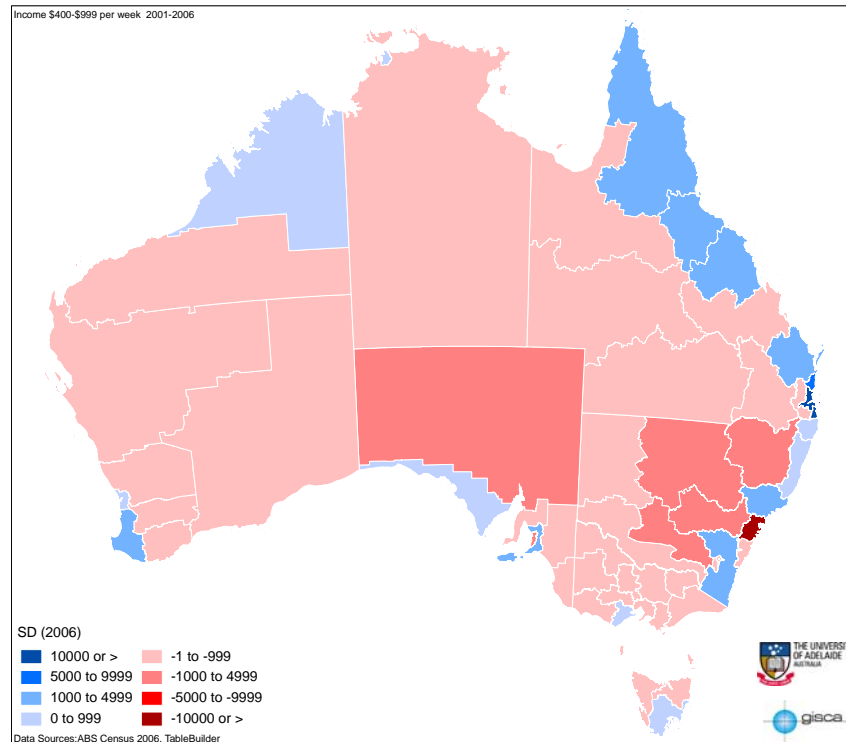
Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Income \$400-\$999 per week 2001-2006									
Sydney	69491	38720	-30771	3101	4909	-1192	38390	1811	-19579
Melbourne	47191	46636	-555	21044	19432	-1612	26147	27204	1057
Brisbane	41944	57382	15438	26710	27428	718	15234	29954	14720
Adelaide	22550	19154	-3396	9729	8896	-833	12821	10258	-2563
Perth	25202	25236	34	13260	12849	-411	1942	12387	445
Greater Hobart	5634	6177	543	1670	2530	860	3964	3647	-317
Darwin	7135	7530	395	468	829	361	6667	6701	34
Canberra	12553	12400	-153	5	15	10	12548	12385	-163
Gold Coast	17267	28912	11645	10202	10683	481	7065	12229	1164
Sunshine Coast	10823	17827	7004	7875	9785	1910	2948	8042	5094
Wide Bay-Burnett	10399	13381	2982	8343	8676	333	2056	4705	2649
South West - WA	6955	9584	2629	5571	8014	2443	1384	1570	186
Far North	8147	10596	2449	5229	4985	-244	2918	5611	2693
Outer Adelaide	5922	7898	1976	4560	6482	1922	1362	1416	54
Mackay	6035	7708	1673	4547	4698	151	1488	3010	1522
Northern - Qld	8346	9900	1554	5514	5656	142	2832	4244	1412
Hunter	13985	15447	1462	8433	12126	3693	5552	3321	-2231
South Eastern - NSW	8594	9800	1206	3528	5021	1493	5066	4779	-287
Mid-North Coast	1029	11946	917	5648	9165	3517	5381	2781	-2600
Barwon	6948	7733	785	4790	6122	1332	2158	1611	-547
Richmond-Tweed	9264	9528	264	2489	4901	2412	6775	4627	-2148
Kimberley	2022	2152	130	1114	1217	103	908	935	27
Southern	1180	2049	69	1506	1055	-451	474	994	520
Eyre	1307	1319	12	947	973	26	360	346	-14
Ovens-Murray	4417	4411	-6	1923	2022	99	2494	2389	-105
Goulburn	8208	8188	-20	5326	5911	585	2882	2277	-605
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	44	13	-31	15	5	-10	29	8	-21
Darling Downs	9854	9812	-42	7774	6825	-949	2080	2987	907
Yorke and Lower North	2113	2064	-49	1725	1726	1	388	338	-50
East Gippsland	3053	2966	-87	2129	2159	30	924	807	-117
Northern - Tas	3908	3800	-108	1324	1205	-119	2584	2595	11
Lower Great Southern	2518	2401	-117	2112	2078	-34	406	323	-83
West Moreton	4625	4497	-128	4043	3682	-361	582	815	233
Upper Great Southern	1178	953	-225	1114	893	-221	64	60	-4
Murray	5583	5350	-233	1292	1530	238	4291	3820	-471
Central West - Qld	1010	761	-249	842	607	-235	168	154	-14
Mersey-Lyell	3155	2890	-265	1201	911	-290	1954	1979	25
Fitzroy	7616	7348	-268	6154	5246	-908	1462	2102	640
Loddon	6657	6371	-286	4967	5115	148	1690	1256	-434
Central Highlands	5766	5470	-296	4361	4568	207	1405	902	-503
Gippsland	5608	5303	-305	4070	4426	356	1538	877	-661
South East	2435	2130	-305	1246	1159	-87	1189	971	-218
Northern Territory - Bal	4412	4085	-327	829	468	-361	3583	3617	34
Western District	3354	2977	-377	2249	2079	-170	1105	898	-207
South West - Qld	1890	1479	-411	1608	1197	-411	282	282	0
Central	3052	2637	-415	2470	2140	-330	582	497	-85
Far West	939	522	-417	252	228	-24	687	294	-393
Murray Lands	3013	2517	-496	2193	1891	-302	820	626	-194
Pilbara	2863	2324	-539	2113	1683	-430	750	641	-109
Midlands	3430	2868	-562	3138	2635	-503	292	233	-59
North West	2509	1943	-566	2071	1444	-627	438	499	61
Mallee	3924	3320	-604	2149	1626	-523	1775	1694	-81
Wimmera	2207	1593	-614	1573	1121	-452	634	472	-162
South Eastern - WA	3107	2420	-687	2240	1623	-617	867	797	-70
Illawarra	11415	10715	-700	7297	8872	1575	4118	1843	-2275
Northern - SA	3295	2255	-1040	2306	1579	-727	989	676	-313
Murrumbidgee	6298	4962	-1336	3093	3059	-34	3205	1903	-1302
North Western	5321	3459	-1862	3633	2824	-809	1688	635	-1053
Central West - NSW	7101	5105	-1996	4815	4312	-503	2286	793	-1493
Northern - NSW	7711	5388	-2323	4096	3730	-366	3615	1658	-1957
<b>Total</b>	<b>514312</b>	<b>514312</b>		<b>284026</b>	<b>284026</b>		<b>230286</b>	<b>230286</b>	

Turning to the top ten source statistical divisions, five of these recorded net migration losses of more than 1,000 persons during the 2001-2006 period. The greatest net losses occurred in Northern-NSW, Central West-NSW, North Western, Murrumbidgee and Northern-SA statistical divisions. Outside of these SDs, there were an additional 26 statistical divisions in which net migration loss of persons with low-medium income occurred. In other words, for this income group, more than half of Australia's SDs experienced net migration loss in the five years to 2006. Figure 2.30 shows the spatial variation of net migration levels for this income group.

