POPULATION DISTRIBUTION EFFECTS OF MIGRATION IN AUSTRALIA

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GLOSSARY

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CBCS	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
CD	Collectors' District
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industry Research Organisation
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIMIA	Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
DP	Displaced Persons
ER	Escalator Region
GFC	Global Financial Crisis
LGA	Local Government Area
LOTE	Language Other Than English
LSIA	Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia
MES	Mainly English Speaking
MESC	Mainly English Speaking Country
MNESC	Mainly Non English Speaking Country
NES	Non English Speaking
NILF	Not In the Labour Force
NOM	Net Overseas Migration
OASD	Outer Adelaide Statistical Division
ROS	Rest of State
ROT	Rest of Territory
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SRP	Settlement Reporting Facility (operated by DIAC)
SSRM	State Specific Regional Migration
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
WHM	Working Holiday Makers
457s	Visa Category 457 for working holiday makers, overseas students and long stay and temporary business migrants/entrants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project was commissioned by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), and has five main components.

- An analysis of population movement for Australia, at the statistical division level, detailing intrastate, interstate and net migration against a range of demographic, productive and human capital criteria.
- An analysis of the mobility patterns for recent migrants, along similar lines to that undertaken for the total population.
- An investigation into the effects and impacts of recent migration on population, the labour and housing markets, and general infrastructure, and recent migrants' impact on fertility.
- Development of future migration scenarios between now and 2021
- The implication of various future migration scenarios, in terms of population and migration policies, regional development, and provision of services related to education, health, housing, and issues such as sustainability and community harmony.

International migration has contributed significantly to post war population growth. Without it Australia's current population would be less than 13 million. Where immigrants settle influences their adjustment to life in Australia as well as having economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts. Further, government policy is increasingly influential. Immigrant settlement remains a neglected dimension of Australian (and global) migration and settlement policy and research. The first chapter outlines the objectives of the study and provides important background on the distinctive distribution of the Australian population and the drivers of change which impinge upon that distribution, as well as describing some of the unique methodological approaches that have been employed in the research.

Chapter 2 details many characteristics of internal migration between Australia's 60 statistical divisions for the total population between 2001 and 2006. As well as assessing internal migration on the basis of gender and age, the chapter also looks at the movement of persons with a range of other attributes, such Australian born and overseas born, country of birth (defined as mainly English speaking countries and mainly non-English speaking countries), ability to speak English, and a range of human capital variables, including level of education, occupation, income, industry of occupation and labour force status. The main findings of the chapter are:

- Huge net internal migration losses in Sydney. Its only net migration gain was among the 15-24 year age group, but even here its gain was the lowest among the capital cities. It appears that aspects of Sydney's environment – be it economic or social – have a negative impact in terms of both attracting and keeping people.
- In Melbourne, levels of net migration loss for most variables were less than that recorded for Sydney, often at levels of up to one fifth of those occurring in Sydney.
- Brisbane is the standout capital 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 mainly non-English speaking group (MNESC) mobility, Melbourne showed a virtually balanced situation between arrivals and departures.
- The 15-24 years cohort is the most unique mobility group. It was larger than any other age group, and showed net migration growth in all the capital cities, plus one other SD, and losses elsewhere throughout the country.
- The largest mobility group was movers with Year 12 education or less, including no schooling, with 1.4 million moves 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.
- A large number of SDs recorded net losses for persons in Clerical and Sales and Community and Personal Services occupations, due to contractions in services provisions throughout rural Australia. This occurred for no other occupation.
- Persons employed in primary industry had net losses in every capital city.
- All capital cities reported net losses for persons in mining industries, except Perth, where fly in fly out employment conditions predominate for this mobility group.

In Chapter 3 the main goal is to assess internal migration based on relativities, rather than on absolute value, which had been the emphasis in Chapter 2. In the first part, the migration effectiveness ratio (MER) is used to identify internal migration effectiveness in each SD. The MER relates net migration (the difference between arrivals and departures in any area) to total migration (the sum of arrivals and departures in any area), expressed as a percentage, and produces values between 100 and minus 100. The MER allows areas to be compared to determine whether migration in one area is more effective than in others, or whether migration is the same in two areas, *regardless of the fact that the actual numbers in each area may be different*. High MERs – generally above 15 percent – represent "hot spots" for intrastate and interstate internal migration. The MER analysis in the chapter has several key findings:

- Not surprisingly, the main SDs identified in Chapter 2 remain unchanged, as do the general patterns of internal migration, because the same underlying processes are still at work.
- There are SDs where relatively small ins and outs numbers, and net migration, have generated MERs equivalent to those in statistical divisions with much larger ins and outs numbers. A number of these are located in Tasmania (Southern, Mersey-Lyell and Northern), Victoria (Barwon, Loddon, and Goulburn) and South Australia (Outer Adelaide, Yorke and Lower North). In these localities, net migration, be it intrastate or interstate, is effective. For policy makers the implication may be as simple as indicating that "critical" thresholds are being approached, and these can be used to anticipate the arrival of a newer demographic, and the demand for changed infrastructure demand and services.
- In terms of intrastate migration, the most effective statistical divisions seem to be located in New South Wales. This would seem to highlight the flight from capital to "coast", whether it is to the north coast or to the south coast. A

group of similar SDs is located in central Victoria. In Queensland, there are fewer SDs with high effectiveness for intrastate migration, suggesting probably that most Queenslanders are happy with their location and do not need to shift, even in retirement. Darwin and Hobart each have high MERs for intrastate migration. The MER approach, therefore, is good for identifying areas which are attractive to the "locals".

- The MER approach indicates a new dimension to internal migration which emphasises a "drift" from the cities, by identifying areas within states which have effective intrastate mobility, regardless of absolute numbers. The drift from the cities is growing, especially within the older population, and the baby boomer cohort.
- In terms of interstate migration, the MER analysis has demonstrated the power of Queensland, and how this power is concentrated not just in the south east corner of the state, but how it extends along its entire coastal region. It is driven by mobility in not only the retirement group, but also by particular age groups, labour force groups and occupational groups. In Southern in Tasmania, its interstate MER highlights the role that interstate migration has played in the population and economic decline turnaround that Tasmania has experienced during this decade.

A second approach in Chapter 3 compared the net migration for a particular variable in any area during a given period with the actual population change (for the same variable) in the area during the same period. The approach developed a classification, or typology, of SDs in terms of net migration and population change, and the spatial dimensions of this typology has implications for population redistribution in Australia. Overall, the approach identified "real winners" and "real losers" SDs. Localities which experienced net migration gain, and total population gain, are very much "hot spots" for population growth. On this evidence, seven hot spots occur in Queensland, five in Victoria, four in NSW, three in Tasmania and two in each of SA and WA, as shown in the table below.

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

Chapter 4 has three aims. Firstly, to assess the impact of settlement of recently arrived international immigrants on the changing distribution of population in Australia. Secondly, to define the distribution of the Australia-born and overseas-born populations. Thirdly, to compare the internal migration patterns of recently arrived migrants with those of the Australia-born. A range of comprehensive data is used to assess the impact of international migration on population distribution. The analysis confirms a stability in Australia's population distribution, the major lineaments of which have changed little over the last century. However, it is a deceptive stability since there is a great deal of dynamism and international migration is an important element of this dynamism. International migration has been of significance in Australia's urbanisation and in changing the composition of Australia's urban populations. Immigration is the key demographic process in the development of Australia's major cities, especially the 'Gateway City' of Sydney, and is not only the major demographic engine of growth, but plays an important role in economic and social change. There has been a significant, albeit small, shift in the settlement patterns of immigrants in recent years, as immigration plays an increasingly significant role in regional and state development in Australia, by being explicitly factored into economic planning at state, regional and local levels. International migration had a substantial offsetting impact on the large net migration losses Sydney and Melbourne experienced between 2001 and 2006. A further finding has been the slight shift temporally in the tendency for migrants to choose capital city locations, although for recent migrants and those from mainly non-English speaking countries, the evidence suggests still that the capital cities remain the preferred locations for migrants.

In Chapter 5, analyses undertaken for the total population are repeated for recent migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2006. A number of significant findings were produced:

- Interstate mobility was dominant among recent migrants, in direct contrast to patterns exhibited by the total population. Generally, the proportion of interstate movers was 60 percent or higher. This may suggests that the initial state of location is not suitable for the needs of recent migrants. Understanding the reasons for this internal mobility characteristic could result in considerable savings and efficiencies not only for the movers but also for government agencies.

- Sydney statistical division consistently experienced substantial net migration losses, regardless of mover characteristics, which were not matched by the other capitals.

- Among recent migrants, Melbourne was consistently favoured over Sydney. Often positive net gains for Melbourne contrasted with net losses for Sydney, rather than smaller net losses for Melbourne compared with Sydney. Clearly, Melbourne possesses attributes not present in Sydney. Understanding the nature of this attraction may provide policy directions which could be used in Sydney to halt, if not reverse the current internal mobility tendencies among recent migrants.

- Typically, Brisbane recorded the highest net migration gains, not just among the capital cities, but within the country, while Illawarra, Northern-SA and South Eastern-WA generated consistently high net losses in a range of variables.

- The most cited statistical divisions with low net migration levels in association with relatively high turnovers were Darling Downs, Goulburn, Northern-Tas, Murrumbidgee, Barwon, Central West-NSW, Gippsland, Illawarra, Lower Great Southern, Pilbara, Richmond-Tweed and South Eastern-NSW. These SDs consistently attracted large numbers of arrivals and departures, and therefore contain a

balance of positive and negative features in terms of attracting and keeping recent migrants. A better understanding of the processes that underlie these observations is an avenue for further enquiry, and may generate policy initiatives which help these areas retain the recent migrants they attract.

In analysing recent migrant mobility using census data, it needs to be recognised that in the 2001-2006 mobility data derived from the census, migrants who arrived after 2001 are not included. However, they are included in the 2005-2006 data. Hence the analysis of recent migrant mobility between 2005 and 2006 in Chapter 6 includes a much larger number of migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996. It also identifies the level of "hidden" mobility among the total population and the recent migrant population. As well as showing that most of the prevailing patterns observed for the 2001-2006 period held for the 2005-2006 period, this chapter shows the high mobility rates of recently arrived migrants. It also shows that an important element in internal migration in Australia is a small group who are 'chronic movers' and migrated more than once during the five year intercensal period. Nevertheless there is strong reinforcement of the patterns discussed in previous chapters. The main findings in this chapter are:

- Overall, recent migrants are most mobile during their initial months and years in Australia, as they adjust to life in a new country.
- Large net outflows from Sydney and, to a lesser extent, other capital cities except Brisbane and Perth. Settlement of new migrants in these capitals is their migration growth engine, not internal migration. Only Brisbane experienced substantial population growth due to net internal migration gain.
- Coastal and near city areas are consistently recording significant net migration gains. Most net gains are from internal migration but net international migration is increasing in some areas.
- There is a small but important net redistribution of skilled human capital from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas due to internal migration.
- There is a consistent pattern of net internal migration loss of young adults from non-metropolitan SDs and net gains in the capitals.
- There is a significant net internal migration redistribution of baby boomers and the 65 years and older age group from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas.
- Internal migration between SDs is not very effective in bringing about a redistribution of population because the net gains and losses recorded are very small compared with the size of in migration and out migration flows. Most internal migration between statistical divisions is counterbalancing.

The goal of Chapter 7 is to show the demographic, social and economic impact of recent migration on a number of aspects of population composition separately for Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth, and as a group for Hobart, Darwin and Canberra. The principal growth metrics used were total population and age, labour force participation, education and occupation and access to housing market. A particular emphasis in the chapter has been to demonstrate the impact of recent migrants by calculating, for a range of variables, how recent migrants have increased numbers above the levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration.

In 2006 there were 1.121 million recent migrants in Australia, with 39 percent in Sydney, 27.7 percent in Melbourne and 12.7 and 12.5 percent in Brisbane and Perth

respectively. These are the "big four" in terms of recent migrants. The recent migrant population is diverse with large proportions of low skilled persons balanced by a high skilled and well educated component. As well, significant proportions of recent migrants are furthering their education in Australia. The most significant implications related to skills and qualifications revolve around the fact that recent migrants seem determined to improve their education, and experience indicates that the next generation will take even greater advantages of the educational opportunities offered by the host country.

Recent migrants came more likely to be renters than the general population. Consequently the demand for rental accommodation by recent migrants is very high – particularly in Sydney. Within the capital cities Perth is the standout capital city. There are signs of recent migrants developing typical tendencies to transition through the various tenure categories, particularly in Brisbane and Perth. There is also evidence that recent migrants will embark on their own housing careers, moving progressively from smaller to larger sized housing.

Chapter 7 also developed a methodology to assess the impact of recent migrants on fertility levels. The results showed that the impact of recent migrants on the births component of natural increase has been significant. They have added 120,000 children to the population, with some 105,000 of these born in capital cities. Their contribution to fertility will continue for a number of years as younger recent migrants move through their child bearing stage of life. Recent migrants' fertility has implications for service providers in a number of areas, especially in health, education and housing. Recent migrants have other social impacts including household formation through marriage, including marriage within the Australian born population.

The first part of Chapter 8 addresses the issue of future levels of international migration to Australia. This is important because international migration is a fundamental determinant of national population growth. Even with significant migration and maintaining fertility and current levels there will be little, if any, net growth in the younger working ages during the next 20 years. We therefore need to maintain growth to counterbalance the massive growth of the older population. Without immigration there will be insufficient numbers of young people entering the workforce to replace retiring baby boomers, let alone provide new workers. Further, changes in the Australian economy will influence future demand for immigration, with claims that labour demand in the next few years, especially in Queensland and WA, can only be met by increased population growth. Temporary migration has proliferated since the mid nineties, and has transformed the Australian migration landscape. At any one time in Australia there are over 600,000 persons temporarily present. They are very important because an increasing number of them apply for, and obtain, permanent residence in Australia, and this will continue to be an important part of Australia's net annual overseas migration gain. Countering these tendencies, there is a developing view that environment and climate change issues should act to reduce Australia's future migration intake.

The second part of the Chapter focuses on future patterns of population distribution across Australia and the role of migration in that. The discussion uses projections of population prepared by the ABS for both capital cities and rest of state/territory, and projections prepared at the statistical division level by the state and territory governments. The main points from the analysis are:

New South Wales

- For Sydney, continuing international gains with internal migration losses
- Sydney's international intake dependent on size of national intake and success of regional settlement programmes
- Baby boomer exodus, plus high housing costs and congestion, will cause out migration to increase

- Regionally, size of immigrant gains dependent on extent of regional settlement initiatives
- New castle and Wollongong will be main poles of attraction for immigrants.

Victoria

- Overall net migration growth expected to be higher in Melbourne than Sydney
- Population gap between Melbourne and Sydney will continue to decline
- Government policy is to increase share of migration cake
- Out migration will increase, but at a magnitude less than Sydney
- Regionally, policy is to lift growth to 1% p.a., leading to growth greater than predicted by projections
- Rapid growth expected in ring of SDs around Melbourne

Queensland

- State's rapid growth will continue. Expected growth from international and internal migration greater than in other states.
- Immigration likely to contribute most to growth – Brisbane becoming major "gateway" city
- Regional growth will be greater than any other location in Australia, with major component of this growth from internal migration
- FIFO may dilute impact of resource development on regional population growth

South Australia

- Historically, SA has low immigration growth and out migration losses.
- Government policy to increase immigration intakes has been successful. Future levels depend on economic development and continuation of regional specific migration schemes
- Present state growth rate of 1.2% p.a. likely to be 1% p.a. by 2021. Regionally, Outer Adelaide SD expecting rates approaching 2.5% p.a., but elsewhere less than 0.6% p.a.

Western Australia

- WA has had rapid growth over long period. Growth dependent principally on immigration. Immigration will remain strong.
- Regionally, however, immigration will play a lesser role. Regional development fuelled by internal migration
- Kimberley and South West SDs to grow at rates faster than Perth, while Pilbara's growth is half that of Perth's. Significant growth in Perth's peri-urban area.

Tasmania

- No real differences are expected in population growth for Hobart and the rest of the state.
- Gains and growth rates are lower than for mainland states.
- Longer term, climate change may impact of Tasmanian growth

Northern Territory

- Measuring and projecting population in the NT has always been difficult.
- Most net gain expected in Darwin – it has always had a significant overseas born community
- NT Treasury projects NT growth rate at 1.4% p.a. over next decade – twice national rate.

Australian Capital Territory

- The ABS projections present quite substantial differences depending on the Series.

Statistical divisions in regional Australia with anticipated population growth near or above the national average over the next decade have been identified, and international migration will play an increasing role in this growth during the next decade. Regions with differing levels of international migration involvement break down into three types – peri-urban areas around major cities, mining areas and coastal areas. However, in other areas the influence of ageing on the labour force, and the outmigration of young Australians, will encourage immigrants to fill available jobs, especially in primary production and processing of primary production over the next decade.

The third part of Chapter 8 discusses the role of policy, as this will be of crucial importance in shaping future patterns of immigrant settlement, internal migration and growth. In particular, SSRM schemes, the 457 temporary workers scheme, and DIAC's new approach to humanitarian migrant settlement are discussed to show their impact on the regional distribution on immigrants.

In the final part of the chapter, a number of current policies and issues are discussed to identify their implications for future migration in regional Australia. Australia is presently developing a Sustainable Population Strategy. The Report has developed a number of implications that can inform the strategy, and these are detailed in the following panel.

Any strategy needs to address ***population distribution*** as well as size and composition
International migration is becoming increasingly important in regional population growth
Australians and recent migrants do move to areas of opportunity. Hence:

- A national population strategy needs to encourage internal and international migrants into regions of labour shortage ensuring simultaneously that infrastructure development and service provision occurs
- A population policy should "grease the rails" of existing population flow

Baby boomer migration must be an essential part of any population strategy during the next two decades
Permanent and temporary migrants settle in Australia in different ways:

- An increasing proportion of permanent migrants are settling outside capital cities
- Temporary migrants are increasingly meeting workforce needs in some non-metropolitan areas

A population policy needs to recognise that those attracted to regions are typically families and /or retirees. Many have needs for employment for men and women
Liveability and lifestyle dimensions are critically important, as is housing availability and affordability
For immigrants moving to regional areas settlement services, related to welcoming and settling in strategies, are critical
Australia's settlement system has been in place for 150 years. Can a population strategy change this to achieve a:

- Release of regional potential hitherto retarded by a lack of infrastructure
- Better balance between the distribution of people and water
- Relief of growth pressures in and near the capital cities.
- Reduction in pollution and environmental degradation in cities, along with increases in housing availability and improvements in affordability, and the cost of the journey to work, in cities

One of the key challenges for government at all levels in relation to future international migration, and regional development associated with a sustainable population policy is the issue of liveability, productivity and sustainability. This is no easy task because it means that the value of environmental services will need to be brought more comprehensively, transparently and explicitly into decision making. More specifically in relation to increased migrants numbers in regional Australia, policies will be need to developed to meet the challenges of ethnic diversity in terms of community harmony, cohesion and acceptance of diversity. One of the encouraging findings of studies of new immigrant settlement in regional Australia is that while there have been significant issues relating to acceptance of new groups into rural communities there have been a number of real success stories.

The Report also produced a series of internal migration data for a small number of variables for 261 local government areas throughout Australia. The 261 local government areas were defined by DIAC as part of the brief for this Report. This analysis has been prepared as an Excel file. It details mobility for the total population, the overseas born population, migrants who arrived in Australia before 1997 and migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996. The latter group represents the recent migrants who are the basis of much of this report. Mobility data for both the total population and the recent migrants group are disaggregated by gender and age. Each of the datasets has been prepared to represent the mobility situation for the 2001-2006 and 2005-2006 periods. The file also provides details for each of the 261 selected local government areas on the number of persons who were overseas in 2001 and 2005. In terms of residential mobility within any local government area this information is important because it is highly likely that these persons, either migrants or Australian born persons returning home, engaged in one or more residential moves between their arrival, either after 2001 or 2005, and the 2006 census, and yet none of these internal mobility moves would have been captured by the 2006 census. Therefore, these data provide local government policy makers with an indication of residential mobility that is not captured by the internal migration data of the census. A final table in the file provides estimated resident population for each of the selected local government areas. These data are for the period 2001-2006, as at 30 June each year, and have been prepared to enable LGA personnel to gauge the significance of any internal migration gains/losses against their resident

population. Percentage change, and average annual change, statistics have also been computed for the 2001-2005 and 2001-2006 period for each local government area.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This project was commissioned by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), and has five main components. The first involves an analysis of population movements at the statistical division level for the whole of Australia. The analysis uses mobility data for the 2001-2006 period, derived from ABS census data. Using these data, the extent of intrastate, interstate and net migration has been computed for each statistical division. Further, mobility has been assessed against a range of demographic, productive and human capital criteria.

The second component involves an analysis of the mobility patterns for recent migrants. This analysis has been conducted along similar lines to that undertaken for the total population. The third component of the Report requires an investigation into the effects and impacts of recent migration on population, the labour and housing markets, and general infrastructure. This component of the project is based on analyses at the capital city statistical division and rest of state level. In considering the effect of recent migration on population, the Report gives special attention to the addition to total population made by the fertility of recent migrants.

The fourth component presents some insights into future migration scenarios between now and 2021, while the fifth component considers the implication of the various future migration scenarios, in terms of population and migration policies, regional development, provision of services related to education, health, housing, and issues such as sustainability and community harmony.

1.2 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The mobility analyses undertaken in Chapter 2 in this Report are based on census data which asked respondents where they lived five years ago, in 2001 and are based principally on an analysis of actual numbers, especially as they relate to net migration levels. However, there are instances where the internal migration process can be defined by a consideration based on relativities. Hence, in Chapter 3 the concept of the migration effectiveness ratio (MER) is introduced. As well, in this chapter a comparison is made between the size of net migration in any statistical division between 2001 and 2006 and its relationship to total population change that occurred between 2001 and 2006.

While mobility data based on previous residence is used to illustrate the role of internal migration on population redistribution, it overlooks the similar role that international migration can play in any period. Therefore, it is crucial to present data that illustrates both the magnitude, and distribution, of recent international migration corresponding with the 2001 to 2006 intercensal period. This therefore is a principal goal of Chapter 4, which presents data to illustrate the presence of international migrants who arrived in Australia after 2001 and before 2006. Chapter 4 of the Report also details the distribution of the population in 2006. This spatial analysis defines the distribution of the Australia-born, and compares it with that of the overseas born, with a particular emphasis on the rural/urban differences between the groups. Additional aspects of the spatial patterns of immigrants in Australia are addressed later in this chapter. Additional analyses in Chapter 4 involve disaggregating the overseas born in a number of ways, including on the basis of length of residence in Australia and birthplace, defined on the basis of whether a migrant's country of birth is a mainly English speaking country or a mainly non-English speaking country. The output of Chapter 4

is, in many respects, a contextual backdrop against which to look at the mobility characteristics of recent migrants.

Chapter 5 analyses the mobility of recent migrants, that is, those arriving after the 1996 Census, along the same lines as that undertaken for the total population in Chapter 2, while Chapter 6 considers the internal migration characteristics of the total population, and recent migrants, during the 2005-2006 period. The detail of material in this chapter is not as extensive as that undertaken in Chapters 2, 3 and 5.

Chapter 7 addresses that component of the Report which sought an investigation into the effects and impacts of recent migration on population, the labour and housing markets, and general infrastructure. The impact of recent immigration on population, labour market and housing is analysed for each capital city statistical division. As well, in considering the effect of recent migration on population, the Report gives special attention to the addition to total population made by female recent migrants of child bearing age. While it would be interesting to further investigate the impact of recent migrants on, for example intermarriage, this has not been possible in the current Report. This issue, and especially the question of how that would impact on retention rates of recent migration, is clearly an area for further research and modelling.

Chapter 8 aims to present some insights into future migration scenarios for each of the states and territories between now and 2021. Currently, there are some considerable differences between projections of migrant intakes that were prepared as recently as 2008 and the size of intakes that have actually occurred between then and the present. Chapter 8 will explain the causes of these differences, and these will clearly have implications for the future impact of migration on population within Australia. Will the generally prevailing higher than expected intakes prevail? If so, at what rates? Will there be a geographical bias to any future change? What factors may be at work to influence the impact of migration on future population in Australia. How significant will economic development be, and what will be the effect on migration of anticipated skilled labour shortages in Australia? The Chapter considers these issues and their implication for future migration scenarios, in terms of population and migration policies, regional development, provision of services related to education, health, housing, and issues such as sustainability and community harmony. Chapter 8 also assesses elements of future economic development in each of the states and territories to inform the discussion on future migration. Much of this expected development is resource based and anticipates a relatively long term continuation of the mining boom in Australia.

1.3 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Migration from overseas has been a significant contributor to Australian population growth throughout the post war period and without its impacts Australia's current total population would be less than 13 million. Accordingly, international migration has also had a significant impact on the distribution of Australia's population. This impact is important, not only because of its scale but also because immigrants do not settle across the country in total accordance with the current distribution of population and their pattern of internal migration in their early years of settlement differ from the internal migration of the Australia-born (Bell and Hugo, 2000; Hugo, 2011 in that recent migrants are more mobile than non migrants, although there is a convergence with increases in their length of residence in Australia

Moreover, where immigrants settle plays an important role in their adjustment to life in Australia as well as having economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts on the

areas and populations in which they settle. Furthermore, government policy is increasingly influential. In the past, international migration policy in Australia and elsewhere has focused almost exclusively on the selection of *who* can migrate and little effort has been made to influence *where* they settle in the country of destination (Hugo, 2006). However, this has changed considerably in recent years as it has been realised that immigrants can and do play an important role in regional as well as national economic development (Hugo and Moren, 2008; Wulff *et al.*, 2008; Jentsch, 2007).

Patterns of immigrant settlement, however, remains a neglected dimension of Australian (and global) migration and settlement policy and research. This Report seeks to investigate recent changes in the settlement pattern of immigrants in Australia and how this impacts upon regional, demographic and economic change. The aim of this first chapter is to outline not only the objectives of the study but also to provide some important background on the distinctive distribution of the Australian population and the drivers of change which impinge upon that distribution.

1.4 AUSTRALIA'S DISTINCTIVE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Despite being one of the largest nations in the world by area, Australia also has one of the most spatially concentrated populations. This pattern of concentration has a number of dimensions (Hugo, 2003):

- 87 percent live in urban areas.
- 64 percent live in capital cities.
- 81 percent live within 50km of the coast.
- 0.8 percent of the population live in the 70.5 percent of the land area of the continent with a population density of less than 0.1 persons per km^2.
- 76 percent of the people live in the 0.33 percent of the land area within 100 persons or more per km^2.

Australia has one of the most residentially mobile populations of any country. In 2006, 31.0 percent of the population aged five years and over had lived elsewhere in Australia in 2001 (ABS, 2006 Census). Somewhat paradoxically, despite this mobility, the Australian population distribution has been remarkably stable. Griffith Taylor (1947, 44), writing before World War II, contended that the basic structure of Australia's population distribution had been established by 1860 and that future population growth would simply confirm this pattern. In many ways his contention has been proved correct. Figure 1.1 shows the location of Australia's centre of gravity of population, or 'population centroid', has moved very little over the last century with only a short shift north and west reflecting the faster growth of Queensland and Western Australia over the last decades. This pattern of overall stability in the structure of population distribution, however, is very much one of 'dynamic stability' since there is a great deal of mobility within the broad pattern of concentration of population.

However, different subgroups in the population have different spatial patterns of distribution. Figure 1.2 illustrates this by showing the population centroid for a number of different birthplace groups and while there is still a clustering in central eastern Australia there are some interesting patterns. For example, the concentration of the indigenous and New Zealand population in Queensland is evident in the northward location of their centroid. The concentration of Southeast Asian, South African and United Kingdom groups in Western

Australia leads to their centroid being displaced westwards, while the concentration of Lebanese in Sydney sees their centroid located well to the east.

Figure 1.1: Shifts in the Australian Population Centroid, 1911-2006

Source: Australian Censuses, ABS 2003, 2004 and 2007

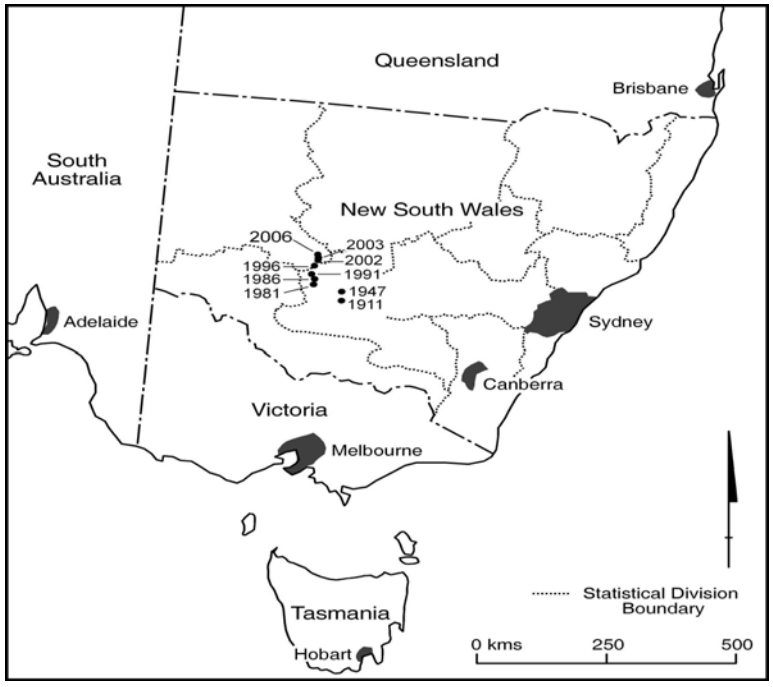
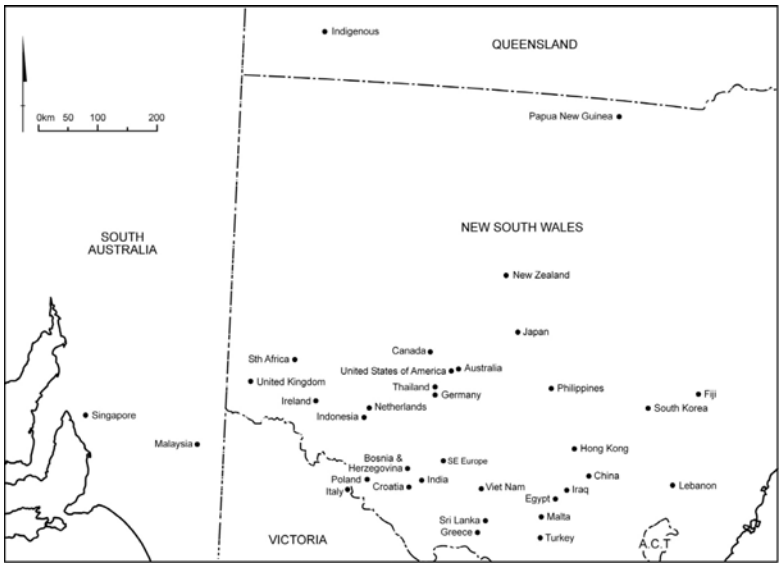


Figure 1.2: Australia: Population Centroids of Subgroups in 2006

Source: Calculated using 2006 Australian Census data



1.5 DATA SOURCES

This section presents a reasonably comprehensive assessment of a range of data sources and issues relating to research on both migration and mobility. In any analysis of population movement it is crucial to distinguish between stocks and flows of movers:

- Stocks: The number of movers in a particular place at a particular *point* in time.
- Flows: The number of movers from place(s) A to place(s) B over a set *period* of time.

Australia has some of the most comprehensive stock information relating to international and internal migrants in the world. This is largely through the comprehensive set of questions asked at quinquennial census enumerations. The principal census variables relating to international migration include:

- Country of birth
- Length of residence in Australia
- Nationality

Moreover, from a geographical perspective, these census data are available for the full hierarchy of spatial units with the basic building block being the Collection District (CD) which, for the 2006 census, has an average of about 225 dwellings (ABS, 2006a). As a result of this granularity it is possible to analyse the migrant populations of most formal and functional regions within Australia, although there is some difficulty in matching small areas across time. A critical question, which is rarely considered in discussion of Australian population census data on migrants, relates to who among the foreign-born present in Australia on the night of the population census actually get included in census immigrant data? Prior to the 1990s most of the foreign-born in Australia on census night would have been permanent settlers, but international population movement has subsequently undergone massive change. Non-permanent movement has increased in scale and complexity. Since the 1990s there has been an exponential increase in the number of temporary migrants arriving in Australia with the right to work as students, working holiday makers and temporary business migrants (457s). Further, non-settler migration has increased much more quickly than permanent migration. A crucial question becomes to what extent are these people, who are in Australia on some form of temporary visa, included in the census? The Australian census seeks to identify ‘visitors to Australia’ in order to exclude them from the usually resident population and from the tabulations of key characteristics of the population like birthplace and ancestry.

Figure 1.3: Australia: Temporary Migration, 1986-87 to 2008-09

Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*; DIAC, 2009a

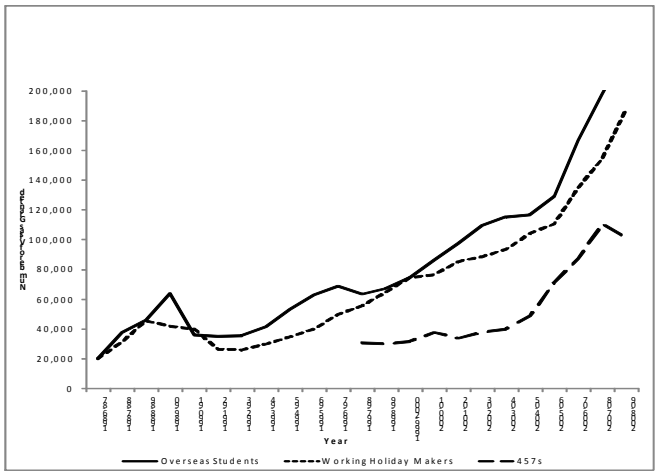


Table 1.1: Australia: Permanent, Long and Short Term Arrivals and Departures, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006

Source: DIAC unpublished data

	1996-2001	2001-2006
Settler Arrivals	446,860	549,421
Permanent Departures	184,622	288,241
Net Permanent	262,238	261,180
LT Arrivals	1,005,218	1,463,394
LT Departures	754,467	894,799
Net Long Term	250,751	568,595
ST Arrivals	38,284,493	37,060,165
ST Departures	38,352,870	37,454,263
Net Short Term	-68,377	-394,098
Net Total	444,612	435,677

Note: ST Arrivals and Departures not available for 2001-02.

Table 1.2: Overseas Persons Temporarily Present in Australia on the Night of the Census

Source: ABS, various censuses

Census year	Number
1996	139,594
2001	203,101
2006	206,358

The number of visitors identified in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 census enumerations is shown in Table 1.2. However, these numbers differ quite significantly from estimates made by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) of the numbers of foreign citizens 'temporarily present' on 30 June of each year presented in Table 1.3. This shows that the numbers identified by DIAC as being temporarily present is around three times greater than that identified as visitors by the census. The difference between these two counts is one of definition. In the Census, visitors are limited to people who are in Australia for less than 12 months, while temporary residents can be in Australia for much longer. Clearly much of the difference is made up of temporary residents who have been, or intend to be, in Australia more than a year. The key point is, however, that with each new census the numbers of temporary residents who are captured in the census has increased. It thus needs to be recognised that the recently arrived migrant population in Australia identified in the census includes a large number of temporary residents. This is of significance since, as Hugo (2004a, 84) shows in an analysis of 2001 census data, the distribution of temporary residents is quite different to that of permanent settlers.

Table 1.3: Australia: Number of Persons Temporarily Present, 30 June 1999-2008

Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues

Year (30 June)	Number	Annual Percent Increase
2008	809,628	
2007	687,292	17.8
2006	630,513	14.5
2005	599,629	8.5
2004	590,566	1.7
2003	584,862	1
2002	555,569	5
2001	554,200	2.4
2000	513,900	8
1999	462,510	10

Turning to international migration flow data, Australia has a comprehensive collection of information of all persons entering or leaving the country. These are processed and published by DIAC and are used by the ABS to make quarterly estimates of the net international migration gain recorded by Australia as a whole and each state and territory. In recent years this process has become more difficult due to the increasing significance of temporary movement to Australia and the increasing importance of category jumping. The latter is explained elsewhere (Hugo, 2004a; McDonald *et al.*, 2003). Traditionally DIAC has categorised movement into permanent, short term and long term on the following basis:

- Permanent Movements
  - *Immigrants* are persons arriving with the intention of settling permanently in Australia.
  - *Emigrants* are Australian residents (including former settlers) departing with the stated intention of staying abroad permanently.
- Long Term Movements
  - Overseas arrivals of visitors with the intended or actual length of stay in Australia of 12 months or more.

- Departures of Australian residents with intended or actual length of stay abroad of 12 months or more.

- Short Term Movements
  - Travellers whose intended or actual stay in Australia or abroad is less than 12 months.

It needs to be noted that persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia nominate their state/territory of destination/origin and in the case of arrivals their intended address in Australia. While the intended address may differ from the eventual destination, the data are indicative of how international migration flows influence regions.

There has been an exponential increase in recent years in the volume of long term and short term movements in the 'category jumping' between the three categories which have made it difficult to estimate net migration gains. The ABS developed better methods of net migration estimation (ABS, 2010a).

Turning to internal migration, the Australian census asks questions on place of usual residence five years before the data of enumeration and one year previously. At least one of these questions has been included in all censuses since 1961. Of course, it excludes migration which occurred more than five years prior to the census and it does not capture multiple migrations within the intercensal period (Bell and Hugo, 2000).

It is important, however, to note the limitations of these data in studying the internal migration of the immigrant population. By definition immigrants who arrived in Australia between the 2001 and 2006 censuses are not included in five year internal migration data. In 2006, 16.0 percent of overseas born persons, or 697,356 persons, were overseas in 2001. The analysis presented here, therefore, is mainly confined to overseas-born persons who were present in Australia at both the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, and the substantial numbers of immigrants who had been in Australia less than five years at the 2006 Census are largely absent from the analysis. As Table 1.4 reveals, the numbers involved in the overseas movement over a five year period are substantial. The magnitude of the excluded migrants is further detailed in Chapter 4. Understanding this magnitude is important, since there is considerable migration in the initial years of settlement as the process of adaptation proceeds.

Table 1.4: Settler Arrivals and Departures to Australia, 1996-97 to 2000-01

Source: DIAC Overseas Arrivals and Departures Data

Year	Settler Arrivals	Settler Departures
2000-01	107,366	46,521
1999-2000	92,272	41,078
1998-99	84,143	35,181
1997-98	77,327	31,985
1996-97	85,752	29,857
Total	446,860	184,622

Table 1.5: Australia: Overseas-Born Population Resident Less Than Five Years, 1981-2001

Source: ABS Censuses 1981-2001

Intercensal Period	Overseas-Born Resident Less Than Five Years	Percent
2001	578,780	14.1
1996	491,765	13.3
1991	714,944	20.0
1986	457,700	14.5
1981	440,220	14.9

Any analysis of the changing spatial distribution of the overseas-born, which excludes recent arrivals, is going to be a partial analysis. This is clearly evident in Table 1.6, which shows that the overseas-born are disproportionately concentrated in Australia's major urban areas and that this pattern is more marked for those who had been in Australia for less than five years. Moreover, it is evident that the major urban areas have become more important for recent arrivals with each successive intercensal period since 1981. There are differences between those resident for less than five years and those for more than five years in their spatial distribution by settlement type. This could be a function of changes in the structure of Australia's major areas over time, changes in the composition of migration, or it could be due to migrant mobility converging toward that of the Australia-born over time. In fact, all three processes are probably operating.

Table 1.6: Australia: Australia-Born and Overseas-Born, Period of Residence by Section of State, 2001

Source: ABS 2001 Census

Section of State	Australia-Born		Period of Residence of the Overseas-Born					
			0-5 Years		5-10 Years		10+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Urban	8,163,371	59.9	515,626	89.1	385,702	89.4	2,606,948	79.6
Other Urban	3,335,084	24.5	41,487	7.2	28,931	6.7	349,224	12.0
Bounded Locality	409,723	3.0	2,736	0.5	2,234	0.5	39,356	1.4
Rural Balance	1,605,822	11.8	14,922	2.6	12,291	2.8	184,195	6.4
Migratory	5,706	0.0	150	0.0	105	0.0	1,184	0.0
Total	13,629,685	100.0	578,780	100.0	431,596	100.0	2,899,414	100.0

1.6 DATA USED IN THIS REPORT

Much of the data used in this study have been derived from the 2006 Australian Census of Population and Housing. The ABS online tool TableBuilder has been extensively used to generate most of the data. TableBuilder enables the creation of tables, and especially cross tabulated tables, of Census data by accessing all variables contained in the Census Output Record File for all ABS geographic areas.

The approach adopted in Chapter 2 has been twofold. Firstly, we have amassed internal migration data from the 2006 census to show patterns of population movement between statistical divisions for the 2001-2006 and 2005-06 periods. TableBuilder presents this data as a matrix of 2006 usual residence by previous usual residence (either in 2001 or 2005). Using statistical divisions as our defined enumeration district, the mobility matrix generated a 60x60 table, showing mobility in and between each of the sixty statistical divisions in Australia. These SDs are displayed spatially in Figure 1.4.

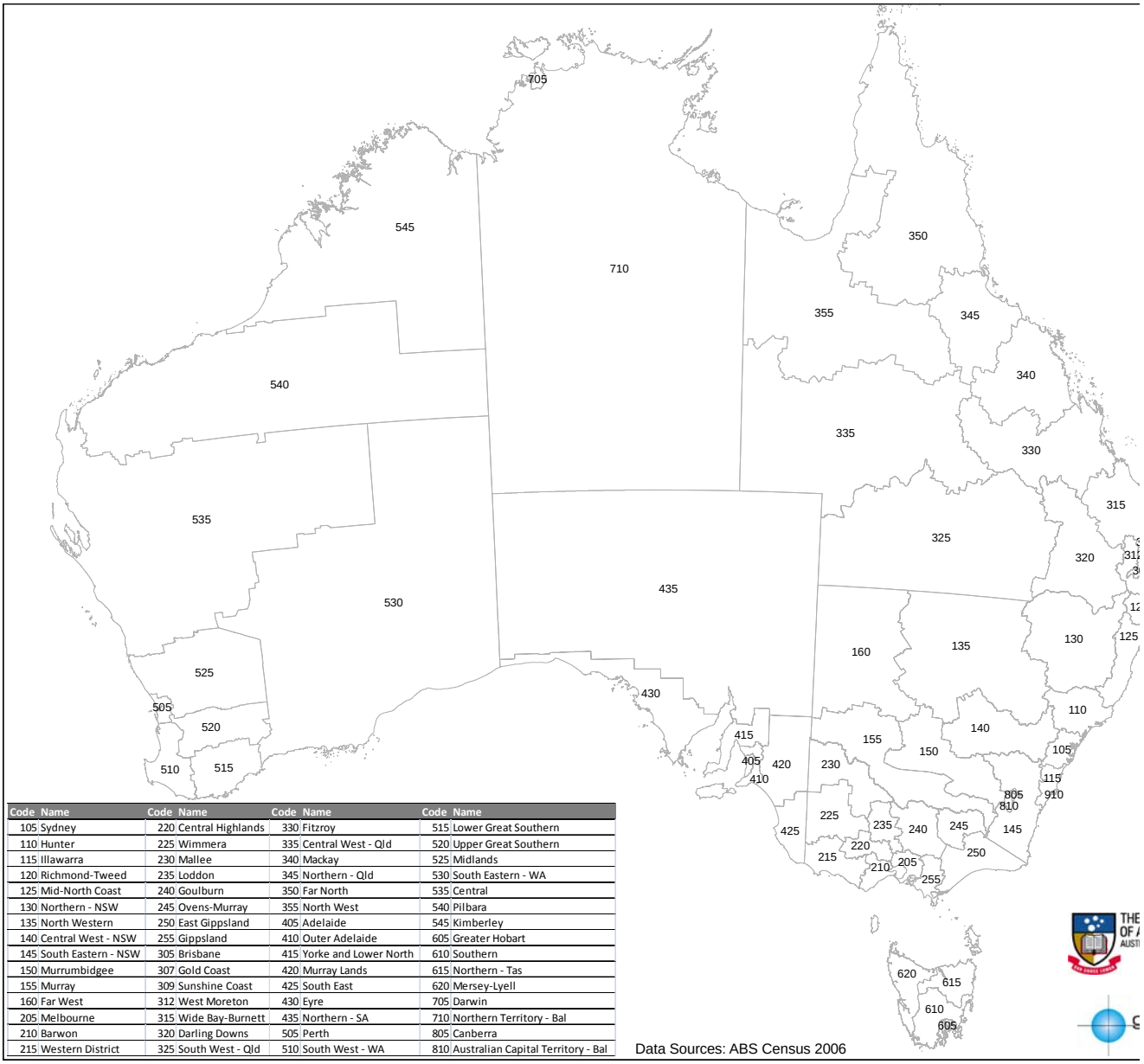
These internal migration matrices have not been included in the Report because of their sheer size. Instead, using a template customised especially for the project, we have used the matrix data to compute a number of summary indicators which represent the critical essentials of population movement in Australia between 2001-2006 and 2005-06.

The statistics that have been generated from the matrices and presented as summary mobility tables throughout the Report are:

- Total internal migration out of each statistical division
- Total internal migration into each statistical division
- Net internal migration (plus or minus) for each statistical division
- Total intrastate migration out of each statistical division
- Total intrastate migration into each statistical division
- Net intrastate migration (plus or minus) for each statistical division
- Total interstate migration out of each statistical division
- Total interstate migration into each statistical division
- Net interstate migration (plus or minus) for each statistical division

In the Report, these summary tables inform the discussion to define internal migration and the impact of specific mover characteristics on patterns of migration in Australia. The discussion principally focuses on net migration, and is based on raw numbers. This approach has been adopted because the reality is that understanding the dynamics of migration, and particularly the implications that stem from them, is all about the numbers involved, rather than percentages or other relativities. The tables do contain much information that has not been treated in the narrative, but which may provide useful additional information to the reader. For example, net migration is a useful summary statistic, but often the arrival and departure numbers that create net migration may indicate population turnovers of huge magnitude just as easily as they can be the result of low underlying numbers. However, in terms of migrant preferences, large numbers may tell a different story than a net migration level generated by small arrival and departure numbers.

Figure 1.4: Australia: Statistical Divisions, 2006



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
105	Sydney	220	Central Highlands	330	Fitzroy	515	Lower Great Southern
110	Hunter	225	Wimmera	335	Central West - Qld	520	Upper Great Southern
115	Illawarra	230	Mallee	340	Mackay	525	Midlands
120	Richmond-Tweed	235	Loddon	345	Northern - Qld	530	South Eastern - WA
125	Mid-North Coast	240	Goulburn	350	Far North	535	Central
130	Northern - NSW	245	Ovens-Murray	355	North West	540	Pilbara
135	North Western	250	East Gippsland	405	Adelaide	545	Kimberley
140	Central West - NSW	255	Gippsland	410	Outer Adelaide	605	Greater Hobart
145	South Eastern - NSW	305	Brisbane	415	Yorke and Lower North	610	Southern
150	Murrumbidgee	307	Gold Coast	420	Murray Lands	615	Northern - Tas
155	Murray	309	Sunshine Coast	425	South East	620	Mersey-Lyell
160	Far West	312	West Moreton	430	Eyre	705	Darwin
205	Melbourne	315	Wide Bay-Burnett	435	Northern - SA	710	Northern Territory - Bal
210	Barwon	320	Darling Downs	505	Perth	805	Canberra
215	Western District	325	South West - Qld	510	South West - WA	810	Australian Capital Territory - Bal

The summary tables have also provided the data behind an extensive presentation of net migration maps in the Report. These maps show the spatial variation of net migration patterns in Australia and allow the reader to immediately gauge the broad characteristics of mobility for any group and its related variables.

1.7 METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

In completing the work associated with this Report, a number of methodological issues have been encountered. In this section, the approach to resolving these is detailed.

1.7.1 Identifying 'Sinks' and 'Sources'

Population mobility inevitably creates a pattern of depopulating areas and areas whose population is increasing. There are a range of 'push' and 'pull' factors which cause this. Many are economic based, but others can be related to stage of life cycle events. For example, younger persons living in Hobart or Adelaide may be attracted to a greater range of employment opportunities in, say, Sydney or Melbourne, and as a result their exodus from Hobart and Adelaide has a negative impact on those city's populations, and a positive impact on population numbers in Sydney and Melbourne. Similarly, Queensland has experienced a huge increase in numbers of older people seeking to take advantage of its climate in retirement, compared with the climate in some of the southern capitals. As a result, areas can experience a drain of population as people move to regions more suited to their immediate living requirements.

The impact of these various social and economic processes that cause people to move can be highlighted by identifying sinks and sources – a sink is an area into which population flows, while a source is an area that provides the migration stream, and which experiences an adverse effect on population as a result of mobility.

In the Report, sinks and sources are defined on the basis of net migration data for each statistical division. That is, net migration is derived by subtracting total departures from total arrivals occurring in any period. This formula can produce net migration gains or net migration losses. Where a statistical division has a net migration gain, it is a 'sink' SD, and where it has a net migration loss, it is a 'source' SD. Sink SDs receive people, whereas source SDs export people.

The summary mobility tables prepared for this Report have sorted the net migration data so that the capital city statistical divisions are shown at the top of the table, followed by the remaining SDs sorted from highest net migration to lowest net migration. In these tables, the most significant 'sink' SDs will be near the top of the table, while the most significant 'source' statistical divisions will appear at the bottom of the table.

The net migration component of the summary mobility tables prepared for each statistical division has also been used to prepare an extensive suite of maps showing the spatial variation of net migration for a rage of mobility related variables. Statistical divisions reporting a net loss of population (sources) are represented by shades of red, and those recording a net gain (sinks) have been represented in shades of blue. In the case of the mapping for recent migration mobility, an additional class interval, shaded light grey, has been used to identify those SDs which reported nil, or very low, net migration loss or gain.

1.7.2 Preparation of Mobility Data for Selected Local Government Authorities

Part of our brief for this Report asked that we prepare similar tabular data for 261 LGAs located throughout Australia. These LGAs were identified by DIAC based on LGAs meeting defined population thresholds. The preparation of these tables involved overcoming a substantial problem created by the use of TableBuilder.

TableBuilder was able to provide 2006 place of usual residence by LGA, but only provided 2001 place of usual residence data by statistical local area (SLA). Although this provided a mobility matrix, it could not be used in this form to create summary tables showing:

- Total mobility out of each local government authority

- Total mobility into each local government authority
- Net mobility (plus or minus) for each local government authority
- Total intrastate mobility out of each local government authority
- Total intrastate mobility into each local government authority
- Net intrastate mobility (plus or minus) for each local government authority
- Total interstate mobility out of each local government authority
- Total interstate mobility into each local government authority
- Net interstate mobility (plus or minus) for each local government authority

We have developed a procedure to overcome this problem and to create the summary tables for LGAs required by the research brief. The ABS, through its TableBuilder Help Desk, provided a concordance file for SLAs and LGAs. We used this information to convert the usual residence in 2001 SLAs into usual residence in 2001 LGAs. This was the first step needed to create the LGA by LGA mobility matrix.

We then developed an Excel spreadsheet template which was able to take any LGA by SLA matrix generated by TableBuilder and convert it into a LGA by LGA matrix for the same data. This matrix contained 668 LGAs. The template was then further refined to generate summary mobility data of the same type that were produced for the statistical division matrices, and described in above.

At this point, the mobility matrix involved all 668 LGAs in Australia. To cut this down to the number required for the brief, we identified in the template by a sequential number each of the selected 261 LGAs. To extract these from the template, the procedure was to copy the LGA by LGA matrix in the template to a new Excel file and then:

- Sort by selected LGAs.
- Cut those not required.
- Delete all columns containing the 2006 usual residence data for each LGA – that is 668 columns.
- Copy this table to a file representing a specific variable for inclusion in the final Report.

A cautionary note needs to be added here. These LGA mobility data have been generated from a matrix comprising nearly 964,000 cells. Therefore, it follows that a huge number of these cells will have randomly generated numbers in them, in keeping with the ABS policy of using random numbers in cells where the publication of an actual value may result in the identification of individuals or households. In fact, the policy dictates that actual values of 1, 2 or 3 will be randomised to either 0 or 3. Cells with an actual value of 0 will record a value of 0. Therefore, when using matrices with a large number of cells, there is a validity issue with the dataset.

Mindful of validity issues, we have prepared tables for total mobility, disaggregated into age and sex, for the 2001-2006 and 2005-06 periods. For the same periods, we have produced tables for mobility between LGAs of all migrants, recent migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 and migrants who arrived in Australia prior to 1997. For recent migrants, those who arrived in Australia after 1996, we have also prepared tables for total

mobility, disaggregated into age and sex, for the periods 2001-2006 and 2005-06. These tables have been provided to DIAC as an electronic Appendix of the Report, in Excel format.

Local Government Authority personnel interested in the mobility characteristics of recent migrants in their jurisdiction, other than those defined above, will need to use the details from their statistical division as a surrogate for their LGA.

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

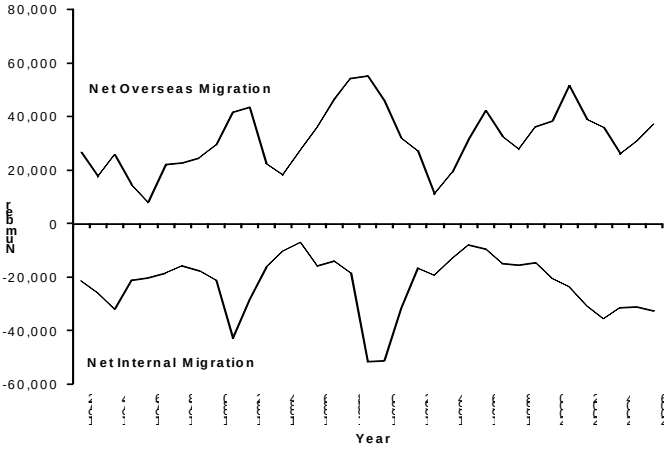


Table 2.1: Australian Statistical Division: Intrastate and Interstate Internal Migration, 2001-2006

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	243191	122179	-121012	112912	58408	-54504	130279	63771	-66508
Melbourne	159353	140644	-18709	70755	54759	-15996	88598	85885	-2713
Brisbane	134353	177103	42750	83048	81415	-1633	51305	95688	44383
Adelaide	71197	61586	-9611	30626	27267	-3359	40571	34319	-6252
Perth	86423	89685	3262	45753	47446	1693	40670	42239	1569
Greater Hobart	17033	19398	2365	5375	7902	2527	11658	11496	-162
Canberra	42227	41766	-461	34	48	14	42193	41718	-475
Darwin	23067	21068	-1999	1714	3216	1502	21353	17852	-3501
Gold Coast	51613	80925	29312	30534	29866	-668	21079	51059	29980
Sunshine Coast	33488	54049	20561	24634	29563	4929	8854	24486	15632
Wide Bay-Burnett	33937	49735	15798	26568	32207	5639	7369	17528	10159
South West - WA	23430	34235	10805	18805	28741	9936	4625	5494	869
Mid-North Coast	34402	44656	10254	19274	34868	15594	15128	9788	-5340
Hunter	46571	56227	9656	28266	43422	15156	18305	12805	-5500
Outer Adelaide	17109	24584	7475	13050	19989	6939	4059	4595	536
South Eastern - NSW	27637	34138	6501	12469	17825	5356	15168	16313	1145
Richmond-Tweed	27320	33463	6143	8593	17984	9391	18727	15479	-3248
Mackay	20638	25784	5146	15908	16443	535	4730	9341	4611
Northern - Qld	27372	32276	4904	17565	19477	1912	9807	12799	2992
Barwon	20929	25594	4665	14348	19769	5421	6581	5825	-756
Loddon	19457	23066	3609	14277	18416	4139	5180	4650	-530
Darling Downs	29960	33136	3176	23098	23056	-42	6862	10080	3218
Far North	26932	29403	2471	18048	14548	-3500	8884	14855	5971
Central Highlands	16384	18792	2408	12236	15511	3275	4148	3281	-867
West Moreton	13811	15916	2105	11863	12882	1019	1948	3034	1086
Fitzroy	26347	28229	1882	21079	19928	-1151	5268	8301	3033
Gippsland	16992	18564	1572	12462	15165	2703	4530	3399	-1131
Northern - Tas	11789	13325	1536	4160	4095	-65	7629	9230	1601
Goulburn	25207	26683	1476	16591	19276	2685	8616	7407	-1209
Illawarra	38018	38907	889	24127	32156	8029	13891	6751	-7140
East Gippsland	9923	10724	801	6785	7590	805	3138	3134	-4
Yorke and Lower North	6858	7435	577	5593	6233	640	1265	1202	-63
Southern	6290	6821	531	4762	3517	-1245	1528	3304	1776
Ovens-Murray	12913	13378	465	5910	6169	259	7003	7209	206
Mersey-Lyell	10026	10267	241	4041	2824	-1217	5985	7443	1458
Murray	17211	17419	208	4515	5574	1059	12696	11845	-851
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	135	70	-65	48	34	-14	87	36	-51
Western District	10263	9739	-524	6977	6659	-318	3286	3080	-206
Eyre	4490	3842	-648	3364	2803	-561	1126	1039	-87
Lower Great Southern	8624	7888	-736	7543	6800	-743	1081	1088	7
Upper Great Southern	4151	3110	-1041	3918	2894	-1024	233	216	-17
Far West	3401	2314	-1087	1149	1019	-130	2252	1295	-957
Murray Lands	9243	8136	-1107	6704	6112	-592	2539	2024	-515
South East	7579	6253	-1326	4135	3362	-773	3444	2891	-553
Central West - Qld	3547	2153	-1394	3081	1754	-1327	466	399	-67
Wimmera	6848	5257	-1591	4927	3630	-1297	1921	1627	-294
Kimberley	7305	5495	-1810	4368	3369	-999	2937	2126	-811
Mallee	12076	10186	-1890	6695	5019	-1676	5381	5167	-214
Central	11160	9139	-2021	9296	7485	-1811	1864	1654	-210
Pilbara	13524	11499	-2025	9985	8412	-1573	3539	3087	-452
South West - Qld	6524	4210	-2314	5605	3373	-2232	919	837	-82
Midlands	12727	10388	-2339	11678	9486	-2192	1049	902	-147
Central West - NSW	23574	20824	-2750	16441	17524	1083	7133	3300	-3833
Murrumbidgee	19651	16802	-2849	10401	11190	789	9250	5612	-3638
Northern - NSW	24341	21308	-3033	13796	15540	1744	10545	5768	-4777
Northern - SA	12003	8914	-3089	8276	5982	-2294	3727	2932	-795
North West	9669	6230	-3439	8057	4576	-3481	1612	1654	42
South Eastern - WA	13253	9528	-3725	9772	6485	-3287	3481	3043	-438
Northern Territory - Bal	15658	11215	-4443	3216	1714	-1502	12442	9501	-2941
North Western	19405	12899	-6506	13941	10374	-3567	5464	2525	-2939
Total	1688559	1688559		943151	943151		745408	745408	

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

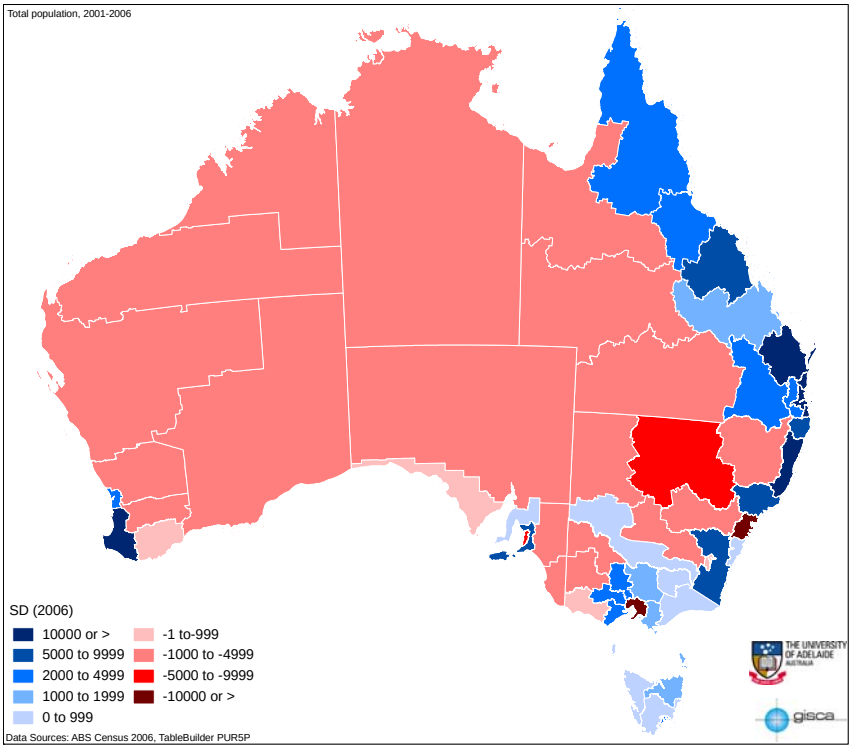


Table 2.1 also shows the net intrastate and net interstate migration situation for each statistical division. There are a number of observations that can be made for the capital city statistical divisions:

- 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	1018	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.

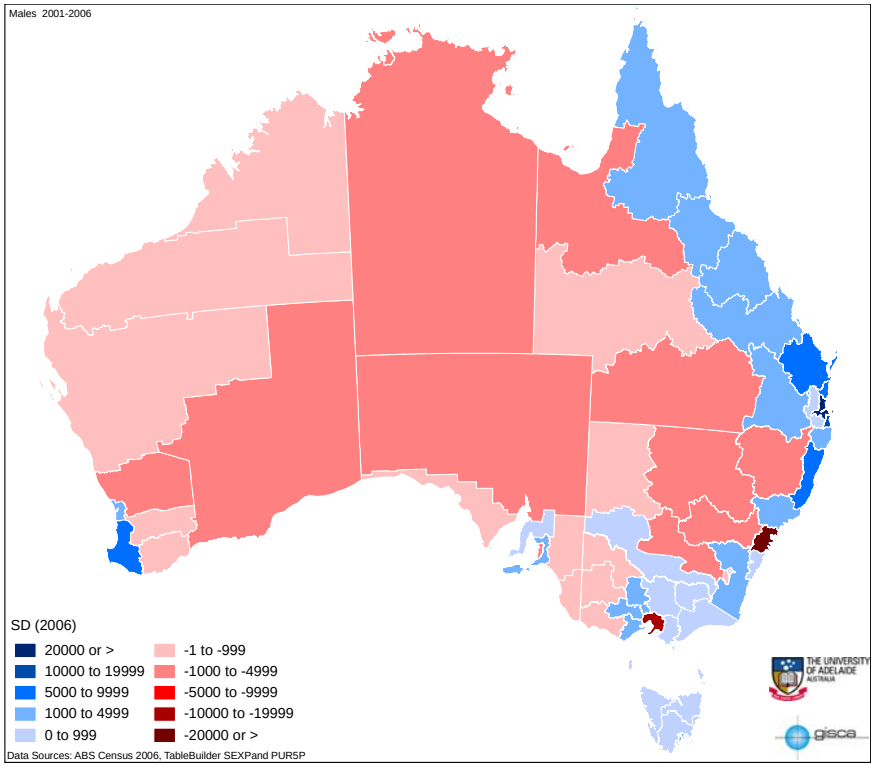
Table 2.4 shows the levels of net migration among males, as well as the other measures of migration, for the remaining Australian statistical divisions. The same SDs that were sink SDs for total population are sink SDs for males as well as females. As Table 2.4 shows, of the top ten sinks, Gold Coast 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 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
				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	8188	9238	1050	2593	3709	1116	5595	5529	-66
Darwin	11838	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
Total	848236	848236		481680	481680		366556	366556	

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.

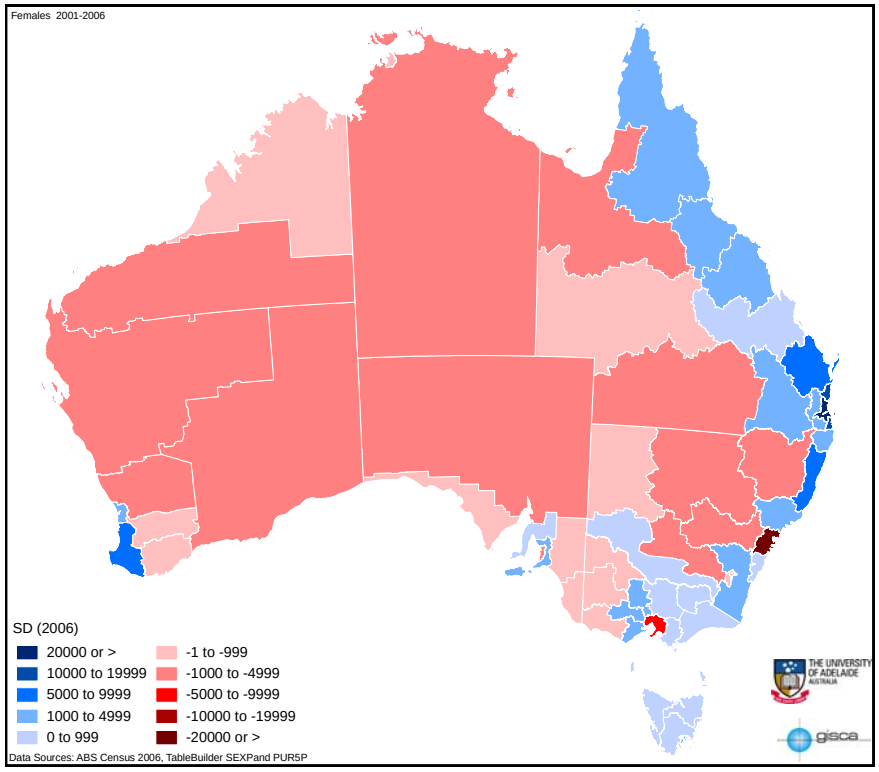
Female net losses among the top ten source SDs ranged from 3,260 in North Western SD to 1,260 in Midland SD in Western Australia. Four of the top ten source SDs were in NSW, three in Western Australia, and one in each of South Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. There were an additional 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 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
				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	21120	-659	11	27	16	21768	21093	-675
Gold Coast	27139	41566	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
Fitzroy	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
Total	868112	868112		489234	489234		378878	378878	

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.

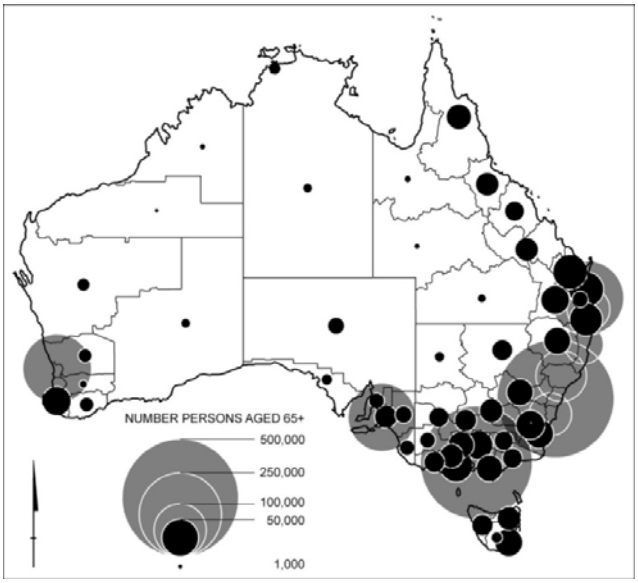
Table 2.6: Australia: Projected Growth of the Population by Age, 2006-51

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

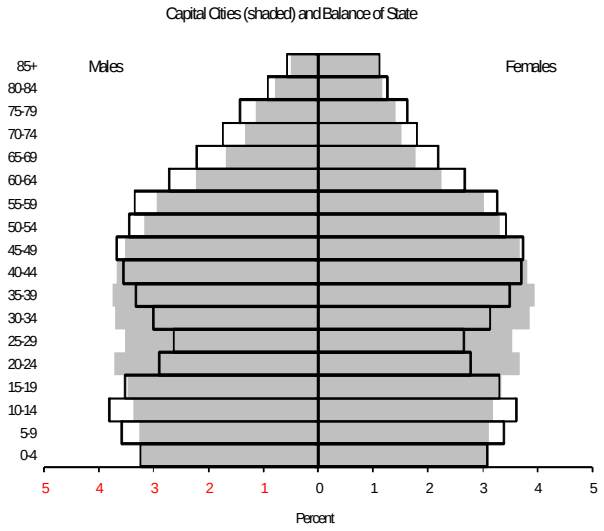
Source: ABS 2006 Census



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 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
	Persons aged 65+ 2001-2006								
Sydney	20848	7667	-13181	12903	4866	-8037	7945	2801	-5144
Melbourne	11400	7980	-3420	6464	3795	-2669	4936	4185	-751
Brisbane	10146	11408	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	1199	-390	1300	853	-447	289	346	57
Total	130016	130016		82929	82929		47087	47087	

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

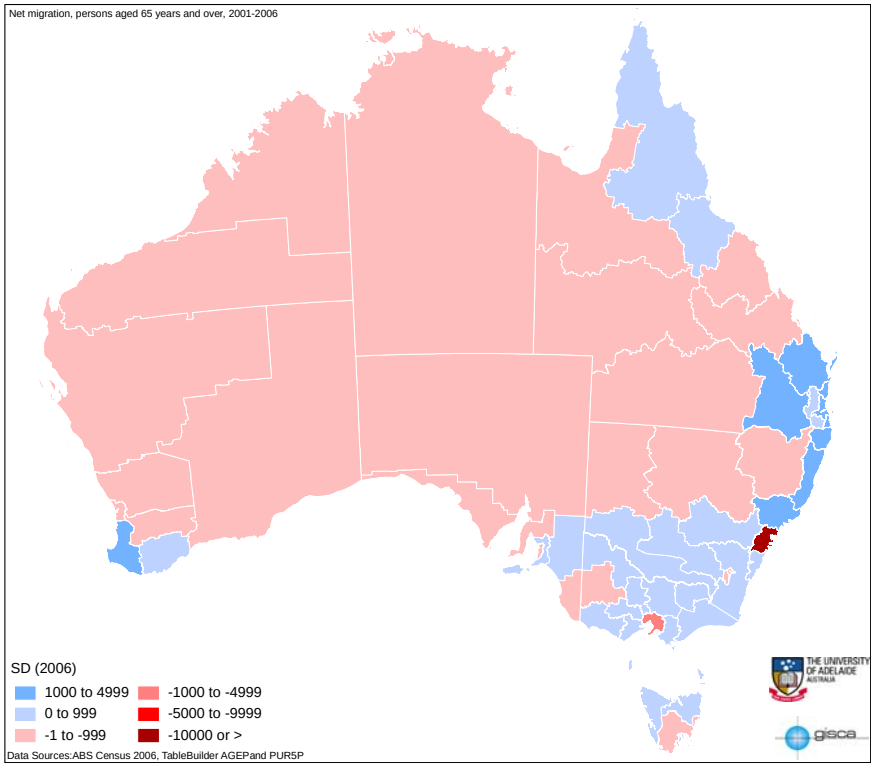


Figure 2.7 shows the spatial variation of net migration for this demographic group in the 2001-2006 period. It highlights the flight of this group from the capital cities, with the exception of Brisbane, and to locations along the eastern seaboard, tree change regions of New South Wales and Victoria,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

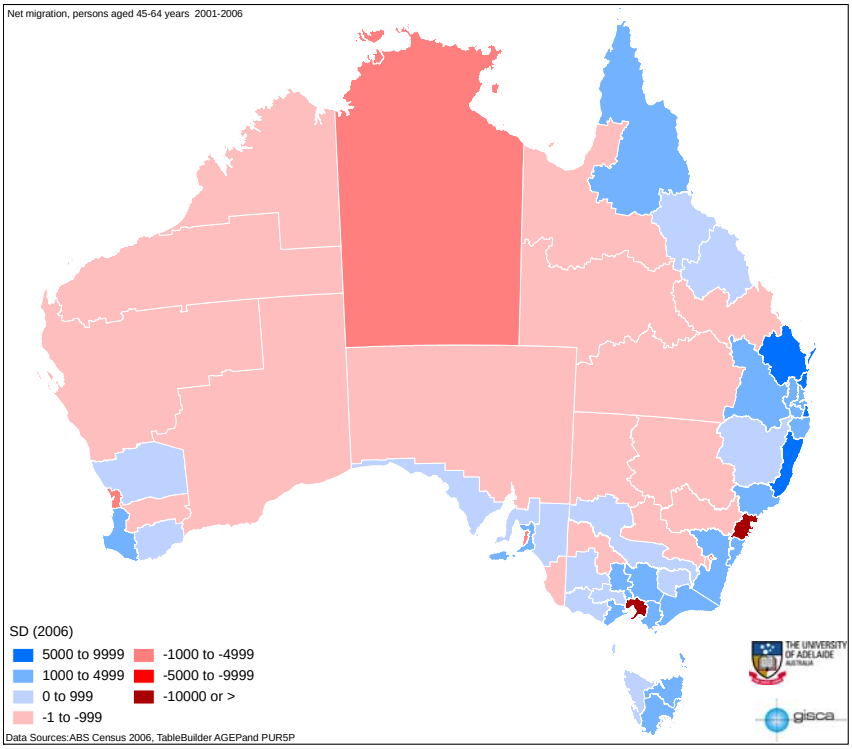
The top ten sinks are predominantly those that have been identified earlier – those Queensland and New South Wales SDs that have become receptive for large numbers of movers, principally due to the lifestyle qualities that they offer. The largest net migration gains for this age group were in Wide Bay-Burnett (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, 2001-02006

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
				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	1187	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
Total	357753	357753		208819	208819		148934	148934	

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

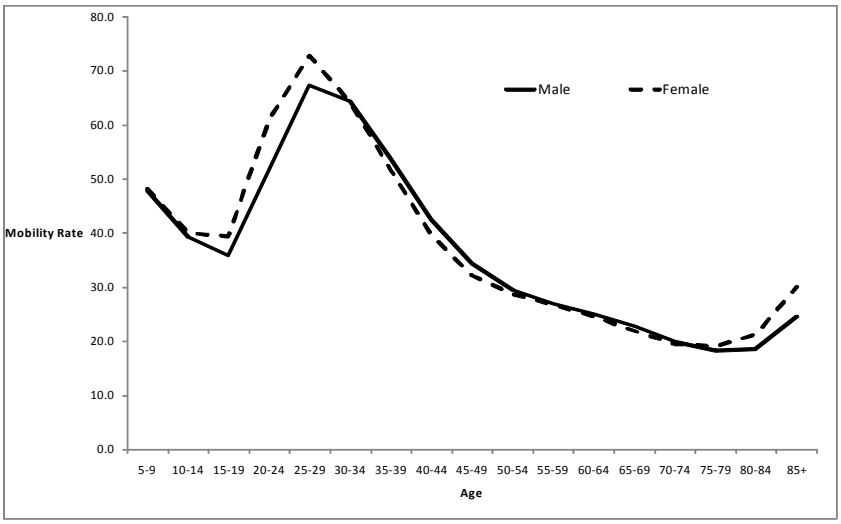
From a mobility perspective, this age group is very interesting for two important reasons. Firstly, it is the largest internal migration group numerically, accounting for some 643,000 moves in the 2001-2006 period. Secondly, the difference between interstate and intrastate movers in this group is only 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



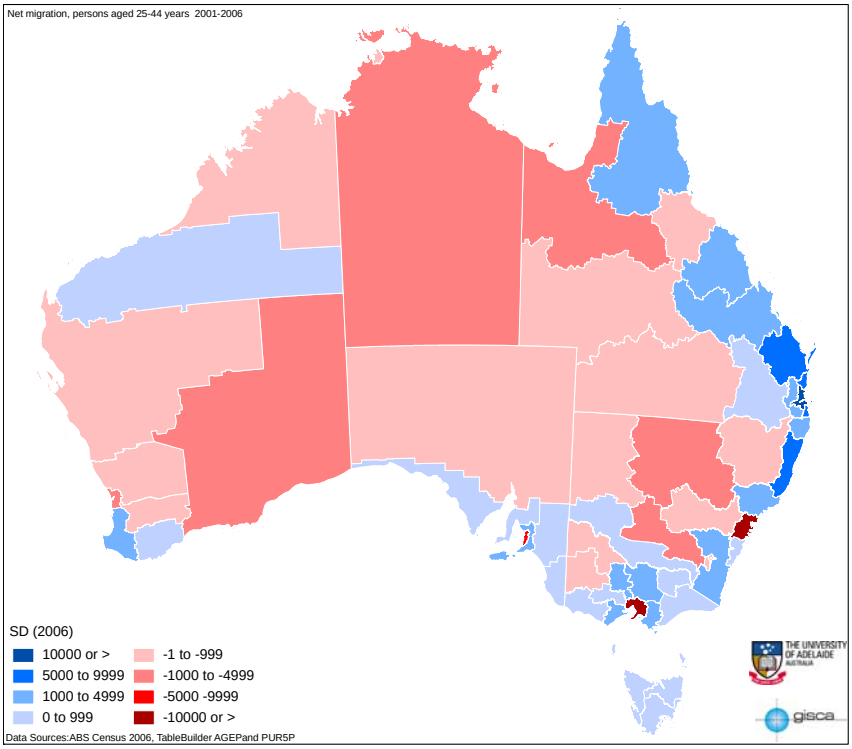
In the top ten sources, losses ranged from 400 in Central West SD in Queensland to 1,450 in the South Eastern statistical division in Western Australia. Outside of the capital city statistical divisions, there were 33 SDs which experienced a net gain for the age group, compared with 19 SDs which reported 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 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
				Persons aged 25-44 years 2001-2006					
Sydney	104196	53196	-51000	41732	20049	-21683	62464	33147	-29317
Melbourne	71418	59506	-11912	27977	17117	-10860	43441	42389	-1052
Brisbane	55377	68975	13598	31373	27339	-4034	24004	41636	17632
Adelaide	30236	22752	-7484	11541	7345	-4196	18695	15407	-3288
Perth	37009	35473	-1536	17049	14861	-2188	19960	20612	652
Greater Hobart	6851	7399	548	2002	2278	276	4849	5121	272
Darwin	10565	9700	-865	718	1228	510	9847	8472	-1375
Canberra	18671	18567	-104	15	20	5	18656	18547	-109
Gold Coast	19399	28981	9582	11311	10658	-653	8088	18323	10235
Sunshine Coast	10051	18110	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	5122	3043
South West - WA	7604	11597	3993	5838	9391	3553	1766	2206	440
South Eastern - NSW	8704	12609	3905	3650	6259	2609	5054	6350	1296
Mackay	7342	11116	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	10014	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	1683	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
Total	642860	642860		325113	325113		317747	317747	

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 as mobility perspective, that it is not a location of choice for many Australian internal migrants.

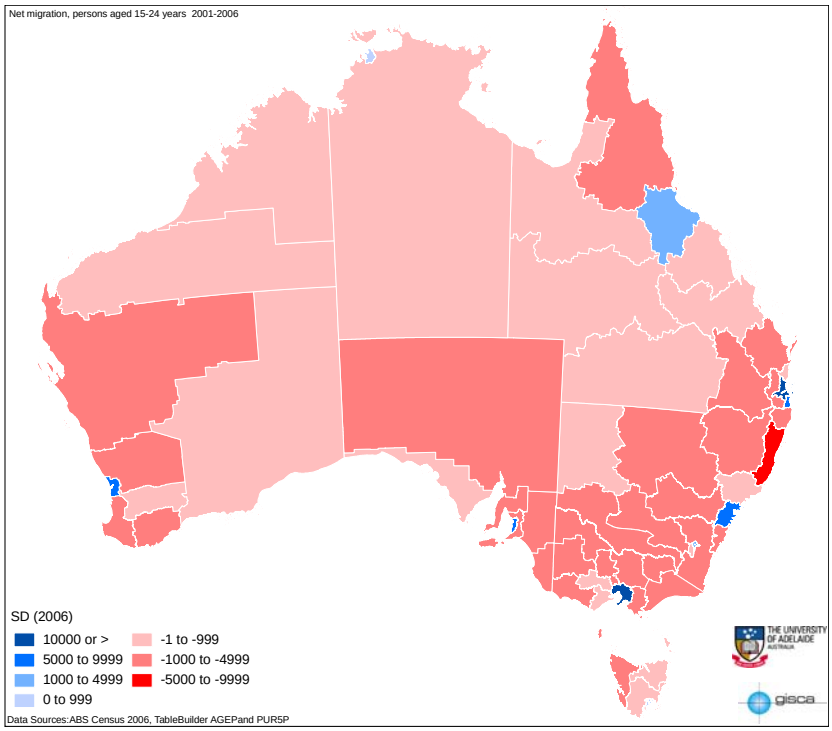
For this demographic group, there are only two 'sinks' outside of the capital city SDs – the Gold Coast and Northern statistical divisions, both in Queensland. Further, the top ten sources have net migration losses greater than those recorded for any other age category. For example, the Mid-North Coast 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 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
	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	181
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	4115	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
Total	309468	309468		186679	186679		122789	122789	

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

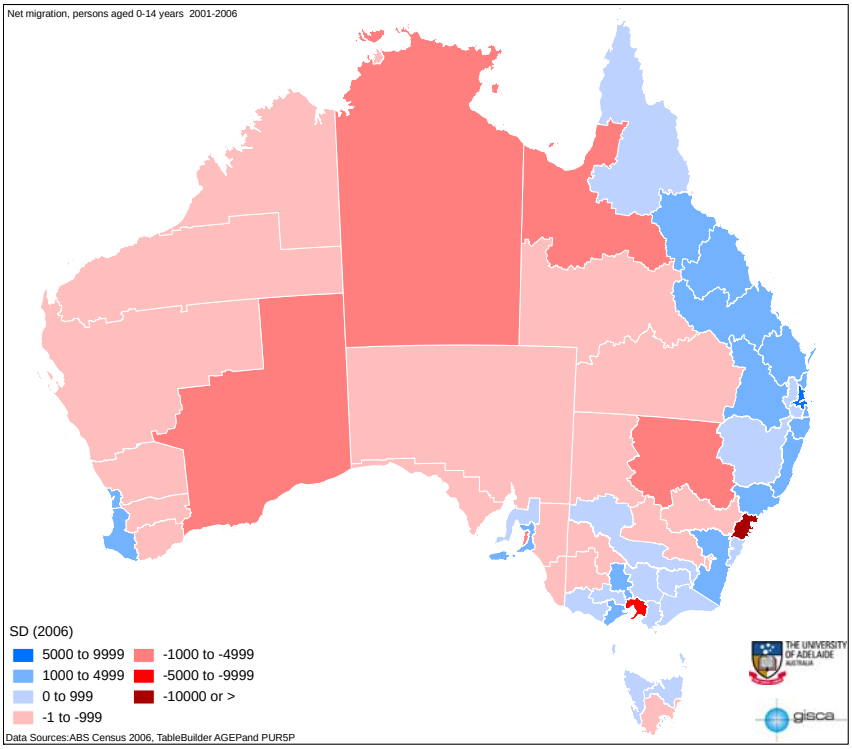
migration of persons aged 25-44 years, because the 25-44 year group is largely the 'parent' group of the dependent 0-14 years group, who are taken by their parents from one location to another.

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 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
				Persons aged 0-14 years 2001-2006					
Sydney	36331	13270	-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	1182	3029	1847
Mid-North Coast	4228	7474	3246	2363	5886	3523	1865	1588	-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	1198	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
Goulburn	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
Total	248464	248464		139589	139589		108875	108875	

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 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
				Australian born 2001-2006					
Sydney	188963	97077	-91886	93570	50058	-43512	95393	47019	-48374
Melbourne	126969	113171	-13798	59719	48119	-11600	67250	65052	-2198
Brisbane	109010	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	11027	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	11969	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	8138	7028	-1110	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
Total	1409955	1409955		808673	808673		601282	601282	

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

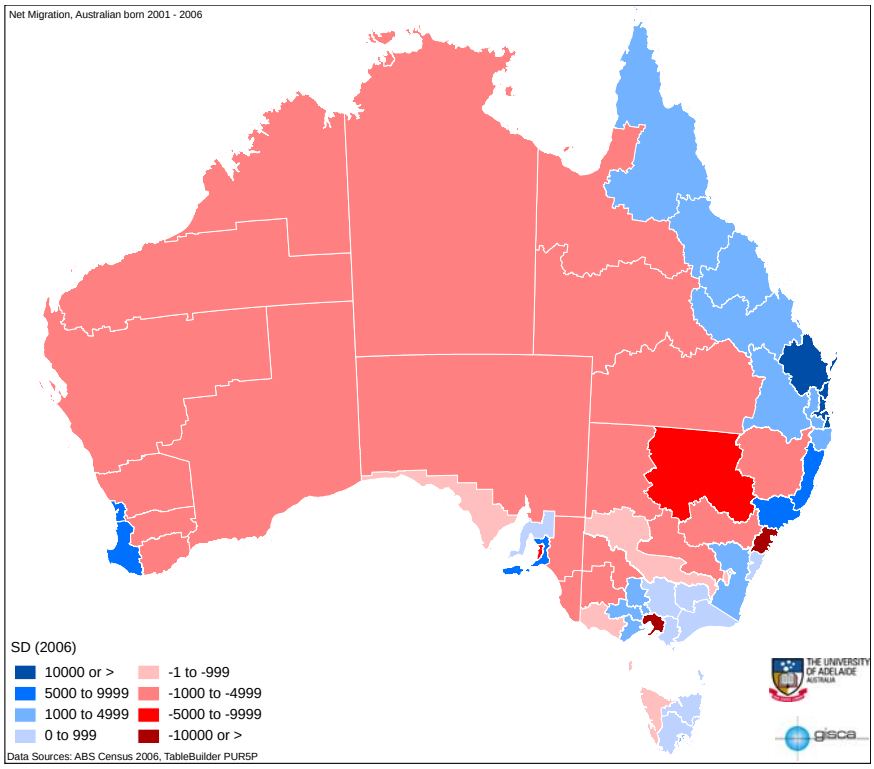
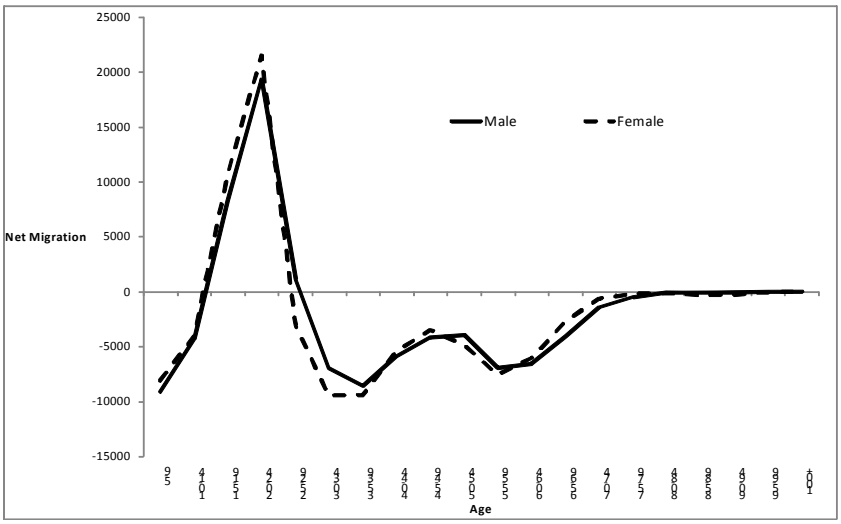


Figure 2.14: Australia-Born Internal Net Migration Capital Cities from Non-Metropolitan Statistical Divisions by Age and Sex, 2001-2006

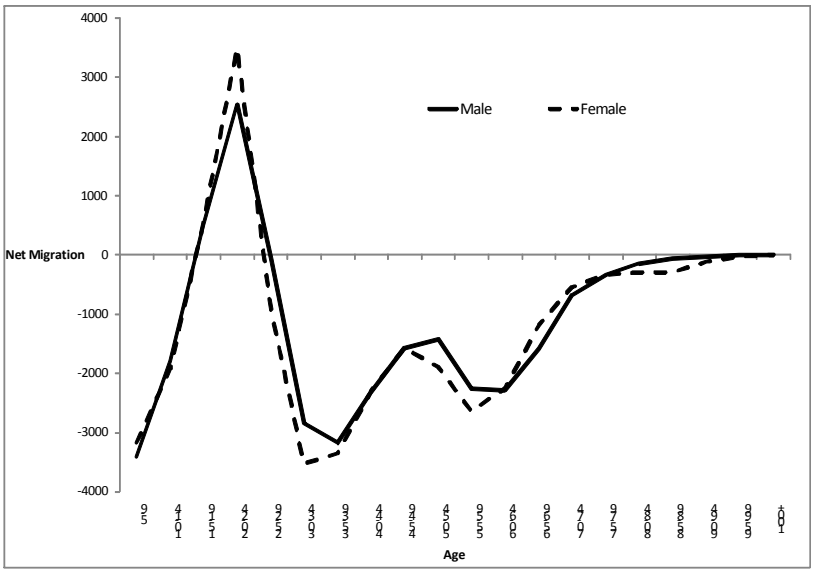
Source: ABS 2006 Census



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 (MNESC) countries.

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

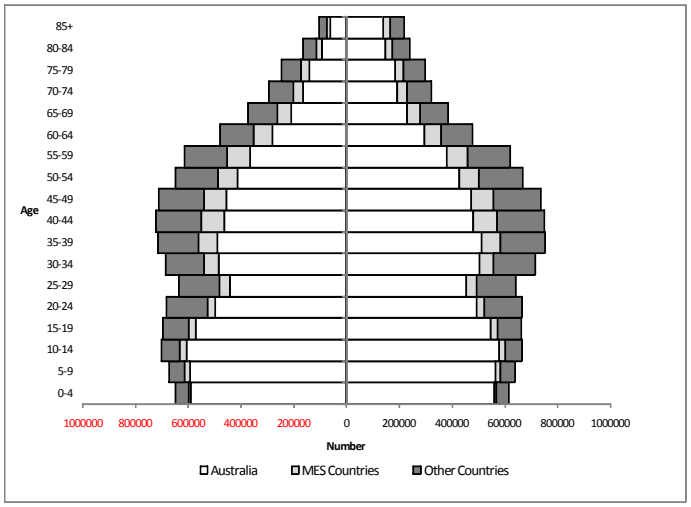
Source: ABS 2006 TableBuilder

Birthplace	Total Moved	Total *	Percent of Movers	Sex Ratio 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
Total	6,635,688	16,477,121	100	95	40.3

* 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 MNESC-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

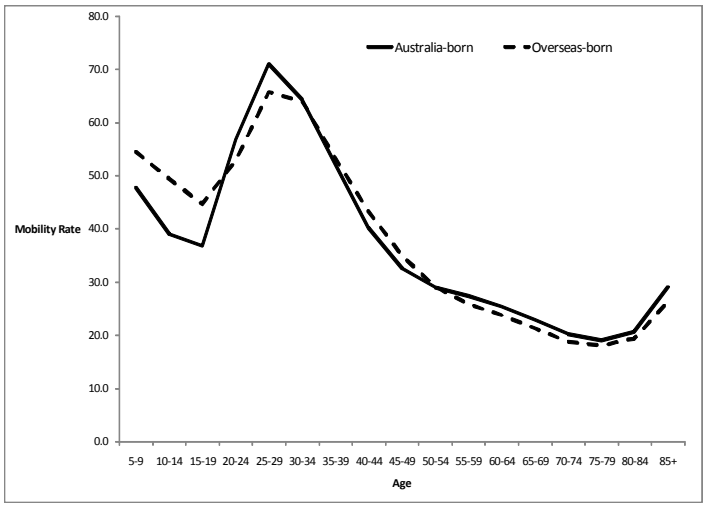
Source: ABS 2006 Census

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.

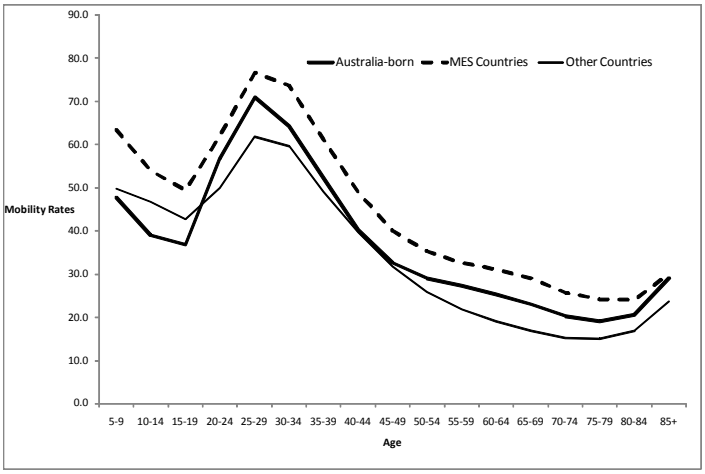
Figure 2.17: Australia: Age-Specific Mobility Rates, Australia-Born and Overseas-Born, 2001-2006



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.

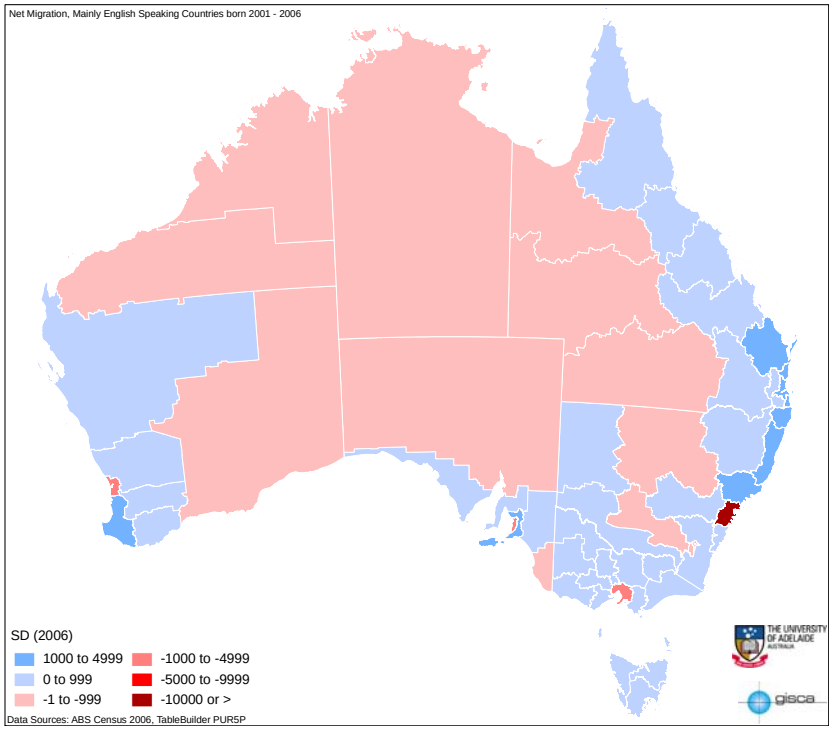
Of the source SDs, only four reported net migration loss greater than 200 persons. In total, there were 12 SDs where net migration loss for this group occurred, in contrast to the 26 SDs which experienced net migration loss of the Australia-born. This suggests that MESC-born persons are spreading themselves 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 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
	MESC born 2001-2006								
Sydney	26455	9256	-17199	10483	3159	-7324	15972	6097	-9875
Melbourne	14867	10673	-4194	5650	2631	-3019	9217	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	1417	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
Total	148000	148000		76967	76967		71033	71033	

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 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
				MNESC born 2001-2006					
Sydney	22279	13152	-9127	6573	3952	-2621	15706	9200	-6506
Melbourne	14361	14172	-189	4054	3142	-912	10307	11030	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
Total	98084	98084		39820	39820		58264	58264	

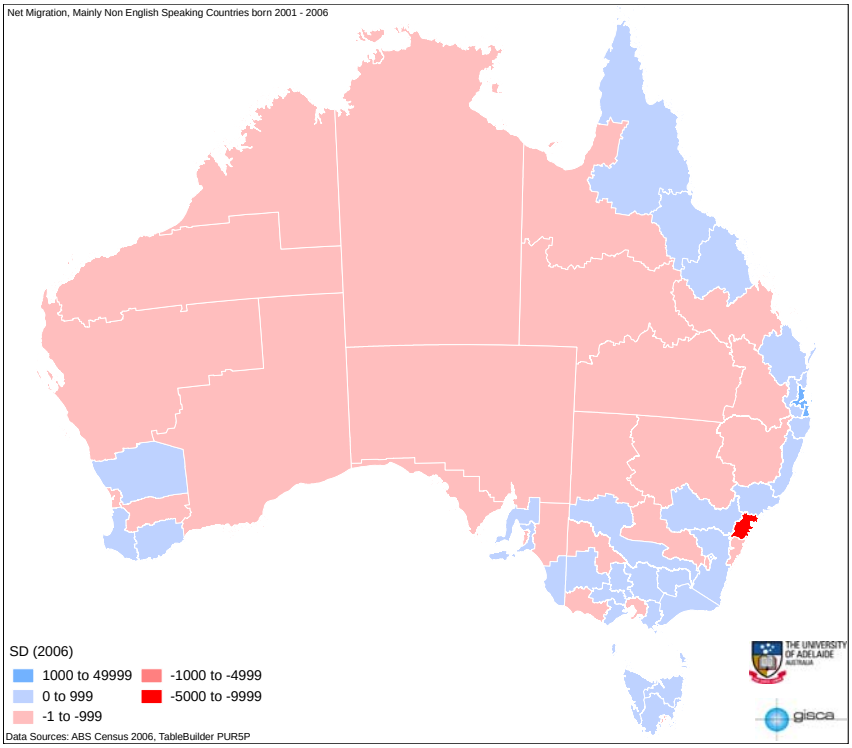
In terms of the eight capital city statistical divisions, Sydney experienced the greatest level of net migration loss – some 9,000 persons. No other capital city SD experienced net migration loss of more than 1,000 persons. The net loss for Adelaide was 960, 750 for Perth, 570 for Darwin and 70 for Hobart. 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 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
	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	417	64	157	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	1154	-328	1019	984	-35	463	170	-293
Total	52192	52192		18930	18930		33262	33262	

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 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
	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
Total	6380	6380		2297	2297		4083	4083	

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 3or 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 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
	Bachelor degree and higher 2001-2006								
Sydney	46004	33010	-12994	17324	11675	-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	1198	1343	145	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	1010	1085	75	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

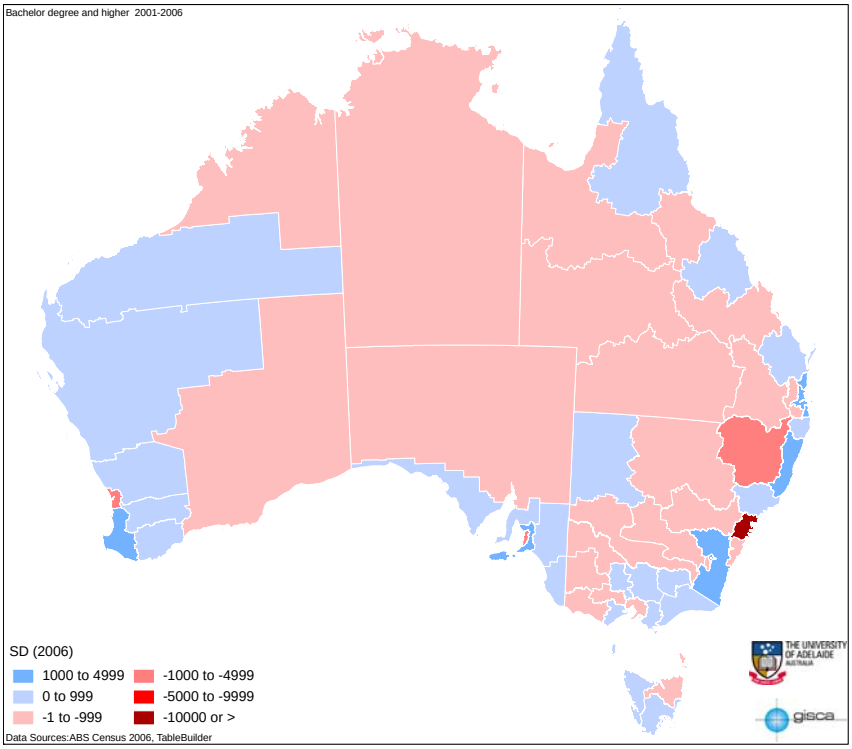
during 2005-2006 resulted in a reversal of fortunes for both Melbourne and Darwin, where net gains of 206 and 79 respectively were reported.

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 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
	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	15590	-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	19105	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

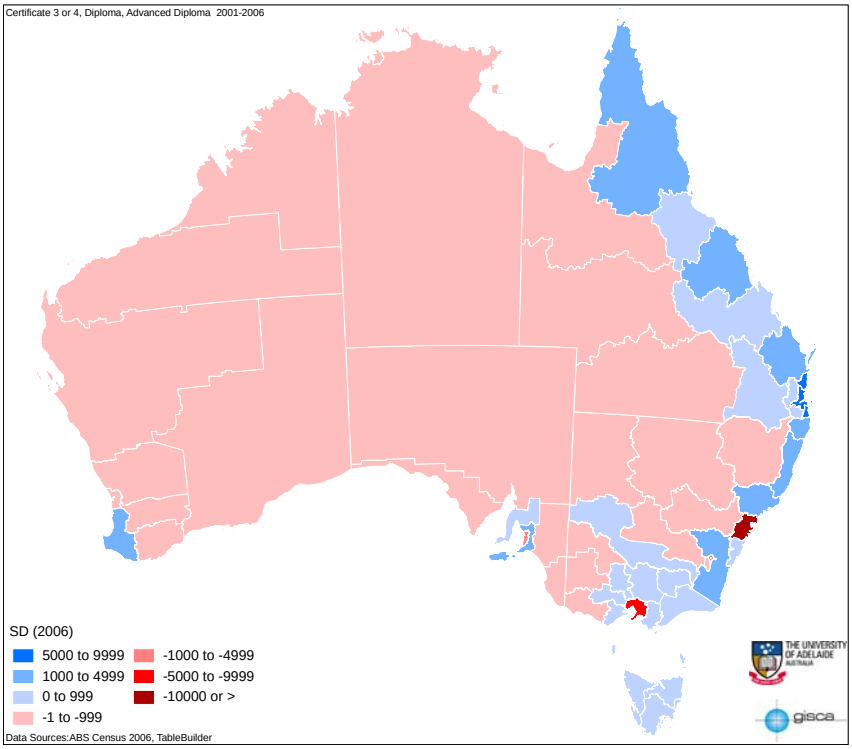


Table 2.21: Australian Statistical Divisions: internal migration of persons with Year 12 schooling or less, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total 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
	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	111981	147722	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	18817	17412	-1405	1360	2412	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	22417	25958	3541	14435	15577	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	11137	1161	3565	3478	-87	6411	7659	1248
West Moreton	11396	12527	1131	9808	10193	385	1588	2334	746
Gippsland	14380	15163	783	10627	12474	1847	3753	2689	-1064
Illawarra	31451	32134	683	20145	26598	6453	11306	5536	-5770
Fitzroy	21563	22187	624	17324	15679	-1645	4239	6508	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	11402	12400	998	8677	4564	-4113
North Western	15333	10326	-5007	10956	8295	-2661	4377	2031	-2346
Total	1399598	1399598		779144	779144		620454	620454	

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.