Between 2001 and 2006, some 492,000 low income earners, defined as persons with weekly income between \$1 and \$399, moved residence from one statistical division to another. Their mobility characteristics are shown in Table 2.30 and spatially in Figure 2.31.

Of the capital city SDs, Sydney experienced the greatest net migration loss among this group, recording a net loss of 40,865 persons. Among the income categories, this is clearly the largest loss for any statistical division, indicating that these persons are voting with their feet in acknowledging that Sydney is not a place for people on low income. The net migration loss for this group in Melbourne was 5,000, compared with 1,725 in Darwin and 465 in Canberra. Although reporting a net migration loss of 60, the situation in Adelaide was virtually balanced. Net migration gains occurred in Brisbane (11,760), Hobart (1,300) and Perth (750).

**Figure 2.30: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of low-medium income earners, 2001-2006**

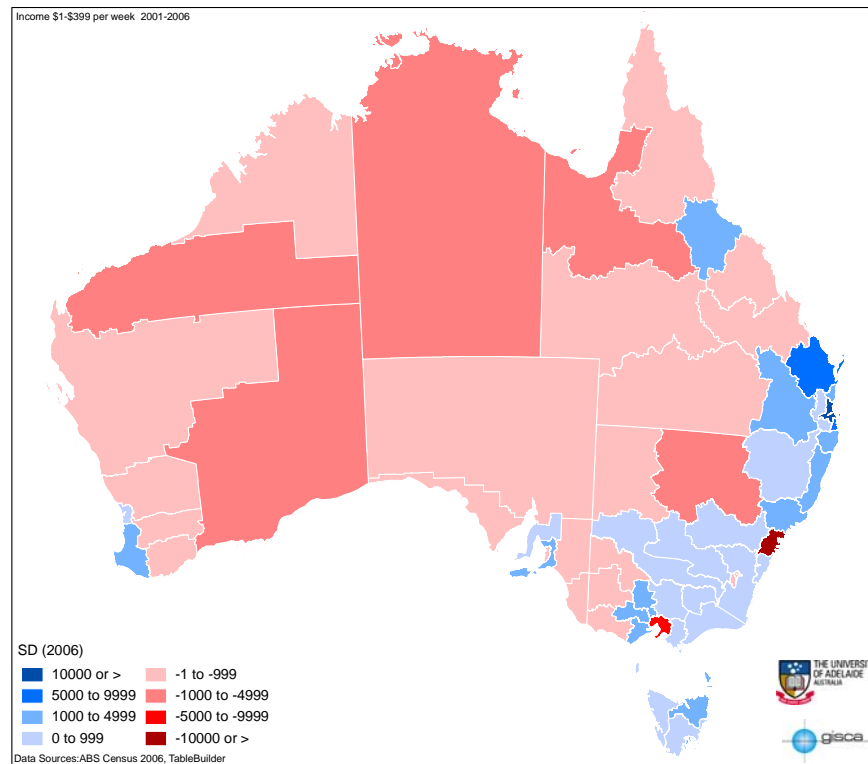


In relation to the top ten sink statistical divisions, there is an interesting change in the order of SDs for this mobility group. Whereas, in virtually all the variables considered in this analysis, the top two sink SDs have been Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast, for low income movers the highest net migration gain, outside the capital city SDs, occurred in the Wide Bay-Burnett SD, situated to the north of the Sunshine Coast, where arrivals exceeded departures by 7,650. The net migration gain in the Gold Coast SD was 6,260, while for the Hunter, Sunshine Coast and Mid-North Coast SDs, net migration gains ranged from 3,995 to 4,315.

**Table 2.30: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with income between \$1-\$399 per week, statistical divisions, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Income \$ 1-\$399 per week 2001-2006									
Sydney	69483	28618	-40865	38308	16488	-21820	3175	12130	-19045
Melbourne	43706	38706	-5000	22891	18640	-4251	20815	20066	-749
Brisbane	36313	48073	11760	23778	24955	1177	12535	23118	10583
Adelaide	19163	19104	-59	9643	9833	190	9520	9271	-249
Perth	21720	22468	748	12825	13548	723	8895	8920	25
Greater Hobart	4957	6257	1300	1926	2939	1013	3031	3318	287
Darwin	4961	3234	-1727	321	566	245	4640	2668	-1972
Canberra	9059	8595	-464	6	9	3	9053	8586	-467
Wide Bay-Burnett	12148	19800	7652	9336	12665	3329	2812	7135	4323
Gold Coast	16025	22283	6258	9455	8107	-1348	6570	14176	7606
Mid-North Coast	13234	17550	4316	7885	13699	5814	5349	3851	-1498
Sunshine Coast	12147	16307	4160	9035	8920	-115	3112	7387	4275
Hunter	14323	18318	3995	9278	14846	5568	5045	3472	-1573
South West - WA	7364	10476	3112	5983	8904	2921	1381	1572	191
Richmond-Tweed	10072	12539	2467	3311	6678	3367	6761	5861	-900
Darling Downs	8531	10700	2169	6638	7559	921	1893	3141	1248
Northern - Qld	6194	8281	2087	4185	5453	1268	2009	2828	819
Outer Adelaide	5467	7159	1692	4348	5843	1495	1119	1316	197
Central Highlands	5002	6680	1678	3859	5539	1680	1143	111	-2
Northern - Tas	3708	5145	1437	1511	1678	167	2197	3467	1270
Barwon	6594	7959	1365	4817	6125	1308	1777	1834	57
Loddon	6399	7723	1324	4891	6232	1341	1508	1491	-17
Illawarra	11683	12581	898	7477	10544	3067	4206	2037	-2169
West Moreton	4673	5556	883	3964	4413	449	709	1143	434
South Eastern - NSW	8767	9544	777	4394	5753	1359	4373	3791	-582
Gippsland	5856	6626	770	4525	5418	893	131	1208	-123
Murray	5275	5768	493	1336	1803	467	3939	3965	26
Mersey-Lyell	3457	3928	471	1686	979	-707	1771	2949	1178
East Gippsland	3639	4065	426	2681	2920	239	958	1145	187
Southern	2290	2662	372	1775	1302	-473	515	1360	845
Yorke and Lower North	2698	2962	264	2238	2505	267	460	457	-3
Northern - NSW	7581	7842	261	4516	5930	1414	3065	1912	-1153
Ovens-Murray	3854	3990	136	2071	1925	-146	1783	2065	282
Goulburn	8265	8398	133	5822	6106	284	2443	2292	-151
Central West - NSW	7155	7249	94	5183	6161	978	1972	1088	-884
Murrumbidgee	5270	5276	6	2919	3729	810	2351	1547	-804
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	38	19	-19	9	6	-3	29	13	-16
Western District	3436	3244	-192	2486	2287	-199	950	957	7
Murray Lands	3213	3010	-203	2447	2266	-181	766	744	-22
Central West - Qld	796	569	-227	687	422	-265	109	147	38
Lower Great Southern	2684	2444	-240	2393	2115	-278	291	329	38
Upper Great Southern	1244	971	-273	1168	915	-253	76	56	-20
Far West	1073	755	-318	354	293	-61	719	462	-257
Fitzroy	7326	6992	-334	5932	4894	-1038	1394	2098	704
Midlands	3652	3294	-358	3332	3007	-325	320	287	-33
Eyre	1552	1170	-382	1194	811	-383	358	359	1
Wimmera	2329	1943	-386	1824	1390	-434	505	553	48
Far North	7709	7224	-485	5353	3670	-1683	2356	3554	1198
Mackay	5956	5455	-501	4577	3502	-1075	1379	1953	574
South East	2428	1869	-559	1467	984	-483	961	885	-76
Central	3072	2496	-576	2570	2062	-508	502	434	-68
South West - Qld	1644	1056	-588	1415	832	-583	229	224	-5
Mallee	4035	3338	-697	2458	1743	-715	1577	1595	18
Kimberley	1668	899	-769	954	563	-391	714	336	-378
Northern - SA	3775	2778	-997	2793	1888	-905	982	890	-92
North West	2113	1027	-1086	1776	739	-1037	337	288	-49
South Eastern - WA	2981	1824	-1157	2206	1293	-913	775	531	-244
Pilbara	2851	1514	-1337	2110	1134	-976	741	380	-361
North Western	5855	4117	-1738	4279	3316	-963	1576	801	-775
Northern Territory - Bal	3665	1698	-1967	566	321	-245	3099	1377	-1722
<b>Total</b>	<b>492128</b>	<b>492128</b>		<b>299167</b>	<b>299167</b>		<b>192961</b>	<b>192961</b>	