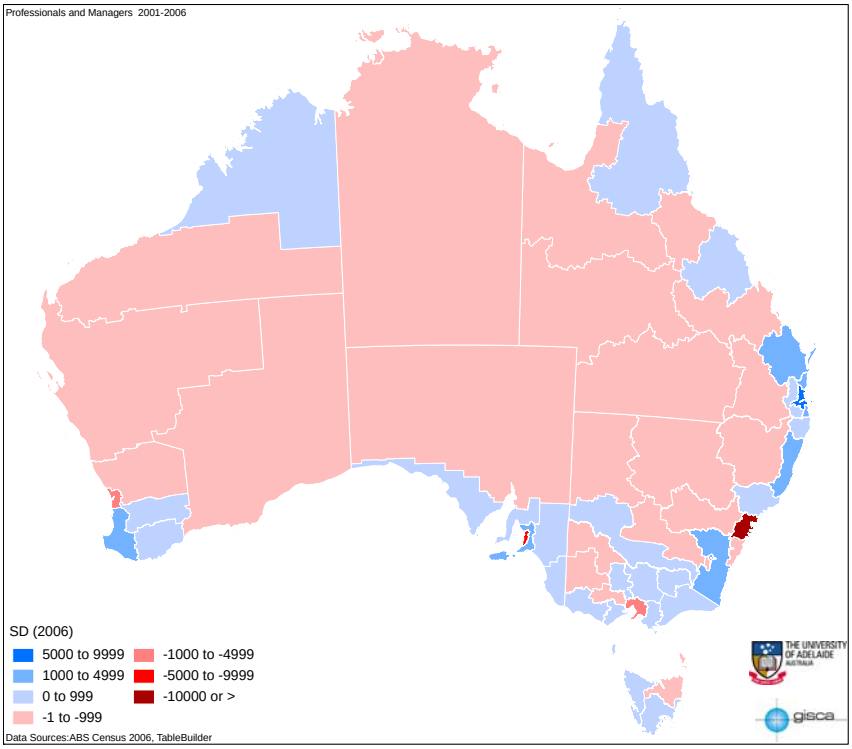
For this category of mover, the dominant sinks are those located predominantly along the eastern seaboard, from the Gold and Sunshine coasts through New South Wales, and including the Barwon SD in Victoria. The highest net migration gains of professionals and managers occurred in the Gold Coast and Sunshine 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 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
	Professionals and Managers 2001-2006								
Sydney	51282	33948	-17334	19751	12365	-7386	31531	21583	-9948
Melbourne	38309	36007	-2302	13885	10823	-3062	24424	25184	760
Brisbane	29595	35279	5684	15888	15166	-722	13707	20113	6406
Adelaide	17054	12007	-5047	5740	3874	-1866	11314	8133	-3181
Perth	19784	17633	-2151	8364	7249	-1115	11420	10384	-1036
Greater Hobart	3979	4188	209	979	1347	368	3000	2841	-159
Darwin	4809	4808	-1	371	615	244	4438	4193	-245
Canberra	12283	14997	2714	15	8	-7	12268	14989	2721
Gold Coast	8693	13340	4647	5114	5767	653	3579	7573	3994
Sunshine Coast	4977	9185	4208	3581	5607	2026	1396	3578	2182
South Eastern - NSW	4515	7233	2718	1797	3296	1499	2718	3937	1219
Mid-North Coast	4388	5973	1585	2598	4594	1996	1790	1379	-411
South West - WA	3446	4946	1500	2771	4111	1340	675	835	160
Outer Adelaide	2846	4180	1334	2087	3364	1277	759	816	57
Wide Bay-Burnett	4414	5504	1090	3635	3979	344	779	1525	746
Richmond-Tweed	4249	5186	937	1459	2720	1261	2790	2466	-324
Far North	4661	5540	879	2958	2924	-34	1703	2616	913
Barwon	4430	5138	708	3203	4079	876	1227	1059	-168
Goulburn	4003	4628	625	2654	3385	731	1349	1243	-106
Mackay	3450	4047	597	2627	2628	1	823	1419	596
Loddon	3774	4354	580	2814	3474	660	960	880	-80
Hunter	9416	9778	362	5852	7320	1468	3564	2458	-1106
Ovens-Murray	2229	2560	331	1086	1320	234	1143	1240	97
East Gippsland	1516	1833	317	978	1244	266	538	589	51
Southern	739	1037	298	541	463	-78	198	574	376
Gippsland	2744	2982	238	2098	2477	379	646	505	-141
Yorke and Lower North	843	1065	222	672	903	231	171	162	-9
Lower Great Southern	1242	1452	210	1098	1247	149	144	205	61
Eyre	607	792	185	446	617	171	161	175	14
Western District	1883	2061	178	1330	1460	130	553	601	48
Mersey-Lyell	1545	1688	143	662	600	-62	883	1088	205
Murray Lands	1236	1331	95	909	1056	147	327	275	-52
Kimberley	1325	1409	84	750	835	85	575	574	-1
West Moreton	1761	1792	31	1498	1489	-9	263	303	40
Murray	3099	3123	24	929	1077	148	2170	2046	-124
South East	1268	1292	24	681	795	114	587	497	-90
Upper Great Southern	585	600	15	552	581	29	33	19	-14
Central	1691	1681	-10	1363	1355	-8	328	326	-2
Midlands	1704	1681	-23	1565	1518	-47	139	163	24
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	41	18	-23	8	15	7	33	3	-30
Pilbara	2099	2052	-47	1511	1503	-8	588	549	-39
South West - Qld	1094	1045	-49	932	890	-42	162	155	-7
Far West	548	488	-60	248	248	0	300	240	-60
Wimmera	1126	1064	-62	800	716	-84	326	348	22
Illawarra	7148	7040	-108	4757	5731	974	2391	1309	-1082
Central West - Qld	611	499	-112	533	414	-119	78	85	7
Northern - Tas	2477	2356	-121	948	720	-228	1529	1636	107
Northern - SA	1842	1716	-126	1280	1206	-74	562	510	-52
Central Highlands	3376	3229	-147	2603	2669	66	773	560	-213
Northern Territory - Bal	2950	2720	-230	615	371	-244	2335	2349	14
Mallee	2035	1799	-236	1147	951	-196	888	848	-40
North West	1604	1304	-300	1232	968	-264	372	336	-36
Darling Downs	5711	5387	-324	4314	3894	-420	1397	1493	96
North Western	3058	2675	-383	2229	2146	-83	829	529	-300
South Eastern - WA	2234	1728	-506	1702	1277	-425	532	451	-81
Central West - NSW	4072	3548	-524	2849	2986	137	1223	562	-661
Fitzroy	4910	4365	-545	3855	3085	-770	1055	1280	225
Murrumbidgee	3712	3150	-562	2043	2052	9	1669	1098	-571
Northern - NSW	4452	3829	-623	2660	2637	-23	1792	1192	-600
Northern - Qld	5882	5066	-816	3594	2950	-644	2288	2116	-172
Total	331356	331356		165161	165161		166195	166195	

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.

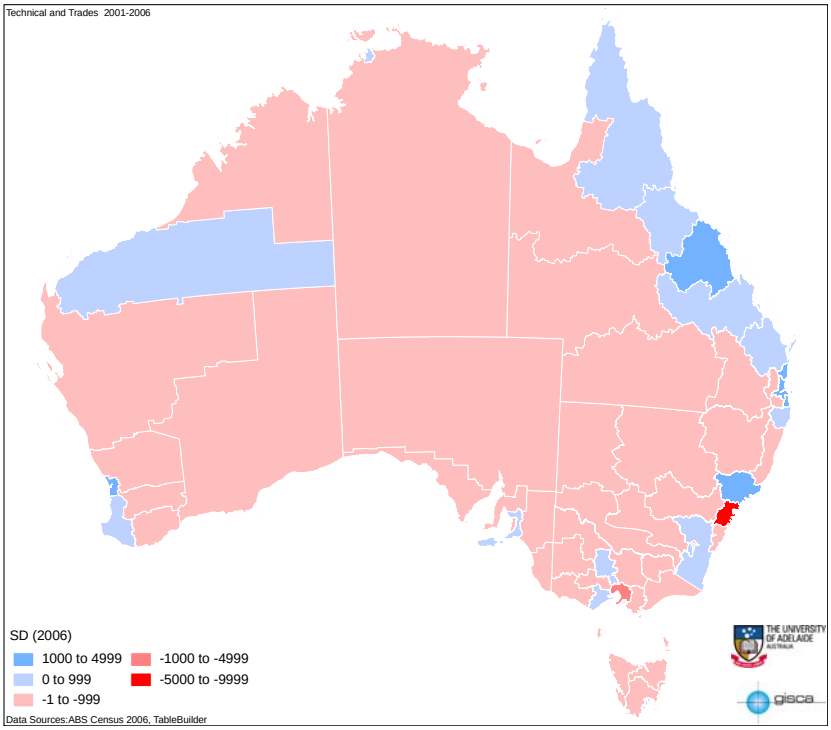
In terms of the 2005-2006 data, the patterns generated reflect those reported above, in that there were net losses in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, but gains in Brisbane and Perth, reflecting the continuing decline of secondary industry employment in south eastern Australia. There continued, however, 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 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
				Technical and Trades 2001-2006					
Sydney	16185	7984	-8201	7218	4194	-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	1119	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
Pilbara	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
Total	126272	126272		70339	70339		55933	55933	

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.

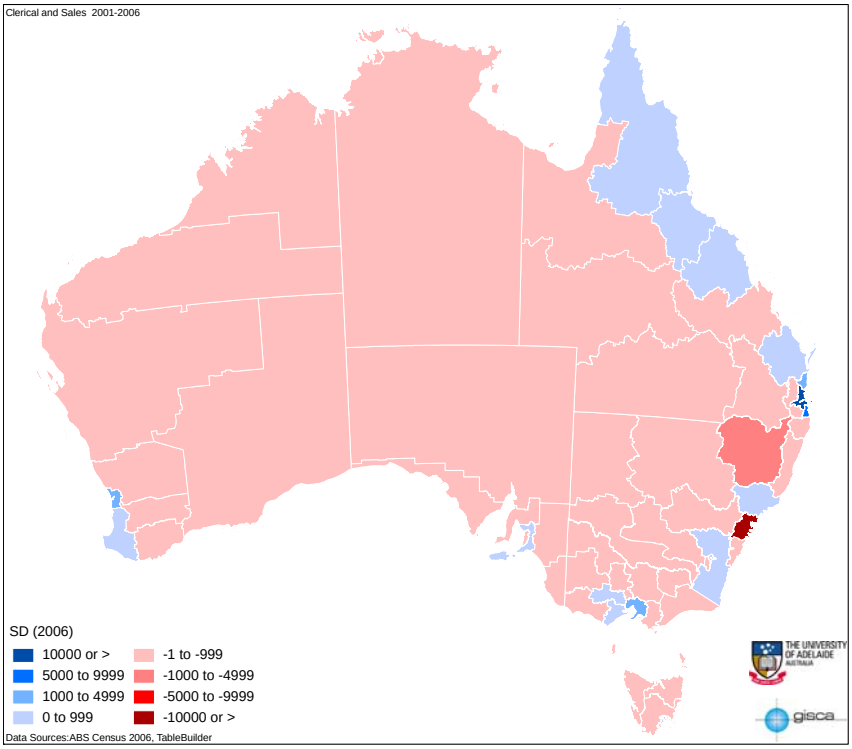
In terms of the top ten sink statistical divisions, the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast SDs reported the highest net migration gains for this group – 5,820 and 2,490 respectively. The remaining eight SDs had net migration gains of less than 1,000, with the lowest two SDs – Barwon and Far North having 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 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
	Clerical and Sales 2001-2006								
Sydney	29370	17588	-11782	11627	8150	-3477	17743	9438	-8305
Melbourne	19816	21966	2150	7800	8825	1025	12016	13141	1125
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	1119	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	1012	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
Total	209242	209242		111521	111521		97721	97721	

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.

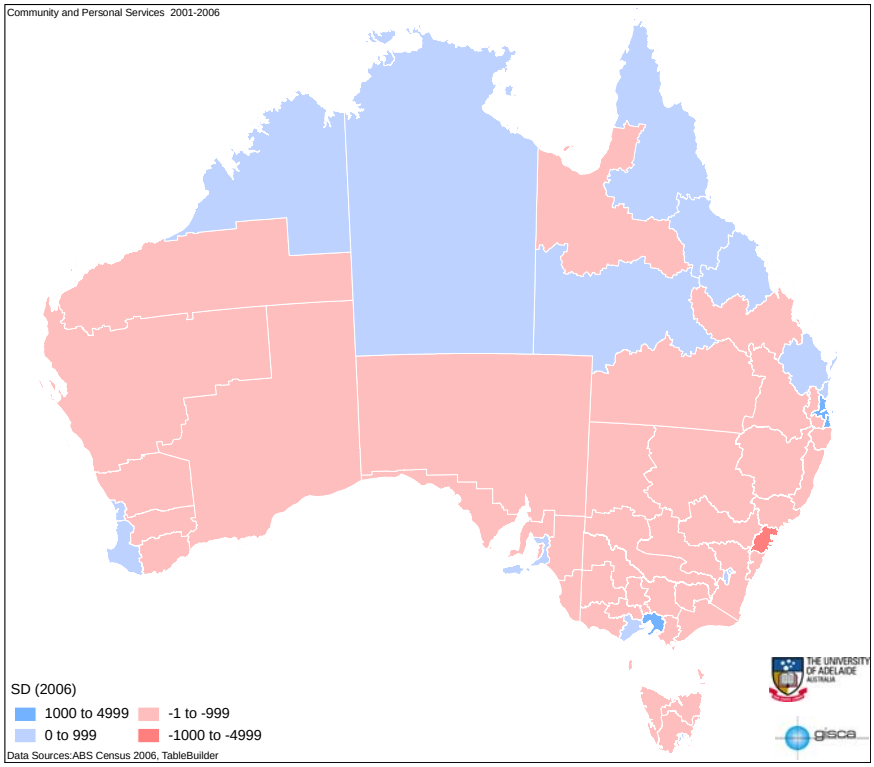
Of the eight capital city SDs, only two reported net migration loss for this group – Sydney lost a net 2,960 and Adelaide lost 50. Brisbane again had the highest net migration gain, with 3,620, and Melbourne recorded a net gain of 1,900. There was a net gain of 775 for Perth, and net gains of less than 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 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
	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	11043	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	1193	673
Far North	1862	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
Mackay	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	1199	966	-233	464	147	-317
Northern - NSW	1562	976	-586	916	778	-138	646	198	-448
Total	100858	100858		56784	56784		44074	44074	

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.

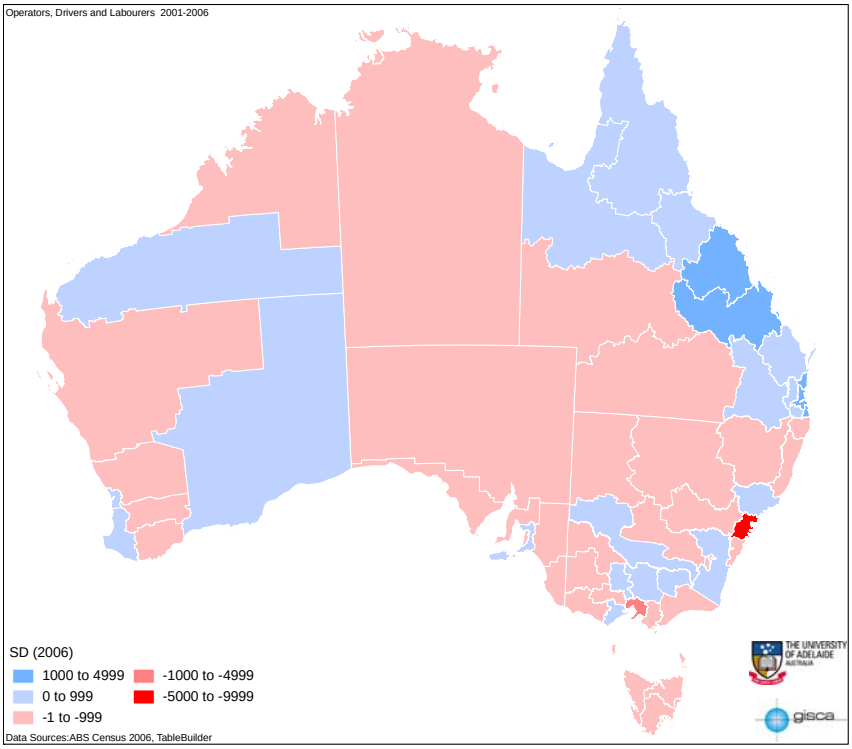
Further, unlike the situation reported for movers with clerical and sales and community and personal services occupations, the number of sink SDs outside the top ten was much larger, suggesting an expanded regional opportunity for these types of occupations

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 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
	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	1442	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	1197	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
Total	141501	141501		83767	83767		57734	57734	

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 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
	Income $1600 or more per week 2001-2006								
Sydney	17250	11929	-5321	4943	2791	-2152	12307	9138	-3169
Melbourne	12427	11115	-1312	2918	1958	-960	9509	9157	-352
Brisbane	8813	10823	2010	4086	3444	-642	4727	7379	2652
Adelaide	4805	3246	-1559	952	669	-283	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	1557	1397	-160	164	218	54	1393	1179	-214
Canberra	4129	4101	-28	6	6	0	4123	4095	-28
Gold Coast	2029	3850	1821	1141	1545	404	888	2305	1417
Mackay	1358	2911	1553	1002	1855	853	356	1056	700
Sunshine Coast	1171	2282	1111	835	1315	480	336	967	631
Pilbara	1687	2664	977	1188	1820	632	499	844	345
South Eastern - NSW	1242	2126	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	196	15	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
Total	98826	98826		41844	41844		56982	56982	

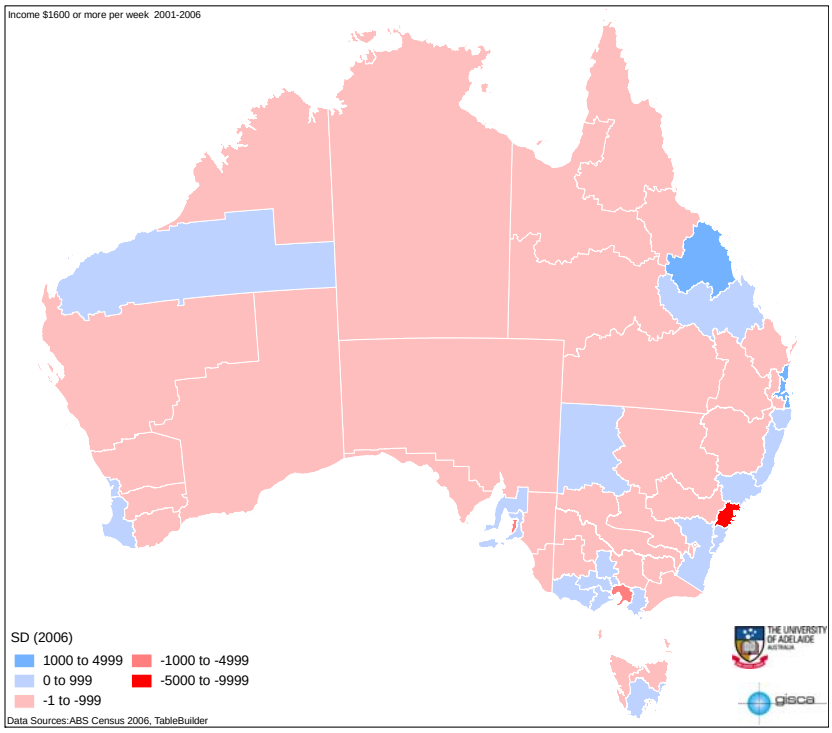
Among the top ten sink SDs, each of Gold Coast, Mackay and Sunshine Coast SDs recorded net migration gains of more than 1,000 for persons with high income. A number of statistical divisions in the top ten sinks can be identified with resource development in their areas – Mackay, Pilbara, Hunter, Fitzroy, 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.

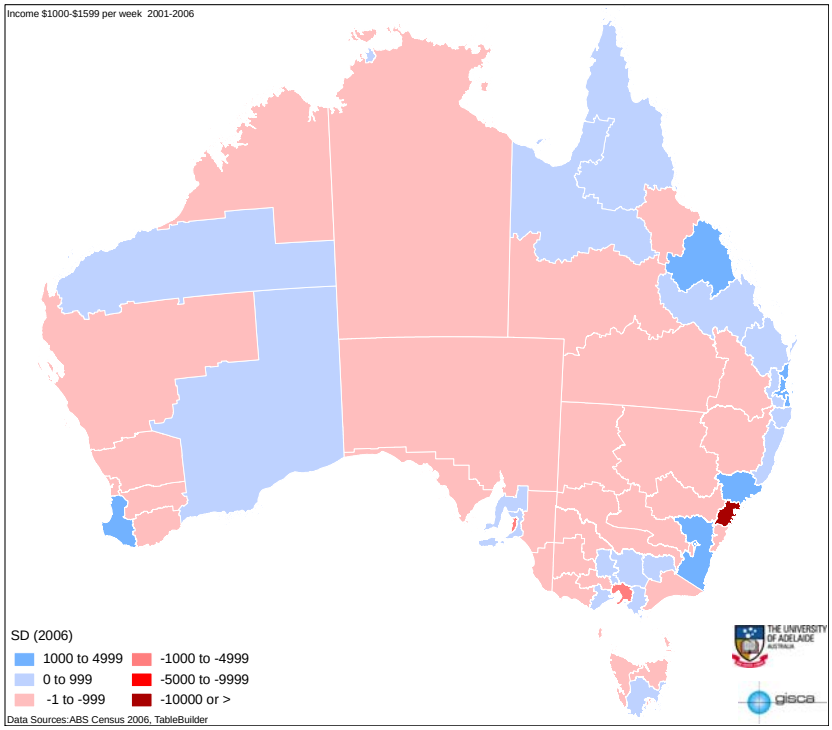
In terms of the top ten sink statistical divisions, six recorded net migration gains of greater than 1,000 persons during the five year period – Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, South Eastern-NSW, South West-WA, Mackay and Hunter. In addition to the top ten sinks, there were an additional 13 SDs which recorded 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 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
	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
Total	204416	204416		103600	103600		100816	100816	

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

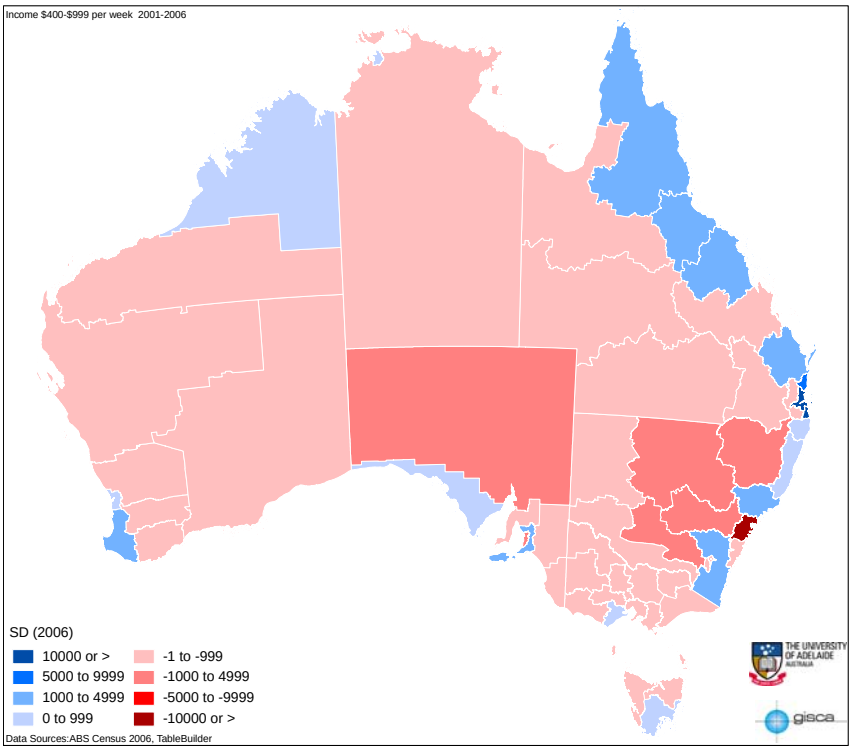
Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
	Income $400-$999 per week 2001-2006								
Sydney	69491	38720	-30771	31101	19909	-11192	38390	18811	-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	11942	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	18229	11164
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	11029	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	1980	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
Total	514312	514312		284026	284026		230286	230286	

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

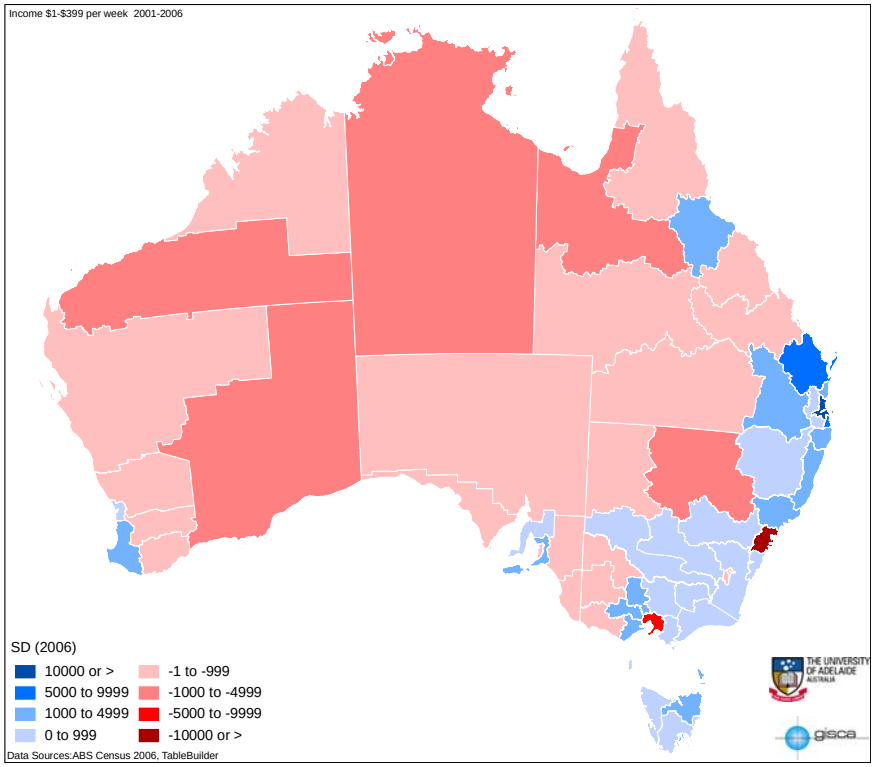


In relation to the top ten sink statistical divisions, there is an interesting change in the order of SDs for this mobility group. Whereas, in virtually all the variables considered in this analysis, the top two sink SDs have been Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast, for low income movers the highest net migration 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 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
				Income $1-$399 per week 2001-2006					
Sydney	69483	28618	-40865	38308	16488	-21820	31175	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	1141	-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	1331	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
Total	492128	492128		299167	299167		192961	192961	

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 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
	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
Total	27797	27797		18462	18462		9335	9335	

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

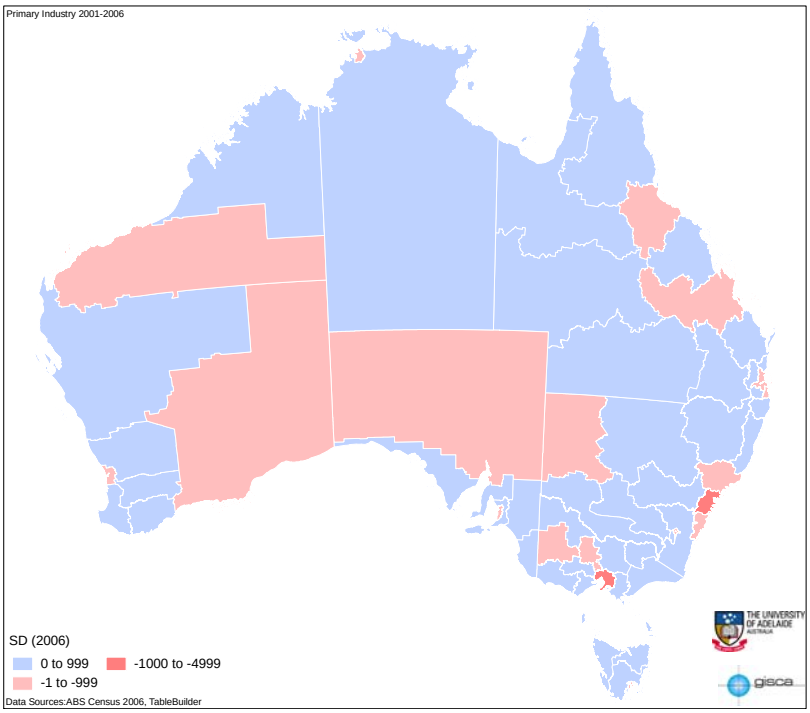


Figure 2.32 shows the spatial variation of net migration for this group. Not unexpectedly, areas of highest net migration are regionally oriented to those parts of the country where agriculture and pastoralism dominate. Net migration loss for this group appears to have occurred in areas where resource 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.

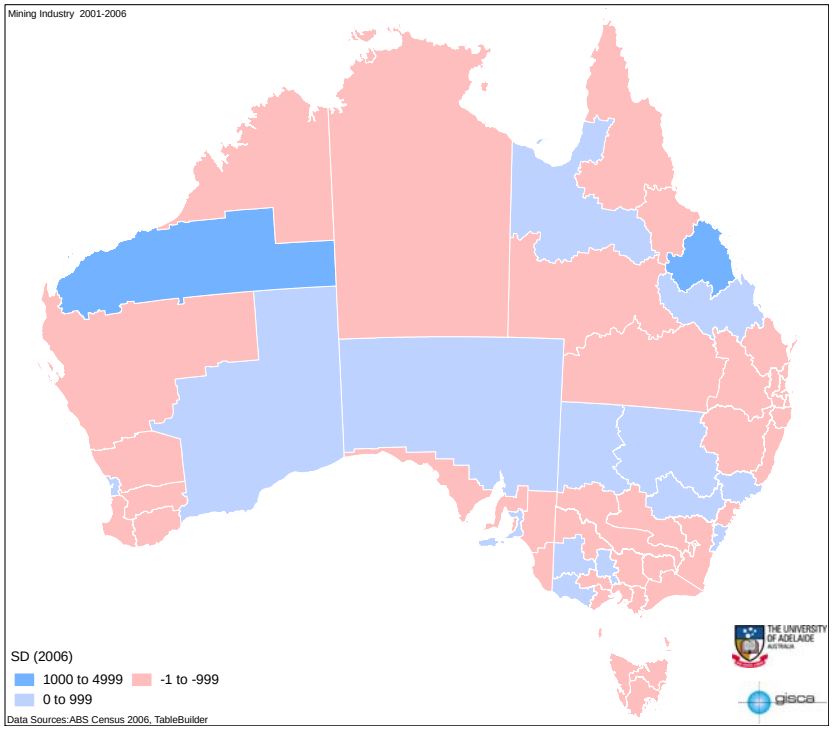
The remaining 37 statistical divisions were source SDs in terms of movers employed in primary industry. The spatial variation of this group is shown in Figure 2.33, which highlights graphically the resource development belt of Australia, extending from the Pilbara

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 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
	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	1569	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
Total	22926	22926		13388	13388		9538	9538	

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 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
				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
Goulburn	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
Total	140293	140293		78615	78615		61678	61678	

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

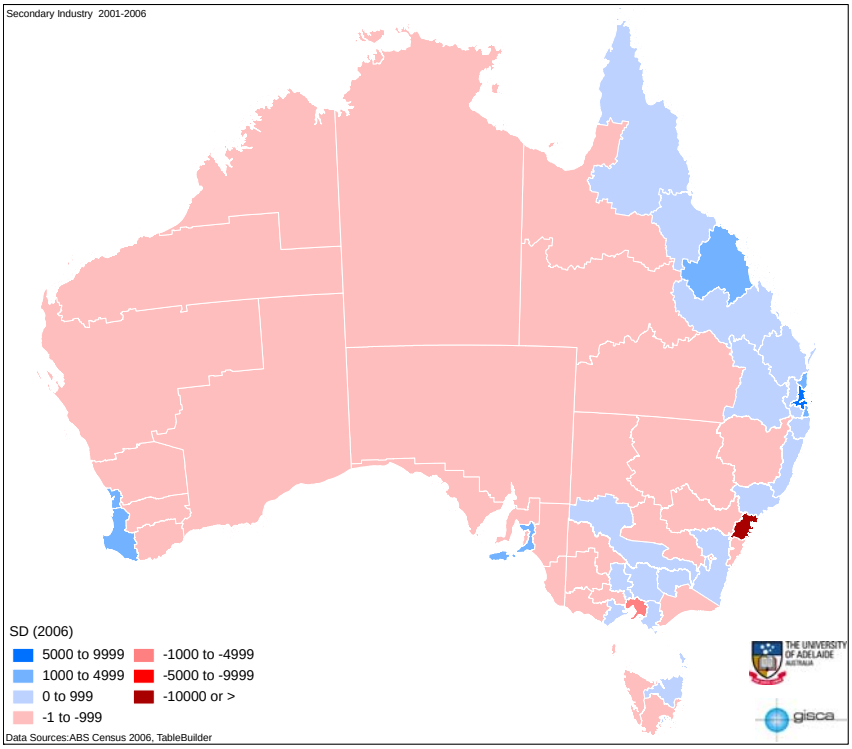


Figure 2.34 shows the spatial variation in net migration for movers who were employed in secondary industry. Most of Australia's secondary industry is located near to the major population concentrations and the regions of net migration gain for this category of mover reflects the association between 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 represent activities which provides services to the 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

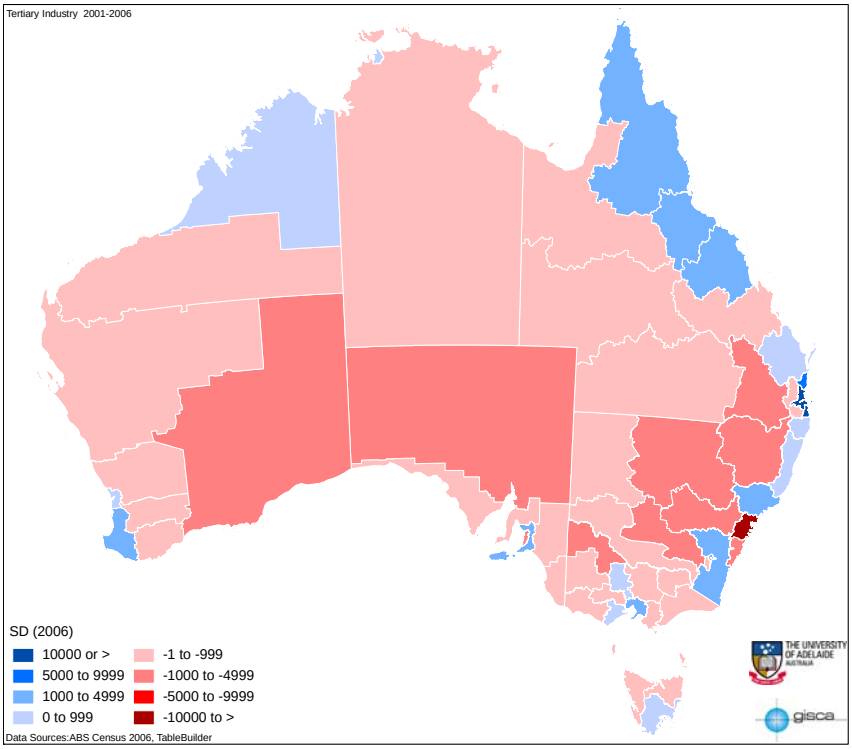
country. Among the top ten sources, the highest net migration loss was 3,380 in Northern-NSW statistical division and the lowest net migration loss in the group was 980 in Midlands SD.

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 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
				Tertiary Industry 2001-2006					
Sydney	100292	66230	-34062	40581	29115	-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	11586	11552	-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	11306	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	21181	12574
Sunshine Coast	13119	21196	8077	9662	12075	2413	3457	9121	5664
South Eastern - NSW	11853	14599	2746	4669	6795	2126	7184	7804	620
Outer Adelaide	7119	9089	1970	5375	7454	2079	1744	1635	-109
Far North	11669	13637	1968	7586	6552	-1034	4083	7085	3002
South West - WA	9206	10906	1700	7495	9160	1665	1711	1746	35
Hunter	19515	21213	1698	11878	16063	4185	7637	5150	-2487
Mackay	8314	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	11505	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	10106	6728	-3378	5775	4927	-848	4331	1801	-2530
Total	712193	712193		373853	373853		338340	338340	

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



2.11.5 Internal Migration and Labour Force Status, 2001-2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
	Working full time 2001-2006								
Sydney	82969	56325	-26644	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	5115	4582	-533	3754	3060	-694	1361	1522	161
Murray Lands	3059	2508	-551	2156	1925	-231	903	583	-320
Mersey-Lyell	3417	2791	-626	1163	968	-195	2254	1823	-431
Northern - SA	3977	3306	-671	2645	2250	-395	1332	1056	-276
Central Highlands	6328	5653	-675	4679	4703	24	1649	950	-699
Northern - Tas	4367	3667	-700	1419	1135	-284	2948	2532	-416
Mallee	4142	3439	-703	2213	1684	-529	1929	1755	-174
Wimmera	2351	1645	-706	1609	1111	-498	742	534	-208
Darling Downs	11449	10734	-715	8880	7515	-1365	2569	3219	650
Gippsland	5885	5146	-739	4223	4252	29	1662	894	-768
Midlands	4095	3350	-745	3756	3048	-708	339	302	-37
Mid-North Coast	10611	9807	-804	5488	7618	2130	5123	2189	-2934
Murrumbidgee	7613	5926	-1687	3775	3674	-101	3838	2252	-1586
North Western	6114	4400	-1714	4194	3526	-668	1920	874	-1046
Illawarra	13528	11230	-2298	8785	9166	381	4743	2064	-2679
Central West - NSW	8300	5929	-2371	5546	4929	-617	2754	1000	-1754
Northern - NSW	8600	5930	-2670	4601	4201	-400	3999	1729	-2270
Total	614035	614035		319187	319187		294848	294848	

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

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

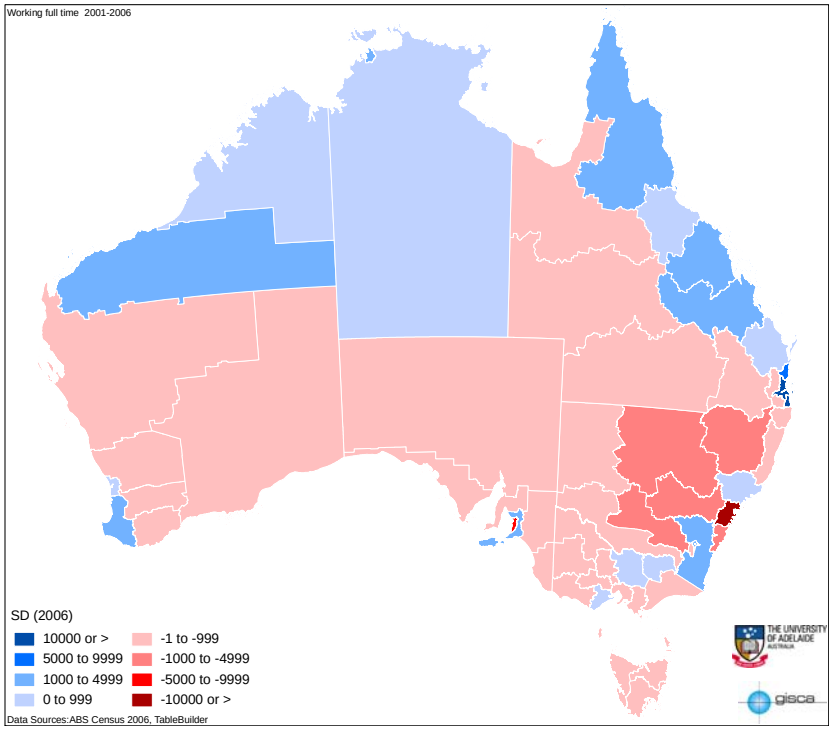


Table 2.36 shows the mobility characteristics of persons who moved residence between 2001 and 2006, and who were employed part time. There were 250,000 movers in this category, and for 57.1 percent of them, their residential move was intrastate. Only three capital city SDs recorded net migration loss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

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

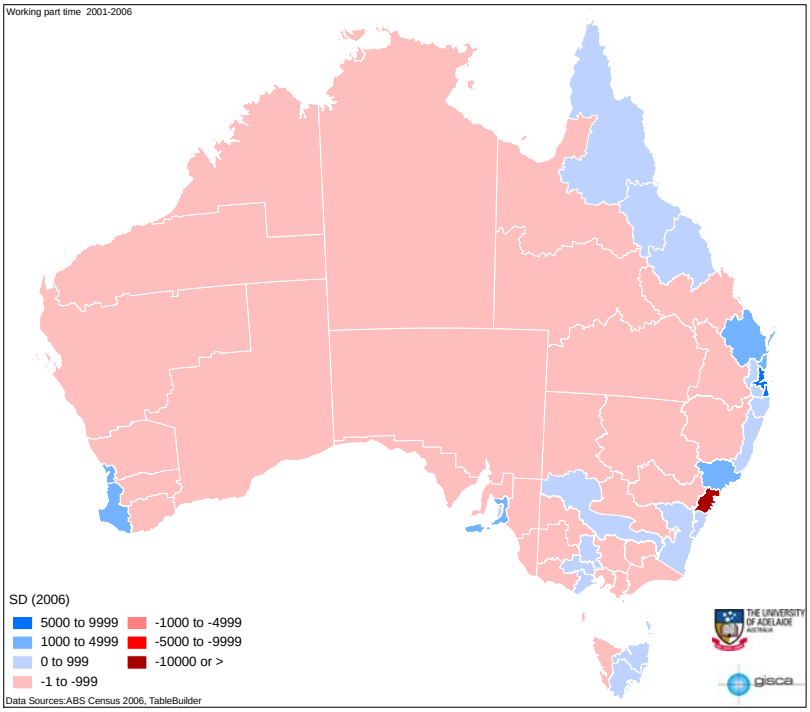
Outside of this group, there were a further ten SDs which acted as sinks, attracting more arrivals who were employed part time, than they lost through departures.

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
				Working 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	11862	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	1109	1033	-76	910	858	-52	199	175	-24
Darling Downs	4684	4601	-83	3787	3236	-551	897	1365	468
Ovens-Murray	2189	2076	-113	1137	1017	-120	1052	1059	7
Lower Great Southern	1318	1197	-121	1163	1052	-111	155	145	-10
Eyre	735	607	-128	580	442	-138	155	165	10
Central West - Qld	435	264	-171	377	215	-162	58	49	-9
Gippsland	2902	2698	-204	2265	2280	15	637	418	-219
Fitzroy	3710	3492	-218	3075	2444	-631	635	1048	413
East Gippsland	1692	1471	-221	1188	1068	-120	504	403	-101
Western District	1778	1540	-238	1238	1076	-162	540	464	-76
Upper Great Southern	657	408	-249	631	395	-236	26	13	-13
Far West	503	245	-258	142	109	-33	361	136	-225
Mersey-Lyell	1638	1341	-297	746	361	-385	892	980	88
Murray Lands	1463	1150	-313	1153	864	-289	310	286	-24
South West - Qld	894	555	-339	773	454	-319	121	101	-20
Kimberley	1048	670	-378	629	418	-211	419	252	-167
Central	1552	1157	-395	1284	917	-367	268	240	-28
Wimmera	1119	704	-415	854	477	-377	265	227	-38
Midlands	1803	1369	-434	1665	1263	-402	138	106	-32
Goulburn	4118	3671	-447	2842	2740	-102	1276	931	-345
South East	1333	863	-470	783	465	-318	550	398	-152
Murrumbidgee	2827	2298	-529	1405	1554	149	1422	744	-678
North West	1223	677	-546	1032	526	-506	191	151	-40
Pilbara	1842	1250	-592	1352	911	-441	490	339	-151
Mallee	1890	1297	-593	1064	662	-402	826	635	-191
Central West - NSW	3458	2825	-633	2397	2387	-10	1061	438	-623
Northern - SA	1701	1053	-648	1283	702	-581	418	351	-67
South Eastern - WA	1834	1090	-744	1412	749	-663	422	341	-81
Northern - NSW	3707	2815	-892	2140	2012	-128	1567	803	-764
North Western	2647	1674	-973	1811	1341	-470	836	333	-503
Northern Territory - Bal	2253	1258	-995	312	194	-118	1941	1064	-877
Total	250689	250689		143085	143085		107604	107604	

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

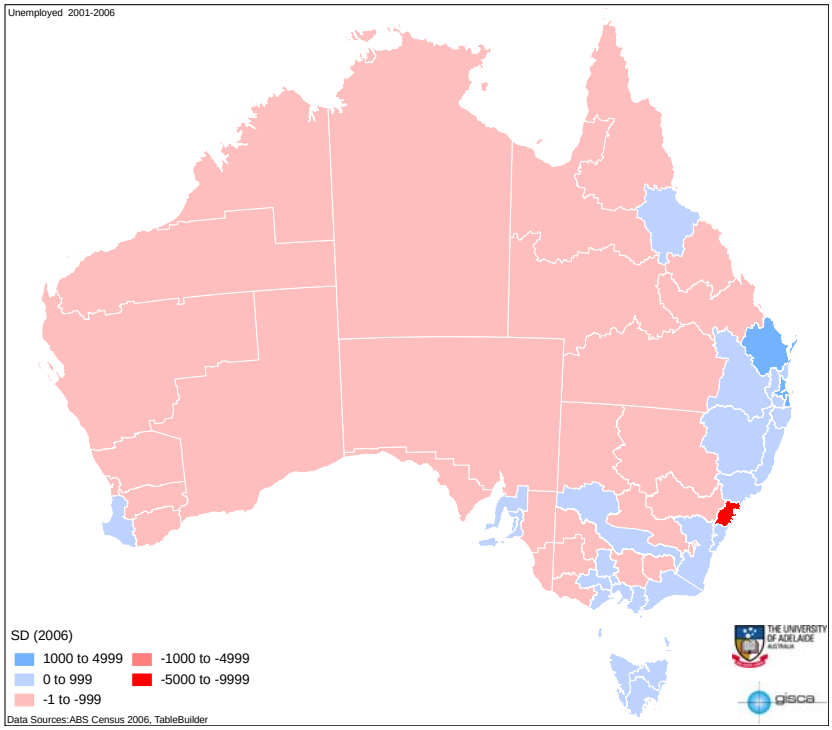
Persons not in the labour force typically include non-working dependents of workers, students, people who are unable to work through, for example, disability, people with household and child raising responsibilities and especially retired persons. Accordingly, their internal migration is of interest.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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration
				Unemployed 2001-2006					
Sydney	10569	4851	-5718	5505	2552	-2953	5064	2299	-2765
Melbourne	6232	6466	234	2894	2592	-302	3338	3874	536
Brisbane	4846	6581	1735	2737	3016	279	2109	3565	1456
Adelaide	2606	2708	102	1073	1158	85	1533	1550	17
Perth	2885	2812	-73	1253	1512	259	1632	1300	-332
Greater Hobart	716	892	176	235	363	128	481	529	48
Darwin	870	538	-332	46	90	44	824	448	-376
Canberra	1407	1126	-281	0	3	3	1407	1123	-284
Gold Coast	2110	3184	1074	1120	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 Territor	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
Total	68721	68721		38382	38382		30339	30339	

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



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

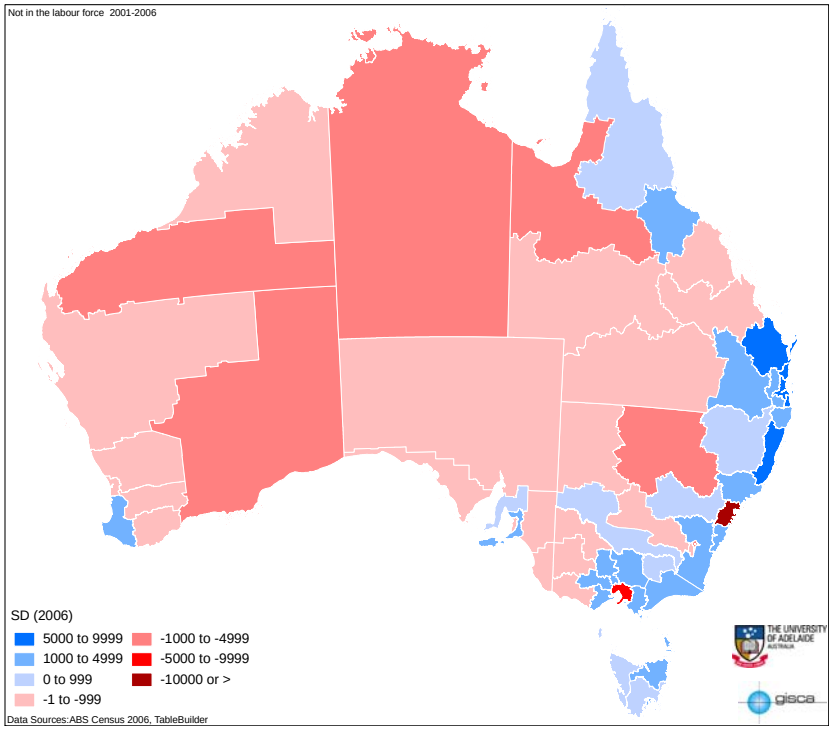
There were a further 18 SDs which were sink SDs by virtue of the fact that they experienced net migration gain of persons not in the labour force between 2001 and 2006.

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

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

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

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



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

2.12 SUMMARY

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

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

fully accounted for in the current analysis, but is nevertheless and 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 (MNESC) 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.

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

3.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

3.1.1 Data compatibility issues

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 INTERNAL MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS, 2001-2006

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

3.3.1 Mobility of total population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.2 Mobility of males and females in total population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.3 Mobility of persons aged 15-24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.4 Mobility of persons aged 45-64

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.5 Mobility of persons aged 65 and over

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION AMONG THE WORKFORCE, 2001-2006

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

3.4.1 Mobility of Employed Persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.2 Mobility of Unemployed Persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.3 Mobility of Persons employed in primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.4 Mobility of Persons employed in mining industries

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.5 Mobility of Persons employed in secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.6 Mobility of Persons employed in tertiary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.7 Mobility of professionals and managers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.8 Mobility of technical and tradespersons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.9 Mobility of operators, drivers and labourers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.10 Mobility of high income earners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.11 Mobility of highly qualified persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.12 Mobility of recently arrived migrants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.13 Mobility of longer term migrants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.14 Migration effectiveness, 2001-2006: Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 RELATING NET MIGRATION TO POPULATION CHANGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.1 Net migration and population change – total population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.2 Net migration and population change – employed population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.3 Net migration and population change – unemployed population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.4 Net migration and population change – NILF population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.5 Net migration and population change – professional and managerial population

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.6 Net migration and population change – technical and trades occupations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.9 Net migration and population change – recently arrived migrants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.10 Net migration and population change – longer term migrants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Over the post war period net international migration has been responsible for around half of Australia's population growth, while in the three years to December 2009 it made up 64 percent of national population growth (ABS, 2010a, 2). Accordingly, where immigrants settle when they arrive in Australia has an important influence on national and regional population distributions and needs to be considered in concert with net internal migration and natural increase to examine the dynamics of regional population growth. In this chapter we address that issue and examine the influence of where immigrants settle on population distribution.

This chapter has three aims. It firstly seeks to assess the impact of settlement of recently arrived international immigrants on the changing distribution of population in Australia. Secondly, it compares the distribution of the Australia-born and overseas-born populations to identify differences and their effects on population distribution. Thirdly, the internal migration patterns of recently arrived migrants are compared with those of the Australia-born.

4.2 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The internal migration analyses undertaken in Chapter 2 were based on census data which asked respondents where they lived five years ago, (that is, in 2001). Immigrants who arrived in Australia after 2001, and who completed the 2006 census, reported that their usual residence in 2001 was 'overseas'. Therefore, they are excluded from the census internal migration data, which only includes people residing in Australia in 2001, notwithstanding whether or not they moved residence between arrival and 2006. The same applies for Australians who were absent overseas in 2001 and returned sometime after 2001 and before 2006.

Internal migration data based on previous residence therefore does not detect the impact on population redistribution of international migrants arriving between 2001 and 2006. Therefore, it is important to examine the magnitude, and distribution, of recent international migration over the 2001 to 2006 intercensal period. Table 4.1 shows that at the 2006 census, nearly 820,000 international migrants had arrived in Australia since 2001. The probability that these migrants also engaged in one or more residential moves within Australia between their arrival and the 2006 census is high, and yet none of these moves would have been captured by the 2006 census internal migration data. There are a number of pertinent points arising from this table:

- Between them, Sydney and Melbourne had 53.2 percent of these recently arrived migrants living in their SDs in 2006. These are the two capital cities in Australia that experienced the greatest levels of net internal migration loss between 2001 and 2006. The 435,000 international migrants that arrived in these locations after 2001 not only counterbalanced this net internal migration loss, but also made a significant contribution to population growth in these two large cities.

- The proportion of international migrants arriving in Australia after 2001 who lived in Brisbane and Perth statistical divisions in 2006 was 11.1 and 10.7 percent respectively.
- 82.8 percent of recently arrived immigrants resided in the capital city statistical divisions in 2006. Of the remaining SDs, the highest concentrations of one percent or greater occurred in just three SDs – Gold Coast (3.4 percent), Sunshine Coast (1.4) and Hunter (1.0) – all coastal SDs close to major metropolitan areas.
- The peri-urban statistical divisions adjoining major cities, such as Outer Adelaide, Barwon and South West-WA had smaller but significant gains of recent migrants
- It is noticeable that while the numbers are much smaller than those in the capital cities, there were substantial recent immigrant populations in some tourist coastal localities and inland mining industry areas.

Table 4.1: Usual residence overseas in 2001, total population, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Overseas in 2001	Percent, Total	Statistical Division	Overseas in 2001	Percent, Total
Sydney	244075	29.8	Adelaide	41049	5.0
Hunter	8407	1.0	Outer Adelaide	1577	0.2
Illawarra	7440	0.9	Yorke and Lower North	225	0.0
Richmond-Tweed	3997	0.5	Murray Lands	889	0.1
Mid-North Coast	3062	0.4	South East	759	0.1
Northern - NSW	1755	0.2	Eyre	261	0.0
North Western	819	0.1	Northern - SA	885	0.1
Central West - NSW	1417	0.2	Perth	87488	10.7
South Eastern - NSW	2631	0.3	South West - WA	5391	0.7
Murrumbidgee	2048	0.3	Lower Great Southern	1135	0.1
Murray	1019	0.1	Upper Great Southern	255	0.0
Far West	162	0.0	Midlands	835	0.1
Melbourne	191531	23.4	South Eastern - WA	2091	0.3
Barwon	4715	0.6	Central	1004	0.1
Western District	1075	0.1	Pilbara	1581	0.2
Central Highlands	1828	0.2	Kimberley	539	0.1
Wimmera	427	0.1	Greater Hobart	4665	0.6
Mallee	1124	0.1	Southern	367	0.0
Loddon	1699	0.2	Northern - TAS	2244	0.3
Goulburn	2688	0.3	Mersey-Lyell	1025	0.1
Ovens-Murray	969	0.1	Darwin	3518	0.4
East Gippsland	799	0.1	Northern Territory - Bal	1947	0.2
Gippsland	1679	0.2	Canberra	14431	1.8
Brisbane	90788	11.1	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	26	0.0
Gold Coast	27957	3.4	Total - Australia	817793	100.0
Sunshine Coast	11213	1.4			
West Moreton	974	0.1			
Wide Bay-Burnett	3694	0.5			
Darling Downs	4286	0.5			
South West - QLD	221	0.0			
Fitzroy	3443	0.4			
Central West - QLD	108	0.0			
Mackay	3464	0.4			
Northern - QLD	4412	0.5			
Far North	6954	0.9			
North West	726	0.1			

There is a slight female bias to the number of persons who had an international usual residence in 2001 – 51.3 percent were female. More females than males resided in Sydney, Brisbane and Canberra. Since the mid 1980s there have been more females than males among permanent arrivals to Australia (Rudd, 2004).

Table 4.2: Usual residence overseas in 2001, total population by age, statistical divisions, 2006

	Overseas in 2001										
Statistical Division	0 to 14 years	Percent, Total	15 to 24 years	Percent, Total	25 to 44 years	Percent, Total	45 to 64 years	Percent, Total	65 years and over	Percent, Total	Statistical Division Total
Sydney	29278	12.0	51656	21.2	133253	54.6	24081	9.9	5808	2.4	244076
Hunter	1244	14.8	1530	18.2	4254	50.6	1104	13.1	275	3.3	8407
Illawarra	954	12.8	1832	24.6	3459	46.5	929	12.5	268	3.6	7442
Richmond-Tweed	528	13.2	496	12.4	2049	51.3	698	17.5	227	5.7	3998
Mid-North Coast	489	16.0	324	10.6	1358	44.4	679	22.2	212	6.9	3062
Northern - NSW	310	17.7	339	19.3	800	45.6	246	14.0	59	3.4	1754
North Western	139	17.0	91	11.1	455	55.7	109	13.3	23	2.8	817
Central West - NSW	248	17.5	232	16.4	655	46.3	227	16.1	52	3.7	1414
South Eastern - NSW	467	17.8	280	10.6	1306	49.7	479	18.2	98	3.7	2630
Murrumbidgee	366	17.9	405	19.8	980	47.9	250	12.2	46	2.2	2047
Murray	137	13.5	145	14.2	562	55.2	141	13.9	33	3.2	1018
Far West	32	19.8	13	8.0	92	56.8	22	13.6	3	1.9	162
Melbourne	23283	12.2	49229	25.7	97119	50.7	18095	9.4	3804	2.0	191530
Barwon	796	16.9	855	18.1	2385	50.6	556	11.8	124	2.6	4716
Western District	185	17.2	181	16.8	513	47.7	165	15.3	32	3.0	1076
Central Highlands	221	12.1	356	19.5	966	52.8	228	12.5	58	3.2	1829
Wimmera	84	19.7	52	12.2	212	49.6	67	15.7	12	2.8	427
Mallee	180	16.0	204	18.2	578	51.5	137	12.2	23	2.0	1122
Loddon	253	14.9	235	13.8	879	51.7	264	15.5	68	4.0	1699
Goulburn	527	19.6	617	22.9	1079	40.1	382	14.2	84	3.1	2689
Ovens-Murray	165	17.0	106	10.9	522	53.9	150	15.5	26	2.7	969
East Gippsland	131	16.4	96	12.0	388	48.6	139	17.4	44	5.5	798
Gippsland	260	15.5	307	18.3	785	46.7	268	16.0	60	3.6	1680
Brisbane	13898	15.3	19340	21.3	44517	49.0	10899	12.0	2134	2.4	90788
Gold Coast	4176	14.9	5398	19.3	12578	45.0	4625	16.5	1181	4.2	27958
Sunshine Coast	1985	17.7	1325	11.8	4540	40.5	2620	23.4	744	6.6	11214
West Moreton	145	14.9	147	15.1	461	47.3	174	17.9	47	4.8	974
Wide Bay-Burnett	565	15.3	471	12.8	1490	40.4	878	23.8	288	7.8	3692
Darling Downs	759	17.7	1007	23.5	1836	42.8	551	12.9	132	3.1	4285
South West - QLD	32	14.5	24	10.9	133	60.5	25	11.4	6	2.7	220
Fitzroy	522	15.2	464	13.5	1891	54.9	490	14.2	76	2.2	3443
Central West - QLD	12	11.1	18	16.7	54	50.0	21	19.4	3	2.8	108
Mackay	528	15.2	501	14.5	1800	52.0	570	16.5	64	1.8	3463
Northern - QLD	667	15.1	785	17.8	2140	48.5	682	15.5	139	3.1	4413
Far North	932	13.4	971	14.0	3578	51.4	1241	17.8	233	3.4	6955
North West	132	18.2	101	13.9	363	50.0	121	16.7	9	1.2	726
Adelaide	6284	15.3	10357	25.2	19505	47.5	4074	9.9	830	2.0	41050
Outer Adelaide	293	18.6	145	9.2	726	46.0	323	20.5	91	5.8	1578
Yorke and Lower North	43	19.0	17	7.5	94	41.6	65	28.8	7	3.1	226
Murray Lands	158	17.8	134	15.1	460	51.7	123	13.8	15	1.7	890
South East	154	20.3	112	14.7	378	49.7	92	12.1	24	3.2	760
Eyre	33	12.6	36	13.7	146	55.7	43	16.4	4	1.5	262
Northern - SA	153	17.3	98	11.1	454	51.2	155	17.5	26	2.9	886
Perth	14879	17.0	17758	20.3	40831	46.7	11545	13.2	2475	2.8	87488
South West - WA	1004	18.6	598	11.1	2465	45.7	1054	19.6	270	5.0	5391
Lower Great Southern	179	15.8	153	13.5	587	51.7	166	14.6	50	4.4	1135
Upper Great Southern	28	11.0	32	12.5	138	54.1	46	18.0	11	4.3	255
Midlands	134	16.1	96	11.5	390	46.8	187	22.4	27	3.2	834
South Eastern - WA	384	18.4	298	14.3	1042	49.8	348	16.6	19	0.9	2091
Central	156	15.5	114	11.3	522	51.9	176	17.5	37	3.7	1005
Pilbara	262	16.6	130	8.2	878	55.5	289	18.3	24	1.5	1583
Kimberley	61	11.3	56	10.4	322	59.7	90	16.7	10	1.9	539
Greater Hobart	586	12.6	1183	25.3	2181	46.7	591	12.7	126	2.7	4667
Southern	37	10.1	25	6.8	179	48.6	98	26.6	29	7.9	368
Northern - TAS	351	15.6	537	23.9	1000	44.5	287	12.8	70	3.1	2245
Mersey-Lyell	188	18.3	103	10.0	475	46.3	203	19.8	57	5.6	1026
Darwin	530	15.1	547	15.6	1831	52.1	544	15.5	65	1.8	3517
Northern Territory - Bal	295	15.1	213	10.9	1076	55.2	345	17.7	20	1.0	1949
Canberra	1812	12.6	3214	22.3	7248	50.2	1884	13.1	272	1.9	14430
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0.0	5	20.8	19	79.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Total - Australia	112634	13.8	176094	21.5	412977	50.5	95041	11.6	21054	2.6	817800

The age breakdown of these persons is shown in Table 4.2. The largest age group for persons who resided overseas in 2001 was for those aged 25-44 years, with those aged 15-24 years ranked second.

The impact of these levels of international migration on population distribution in Australia need to be tempered by that fact that they will be offset by people who have left Australia after 2001 and who had an international address as their usual residence in 2006. The census has no way of measuring this offset to enable a net value for the impact of international migration on the size, structure and distribution of population throughout Australia. However, given that Australia has experienced net overseas migration gains for each year of the current decade, clearly international migration results in net gain, and in many areas, especially some of the capital city statistical divisions that have experienced significant net internal migration losses between 2001 and 2006. Nowhere is this more the case than in Sydney and Melbourne statistical divisions.

In this discussion, however, persons whose usual residence was overseas in 2001 included Australians expatriates, as well as migrants arriving from other countries. The impact of the Australia-born can be eliminated by using usual residence in 2001 data for migrants who arrived in Australia after 2001. Year of Arrival data is only sought from persons who were born overseas – hence Australia-born persons are excluded. Table 4.3 shows the distribution in 2006 of persons who migrated to Australia between 2002 and 2006[1].

These data indicate that more than 550,000 migrants arrived in Australia after the end of 2001, and these are not included in the internal migration data for the 2001-2006 period. Significantly, the highest concentrations of this group in 2006 were located in Sydney and Melbourne, and it is clear that these migrants have offset some of the large net internal migration losses experienced by these two capital cities between 2001 and 2006. Of course, the caveat defined above needs to be reinforced, namely, we have no way of determining how many Australians emigrated from these statistical divisions after 2001. Hence, net international migration from each SD cannot be computed. However, it is the case, certainly for the capital cities, that net gains from international migration have occurred between 2001 and 2006.

Table 4.3: Usual residence overseas in 2001, arrivals 2002-06, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Overseas in 2001	Percent, Total	Statistical Division	Overseas in 2001	Percent, Total
Sydney	167460	30.1	Adelaide	29659	5.3
Hunter	4865	0.9	Outer Adelaide	910	0.2
Illawarra	4736	0.9	Yorke and Lower North	129	0.0
Richmond-Tweed	2153	0.4	Murray Lands	618	0.1
Mid-North Coast	1653	0.3	South East	519	0.1
Northern - NSW	1062	0.2	Eyre	147	0.0
North Western	490	0.1	Northern - SA	562	0.1
Central West - NSW	779	0.1	Perth	61947	11.1
South Eastern - NSW	1259	0.2	South West - WA	3632	0.7
Murrumbidgee	1437	0.3	Lower Great Southern	756	0.1
Murray	565	0.1	Upper Great Southern	157	0.0
Far West	96	0.0	Midlands	607	0.1
Melbourne	134788	24.2	South Eastern - WA	1593	0.3
Barwon	2820	0.5	Central	648	0.1
Western District	700	0.1	Pilbara	1175	0.2
Central Highlands	1168	0.2	Kimberley	289	0.1
Wimmera	286	0.1	Greater Hobart	2911	0.5
Mallee	769	0.1	Southern	169	0.0
Loddon	871	0.2	Northern - TAS	1437	0.3
Goulburn	1814	0.3	Mersey-Lyell	626	0.1
Ovens-Murray	488	0.1	TAS Off-Shore Areas & Migratory	3	0.0
East Gippsland	482	0.1	TAS No Usual Address	30	0.0
Gippsland	1029	0.2	Darwin	2193	0.4
Brisbane	60355	10.9	Northern Territory - Bal	1279	0.2
Gold Coast	18666	3.4	Canberra	8213	1.5
Sunshine Coast	7041	1.3	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	21	0.0
West Moreton	664	0.1	Total - Australia	556143	100.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	2173	0.4			
Darling Downs	2960	0.5			
South West - QLD	162	0.0			
Fitzroy	2329	0.4			
Central West - QLD	59	0.0			
Mackay	2364	0.4			
Northern - QLD	2880	0.5			
Far North	3988	0.7			
North West	502	0.1			

[1] It also excludes overseas born immigrants who arrived between the beginning of 2002 and the census in August 2006.

The arrivals between 2002-06 group can be disaggregated by sex, as shown in Table 4.4. In this group, 50.9 percent comprised females. The breakdown by age of international migrants arriving in Australia between 2002 and 2006 is shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.4: Usual residence overseas in 2001, arrivals 2002-06 by sex, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Male		Female	
	Overseas in 2001	Percent, Total	Overseas in 2001	Percent, Total
Sydney	81118	29.7	86342	30.5
Hunter	2354	0.9	2509	0.9
Illawarra	2344	0.9	2391	0.8
Richmond-Tweed	1037	0.4	1114	0.4
Mid-North Coast	755	0.3	899	0.3
Northern - NSW	520	0.2	543	0.2
North Western	259	0.1	232	0.1
Central West - NSW	393	0.1	386	0.1
South Eastern - NSW	599	0.2	660	0.2
Murrumbidgee	700	0.3	734	0.3
Murray	283	0.1	282	0.1
Far West	34	0.0	63	0.0
Melbourne	67438	24.7	67350	23.8
Barwon	1440	0.5	1381	0.5
Western District	361	0.1	339	0.1
Central Highlands	612	0.2	556	0.2
Wimmera	126	0.0	156	0.1
Mallee	363	0.1	407	0.1
Loddon	425	0.2	445	0.2
Goulburn	869	0.3	944	0.3
Ovens-Murray	256	0.1	234	0.1
East Gippsland	218	0.1	264	0.1
Gippsland	490	0.2	540	0.2
Brisbane	29249	10.7	31106	11.0
Gold Coast	9013	3.3	9653	3.4
Sunshine Coast	3442	1.3	3600	1.3
West Moreton	330	0.1	334	0.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	1013	0.4	1161	0.4
Darling Downs	1555	0.6	1404	0.5
South West - QLD	84	0.0	78	0.0
Fitzroy	1293	0.5	1037	0.4
Central West - QLD	22	0.0	38	0.0
Mackay	1198	0.4	1163	0.4
Northern - QLD	1380	0.5	1498	0.5
Far North	1754	0.6	2234	0.8
North West	242	0.1	260	0.1
Adelaide	14801	5.4	14859	5.2
Outer Adelaide	437	0.2	474	0.2
Yorke and Lower North	66	0.0	64	0.0
Murray Lands	317	0.1	300	0.1
South East	274	0.1	244	0.1
Eyre	65	0.0	81	0.0
Northern - SA	274	0.1	289	0.1
Perth	30529	11.2	31416	11.1
South West - WA	1757	0.6	1876	0.7
Lower Great Southern	401	0.1	354	0.1
Upper Great Southern	72	0.0	87	0.0
Midlands	306	0.1	302	0.1
South Eastern - WA	871	0.3	725	0.3
Central	313	0.1	337	0.1
Pilbara	591	0.2	585	0.2
Kimberley	130	0.0	158	0.1
Greater Hobart	1410	0.5	1501	0.5
Southern	76	0.0	93	0.0
Northern - TAS	723	0.3	714	0.3
Mersey-Lyell	296	0.1	328	0.1
Darwin	1008	0.4	1183	0.4
Northern Territory - Bal	629	0.2	651	0.2
Canberra	3964	1.5	4250	1.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	11	0.0	10	0.0
Total - Australia	272890	100.0	283218	100.0

Numerically, the 24-44 years age group is the largest, nearly twice the size of the younger 15-24 years age group.

Table 4.5: Usual residence overseas in 2001, arrivals 2002-06 by age, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Overseas in 2001										
	0 to 14 years	Percent, Total	15 to 24 years	Percent, Total	25 to 44 years	Percent, Total	45 to 64 years	Percent, Total	65 years and over	Percent, Total	Statistical Division Total
Sydney	21240	12.7	39938	23.8	89680	53.6	13351	8.0	3253	1.9	167462
Hunter	847	17.4	1096	22.5	2255	46.4	538	11.1	128	2.6	4864
Illawarra	645	13.6	1449	30.6	2077	43.9	443	9.4	120	2.5	4734
Richmond-Tweed	363	16.9	350	16.2	1017	47.2	297	13.8	127	5.9	2154
Mid-North Coast	340	20.5	223	13.5	686	41.5	301	18.2	105	6.3	1655
Northern - NSW	209	19.7	246	23.1	460	43.3	120	11.3	28	2.6	1063
North Western	98	20.0	66	13.5	258	52.7	61	12.4	7	1.4	490
Central West - NSW	160	20.5	148	19.0	352	45.1	101	12.9	20	2.6	781
South Eastern - NSW	270	21.4	156	12.4	615	48.8	180	14.3	38	3.0	1259
Murrumbidgee	274	19.1	327	22.8	647	45.1	164	11.4	22	1.5	1434
Murray	94	16.7	87	15.5	296	52.6	76	13.5	10	1.8	563
Far West	23	24.2	7	7.4	50	52.6	11	11.6	4	4.2	95
Melbourne	17446	12.9	40446	30.0	64371	47.8	10410	7.7	2114	1.6	134787
Barwon	557	19.7	641	22.7	1320	46.8	231	8.2	72	2.6	2821
Western District	151	21.6	148	21.1	303	43.3	83	11.9	15	2.1	700
Central Highlands	160	13.7	289	24.8	586	50.2	104	8.9	28	2.4	1167
Wimmera	69	24.3	40	14.1	131	46.1	36	12.7	8	2.8	284
Mallee	135	17.6	151	19.7	393	51.2	80	10.4	9	1.2	768
Loddon	153	17.6	170	19.6	414	47.6	106	12.2	26	3.0	869
Goulburn	384	21.2	501	27.6	668	36.8	222	12.2	39	2.1	1814
Ovens-Murray	106	21.7	58	11.9	256	52.5	56	11.5	12	2.5	488
East Gippsland	92	19.0	68	14.1	220	45.5	76	15.7	27	5.6	483
Gippsland	186	18.1	232	22.5	444	43.1	148	14.4	20	1.9	1030
Brisbane	10448	17.3	14848	24.6	27436	45.5	6390	10.6	1232	2.0	60354
Gold Coast	3111	16.7	4125	22.1	7866	42.1	2862	15.3	702	3.8	18666
Sunshine Coast	1516	21.5	931	13.2	2643	37.5	1515	21.5	437	6.2	7042
West Moreton	115	17.3	101	15.2	321	48.2	97	14.6	32	4.8	666
Wide Bay-Burnett	379	17.4	282	13.0	884	40.7	474	21.8	154	7.1	2173
Darling Downs	549	18.5	803	27.1	1208	40.8	319	10.8	81	2.7	2960
South West - QLD	33	20.5	20	12.4	89	55.3	16	9.9	3	1.9	161
Fitzroy	385	16.5	349	15.0	1260	54.1	295	12.7	39	1.7	2328
Central West - QLD	6	10.0	13	21.7	27	45.0	11	18.3	3	5.0	60
Mackay	416	17.6	342	14.5	1206	51.0	361	15.3	38	1.6	2363
Northern - QLD	502	17.4	589	20.4	1349	46.8	382	13.3	59	2.0	2881
Far North	603	15.1	656	16.5	2023	50.8	588	14.8	116	2.9	3986
North West	103	20.5	78	15.5	242	48.1	80	15.9	0	0.0	503
Adelaide	4963	16.7	8591	29.0	13349	45.0	2344	7.9	411	1.4	29658
Outer Adelaide	207	22.7	103	11.3	390	42.8	161	17.7	50	5.5	911
Yorke and Lower North	36	27.1	9	6.8	58	43.6	30	22.6	0	0.0	133
Murray Lands	106	17.2	102	16.5	348	56.3	53	8.6	9	1.5	618
South East	121	23.4	90	17.4	248	48.0	53	10.3	5	1.0	517
Eyre	28	19.3	19	13.1	74	51.0	24	16.6	0	0.0	145
Northern - SA	106	18.9	71	12.7	297	52.9	79	14.1	8	1.4	561
Perth	11610	18.7	14191	22.9	27230	44.0	7286	11.8	1630	2.6	61947
South West - WA	785	21.6	423	11.6	1574	43.3	687	18.9	163	4.5	3632
Lower Great Southern	134	17.7	118	15.6	389	51.5	89	11.8	26	3.4	756
Upper Great Southern	17	10.7	25	15.7	76	47.8	32	20.1	9	5.7	159
Midlands	113	18.6	75	12.3	287	47.2	120	19.7	13	2.1	608
South Eastern - WA	306	19.2	249	15.6	775	48.7	251	15.8	12	0.8	1593
Central	126	19.5	80	12.4	325	50.2	94	14.5	22	3.4	647
Pilbara	222	18.9	103	8.8	630	53.6	205	17.4	15	1.3	1175
Kimberley	45	15.6	34	11.8	167	57.8	40	13.8	3	1.0	289
Greater Hobart	427	14.7	964	33.1	1173	40.3	292	10.0	54	1.9	2910
Southern	23	13.5	15	8.8	75	44.1	45	26.5	12	7.1	170
Northern - TAS	272	18.9	420	29.2	581	40.4	131	9.1	34	2.4	1438
Mersey-Lyell	137	21.9	72	11.5	292	46.6	99	15.8	26	4.2	626
Darwin	386	17.6	396	18.1	1135	51.8	258	11.8	18	0.8	2193
Northern Territory - Bal	241	18.8	137	10.7	676	52.8	221	17.3	5	0.4	1280
Canberra	1103	13.4	2258	27.5	4095	49.9	632	7.7	124	1.5	8212
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0.0	5	25.0	15	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Total - Australia	83682	15.0	138524	24.9	268312	48.2	53811	9.7	11777	2.1	556106

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

4.3 DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 2006

4.3.1 Introduction

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) divides settlements for census purposes into the following 'Section of State' (Hugo, 2007) categories:

- Major Urban (population clusters of 100,000 or more);
- Other Urban (population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999);

- Rural, including Bounded Locality (200 to 999) and Rural Balance (remainder of State/Territory)

Table 4.6: Distribution of Australia-Born and Overseas-Born Population Between Major Urban, Other Urban and Rural Areas, 1947-2006

Source: ABS 1947, 1996 and 2006 Censuses

	Australia-Born						Percent
	1947		1996		2006		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	1947-2006
Major urban	3,390,591	49.7	7,627,197	57.7	8,579,875	61.0	153.0
Other urban	1,263,724	18.5	3,485,125	26.3	3,530,407	25.1	179.4
Rural	2,173,068	31.8	2,108,242	16.0	1,958,711	13.9	-9.9
Total	6,827,383	100.0	13,220,564	100.0	14,068,993	100.0	106.1
	Overseas-Born						Percent
	1947		1996		2006		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	1947-2006
Major urban	453,368	61.8	3,126,260	80.0	3,654,920	82.8	706.2
Other urban	98,824	13.5	489,550	12.5	494,752	11.2	400.6
Rural	181,180	24.7	290,269	7.5	264,905	6.0	46.2
Total*	733,372	100.0	3,906,079	100.0	4,414,577	100.0	502.0

* Excludes people of no permanent residence.

Note: Overseas-Born does not include Birthplace Not Stated.

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of the Australia- and overseas-born between sections of state over the post war period. While there have been changes in definitions over the years it is clear that the dominant trend over the post war period has been an increasing concentration of population in urban areas. However, the pattern has been most marked among the migrant population. While in 1947 only one in eight people living in Australia's major cities was overseas-born, by 2006 it was three out of every ten. The proportion of immigrants living in major cities increased from 61.8 to 82.8 percent in 2006 while for the Australia-born it grew from 49.7 to 61 percent. It is interesting that while there was a decline in the numbers of Australia-born living in rural areas there was a small increase in the overseas-born. In 1947, 31.8 percent of Australians lived in rural areas but only 13.9 percent in 2006 while for the overseas-born the population fell from 24.7 to six percent.

Table 4.7: Number and Percentage of Overseas-Born Persons Resident in Capital Cities by Origin and Length of Residence, 1986, 2001 and 2006

Source: ABS, 1986, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

	1986				2001				2006			
	0-4 Years		5+ Years		0-4 Years		5+ Years		0-4 Years		5+ Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MES Origin	142,722	76.9	890,809	73.2	145,936	77	936,796	70.2	173,293	74.2	943,568	69.4
LOTE Origin	240,864	88.6	1,245,254	83.8	307,781	90.1	1,762,488	86.2	416,389	88.8	1,857,957	86.8
Total Overseas-born	383,586	83.9	2,136,063	79	453,717	85.4	2,699,284	79.9	589,681	83.9	2,801,524	80

This strong pattern of increasing urbanisation of the overseas-born population was a function of most new arrivals settling in Australia's capital cities. The pattern was especially evident for recently arrived migrants. Table 4.7 shows that the pattern of concentration in capital cities is especially strong for immigrants who arrive from LOTE origin countries. By 2001, 90.1 percent of new arrivals settled in capital cities compared with 86.2 percent of those who had been in Australia longer than five years. The pattern is present but less marked among those from MES countries with 77.0 percent and 70.2 percent respectively.

There were increases in the percentages of new arrivals settling in capital cities with each new post war census until the 2006 enumeration. While 83.9 percent of migrants settled in these cities, the proportion fell for the first time during the post war period. The change is relatively small but it may be significant since in Europe and North America the last decade has also seen some decentralisation of migrant settlement away from major centres (Hugo and Moren, 2008). This will be discussed in a later section of this chapter. It is clear that there is some evidence then of a slight lessening of the dominance of the capital cities in the initial settlement of migrants. Nevertheless, cities are still the dominant settlement choice of migrants. There are then two long established elements in Australian post war immigrant settlement patterns:

- Immigrants from MES countries, especially New Zealand and the United Kingdom, although more concentrated in major cities compared with the Australia-born are more similar to the Australia-born in their settlement patterns than is the case for those from LOTE origin countries.
- For both groups, especially the MES group, there is a strong tendency with increasing length of residence in Australia for settlement patterns to converge toward those of the Australia-born.

These patterns are evident when we examine the pattern of immigrant settlement according to the degree of remoteness/accessibility of the places where they settle. The ABS has adopted the following classification of localities in Australia according to their remoteness:

- Highly Accessible Major Cities – Locations with relatively unrestricted accessibility to a wide range of goods and services and opportunities for social interaction.
- Accessible Inner Regional Areas – Locations with some restrictions to accessibility of some goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
- Moderately Accessible Outer Regional Areas – Locations with significantly restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
- Remote Areas – Locations with very restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
- Very Remote Areas – Locationally disadvantaged - very little accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

Table 4.8: Remoteness Area Categories: Breakdown According to Birthplace, 2006

Source: ABS CDATA 2006

	Australia-Born		Overseas-Born		Recent Migrants		Longstanding Migrants		Year of Arrival Not Stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major Cities	8,889,384	63.2	3,734,914	84.8	622,144	88.5	2,946,814	84.2	175,287	82.6	12,624,298	68.3
Inner Regional	3,250,439	23.1	421,788	9.6	45,620	6.5	354,807	10.1	22,194	10.5	3,672,227	19.9
Outer Regional	1,536,366	10.9	199,394	4.5	24,398	3.5	163,999	4.7	11,475	5.4	1,735,760	9.4
Remote	237,673	1.7	28,332	0.6	5,156	0.7	21,634	0.6	1,644	0.8	266,005	1.4
Very Remote	130,992	0.9	9,636	0.2	1,698	0.2	7,344	0.2	631	0.3	140,628	0.8
Total *	14,071,676	100.0	4,404,546	100.0	702,695	100.0	3,500,507	100.0	212,153	100.0	18,476,222	100.0

* Total does not include Migratory and No Usual Address

Table 4.8 shows that it is only in the most accessible major urban areas that migrants are overrepresented in the Australian population with 84.8 percent living in those areas compared with 63.2 percent of the Australia-born. The proportion of the Australia-born in all other remoteness categories is more than twice that for migrants. However, longstanding migrants are more strongly represented in the two middle level accessibility settled agriculture categories than are recent arrivals. It is interesting, however, that in more remote areas there is little difference between recent and longstanding migrants although both have only a third the representation of the Australia-born. Table 4.9 shows that the degree of concentration in the most accessible areas is especially strong among immigrants from countries where languages other than English are dominant. It is interesting to note that in Australian major cities three out of every 10 residents is a migrant, almost two of them from a LOTE country. In the rest of the country it is close to only one in 10 residents who are migrants.

Table 4.9: Remoteness Area Categories: Percentage of Population Born Overseas, 2006

Source: ABS CDATA 2006

	Australia-Born		Recent Migrants				Longstanding Migrants				Year of Arrival Not Stated				Total
			LOTE		MES		LOTE		MES		LOTE		MES		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Major Cities	8,889,384	70.4	395,722	3.1	192,921	1.5	1,517,608	12	1,021,193	8.1	90,579	0.7	61,030	0.5	12,624,298
Inner Regional	3,250,439	88.5	19,564	0.5	23,251	0.6	65,747	1.8	222,411	6.1	4,420	0.1	13,098	0.4	3,672,227
Outer Regional	1,536,366	88.5	11,060	0.6	11,722	0.7	38,208	2.2	94,706	5.5	3,343	0.2	6,059	0.3	1,735,760
Remote	237,673	89.3	2,221	0.8	2,846	1.1	3,959	1.5	13,571	5.1	441	0.2	968	0.4	266,005
Very Remote	130,992	93.1	710	0.5	946	0.7	1,434	1	4,534	3.2	204	0.1	347	0.2	140,628
Total *	14,071,676	76.2	429,276	2.3	231,686	1.3	1,626,955	8.8	1,356,415	7.3	98,987	0.5	81,502	0.4	18,476,222

* Total does not include Migratory and No Usual Address

Definitions: Language Other Than English Spoken at Home (LOTE), Mainly English-Speaking Countries (MES)

4.3.2 Changing Distribution between States and Territories

A spatial shift has occurred in Australia's post war population away from the south eastern states to the northern and western parts of the country. In 1947 the states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania accounted for 78.4 percent of the national population, but by 2006 they had 67.9 percent of the total. On the other hand, Queensland increased its share from 14.6 percent to 19.7 percent and Western Australia from

6.6 percent to 9.9 percent. This has been a function of structural change in the Australian economy in the last 30 years with the south eastern states being heavily reliant on manufacturing and suffering due to the loss of jobs in this sector.

While much of the shift in interstate distribution has been due to interstate population movements, it is also due to a propensity for immigrants to settle in particular states. Table 4.10 indicates that immigrants have settled disproportionately in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia.

Table 4.10: Australian States and Territories: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Birthplace and Overseas-Born Arriving in the Last Five Years, 2001 and 2006

Source: ABS, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

State/Territory	Australia-Born			Overseas-Born			Persons Arriving in Last 5 Yrs		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
New South Wales	33.2	32.6	32.1	33.5	35.9	35.1	41.1	40.7	34.1
Victoria	24.0	24.0	24.4	26.6	26.3	25.9	24.2	23.6	26.1
Queensland	20.0	20.4	20.9	14.2	15.0	16.8	15.3	17.5	18.5
South Australia	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.8	4.5	4.1	5.7
Western	8.9	9.1	9.1	12.2	12.6	11.8	11.6	11.3	12.5
Tasmania	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9
Northern	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Australian	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

New South Wales shows an interesting pattern with the state accounting for 41.1 and 40.7 percent of the nation's migrants who arrived in the last five years at the 1996 and 2001 censuses compared with having 33.2 and 32.6 percent respectively of the national Australia-born population. However, at the 2006 census it had only 34.1 percent of the recent migrants, indicating a sharp reduction in the proportion of new migrants settling in New South Wales. Victoria, on the other hand, has increased its share of new arrivals as have Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia. The former is an interesting case after a long period of getting less than its proportionate share of immigrants it is now a significant magnet to migrants.

The relative contributions of net international migration as well as net interstate migration and national increase to population change in the states and territories are shown in Table 4.11. It will be noted that in New South Wales, the largest state, there was a net international migration gain of almost 200,000 which accounted for 79.6 percent of the state's population growth between 2001 and 2006. Moreover the state experienced a significant net loss due to interstate migration – a longstanding pattern (Hugo, 2003). In the past this has been the pattern in Victoria as well but a turnaround in the state's economy saw it experience a small net interstate migration gain between 1996 and 2001, although there was a small net loss in 2001-2006. Conversely Queensland's net international migration gain was not as large as the net gain by interstate migration. Clearly there are wide differences between the states in the significance of immigrant settlement and this is undergoing substantial change.

Table 4.11: Australian States and Territories: Natural Increase, Net Overseas Migration, Net Interstate Migration and Total Population Growth, Financial Years, 2001-2006

Source: ABS, 2007, Pages 11-14

	Natural Increase		Net International Migration		Net Interstate Migration		Total population Growth
	Number	Percent of Growth	Number	Percent of Growth	Number	Percent of Growth	
New South Wales	195,624	80.2	188,878	77.4	-140,501	-57.6	244,001
Victoria	145,042	51.1	143,902	50.7	-5,044	-1.8	283,900
Queensland	130,626	30.2	141,516	32.7	160,552	37.1	432,694
South Australia	27,965	62.9	27,840	62.6	-11,330	-25.5	44,475
Western Australia	68,086	44.1	83,694	54.2	2,701	1.7	154,481
Tasmania	10,196	58.0	4,232	24.1	3,138	17.9	17,566
Northern Territory	13,854	113.1	4,523	36.9	-6,131	-50.1	12,246
Australian Capital Territory	13,550	100.6	3,044	22.6	-3,128	-23.2	13,466
Australia-Total	604,943	50.3	597,629	49.7			1,202,829

One of the characteristics of international migration to Australia has been variations in the spatial patterns of settlement of different birthplace groups. This is illustrated in Table 4.12 which indicates that in 2001 and 2006 the Language Other Than English (LOTE) origin immigrants are disproportionately represented in New South Wales and Victoria which in 2006 had 73.8 percent of the group compared with 56.5 percent of the nation's Australia-born. On the other hand, Mainly English-Speaking (MES) origin settlers are underrepresented with 46.2 percent. This presents a stark contrast to Queensland which has a fifth of the Australia-born population but less than a tenth of the LOTE group and almost a quarter of the MES. Migration to both South and Western Australia is also strongly focused on groups coming from countries which are MES. Queensland now attracts more MES origin migrants than Victoria and about as many as New South Wales.

Table 4.12: Distribution of LOTE (Language Other Than English Spoken at Home) and MES Overseas-Born Population Between States and Territories, 2001-2006

Source: ABS 2001 and 2006 Censuses

State/Territory	LOTE		MES	
	2001 %	2006 %	2001 %	2006 %
New South Wales	41.9*	41.8*	28.4	27.1
Victoria	32.3*	32.0*	19.0	19.1
Queensland	8.9	9.6	21.8*	23.4*
South Australia	6.0	5.9	9.1*	8.7*
Western Australia	7.3	7.2	17.5*	17.8*
Tasmania	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.8
Northern Territory	1.6*	1.4*	0.9	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number (million)	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.7

* Overrepresented compared with Australia-born.

4.3.3 Overseas-Born in Urban Areas

Not only have post war migrants tended to settle in Australia's larger urban areas but also they have concentrated especially in two cities – Sydney (2006 population 4.1 million) and Melbourne (2006 population 3.6 million). This is reflected in the fact that while their

populations have more than doubled, Sydney and Melbourne's share of the nation's overseas-born population has increased from 42.5 percent in 1947 to 53.2 percent in 2001 and falling slightly to 53.1 percent in 2006. On the other hand, their share of the Australia-born has fallen from 38.7 percent to 34.1 percent. Moreover, if we consider only immigrants who have been in Australia less than 5 years, 56.0 percent live in major urban areas in New South Wales and Victoria.

Table 4.13: Sydney and Melbourne Statistical Divisions: Proportion of Population Overseas-Born, 1947-2006

Source: ABS 1947, 1954, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Year	Sydney Statistical Division		Melbourne Statistical Division		All Australia
	No. of Overseas-	% of all Overseas-	No. of Overseas-	% of all Overseas-	No. of Overseas-born
1947	191,107	25.7	125,258	16.8	744,187
1954	308,778	24.0	261,470	20.3	1,286,466
1961	434,663	24.4	444,479	25.0	1,778,780
1966	558,236	26.2	568,365	26.7	2,130,920
1971	681,313	26.4	687,266	26.6	2,579,318
1976	736,754	27.1	706,331	26.0	2,718,855
1981	834,280	27.8	754,117	25.1	3,003,833
1986	912,578	28.1	788,266	24.3	3,247,381
1991	1,070,627	28.5	893,445	23.8	3,755,554
1996	1,148,869	29.4	915,449	23.4	3,908,213
2001	1,233,487	30.0	954,037	23.2	4,105,444
2006	1,307,455	29.6	1,038,430	23.5	4,416,037

International migration has been of critical importance in the post war growth of Sydney and Melbourne. Table 4.13 shows the growth of the overseas-born population in the two cities between 1947 and 2006. While Sydney gained huge numbers of immigrants during the long boom period and saw its overseas-born population more than double between 1947 and 1961, the impact was less than had occurred in Melbourne. The table shows the significance of this immigration with Melbourne's overseas-born population trebling between 1947 and 1966, and its share of the nation's total overseas-born increasing by 10 percentage points to 26.7 percent. It will be noted that by 1961, Melbourne had surpassed Sydney as having the largest overseas-born community in the nation but in the last two decades Sydney has reasserted itself as the major focus of immigrant settlement in Australia, so that at the 2001 census it had 30.0 percent of the nation's overseas-born compared with 23.2 percent in Melbourne. These fluctuations have been in concert with shifts in the changing economic roles of the two cities. Sydney has become the most global of Australian centres with the most international links, national headquarters of companies, etc. It is interesting to note, however, that for the first time since the 1954 census Sydney recorded a *decrease* in its share of the national immigrant population at the 2006 census, albeit a small fall from 30 to 29.6 percent. Moreover at the same time Melbourne registered an *increase* in its share of the national immigrant population for the first time since the 1966 census, also albeit a small change from 23.2 to 23.5 percent. Sydney remains the most significant centre of immigrant settlement in Australia but there is clear evidence of a shift in trends. This is especially apparent in Table 4.14 which shows the proportions of immigrants arriving in the last three intercensal periods who settled in the capital cities, and rest of state as well as for Sydney. It will be noted that in the 1990s Sydney accounted for over 37 percent of new migrants settling in Australia, while for LOTE groups it was even higher. However, for 2001-2006 the proportion fell dramatically to 30.6 percent. It will be noted that the drop in the proportion

settling in capital cities was not nearly so great indicting that the dispersal away from Sydney was partly to other capitals, although the increasing proportion settling outside capitals indicates a wider dispersal of settlement beyond capital cities.

Table 4.14: Australia: Percentage of Immigrants Arriving in Five Years Prior to the Census Settling in Capital Cities, Rest of State and Sydney, 1991-2006

Source: ABS Population Censuses of 1966, 2001 and 2006

Years		Capital Cities	Rest of State	Sydney
1991-1996		86.3	13.7	37.5
1996-2001		85.5	14.5	37.3
2001-2006	Total	83.9	16.1	30.6
	MES	74.2	25.8	22.2
	LOTE	88.8	11.2	34.8

Table 4.15: Australia: Birthplace Groups With the Highest Concentration in Major Cities, 2006

Source: ABS 2006 Census

Birthplace	Percentage	Birthplace	Percentage
Vietnam	97.2	S. Korea	95.2
Lebanon	97.2	Sri Lanka	94.5
China	96.2	Egypt	94.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	96.1	Turkey	93.5
Hong Kong	96	Greece	93.4
Iraq	96	India	92.4
Former Yugoslavia	95.6		

There are significant variations between different birthplace groups in their propensity to settle in major cities. Table 4.15 shows the groups which have the highest concentrations in Australia's major cities and it is immediately noticeable that all are countries which mainly speak languages other than English. Moreover, several of these groups are among those who have most recently arrived in Australia in substantial numbers including the Chinese and Indians. However, it also includes several longer standing groups with limited recent flows such as the Vietnamese, Turks and Greeks. On the other hand, if we look at those birthplace groups which have the lowest concentrations in major cities shown in Table 4.16, the MES origin countries are dominant, together with European countries whose peak of immigration was in the early post war years and who have mature age structures (Netherlands, Germany and Malta). Papua New Guinea may appear an outlier but in fact many in this group were born to Australians or Europeans working in Papua New Guinea during colonial and early post-colonial days.

Table 4.16: Australia: Birthplace Groups With the Lowest Concentration in Major Cities, 2006

Source: ABS 2006 Census

Birthplace	Percentage	Birthplace	Percentage
Australia	61.0	USA	75.5
Netherlands	61.0	New Zealand	75.1
UK	69.8	Canada	76.1
Germany	69.1	Ireland	79.1
Papua New Guinea	72.6	Malta	80.9

In examining the impact of immigration on the composition of the population of Australian cities it is important to appreciate that post war immigration to Australia has occurred in a series of waves each of which is characterised by a different mix of birthplace groups as Australia's immigration policy and the national and global economic, political and demographic situation has changed. The UK-Ireland-born have been the largest single birthplace group in the immigration intake most years and they have remained a constant element in the post war immigration streams, although their share of the total intake has declined significantly (from 78.7 percent in 1947 to 17.4 percent in 2007-08). However, the mix of other (mainly non-English-speaking) birthplace groups in the incoming stream has undergone significant change with different groups dominating successive waves over the post war period. Eastern European refugees formed the first of these waves in the late 1940s and early 1950s and were followed by a substantial influx of Dutch and German origin settlers in the early 1950s who in turn were followed in the mid and late 1950s by Italians, Greeks and Yugoslavs. In the 1960s, Lebanese and Turks came and in the 1970s the arrival of refugees from Vietnam was the beginning of a period which saw Asian origin groups dominate for several decades. First, Southeast Asian groups, then those from East Asia, and finally South Asia with India and China being the largest flows into Australia in recent years apart from those from the UK and New Zealand. Finally, in the last decade African migrants have been significant.

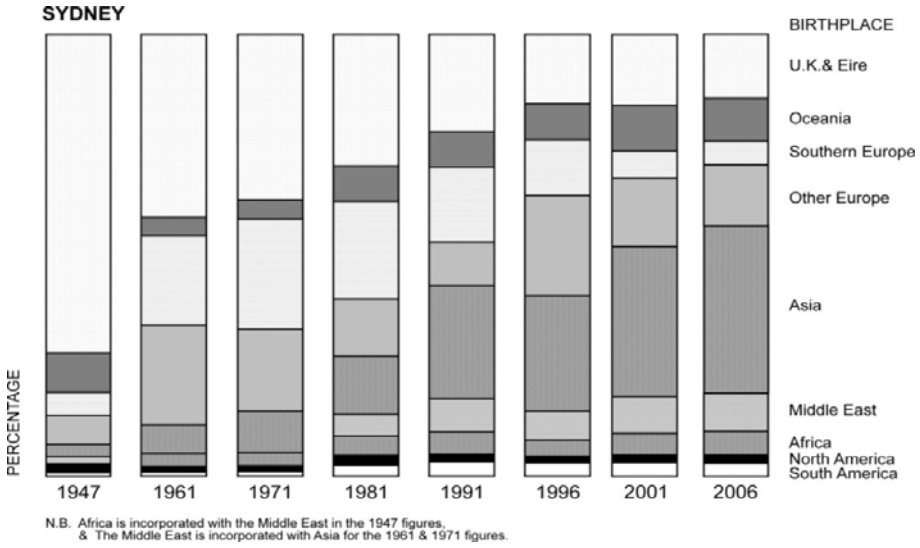
Accordingly there has been a substantial shift in the ethnic structure of Australian cities with those changes. In Sydney, for example, Figure 4.1 shows changes in the proportions of the overseas-born population at various post war censuses who originated from various regions of the world. It is clear that the shifts have been substantial.

- Most striking is the consistent pattern of decline in the proportion from the UK and Ireland over the period (from 78.7 to 14.4 percent)
- The proportion from Oceania (mainly New Zealand) declined over the first quarter century but subsequently increased.
- The pattern for Southern Europeans is one of a rapid increase up to 1971 but a subsequent attenuation as the flow of immigrants from Greece and Italy dried up over the last two decades.
- A similar pattern is apparent form migrants from other Continental European nations for which the trajectory of post war migration has tended to follow the Southern Europeans.

- The spectacular increase of Asian origin immigrants since 1971 is especially apparent increasing from 3.2 to 33.8 percent of overseas-born Sydneysiders. In 2006 some 13.0 percent of Sydney's population was born in Asia.

Figure 4.1: Sydney: Birthplace Composition of the Overseas-Born Population, 1947-2006

Source: ABS Censuses 1947-2006



- Other origin groups have a much smaller representation but a general pattern of increased significance in the last two decades.
- In the 2001-2006 period there was a small but significant increase in the African origin population.

Overall then the rapid increase in the overseas-born population in Sydney has been accompanied by an equally striking increase in ethnic diversity among them.

Figure 4.1 shows the changing ethnic mix of Sydney in terms of the major origins of migrants but the reality is much more complex with a myriad of individual nations being represented by significant communities. It is difficult to depict this diversity adequately here but in 2006 there are many more than twenty separate birthplace groups with more than 10,000 representatives in Sydney and there are many other smaller but viable communities (e.g. see Burnley, 1996; 1999; 2004). Recent changes in the sizes of the largest overseas-born groups are shown in Table 4.17. This shows the substantial change which occurred during the 1980s with the increasing Asian presence being especially pronounced. In Sydney the 10 largest overseas-born groups in 1981 did not include a single Asian origin group but by 2006 the Chinese, Vietnamese, Indians, Filipinos, Hong Kong-born and South Koreans were in the 10 largest groups. It will be noticed in Table 4.17 that the Asia-born groups all have more than doubled in numbers while most of the European origin groups actually declined as death and return migration reduced their numbers.

Table 4.17: Representation and Growth of Major Overseas Birthplace Groups, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2006 in Sydney

Source: ABS Censuses, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2006

Country	1981	1991	2001	2006	Percent of National Total	Percent Change 1981-2006
United Kingdom	234,598	208,605	183,991	175,166	16.9	-25.3
China	13,162	41,741	82,029	109,142	52.8	729.2
New Zealand	53,025	62,529	81,963	81,064	20.8	52.9
Vietnam	15,385	47,492	61,423	62,144	38.9	303.9
Lebanon	36,010	49,937	52,008	54,502	72.8	51.4
India	10,182	17,851	34,503	52,975	36.0	420.3
Philippines	7,734	33,410	47,090	52,087	43.2	573.5
Italy	62,682	56,887	48,900	44,563	22.4	-28.9
Hong Kong	7,964	29,673	36,039	36,866	51.3	362.9
Korea, Republic of	3,099	15,044	26,928	32,124	60.9	936.6
Greece	43,628	40,531	33,688	32,022	29.1	-26.6
South Africa	9,012	16,112	25,190	28,427	27.3	215.4
Fiji	5,022	16,972	25,368	26,928	55.9	436.2
Malaysia	8,076	17,501	18,996	21,211	23.0	162.6
Indonesia	4,973	13,174	19,719	20,562	40.3	313.5
Germany	24,097	21,418	19,711	19,364	18.2	-19.6
Sri Lanka	3,261	9,595	15,744	17,917	28.8	449.4
Egypt	14,862	16,194	16,506	16,238	48.5	9.3
Malta	21,265	19,355	16,124	14,680	33.6	-31.0

4.3.4 Overseas-Born in Non-Metropolitan Areas

In each of the post war censuses until 2001 there had been successive increases in the proportion of immigrants living in Australia's capitals. However, 2006 saw the percentage of immigrants living outside of Australia's cities increase, albeit marginally, as is indicated by Table 4.17. One longstanding feature of migrant settlement in non-metropolitan Australia, especially in the pre war and early post war years when a higher proportion of immigrants lived in non-metropolitan areas, was their high degree of spatial concentration. Immigrants outside the capital cities, especially those from a LOTE background, tended to settle in particular areas:

- Intensive agricultural areas such as sugar farming in Queensland, irrigated agriculture along the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and in intensive horticultural areas close to major cities (Hugo, 1975; Borrie, 1954 Price, 1963).
- Major provincial centres where many were involved in small businesses.
- Mining and industrial centres like Wollongong, Newcastle, Whyalla, Geelong.
- Some fishing communities.

Table 4.18: Number and Percentage of Overseas-Born Persons Resident in Capital Cities by Origin and Length of Residence, 1986, 2001 and 2006

Source: ABS, 1986, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

	1986				2001				2006			
	0-4 Years		5+ Years		0-4 Years		5+ Years		0-4 Years		5+ Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MES Origin	142,722	76.9	890,809	73.2	145,936	77.0	936,796	70.2	173,293	74.2	943,568	69.4
LOTE Origin	240,864	88.6	1,245,254	83.8	307,781	90.1	1,762,488	86.2	416,389	88.8	1,857,957	86.8
Total Overseas-born	383,586	83.9	2,136,063	79.0	453,717	85.4	2,699,284	79.9	589,681	83.9	2,801,524	80.0

They avoided the dry farming, extensive agricultural areas of the Australian wheat-sheep belt. Accordingly, the non-metropolitan overseas-born population in Australia has been even more concentrated than those settling in major cities.

The slightly increasing tendency for immigrants to settle outside of the major cities since 2001 shows some significant differences from the past in that for the first time there has been some settlement in areas previously eschewed by immigrants, especially those from a LOTE background. This has partly been because of severe labour shortages in many such areas where low fertility and ageing have been exacerbated by youth out migrants (Hugo, 2008b). Several non-metropolitan local governments [2] have become active in attempting to attract in migrants to settle in their communities using the SSRM scheme.

There are a number of issues associated with the new pattern of immigrant settlement in regional Australia. Firstly, the immigrants add an element of diversity to what in many regional areas have been strongly Anglo-Saxon dominant societies. It is true that immigrants from MES countries make up the majority of regional settlers and most are skilled migrants who are not likely to have substantial language and cultural barriers to adjustment. Nevertheless the numbers from more diverse backgrounds are significant. Regional communities lack both formal post-arrival services as well as established communities of similar ethnic backgrounds that can provide informal support during initial settlement. A particular problem relates to the lack of interpreter services which can be a barrier to non-English-speaking groups accessing health, education and other services. The dearth of formal and informal support services has in some areas been countered by the mobilisation of local community groups, organisations and local government. In several instances it has been one or two local leaders who have played a key role in this respect – indeed it may be that this is necessary for such mobilisation of local social capital. The types of assistance which have been given by communities includes organising welcoming events, appointment of a local sponsor family for day to day assistance, development of welcome packages including not only information but coupons for local services and shops and assistance in getting children into school and local sporting organisations.

[2] Some examples include the 'Ballarat My Choice', 'Warrnambool Come Share Its Delights' and 'Make it Happen in Greater Shepparton' programs

There are a number of work related concerns. Birrell, Hawthorne and Richardson (2006) have shown that regional skilled migrants experience more problems in entering the Australian labour market than any other category of skilled settlers. The causes of this need to be investigated. It is not clear whether it is issues of migrant selection or of particular local labour market problems or both. Labour shortages continue to be reported across regional Australia and if immigration is to play a role in filling these there needs to be a better understanding of the particular problems faced in regional labour markets. Housing problems are substantial not only for immigrants but also for other newcomers to regional communities. The lack of suitable housing, especially for large refugee families, is a major problem in regional communities. Satisfactory entry into regional labour and housing markets will be a critical factor in attracting and retaining immigrant families in regional communities.

One issue which will need to be faced is that in many regional communities the labour shortages which are emerging require unskilled or semi-skilled labour whereas the bulk of immigration visa categories which are available relate to skilled migrants. Job opportunities in regional areas associated with agriculture, mining, tourism, forestry, fishing and aged care often require workers with low levels of skill and increasing difficulty is being experienced in accessing such workers from within Australia. Already there is pressure from several employer lobby groups for the federal government to relax the skill requirements of the immigration program and to allow the temporary migration of unskilled workers in labour migration programs. The focus has been strongly on regional employers in this lobbying (Senate Standing Committee on Employment, Workforce Relations and Employment, 2006). Thus far the government has resisted, arguing that it would work against the integrity of the Australian immigration program (Hugo, 2005a). However, these pressures increased and the Australian government has developed a pilot program to assess the efficacy of a temporary labour migration strategy. This has been focused on agriculture and on particular countries of origin (e.g. some Pacific nations). New Zealand has begun such a program.

A major issue relates to the question of retention of immigrants in regional areas once they are free to settle wherever they wish. The evidence presented here indicates that there is likely to be significant leakage out of regional areas. There is strong international precedent for this. Hammar (1993) shows that in Sweden in the 1970s there was a policy of dispersal of immigrants and most 'leaked' back to Stockholm. Also studies in the UK (Robinson and Hale, 1989; Robinson, 1993) and Australia (Burnley, 1989) showed that Vietnamese refugees settled in dispersed locations later gravitated to major metropolitan centres. This presents a challenge for local communities to assist newcomers so that during the period of compulsory residence outside major cities they develop an attachment to the local community which will increase the chances that they remain. This is a challenge which many regional communities are taking up and it will be interesting to see how successful their efforts turn out to be.

There are a number of reasons for the small but nevertheless significant shift which saw a small reversal in 2001-2006 of the continuous post war trend of an increasing proportion of immigrants settling in Australian capital cities. The mining boom has established a huge demand for skilled labour, and employers have used the migration program to fill some of this demand. There has also developed a skills shortage in some activities with a regional bias, such as agriculture and food processing, especially in abattoirs. Further, the state specific regional migration (SSRM) program has insisted that certain migrants locate, at least initially, in rural or regional localities.

4.3.5 The Role of Policy

The latter development points to increasing government involvement in deciding not only who can come to Australia but where they settle. During the post war period, Australian immigration policy has been overwhelmingly concerned with shaping the scale and composition of the immigration intake but there have been some attempts by government to influence where immigrants settle after their arrival in Australia (Hugo, 1993; 1999). The federal government had a two year bonding scheme for persons accepted as displaced persons in the early post war years (Kunz, 1988). These allocated settlers to areas suffering labour shortages, often in remote non-metropolitan areas such as large scale construction projects such as the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Scheme. At the end of the bond period many made their way to capital cities but substantial communities remained. However, it was not until the mid 1990s that the Australian government considered attempting to shape where immigrants settle on a large scale. There was an increase in government interest in regional areas following electoral swings against the federal government in traditionally conservative regional areas during the mid 1990s. The sustainability of rural and regional communities became an important item on the national agenda with the establishment of a federal government department on regional development and the initiation of a rash of programs to facilitate regional development. Similarly, states which were lagging economically like South Australia were pressing for immigration to assist their economic development. In May 1996 the annual meeting of Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs established a working party to examine ways in which a higher proportion of migrants might settle in regional Australia and states which were lagging economically. Accordingly, a number of initiatives were taken to attract immigrants to areas which are currently receiving small intakes.

At the same time labour shortages began to be reported in regional areas and the states receiving smaller numbers of migrants. This was partly because the general tightening of the labour market which was occurring in Australia due to low fertility and ageing was exacerbated in lagging areas by net internal migration losses of young working age people. Accordingly the State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme (SSRM) was initiated in May 1996 to attract immigrants to areas which are currently receiving small intakes. Over the subsequent period several visa categories have been added to the scheme and a range of modifications have been made.