**Figure 2.31: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of low income earners, 2001-2006**



Outside of the top ten sinks, there were an additional 18 statistical divisions in which net migration gain of persons with low income occurred during the 2001-2006 period.

The largest net migration losses occurred in Northern Territory-Bal, North Western, Pilbara, South Eastern-WA and North West statistical divisions, where losses ranged from just under 2,000 down to a little over 1,000.

#### **2.11.4 Internal Migration and Industry, 2001-2006**

In this study, residential movers between statistical divisions have also been categorised on the basis of the industry of their occupation. For this analysis, the range of industries has been aggregated into four groupings – primary, mining, secondary and tertiary.

Between 2001 and 2006, 27,800 persons who moved residence from one statistical division to another were employed in primary industry. Many workers in primary industry occupations have low residential mobility because of the industry is strongly location specific. Of these moves, two thirds were between SDs located in the same state. The internal mobility patterns of these movers are presented in Table 2.31.

Every capital city statistical division experienced net migration loss for persons employed in primary industry. The net migration losses for Sydney and Melbourne were similar – 1,760 and 1,295 respectively – while lower net losses occurred in the other capital city SDs, especially in Hobart, Darwin and Canberra. The process driving this mobility is most likely the pressure of housing expansion on rural land, causing primary producers in capital city SDs to sell up, and move to cheaper land, either near capital cities or in regional centres, and in the process encouraging their workforce to join the move. Another reason may be former city dwellers setting up rural properties just outside urban areas.



**Table 2.31: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in primary industry, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Primary Industry 2001-2006									
Sydney	2124	363	-1761	1496	231	-1265	628	132	-496
Melbourne	1846	552	-1294	1255	338	-917	591	214	-377
Brisbane	1530	640	-890	1141	384	-757	389	256	-133
Adelaide	1083	407	-676	803	266	-537	280	141	-139
Perth	1318	505	-813	1062	392	-670	256	113	-143
Greater Hobart	211	181	-30	148	112	-36	63	69	6
Darwin	198	143	-55	42	16	-26	156	127	-29
Canberra	249	82	-167	0	0	0	249	82	-167
Wide Bay-Burnett	634	1351	717	466	940	474	168	411	243
Darling Downs	951	1521	570	623	1010	387	328	511	183
Northern - NSW	878	1322	444	398	825	427	480	497	17
Goulburn	622	1025	403	345	661	316	277	364	87
South West - WA	367	630	263	294	544	250	73	86	13
Western District	349	603	254	207	404	197	142	199	57
Northern Territory - Bal	287	510	223	16	42	26	271	468	197
Murray	576	793	217	176	285	109	400	508	108
South East	314	511	197	142	259	117	172	252	80
Mallee	403	597	194	156	272	116	247	325	78
Murray Lands	329	511	182	202	332	130	127	179	52
Lower Great Southern	277	456	179	219	373	154	58	83	25
South Eastern - NSW	440	616	176	269	434	165	171	182	11
Eyre	131	303	172	96	212	116	35	91	56
Far North	407	563	156	276	348	72	131	215	84
Midlands	424	578	154	386	522	136	38	56	18
Richmond-Tweed	336	476	140	134	251	117	202	225	23
Outer Adelaide	421	558	137	318	436	118	103	122	19
Murrumbidgee	553	681	128	339	457	118	214	224	10
Mackay	395	513	118	319	368	49	76	145	69
West Moreton	442	559	117	358	416	58	84	143	59
East Gippsland	194	305	111	127	209	82	67	96	29
Yorke and Lower North	193	304	111	163	250	87	30	54	24
Upper Great Southern	206	304	98	191	276	85	15	28	13
Southern	159	257	98	114	155	41	45	102	57
Ovens-Murray	190	287	97	97	148	51	93	139	46
Gippsland	348	437	89	257	354	97	91	83	-8
Central West - NSW	585	665	80	418	571	153	167	94	-73
North West	355	433	78	268	295	27	87	138	51
North Western	657	730	73	454	558	104	203	172	-31
Central	258	327	69	214	288	74	44	39	-5
Sunshine Coast	438	503	65	329	307	-22	109	196	87
Central Highlands	234	297	63	178	252	74	56	45	-11
Kimberley	140	201	61	37	69	32	103	132	29
Northern - Tas	240	300	60	99	119	20	141	181	40
Mersey-Lyell	176	233	57	86	61	-25	90	172	82
Mid-North Coast	518	571	53	310	448	138	208	123	-85
South West - Qld	452	495	43	339	360	21	113	135	22
Barwon	328	362	34	214	260	46	114	102	-12
Central West - Qld	281	315	34	223	230	7	58	85	27
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Northern - Qld	399	396	-3	310	328	18	89	68	-21
Wimmera	252	238	-14	178	136	-42	74	102	28
Hunter	603	587	-16	426	463	37	177	124	-53
Far West	87	64	-23	44	17	-27	43	47	4
Northern - SA	220	184	-36	152	121	-31	68	63	-5
Loddon	352	315	-37	241	221	-20	111	94	-17
South Eastern - WA	191	133	-58	118	96	-22	73	37	-36
Pilbara	134	66	-68	93	54	-39	41	12	-29
Fitzroy	714	533	-181	581	391	-190	133	142	9
Illawarra	396	212	-184	269	193	-76	127	19	-108
Gold Coast	402	190	-212	246	102	-144	156	88	-68
<b>Total</b>	<b>27797</b>	<b>27797</b>		<b>18462</b>	<b>18462</b>		<b>9335</b>	<b>9335</b>	

As might be expected, the composition of the top ten sink SDs is very different from the composition that has prevailed for the previous variables considered. The largest net migration gains occurred in Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, Northern-NSW and Goulburn. In these SDs, net migration gains ranged from 715 down to 400, confirming the suggestion made above, and also possibly reflecting the movement of recent migrants to intensive agricultural and horticultural areas, especially along the Murray.

More interestingly, outside of the top ten sinks, there were an additional 31 statistical divisions which recorded net migration gain for movers working in primary industries. There were, in fact, just 11 SDs, outside of the capital cities, which experienced net migration loss for persons employed in primary industry. The extent of their migration losses are shown in Table 2.31.

**Figure 2.32: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in primary industry, 2001-2006**

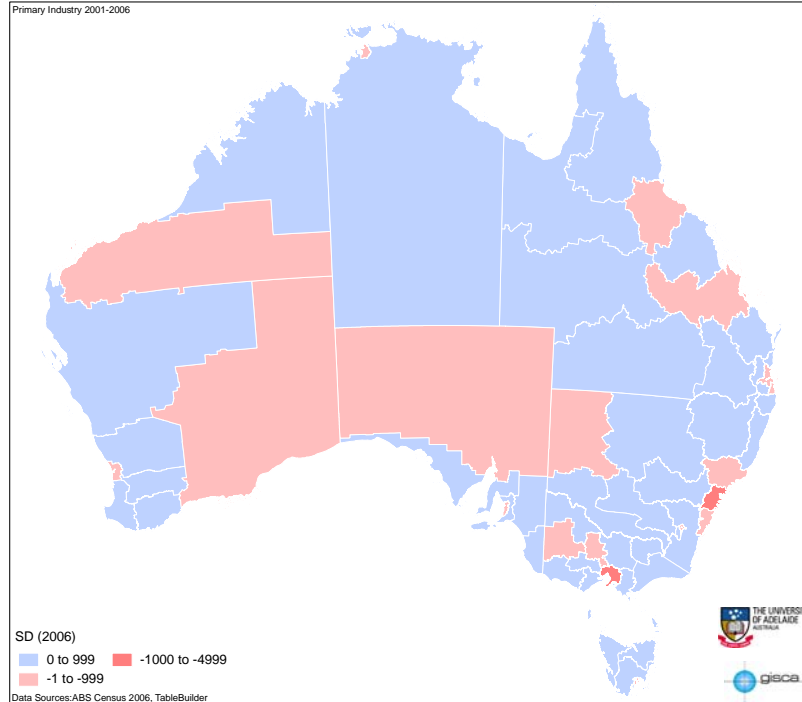


Figure 2.32 shows the spatial variation of net migration for this group. Not unexpectedly, areas of highest net migration are regionally oriented to those parts of the country where agriculture and pastoralism dominate. Net migration loss for this group appears to have occurred in areas where resource development is the predominant economic activity, such as Hunter, Illawarra and Far West in New South Wales, Northern in South Australia, Pilbara and South Eastern in Western Australia and Fitzroy in Queensland.

Between 2001 and 2006, 23,000 persons who were employed in mining industries shifted residence from one statistical division to another. Of these moves, 58.4 percent were intrastate moves. The mobility characteristics of these movers are shown in Table 2.32.

Two points of interest emerge when considering the net migration situation for the capital city statistical divisions. Whereas in the case of movers employed in primary industry, every capital city SDs experienced net migration loss, the situation for movers employed in mining industries is similar, with one notable exception. Perth SD, in fact, reported a net migration gain of 516 persons in this industry category, which is undoubtedly explained by the prevalence of *fly in-fly out* employment conditions for mining industry personnel operating in Western Australia.

Among the top ten sink SDs for this group, the highest net migration gains occurred in Mackay and Pilbara statistical divisions. Mackay has enormous coal deposits and Pilbara has equally large iron ore deposits as the basis of their mining activity. Significant mining activity can be identified in each of the remaining top ten sink SDs. Outside of this group, there are only four other statistical divisions which recorded net population gain for this mobility group, highlighting the fact that mining activity in Australia is extremely localised.

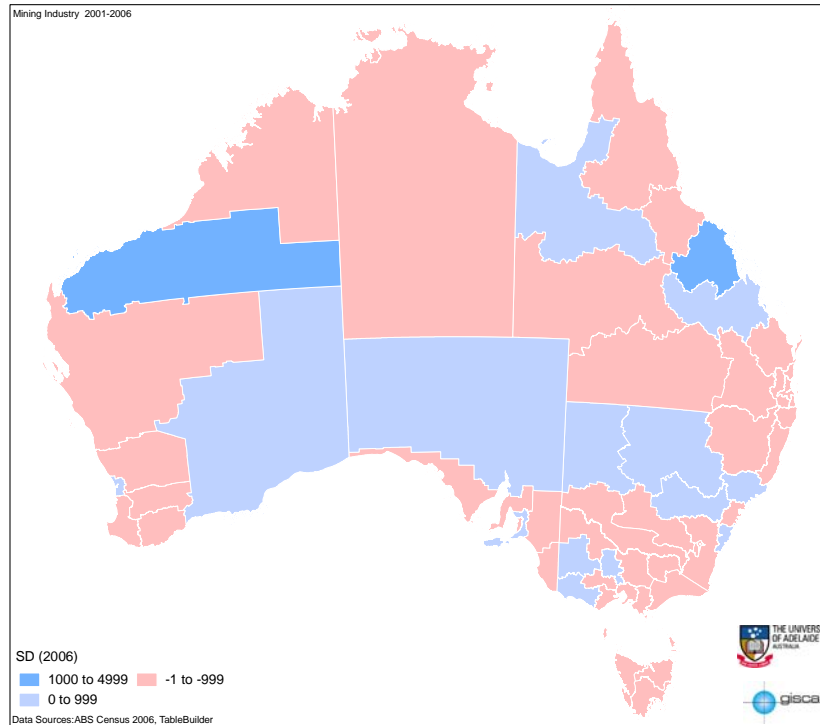
The remaining 37 statistical divisions were source SDs in terms of movers employed in primary industry. The spatial variation of this group is shown in Figure 2.33, which highlights graphically the resource development belt of Australia, extending from the Pilbara

and down to the Kalgoorlie/Coolgardie region in Western Australia, through the northern section of South Australia and on into western New South Wales extending across to the Hunter and Illawarra coal mining areas. In Queensland the mining activity influence on net migration gain for persons employed in mining is especially evident in Mackay, Fitzroy and the North West SD centred on Mt Isa.