Table 4.18: Number of Immigrants with Visas Granted Under the State Specific Regional Migration Mechanisms and Their Proportion of the Total Non-Humanitarian Intake, 1997-98 to 2005-06

Source: DIAC *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC unpublished data

Year	Number	Percent of Total Non-Humanitarian Intake	Percent in South Australia
1997-98	1,753	2.3	34.5
1998-99	2,804	3.3	36.9
1999-2000	3,309	3.6	21.2
2000-01	3,846	3.6	19.5
2001-02	4,136	4.6	17.5
2002-03	7,941	8.5	16.7

The success of the SSRM programs is evident in Table 4.18 which shows that the SSRM Scheme increased its share of the total non-humanitarian intake from 2.3 percent in 1997-98 to over a fifth in 2008-09. The redirection of immigrants is evident in the fact that

while South Australia has only 7.5 percent of the national population and averaged only 4.9 percent of the national immigrant intake between 1997 and 2009 the table shows that it has made disproportionate use of the SSRM Scheme. This undoubtedly has been partly a function of the state government's enthusiastic support of the SSRM Scheme and the investment of resources in making use of it. However, it also partly reflects a particular advantage that South Australia has had in the SSRM. This advantage relates to the particular definition of the parts of Australia that have been designated as being eligible for SSRM visa classes. The locational requirements of the various SSRM visa categories vary but *all* of South Australia has been eligible for all SSRM categories. This has meant that the major city of Adelaide (2006 population 1,105,839) has been eligible for settlement of SSRM immigrants whereas other mainland state capital cities have not. It is important to point out that the bulk of the SSRM Scheme visa categories relate only to skilled migrants[3] and those eligible are potential immigrants who have narrowly failed the stringent Points Assessment Test. However, there has also been SSRM family based initiatives and initiatives to attract business migrants to designated areas (DIAC, 2007, 43). Moreover, while the SSRM Scheme only involves the non-humanitarian part of the Australian Immigration Program there have been some elements in the Humanitarian part of the program which direct settlers to particular areas. The Department of Immigration and Citizenship directs many refugee-humanitarian settlers to areas where there is availability of support from family, fellow countrymen, NGOs or local and state governments. South Australia in recent years has taken a share of the humanitarian intake in excess of its share of the national population. Indeed, even in the late 1990s when the state was receiving only around 4 percent of the national immigrant intake it took a larger share of the refugee-humanitarian intake. This has been a deliberate strategy of the South Australian government that has been active in providing support for refugee-humanitarian migrants and has lobbied DIAC to take a substantial number of refugee-humanitarian migrants.

Table 4.19: Australia: Indexes of Dissimilarity between Different Types of International Migration between States and Territories, 2004-05

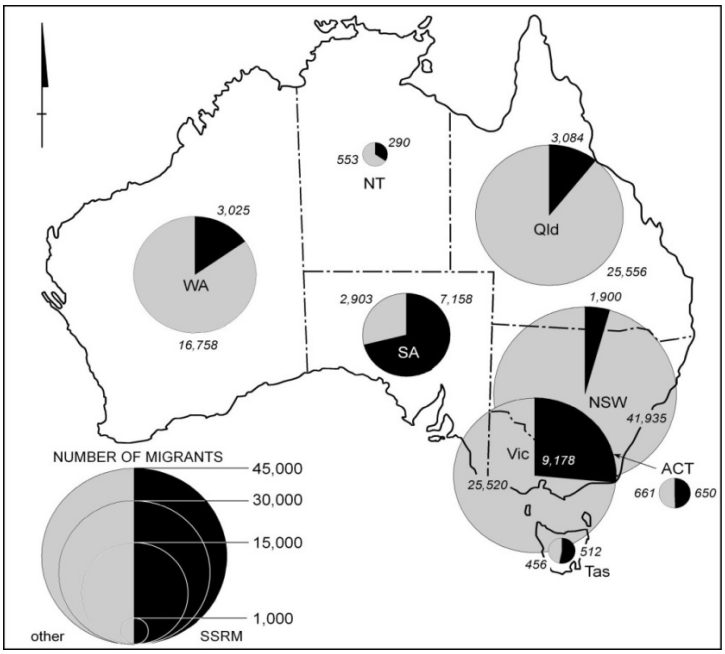
Source: Calculated from data in DIMA, 2006

SSRM *versus* Regular Migration	45.3
Onshore *versus* Offshore Migration	8.9
Humanitarian *versus* Non-Humanitarian	12.6

[3] Persons with occupations in the top four ASCO (Australian Standard Classification of Occupations) categories – Managers, Professionals, Para Professionals and Skilled Tradesmen.

Figure 4.2: Australia: Settler Arrivals by State According to whether they are State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme Migrants or Other Migrants, 2006-07

Source: DIAC *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues



The differential reliance of the states and territories on the SSRM scheme is evident in Figure 4.2 which shows the settler intake for the states and territories divided between SSRM arrivals and those coming under the standard migration scheme. South Australia is clearly the biggest proportionate user of the SSRM scheme. In 2004 it was the first state to introduce a population policy (Government of South Australia, 2004a) which, among other things, sought to increase the state's share of immigrants to around 7.5 percent by 2014. International migration has been a key element in the Population Policy and in the State's Strategic Plan (Government of South Australia, 2004b). The state government initiated a number of strategies in order to achieve an increase in international migration.

- It set up a state government agency *Immigration SA* within the Department of Trade and Economic Development to drive the achievement of the immigration objectives.
- It set up an agency *Education Adelaide* to increase the state's share of foreign students.
- It set up offices in key origin countries of immigrants to facilitate the recruitment and emigration of settlers for South Australia.
- It appointed a number of Migration Officers to be affiliated with Regional Development Boards in South Australia to assist local governments and employers to bring in migrants.

At no time since Federation have state governments been more heavily involved in the immigration policy and operations. It will also be noted in Figure 4.2 that Victoria has had the largest number of SSRM migrants since that state too has introduced a population policy (Government of Victoria, 2004) which also aims at increasing the immigrant intake

and has actively sought to use SSRM visa categories to help achieve this. It is especially interesting that New South Wales has not been very active in this program.

4.3.6 The Distribution of the Overseas-Born

Table 4.20 shows the distribution of Australian and Overseas persons by statistical divisions throughout Australia. It allows easy comparisons of each group presence in each SD, especially the capital city statistical divisions. In Sydney and Melbourne, especially, the concentrations of overseas-born are much higher than the concentrations of Australia-born. In Perth and Adelaide the concentration of overseas-born persons is slightly higher than for the Australia-born group, while in Brisbane and the remaining capital cities, the proportion of Australia-born is slightly greater than the proportion of overseas-born.

The spatial distribution of the Australia-born population in 2006 is shown graphically in Figure 4.3. It is clear confirmation that the majority of Australia's population resides on its 'verandah', the coastal strip extending from Cape York Peninsula through to South Australia, and the south west corner of Western Australia. In contrast, Figure 4.4 shows the distribution, using the same class intervals, for the overseas-born population. The difference is stark, and reinforces the long term tendencies for migrants to prefer capital city, or near capital city, locations.

Table 4.20: Distribution of Australia- and Overseas-born, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born	Percent, Total	Overseas born	Percent, Total
Sydney	2486760	17.7	1304201	29.7
Hunter	500587	3.6	53835	1.2
Illawarra	299528	2.1	70358	1.6
Richmond-Tweed	180317	1.3	25090	0.6
Mid-North Coast	241874	1.7	26336	0.6
Northern - NSW	152890	1.1	9388	0.2
North Western	97237	0.7	5965	0.1
Central West - NSW	150371	1.1	11084	0.3
South Eastern - NSW	161917	1.2	23263	0.5
Murrumbidgee	127858	0.9	11117	0.3
Murray	96250	0.7	7882	0.2
Far West	19203	0.1	985	0.0
Melbourne	2306103	16.4	1035342	23.6
Barwon	208171	1.5	36815	0.8
Western District	87187	0.6	6091	0.1
Central Highlands	121434	0.9	12520	0.3
Wimmera	43537	0.3	2494	0.1
Mallee	75626	0.5	7437	0.2
Loddon	146198	1.0	13463	0.3
Goulburn	165382	1.2	17843	0.4
Ovens-Murray	79522	0.6	8635	0.2
East Gippsland	67324	0.5	8099	0.2
Gippsland	129938	0.9	19419	0.4
Brisbane	1270045	9.0	382064	8.7
Gold Coast	320959	2.3	119593	2.7
Sunshine Coast	208854	1.5	49900	1.1
West Moreton	56952	0.4	7128	0.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	210561	1.5	28180	0.6
Darling Downs	184289	1.3	17567	0.4
South West - QLD	22308	0.2	989	0.0
Fitzroy	159562	1.1	15325	0.3
Central West - QLD	9493	0.1	545	0.0
Mackay	121001	0.9	14692	0.3
Northern - QLD	162819	1.2	21214	0.5
Far North	175850	1.3	35086	0.8
North West	24407	0.2	2802	0.1
Adelaide	781451	5.6	261615	6.0
Outer Adelaide	98938	0.7	17734	0.4
Yorke and Lower North	37355	0.3	3998	0.1
Murray Lands	56362	0.4	6558	0.1
South East	53449	0.4	5189	0.1
Eyre	29025	0.2	2129	0.0
Northern - SA	61806	0.4	8928	0.2
Perth	889338	6.3	451865	10.3
South West - WA	156422	1.1	35990	0.8
Lower Great Southern	40336	0.3	8812	0.2
Upper Great Southern	14785	0.1	1932	0.0
Midlands	39451	0.3	7225	0.2
South Eastern - WA	39021	0.3	7687	0.2
Central	45361	0.3	6906	0.2
Pilbara	27560	0.2	6071	0.1
Kimberley	23135	0.2	2295	0.1
Greater Hobart	163716	1.2	23978	0.5
Southern	28942	0.2	3681	0.1
Northern - TAS	112075	0.8	13624	0.3
Mersey-Lyell	91197	0.6	8993	0.2
Darwin	74985	0.5	19332	0.4
Northern Territory - Bal	71850	0.5	6737	0.2
Canberra	235765	1.7	70004	1.6
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	211	0.0	42	0.0
Total - Australia	14044850	100.0	4394072	100.0

Figure 4.3: Geography of Australia-born, statistical divisions, 2006

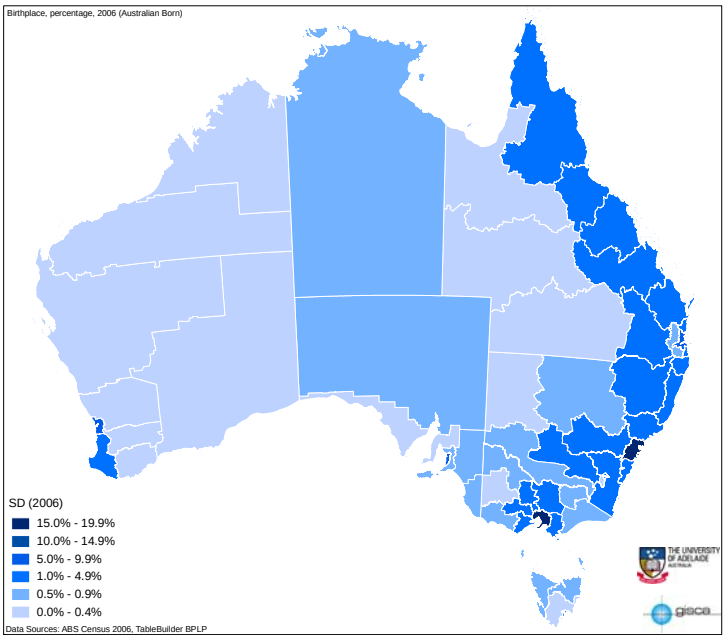
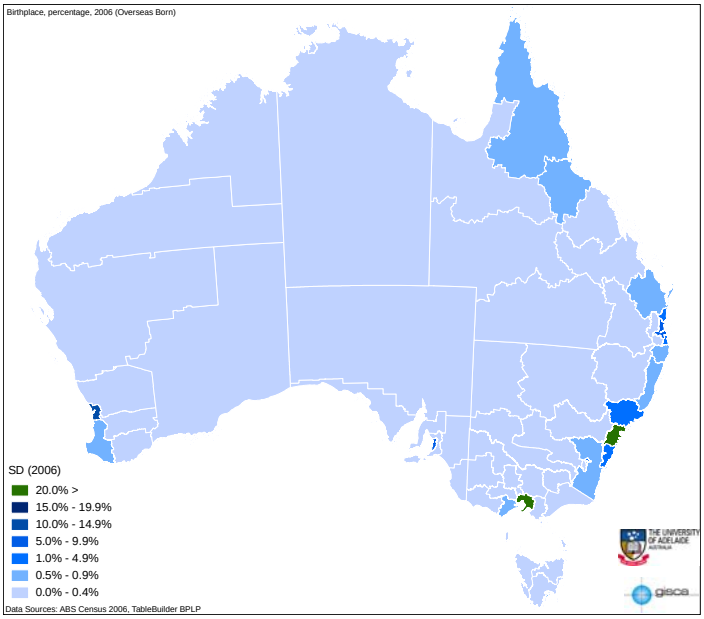


Figure 4.4: Geography of Overseas-born, statistical divisions, 2006



The preference of overseas-born persons for capital city locations, in comparison with the Australia-born population, can be illustrated further in Table 4.21. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, typically 85 percent of overseas-born living within the jurisdiction reside in the capital city statistical division. The exceptions are Queensland and Tasmania.

Table 4.21: Australia- and Overseas-born, capital city statistical division and rest of state/territory, 2006

Region	Australian born	Percent, State/Territory Total	Overseas born	Percent, State/Territory Total
Sydney	2486760	55.1	1304201	84.2
NSW rest of state	2028032	44.9	245303	15.8
State total	4514792	100.0	1549504	100.0
Melbourne	2306103	67.2	1035342	88.6
Victoria rest of state	1124319	32.8	132816	11.4
State total	3430422	100.0	1168158	100.0
Brisbane	1270045	43.4	382064	55.0
Qld rest of state	1657055	56.6	313021	45.0
State total	2927100	100.0	695085	100.0
Adelaide	781451	69.9	261615	85.5
SA rest of state	336935	30.1	44536	14.5
State total	1118386	100.0	306151	100.0
Perth	889338	69.7	451865	85.5
WA rest of state	386071	30.3	76918	14.5
State total	1275409	100.0	528783	100.0
Greater Hobart	163716	41.3	23978	47.7
Tas rest of state	232214	58.7	26298	52.3
State total	395930	100.0	50276	100.0
Darwin	74985	51.1	19332	74.2
NT rest of territory	71850	48.9	6737	25.8
Territory total	146835	100.0	26069	100.0
Canberra	235765	99.9	70004	99.9
ACT rest of territory	211	0.1	42	0.1
Territory total	235976	100.0	70046	100.0
Total - Australia	14044850		4394072	

4.3.7 Distribution of Overseas-Born by Length of Time in Australia

There is an emphasis in this Report on understanding a range of characteristics associated with recent arrivals. This group is defined as those migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 – that is they had been in Australia up to ten years at the time of the 2006 census.

The overseas-born population can be divided into two large groups, one comprising recent migrants who arrived after 1996, and another longer term group who arrived before 1997. Table 4.22 below shows how members of each group are distributed throughout Australia. Relatively speaking, recent migrants show a greater tendency for large city living than their longer term counterparts. Some 56.5 percent of migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 were living in Sydney and Melbourne in 2006, compared with 52.2 percent of those who had been in Australia since before 1997.

Table 4.22: Arrivals pre 1997 and post 1996, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Arrived before 1997	Percent, Total	Arrived after 1996	Percent, Total
Sydney	877022	28.5	369295	33.1
Hunter	41754	1.4	9221	0.8
Illawarra	58157	1.9	9081	0.8
Richmond-Tweed	19473	0.6	4389	0.4
Mid-North Coast	21509	0.7	3507	0.3
Northern - NSW	6975	0.2	1977	0.2
North Western	4688	0.2	975	0.1
Central West - NSW	8708	0.3	1642	0.1
South Eastern - NSW	19391	0.6	2764	0.2
Murrumbidgee	7476	0.2	2903	0.3
Murray	6220	0.2	1252	0.1
Far West	768	0.0	164	0.0
Melbourne	728833	23.7	261729	23.4
Barwon	29510	1.0	5457	0.5
Western District	4425	0.1	1392	0.1
Central Highlands	9836	0.3	2049	0.2
Wimmera	1882	0.1	477	0.0
Mallee	5176	0.2	1736	0.2
Loddon	10867	0.4	1885	0.2
Goulburn	13315	0.4	3574	0.3
Ovens-Murray	7140	0.2	1050	0.1
East Gippsland	6618	0.2	917	0.1
Gippsland	16637	0.5	1959	0.2
Brisbane	243645	7.9	119939	10.7
Gold Coast	75193	2.4	38470	3.4
Sunshine Coast	34435	1.1	13105	1.2
West Moreton	5480	0.2	1321	0.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	22351	0.7	4359	0.4
Darling Downs	11565	0.4	4994	0.4
South West - QLD	655	0.0	281	0.0
Fitzroy	10391	0.3	4168	0.4
Central West - QLD	383	0.0	131	0.0
Mackay	9823	0.3	4012	0.4
Northern - QLD	14927	0.5	5116	0.5
Far North	24792	0.8	8160	0.7
North West	1820	0.1	816	0.1
Adelaide	198707	6.5	51434	4.6
Outer Adelaide	15253	0.5	1774	0.2
Yorke and Lower North	3553	0.1	263	0.0
Murray Lands	5036	0.2	1113	0.1
South East	3885	0.1	971	0.1
Eyre	1759	0.1	265	0.0
Northern - SA	7369	0.2	996	0.1
Perth	313989	10.2	117946	10.6
South West - WA	27743	0.9	6473	0.6
Lower Great Southern	6960	0.2	1369	0.1
Upper Great Southern	1506	0.0	323	0.0
Midlands	5715	0.2	1197	0.1
South Eastern - WA	4607	0.1	2673	0.2
Central	5319	0.2	1220	0.1
Pilbara	3838	0.1	1894	0.2
Kimberley	1564	0.1	587	0.1
Greater Hobart	17921	0.6	4956	0.4
Southern	3143	0.1	395	0.0
Northern - TAS	10575	0.3	2450	0.2
Mersey-Lyell	7359	0.2	1243	0.1
Darwin	13871	0.5	4487	0.4
Northern Territory - Bal	4081	0.1	2226	0.2
Canberra	51425	1.7	16019	1.4
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	18	0.0	23	0.0
Total - Australia	3077036	100.0	1116564	100.0

Table 4.23: Overseas-born arriving pre 1997 and post 1996, capital city statistical divisions and rest of state/territory, 2006

Region	Arrived pre 1997	Percent, State/Territory Total	Arrived after 1996	Percent, State/Territory Total
Sydney	877022	81.8	369295	90.7
NSW rest of state	195119	18.2	37875	9.3
State total	1072141	100.0	407170	100.0
Melbourne	728833	87.4	261729	92.7
Victoria rest of state	105406	12.6	20496	7.3
State total	834239	100.0	282225	100.0
Brisbane	243645	53.5	119939	58.5
Qld rest of state	211815	46.5	84933	41.5
State total	455460	100.0	204872	100.0
Adelaide	198707	84.4	51434	90.5
SA rest of state	36855	15.6	5382	9.5
State total	235562	100.0	56816	100.0
Perth	313989	84.6	117946	88.2
WA rest of state	57252	15.4	15736	11.8
State total	371241	100.0	133682	100.0
Greater Hobart	17921	46.0	4956	54.8
Tas rest of state	21077	54.0	4088	45.2
State total	38998	100.0	9044	100.0
Darwin	13871	77.3	4487	66.8
NT rest of territory	4081	22.7	2226	33.2
Territory total	17952	100.0	6713	100.0
Canberra	51425	100.0	16019	99.9
ACT rest of territory	18	0.0	23	0.1
Territory total	51443	100.0	16042	100.0
Total - Australia	3077036		1116564	

When these two groups distribution are related to their populations in each state/territory, as shown in Table 4.23, the differences are even more profound:

- More than 90 percent of their numbers in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia live in the capital city, while the level for Western Australia is 88.2 percent.
- In Queensland, only 58.5 percent of recent migrants live in the capital city SD.
- With the exception of the Northern Territory, the proportion of longer term migrants living in capital city SDs is less than the recent arrival counterparts.

The spatial variation of recent migrants and longer term migrants is shown in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6. Together, they show:

- Similar relative concentrations in the north of Queensland.
- Expansion of the longer term migrant concentrations north of the Gold Coast, Brisbane and Sunshine Coast area.
- In New South Wales, higher concentrations of long term migrants along the entire coastal region, compared with relatively high concentrations for recent arrivals in Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra only.
- In Victoria, higher concentration of longer term migrants to the west of Melbourne SD than is the case for the recent migrant concentration.

Figure 4.5: Geography of migrants arriving after 1996, statistical divisions, 2006

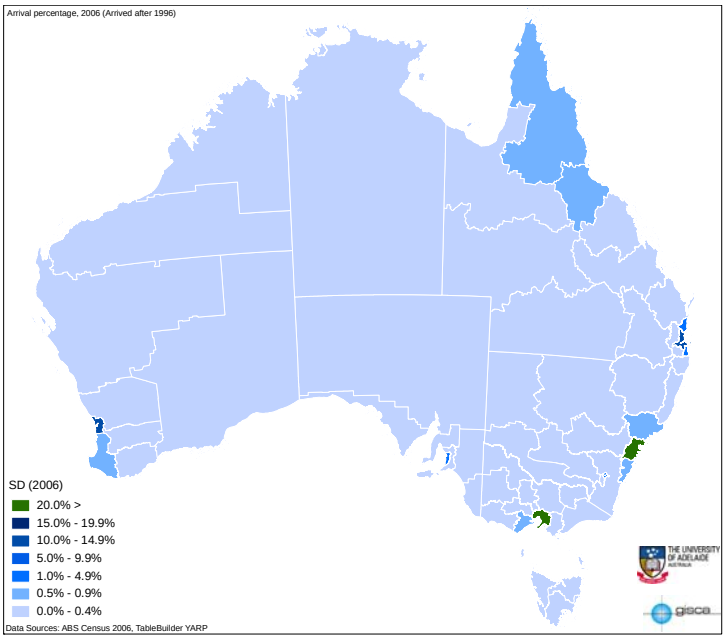
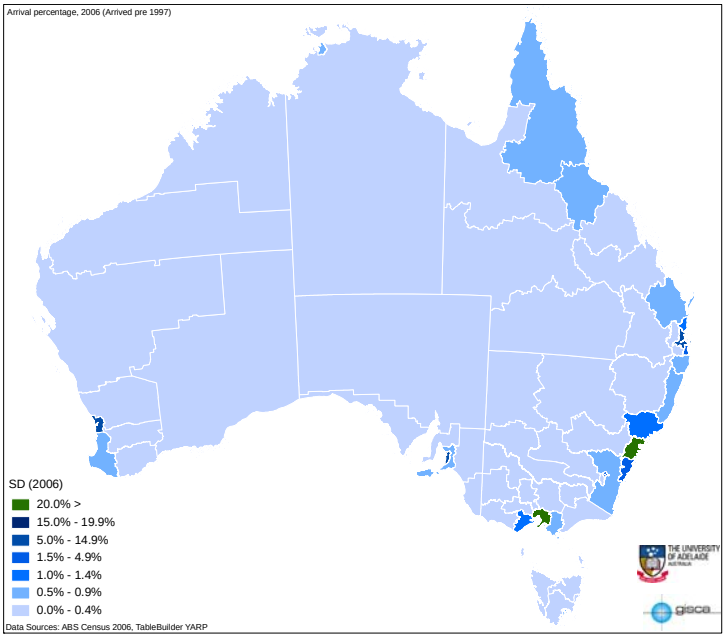


Figure 4.6: Geography of migrants arriving pre 1997, statistical divisions, 2006



- In South Australia, recent migrants have high concentrations in the Adelaide SD only, whereas for longer term migrants, they are relatively highly concentrated in both Adelaide SD and the outer Adelaide SD which rings the capital city and extends to Kangaroo Island.

- Both long term and recent migrants have relatively high concentrations in the same SDs in Western Australia.

The recent arrivals can be further disaggregated into two waves – one arriving in the 1997-2001 period, and the other arriving in the 2002-06 period. The numbers in each group are displayed in Table 4.24.

Several points are relevant from this table:

- The proportion of most recently arrived migrants in Sydney is lower than the proportion of migrants who arrived between 1997 and 2001. However, the numbers in the 2002-06 group resident in Sydney SD in 2006 are higher than numbers who arrived between 1997 and 2001.
- In Melbourne, the proportion and numbers of the most recently arrived migrants is higher than those for the group who arrived between 1997 and 2001. This is the same situation as occurred in Adelaide and Perth in 2006, and to a lesser degree in the smaller capitals of Hobart and Canberra.
- In Brisbane, while proportions are very similar, there are more residents from the more recent group resident in 2006 than from the first group. This situation, at a lower level, also occurs in Darwin.

The data in Table 4.25 provides a further indication the spatial variation of the two groups as measured at the 2006 census. A number of pertinent points emerge from this table:

- In 2006, there were 646,000 migrants who arrived in the 2002-06 period, compared with 471,000 who arrived in the earlier 1997-2001 period.
- Greater numbers of migrants who arrived in the 2002-06 period lived in each of the capitals in 2006 than did migrants who arrived in the 1997-2001 period.
- For each state and territory, there are more migrants who arrived between 2002-06 living outside the capital cities than is the case for those who arrived between 1997 and 2001.

Figure 4.7 and Figure 4.8 show the distribution of these two groups of recently arrived migrants. They indicate that, for all intents and purposes, that the spatial distribution of the two groups is close to identical. The correlation coefficient between these two groups is 0.989.

Table 4.24: Arrivals 1997-2001 and 2002-06, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	Arrived 1997 to 2001	Percent, Total	Arrived 2002 to 2006	Percent, Total
Sydney	173082	36.8	196213	30.4
Hunter	3570	0.8	5652	0.9
Illawarra	3657	0.8	5424	0.8
Richmond-Tweed	1948	0.4	2444	0.4
Mid-North Coast	1597	0.3	1908	0.3
Northern - NSW	750	0.2	1224	0.2
North Western	414	0.1	561	0.1
Central West - NSW	732	0.2	911	0.1
South Eastern - NSW	1288	0.3	1477	0.2
Murrumbidgee	1196	0.3	1706	0.3
Murray	590	0.1	663	0.1
Far West	47	0.0	118	0.0
Melbourne	104535	22.2	157193	24.3
Barwon	2176	0.5	3283	0.5
Western District	565	0.1	827	0.1
Central Highlands	724	0.2	1322	0.2
Wimmera	141	0.0	337	0.1
Mallee	777	0.2	960	0.1
Loddon	876	0.2	1009	0.2
Goulburn	1507	0.3	2067	0.3
Ovens-Murray	484	0.1	564	0.1
East Gippsland	349	0.1	572	0.1
Gippsland	783	0.2	1177	0.2
Brisbane	50355	10.7	69583	10.8
Gold Coast	17364	3.7	21105	3.3
Sunshine Coast	5342	1.1	7761	1.2
West Moreton	515	0.1	805	0.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	1883	0.4	2475	0.4
Darling Downs	1555	0.3	3442	0.5
South West - QLD	95	0.0	185	0.0
Fitzroy	1527	0.3	2639	0.4
Central West - QLD	61	0.0	72	0.0
Mackay	1329	0.3	2684	0.4
Northern - QLD	1808	0.4	3310	0.5
Far North	3497	0.7	4663	0.7
North West	254	0.1	564	0.1
Adelaide	17068	3.6	34368	5.3
Outer Adelaide	739	0.2	1033	0.2
Yorke and Lower North	105	0.0	158	0.0
Murray Lands	416	0.1	700	0.1
South East	383	0.1	587	0.1
Eyre	85	0.0	179	0.0
Northern - SA	317	0.1	676	0.1
Perth	46610	9.9	71339	11.0
South West - WA	2317	0.5	4154	0.6
Lower Great Southern	501	0.1	870	0.1
Upper Great Southern	144	0.0	180	0.0
Midlands	493	0.1	703	0.1
South Eastern - WA	863	0.2	1806	0.3
Central	479	0.1	742	0.1
Pilbara	520	0.1	1375	0.2
Kimberley	244	0.1	342	0.1
Greater Hobart	1577	0.3	3380	0.5
Southern	198	0.0	196	0.0
Northern - TAS	768	0.2	1682	0.3
Mersey-Lyell	503	0.1	735	0.1
Darwin	1764	0.4	2720	0.4
Northern Territory - Bal	752	0.2	1476	0.2
Canberra	6520	1.4	9503	1.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0.0	23	0.0
Total - Australia	470739	100.0	645827	100.0

Table 4.25: Distribution of persons arriving 1997-2001 and 2002-06, capital city statistical divisions and rest of state/territory, 2006

Region	Arrived 1997 to 2001	Percent, State/Territory Total	Arrived 2002 to 2006	Percent, State/Territory Total
Sydney	173082	91.6	196213	89.9
NSW rest of state	15789	8.4	22088	10.1
State total	188871	100.0	218301	100.0
Melbourne	104535	92.6	157193	92.8
Victoria rest of state	8382	7.4	12118	7.2
State total	112917	100.0	169311	100.0
Brisbane	50355	58.8	69583	58.3
Qld rest of state	35230	41.2	49705	41.7
State total	85585	100.0	119288	100.0
Adelaide	17068	89.3	34368	91.2
SA rest of state	2045	10.7	3333	8.8
State total	19113	100.0	37701	100.0
Perth	46610	89.3	71339	87.5
WA rest of state	5561	10.7	10172	12.5
State total	52171	100.0	81511	100.0
Greater Hobart	1577	51.8	3380	56.4
Tas rest of state	1469	48.2	2613	43.6
State total	3046	100.0	5993	100.0
Darwin	1764	70.1	2720	64.8
NT rest of territory	752	29.9	1476	35.2
Territory total	2516	100.0	4196	100.0
Canberra	6520	100.0	9503	99.8
ACT rest of territory	0	0.0	23	0.2
Territory total	6520	100.0	9526	100.0
Total - Australia	470739		645827	

Figure 4.7: Geography of migrants who arrived 1997-2001, statistical divisions, 2006

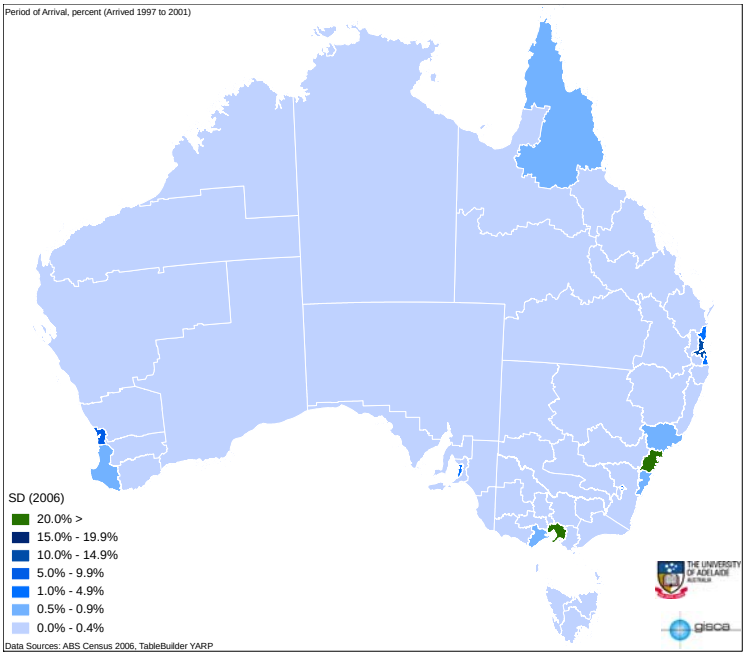
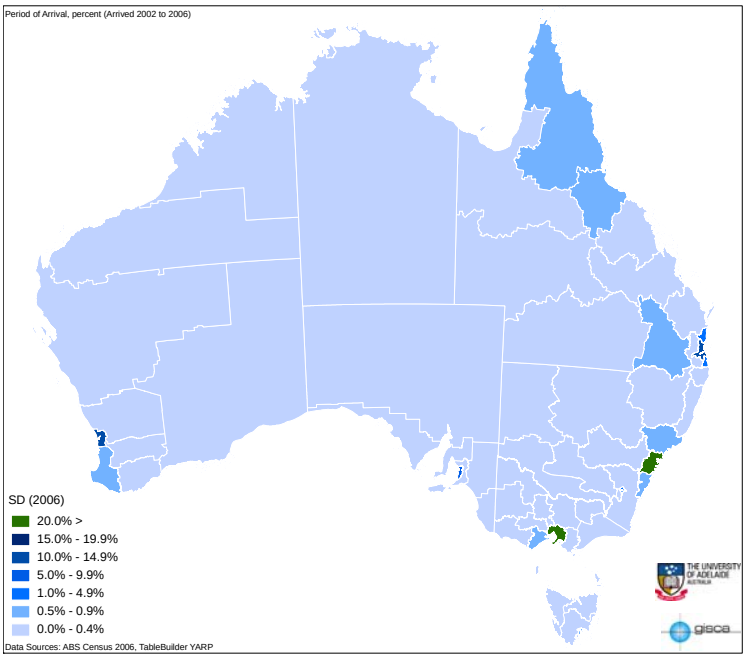


Figure 4.8: Geography of migrants who arrived 2002-06, statistical divisions, 2006



Further, and in relation to Table 4.25, the two maps show that any 'spread' of this group beyond the capital city statistical divisions is restricted, generally, to SDs adjacent to the relevant capital city statistical division. The only exceptions occur in Queensland.

4.3.8 Distribution of Overseas-Born by Birthplace

A further distinction between migrants and their spatial distribution can be made on the basis of birthplace. In this Report, birthplace has been defined in terms of whether a migrant's country of birth is in an English speaking country or a non-English speaking country – hence MESC migrants and MNESC migrants. Table 4.26 below shows the numbers and percentage distribution throughout Australia of MNESC and MESC migrants at 2006, irrespective of the time they have been in Australia.

Several points arise from the table:

- In 2006 there were nearly one million more MNESC migrants in Australia than MESC migrants
- The proportion of MNESC migrants resident in Sydney and Melbourne in 2006 is roughly double the proportion of MESC migrants in each city
- This shows how attractive Australia's two largest cities are to MNESC migrants
- The level of MNESC migrants in Canberra is higher than the level of MESC migrants, while in Darwin, each group has the same proportion.
- In the remaining capitals, the proportion of MNESC migrants is lower than the proportion of MESC migrants. With the exception of Adelaide, the numbers of MNESC migrants is also lower than the number of MESC migrants.

The tendency for MNESC migrants to prefer capital city living is demonstrated even more starkly when their distribution within the Australian states and territories is assessed. In Table 4.27, the proportion of MNESC migrants resident in capital cities is substantially

higher than the proportions for the MESC counterparts. Queensland has lower proportions resident in Brisbane SD than those reported in the other capital cities, and this is most likely due to relatively high numbers spilling over into the nearly surrounding SD of Sunshine Coast, West Moreton and Gold Coast SDs. In Tasmania, the smaller proportions in Hobart SD, relative to the rest of the state, is due most likely to the small size of Tasmania.

Table 4.26: Distribution migrants by MESC and MNESC category, statistical divisions, 2006

Statistical Division	MESC	Percent, Total	MNESC	Percent, Total
Sydney	322181	19.3	924274	35.9
Hunter	29013	1.7	22870	0.9
Illawarra	31977	1.9	36445	1.4
Richmond-Tweed	16532	1.0	7860	0.3
Mid-North Coast	17095	1.0	8471	0.3
Northern - NSW	5450	0.3	3624	0.1
North Western	3196	0.2	2516	0.1
Central West - NSW	6198	0.4	4547	0.2
South Eastern - NSW	12283	0.7	10214	0.4
Murrumbidgee	4326	0.3	6149	0.2
Murray	4317	0.3	3302	0.1
Far West	463	0.0	460	0.0
Melbourne	251771	15.1	756961	29.4
Barwon	16731	1.0	18921	0.7
Western District	3978	0.2	1997	0.1
Central Highlands	6629	0.4	5564	0.2
Wimmera	1384	0.1	1034	0.0
Mallee	2534	0.2	4259	0.2
Loddon	8087	0.5	5077	0.2
Goulburn	8208	0.5	9227	0.4
Ovens-Murray	3924	0.2	4433	0.2
East Gippsland	4671	0.3	3255	0.1
Gippsland	10266	0.6	8768	0.3
Brisbane	195158	11.7	163132	6.3
Gold Coast	75290	4.5	40656	1.6
Sunshine Coast	35867	2.2	12629	0.5
West Moreton	4648	0.3	2203	0.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	18564	1.1	8666	0.3
Darling Downs	9546	0.6	7166	0.3
South West - QLD	604	0.0	323	0.0
Fitzroy	9688	0.6	4990	0.2
Central West - QLD	360	0.0	168	0.0
Mackay	9286	0.6	4822	0.2
Northern - QLD	11599	0.7	8240	0.3
Far North	17353	1.0	14899	0.6
North West	1554	0.1	1073	0.0
Adelaide	116219	7.0	140349	5.4
Outer Adelaide	13090	0.8	4402	0.2
Yorke and Lower North	2941	0.2	1002	0.0
Murray Lands	3096	0.2	3343	0.1
South East	2892	0.2	2225	0.1
Eyre	1288	0.1	796	0.0
Northern - SA	5336	0.3	3381	0.1
Perth	240954	14.4	205309	8.0
South West - WA	26691	1.6	8934	0.3
Lower Great Southern	6199	0.4	2528	0.1
Upper Great Southern	1424	0.1	493	0.0
Midlands	5329	0.3	1816	0.1
South Eastern - WA	5439	0.3	2063	0.1
Central	4588	0.3	2213	0.1
Pilbara	3927	0.2	1939	0.1
Kimberley	1449	0.1	777	0.0
Greater Hobart	12936	0.8	10502	0.4
Southern	2702	0.2	903	0.0
Northern - TAS	8307	0.5	5025	0.2
Mersey-Lyell	6152	0.4	2656	0.1
Darwin	7462	0.4	11050	0.4
Northern Territory - Bal	3879	0.2	2553	0.1
Canberra	24551	1.5	42993	1.7
Australian Capital Territory - Ba	28	0.0	16	0.0
Total - Australia	1667610	100.0	2576463	100.0

Table 4.27: MESC and MNESC migrants, capital city statistical divisions and rest of state/territory, 2006

Region	Mainly English Speaking Countries (MESC)	Percent, State/Territory Total	Mainly Non English Speaking Countries (MNESC)	Percent, State/Territory Total
Sydney	322181	71.1	924274	89.7
NSW rest of state	130850	28.9	106458	10.3
State total	453031	100.0	1030732	100.0
Melbourne	251771	79.1	756961	92.4
Victoria rest of state	66412	20.9	62535	7.6
State total	318183	100.0	819496	100.0
Brisbane	195158	50.1	163132	60.7
Qld rest of state	194359	49.9	105835	39.3
State total	389517	100.0	268967	100.0
Adelaide	116219	80.2	140349	90.3
SA rest of state	28643	19.8	15149	9.7
State total	144862	100.0	155498	100.0
Perth	240954	81.4	205309	90.8
WA rest of state	55046	18.6	20763	9.2
State total	296000	100.0	226072	100.0
Greater Hobart	12936	43.0	10502	55.0
Tas rest of state	17161	57.0	8584	45.0
State total	30097	100.0	19086	100.0
Darwin	7462	65.8	11050	81.2
NT rest of territory	3879	34.2	2553	18.8
Territory total	11341	100.0	13603	100.0
Canberra	24551	99.9	42993	100.0
ACT rest of territory	28	0.1	16	0.0
Territory total	24579	100.0	43009	100.0
Total - Australia	1667610		2576463	

The spatial differences between the two groups – MNESC migrants and those from MES countries – are shown in Figure 4.9 and Figure 4.10. It is clear that migrants from mainly English speaking countries have a spatial distribution that is more similar to that of the Australia-born population, and more geographical widespread than the distribution of Overseas-born persons. In the case of migrants from mainly non-English speaking countries, their geography is much more confined than that displayed by the migrants from mainly English speaking countries and even more restricted spatially than the distribution displayed by the overseas-born group. It demonstrates very clearly the role of language in any group's success at expanding their presence. While language is a barrier, groups tend to stay confined to certain areas relying on the close association of similar persons to maintain the essentials of living in a foreign country. As ability in English improves, so more opportunities to extend their living space arise, through improved employment opportunities, purchasing power and housing opportunities.

Figure 4.9: Geography of migrants from mainly English speaking countries, statistical divisions, 2006

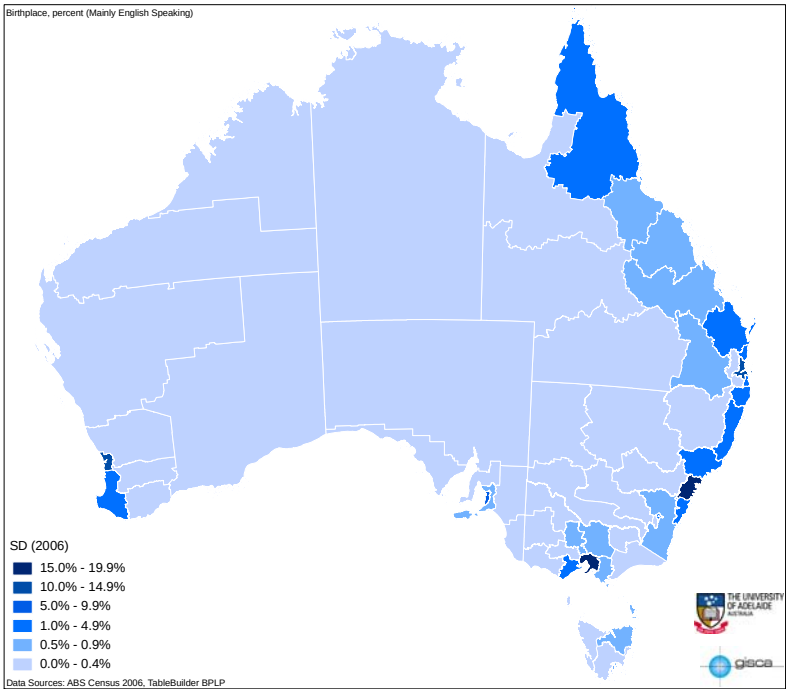
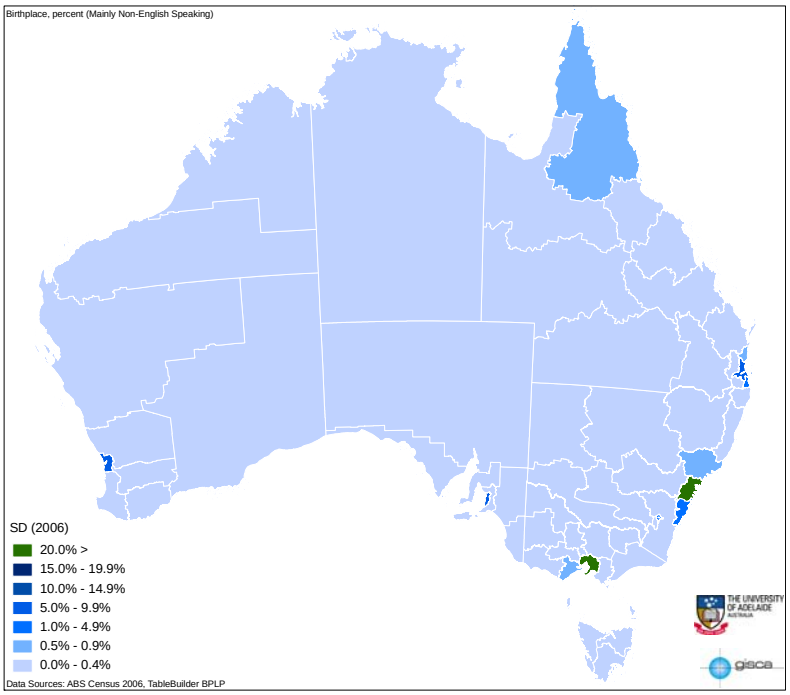


Figure 4.10: Geography of migrants from mainly non-English speaking countries, statistical divisions, 2006



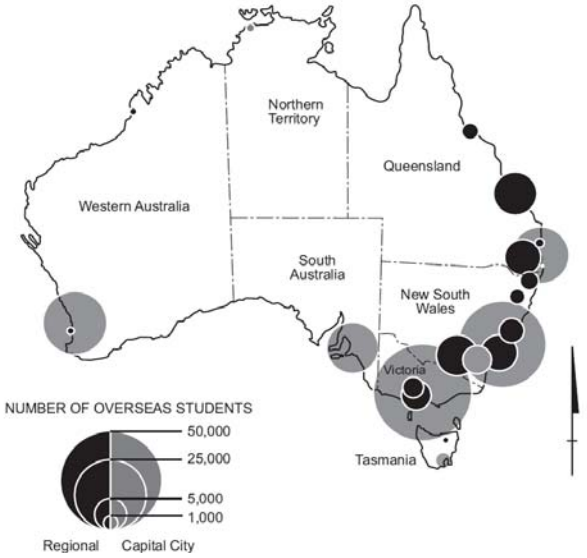
4.4 TEMPORARY MIGRATION

One of the most profound changes in Australia's immigration system since the mid 1990s has been an increase in non-permanent migration. On 30 June 2008 there were 809,628 persons temporarily present in Australia (DIAC, 2009b) and until the onset of the Global Financial Crisis the numbers were increasing by 15 percent per year. Clearly, where these groups go when they arrive in Australia has an impact on population distribution. Moreover, DIAC (2009b) reports that 64 percent of groups stay in Australia longer than 3 months and not all are detected in the census so it is important to briefly consider their spatial distribution.

One of the major categories of temporary migrants are Long Stay Temporary Business Entrants (Visa Category 457) who numbered a record 110,570 in 2007-08. Although the numbers declined a little in 2008-09 (101,280), these migrants are restricted to the top three skill categories and are able to stay in Australia up to four years. They need to be nominated by an employer and the numbers are not capped. They are more concentrated in Australia's major cities than are permanent migrants. Some 51 percent of all 457s coming in 2001-03 went to Sydney and 83.6 percent went to Australia's five largest cities (Khoo *et al.*, 2003). In 2002 a regional version of the 457 visa was introduced with a number of 'concessional arrangements … to reflect the skill needs of regional Australia' (DIMA, 2008, 46). These concessions included a lower minimum level of skill and salary than was the case for regular 457 program. They needed to be endorsed by relevant state, territory or regional certifying bodies, be at locally relevant wage levels and it had to be shown that no locals were available to fill the job. The numbers of regional 457s grew quite rapidly but they became the subject of controversy because of accusations that employers have used the visa to undercut the wages and conditions of Australian workers in regional areas – especially in the abattoirs industry. Accordingly, there was a tightening of regulations. Although 457s are disproportionately concentrated in major cities they are increasingly important in filling job vacancies in regional areas, especially regional cities. One group of temporary skilled migrants of great significance in regional areas are doctors and other health personnel.

Figure 4.11: Location of Overseas Fee-Paying Students, 2002

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training



The largest category of temporary residents is overseas students who numbered 317,897 in 2008. Figure 4.11 depicts the distribution of foreign fee-paying students and it is apparent there is a strong concentration in major mainland cities which is to be expected since most universities are located in such centres. It is interesting to note, however, that there are more students in Melbourne than in Sydney which is different to the pattern for permanent settlers and 457s. Regional centres with universities like Ballarat are making a substantial effort to attract students both to contribute to the local economy as students but also in the hope that they will later become permanent residents locally when they finish their studies.

One of the categories of temporary migration which has increased in scale over the last decade and which has impinged on non-metropolitan Australia is Working Holiday Makers (WHM). This program involves:

> '… the temporary entry and stay of young people wanting to combine a holiday in Australia with the opportunity to supplement travel funds through incidental employment' (DIMA, 2007, 64).

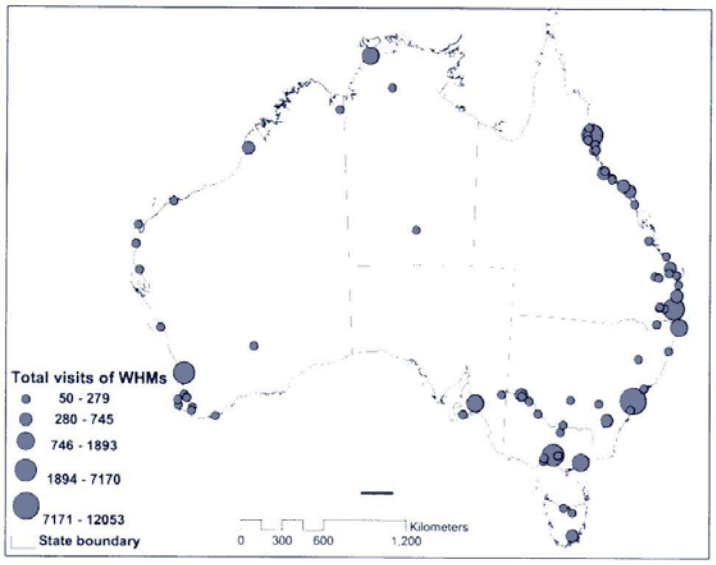
They can stay for a period of a year and work in a single job for up to 3 months. They are especially involved in the hospitality, horticultural and rural industries and many of the jobs are located outside of Australia's major cities. Hugo (2001) shows, for example, how this group has become fundamentally important in providing seasonal harvest labour in horticultural, irrigated fruit growing and grape harvesting activities. Indeed they have been so significant that since late 2005 WHM 'who have undertaken seasonal work in regional Australia for a minimum of three months' (DIMA, 2007: 64) are eligible to apply for a second 12 month WHM visa.

In 2008-09 there were 187,696 WHM visas granted, an increase of 21.8 percent on the previous year and a doubling since 2003-04. Hence they have become an important element in the population of particular communities on a seasonal basis. The harvesting industry in Australia has been very active in lobbying the federal government for permission to bring in unskilled agricultural workers from Asia and the Pacific but has not been successful. The WHM are filling a niche in regional seasonal labour markets which in countries like the US, New Zealand, Canada and in Europe are filled by seasonal agricultural workers migrations (Hugo, 2001). However, Figure 4.12 depicts the location of places visited by a sample of WHMs in a 2008 study and it is immediately apparent that there is less concentration in the major cities than is the case for other immigrant groups. There is, however, a particularly strong geographical concentration in coastal areas. However, the large cities are significant for WHMs since an earlier survey of WHMs 42 percent reported spending some time working in Sydney (Harding and Webster, 2002).

While temporary migration is playing an important role in some non-metropolitan communities, in total they are more concentrated in major cities than are permanent settlers. They are more directed to Australia's largest cities, especially Sydney. The important point here is that census data traditionally used to assess immigration significantly understates the impact of non-permanent international migration on world cities like Sydney. Sydney has a crucial gateway function not only for permanent settlers but large numbers of temporary migrants who circulate between it and other world cities. Moreover this group include many transnationals who move from one world city to another on job transfer or as they change jobs within global labour markets. With high-level skills and income they represent a significant presence in the world city at any single point in time and play an important role in its economic growth and labour market.

Figure 4.12: Major Localities Visited by WHMs, 2008

Source: Tan *et al.*, 2009, 70



4.5 SUMMARY

There is a stability in Australia's population distribution, the major lineaments of which have changed little over the last century (Hugo, 2003). However, it is a deceptive stability since there is a great deal of dynamism and it is apparent from this chapter that international migration is an important element of this dynamism. International migration has been of crucial significance in the urbanisation of Australia and in dramatically changing the composition of Australia's urban populations. Immigration is the key demographic process in the development of Australia's major cities, especially the 'Gateway City' of Sydney (Hugo, 2008b). It is not only the major demographic engine of growth, it also has an important role in economic and social change. Immigrants are crucial to several sectors of the urban economy and they shape much of the social and cultural life of Australian cities. Immigrants are increasingly developing and strengthening transnational networks that link Australian cities with the rest of the world. Yet our understanding of the dynamics of immigration in shaping Australian cities and its impacts remains limited. This, especially, applies to the scale and impact of temporary international migration.

This chapter has also identified a significant, albeit small, shift in the settlement patterns of immigrants in recent years. This has involved, on the one hand, a shift away from New South Wales as the predominant destination of immigrants and a reduction in the significance of Sydney as the initial settlement of immigrants. Immigration is playing an increasingly significant role in regional and state development in Australia. It is being increasingly explicitly factored into economic planning at state, regional and local levels. However, our understanding of settlement in these areas remains limited. This lack of knowledge is of increasing importance because it is likely that immigration to peripheral states and to regional areas will become of more importance in the future.

In summarising, the aim of this chapter has been to show, firstly, the influence of international migration on net migration levels determined for each statistical division using usual residence in 2001 data from the census. It makes the point strongly that net population change must consider the impact of arrivals to Australia who were not resident at the time of

the 2001 census. Although it is not possible to develop levels of net international migration for each statistical division in Australia, the data presented have shown that, especially for Sydney and to a lesser extent Melbourne, international migration has a substantial offsetting impact on the large net migration losses they experienced between 2001 and 2006.