**Table 2.32: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in mining industry, 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
Mining Industry 2001-2006									
Sydney	1148	220	-928	425	89	-336	723	131	-592
Melbourne	1066	289	-777	168	73	-95	898	216	-682
Brisbane	1559	1084	-475	984	444	-540	575	640	65
Adelaide	735	385	-350	288	141	-147	447	244	-203
Perth	3002	3518	516	2259	1976	-283	743	1542	799
Greater Hobart	125	27	-98	7	6	-1	118	21	-97
Darwin	398	282	-116	71	51	-20	327	231	-96
Canberra	133	22	-111	0	0	0	133	22	-111
Mackay	760	2481	1721	548	1609	1061	212	872	660
Pilbara	1071	2176	1105	779	1526	747	292	650	358
Fitzroy	949	1669	620	742	1094	352	207	475	268
North West	527	919	392	393	610	217	134	309	175
Northern - SA	306	627	321	105	306	201	201	321	120
Hunter	615	909	294	182	475	293	433	434	1
South Eastern - WA	1247	1433	186	882	837	-45	365	596	231
Loddon	80	218	138	13	83	70	67	135	68
Illawarra	228	305	77	72	175	103	156	130	-26
Far West	81	147	66	24	27	3	57	120	63
Western District	52	118	66	21	28	7	31	90	59
North Western	311	344	33	166	174	8	145	170	25
Central West - NSW	454	484	30	199	267	68	255	217	-38
Outer Adelaide	117	119	2	77	92	15	40	27	-13
Wimmera	68	68	0	22	28	6	46	40	-6
Northern Territory - Bal	375	374	-1	51	71	20	324	303	-21
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	3	0	-3	0	0	0	3	0	-3
East Gippsland	76	66	-10	23	36	13	53	30	-23
Yorke and Lower North	69	54	-15	41	42	1	28	12	-16
Kimberley	224	205	-19	154	129	-25	70	76	6
Southern	27	4	-23	6	0	-6	21	4	-17
South East	50	19	-31	15	11	-4	35	8	-27
Central Highlands	125	87	-38	39	35	-4	86	52	-34
South West - WA	896	856	-40	753	715	-38	143	141	-2
Ovens-Murray	55	14	-41	3	8	5	52	6	-46
Murray	72	30	-42	9	6	-3	63	24	-39
Eyre	73	31	-42	52	25	-27	21	6	-15
Mallee	90	38	-52	22	19	-3	68	19	-49
Upper Great Southern	75	23	-52	69	23	-46	6	0	-6
South West - Qld	115	57	-58	83	37	-46	32	20	-12
Gippsland	107	47	-60	30	41	11	77	6	-71
West Moreton	123	62	-61	106	59	-47	17	3	-14
Richmond-Tweed	108	43	-65	24	12	-12	84	31	-53
Midlands	364	299	-65	330	260	-70	34	39	5
Goulburn	105	35	-70	22	23	1	83	12	-71
Murray Lands	85	14	-71	46	7	-39	39	7	-32
South Eastern - NSW	120	45	-75	56	21	-35	64	24	-40
Barwon	102	27	-75	28	17	-11	74	10	-64
Central West - Qld	82	3	-79	76	0	-76	6	3	-3
Northern - Tas	119	36	-83	23	10	-13	96	26	-70
Northern - NSW	176	91	-85	71	51	-20	105	40	-65
Mersey-Lyell	219	130	-89	10	30	20	209	100	-109
Darling Downs	327	234	-93	261	170	-91	66	64	-2
Mid-North Coast	142	46	-96	62	37	-25	80	9	-71
Central	483	384	-99	426	314	-112	57	70	13
Murrumbidgee	118	18	-100	44	0	-44	74	18	-56
Northern - Qld	880	767	-113	592	432	-160	288	335	47
Sunshine Coast	314	195	-119	238	119	-119	76	76	0
Lower Great Southern	183	54	-129	175	47	-128	8	7	-1
Gold Coast	308	168	-140	196	78	-118	112	90	-22
Wide Bay-Burnett	503	320	-183	388	229	-159	115	91	-24
Far North	601	306	-295	437	163	-274	164	143	-21
<b>Total</b>	<b>22926</b>	<b>22926</b>		<b>13388</b>	<b>13388</b>		<b>9538</b>	<b>9538</b>	

**Figure 2.33: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in mining industry, 2001-2006**



Between 2001 and 2006, 140,000 persons who were employed in secondary industry shifted residence from one statistical division to another. As shown in Table 2.33, fifty-six percent of these movers were intrastate moves.

Most of the capital city statistical divisions experienced net migration loss for this category of mover, reflecting the structural change in the Australian economy which is seeing manufacturing jobs disappear due to movement offshore or automation. The largest net migration loss occurred in Sydney (11,640), while Melbourne's net loss was much smaller at 2,220. Adelaide recorded the highest net loss of the remaining capital cities. Capital cities to report net migration gains for persons employed in secondary industry were Brisbane (5,625), Perth (1,310) and Hobart (110).

**Table 2.33: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in secondary industry, 2001-2006**

Statistical Division	Total	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Secondary Industry 2001-2006									
Sydney	19958	8316	-11642	8254	4136	-4118	11704	4180	-7524
Melbourne	14110	11888	-2222	6483	5074	-1409	7627	6814	-813
Brisbane	11425	17051	5626	7853	7616	-237	3572	9435	5863
Adelaide	6175	5602	-573	2967	2709	-258	3208	2893	-315
Perth	7203	8514	1311	4053	4448	395	3150	4066	916
Greater Hobart	1165	1274	109	379	533	154	786	741	-45
Darwin	1612	1369	-243	82	173	91	1530	1196	-334
Canberra	2484	1773	-711	3	3	0	2481	1770	-711
Gold Coast	4717	9358	4641	3013	3497	484	1704	5861	4157
Sunshine Coast	2916	4858	1942	2226	2644	418	690	2214	1524
South West - WA	2156	3780	1624	1693	3040	1347	463	740	277
Outer Adelaide	1766	2801	1035	1449	2343	894	317	458	141
Mackay	1703	2714	1011	1291	1692	401	412	1022	610
Hunter	3410	4323	913	1766	3379	1613	1644	944	-700
Fitzroy	2284	3106	822	1783	2100	317	501	1006	505
Wide Bay-Burnett	2904	3616	712	2406	2355	-51	498	1261	763
Northern - Qld	2064	2667	603	1452	1596	144	612	1071	459
Barwon	1909	2330	421	1254	1827	573	655	503	-152
South Eastern - NSW	2044	2402	358	760	1221	461	1284	1181	-103
Far North	2171	2521	350	1489	1197	-292	682	1324	642
Richmond-Tweed	2078	2398	320	480	1211	731	1598	1187	-411
Loddon	1708	1978	270	1256	1640	384	452	338	-114
Gooburn	2428	2557	129	1565	1958	393	863	599	-264
Ovens-Murray	1166	1283	117	471	546	75	695	737	42
West Moreton	1410	1522	112	1271	1261	-10	139	261	122
Darling Downs	2471	2576	105	2084	1791	-293	387	785	398
Murray	1541	1624	83	272	434	162	1269	1190	-79
Mid-North Coast	2573	2650	77	1195	2086	891	1378	564	-814
Gippsland	1577	1607	30	1103	1345	242	474	262	-212
Northern - Tas	871	881	10	256	211	-45	615	670	55
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Southern	521	501	-20	396	285	-111	125	216	91
Mersey-Lyell	782	759	-23	202	204	2	580	555	-25
Yorke and Lower North	590	553	-37	490	448	-42	100	105	5
Central Highlands	1568	1529	-39	1151	1291	140	417	238	-179
Illawarra	2907	2818	-89	1720	2359	639	1187	459	-728
Western District	868	779	-89	527	529	2	341	250	-91
Eyre	365	265	-100	258	190	-68	107	75	-32
South East	718	617	-101	362	288	-74	356	329	-27
East Gippsland	823	687	-136	573	506	-67	250	181	-69
Far West	229	77	-152	48	21	-27	181	56	-125
Pilbara	1441	1288	-153	1059	866	-193	382	422	40
Upper Great Southern	286	114	-172	266	111	-155	20	3	-17
Central West - Qld	273	96	-177	244	82	-162	29	14	-15
Lower Great Southern	725	541	-184	662	473	-189	63	68	5
Mallee	1039	823	-216	533	384	-149	506	439	-67
Kimberley	614	383	-231	352	242	-110	262	141	-121
Murray Lands	857	612	-245	643	466	-177	214	146	-68
Wimmera	580	303	-277	382	198	-184	198	105	-93
South West - Qld	534	254	-280	475	197	-278	59	57	-2
Central	939	573	-366	801	446	-355	138	127	-11
Northern - SA	923	553	-370	615	340	-275	308	213	-95
Murrumbidgee	1538	1160	-378	665	749	84	873	411	-462
Midlands	1104	709	-395	1023	668	-355	81	41	-40
Northern Territory - Bal	1183	780	-403	173	82	-91	1010	698	-312
South Eastern - WA	1266	842	-424	911	526	-385	355	316	-39
North West	863	393	-470	716	275	-441	147	118	-29
Northern - NSW	1662	1082	-580	778	767	-11	884	315	-569
Central West - NSW	1777	1177	-600	1146	984	-162	631	193	-438
North Western	1313	680	-633	832	569	-263	481	111	-370
<b>Total</b>	<b>140293</b>	<b>140293</b>		<b>78615</b>	<b>78615</b>		<b>61678</b>	<b>61678</b>	

Outside of the capital cities, four SDs reported net migration gains greater than 1,000 – Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, South West-WA and Outer Adelaide. In the remaining top ten sinks, net migration gains were above 420. There were an additional 12 SDs throughout the country which acted as sinks for movers employed in secondary industries.

Net migration losses from the largest source SDs ranged from 630 in North Western to 365 in Central. A further 19 statistical divisions recorded net migration loss for this category in the five years to 2006.

**Figure 2.34: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in secondary industry, 2001-2006**

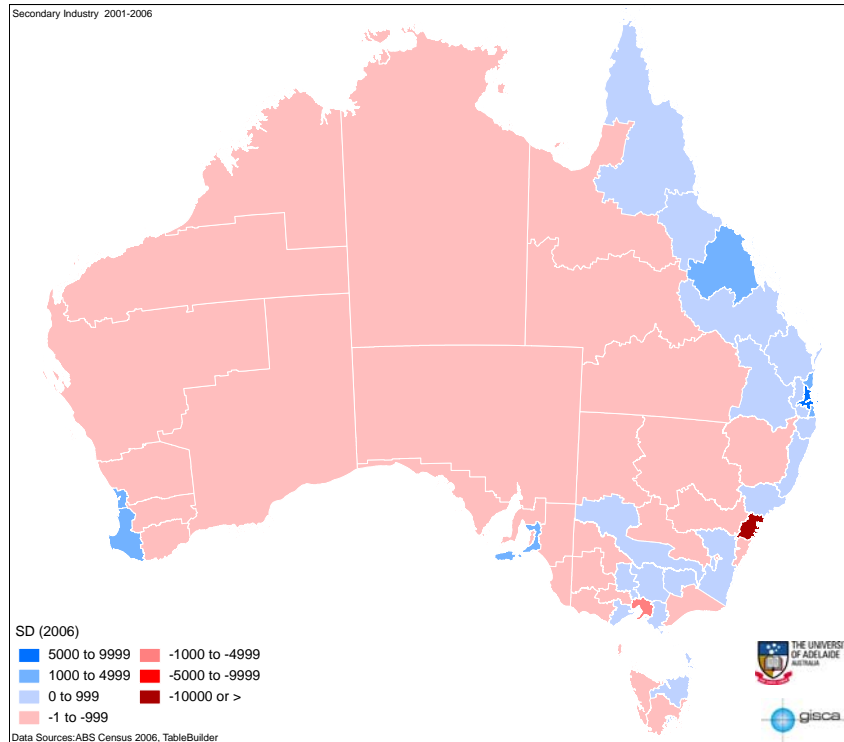


Figure 2.34 shows the spatial variation in net migration for movers who were employed in secondary industry. Most of Australia's secondary industry is located near to the major population concentrations and the regions of net migration gain for this category of mover reflects the association between population and secondary industry, even in the regional areas of NSW and Victoria where net migration gain of persons employed in secondary industry occurred between 2001 and 2006.

Finally, Table 2.34 shows the mobility characteristics of movers who were employed in tertiary industry. Essentially, the tertiary sector of the economy represents activities which provide services to both the community and business. This is the largest of the mover groups defined by industry of occupation. Between 2001 and 2006 some 712,000 persons employed in tertiary activity shifted residence from one statistical division to another. The majority of these movers were intrastate moves.

Of the capital city SDs, only two recorded net migration loss – Sydney (34,060) and Adelaide (4,980). The largest net migration gain occurred in Brisbane. Its gain of 23,930 was significantly greater than the net gain of 4,390 recorded for Canberra.

In terms of the top ten sink SDs, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast between them reported a net migration gain of 21,560. The attractive potential of these two statistical divisions can be illustrated by the fact that, between them, the remaining top ten sink SDs had a net migration gain of 13,785.

Outside of the top ten sink SDs, there were only six other SDs which recorded net migration gain for movers in this industry group.

There were 36 statistical divisions which acted as source SDs, highlighting the contraction of employment opportunities in the service industry throughout large parts of the

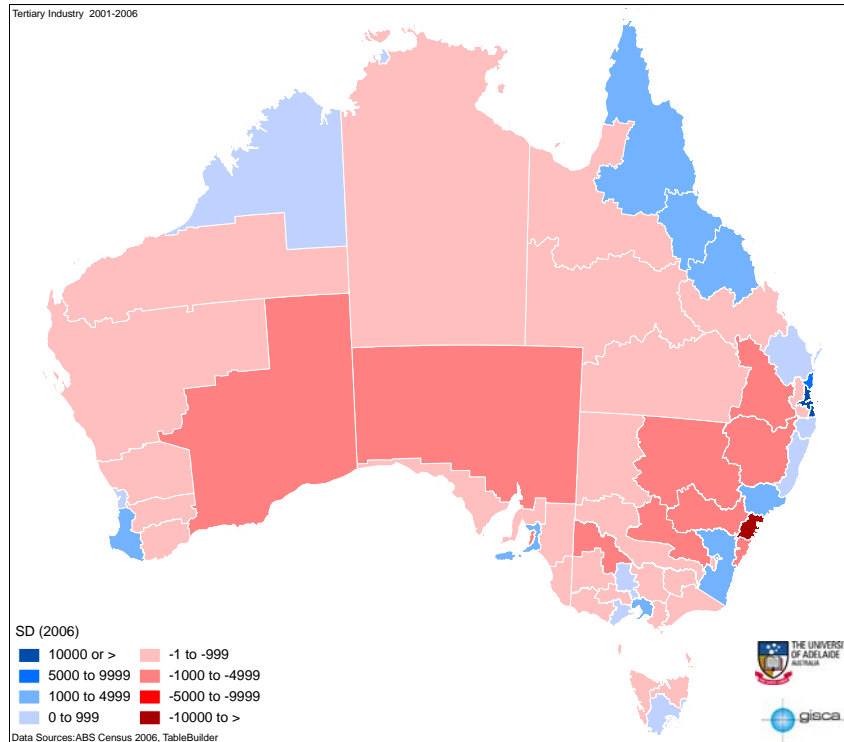
country. Among the top ten sources, the highest net migration loss was 3,380 in Northern-NSW statistical division and the lowest net migration loss in the group was 980 in Midlands SD.

The spatial variation of net migration for movers employed in service industry occupations is shown in Figure 2.35. The distribution of net migration for this demographic group reflects a number of previous distributions which have been subjected to the impact of rationalisation of services in rural areas, in such areas as education, health, banking and commerce. Hence losses have occurred in these areas with a compensating increase in the more densely populated areas of the country.