The second task for the chapter has been to show how migrants are distributed geographically throughout the country. The distribution of the broad overseas-born category in 2006 has a geography which does lend some support to the notion that there has been a slight shift temporally in the tendency for migrants to choose capital city locations. So too does the geography of migrants from mainly English speaking countries. However, in the case of recent migrants – those arriving after 1996 – and those from mainly non-English speaking countries, there is strong evidence presented to suggest that the capital cities statistical divisions, and to a lesser extent some adjacent SDs, remain the preferred locations for migrants.

In is against this context that the next chapter is prepared. It investigates the mobility of recent migrants between 2001 and 2006, and is an important part of this Report. Clearly, these migrants will be conducting their mobility within a more confined geography than was noted for the total population. It is to be expected that the capital cities will be important in terms of mobility origins and destinations, but will the same significance attach to sinks and sources as was the case with the total population?

CHAPTER 5. INTERNAL MIGRATION OF RECENT MIGRANTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

5.2 CHAPTER OUTLINE AND CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.2: Subgroups omitted from analysis

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

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

5.3.1 Total Internal Migration between Statistical Divisions

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

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

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

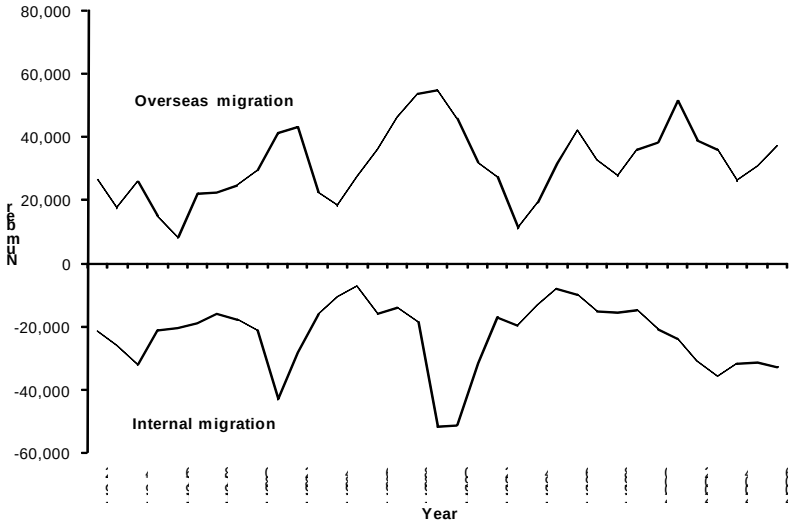
Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Arrived after 1996 2001-2006											
Sydney	10817	6175	-4642	-27.3	2152	1452	-700	-19.4	8665	4723	-3942	-29.4
Melbourne	5930	6462	532	4.3	1054	983	-71	-3.5	4876	5479	603	5.8
Brisbane	4219	6434	2215	20.8	1980	2073	93	2.3	2239	4361	2122	32.2
Adelaide	1931	1859	-72	-1.9	274	360	86	13.6	1657	1499	-158	-5.0
Perth	3441	3558	117	1.7	968	953	-15	-0.8	2473	2605	132	2.6
Greater Hobart	431	377	-54	-6.7	62	61	-1	-0.8	369	316	-53	-7.7
Darwin	487	460	-27	-2.9	10	50	40	66.7	477	410	-67	-7.6
Canberra	1089	1390	301	12.1	0	0	0		1089	1390	301	12.1
Gold Coast	2052	2789	737	15.2	1211	1043	-168	-7.5	841	1746	905	35.0
Sunshine Coast	723	1084	361	20.0	568	535	-33	-3.0	155	549	394	56.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	384	691	307	28.6	258	461	203	28.2	126	230	104	29.2
South West - WA	398	670	272	25.5	281	514	233	29.3	117	156	39	14.3
Richmond-Tweed	334	541	207	23.7	94	230	136	42.0	240	311	71	12.9
South Eastern - NSW	319	502	183	22.3	110	234	124	36.0	209	268	59	12.4
Mid-North Coast	298	477	179	23.1	152	309	157	34.1	146	168	22	7.0
Hunter	744	921	177	10.6	432	617	185	17.6	312	304	-8	-1.3
Northern - Qld	445	614	169	16.0	211	312	101	19.3	234	302	68	12.7
Loddon	170	301	131	27.8	109	210	101	31.7	61	91	30	19.7
Mackay	366	471	105	12.5	248	257	9	1.8	118	214	96	28.9
Outer Adelaide	171	264	93	21.4	116	174	58	20.0	55	90	35	24.1
West Moreton	187	264	77	17.1	136	214	78	22.3	51	50	-1	-1.0
Far North	616	687	71	5.4	330	285	-45	-7.3	286	402	116	16.9
Fitzroy	476	543	67	6.6	314	271	-43	-7.4	162	272	110	25.3
Central Highlands	175	241	66	15.9	104	184	80	27.8	71	57	-14	-10.9
Barwon	408	473	65	7.4	269	311	42	7.2	139	162	23	7.6
Southern	41	98	57	41.0	22	42	20	31.3	19	56	37	49.3
Murray	153	203	50	14.0	45	102	57	38.8	108	101	-7	-3.3
Midlands	157	199	42	11.8	125	176	51	16.9	32	23	-9	-16.4
East Gippsland	89	118	29	14.0	55	65	10	8.3	34	53	19	21.8
Upper Great Southern	38	44	6	7.3	28	41	13	18.8	10	3	-7	-53.8
Yorke and Lower North	30	31	1	1.6	23	21	-2	-4.5	7	10	3	17.6
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Gippsland	242	241	-1	-0.2	162	175	13	3.9	80	66	-14	-9.6
Eyre	24	15	-9	-23.1	15	6	-9	-42.9	9	9	0	0.0
Far West	37	25	-12	-19.4	10	10	0	0.0	27	15	-12	-28.6
Mersey-Lyell	145	133	-12	-4.3	27	17	-10	-22.7	118	116	-2	-0.9
Ovens-Murray	132	119	-13	-5.2	72	58	-14	-10.8	60	61	1	0.8
Northern - NSW	283	267	-16	-2.9	142	169	27	8.7	141	98	-43	-18.0
Wimmera	68	51	-17	-14.3	52	31	-21	-25.3	16	20	4	11.1
Western District	142	122	-20	-7.6	77	79	2	1.3	65	43	-22	-20.4
South West - Qld	76	54	-22	-16.9	59	34	-25	-26.9	17	20	3	8.1
Central West - NSW	257	232	-25	-5.1	147	181	34	10.4	110	51	-59	-36.6
Northern - Tas	278	248	-30	-5.7	50	41	-9	-9.9	228	207	-21	-4.8
Central West - Qld	66	33	-33	-33.3	52	27	-25	-31.6	14	6	-8	-40.0
Darling Downs	519	484	-35	-3.5	376	295	-81	-12.1	143	189	46	13.9
Lower Great Southern	174	138	-36	-11.5	118	100	-18	-8.3	56	38	-18	-19.1
South East	122	76	-46	-23.2	37	26	-11	-17.5	85	50	-35	-25.9
Mallee	268	217	-51	-10.5	119	72	-47	-24.6	149	145	-4	-1.4
North Western	213	158	-55	-14.8	119	121	2	0.8	94	37	-57	-43.5
Murray Lands	171	110	-61	-21.7	68	55	-13	-10.6	103	55	-48	-30.4
Murrumbidgee	411	331	-80	-10.8	192	198	6	1.5	219	133	-86	-24.4
North West	177	95	-82	-30.1	124	60	-64	-34.8	53	35	-18	-20.5
Central	233	145	-88	-23.3	188	99	-89	-31.0	45	46	1	1.1
Kimberley	204	113	-91	-28.7	62	64	2	1.6	142	49	-93	-48.7
Pilbara	390	283	-107	-15.9	254	194	-60	-13.4	136	89	-47	-20.9
Goulburn	468	359	-109	-13.2	291	196	-95	-19.5	177	163	-14	-4.1
Northern Territory - Bal	312	201	-111	-21.6	50	10	-40	-66.7	262	191	-71	-15.7
South Eastern - WA	417	271	-146	-21.2	273	156	-117	-27.3	144	115	-29	-11.2
Illawarra	916	684	-232	-14.5	590	562	-28	-2.4	326	122	-204	-45.5
Northern - SA	376	94	-282	-60.0	153	44	-109	-55.3	223	50	-173	-63.4
Total	44240	44240			15620	15620			28620	28620		

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

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

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

Source: NSW Department of Planning



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

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

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

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

Birthplace		Inmigrants		Outmigrants		Net migration	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		1996-2001					
Australia		138915	80.5	183754	80.1	-44839	79.0
Foreign		33637	19.5	45588	19.9	-11951	21.0
	MES countries	13785	8.0	24094	10.5	-10309	18.2
	MNES countries	19852	11.5	21494	9.4	-1642	2.9
Total		172552	100.0	229342	100.0	-56790	100.0
		2001-2006					
Australia		97077	81.2	188963	79.5	-91886	77.7
Foreign		22408	18.8	48734	20.5	-26326	22.3
	MES countries	9256	7.7	26455	11.1	-17199	14.5
	MNES countries	13152	11.0	22279	9.4	-9127	7.7
Total		119485	100.0	237697	100.0	-118212	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: ABS 2006 Census, TableBuilder

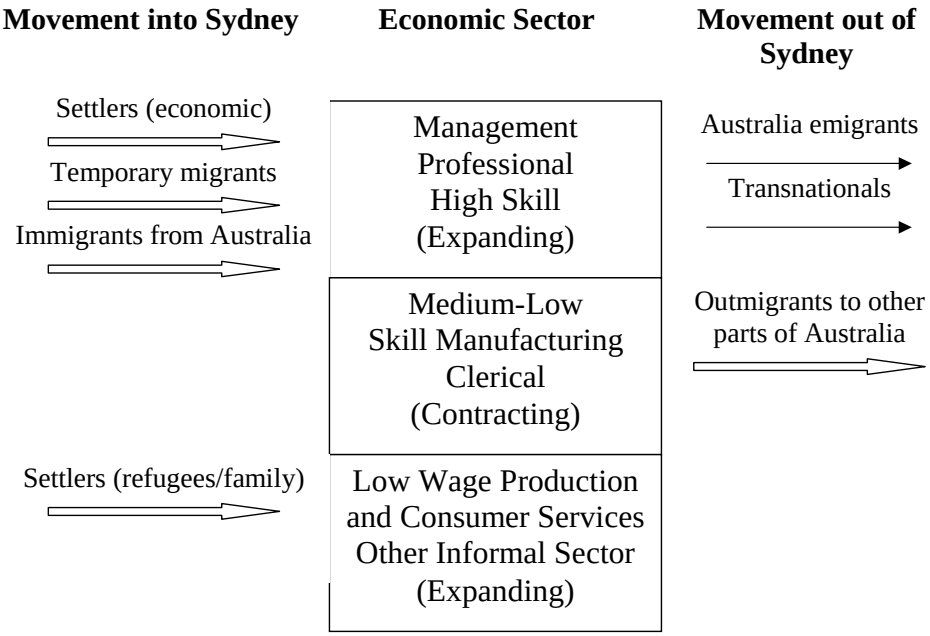
Industry of Employment	Overseas-Born				Australia-Born	
	Arrived 2001-06		Arrived Before 2001			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	257	0.3	2,696	0.5	5,632	0.5
Mining	142	0.2	819	0.1	2,096	0.2
Manufacturing	9,727	11.2	77,343	13.5	107,820	9.5
Electricity, Gas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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

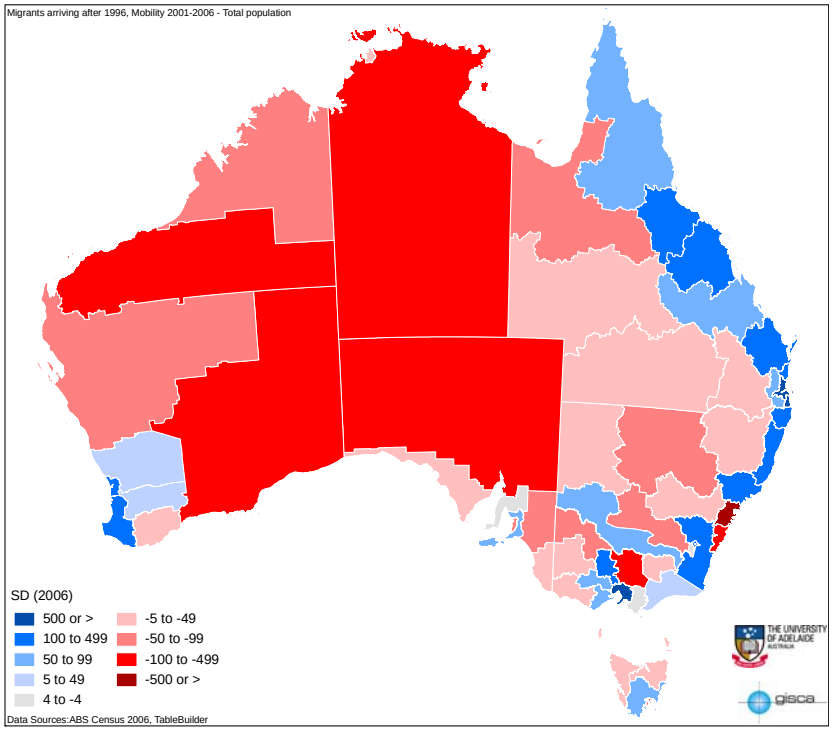


Table 5.6: Interstate mobility, recent migrants, States, 2001-2006

State	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	ACT	Total departures	Net migration
New South Wales		2936	4579	671	1268	224	110	809	10597	-4266
Victoria	2170		1767	520	735	176	110	250	5728	612
Queensland	1863	1260		210	598	155	194	159	4439	3937
South Australia	608	615	508		231	45	67	65	2139	-376
Western Australia	926	920	879	192		68	101	69	3155	-31
Tasmania	141	277	153	53	88		7	15	734	-39
Northern Territory	118	99	295	66	127	11		23	739	-138
ACT	505	233	195	51	77	16	12		1089	301
Total Arrivals	6331	6340	8376	1763	3124	695	601	1390	28620	

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

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

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

5.3.2 Internal Migration of Recent Migrants, Gender

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

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

Source: ABS 2006 Census

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

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

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

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

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

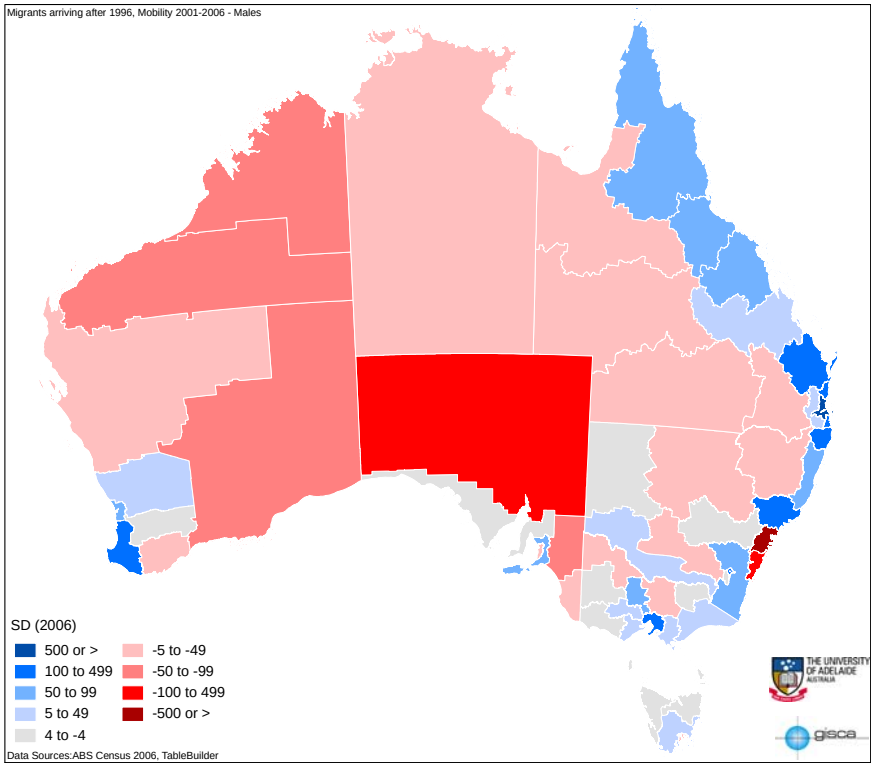
The number of females who moved residence between 2001 and 2006 was slightly higher, 22,363, than the number of males. Of these females, 64 percent moved interstate. The situation for net migration among recent migrant females is shown in Table 5.9. It is similar to that for males, in that the largest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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Arrived after 1996, Males 2001-2006											
Sydney	5444	3139	-2305	-26.9	1042	722	-320	-18.1	4402	2417	-1985	-29.1
Melbourne	3071	3256	185	2.9	544	464	-80	-7.9	2527	2792	265	5.0
Brisbane	2050	3197	1147	21.9	941	1010	69	3.5	1109	2187	1078	32.7
Adelaide	987	969	-18	-0.9	148	199	51	14.7	839	770	-69	-4.3
Perth	1660	1750	90	2.6	468	466	-2	-0.2	1192	1284	92	3.7
Greater Hobart	213	199	-14	-3.4	35	30	-5	-7.7	178	169	-9	-2.6
Darwin	247	214	-33	-7.2	3	23	20	76.9	244	191	-53	-12.2
Canberra	524	705	181	14.7	0	0	0		524	705	181	14.7
Gold Coast	985	1334	349	15.0	578	480	-98	-9.3	407	854	447	35.4
Sunshine Coast	339	507	168	19.9	259	246	-13	-2.6	80	261	181	53.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	178	300	122	25.5	127	204	77	23.3	51	96	45	30.6
Richmond-Tweed	138	251	113	29.0	44	111	67	43.2	94	140	46	19.7
South West - WA	194	304	110	22.1	140	241	101	26.5	54	63	9	7.7
Hunter	350	454	104	12.9	225	305	80	15.1	125	149	24	8.8
Northern - Qld	185	266	81	18.0	86	133	47	21.5	99	133	34	14.7
South Eastern - NSW	154	229	75	19.6	52	109	57	35.4	102	120	18	8.1
Loddon	79	147	68	30.1	45	113	68	43.0	34	34	0	0.0
Outer Adelaide	82	145	63	27.8	48	103	55	36.4	34	42	8	10.5
Mid-North Coast	157	218	61	16.3	76	150	74	32.7	81	68	-13	-8.7
Mackay	166	226	60	15.3	114	125	11	4.6	52	101	49	32.0
Far North	258	308	50	8.8	133	125	-8	-3.1	125	183	58	18.8
Central Highlands	80	125	45	22.0	48	90	42	30.4	32	35	3	4.5
Barwon	207	238	31	7.0	125	153	28	10.1	82	85	3	1.8
Southern	19	48	29	43.3	10	24	14	41.2	9	24	15	45.5
Gippsland	97	125	28	12.6	67	94	27	16.8	30	31	1	1.6
West Moreton	98	125	27	12.1	69	106	37	21.1	29	19	-10	-20.8
Murray	79	103	24	13.2	19	45	26	40.6	60	58	-2	-1.7
Fitzroy	230	253	23	4.8	154	121	-33	-12.0	76	132	56	26.9
Midlands	77	92	15	8.9	61	84	23	15.9	16	8	-8	-33.3
East Gippsland	43	53	10	10.4	27	29	2	3.6	16	24	8	20.0
Western District	54	58	4	3.6	30	33	3	4.8	24	25	1	2.0
Upper Great Southern	18	21	3	7.7	14	17	3	9.7	4	4	0	0.0
Far West	13	15	2	7.1	4	3	-1	-14.3	9	12	3	14.3
Yorke and Lower North	9	11	2	10.0	9	11	2	10.0	0	0	0	
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Central West - NSW	115	113	-2	-0.9	73	87	14	8.8	42	26	-16	-23.5
Wimmera	28	25	-3	-5.7	17	7	-10	-41.7	11	18	7	24.1
Ovens-Murray	63	60	-3	-2.4	36	27	-9	-14.3	27	33	6	10.0
Eyre	12	9	-3	-14.3	9	3	-6	-50.0	3	6	3	33.3
Mersey-Lyell	68	65	-3	-2.3	14	6	-8	-40.0	54	59	5	4.4
Northern - Tas	139	135	-4	-1.5	27	26	-1	-1.9	112	109	-3	-1.4
Mallee	138	131	-7	-2.6	53	43	-10	-10.4	85	88	3	1.7
Central West - Qld	29	16	-13	-28.9	19	16	-3	-8.6	10	0	-10	-100.0
South West - Qld	37	22	-15	-25.4	32	16	-16	-33.3	5	6	1	9.1
Darling Downs	262	244	-18	-3.6	192	148	-44	-12.9	70	96	26	15.7
South East	65	40	-25	-23.8	23	15	-8	-21.1	42	25	-17	-25.4
Northern - NSW	139	113	-26	-10.3	59	70	11	8.5	80	43	-37	-30.1
Northern Territory - Bal	128	98	-30	-13.3	23	3	-20	-76.9	105	95	-10	-5.0
North Western	106	74	-32	-17.8	56	57	1	0.9	50	17	-33	-49.3
Murrumbidgee	216	181	-35	-8.8	95	117	22	10.4	121	64	-57	-30.8
Lower Great Southern	109	74	-35	-19.1	65	51	-14	-12.1	44	23	-21	-31.3
North West	84	47	-37	-28.2	57	31	-26	-29.5	27	16	-11	-25.6
Central	112	75	-37	-19.8	87	47	-40	-29.9	25	28	3	5.7
Goulburn	239	194	-45	-10.4	159	98	-61	-23.7	80	96	16	9.1
Murray Lands	104	54	-50	-31.6	42	26	-16	-23.5	62	28	-34	-37.8
Pilbara	194	144	-50	-14.8	122	93	-29	-13.5	72	51	-21	-17.1
South Eastern - WA	206	155	-51	-14.1	137	91	-46	-20.2	69	64	-5	-3.8
Kimberley	123	61	-62	-33.7	28	32	4	6.7	95	29	-66	-53.2
Illawarra	452	324	-128	-16.5	301	270	-31	-5.4	151	54	-97	-47.3
Northern - SA	234	48	-186	-66.0	98	20	-78	-66.1	136	28	-108	-65.9
Total	21887	21887			7569	7569			14318	14318		

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



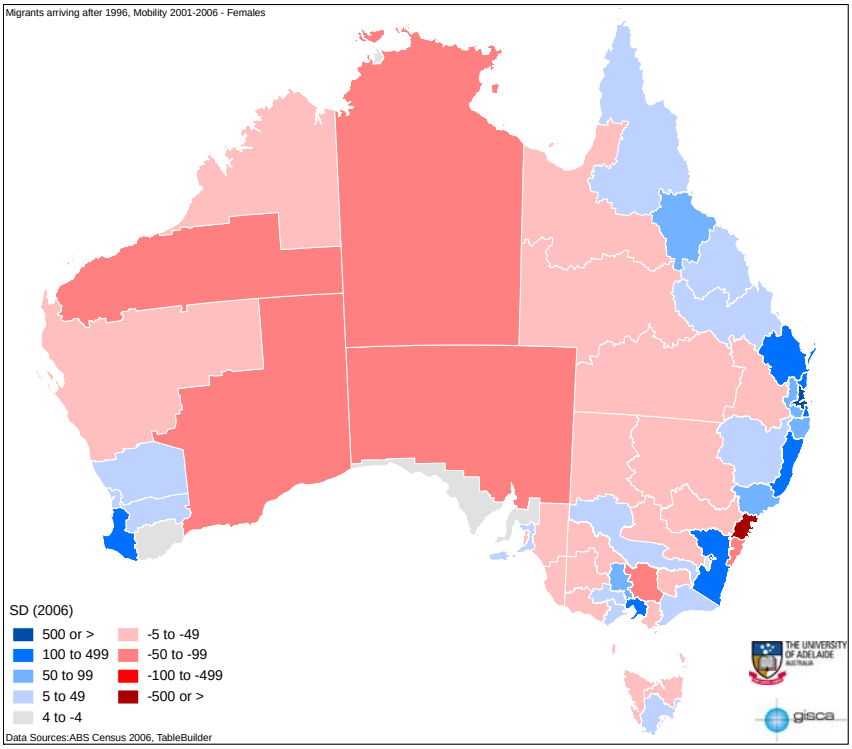
There were no source SDs which had a net loss of more than 100 females. The highest net migration losses were in Illawarra, Northern-SA, South Eastern-WA and Northern Territory-Balance. These SDs also reported highest net migration losses for males.

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Arrived after 1996, Females 2001-2006											
Sydney	5376	3043	-2333	-27.7	1109	733	-376	-20.4	4267	2310	-1957	-29.8
Melbourne	2861	3202	341	5.6	509	520	11	1.1	2352	2682	330	6.6
Brisbane	2164	3230	1066	19.8	1043	1067	24	1.1	1121	2163	1042	31.7
Adelaide	940	891	-49	-2.7	123	162	39	13.7	817	729	-88	-5.7
Perth	1776	1806	30	0.8	500	484	-16	-1.6	1276	1322	46	1.8
Greater Hobart	215	184	-31	-7.8	29	33	4	6.5	186	151	-35	-10.4
Darwin	240	238	-2	-0.4	9	29	20	52.6	231	209	-22	-5.0
Canberra	566	677	111	8.9	0	0	0		566	677	111	8.9
Gold Coast	1073	1453	380	15.0	632	557	-75	-6.3	441	896	455	34.0
Sunshine Coast	387	575	188	19.5	299	291	-8	-1.4	88	284	196	52.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	210	391	181	30.1	132	257	125	32.1	78	134	56	26.4
South West - WA	204	373	169	29.3	134	276	142	34.6	70	97	27	16.2
Mid-North Coast	140	256	116	29.3	65	156	91	41.2	75	100	25	14.3
South Eastern - NSW	164	277	113	25.6	61	122	61	33.3	103	155	52	20.2
Richmond-Tweed	199	290	91	18.6	54	115	61	36.1	145	175	30	9.4
Northern - Qld	259	341	82	13.7	121	179	58	19.3	138	162	24	8.0
Hunter	397	472	75	8.6	209	313	104	19.9	188	159	-29	-8.4
Loddon	94	154	60	24.2	64	98	34	21.0	30	56	26	30.2
West Moreton	88	139	51	22.5	71	109	38	21.1	17	30	13	27.7
Fitzroy	242	289	47	8.9	163	151	-12	-3.8	79	138	59	27.2
Mackay	201	245	44	9.9	135	132	-3	-1.1	66	113	47	26.3
Barwon	199	236	37	8.5	139	154	15	5.1	60	82	22	15.5
Southern	22	52	30	40.5	14	17	3	9.7	8	35	27	62.8
Murray	77	101	24	13.5	28	58	30	34.9	49	43	-6	-6.5
Central Highlands	92	115	23	11.1	56	87	31	21.7	36	28	-8	-12.5
Midlands	79	102	23	12.7	63	89	26	17.1	16	13	-3	-10.3
Outer Adelaide	94	115	21	10.0	65	73	8	5.8	29	42	13	18.3
Far North	360	373	13	1.8	187	157	-30	-8.7	173	216	43	11.1
East Gippsland	43	55	12	12.2	28	39	11	16.4	15	16	1	3.2
Northern - NSW	142	150	8	2.7	79	98	19	10.7	63	52	-11	-9.6
Upper Great Southern	20	25	5	11.1	15	25	10	25.0	5	0	-5	-100.0
Yorke and Lower North	19	21	2	5.0	16	10	-6	-23.1	3	11	8	57.1
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Eyre	14	12	-2	-7.7	10	6	-4	-25.0	4	6	2	20.0
Lower Great Southern	63	60	-3	-2.4	54	45	-9	-9.1	9	15	6	25.0
Ovens-Murray	70	64	-6	-4.5	32	34	2	3.0	38	30	-8	-11.8
Murray Lands	61	55	-6	-5.2	25	23	-2	-4.2	36	32	-4	-5.9
Mersey-Lyell	75	68	-7	-4.9	12	11	-1	-4.3	63	57	-6	-5.0
South West - Qld	41	32	-9	-12.3	31	17	-14	-29.2	10	15	5	20.0
Darling Downs	255	243	-12	-2.4	192	148	-44	-12.9	63	95	32	20.3
Far West	25	10	-15	-42.9	6	7	1	7.7	19	3	-16	-72.7
Western District	90	75	-15	-9.1	42	44	2	2.3	48	31	-17	-21.5
North Western	106	89	-17	-8.7	65	61	-4	-3.2	41	28	-13	-18.8
Wimmera	39	21	-18	-30.0	29	21	-8	-16.0	10	0	-10	-100.0
South East	57	38	-19	-20.0	17	11	-6	-21.4	40	27	-13	-19.4
Central West - NSW	142	121	-21	-8.0	80	97	17	9.6	62	24	-38	-44.2
Central West - Qld	37	16	-21	-39.6	33	10	-23	-53.5	4	6	2	20.0
Northern - Tas	140	115	-25	-9.8	23	17	-6	-15.0	117	98	-19	-8.8
Kimberley	81	51	-30	-22.7	36	33	-3	-4.3	45	18	-27	-42.9
Gippsland	141	110	-31	-12.4	98	75	-23	-13.3	43	35	-8	-10.3
North West	96	50	-46	-31.5	67	31	-36	-36.7	29	19	-10	-20.8
Central	120	74	-46	-23.7	101	53	-48	-31.2	19	21	2	5.0
Murrumbidgee	201	153	-48	-13.6	102	87	-15	-7.9	99	66	-33	-20.0
Mallee	136	88	-48	-21.4	67	30	-37	-38.1	69	58	-11	-8.7
Pilbara	197	139	-58	-17.3	134	96	-38	-16.5	63	43	-20	-18.9
Goulburn	230	167	-63	-15.9	138	100	-38	-16.0	92	67	-25	-15.7
Northern Territory - Bal	185	105	-80	-27.6	29	9	-20	-52.6	156	96	-60	-23.8
South Eastern - WA	210	121	-89	-26.9	134	70	-64	-31.4	76	51	-25	-19.7
Northern - SA	145	50	-95	-48.7	56	27	-29	-34.9	89	23	-66	-58.9
Illawarra	463	365	-98	-11.8	287	298	11	1.9	176	67	-109	-44.9
Total	22363	22363			8052	8052			14311	14311		

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



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

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

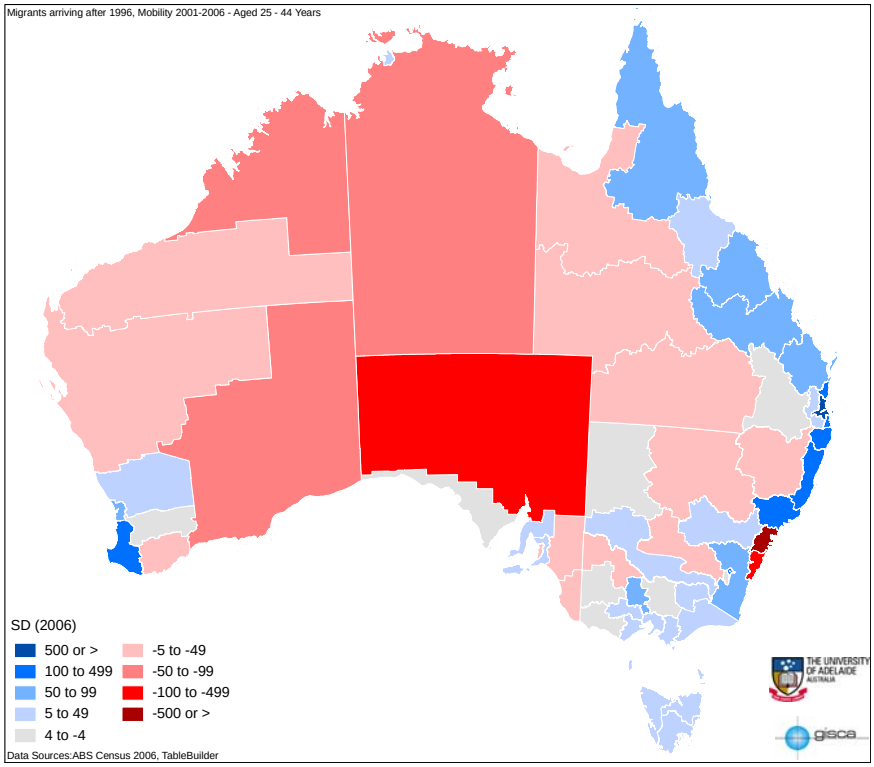
Table 5.10 shows some interesting results among the capital cities. Firstly, Sydney experienced a net migration loss of 2,856 recent migrants aged 25-44 years between 2001-2006. Adelaide, with a net migration loss of 10, was the only other capital city SD to experience net migration loss. Brisbane experienced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

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

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

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

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



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

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

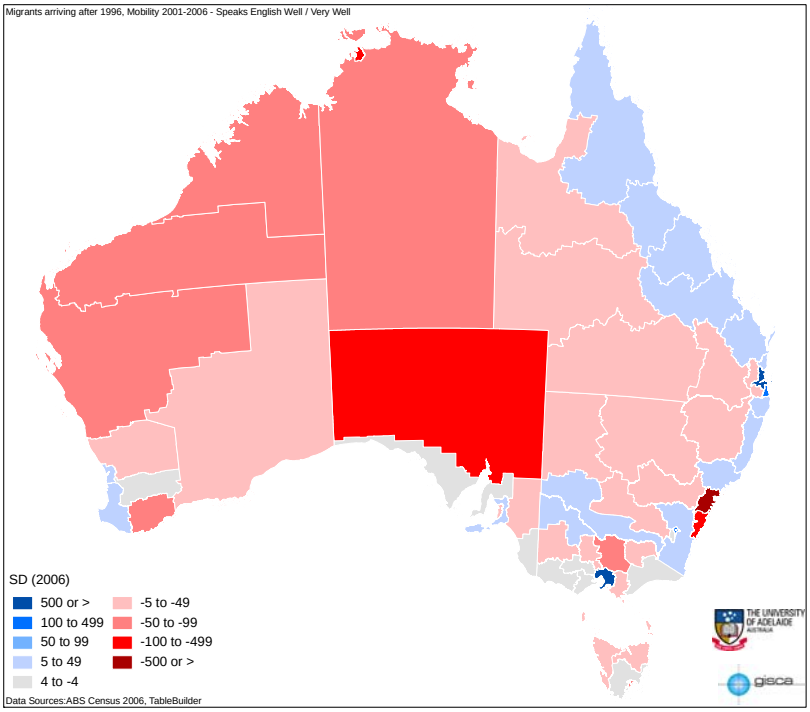
Table 5.11: Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Who Speak English Well or Very Well, Statistical Divisions, 2001-2006

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Recent migrants, English Spoken well or very well 2001-2006											
Sydney	4816	3652	-1164	-13.7	824	889	65	3.8	3992	2763	-1229	-18.2
Melbourne	2733	3537	804	12.8	400	573	173	17.8	2333	2964	631	11.9
Brisbane	1606	2559	953	22.9	548	733	185	14.4	1058	1826	768	26.6
Adelaide	970	946	-24	-1.3	86	168	82	32.3	884	778	-106	-6.4
Perth	1322	1343	21	0.8	164	337	173	34.5	1158	1006	-152	-7.0
Greater Hobart	224	141	-83	-22.7	17	20	3	8.1	207	121	-86	-26.2
Darwin	235	129	-106	-29.1	3	14	11	64.7	232	115	-117	-33.7
Canberra	538	821	283	20.8	0	0	0		538	821	283	20.8
Gold Coast	678	861	183	11.9	333	288	-45	-7.2	345	573	228	24.8
Richmond-Tweed	94	141	47	20.0	27	70	43	44.3	67	71	4	2.9
Sunshine Coast	145	189	44	13.2	108	100	-8	-3.8	37	89	52	41.3
Northern - Qld	151	191	40	11.7	77	87	10	6.1	74	104	30	16.9
Murray	59	96	37	23.9	20	46	26	39.4	39	50	11	12.4
South Eastern - NSW	142	174	32	10.1	47	79	32	25.4	95	95	0	0.0
South West - WA	105	137	32	13.2	76	91	15	9.0	29	46	17	22.7
Fitzroy	153	182	29	8.7	101	71	-30	-17.4	52	111	59	36.2
Hunter	331	352	21	3.1	225	248	23	4.9	106	104	-2	-1.0
Far North	200	220	20	4.8	111	106	-5	-2.3	89	114	25	12.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	128	147	19	6.9	93	90	-3	-1.6	35	57	22	23.9
Mallee	140	154	14	4.8	66	51	-15	-12.8	74	103	29	16.4
Outer Adelaide	40	51	11	12.1	33	37	4	5.7	7	14	7	33.3
Mid-North Coast	93	100	7	3.6	49	63	14	12.5	44	37	-7	-8.6
Mackay	97	102	5	2.5	54	72	18	14.3	43	30	-13	-17.8
Western District	40	44	4	4.8	29	27	-2	-3.6	11	17	6	21.4
Central Highlands	72	76	4	2.7	48	59	11	10.3	24	17	-7	-17.1
Southern	12	16	4	14.3	4	9	5	38.5	8	7	-1	-6.7
Upper Great Southern	8	9	1	5.9	8	9	1	5.9	0	0	0	
South East	21	21	0	0.0	8	9	1	5.9	13	12	-1	-4.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Yorke and Lower North	6	4	-2	-20.0	3	0	-3	-100.0	3	4	1	14.3
Barwon	204	201	-3	-0.7	162	134	-28	-9.5	42	67	25	22.9
Eyre	10	7	-3	-17.6	7	0	-7	-100.0	3	7	4	40.0
East Gippsland	43	39	-4	-4.9	27	24	-3	-5.9	16	15	-1	-3.2
Midlands	48	43	-5	-5.5	34	32	-2	-3.0	14	11	-3	-12.0
Far West	13	7	-6	-30.0	3	0	-3	-100.0	10	7	-3	-17.6
Central West - Qld	16	9	-7	-28.0	16	6	-10	-45.5	0	3	3	100.0
Central West - NSW	89	81	-8	-4.7	61	66	5	3.9	28	15	-13	-30.2
Gippsland	116	105	-11	-5.0	87	65	-22	-14.5	29	40	11	15.9
Murrumbidgee	191	179	-12	-3.2	99	108	9	4.3	92	71	-21	-12.9
Ovens-Murray	61	49	-12	-10.9	31	26	-5	-8.8	30	23	-7	-13.2
Loddon	81	68	-13	-8.7	56	55	-1	-0.9	25	13	-12	-31.6
West Moreton	72	59	-13	-9.9	48	45	-3	-3.2	24	14	-10	-26.3
South Eastern - WA	88	72	-16	-10.0	62	24	-38	-44.2	26	48	22	29.7
Mersey-Lyell	60	43	-17	-16.5	3	3	0	0.0	57	40	-17	-17.5
Northern - NSW	128	104	-24	-10.3	63	58	-5	-4.1	65	46	-19	-17.1
Wimmera	35	10	-25	-55.6	26	10	-16	-44.4	9	0	-9	-100.0
Murray Lands	71	43	-28	-24.6	30	19	-11	-22.4	41	24	-17	-26.2
South West - Qld	37	8	-29	-64.4	23	4	-19	-70.4	14	4	-10	-55.6
North Western	98	68	-30	-18.1	55	49	-6	-5.8	43	19	-24	-38.7
North West	56	24	-32	-40.0	41	9	-32	-64.0	15	15	0	0.0
Northern - Tas	133	92	-41	-18.2	19	11	-8	-26.7	114	81	-33	-16.9
Darling Downs	238	195	-43	-9.9	177	119	-58	-19.6	61	76	15	10.9
Central	81	30	-51	-45.9	81	19	-62	-62.0	0	11	11	100.0
Lower Great Southern	83	31	-52	-45.6	45	19	-26	-40.6	38	12	-26	-52.0
Northern Territory - Bal	120	64	-56	-30.4	14	3	-11	-64.7	106	61	-45	-26.9
Kimberley	100	26	-74	-58.7	23	17	-6	-15.0	77	9	-68	-79.1
Goulburn	228	141	-87	-23.6	163	71	-92	-39.3	65	70	5	3.7
Pilbara	153	65	-88	-40.4	103	48	-55	-36.4	50	17	-33	-49.3
Northern - SA	216	50	-166	-62.4	95	29	-66	-53.2	121	21	-100	-70.4
Illawarra	516	236	-280	-37.2	390	187	-203	-35.2	126	49	-77	-44.0
Total	18544	18544			5606	5606			12938	12938		

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

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

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



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

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

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

5.4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Arrived after 1996, Bachelor degree and higher 2001-2006											
Sydney	3393	2789	-604	-9.8	634	674	40	3.1	2759	2115	-644	-13.2
Melbourne	2379	2334	-45	-1.0	361	293	-68	-10.4	2018	2041	23	0.6
Brisbane	1252	1846	594	19.2	430	514	84	8.9	822	1332	510	23.7
Adelaide	735	593	-142	-10.7	84	53	-31	-22.6	651	540	-111	-9.3
Perth	1155	1016	-139	-6.4	207	179	-28	-7.3	948	837	-111	-6.2
Greater Hobart	176	139	-37	-11.7	32	24	-8	-14.3	144	115	-29	-11.2
Darwin	154	133	-21	-7.3	0	14	14	100.0	154	119	-35	-12.8
Canberra	499	697	198	16.6	0	0	0		499	697	198	16.6
Gold Coast	453	628	175	16.2	224	225	1	0.2	229	403	174	27.5
Sunshine Coast	142	238	96	25.3	108	112	4	1.8	34	126	92	57.5
South Eastern - NSW	109	174	65	23.0	40	72	32	28.6	69	102	33	19.3
Richmond-Tweed	78	134	56	26.4	30	62	32	34.8	48	72	24	20.0
Barwon	103	158	55	21.1	65	115	50	27.8	38	43	5	6.2
South West - WA	62	110	48	27.9	33	86	53	44.5	29	24	-5	-9.4
Mid-North Coast	79	118	39	19.8	41	68	27	24.8	38	50	12	13.6
Loddon	71	97	26	15.5	47	67	20	17.5	24	30	6	11.1
Far North	130	152	22	7.8	63	59	-4	-3.3	67	93	26	16.3
Fitzroy	138	158	20	6.8	76	59	-17	-12.6	62	99	37	23.0
Mackay	75	95	20	11.8	53	51	-2	-1.9	22	44	22	33.3
Outer Adelaide	45	65	20	18.2	31	46	15	19.5	14	19	5	15.2
Ovens-Murray	17	36	19	35.8	8	23	15	48.4	9	13	4	18.2
East Gippsland	22	40	18	29.0	13	21	8	23.5	9	19	10	35.7
Midlands	27	45	18	25.0	18	31	13	26.5	9	14	5	21.7
Southern	19	37	18	32.1	10	16	6	23.1	9	21	12	40.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	90	107	17	8.6	57	69	12	9.5	33	38	5	7.0
Central West - NSW	53	69	16	13.1	40	53	13	14.0	13	16	3	10.3
Central Highlands	49	57	8	7.5	28	50	22	28.2	21	7	-14	-50.0
Hunter	280	286	6	1.1	176	193	17	4.6	104	93	-11	-5.6
Yorke and Lower North	6	12	6	33.3	6	6	0	0.0	0	6	6	100.0
Murray Lands	11	17	6	21.4	5	14	9	47.4	6	3	-3	-33.3
Mersey-Lyell	34	40	6	8.1	9	4	-5	-38.5	25	36	11	18.0
North Western	44	48	4	4.3	29	35	6	9.4	15	13	-2	-7.1
Murray	34	38	4	5.6	11	21	10	31.3	23	17	-6	-15.0
Eyre	3	7	4	40.0	0	3	3	100.0	3	4	1	14.3
Upper Great Southern	6	9	3	20.0	6	9	3	20.0	0	0	0	
Central West - Qld	9	9	0	0.0	9	9	0	0.0	0	0	0	
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Lower Great Southern	25	24	-1	-2.0	13	16	3	10.3	12	8	-4	-20.0
Wimmera	22	20	-2	-4.8	16	11	-5	-18.5	6	9	3	20.0
Goulburn	96	94	-2	-1.1	71	61	-10	-7.6	25	33	8	13.8
Central	49	47	-2	-2.1	32	31	-1	-1.6	17	16	-1	-3.0
Far West	15	11	-4	-15.4	8	5	-3	-23.1	7	6	-1	-7.7
West Moreton	36	32	-4	-5.9	24	29	5	9.4	12	3	-9	-60.0
South East	18	14	-4	-12.5	6	7	1	7.7	12	7	-5	-26.3
South West - Qld	13	7	-6	-30.0	13	3	-10	-62.5	0	4	4	100.0
Northern - SA	41	35	-6	-7.9	14	17	3	9.7	27	18	-9	-20.0
Gippsland	92	84	-8	-4.5	62	50	-12	-10.7	30	34	4	6.3
Northern - Qld	146	136	-10	-3.5	69	56	-13	-10.4	77	80	3	1.9
Western District	49	35	-14	-16.7	27	20	-7	-14.9	22	15	-7	-18.9
Pilbara	79	61	-18	-12.9	50	41	-9	-9.9	29	20	-9	-18.4
Kimberley	46	26	-20	-27.8	18	17	-1	-2.9	28	9	-19	-51.4
Murrumbidgee	110	88	-22	-11.1	57	62	5	4.2	53	26	-27	-34.2
Mallee	51	29	-22	-27.5	27	14	-13	-31.7	24	15	-9	-23.1
Northern - Tas	107	82	-25	-13.2	18	25	7	16.3	89	57	-32	-21.9
Northern - NSW	97	68	-29	-17.6	46	43	-3	-3.4	51	25	-26	-34.2
North West	49	17	-32	-48.5	26	11	-15	-40.5	23	6	-17	-58.6
South Eastern - WA	83	49	-34	-25.8	64	31	-33	-34.7	19	18	-1	-2.7
Northern Territory - Bal	99	63	-36	-22.2	14	0	-14	-100.0	85	63	-22	-14.9
Darling Downs	166	118	-48	-16.9	118	73	-45	-23.6	48	45	-3	-3.2
Illawarra	443	193	-250	-39.3	332	156	-176	-36.1	111	37	-74	-50.0
Total	13864	13864			4109	4109			9755	9755		

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

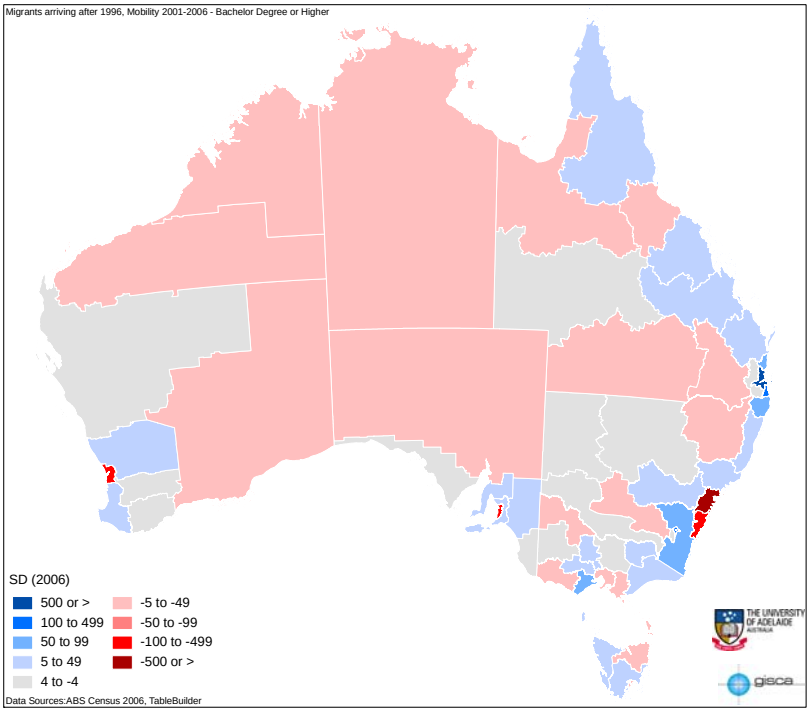


Figure 5.8 shows the spatial variation of net migration for recent migrants with high qualifications. The mobility of this group is directed from interior regions to the coastal regions of the country. There were three statistical divisions which had relatively high turnovers and low net migration levels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

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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Year 12 or less 2001-2006											
Sydney	9047	5371	-3676	-25.5	1791	1259	-532	-17.4	7256	4112	-3144	-27.7
Melbourne	5008	5493	485	4.6	877	832	-45	-2.6	4131	4661	530	6.0
Brisbane	3494	5317	1823	20.7	1633	1791	158	4.6	1861	3526	1665	30.9
Adelaide	1600	1552	-48	-1.5	224	286	62	12.2	1376	1266	-110	-4.2
Perth	2890	2854	-36	-0.6	783	780	-3	-0.2	2107	2074	-33	-0.8
Greater Hobart	346	310	-36	-5.5	62	54	-8	-6.9	284	256	-28	-5.2
Darwin	396	378	-18	-2.3	7	39	32	69.6	389	339	-50	-6.9
Canberra	931	1176	245	11.6	0	0	0		931	1176	245	11.6
Gold Coast	1757	2368	611	14.8	1034	898	-136	-7.0	723	1470	747	34.1
Sunshine Coast	619	865	246	16.6	485	428	-57	-6.2	134	437	303	53.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	327	550	223	25.4	231	354	123	21.0	96	196	100	34.2
South West - WA	315	533	218	25.7	219	407	188	30.0	96	126	30	13.5
Richmond-Tweed	275	459	184	25.1	72	191	119	45.2	203	268	65	13.8
South Eastern - NSW	261	416	155	22.9	91	187	96	34.5	170	229	59	14.8
Northern - Qld	366	512	146	16.6	183	253	70	16.1	183	259	76	17.2
Hunter	622	763	141	10.2	359	525	166	18.8	263	238	-25	-5.0
Mid-North Coast	255	378	123	19.4	131	242	111	29.8	124	136	12	4.6
Loddon	136	248	112	29.2	86	166	80	31.7	50	82	32	24.2
Mackay	288	384	96	14.3	190	211	21	5.2	98	173	75	27.7
Outer Adelaide	128	210	82	24.3	88	145	57	24.5	40	65	25	23.8
Southern	32	102	70	52.2	20	41	21	34.4	12	61	49	67.1
Barwon	344	391	47	6.4	227	254	27	5.6	117	137	20	7.9
West Moreton	158	200	42	11.7	121	163	42	14.8	37	37	0	0.0
Far North	520	562	42	3.9	275	237	-38	-7.4	245	325	80	14.0
Murray	119	160	41	14.7	27	80	53	49.5	92	80	-12	-7.0
Fitzroy	389	425	36	4.4	255	220	-35	-7.4	134	205	71	20.9
Midlands	120	154	34	12.4	97	129	32	14.2	23	25	2	4.2
Central Highlands	147	177	30	9.3	82	132	50	23.4	65	45	-20	-18.2
East Gippsland	74	89	15	9.2	48	49	1	1.0	26	40	14	21.2
Gippsland	190	200	10	2.6	128	142	14	5.2	62	58	-4	-3.3
Yorke and Lower North	18	28	10	21.7	14	22	8	22.2	4	6	2	20.0
Ovens-Murray	98	106	8	3.9	53	54	1	0.9	45	52	7	7.2
Upper Great Southern	35	40	5	6.7	27	37	10	15.6	8	3	-5	-45.5
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Northern - Tas	214	213	-1	-0.2	41	37	-4	-5.1	173	176	3	0.9
Eyre	20	15	-5	-14.3	15	6	-9	-42.9	5	9	4	28.6
Wimmera	49	37	-12	-14.0	40	20	-20	-33.3	9	17	8	30.8
Mersey-Lyell	118	106	-12	-5.4	23	14	-9	-24.3	95	92	-3	-1.6
Western District	121	105	-16	-7.1	52	69	17	14.0	69	36	-33	-31.4
South West - Qld	61	44	-17	-16.2	46	29	-17	-22.7	15	15	0	0.0
Far West	33	15	-18	-37.5	9	3	-6	-50.0	24	12	-12	-33.3
Central West - Qld	44	24	-20	-29.4	35	18	-17	-32.1	9	6	-3	-20.0
Central West - NSW	204	180	-24	-6.3	117	141	24	9.3	87	39	-48	-38.1
North Western	165	135	-30	-10.0	96	93	-3	-1.6	69	42	-27	-24.3
Lower Great Southern	137	105	-32	-13.2	82	79	-3	-1.9	55	26	-29	-35.8
Darling Downs	433	396	-37	-4.5	315	245	-70	-12.5	118	151	33	12.3
South East	104	67	-37	-21.6	31	19	-12	-24.0	73	48	-25	-20.7
Northern - NSW	240	198	-42	-9.6	128	123	-5	-2.0	112	75	-37	-19.8
Murray Lands	132	85	-47	-21.7	58	41	-17	-17.2	74	44	-30	-25.4
Mallee	220	167	-53	-13.7	105	60	-45	-27.3	115	107	-8	-3.6
North West	146	82	-64	-28.1	95	51	-44	-30.1	51	31	-20	-24.4
Northern Territory - Bal	237	170	-67	-16.5	39	7	-32	-69.6	198	163	-35	-9.7
Central	199	129	-70	-21.3	160	91	-69	-27.5	39	38	-1	-1.3
Murrumbidgee	336	258	-78	-13.1	153	160	7	2.2	183	98	-85	-30.2
Kimberley	182	97	-85	-30.5	56	54	-2	-1.8	126	43	-83	-49.1
Pilbara	327	240	-87	-15.3	217	159	-58	-15.4	110	81	-29	-15.2
Goulburn	379	291	-88	-13.1	249	169	-80	-19.1	130	122	-8	-3.2
South Eastern - WA	338	219	-119	-21.4	228	133	-95	-26.3	110	86	-24	-12.2
Illawarra	786	600	-186	-13.4	521	491	-30	-3.0	265	109	-156	-41.7
Northern - SA	293	74	-219	-59.7	123	34	-89	-56.7	170	40	-130	-61.9
Total	36823	36823			12954	12954			23869	23869		