**Table 2.34: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons employed in tertiary industry, 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
Tertiary Industry 2001-2006									
Sydney	100292	66230	-34062	40581	2915	-11466	59711	37115	-22596
Melbourne	70059	73279	3220	27191	27549	358	42868	45730	2862
Brisbane	58824	82752	23928	33758	38731	4973	25066	44021	18955
Adelaide	32265	27286	-4979	1586	1652	-34	20679	15734	-4945
Perth	37236	38127	891	17006	18550	1544	20230	19577	-653
Greater Hobart	8162	8790	628	2060	3416	1356	6102	5374	-728
Darwin	1306	12158	852	865	1472	607	10441	10686	245
Canberra	22667	27057	4390	24	28	4	22643	27029	4386
Gold Coast	21157	34639	13482	12550	13458	908	8607	2181	12574
Sunshine Coast	1319	21196	8077	9662	12075	2413	3457	912	5664
South Eastern - NSW	1853	14599	2746	4669	6795	2126	7184	7804	620
Outer Adelaide	719	9089	1970	5375	7454	2079	1744	1635	-109
Far North	1669	13637	1968	7586	6552	-1034	4083	7085	3002
South West - WA	9206	10906	1700	7495	9160	1665	1711	1746	35
Hunter	19515	21213	1698	1878	16063	4185	7637	5150	-2487
Mackay	834	9763	1449	6452	6095	-357	1862	3668	1806
Northern - Qld	12748	14064	1316	7876	8008	132	4872	6056	1184
Barwon	9566	10502	936	6840	8342	1502	2726	2160	-566
Wide Bay-Burnett	12598	13523	925	10433	9098	-1335	2165	4425	2260
Kimberley	2850	3087	237	1713	1901	188	1137	1186	49
Mid-North Coast	13518	13667	149	7323	10543	3220	6195	3124	-3071
Richmond-Tweed	11357	1505	148	3315	6122	2807	8042	5383	-2659
Loddon	8716	8739	23	6540	7138	598	2176	1601	-575
Southern	2150	2165	15	1644	1097	-547	506	1068	562
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	74	44	-30	28	24	-4	46	20	-26
Eyre	1683	1515	-168	1246	1154	-92	437	361	-76
Yorke and Lower North	2416	2206	-210	1949	1893	-56	467	313	-154
Central Highlands	7453	7194	-259	5694	6070	376	1759	1124	-635
Ovens-Murray	5883	5619	-264	2751	2584	-167	3132	3035	-97
Central West - Qld	1231	864	-367	1083	731	-352	148	133	-15
West Moreton	5117	4726	-391	4504	3934	-570	613	792	179
Lower Great Southern	3244	2842	-402	2792	2471	-321	452	371	-81
Upper Great Southern	1513	1080	-433	1435	1028	-407	78	52	-26
Fitzroy	10457	10013	-444	8500	7223	-1277	1957	2790	833
Pilbara	4632	4169	-463	3451	3135	-316	1181	1034	-147
Northern - Tas	5343	4862	-481	1888	1679	-209	3455	3183	-272
Northern Territory - Bal	6682	6190	-492	1472	865	-607	5210	5325	115
Central	4090	3562	-528	3334	2893	-441	756	669	-87
Murray	7000	6464	-536	1844	2068	224	5156	4396	-760
Far West	1330	784	-546	475	411	-64	855	373	-482
South West - Qld	2328	1710	-618	2052	1428	-624	276	282	6
East Gippsland	4166	3499	-667	2803	2461	-342	1363	1038	-325
Western District	4353	3586	-767	3025	2549	-476	1328	1037	-291
Murray Lands	3488	2677	-811	2603	2098	-505	885	579	-306
Goulburn	10405	9561	-844	6955	6957	2	3450	2604	-846
South East	3045	2194	-851	1699	1292	-407	1346	902	-444
Wimmera	2733	1874	-859	1980	1313	-667	753	561	-192
North West	3425	2562	-863	2881	1997	-884	544	565	21
Mersey-Lyell	4135	3244	-891	1713	1113	-600	2422	2131	-291
Gippsland	7105	6142	-963	5370	5109	-261	1735	1033	-702
Midlands	4364	3387	-977	4024	3093	-931	340	294	-46
South Eastern - WA	4603	3568	-1035	3522	2541	-981	1081	1027	-54
Mallee	4751	3483	-1268	2692	1769	-923	2059	1714	-345
Illawarra	16090	14723	-1367	10522	12174	1652	5568	2549	-3019
Northern - SA	4549	3180	-1369	3292	2307	-985	1257	873	-384
Darling Downs	13043	11673	-1370	10230	8237	-1993	2813	3436	623
Murrumbidgee	8665	6765	-1900	4383	4271	-112	4282	2494	-1788
North Western	6927	4595	-2332	4880	3811	-1069	2047	784	-1263
Central West - NSW	9498	6935	-2563	6584	5929	-655	2914	1006	-1908
Northern - NSW	1106	6728	-3378	5775	4927	-848	4331	1801	-2530
<b>Total</b>	<b>712193</b>	<b>712193</b>		<b>373853</b>	<b>373853</b>		<b>338340</b>	<b>338340</b>	

**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		Net migration	Intrastate		Net intrastate migration	Interstate		Net interstate migration
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)		Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)		Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	
Working full time 2001-2006									
Sydney	82969	56325	-26644	31487	23905	-7582	51482	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	515	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>614035</b>	<b>614035</b>		<b>319187</b>	<b>319187</b>		<b>294848</b>	<b>294848</b>	

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**

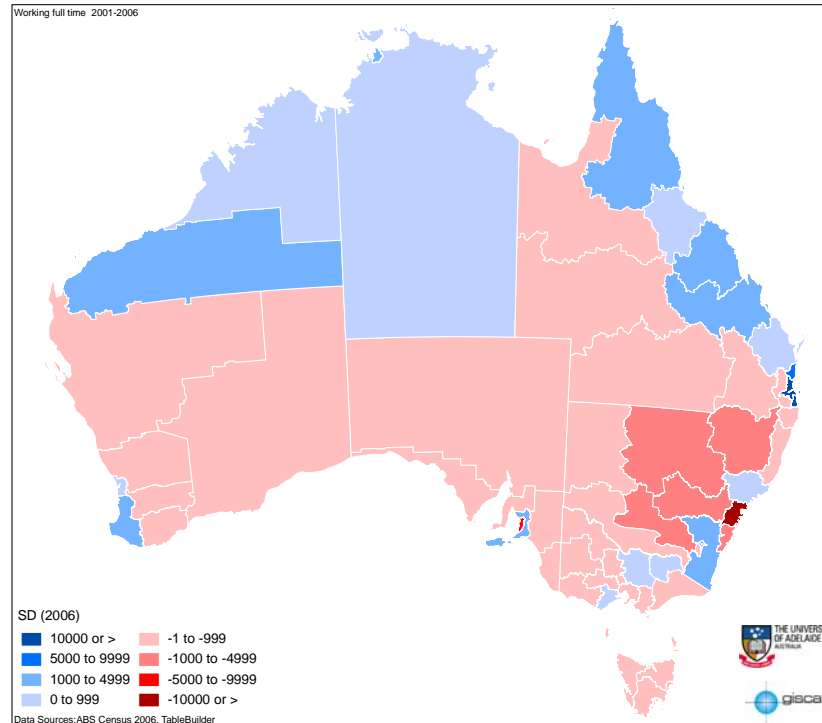


Table 2.36 shows the mobility characteristics of persons who moved residence between 2001 and 2006, and who were employed part time. There were 250,000 movers in this category, and for 57.1 percent of them, their residential move was intrastate. Only three capital city SDs recorded net migration loss 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.

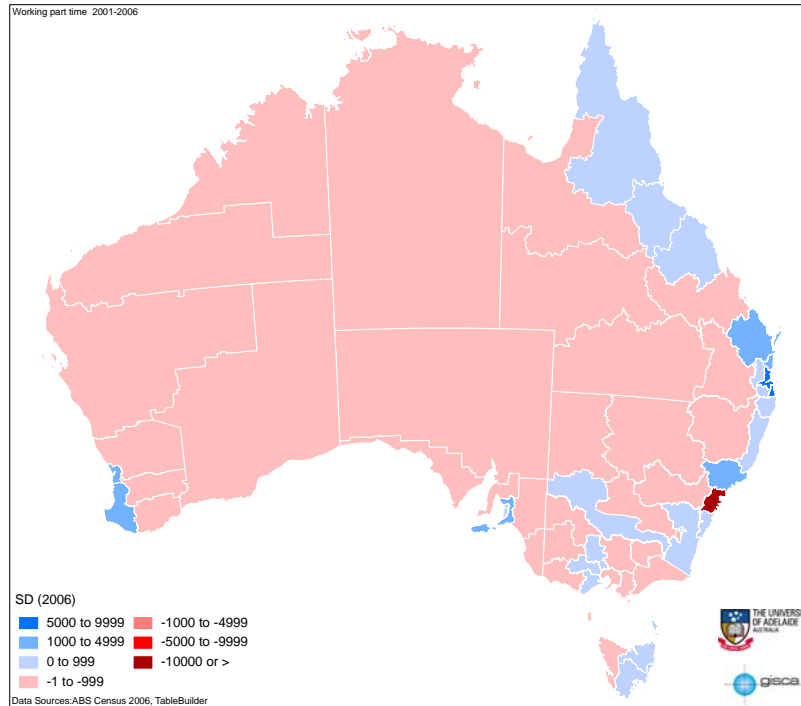
Outside of this group, there were a further ten SDs which acted as sinks, attracting more arrivals who were employed part time, than they lost through departures.

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)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
	Working part time 2001-2006								
Sydney	35645	16185	-19460	16871	8334	-8537	18774	7851	-10923
Melbourne	23644	23190	-454	11093	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	3283	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	1193	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	924	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>250689</b>	<b>250689</b>		<b>143085</b>	<b>143085</b>		<b>107604</b>	<b>107604</b>	

**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.

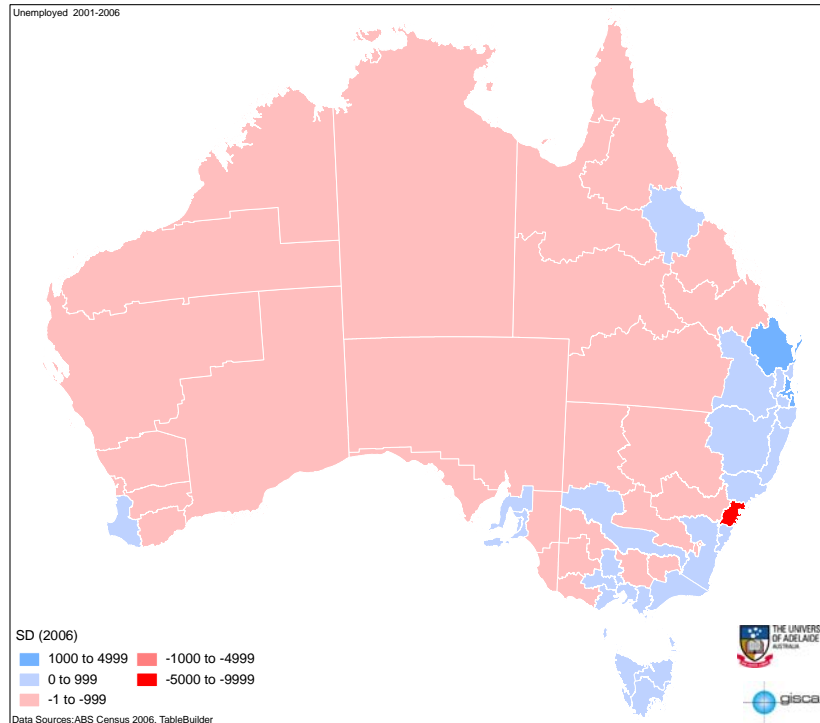
Persons not in the labour force typically include non-working dependents of workers, students, people who are unable to work through, for example, disability, people with household and child raising responsibilities and especially retired persons. Accordingly, their internal migration is of interest. 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	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	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	1114	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>68721</b>	<b>68721</b>		<b>38382</b>	<b>38382</b>		<b>30339</b>	<b>30339</b>	

**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.

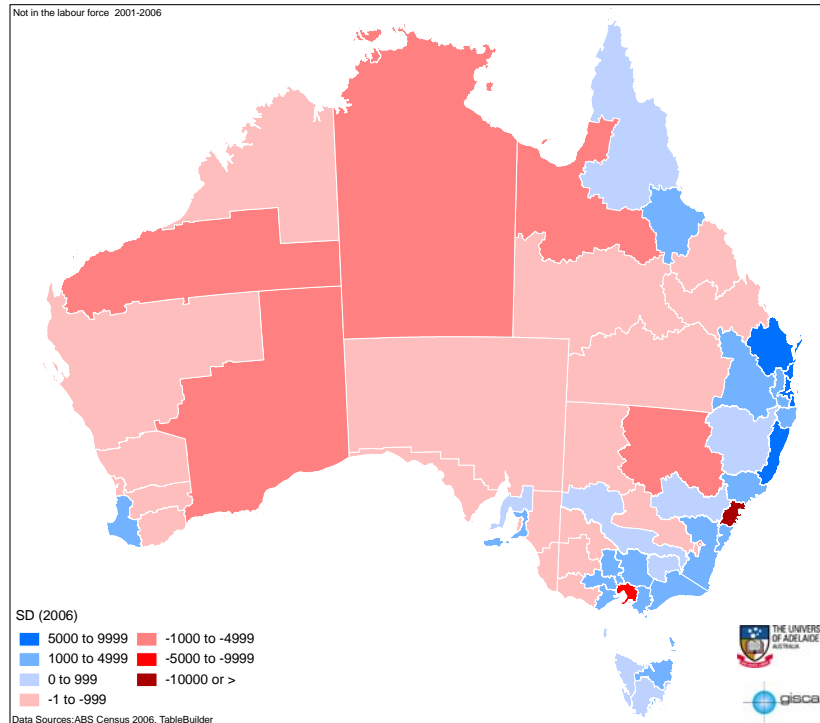
The highest net migration losses in the top ten source SDs were 2,080 in Northern Territory-Bal, 1,845 in North Western, 1,285 in Pilbara, 1,245 in North West and 1,140 in South Eastern-WA. In these isolated SDs, remaining *in situ* is not an option once a person no longer belongs in the workforce. Outside 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	Total	Net	Intrastate	Intrastate	Net	Interstate	Interstate	Net
	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Intrastate migration	Departures (outs)	Arrivals (ins)	Interstate migration
Not in the labour force 2001-2006									
Sydney	68436	26574	-41862	37771	14748	-23023	30665	1826	-18839
Melbourne	40239	30770	-9469	20768	13146	-7622	19471	17624	-1847
Brisbane	34341	39994	5653	22773	19684	-3089	1568	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	151	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	156	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
Eye	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	1374	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>438245</b>	<b>438245</b>		<b>264072</b>	<b>264072</b>		<b>174173</b>	<b>174173</b>	



**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.