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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
Recent migrants, Professionals and Managers 2001-2006												
Sydney	2854	1946	-908	-18.9	601	407	-194	-19.2	2253	1539	-714	-18.8
Melbourne	1971	1661	-310	-8.5	329	189	-140	-27.0	1642	1472	-170	-5.5
Brisbane	1102	1536	434	16.5	430	447	17	1.9	672	1089	417	23.7
Adelaide	540	466	-74	-7.4	73	45	-28	-23.7	467	421	-46	-5.2
Perth	927	895	-32	-1.8	205	177	-28	-7.3	722	718	-4	-0.3
Greater Hobart	128	108	-20	-8.5	16	16	0	0.0	112	92	-20	-9.8
Darwin	102	126	24	10.5	0	17	17	100.0	102	109	7	3.3
Canberra	360	540	180	20.0	0	0	0		360	540	180	20.0
Gold Coast	433	563	130	13.1	236	208	-28	-6.3	197	355	158	28.6
Sunshine Coast	121	223	102	29.7	89	111	22	11.0	32	112	80	55.6
Richmond-Tweed	61	146	85	41.1	20	59	39	49.4	41	87	46	35.9
South Eastern - NSW	78	147	69	30.7	29	64	35	37.6	49	83	34	25.8
South West - WA	70	138	68	32.7	41	111	70	46.1	29	27	-2	-3.6
Mid-North Coast	59	124	65	35.5	31	82	51	45.1	28	42	14	20.0
Loddon	50	115	65	39.4	25	76	51	50.5	25	39	14	21.9
Barwon	75	130	55	26.8	49	92	43	30.5	26	38	12	18.8
Fitzroy	112	146	34	13.2	67	58	-9	-7.2	45	88	43	32.3
Ovens-Murray	14	47	33	54.1	8	23	15	48.4	6	24	18	60.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	79	108	29	15.5	53	65	12	10.2	26	43	17	24.6
Far North	120	146	26	9.8	57	68	11	8.8	63	78	15	10.6
Hunter	230	254	24	5.0	128	161	33	11.4	102	93	-9	-4.6
Outer Adelaide	41	61	20	19.6	26	45	19	26.8	15	16	1	3.2
Southern	10	28	18	47.4	7	7	0	0.0	3	21	18	75.0
Central Highlands	41	58	17	17.2	18	46	28	43.8	23	12	-11	-31.4
Gippsland	73	88	15	9.3	50	64	14	12.3	23	24	1	2.1
Mackay	88	102	14	7.4	60	61	1	0.8	28	41	13	18.8
Midlands	29	42	13	18.3	22	36	14	24.1	7	6	-1	-7.7
Mersey-Lyell	30	43	13	17.8	13	10	-3	-13.0	17	33	16	32.0
Central West - NSW	46	57	11	10.7	24	35	11	18.6	22	22	0	0.0
East Gippsland	20	31	11	21.6	14	15	1	3.4	6	16	10	45.5
West Moreton	29	40	11	15.9	25	28	3	5.7	4	12	8	50.0
Northern - Qld	125	136	11	4.2	64	61	-3	-2.4	61	75	14	10.3
Western District	41	48	7	7.9	23	30	7	13.2	18	18	0	0.0
Yorke and Lower North	4	11	7	46.7	4	8	4	33.3	0	3	3	100.0
Upper Great Southern	6	13	7	36.8	3	13	10	62.5	3	0	-3	-100.0
Darling Downs	125	130	5	2.0	88	81	-7	-4.1	37	49	12	14.0
Murray	30	34	4	6.3	6	16	10	45.5	24	18	-6	-14.3
Central West - Qld	7	10	3	17.6	7	10	3	17.6	0	0	0	
North Western	52	54	2	1.9	28	39	11	16.4	24	15	-9	-23.1
Murray Lands	21	23	2	4.5	10	13	3	13.0	11	10	-1	-4.8
Murrumbidgee	87	88	1	0.6	40	66	26	24.5	47	22	-25	-36.2
Goulburn	82	83	1	0.6	56	48	-8	-7.7	26	35	9	14.8
South East	23	24	1	2.1	10	6	-4	-25.0	13	18	5	16.1
Kimberley	34	34	0	0.0	12	11	-1	-4.3	22	23	1	2.2
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Northern - SA	32	30	-2	-3.2	11	17	6	21.4	21	13	-8	-23.5
Eyre	3	0	-3	-100.0	0	0	0		3	0	-3	-100.0
Lower Great Southern	29	26	-3	-5.5	25	14	-11	-28.2	4	12	8	50.0
Wimmera	25	20	-5	-11.1	16	12	-4	-14.3	9	8	-1	-5.9
South West - Qld	18	9	-9	-33.3	18	9	-9	-33.3	0	0	0	
Northern - NSW	76	65	-11	-7.8	41	44	3	3.5	35	21	-14	-25.0
Far West	17	6	-11	-47.8	4	0	-4	-100.0	13	6	-7	-36.8
Central	49	38	-11	-12.6	35	29	-6	-9.4	14	9	-5	-21.7
Northern - Tas	86	74	-12	-7.5	18	21	3	7.7	68	53	-15	-12.4
Pilbara	75	61	-14	-10.3	47	34	-13	-16.0	28	27	-1	-1.8
Mallee	59	39	-20	-20.4	26	19	-7	-15.6	33	20	-13	-24.5
North West	49	23	-26	-36.1	27	14	-13	-31.7	22	9	-13	-41.9
South Eastern - WA	81	43	-38	-30.6	65	30	-35	-36.8	16	13	-3	-10.3
Northern Territory - Bal	95	56	-39	-25.8	17	0	-17	-100.0	78	56	-22	-16.4
Illawarra	257	188	-69	-15.5	167	146	-21	-6.7	90	42	-48	-36.4
Total	11481	11481			3614	3614			7867	7867		

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

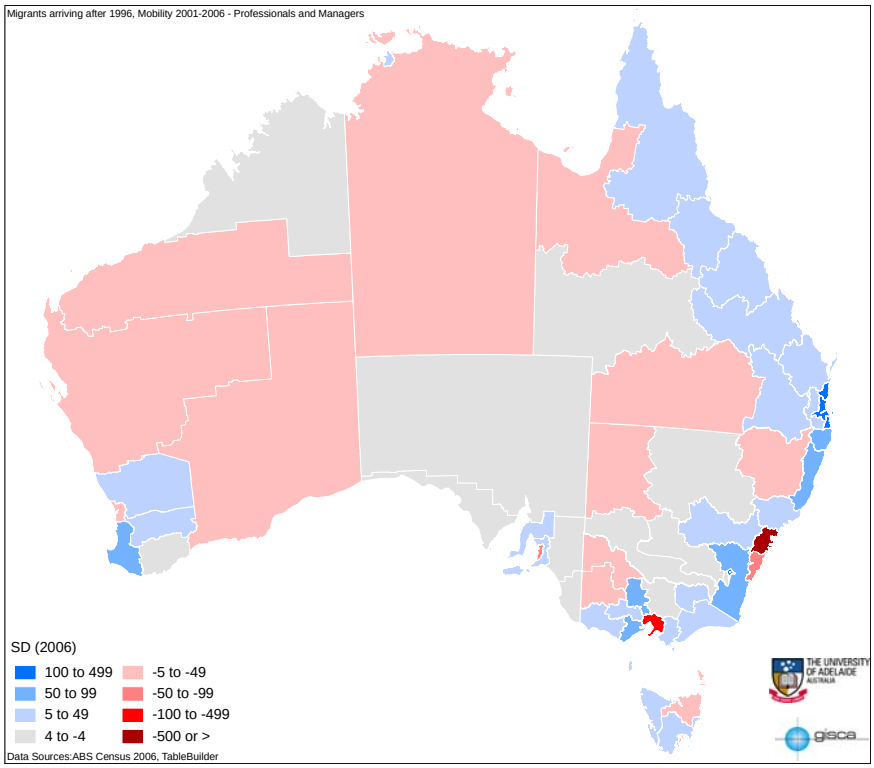
Among the capital city statistical divisions, highest net migration losses for this group occurred in Sydney (908) and Melbourne (310). Net migration losses also occurred in Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, but at much lower levels. Brisbane recorded the largest net migration gain for this group – 434 – with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

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

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

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

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



5.4.4 Mobility and Labour Force Status, 2001-2006

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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
Recent migrants, Working full time 2001-2006												
Sydney	4469	2988	-1481	-19.9	816	712	-104	-6.8	3653	2276	-1377	-23.2
Melbourne	2745	2606	-139	-2.6	444	323	-121	-15.8	2301	2283	-18	-0.4
Brisbane	1788	2703	915	20.4	788	829	41	2.5	1000	1874	874	30.4
Adelaide	779	621	-158	-11.3	118	100	-18	-8.3	661	521	-140	-11.8
Perth	1411	1396	-15	-0.5	390	342	-48	-6.6	1021	1054	33	1.6
Greater Hobart	160	126	-34	-11.9	17	12	-5	-17.2	143	114	-29	-11.3
Darwin	178	215	37	9.4	3	28	25	80.6	175	187	12	3.3
Canberra	492	657	165	14.4	0	0	0		492	657	165	14.4
Gold Coast	851	1100	249	12.8	482	431	-51	-5.6	369	669	300	28.9
Sunshine Coast	262	363	101	16.2	207	176	-31	-8.1	55	187	132	54.5
Northern - Qld	177	258	81	18.6	89	126	37	17.2	88	132	44	20.0
South West - WA	145	222	77	21.0	109	182	73	25.1	36	40	4	5.3
South Eastern - NSW	140	207	67	19.3	55	83	28	20.3	85	124	39	18.7
Loddon	62	127	65	34.4	38	91	53	41.1	24	36	12	20.0
Mackay	131	195	64	19.6	100	110	10	4.8	31	85	54	46.6
Mid-North Coast	104	163	59	22.1	60	119	59	33.0	44	44	0	0.0
Far North	221	279	58	11.6	116	115	-1	-0.4	105	164	59	21.9
Richmond-Tweed	123	179	56	18.5	35	62	27	27.8	88	117	29	14.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	149	201	52	14.9	98	121	23	10.5	51	80	29	22.1
Outer Adelaide	52	101	49	32.0	37	69	32	30.2	15	32	17	36.2
Hunter	327	367	40	5.8	191	242	51	11.8	136	125	-11	-4.2
West Moreton	51	84	33	24.4	36	55	19	20.9	15	29	14	31.8
Murray	52	83	31	23.0	6	43	37	75.5	46	40	-6	-7.0
Southern	6	35	29	70.7	3	10	7	53.8	3	25	22	78.6
Fitzroy	190	216	26	6.4	102	104	2	1.0	88	112	24	12.0
Central Highlands	64	88	24	15.8	31	68	37	37.4	33	20	-13	-24.5
Goulburn	116	137	21	8.3	66	87	21	13.7	50	50	0	0.0
Pilbara	136	155	19	6.5	82	103	21	11.4	54	52	-2	-1.9
Barwon	144	162	18	5.9	93	111	18	8.8	51	51	0	0.0
Midlands	57	67	10	8.1	48	57	9	8.6	9	10	1	5.3
Mersey-Lyell	39	45	6	7.1	10	7	-3	-17.6	29	38	9	13.4
Ovens-Murray	46	49	3	3.2	23	22	-1	-2.2	23	27	4	8.0
Western District	50	52	2	2.0	29	32	3	4.9	21	20	-1	-2.4
East Gippsland	33	35	2	2.9	26	16	-10	-23.8	7	19	12	46.2
Central West - NSW	81	82	1	0.6	48	63	15	13.5	33	19	-14	-26.9
Northern - Tas	96	97	1	0.5	17	18	1	2.9	79	79	0	0.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Yorke and Lower North	9	8	-1	-5.9	5	8	3	23.1	4	0	-4	-100.0
South East	44	43	-1	-1.1	12	14	2	7.7	32	29	-3	-4.9
Upper Great Southern	20	19	-1	-2.6	14	15	1	3.4	6	4	-2	-20.0
Wimmera	27	25	-2	-3.8	18	11	-7	-24.1	9	14	5	21.7
South West - Qld	24	21	-3	-6.7	16	10	-6	-23.1	8	11	3	15.8
Murray Lands	54	51	-3	-2.9	15	28	13	30.2	39	23	-16	-25.8
Lower Great Southern	65	61	-4	-3.2	40	45	5	5.9	25	16	-9	-22.0
Gippsland	94	89	-5	-2.7	63	68	5	3.8	31	21	-10	-19.2
Far West	18	12	-6	-20.0	6	0	-6	-100.0	12	12	0	0.0
Central West - Qld	18	12	-6	-20.0	12	8	-4	-20.0	6	4	-2	-20.0
Eyre	12	6	-6	-33.3	9	3	-6	-50.0	3	3	0	0.0
North West	74	67	-7	-5.0	38	45	7	8.4	36	22	-14	-24.1
North Western	76	64	-12	-8.6	38	47	9	10.6	38	17	-21	-38.2
Mallee	84	72	-12	-7.7	33	35	2	2.9	51	37	-14	-15.9
Northern Territory - Bal	134	120	-14	-5.5	28	3	-25	-80.6	106	117	11	4.9
Kimberley	74	57	-17	-13.0	27	28	1	1.8	47	29	-18	-23.7
Darling Downs	215	197	-18	-4.4	155	109	-46	-17.4	60	88	28	18.9
Northern - NSW	125	90	-35	-16.3	61	55	-6	-5.2	64	35	-29	-29.3
Central	99	60	-39	-24.5	70	41	-29	-26.1	29	19	-10	-20.8
Murrumbidgee	175	133	-42	-13.6	74	84	10	6.3	101	49	-52	-34.7
South Eastern - WA	172	123	-49	-16.6	109	76	-33	-17.8	63	47	-16	-14.5
Northern - SA	99	37	-62	-45.6	40	14	-26	-48.1	59	23	-36	-43.9
Illawarra	443	254	-189	-27.1	321	201	-120	-23.0	122	53	-69	-39.4
Total	18082	18082			6017	6017			12065	12065		

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

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

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

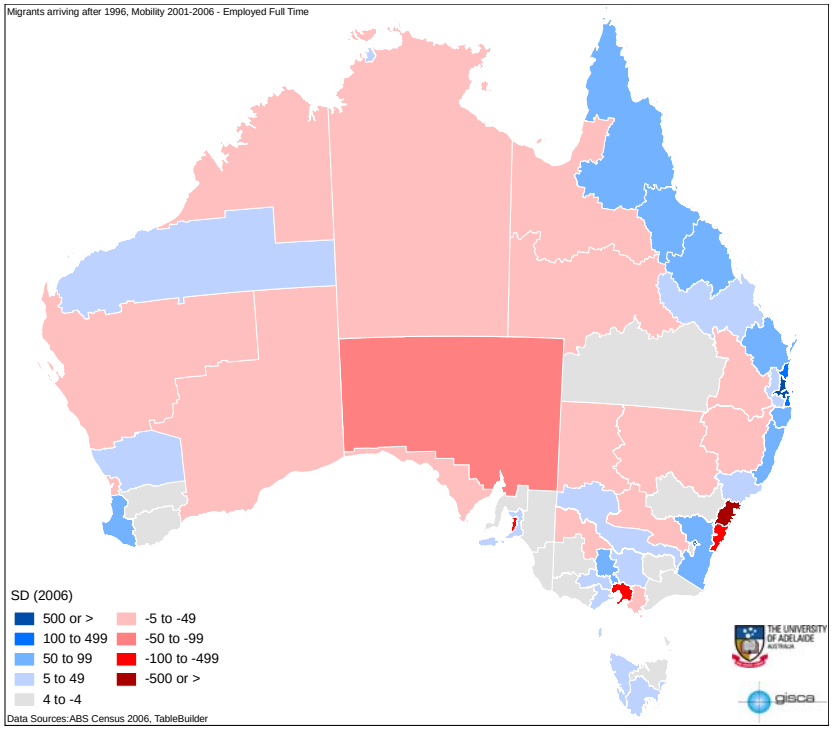
The variation in net migration for recent migrant movers who were employed full time between 2001 and 2006 is shown in Figure 5.10. The impact of resource development in a number of states is evident, but is countered by losses from Illawarra and Northern-SA, both of which have a large level of mining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

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

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

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

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



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

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

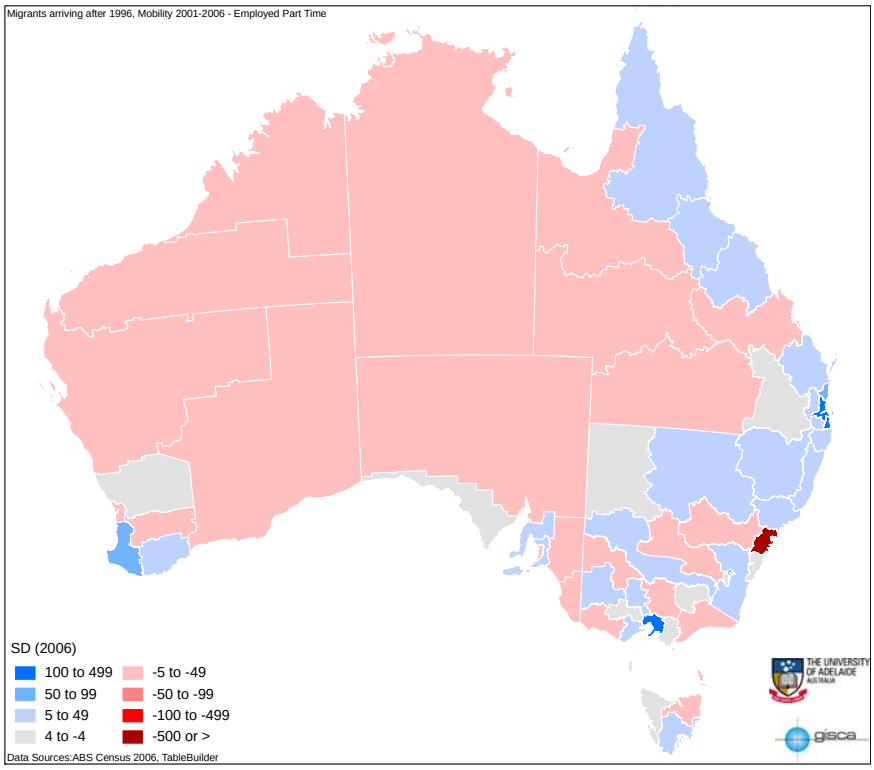
The spatial variation of net migration for this mobility group is displayed in Figure 5.11. There are similarities between this distribution and that for the mobility of recent migrants employed full time, especially in Queensland and parts of New South Wales and Victoria. The main reason for this is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

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

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

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Recent migrants, Working part time 2001-2006											
Sydney	1388	717	-671	-31.9	310	155	-155	-33.3	1078	562	-516	-31.5
Melbourne	715	824	109	7.1	144	148	4	1.4	571	676	105	8.4
Brisbane	584	840	256	18.0	306	322	16	2.5	278	518	240	30.2
Adelaide	266	246	-20	-3.9	46	43	-3	-3.4	220	203	-17	-4.0
Perth	489	478	-11	-1.1	147	152	5	1.7	342	326	-16	-2.4
Greater Hobart	61	67	6	4.7	14	17	3	9.7	47	50	3	3.1
Darwin	76	60	-16	-11.8	0	4	4	100.0	76	56	-20	-15.2
Canberra	144	205	61	17.5	0	0	0		144	205	61	17.5
Gold Coast	304	460	156	20.4	190	162	-28	-8.0	114	298	184	44.7
Sunshine Coast	119	193	74	23.7	86	104	18	9.5	33	89	56	45.9
South West - WA	72	125	53	26.9	47	101	54	36.5	25	24	-1	-2.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	54	94	40	27.0	45	66	21	18.9	9	28	19	51.4
Richmond-Tweed	57	91	34	23.0	12	35	23	48.9	45	56	11	10.9
South Eastern - NSW	49	73	24	19.7	19	28	9	19.1	30	45	15	20.0
Mid-North Coast	50	73	23	18.7	21	45	24	36.4	29	28	-1	-1.8
West Moreton	23	44	21	31.3	19	35	16	29.6	4	9	5	38.5
Hunter	100	120	20	9.1	55	91	36	24.7	45	29	-16	-21.6
Barwon	59	79	20	14.5	37	53	16	17.8	22	26	4	8.3
Northern - Qld	61	81	20	14.1	30	34	4	6.3	31	47	16	20.5
Outer Adelaide	27	43	16	22.9	18	33	15	29.4	9	10	1	5.3
Loddon	37	50	13	14.9	26	35	9	14.8	11	15	4	15.4
Murray	14	25	11	28.2	4	14	10	55.6	10	11	1	4.8
Mackay	65	74	9	6.5	35	52	17	19.5	30	22	-8	-15.4
Northern - NSW	40	47	7	8.0	18	22	4	10.0	22	25	3	6.4
North Western	26	33	7	11.9	5	24	19	65.5	21	9	-12	-40.0
Wimmera	3	9	6	50.0	3	5	2	25.0	0	4	4	100.0
Far North	105	111	6	2.8	53	49	-4	-3.9	52	62	10	8.8
Yorke and Lower North	7	13	6	30.0	7	7	0	0.0	0	6	6	100.0
Southern	15	21	6	16.7	9	8	-1	-5.9	6	13	7	36.8
Lower Great Southern	19	24	5	11.6	16	15	-1	-3.2	3	9	6	50.0
Eyre	3	7	4	40.0	3	4	1	14.3	0	3	3	100.0
Central Highlands	19	20	1	2.6	10	20	10	33.3	9	0	-9	-100.0
Gippsland	29	30	1	1.7	26	22	-4	-8.3	3	8	5	45.5
Darling Downs	83	83	0	0.0	61	54	-7	-6.1	22	29	7	13.7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Midlands	23	21	-2	-4.5	11	21	10	31.3	12	0	-12	-100.0
Mersey-Lyell	27	25	-2	-3.8	4	4	0	0.0	23	21	-2	-4.5
Illawarra	120	117	-3	-1.3	61	94	33	21.3	59	23	-36	-43.9
Far West	3	0	-3	-100.0	0	0	0		3	0	-3	-100.0
Ovens-Murray	17	13	-4	-13.3	6	8	2	14.3	11	5	-6	-37.5
Fitzroy	77	71	-6	-4.1	63	37	-26	-26.0	14	34	20	41.7
Central West - Qld	6	0	-6	-100.0	6	0	-6	-100.0	0	0	0	
South West - Qld	10	3	-7	-53.8	10	3	-7	-53.8	0	0	0	
Central West - NSW	31	23	-8	-14.8	9	17	8	30.8	22	6	-16	-57.1
East Gippsland	17	8	-9	-36.0	10	8	-2	-11.1	7	0	-7	-100.0
Upper Great Southern	13	3	-10	-62.5	13	3	-10	-62.5	0	0	0	
Murray Lands	21	9	-12	-40.0	4	5	1	11.1	17	4	-13	-61.9
Murrumbidgee	49	36	-13	-15.3	24	13	-11	-29.7	25	23	-2	-4.2
Northern - Tas	48	35	-13	-15.7	12	10	-2	-9.1	36	25	-11	-18.0
Goulburn	60	46	-14	-13.2	36	22	-14	-24.1	24	24	0	0.0
Kimberley	31	17	-14	-29.2	12	11	-1	-4.3	19	6	-13	-52.0
South Eastern - WA	49	34	-15	-18.1	38	16	-22	-40.7	11	18	7	24.1
South East	21	5	-16	-61.5	5	0	-5	-100.0	16	5	-11	-52.4
North West	23	6	-17	-58.6	20	6	-14	-53.8	3	0	-3	-100.0
Western District	41	23	-18	-28.1	17	8	-9	-36.0	24	15	-9	-23.1
Mallee	32	14	-18	-39.1	17	3	-14	-70.0	15	11	-4	-15.4
Central	39	21	-18	-30.0	36	12	-24	-50.0	3	9	6	50.0
Northern - SA	33	14	-19	-40.4	16	7	-9	-39.1	17	7	-10	-41.7
Pilbara	59	35	-24	-25.5	37	26	-11	-17.5	22	9	-13	-41.9
Northern Territory - Bal	41	15	-26	-46.4	4	0	-4	-100.0	37	15	-22	-42.3
Total	6054	6054			2293	2293			3761	3761		

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



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

5.5 SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 6. INTERNAL MIGRATION OVER 2005-06

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The internal migration patterns analysed in the three previous chapters relate to a five year migration period 2001-2006. Migration data is obtained by comparing the usual place of residence of a person at the time of the 2006 census with that at the time of the 2001 census enumeration. However, the 2006 census also asked respondents their place of usual residence in 2005, one year before the census count. This allows us to analyse one year internal migration which enables some additional insights into the overall pattern of internal movement to be obtained. This derives especially from:

- The five year migration data only detects a single move over the five year period but it is evident that some people moved more than once over those years. This is evident in the fact that while 29.1 percent of Australians were at a different address in 2006 than in 2001, excluding 4.1 percent who were overseas, 14.2 percent were at a different address than 2005, excluding 1.4 percent who were overseas in 2005. The five year mobility percentage is *not* simply five times the one year level due to multiple moves. Single year mobility therefore provides some additional insights.
- The single year migration data includes immigrants who were overseas at the 2001 enumeration but came to Australia between 2001 and 2005. Hence we are able to gain some understanding of the internal migration of more recently arrived immigrants than is possible in the five year data.

6.2 COMPARING FIVE YEAR AND ONE YEAR INTERNAL MIGRATION

As has been explained, it is expected that there will be an element of 'hidden' mobility in the data relating to any respondent's 2001 residence. By comparing the mobility data based on 2005 residence with that for 2001 residence, a measure of this 'hidden' mobility, related to any particular mover characteristics, can be obtained. In Table 6.1, a comparison of the two data sets has been made for three variables – total population, age and sex.

In the table, 2001-2006 mobility data have been divided by 5 to produce an annualised value for comparison with the data based on residence in 2005. These are columns 1 and 2 respectively in the table. The difference between these two values, column 3, is the numerical extent of 'hidden' mobility not captured in the 2001 residence data. The relative extent of 'hidden' mobility is demonstrated in columns 4 and 5. In column 4, annualised mobility is expressed as a percentage of mobility measured in the 2005-06 period. If the mobility captured by the 2005-06 data is regarded as 'actual' mobility, then value in column 4 indicates the amount of 'actual' mobility that is captured in the 2001-2006 data. In column 5, mobility levels based on the 2005-06 period are divided by annualised levels derived from the 2001-2006 period. The result indicates by how many times 'actual' mobility is greater than the annualised mobility. Finally, in column 6, correlation analyses are conducted on the levels of net total mobility, net intrastate mobility and net interstate mobility. High correlation levels indicate that the patterns of net mobility are similar between the two data sets, while lower correlation coefficients indicate a lower level of similarity between the results for the two data sets.

Table 6.1: Comparing Internal Migration between Statistical Divisions Based on 2001-2006 and 2005-06 Data

	Annualised mobility based on 2001-2006 mobility	2005-06 mobility	2005-2006 mobility *less* annualised 2001-2006 mobility	Annualised mobility as % 2005-2006 mobility	2005-2006 mobility/ annualised mobility	Correlation coefficients (net mobility)
			Total population			
Total mobility	337712	597189	259477	56.6	1.8	0.98
Intrastate mobility	188630	327275	138645	57.6	1.7	0.97
Interstate mobility	149082	269914	120832	55.2	1.8	0.98
			0-14 years			
Total mobility	49693	111657	61964	44.5	2.2	0.99
Intrastate mobility	27918	62038	34120	45.0	2.2	0.97
Interstate mobility	21775	49619	27844	43.9	2.3	0.99
			15-24 years			
Total mobility	61894	134499	72605	46.0	2.2	0.98
Intrastate mobility	37336	78420	41084	47.6	2.1	0.98
Interstate mobility	24558	56079	31521	43.8	2.3	0.98
			25-44 years			
Total mobility	128572	217024	88452	59.2	1.7	0.99
Intrastate mobility	65023	108066	43043	60.2	1.7	0.97
Interstate mobility	63549	108958	45409	58.3	1.7	0.98
			45-64 years			
Total mobility	71551	100983	29432	70.9	1.4	0.99
Intrastate mobility	41764	58141	16377	71.8	1.4	0.99
Interstate mobility	29787	42842	13055	69.5	1.4	0.98
			65 years and older			
Total mobility	26003	33038	7035	78.7	1.3	0.91
Intrastate mobility	16586	20558	3972	80.7	1.2	0.90
Interstate mobility	9417	12480	3063	75.5	1.3	0.78
			Males			
Total mobility	169647	293984	124337	57.7	1.7	0.97
Intrastate mobility	96336	159393	63057	60.4	1.7	0.92
Interstate mobility	73311	134591	61280	54.5	1.8	0.97
			Females			
Total mobility	173622	303217	129595	57.3	1.7	0.97
Intrastate mobility	97847	167893	70046	58.3	1.7	0.93
Interstate mobility	75776	135324	59548	56.0	1.8	0.97

A number of points can be noted from the table:

- For the total population, the 2001-2006 data has captured 56.6 percent of 'actual' mobility, but despite this the patterns of net mobility produced by the two data sets is very similar.
- For the younger age groups, the extent of actual mobility captured in the 2001-2006 data is low – significantly below 50 percent. This illustrates the high levels of mobility attributed to the younger age groups.
- Among older movers, the number of moves captured in the 2001-2006 data moves closer to those measured in the 2005-06 data. This is more the case for movers aged 65 years and over than it is for the 45-64 years age group. The same relationship exists between the 45-64 year group and the younger 25-44 year group.
- The situation for males is similar to that for females.
- Notwithstanding any of the points above, the patterns of net mobility generated from each of the data sets have a high level of similarity.

6.3 FIVE YEAR AND ONE YEAR POPULATION CHANGE

Details of estimated resident population change for each statistical division between 2001-2006, 2001-2005 and 2005-2006 are presented in Table 6.2. This table also provides percentage change for each of the periods, and annual population change for the 2001-2006 and 2001-2005 periods. It is provided to give a comparative benchmark against which to gauge the impact of net migration in any statistical division. It allows an indication of whether, for example, high net migration is associated with high population growth, or

whether net migration has been high but population growth has been low, stagnant or negative. A quick perusal of Table 6.2, however, would appear to confirm a positive relationship between statistical divisions which have experienced high percentage population gain between 2001 and 2006, and those which have experienced high net migration gains. For instance, sea change and tree change regions, which owe their status to internal migration, have experienced large percentage changes in population between 2001 and 2006.

Table 6.2: Estimated Resident Population, Statistical Divisions, 2001, 2005 and 2006

State	Statistical Division	Estimated resident Population, as at 30 June			Percent change			Average annual growth rate	
		2001	2005	2006	2001-2005	2001-2006	2005-2006	2001-2005	2001-2006
NSW	Central West-NSW	174043	174043	175085	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1
NSW	Far West	23549	22330	22169	-5.2	-5.9	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2
NSW	Hunter	600608	624428	630366	4.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NSW	Illawarra	399987	411816	414704	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NSW	Mid-North Coast	267534	280873	283673	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
NSW	Murray	113397	114178	115437	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.4
NSW	Murrumbidgee	152466	152712	154046	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
NSW	North Western	123413	119894	119857	-2.9	-2.9	0.0	-0.7	-0.6
NSW	Northern-NSW	181177	178953	180207	-1.2	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.1
NSW	Richmond-Tweed	216489	226833	230063	4.8	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
NSW	South Eastern-NSW	193062	204222	207376	5.8	7.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
NSW	Sydney	4128272	4245045	4281988	2.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
	Total - New South Wales	6573997	6755327	6814971	2.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Vic	Barwon	254732	266273	269691	4.5	5.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
Vic	Central Highlands	141536	145724	147567	3.0	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
Vic	East Gippsland	80901	81995	82916	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.5
Vic	Gippsland	158832	162710	164777	2.4	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.7
Vic	Goulburn	193801	199556	202165	3.0	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
Vic	Loddon	166954	172647	174918	3.4	4.8	1.3	0.8	0.9
Vic	Mallee	90351	90868	91728	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3
Vic	Melbourne	3472207	3681226	3743635	6.0	7.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Vic	Ovens-Murray	93051	95104	95715	2.2	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Vic	Western District	100474	101617	102505	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4
Vic	Wimmera	51430	50176	50153	-2.4	-2.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.5
	Total - Victoria	4804269	5047896	5125770	5.1	6.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
Qld	Brisbane	1648580	1807209	1842438	9.6	11.8	1.9	2.3	2.2
Qld	Central West-Qld	12497	11744	11562	-6.0	-7.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Qld	Darling Downs	210351	223064	227141	6.0	8.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Qld	Far North	206750	223041	228815	7.9	10.7	2.6	1.9	2.0
Qld	Fitzroy	181747	195661	200385	7.7	10.3	2.4	1.9	2.0
Qld	Gold Coast	423719	490435	507456	15.7	19.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
Qld	Mackay	137539	154014	159800	12.0	16.2	3.8	2.9	3.0
Qld	North West	58342	58884	59468	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
Qld	Northern-Qld	190266	204824	209902	7.7	10.3	2.5	1.9	2.0
Qld	South West-Qld	27002	26420	26366	-2.2	-2.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
Qld	Sunshine Coast	138444	157865	161858	14.0	16.9	2.5	3.3	3.2
Qld	West Moreton	55140	59293	60727	7.5	10.1	2.4	1.8	1.9
Qld	Wide Bay-Burnett	338569	382398	394983	12.9	16.7	3.3	3.1	3.1
	Total - Queensland	3628946	3994852	4090901	10.1	12.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
SA	Adelaide	1123364	1150438	1161808	2.4	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
SA	Eyre	33382	34043	34336	2.0	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.6
SA	Murray Lands	68412	69035	69338	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
SA	Northern-SA	75047	75172	75732	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2
SA	Outer Adelaide	98601	110254	112771	11.8	14.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
SA	South East	62588	64232	64492	2.6	3.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
SA	Yorke and Lower North	44398	45201	45494	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
	Total - South Australia	1505792	1548375	1563971	2.8	3.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
WA	Central	60781	60834	61364	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
WA	Kimberley	32625	31867	31928	-2.3	-2.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.4
WA	Lower Great Southern	53598	55183	55769	3.0	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.8
WA	Midlands	53568	53401	53364	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
WA	Perth	1393002	1485823	1518748	6.7	9.0	2.2	1.6	1.7
WA	Pilbara	39461	42757	44089	8.4	11.7	3.1	2.0	2.2
WA	South Eastern-WA	55099	55005	55333	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
WA	South West-WA	194129	213459	220008	10.0	13.3	3.1	2.4	2.5
WA	Upper Great Southern	18896	18759	18778	-0.7	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
	Total - Western Australia	1901159	2017088	2059381	6.1	8.3	2.1	1.5	1.6
Tas	Greater Hobart	203714	210211	212317	3.2	4.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
Tas	Mersey-Lyell	106826	108960	109637	2.0	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tas	Northern-Tas	133115	138043	138702	3.7	4.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Tas	Southern	28140	29113	29295	3.5	4.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
	Total - Tasmania	471795	486327	489951	3.1	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
NT	Darwin	106403	110780	113877	4.1	7.0	2.8	1.0	1.4
NT	Northern Territory - Bal	59560	61616	62210	3.5	4.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
	Total - Northern Territory	165963	172396	176087	3.9	6.1	2.1	1.0	1.2

6.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION BETWEEN 2005-06

Part of the research for this Report involved the preparation of a range of tables relating to internal migration during the 2005-2006 period which were similar in format to those prepared for the 2001-2006 period. An analysis of these tables has shown that most of the patterns are similar to those described for the five year migration data in Chapters 2, 3 and 4. Therefore, rather than including them, and their associated discussion, in this chapter, they have been presented as an Attachment to the Report. Selected aspects of the 2005-2006 data analysis have, however, been incorporated into the discussion for the 2001-2006 period in Chapter 2.

6.5 ONE YEAR MIGRATION OF RECENT MIGRANTS

6.5.1 Introduction

The one year internal migration data from the 2006 population census shows that recent migrants display high levels of mobility. Table 6.3 shows the proportion of overseas migrants who moved between 2005 and 2006 according to their year of arrival in Australia. It reveals a clear pattern of an increasing proportion moving in 2005-06 with decreasing time in Australia. This succinctly demonstrates that migrants are most mobile within Australia during their initial months and years in Australia as they adjust to life in a new country.

The one year internal migration data indicate where immigrants who arrived in Australia between 2001 and 2005 moved between statistical divisions. Table 6.4 shows that the largest in-migration, outmigration and net migration was recorded in Sydney reflecting the key role that Australia's largest city plays in both accommodating new immigrants from overseas and in the internal migration of recent arrivals. It is apparent that Sydney plays two separate roles in this respect. On the one hand Sydney is playing the 'switchover' role discussed by McKay and Whitelaw (1978) in that it is the initial place of settlement for many new migrants, some of whom move elsewhere once they have got established in Australia. On the other hand, Sydney also can play a role of attracting recent migrants who have initially settled elsewhere but have decided that the initial location was not suitable and they have subsequently moved to Sydney. Burnley (1989) has shown that this was certainly the case with Vietnamese migrants to Australia in the 1980s and 1990s. Many were initially settled in locations like Whyalla in South Australia where there were sponsors ready to assist refugee-humanitarian settlers in adjusting to life in Australia. However, many decided that it would be better to be in Sydney which had a large Vietnamese community that they could interact with and where there are services provided by Vietnamese. Hence there are two competing forces operating in Sydney but it is apparent from Table 6.4 that there are more recently arrived immigrant who leave Sydney for other destinations within Australian than came from other parts of Australia to Sydney. The only other capital city where this is present is Adelaide. This may indicate that some of the arrivals under the State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme which mandates that settlers need to remain in the state for two years, have subsequently moved to other states. However, the numbers are quite small and would not indicate a very large flow interstate after the completion of the qualifying period.

Table 6.3: Usual Residence in 2005, Recent Migrants by Year of Arrival, Australia, 2006

Year of Arrival	Same as in 2006		Elsewhere in Australia		Overseas in 2005		Not stated		Not applicable		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arrived 1997	60591	80.7	12780	17.0	1071	1.4	610	0.8	0	0.0	75052	100.0
Arrived 1998	70410	79.9	15698	17.8	1290	1.5	688	0.8	0	0.0	88086	100.0
Arrived 1999	76178	78.1	19079	19.6	1444	1.5	858	0.9	0	0.0	97559	100.0
Arrived 2000	79094	75.9	22519	21.6	1777	1.7	857	0.8	0	0.0	104247	100.0
Arrived 2001	78871	74.0	25012	23.5	1829	1.7	908	0.9	0	0.0	106620	100.0
Arrived 2002	73711	71.9	25955	25.3	1805	1.8	1001	1.0	0	0.0	102472	100.0
Arrived 2003	85883	68.9	35609	28.6	1982	1.6	1169	0.9	0	0.0	124643	100.0
Arrived 2004	92418	64.4	46809	32.6	2628	1.8	1693	1.2	0	0.0	143548	100.0
Arrived 2005	64406	38.7	44397	26.7	54019	32.5	3573	2.1	0	0.0	166395	100.0
Total	681562	67.6	247858	24.6	67845	6.7	11357	1.1	0	0.0	1008622	100.0

Source: ABS 2006, TableBuilderYARP,UAI1P

Table 6.4: Immigrants Who Arrived Between 2001 and 2005 Migrating Between Statistical Divisions, 2005-06

Statistical Division	Total Departures (outs)	Total Arrivals (ins)	Net migration	Net migration MER	Intrastate Departures (outs)	Intrastate Arrivals (ins)	Net Intrastate migration	Intrastate migration MER	Interstate Departures (outs)	Interstate Arrivals (ins)	Net Interstate migration	Interstate migration MER
	Recent Migrants, Arrived 2001-2005											
Sydney	4209	3083	-1126	-15.4	812	891	79	4.6	3397	2192	-1205	-21.6
Melbourne	2873	3053	180	3.0	585	669	84	6.7	2288	2384	96	2.1
Brisbane	2131	2958	827	16.3	1052	1085	33	1.5	1079	1873	794	26.9
Adelaide	1097	957	-140	-6.8	242	140	-102	-26.7	855	817	-38	-2.3
Perth	1454	1842	388	11.8	501	519	18	1.8	953	1323	370	16.3
Greater Hobart	236	210	-26	-5.8	48	62	14	12.7	188	148	-40	-11.9
Darwin	248	258	10	2.0	12	31	19	44.2	236	227	-9	-1.9
Canberra	523	604	81	7.2	0	0	0		523	604	81	7.2
Hunter	471	382	-89	-10.4	292	231	-61	-11.7	179	151	-28	-8.5
Illawarra	514	325	-189	-22.5	396	263	-133	-20.2	118	62	-56	-31.1
Richmond-Tweed	225	217	-8	-1.8	61	104	43	26.1	164	113	-51	-18.4
Mid-North Coast	152	167	15	4.7	66	95	29	18.0	86	72	-14	-8.9
Northern - NSW	122	89	-33	-15.6	58	62	4	3.3	64	27	-37	-40.7
North Western	93	75	-18	-10.7	57	47	-10	-9.6	36	28	-8	-12.5
Central West - NSW	111	119	8	3.5	68	90	22	13.9	43	29	-14	-19.4
South Eastern - NSW	180	205	25	6.5	73	82	9	5.8	107	123	16	7.0
Murrumbidgee	183	201	18	4.7	92	123	31	14.4	91	78	-13	-7.7
Murray	123	80	-43	-21.2	37	25	-12	-19.4	86	55	-31	-22.0
Far West	28	15	-13	-30.2	4	3	-1	-14.3	24	12	-12	-33.3
Barwon	284	263	-21	-3.8	206	172	-34	-9.0	78	91	13	7.7
Western District	96	76	-20	-11.6	35	40	5	6.7	61	36	-25	-25.8
Central Highlands	132	142	10	3.6	94	124	30	13.8	38	18	-20	-35.7
Wimmera	49	52	3	3.0	30	34	4	6.3	19	18	-1	-2.7
Mallee	104	109	5	2.3	64	44	-20	-18.5	40	65	25	23.8
Loddon	105	126	21	9.1	64	90	26	16.9	41	36	-5	-6.5
Goulburn	258	196	-62	-13.7	177	110	-67	-23.3	81	86	5	3.0
Ovens-Murray	79	90	11	6.5	46	41	-5	-5.7	33	49	16	19.5
East Gippsland	59	43	-16	-15.7	27	31	4	6.9	32	12	-20	-45.5
Gippsland	157	129	-28	-9.8	122	95	-27	-12.4	35	34	-1	-1.4
Gold Coast	1074	1166	92	4.1	603	584	-19	-1.6	471	582	111	10.5
Sunshine Coast	369	506	137	15.7	288	307	19	3.2	81	199	118	42.1
West Moreton	98	102	4	2.0	75	90	15	9.1	23	12	-11	-31.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	231	251	20	4.1	172	169	-3	-0.9	59	82	23	16.3
Darling Downs	244	211	-33	-7.3	182	126	-56	-18.2	62	85	23	15.6
South West - Qld	20	28	8	16.7	10	9	-1	-5.3	10	19	9	31.0
Fitzroy	228	297	69	13.1	148	173	25	7.8	80	124	44	21.6
Central West - Qld	12	19	7	22.6	9	10	1	5.3	3	9	6	50.0
Mackay	245	266	21	4.1	134	147	13	4.6	111	119	8	3.5
Northern - Qld	296	316	20	3.3	132	154	22	7.7	164	162	-2	-0.6
Far North	385	323	-62	-8.8	192	153	-39	-11.3	193	170	-23	-6.3
North West	93	80	-13	-7.5	61	51	-10	-8.9	32	29	-3	-4.9
Outer Adelaide	75	161	86	36.4	46	124	78	45.9	29	37	8	12.1
Yorke and Lower North	21	37	16	27.6	18	31	13	26.5	3	6	3	33.3
Murray Lands	97	72	-25	-14.8	50	38	-12	-13.6	47	34	-13	-16.0
South East	58	68	10	7.9	16	35	19	37.3	42	33	-9	-12.0
Eyre	27	21	-6	-12.5	15	9	-6	-25.0	12	12	0	0.0
Northern - SA	89	87	-2	-1.1	43	53	10	10.4	46	34	-12	-15.0
South West - WA	298	347	49	7.6	235	263	28	5.6	63	84	21	14.3
Lower Great Southern	64	77	13	9.2	61	62	1	0.8	3	15	12	66.7
Upper Great Southern	38	21	-17	-28.8	38	15	-23	-43.4	0	6	6	100.0
Midlands	103	98	-5	-2.5	97	74	-23	-13.5	6	24	18	60.0
South Eastern - WA	167	188	21	5.9	127	118	-9	-3.7	40	70	30	27.3
Central	82	94	12	6.8	62	74	12	8.8	20	20	0	0.0
Pilbara	157	147	-10	-3.3	115	111	-4	-1.8	42	36	-6	-7.7
Kimberley	70	65	-5	-3.7	27	27	0	0.0	43	38	-5	-6.2
Southern	44	26	-18	-25.7	32	10	-22	-52.4	12	16	4	14.3
Northern - Tas	185	98	-87	-30.7	50	47	-3	-3.1	135	51	-84	-45.2
Mersey-Lyell	72	64	-8	-5.9	12	23	11	31.4	60	41	-19	-18.8
Northern Territory - Bal	191	128	-63	-19.7	31	12	-19	-44.2	160	116	-44	-15.9
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	4	3	-1	-14.3	0	0	0		4	3	-1	-14.3
Total-Australia	21433	21433			8402	8402			13031	13031		

6.5.2 Comparing One Year and Five Year Internal Migration Among Recent Migrants

As has been explained earlier, it is expected that there will be an element of 'hidden' mobility in the data relating to any respondent's 2001 residence. This is the case regardless of the population group considered. By comparing the mobility data based on 2005 residence with that for 2001 residence, a measure of this ''hidden' mobility, or under count, related to any particular mover characteristics, can be obtained. In Table 6.5 a comparison of the two data sets has been made for three variables – total population, age and sex within the recent migrant population, using the same methodology that was employed to produce Table 6.1.

Table 6.5: Comparing Internal Migration of Recent Migrants Based on 2001-2006 and 2005-06 Data

	Annualised mobility based on 2001-2006 mobility	2005-06 mobility	2005-2006 mobility *less* annualised 2001-2006 mobility	Annualised mobility as % 2005-2006 mobility	2005-2006 mobility/ annualised mobility	Correlation coefficients (net mobility)
			Total population			
Total mobility	8848	31332	22484	28.2	3.5	0.97
Intrastate mobility	3124	12354	9230	25.3	4.0	0.32
Interstate mobility	5724	18978	13254	30.2	3.3	0.97
			0-14 years			
Total mobility	1254	4901	3647	25.6	3.9	0.97
Intrastate mobility	445	1973	1528	22.6	4.4	0.41
Interstate mobility	809	2928	2119	27.6	3.6	0.99
			15-24 years			
Total mobility	1299	5968	4669	21.8	4.6	0.85
Intrastate mobility	509	2526	2017	20.1	5.0	0.72
Interstate mobility	791	3442	2651	23.0	4.4	0.82
			25-44 years			
Total mobility	4828	16734	11906	28.9	3.5	0.97
Intrastate mobility	1537	6080	4543	25.3	4.0	0.48
Interstate mobility	3291	10654	7363	30.9	3.2	0.97
			45-64 years			
Total mobility	1277	3312	2035	38.6	2.6	0.94
Intrastate mobility	535	1564	1029	34.2	2.9	0.71
Interstate mobility	742	1748	1006	42.5	2.4	0.95
			65 years and older			
Total mobility	192	449	257	42.7	2.3	0.22
Intrastate mobility	96	238	142	40.5	2.5	0.29
Interstate mobility	95	211	116	45.1	2.2	0.32
			Males			
Total mobility	4377	15648	11271	28.0	3.6	0.97
Intrastate mobility	1514	6113	4599	24.8	4.0	0.43
Interstate mobility	2864	9535	6671	30.0	3.3	0.97
			Females			
Total mobility	4473	15681	11208	28.5	3.5	0.96
Intrastate mobility	1610	6229	4619	25.9	3.9	0.23
Interstate mobility	2862	9452	6590	30.3	3.3	0.98

A number of points can be noted from the table:

- If the total mobility between 2001 and 2006 is divided by five, the product can be regarded as the mobility in any one year. However, this number recognises a degree of "hidden" mobility. Because of the shorter time frame, the 2005-2006 data can be regarded as having less "hidden" mobility and therefore represent the "actual" amount of mobility. Accepting this, the data suggest the total population of recent migrants, the 2001-2006 data has captured just 28.2 percent of 'actual' mobility. This is a much lower proportion than recorded for the total population. It suggests that recent migrants have been much more residentially mobile *in recent times* than the wider community. The reason for this lays, in all likelihood, in the fact that recent migrants tend to move quite regularly for a number of reasons related to the adjustment process, job seeking, being near friends and relatives, and matching accommodation to income levels.

- For the younger age groups, 0-14 years and 15-24 years, the extent of actual mobility captured in the 2001-2006 data is lower than that for the total recent migrant population. As was the case with the total population, this tendency illustrates typically higher levels of mobility in younger age groups than in older age groups. In this respect, young recent migrants are similar to the wider population of recent migrants.
- Among older movers, the number of moves captured in the 2001-2006 data is greater than that for the younger age groups. However, the proportion of moves captured for the older groups in the 2001-2006 data compared with the 2005-06 data is considerably less than was the case for the same groups in the total population, which were shown in Table 6.1. For persons aged 65+ years in the total population, annualised mobility represented 78.7 percent of actual mobility, but for the recent migrants, annualised mobility represented only 42.7 percent of actual mobility. This means that for the recent migrant older population there is more hidden mobility than is the case for older people in the total population. The suggestion here is that even for the older aged recent migrants, mobility in the period closest to the census in 2006 was higher than that for the total population.
- The situation for males is similar to that for females, but the level of 'hidden' mobility in the 2001-2006 data is greater for recent migrant males and females than for males and females in the total population. In Table 6.1, annualised mobility for males in the total population expressed as a percentage of actual mobility is 57.7, and for females it is 57.3. The comparable percentages for males and females in the recent migrant population are 28.0 and 28.5 percent. This means for recent migrant males and females their annualised mobility falls short of their actual mobility by a little over 70 percent. This shortfall is caused by hidden mobility not picked up in the 2001-2006 mobility data. The size of their hidden mobility is due to the high levels of internal mobility undertaken, generally, by migrants in their early years of settlement.
- The patterns of net mobility generated from each of the data sets have a high level of similarity for total mobility and interstate mobility, with the exception of recent migrants aged 65 years and over. The very low numbers involved, and the role of randomisation employed by the ABS in producing the raw data tables, must be a large part of the reason for the low correlation coefficients.
- The generally low correlation coefficients produced for net intrastate mobility are clearly related to the fact that recent migrants engage in interstate mobility much more than intrastate mobility. For example, in the discussion on internal migration of recent migrants in the 2001-2006 period, it was noted that almost without exception, virtually every mobility variable had more recent migrants moving interstate than intrastate. This observation was in stark contrast to the situation for the total population.

6.5.3 One Year Migration of Recent Migrants

In this section the focus is on the one year migration of all 'recent immigrants', namely those who migrated to Australia in the 1996-2005 period. Of these, a total of 31,332 moved between statistical divisions in 2005-06 and the patterns are shown in Table 6.6. Again, it is only Sydney and Adelaide which experienced a net outmigration of this group among the capital cities while Brisbane had the largest gain. No age breakdown is given for this group since most recent migrants are of young working age or their children. There is also a more or less equal balance between males and females so it is not necessary to show

their internal migration separately. An analysis of internal migration patterns of recent migrants broken down by language ability, education, occupation, industry, work status and income indicated that the numbers in many categories were quite small, and the patterns were quite similar to those for the Australia-born. Therefore, these too have not been presented here.

Table 6.6: Internal Migration of Recent Migrants, Statistical Divisions, 2005-06

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
	Arrived after 1996 2005-2006								
Sydney	6275	4298	-1977	1249	1224	-25	5026	3074	-1952
Melbourne	4115	4280	165	812	886	74	3303	3394	91
Brisbane	3135	4352	1217	1581	1650	69	1554	2702	1148
Adelaide	1506	1308	-198	307	187	-120	1199	1121	-78
Perth	2241	2646	405	817	759	-58	1424	1887	463
Greater Hobart	312	312	0	59	85	26	253	227	-26
Darwin	392	389	-3	15	51	36	377	338	-39
Canberra	833	933	100	0	0	0	833	933	100
Gold Coast	1574	1808	234	935	884	-51	639	924	285
Sunshine Coast	573	719	146	441	424	-17	132	295	163
Fitzroy	351	454	103	237	258	21	114	196	82
South West - WA	410	512	102	319	406	87	91	106	15
Outer Adelaide	116	207	91	75	160	85	41	47	6
Northern - Qld	400	489	89	202	257	55	198	232	34
South Eastern - NSW	262	339	77	103	140	37	159	199	40
Wide Bay-Burnett	358	424	66	263	280	17	95	144	49
Loddon	163	207	44	101	139	38	62	68	6
Mackay	349	390	41	198	226	28	151	164	13
Ovens-Murray	106	136	30	58	67	9	48	69	21
West Moreton	151	175	24	127	157	30	24	18	-6
South Eastern - WA	253	275	22	188	185	-3	65	90	25
Yorke and Lower North	21	40	19	18	31	13	3	9	6
Pilbara	242	257	15	185	186	1	57	71	14
Wimmera	58	72	14	36	44	8	22	28	6
Central	132	146	14	100	120	20	32	26	-6
South West - Qld	35	46	11	21	26	5	14	20	6
Richmond-Tweed	336	346	10	92	149	57	244	197	-47
Central Highlands	191	201	10	127	161	34	64	40	-24
Mersey-Lyell	99	107	8	17	31	14	82	76	-6
Mid-North Coast	244	250	6	120	143	23	124	107	-17
Midlands	151	155	4	142	124	-18	9	31	22
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
South East	89	86	-3	20	45	25	69	41	-28
Lower Great Southern	106	101	-5	94	80	-14	12	21	9
Eyre	32	26	-6	21	14	-7	11	12	1
Western District	124	117	-7	42	62	20	82	55	-27
North West	124	117	-7	81	79	-2	43	38	-5
Northern - SA	124	117	-7	62	75	13	62	42	-20
Upper Great Southern	49	42	-7	49	32	-17	0	10	10
Mallee	166	158	-8	90	58	-32	76	100	24
Murrumbidgee	281	271	-10	136	165	29	145	106	-39
Central West - Qld	36	26	-10	26	16	-10	10	10	0
Gippsland	206	194	-12	155	143	-12	51	51	0
Central West - NSW	185	172	-13	109	122	13	76	50	-26
North Western	136	120	-16	82	82	0	54	38	-16
Kimberley	116	99	-17	45	47	2	71	52	-19
Far West	37	19	-18	11	4	-7	26	15	-11
East Gippsland	86	68	-18	55	45	-10	31	23	-8
Murray Lands	125	105	-20	64	55	-9	61	50	-11
Barwon	374	353	-21	269	226	-43	105	127	22
Southern	63	40	-23	36	8	-28	27	32	5
Northern - NSW	197	166	-31	103	109	6	94	57	-37
Murray	173	140	-33	52	54	2	121	86	-35
Hunter	671	625	-46	393	381	-12	278	244	-34
Goulburn	333	283	-50	233	147	-86	100	136	36
Darling Downs	356	305	-51	271	184	-87	85	121	36
Far North	554	484	-70	277	219	-58	277	265	-12
Northern - Tas	223	145	-78	67	55	-12	156	90	-66
Northern Territory - Bal	295	205	-90	51	15	-36	244	190	-54
Illawarra	684	472	-212	515	392	-123	169	80	-89
Total	31332	31332		12354	12354		18978	18978	

6.6 SUMMARY

The important purpose of this chapter was to assess the internal migration data for the 2005-2006 period. Its analysis was considered important because the level of "hidden" mobility was expected to be less in this dataset than was the case for the 2001-2006 dataset.

However, upon completion of the analysis, it was clear that most of the prevailing patterns observed for the 2001-2006 period held for the 2005-2006 period. Hence, a complete assessment of this data has not been included in this chapter. Rather, the main tables have been included in the Report as an Attachment, and key findings have been compared with those identified in Chapter 2.

This notwithstanding, the chapter has been especially useful in indicating the high mobility of recently arrived migrants. It also has pointed to the fact that an important element in the total Australian internal migration picture is a small proportion of the population who are 'chronic movers' and migrate more than once during the five year intercensal period. Nevertheless there is strong continuity with the patterns discussed in previous chapters including:

- The net outflows from Sydney and, to a lesser extent, other capital cities except Brisbane and Perth. It is apparent that it is settlement of new migrants in these capital cities which is their migration engine of growth, not internal migration. Only Brisbane experienced substantial population growth due to net internal migration gain.
- There are non-metropolitan areas in coastal and near city areas which are consistently recording significant net migration gains. Most of these net gains are from internal migration but net international migration is of increasing significance in some areas.
- There is a small but important net redistribution of skilled human capital from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas due to internal migration.
- There is a consistent pattern of net internal migration loss of young adults from non-metropolitan SDs regardless of whether they are growing or not and net gains in the capitals.
- There is a significant net internal migration redistribution of baby boomers and the 65 years and older age group from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas.
- Internal migration between SDs is not very effective in bringing about a redistribution of population because the net gains and losses recorded are very small compared with the size of in migration and out migration flows. Most internal migration between statistical divisions is counterbalancing.

CHAPTER 7. EFFECTS OF RECENT MIGRATION ON POPULATION COMPOSITION IN REGIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this chapter is to show the impact of recent migration on a number of aspects of population composition. While an analysis of this kind could assess impacts throughout the various states and territories, for each capital cities and its rest of state area, the approach adopted here is to examine recent migrants' impact only within each capital city statistical division. The principal growth metrics used to measure the impact of recent migrants on population composition are:

- Total population and age
- Labour force participation
- Education and occupation
- Access to housing market

In the interest of efficiency, and size, a number of tables detailing a number of relevant impacts of recent migrants are presented in this section. Particular aspects of each of these tables will be drawn on to facilitate the discussion for each capital statistical division in following sections in the chapter.

7.1.1 Impact of recent migration on total population and age

International migration is highly selective by age and can be an influential factor shaping age composition in regions with a large influx of migrants. This long standing pattern of selectivity is reinforced by the points assessment system which ensures skilled migrants will be concentrated in the younger age groups. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of recent migrants disaggregated into age and sex for each of the capital city statistical divisions. In this table, and others following the format, the numbers of Australian born, and those migrants who arrived before 1997, represent the population for each cohort which would have prevailed at 2006 in the absence of any recent migration. The numbers who have arrived after 1996 indicate the impact of recent migration.

Table 7.1: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on population structure, 2006

Australian born and Arrived pre 1997

	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Sydney SD	355972	224777	461366	417420	191612	335885	219612	481536	430962	244643	3363785
Melbourne SD	305405	202930	425975	369417	177212	290607	199958	450287	389023	224126	3034940
Brisbane SD	161223	109281	210807	183884	76460	153374	108698	221736	191882	96345	1513690
Adelaide SD	91297	66895	128653	124593	65402	86547	65792	131230	133437	86313	980159
Perth SD	122260	87395	161604	153388	66569	116285	84844	167219	160032	83727	1203323
Hobart SD	18347	12690	22357	23291	11249	17148	12600	24278	24842	14839	181641
Canberra SD	28643	22727	41516	35444	12755	27604	21534	43439	37855	15673	287190
Darwin SD	10368	6698	14961	11511	2555	9961	5963	14335	10296	2207	88855
Total - Australia	1800830	1148190	2256203	2171654	1043681	1708288	1115720	2363235	2235394	1278707	17121902

Migrants who arrived after 1996

	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Sydney SD	28237	36056	91862	19003	4301	26551	37402	99495	20470	5918	369295
Melbourne SD	20933	32583	61188	12739	2564	19621	31939	63250	13314	3598	261729
Brisbane SD	12279	12425	24381	7986	1393	11774	13033	27002	7901	1763	119937
Adelaide SD	5127	6402	11000	2618	488	4833	6225	11448	2639	653	51433
Perth SD	12423	12207	23459	8039	1636	11560	12064	26416	8063	2076	117943
Hobart SD	428	688	950	282	53	498	680	1023	283	71	4956
Canberra SD	1440	1790	3644	770	112	1426	1808	4054	777	198	16019
Darwin SD	505	359	906	253	28	431	367	1275	332	32	4488
Total - Australia	99183	116458	251097	65321	14075	93945	117105	273490	67900	17992	1116566

Increase in population due to recent migration, percent

	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
	Percent										
Sydney SD	7.9	16.0	19.9	4.6	2.2	7.9	17.0	20.7	4.7	2.4	11.0
Melbourne SD	6.9	16.1	14.4	3.4	1.4	6.8	16.0	14.0	3.4	1.6	8.6
Brisbane SD	7.6	11.4	11.6	4.3	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.2	4.1	1.8	7.9
Adelaide SD	5.6	9.6	8.6	2.1	0.7	5.6	9.5	8.7	2.0	0.8	5.2
Perth SD	10.2	14.0	14.5	5.2	2.5	9.9	14.2	15.8	5.0	2.5	9.8
Hobart SD	2.3	5.4	4.2	1.2	0.5	2.9	5.4	4.2	1.1	0.5	2.7
Canberra SD	5.0	7.9	8.8	2.2	0.9	5.2	8.4	9.3	2.1	1.3	5.6
Darwin SD	4.9	5.4	6.1	2.2	1.1	4.3	6.2	8.9	3.2	1.4	5.1
Total - Australia	5.5	10.1	11.1	3.0	1.3	5.5	10.5	11.6	3.0	1.4	6.5

Recent migrants as percent of total population, percent

	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
Sydney SD	7.3	13.8	16.6	4.4	2.2	7.3	14.6	17.1	4.5	2.4	9.9
Melbourne SD	6.4	13.8	12.6	3.3	1.4	6.3	13.8	12.3	3.3	1.6	7.9
Brisbane SD	7.1	10.2	10.4	4.2	1.8	7.1	10.7	10.9	4.0	1.8	7.3
Adelaide SD	5.3	8.7	7.9	2.1	0.7	5.3	8.6	8.0	1.9	0.8	5.0
Perth SD	9.2	12.3	12.7	5.0	2.4	9.0	12.4	13.6	4.8	2.4	8.9
Hobart SD	2.3	5.1	4.1	1.2	0.5	2.8	5.1	4.0	1.1	0.5	2.7
Canberra SD	4.8	7.3	8.1	2.1	0.9	4.9	7.7	8.5	2.0	1.2	5.3
Darwin SD	4.6	5.1	5.7	2.2	1.1	4.1	5.8	8.2	3.1	1.4	4.8
Total - Australia	5.2	9.2	10.0	2.9	1.3	5.2	9.5	10.4	2.9	1.4	6.1

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

Table 7.2: Recent Arrivals as proportion of total population, Capital City SDs, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997										
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
	Percent Total Population										
Sydney SD	9.5	6.0	12.4	11.2	5.1	9.0	5.9	12.9	11.5	6.6	90.1
Melbourne SD	9.3	6.2	12.9	11.2	5.4	8.8	6.1	13.7	11.8	6.8	92.1
Brisbane SD	9.9	6.7	12.9	11.3	4.7	9.4	6.7	13.6	11.7	5.9	92.7
Adelaide SD	8.9	6.5	12.5	12.1	6.3	8.4	6.4	12.7	12.9	8.4	95.0
Perth SD	9.3	6.6	12.2	11.6	5.0	8.8	6.4	12.7	12.1	6.3	911
Hobart SD	9.8	6.8	12.0	12.5	6.0	9.2	6.8	13.0	13.3	8.0	97.3
Canberra SD	9.4	7.5	13.7	11.7	4.2	9.1	7.1	14.3	12.5	5.2	94.7
Darwin SD	11.1	7.2	16.0	12.3	2.7	10.7	6.4	15.4	11.0	2.4	95.2
Total - Australia	9.9	6.3	12.4	11.9	5.7	9.4	6.1	13.0	12.3	7.0	93.9

	Arrived after 1996										
	Male					Female					
	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
	Percent Total Population										
Sydney SD	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	9.9
Melbourne SD	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	7.9
Brisbane SD	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	7.3
Adelaide SD	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	5.0
Perth SD	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	8.9
Hobart SD	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.7
Canberra SD	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	5.3
Darwin SD	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	4.8
Total - Australia	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.1	6.1

7.1.2 Labour force impacts from recent migration

Australia's immigration program, both permanent and temporary, has a major focus on contributing to the development of a labour force, especially the skilled part of the labour force. The selection of skilled migrants and 457s and other groups with temporary residence visas is highly selective of young workforce age persons. Accordingly, migrants have traditionally been disproportionately represented in the workforce. As a result, migrants often make an important part of the labour force in regions which attract migrants. The impact of recent migration on the labour force is examined principally through Table 7.3 and Table 7.4.

Table 7.3: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on labour force structure, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997 Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total
Sydney SD	1104101	450252	81755	890883	2526991
Melbourne SD	974667	442330	74791	813846	2305634
Brisbane SD	512899	222558	32859	367859	1136175
Adelaide SD	294632	149856	24049	292284	760821
Perth SD	396301	186269	21339	305510	909419
Hobart SD	51369	28379	5087	53398	138233
Canberra SD	110181	43425	5240	59850	218696
Darwin SD	36296	10112	1739	15280	63427
Total - Australia	5299741	2447176	424665	4683429	12855011

	Arrived after 1996 Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total
Sydney SD	124580	50325	20004	103757	298666
Melbourne SD	78405	37030	16037	79532	211004
Brisbane SD	38028	16945	5062	31299	91334
Adelaide SD	12231	7573	3064	16773	39641
Perth SD	36280	18085	4061	30928	89354
Hobart SD	1040	690	312	1797	3839
Canberra SD	5042	2536	715	4337	12630
Darwin SD	1669	625	144	890	3328
Total - Australia	350905	158589	56747	312385	878626

	Increase in Labour Force component due to recent migration, p Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	11.3	11.2	24.5	11.6	11.8
Melbourne SD	8.0	8.4	21.4	9.8	9.2
Brisbane SD	7.4	7.6	15.4	8.5	8.0
Adelaide SD	4.2	5.1	12.7	5.7	5.2
Perth SD	9.2	9.7	19.0	10.1	9.8
Hobart SD	2.0	2.4	6.1	3.4	2.8
Canberra SD	4.6	5.8	13.6	7.2	5.8
Darwin SD	4.6	6.2	8.3	5.8	5.2
Total - Australia	6.6	6.5	13.4	6.7	6.8

	Recent migrants as percent of total Labour Force component, Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	10.1	10.1	19.7	10.4	10.6
Melbourne SD	7.4	7.7	17.7	8.9	8.4
Brisbane SD	6.9	7.1	13.3	7.8	7.4
Adelaide SD	4.0	4.8	11.3	5.4	5.0
Perth SD	8.4	8.8	16.0	9.2	8.9
Hobart SD	2.0	2.4	5.8	3.3	2.7
Canberra SD	4.4	5.5	12.0	6.8	5.5
Darwin SD	4.4	5.8	7.6	5.5	5.0
Total - Australia	6.2	6.1	11.8	6.3	6.4

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

Table 7.4: Recent Arrivals as proportion of total labour force, Capital City SDs, 2006

	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996					
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Total Labour Force	Total NILF
	Percent									
Sydney SD	60.3	24.6	4.5	89.6	6.8	2.7	11	10.4	100.0	100.0
Melbourne SD	60.0	27.2	4.6	91.1	4.8	2.3	10	8.9	100.0	100.0
Brisbane SD	619	26.9	4.0	92.2	4.6	2.0	0.6	7.8	100.0	100.0
Adelaide SD	60.0	30.5	4.9	94.6	2.5	15	0.6	5.4	100.0	100.0
Perth SD	59.8	28.1	3.2	90.8	5.5	2.7	0.6	9.2	100.0	100.0
Hobart SD	59.1	32.7	5.9	96.7	12	0.8	0.4	3.3	100.0	100.0
Canberra SD	65.9	26.0	3.1	93.2	3.0	15	0.4	6.8	100.0	100.0
Darwin SD	718	20.0	3.4	94.5	3.3	12	0.3	5.5	100.0	100.0
Total - Australia	60.7	28.0	4.9	93.7	4.0	18	0.6	6.3	100.0	100.0

7.1.3 Industry of employment by recent migrants

Industry of occupation is another component of the labour market, and an additional metric by which the effects of migration during the ten years to 2006 can be measured. In 2006 there were slightly more than 415,000 recently arrived migrant employed in occupations based around tertiary industries. A further 95,000 were employed in secondary industry occupations, while just 6,500 and 5,500 were employed in primary and mining industries respectively. Aspects of industry of occupation for the recently arrived population and the remainder of the population are presented in the following two tables.

Table 7.5: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on industry of occupation, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Total
Sydney SD	7647	2809	278806	1324306	1613568
Melbourne SD	8546	2573	305263	1155547	1471929
Brisbane SD	4958	4638	146924	606544	763064
Adelaide SD	4058	2584	91973	366690	465305
Perth SD	4925	19362	116209	468558	609054
Hobart SD	1315	164	12501	69509	83489
Canberra SD	433	85	13373	147291	161182
Darwin SD	645	795	6364	41332	49136
Total - Australia	264154	97885	1507562	6208174	8077775

	Arrived after 1996				
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Total
Sydney SD	500	272	28971	149254	178997
Melbourne SD	578	208	22528	94882	118196
Brisbane SD	316	480	11802	43628	56226
Adelaide SD	248	174	4291	15758	20471
Perth SD	308	2241	10920	42542	56011
Hobart SD	55	0	189	1570	1814
Canberra SD	15	3	456	7317	7791
Darwin SD	43	25	238	2070	2376
Total - Australia	6595	5503	94971	415675	522744

	Increase in each Industry category due to recent migration				
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	6.5	9.7	10.4	11.3	11.1
Melbourne SD	6.8	8.1	7.4	8.2	8.0
Brisbane SD	6.4	10.3	8.0	7.2	7.4
Adelaide SD	6.1	6.7	4.7	4.3	4.4
Perth SD	6.3	11.6	9.4	9.1	9.2
Hobart SD	4.2	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.2
Canberra SD	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.0	4.8
Darwin SD	6.7	3.1	3.7	5.0	4.8
Total - Australia	2.5	5.6	6.3	6.7	6.5

	Recent migrants as a percent of each industry category				
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	6.1	8.8	9.4	10.1	10.0
Melbourne SD	6.3	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.4
Brisbane SD	6.0	9.4	7.4	6.7	6.9
Adelaide SD	5.8	6.3	4.5	4.1	4.2
Perth SD	5.9	10.4	8.6	8.3	8.4
Hobart SD	4.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.1
Canberra SD	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.7	4.6
Darwin SD	6.3	3.0	3.6	4.8	4.6
Total - Australia	2.4	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.1

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

Table 7.6: Recent Arrivals impact on industry of occupation, Capital City, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Primary Industries	Mining Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	
	Percent								
Sydney SD	0.4	0.2	15.6	73.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.3	100.0
Melbourne SD	0.5	0.2	19.2	72.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.0	100.0
Brisbane SD	0.6	0.6	17.9	74.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	5.3	100.0
Adelaide SD	0.8	0.5	18.9	75.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	3.2	100.0
Perth SD	0.7	2.9	17.5	70.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	6.4	100.0
Hobart SD	1.5	0.2	14.7	81.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	100.0
Canberra SD	0.3	0.1	7.9	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	100.0
Darwin SD	1.3	1.5	12.4	80.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	100.0
Total - Australia	3.1	1.1	17.5	72.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.8	100.0

7.1.4 Recent migration and occupation

The occupational structure in any community is another dimension of its economic and social structure which is influenced by migration. In any community, the occupational structure is linked to the structure of its labour force, and reflects its prevailing levels of education. Table 7.7 and Table 7.8 provide the data by which the impact of recent migration on capital city occupational structure is addressed.

7.1.5 Impact of recent migration on income levels

Individual income levels are strongly tied with type of occupation, which in turn can be linked to level of educational attainment. Income levels related to recent migrants has particular relevance to their buying power, especially for housing, which impacts not only on their housing tenure, but also where they congregate within urban areas.

The distribution of recent migrants by various individual income levels f is shown in Table 7.9, based on data from the 2006 census. In absolute terms, the greatest numbers of recent migrants, some 280,000, had incomes between $400 and $999 per week in 2006. Another 248,000 had incomes up to $399 per week, with around 193,000 reporting nil or negative weekly income. These data show that the income distribution of recently arrived migrants is negatively skewed. Countering this, just 165,000 recent migrants reported weekly income of more than $1000.

The discussion for each of the capital city statistical divisions is based on data extracted from the Table 7.9 and Table 7.10.

Table 7.7: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on occupation structure, 2006

Statistical Division	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	Total
	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					
Sydney SD	613403	131686	443231	212137	224085	1624542
Melbourne SD	532251	122031	401632	206023	219003	1480940
Brisbane SD	250737	68441	214117	109992	126026	769313
Adelaide SD	151756	45002	125835	66302	78227	467122
Perth SD	198216	56128	163791	99192	98216	615543
Hobart SD	28180	8954	22886	11817	12373	84210
Canberra SD	73380	14621	44209	17402	12107	161719
Darwin SD	16111	5913	12468	7879	6992	49363
Total - Australia	2733719	726059	2090126	1194546	1391879	8136329
	Arrived after 1996					
Sydney SD	71759	15883	41870	20774	31062	181348
Melbourne SD	43940	10809	26310	14486	24118	119663
Brisbane SD	19644	5375	12421	8081	11640	57161
Adelaide SD	7269	2565	3304	3145	4474	20757
Perth SD	20304	5818	11314	9191	10500	57127
Hobart SD	849	248	315	201	221	1834
Canberra SD	3827	873	1566	666	969	7901
Darwin SD	798	334	476	376	428	2412
Total - Australia	197039	50124	112558	70033	100444	530198
	Increase in Occupations due to recent migration, percent					
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	Total
	Percent increase					
Sydney SD	11.7	12.1	9.4	9.8	13.9	11.2
Melbourne SD	8.3	8.9	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1
Brisbane SD	7.8	7.9	5.8	7.3	9.2	7.4
Adelaide SD	4.8	5.7	2.6	4.7	5.7	4.4
Perth SD	10.2	10.4	6.9	9.3	10.7	9.3
Hobart SD	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
Canberra SD	5.2	6.0	3.5	3.8	8.0	4.9
Darwin SD	5.0	5.6	3.8	4.8	6.1	4.9
Total - Australia	7.2	6.9	5.4	5.9	7.2	6.5
	Recent migrants as percent of each occupation type					
	Professionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	Total
	Percent					
Sydney SD	10.5	10.8	8.6	8.9	12.2	10.0
Melbourne SD	7.6	8.1	6.1	6.6	9.9	7.5
Brisbane SD	7.3	7.3	5.5	6.8	8.5	6.9
Adelaide SD	4.6	5.4	2.6	4.5	5.4	4.3
Perth SD	9.3	9.4	6.5	8.5	9.7	8.5
Hobart SD	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1
Canberra SD	5.0	5.6	3.4	3.7	7.4	4.7
Darwin SD	4.7	5.3	3.7	4.6	5.8	4.7
Total - Australia	6.7	6.5	5.1	5.5	6.7	6.1

Table 7.8: Recent Arrivals impact on occupation structure, Capital City SDs, 2006

Statistical division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					Arrived after 1996					Total
	Profess-ionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	Profess-ionals and Managers	Community and Personal services	Clerical and Sales	Technicians and Trades	Operators Drivers and Labourers	
Sydney SD	34.0	7.3	24.5	11.7	12.4	4.0	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	100.0
Melbourne SD	33.3	7.6	25.1	12.9	13.7	2.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.5	100.0
Brisbane SD	30.3	8.3	25.9	13.3	15.2	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	100.0
Adelaide SD	31.1	9.2	25.8	13.6	16.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	100.0
Perth SD	29.5	8.3	24.3	14.7	14.6	3.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	100.0
Hobart SD	32.8	10.4	26.6	13.7	14.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0
Canberra SD	43.3	8.6	26.1	10.3	7.1	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0
Darwin SD	31.1	11.4	24.1	15.2	13.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	100.0
Total - Australia	31.5	8.4	24.1	13.8	16.1	2.3	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	100.0

Table 7.9: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on individual income levels, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997 Nil or negative	$1 - $399	$400 - $999	$1000 - $1599	$1600 or more	Total
Sydney SD	204023	844334	873438	396577	248333	2566705
Melbourne SD	172887	832423	831330	326561	173922	2337123
Brisbane SD	70375	394498	442439	171790	76254	1155356
Adelaide SD	44541	306586	288609	97885	36602	774223
Perth SD	60179	322241	330259	141193	75243	929115
Hobart SD	7816	56384	52917	17888	5701	140706
Canberra SD	12104	56956	75729	52438	28791	226018
Darwin SD	4018	15562	26891	14529	4829	65829
Total - Australia	890726	4900346	4661353	1752321	859366	13064112
	Arrived after 1996 Nil or negative	$1 - $399	$400 - $999	$1000 - $1599	$1600 or more	Total
Sydney SD	65927	81088	92901	35457	26726	302099
Melbourne SD	50629	62862	65966	21084	11843	212384
Brisbane SD	18877	24627	31829	11325	5502	92160
Adelaide SD	10102	13212	11188	3603	1627	39732
Perth SD	18395	25018	27425	12040	7560	90438
Hobart SD	1107	1201	927	389	197	3821
Canberra SD	2764	3481	3575	2016	986	12822
Darwin SD	517	805	1350	540	182	3394
Total - Australia	192639	248463	280398	102165	63603	887268
	Increase in each Income category due to recent migration, percent Nil or negative	$1 - $399	$400 - $999	$1000 - $1599	$1600 or more	Total
	Percent increase					
Sydney SD	32.3	9.6	10.6	8.9	10.8	11.8
Melbourne SD	29.3	7.6	7.9	6.5	6.8	9.1
Brisbane SD	26.8	6.2	7.2	6.6	7.2	8.0
Adelaide SD	22.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.1
Perth SD	30.6	7.8	8.3	8.5	10.0	9.7
Hobart SD	14.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.7
Canberra SD	22.8	6.1	4.7	3.8	3.4	5.7
Darwin SD	12.9	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.8	5.2
Total - Australia	21.6	5.1	6.0	5.8	7.4	6.8
	Recent migrants as percentage of each income category, percent Nil or negative	$1 - $399	$400 - $999	$1000 - $1599	$1600 or more	Total
	Percent					
Sydney SD	24.4	8.8	9.6	8.2	9.7	10.5
Melbourne SD	22.7	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.4	8.3
Brisbane SD	21.2	5.9	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.4
Adelaide SD	18.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.9
Perth SD	23.4	7.2	7.7	7.9	9.1	8.9
Hobart SD	12.4	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.6
Canberra SD	18.6	5.8	4.5	3.7	3.3	5.4
Darwin SD	11.4	4.9	4.8	3.6	3.6	4.9
Total - Australia	17.8	4.8	5.7	5.5	6.9	6.4

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
Table generated using ABS TableBuilder

Table 7.10: Recent arrivals impact on income structure, Capital City Statistical Divisions, 2006

	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997					Arrived after 1996					
Statistical Division	Nil or negative	$1 - $399	$400 - $999	$1000 - $1599	$1600 or more	Nil or negative	$1 - $399	$400 - $999	$1000 - $1599	$1600 or more	Total
Sydney SD	7.1	29.4	30.4	13.8	8.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	1.2	0.9	100.0
Melbourne SD	6.8	32.7	32.6	12.8	6.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.5	100.0
Brisbane SD	5.6	31.6	35.5	13.8	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	100.0
Adelaide SD	5.5	37.7	35.5	12.0	4.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	100.0
Perth SD	5.9	31.6	32.4	13.8	7.4	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.2	0.7	100.0
Hobart SD	5.4	39.0	36.6	12.4	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Canberra SD	5.1	23.8	31.7	22.0	12.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	100.0
Darwin SD	5.8	22.5	38.8	21.0	7.0	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0
Total - Australia	6.4	35.1	33.4	12.6	6.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.5	100.0

7.1.6 Recent migration and levels of educational attainment

At the 2006 census, there were nearly 312,000 recent migrants in Australia with a bachelor degree or higher, and a further 167,000 with certificate or diploma qualification. Offsetting these recent migrants with tertiary qualifications were some 883,000 recent migrants whose education ended with Year 12 or less, or had not been to school. In 2006, a further 421,000 recent migrants were still studying. The impact of recent migration on educational levels within the total population is examined with reference to the following two datasets.

Table 7.11: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on education levels, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	Total
Sydney SD	524424	590938	2545050	823883	4484295
Melbourne SD	476729	514728	2322080	724635	4038172
Brisbane SD	208131	269422	1148968	364295	1990816
Adelaide SD	119471	175607	765339	226284	1286701
Perth SD	160335	228485	920032	280169	1589021
Hobart SD	23738	31491	138299	43522	237050
Canberra SD	70666	45793	224887	79201	420547
Darwin SD	10897	17775	65124	22165	115961
Total	2105675	3071085	12941208	4062715	22180683

	Arrived after 1996				
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	Total
Sydney SD	121074	48956	300343	132088	602461
Melbourne SD	81342	35420	211803	104330	432895
Brisbane SD	27201	19157	91645	46225	184228
Adelaide SD	13110	7694	39639	24243	84686
Perth SD	26407	21903	89858	45617	183785
Hobart SD	1386	693	3829	2609	8517
Canberra SD	6418	1691	12701	7407	28217
Darwin SD	1056	720	3362	1574	6712
Total	311724	167520	882919	421314	1783477

	Increase in each level of educational attainment due to recent migration, percent				
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	23.1	8.3	11.8	16.0	13.4
Melbourne SD	17.1	6.9	9.1	14.4	10.7
Brisbane SD	13.1	7.1	8.0	12.7	9.3
Adelaide SD	11.0	4.4	5.2	10.7	6.6
Perth SD	16.5	9.6	9.8	16.3	11.6
Hobart SD	5.8	2.2	2.8	6.0	3.6
Canberra SD	9.1	3.7	5.6	9.4	6.7
Darwin SD	9.7	4.1	5.2	7.1	5.8
Total	14.8	5.5	6.8	10.4	8.0

	Recent migrants as percentage of each educational attainment category, percent				
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less incl no schooling	Still Studying	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	18.8	7.7	10.6	13.8	11.8
Melbourne SD	14.6	6.4	8.4	12.6	9.7
Brisbane SD	11.6	6.6	7.4	11.3	8.5
Adelaide SD	9.9	4.2	4.9	9.7	6.2
Perth SD	14.1	8.7	8.9	14.0	10.4
Hobart SD	5.5	2.2	2.7	5.7	3.5
Canberra SD	8.3	3.6	5.3	8.6	6.3
Darwin SD	8.8	3.9	4.9	6.6	5.5
Total	12.9	5.2	6.4	9.4	7.4

Table 7.12: Recent Arrivals impact on educational levels, Capital City SDs, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less, including no schooling	Still Studying	Bachelor Degree and Higher	Certificate 3 or 4, Diploma or Advanced Diploma	Year 12 or less, including no schooling	Still Studying	
Sydney SD	10.3	11.6	50.0	16.2	2.4	1.0	5.9	2.6	100.0
Melbourne SD	10.7	11.5	51.9	16.2	1.8	0.8	4.7	2.3	100.0
Brisbane SD	9.6	12.4	52.8	16.7	1.3	0.9	4.2	2.1	100.0
Adelaide SD	8.7	12.8	55.8	16.5	1.0	0.6	2.9	1.8	100.0
Perth SD	9.0	12.9	51.9	15.8	1.5	1.2	5.1	2.6	100.0
Hobart SD	9.7	12.8	56.3	17.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.1	100.0
Canberra SD	15.7	10.2	50.1	17.6	1.4	0.4	2.8	1.7	100.0
Darwin SD	8.9	14.5	53.1	18.1	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.3	100.0
Total - Australia	8.8	12.8	54.0	17.0	1.3	0.7	3.7	1.8	100.0

7.1.7 Recent migration and housing tenure

Nationally, recent migrants show a preference for rental accommodation. Given their recency of arrival, along with the fact that large proportions of recent migrants are unskilled and therefore likely to have low incomes, this tendency is expected. It is also expected that with time, many will move along the tenure spectrum towards buying their own home, and in time fully owning their own home. Housing represents a fundamental necessity of any community. The consumption of housing is linked to economic status. As economic status increases, so too does the propensity to move from rental accommodation to owner occupation, and simultaneously to move from a small housing to larger housing.

At the 2006 census, there were more than half a million recently arrived migrants living in rented accommodation. In contrast, nearly 355,000 were in the home ownership market as purchasers, with another 105,000 in fully owned housing. This is clear evidence of the typical transition in the housing market, from renter to purchaser to full ownership. There is also powerful evidence of the huge impact that recent migrants have on the rental market, especially in the two major centres of Sydney and Melbourne.

Table 7.13: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on housing tenure

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	Total
Sydney SD	1054453	1411573	834083	41418	3341527
Melbourne SD	1016660	1361364	587950	35502	3001476
Brisbane SD	406289	656983	414053	15725	1493050
Adelaide SD	307080	423313	214317	14229	958939
Perth SD	347745	564461	255096	16042	1183344
Hobart SD	55969	77449	41463	1976	176857
Canberra SD	77797	128046	70680	2505	279028
Darwin SD	14622	37633	31464	1281	85000
Total - Australia	5314702	7114725	4064416	280934	16774777

	Arrived after 1996				
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	Total
Sydney SD	25624	104162	218055	3393	351234
Melbourne SD	21070	82799	141602	2862	248333
Brisbane SD	12990	41279	58677	1060	114006
Adelaide SD	4856	15643	26818	562	47879
Perth SD	15605	48454	46403	1203	111665
Hobart SD	518	1292	2444	73	4327
Canberra SD	1316	4703	8025	168	14212
Darwin SD	357	1356	2348	72	4133
Total - Australia	105380	353964	580601	14181	1054126

	Increase in each tenure type due to recent migration				
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	2.4	7.4	26.1	8.2	10.5
Melbourne SD	2.1	6.1	24.1	8.1	8.3
Brisbane SD	3.2	6.3	14.2	6.7	7.6
Adelaide SD	1.6	3.7	12.5	3.9	5.0
Perth SD	4.5	8.6	18.2	7.5	9.4
Hobart SD	0.9	1.7	5.9	3.7	2.4
Canberra SD	1.7	3.7	11.4	6.7	5.1
Darwin SD	2.4	3.6	7.5	5.6	4.9
Total - Australia	2.0	5.0	14.3	5.0	6.3

	Recent migrants as percentage of each tenure type				
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	2.4	6.9	20.7	7.6	9.5
Melbourne SD	2.0	5.7	19.4	7.5	7.6
Brisbane SD	3.1	5.9	12.4	6.3	7.1
Adelaide SD	1.6	3.6	11.1	3.8	4.8
Perth SD	4.3	7.9	15.4	7.0	8.6
Hobart SD	0.9	1.6	5.6	3.6	2.4
Canberra SD	1.7	3.5	10.2	6.3	4.8
Darwin SD	2.4	3.5	6.9	5.3	4.6
Total - Australia	1.9	4.7	12.5	4.8	5.9

Table 7.14: Recent Arrivals impact on tenure types, Capital City SDs, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented	Other (including rent free, life tenure and other)	
Sydney SD	28.6	38.2	22.6	11	0.7	2.8	5.9	0.1	100.0
Melbourne SD	31.3	41.9	18.1	11	0.6	2.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
Brisbane SD	25.3	40.9	25.8	10	0.8	2.6	3.7	0.1	100.0
Adelaide SD	30.5	42.0	21.3	14	0.5	1.6	2.7	0.1	100.0
Perth SD	26.9	43.6	19.7	12	1.2	3.7	3.6	0.1	100.0
Hobart SD	30.9	42.7	22.9	11	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Canberra SD	26.5	43.7	24.1	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.7	0.1	100.0
Darwin SD	16.4	42.2	35.3	1.4	0.4	1.5	2.6	0.1	100.0
Total - Australia	29.8	39.9	22.8	1.6	0.6	2.0	3.3	0.1	100.0

Recent migrants' impact on housing can be further assessed in terms of the size of dwellings they occupy. At the national level, recent migrants have added some 666,000 persons to dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms. This is clearly the preferred dwelling size for this group, as less than half that number, or 318,000 persons, resided in dwellings with 1-2 bedrooms. The numbers resident in dwellings with 5 or more bedrooms was a little under a tenth of the number in the dominant 3-4 bedroom sized dwelling – 70,000 persons. The numbers living in dwellings with no bedrooms, and bedsitters, was relatively small at just over 6,000 persons.

Nationally, recent migrants have had a greater impact on the demand for mainly smaller accommodation in dwellings with either no bedrooms (including bedsitters) or 1-2 bedrooms. Their impact on larger accommodation has been less than half that on the smaller accommodation. This is similar to the situation for housing tenure, where recent migrants have a larger impact on rental tenure than on the buying or fully owned tenures. It is expected that for both tenure characteristics and size of dwelling there is a transition arrangement that operates for recent migrants in which, as their economic circumstances improve, they will embark on housing careers involving movement to both larger and more expensive housing, and from the rental sector into the home ownership market.

Table 7.15: Contribution of recently arrived migrants on size of dwelling, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997 None (includes bedsitters)	1- 2 bedrooms	3 - 4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	Total
Sydney SD	12743	650621	2373322	327250	3363936
Melbourne SD	6124	469341	2349571	203243	3028279
Brisbane SD	2952	182889	1163796	150789	1500426
Adelaide SD	1246	157990	763720	43797	966753
Perth SD	1882	121812	961124	105826	1190644
Hobart SD	362	31346	134876	11446	178030
Canberra SD	418	27214	226536	25988	280156
Darwin SD	753	16885	63093	4500	85231
Australia	47527	2570514	12869798	1288487	16776326

	Arrived after 1996 None (includes bedsitters)	1- 2 bedrooms	3 - 4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	Total
Sydney SD	2924	154306	176939	18857	353026
Melbourne SD	1614	78359	157313	12764	250050
Brisbane SD	388	20250	82036	11966	114640
Adelaide SD	177	13114	32529	2420	48240
Perth SD	314	14489	87006	10409	112218
Hobart SD	25	1240	2631	469	4365
Canberra SD	72	3246	10043	922	14283
Darwin SD	59	1297	2624	177	4157
Australia	6219	317808	666341	69706	1060074

	Increase in each dwelling size category due to recent migration None (includes bedsitters)	1- 2 bedrooms	3 - 4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	Total
	Percent increase				
Sydney SD	22.9	23.7	7.5	5.8	10.5
Melbourne SD	26.4	16.7	6.7	6.3	8.3
Brisbane SD	13.1	11.1	7.0	7.9	7.6
Adelaide SD	14.2	8.3	4.3	5.5	5.0
Perth SD	16.7	11.9	9.1	9.8	9.4
Hobart SD	6.9	4.0	2.0	4.1	2.5
Canberra SD	17.2	11.9	4.4	3.5	5.1
Darwin SD	7.8	7.7	4.2	3.9	4.9
Australia	13.1	12.4	5.2	5.4	6.3

	Recent migrants as percentage of total numbers in each dwelling category None (includes bedsitters)	1- 2 bedrooms	3 - 4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	Total
	Percent				
Sydney SD	18.7	19.2	6.9	5.4	9.5
Melbourne SD	20.9	14.3	6.3	5.9	7.6
Brisbane SD	11.6	10.0	6.6	7.4	7.1
Adelaide SD	12.4	7.7	4.1	5.2	4.8
Perth SD	14.3	10.6	8.3	9.0	8.6
Hobart SD	6.5	3.8	1.9	3.9	2.4
Canberra SD	14.7	10.7	4.2	3.4	4.9
Darwin SD	7.3	7.1	4.0	3.8	4.7
Australia	11.6	11.0	4.9	5.1	5.9

Table 7.16: Recent Arrivals impact on size of dwelling, Capital City SDs, 2006

Statistical Division	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997				Arrived after 1996				Total
	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	None (includes bedsitters)	1-2 bedrooms	3-4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	
Sydney	0.3	17.5	63.9	8.8	0.1	4.2	4.8	0.5	100.0
Melbourne	0.2	14.3	71.7	6.2	0.0	2.4	4.8	0.4	100.0
Brisbane	0.2	11.3	72.1	9.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	0.7	100.0
Adelaide	0.1	15.6	75.2	4.3	0.0	1.3	3.2	0.2	100.0
Perth	0.1	9.3	73.8	8.1	0.0	1.1	6.7	0.8	100.0
Greater Hobart	0.2	17.2	73.9	6.3	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.3	100.0
Darwin	0.8	18.9	70.6	5.0	0.1	1.5	2.9	0.2	100.0
Canberra	0.1	9.2	76.9	8.8	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.3	100.0
Australia - Total	0.3	14.4	72.2	7.2	0.0	1.8	3.7	0.4	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 [data available on request].

In the remainder of this chapter, these tables are used to provide the basic information to produce a statement defining the impact of recent migration in each of the capital cities.

7.2 SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

In 2006 369,295 migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 were resident in Sydney statistical division. This group represented 9.9 percent of Sydney's total population. However, the increase in the population of Sydney due to recent migrants was 11 percent. That is, without recent migration, the population of Sydney in 2006 would have been 3,363,785, but the impact of recent migration has been to increase that number by 11 percent. Of all the capital cities, this is the largest impact on total population made through the arrival of recent migrants. The increase due to recent migrants in Perth was 9.8 percent and that in Melbourne was 8.6 percent. Therefore, there is a substantial presence of recent migrants in Sydney, and their presence has implications for other aspects of population composition.

7.2.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure

Table 7.1 provides an indication of the magnitude of the impact on age composition of recent migrants. The 0-14 years age group is numerically the largest presence in any Australian capital city. This is a group with clear implications for educational provision both immediately and for post school education, as well as post school absorption into the workforce. Although beyond the scope of this analysis, these implications have a specific geographical dimension within the local government structure in Sydney. Beyond this group there are more than 304,000 persons aged 15-64 years, again more than in any other capital city jurisdiction in Australia. This group represents considerable implications for integration into the workforce, but also in terms of fertility, household formation and housing demand.

Figure 7.1 shows the impact of recent migration on the age and sex structure of the population in Sydney in 2006. Migrants who have arrived after 1996 have impacted substantially on the 25-44 years age groups, for both males and females. In this age group, males represent 2.5 percent of the total population and females represent 2.7 percent. Recent migration has also contributed to the younger age groups. Males aged less than 25 years represented 1.8 percent of the total population, while females represented 1.7 percent. In contrast, however, there has been a lesser contribution by recent migrants to the proportion of persons in the older age groups.

Figure 7.1: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006

7.2.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

An underlying goal of Australia's immigration program is that migrants will contribute to the economy in a range of ways, both by working and becoming consumers. At the 2006 census, the number of recent migrants in the labour force and resident in Sydney was just on 195,000, representing 10.6 percent of Sydney's labour force. The increase in the labour force due to recent migration was, however, 11.9 percent. That is, the labour force was 11.9 percent larger than it would have been without the influence of post 1996 migrants. Within this group, the breakdown between those working (full time and part time) and those unemployed was 89.7 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. While the proportion working may seem high relative to those unemployed, in comparison to the rest of the population there are some clear differences, with some associated implications. Within the remainder of the population, the respective proportion of working and unemployed persons is 95 percent and five percent. Therefore, twice the percentage of recent migrants are unemployed than is the case in the rest of the population. Assuming that migrants need to work, and want to work, then there are policy implications linked to these finding. However, the level of unemployed recent migrants in Sydney is greater in Hobart (15.3 percent), Adelaide (13.4), and Melbourne (12.2).

The number of recent migrants who were not in the labour force in 2006 was 103,757, representing 10.4 percent of the total population which was not in the labour force. This group comprises mainly persons who have retired, but does include students and "housewives".

The impact of recent migrants on the total labour force picture in Sydney is shown in Figure 7.2. Recent migrants represent 6.8 percent of the full time workforce, the highest proportion recorded in the capital city SDs in 2006. Those working part time represented 2.7 percent of the workforce, the same proportion as occurred in the Perth SD. Unemployed recent migrants were 1.1 percent of the Sydney SD labour force. Sydney and Melbourne SDs were the only capital city SDs where recent migrants represented one percent of more of the unemployed labour force. The proportion of recent migrants not in the labour force was 10.4 percent, the highest level recorded among the capital city statistical divisions.

Employment levels in any community impact on the community's dependency on those in the workforce. The dependency ratio is a measure of those not in the labour force, defined as children aged 0—14 years, and those aged 65 years and older, expressed as a ratio,

or proportion, of those of working age. Table 7.17 shows the dependency ratios that would have prevailed in 2006 had there been no migration post 1996, compared with the dependency ratios prevailing in 2006 as a result of migration which has occurred since 1996.

Table 7.17: Dependency ratios, recent arrivals, remainder population, and total, statistical divisions, 2006

	Australian born and Arrived pre 1997	Migrants who arrived after 1996	Total population	Difference between "with" recent migration and "without" recent migration ratios
	Dependency ratio			
Sydney SD	50.5	214	47.0	3.5
Melbourne SD	48.9	217	46.3	2.6
Brisbane SD	47.5	29.3	46.0	15
Adelaide SD	50.7	27.5	49.3	14
Perth SD	47.7	30.7	46.0	17
Hobart SD	513	26.9	50.5	0.8
Canberra SD	418	24.7	40.8	10
Darwin SD	39.3	28.5	38.8	0.6
Total - Australia	517	25.3	49.7	19

There are a number of significant points arising from this table, with considerable implications for migration policy:

- Without recent migration, three Australian capital cities – Hobart, Adelaide and Sydney – would have had dependency ratios greater than 50 percent. Dependency ratios in Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane were above 47 percent. These levels indicate that there is substantial pressure on the working population to support their dependent population. In 2006, the dependent population is most likely to be one aged 65 years and above, and this tendency is likely to increase with time, placing increasing pressure on the working population.
- The dependency levels in the recent migrants are substantially different from those for the Australian born and migrants who arrived before 1997 group.
- The impact of recent migrants can be seen when their numbers are combined into the total population. In 2006, the impact of recent migrants on dependency ratios was to reduce the levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration.
- The extent of impact of recent migrants is shown in the right hand column of the table
- The largest impacts on dependency ratios by recent migrants have occurred in Sydney and Melbourne, with slightly lesser impacts occurring in Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide.
- If the unemployment rate within the recent migrant group is significantly greater than that for the rest of population, then the recent migrant impact on total population dependency ratios is dampened.

Figure 7.2: Contribution of recent migrants to the labour force, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006

For the group who are working or unemployed and by definition looking for work, it is useful to examine the industry of occupation which employs them.

7.2.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

In Sydney, at the 2006 census, there were 149,254 recent migrants employed in tertiary industries. These industries are essentially the service industries within the economy. Numerically, this group is the largest among the capital city SDs. As a percentage of all industry groups, recent migrants employed in tertiary industries in Sydney represent 83.4 percent of the total. Higher percentages prevail in Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. The numbers, and percentages, whose occupations occur in secondary industries is considerably lower. In earlier times, this would not have been the case as migrants were selected on the basis of their ability to fuel Australia's manufacturing industry. With time, restructuring has seen the demise of much manufacturing in Australia, and its capital cities, with the result that migrants are now selected on the basis of other skills. The proportions of recent migrants working in primary and mining industries are very small. In contrast to the remainder of the population, the proportion of recent migrants employed in tertiary industries is larger than the proportion for the rest of the population (82.1 percent) and smaller than the remainder of the population employed in secondary industries (17.3 percent).

Viewed in another dimension, recent migrants comprise 10.1 percent of the total population employed in tertiary industries, and 9.4 percent of the total population employed in secondary industries. More significantly, the increase in each category due to recent migration has been 11.3 percent for tertiary industry employment and 10.4 percent for secondary industry employment. These relative impacts are greater than those occurring in any of the other capital city statistical divisions.

7.2.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

The largest occupational group for recent migrants in Sydney in 2006 was professional and managers. There were 71,579 recent migrants employed in these occupations, representing 39.6 percent of all employed recent migrants. The next largest group (23.1 percent) was that of clerical and sales occupations, with a workforce of 41,870. The third largest occupation group was that for Operators, Drivers and Labourers (13.8 percent, followed by technical and trades occupation (13.1 percent).

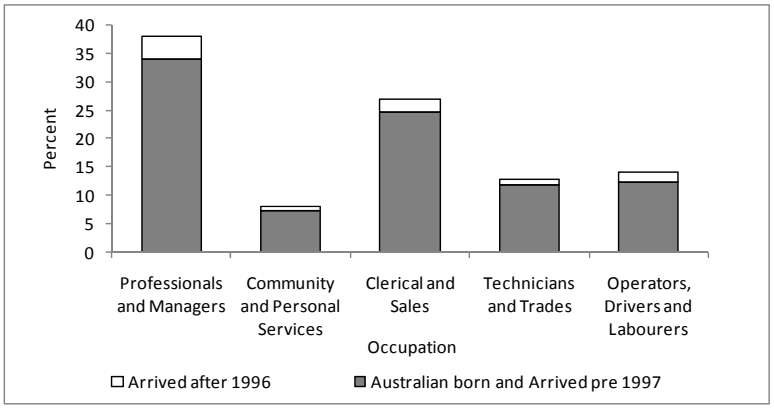
The proportion of recent migrants in professional and managerial and operators, drivers and labourer occupations is greater than the proportions of the rest of the population

in these occupations. The reverse is the case, however, for clerical and sales and technicians and trades occupations.

Within the total population, and as shown in Table 7.7, the proportion of recent migrants in the total population working in professional and managerial occupations is 10.5 percent. This is the highest proportion among the capital cities, and points to the significance of Sydney as a destination for recent migrants and as a source of employment for highly skilled migrants. For recent migrants employed as operators, drivers and labourers, their representation in the total population was 12.2 percent, and this gain was the highest proportion among the capital city SDs. Recent migrants working in technical and trades occupations represented 8.9 percent of the total population, while the proportion for clerical and sales occupations was 8.6 percent. The increase in numbers due solely to recent migration in each of the occupational categories used in this analysis have all been greater than 9.4 percent, with increases greater than ten percent for operators, drivers and labourers, community and personal services, and professional and managerial occupations.

When recent migrants and the remainder of the population are grouped together, another dimension of recent migrants' impact on the occupational structure of Sydney can be seen, and this is presented in the figure below.

Figure 7.3: Recent Migrants' contribution to occupation structure, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006



In the Sydney statistical division, recent migrants' contribution to professional and managerial jobs was 4.0 percent in 2006. This was nearly twice the contribution to clerical and sales type occupations (2.3 percent). Their contribution to relatively low skilled occupations such as operators, drivers and labourers was 1.7 percent, and their contribution to skilled employment in the technical and trades areas was 1.2 percent.

7.2.5 Income profile of recent migrants

Individual income levels are strongly related to occupation, and can also be linked to levels of education. The relevance of income levels within the recent migrants group is important simply because of the impact it has on buying power, especially in terms of shelter.

Table 7.9 provides full details of the income profile of the recent migrant population at 2006. There are a number of points that need to be made relating to income levels of recent migrants:

There are large numbers, approaching 140,000 who have very low income levels. This group represents around 12 percent of all persons in this low income category. Moreover, recent migrants have had the effect of increasing this category of income by 14

percent above what it would have been in the absence of recent immigration. These levels are higher than the levels reported in any of the other capital cities.

On the other hand, there were some 62,000 recent migrants in Sydney in 2006 whose weekly income exceeded $1,000. These absolute numbers were significantly greater than the numbers prevailing in each of the other capital cities. In relative terms, high income recent migrants represented nearly 18 percent of the total population in this income category. Further, recent migrants with high incomes have had the effect of increasing the numbers in this category above what they would have been in the absence of recent migration by 19.7 percent.

Hence, the income profile for recent migrants in Sydney is bi-modal, which is itself a reflection of the immigration program structure, which balances a refugee intake with a skilled component.

7.2.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels

Recent migrants impact on the community's education level profile in two ways. Migrants can either bring qualifications with them, or they can acquire them after arrival. Either way, they have the potential to supplement the intellectual capital of the local area and bring their skills to the workforce and the economy.

Using evidence from Table 7.11, the number of recent migrants with a bachelor degree or higher resident in the Sydney statistical division at the 2006 census was 121,074. In terms of skill levels, this number was nearly 2.5 times the number of recent migrants with a certificate, diploma or advanced diploma. On this evidence alone, it is clear that recent migrants have substantial intellectual capabilities to inject into the local economy, and these numbers are clearly linked to their presence in the professions and the skilled technical and trades occupations detailed earlier.

In 2006, there were 132,088 recent migrants who were still studying, and while these numbers do not indicate the level at which they are studying, it does indicate a large pool from which a proportion can be expected to continue through to making a contribution to the host community that repays the investment committed to education.

In relative terms, the proportion of recent migrants with a bachelor of higher degree in the total population was 18.8 percent, and for those with a certificate or diploma qualification the proportion was 7.7 percent. The proportion of recent migrants in the total population who were still studying was 13.8 percent. For the highly qualified recent migrants, their proportion in the total population is the highest reported among the capital cities, while for those with a certificate or diploma qualification, their proportion in the total population is exceeded only in the Perth statistical division. This is also the situation for the proportion of recent migrants in the total population who are still studying.

Perhaps the most pertinent technique for demonstrating the impact of recent migrants is to express their contribution in terms of increases in numbers due to their presence. In the case of recent migrants with a bachelor degree or higher, they have been responsible for increasing the numbers in the community with these qualifications at the 2006 census by 23.1 percent. This performance was achieved in no other capital city. The relevant percentage for those with a certificate or diploma qualification was 8.3 percent, which was exceeded only in Perth. For recent migrants still studying, the percentage by which they have increased the numbers in this category was 16 percent, and again this impact was exceeded only in Perth (16.3 percent).

On these data, therefore, the effect of recent immigration in Sydney has been significant. In particular, their contribution to this aspect of human capital in Sydney has offset some of the leakage that has occurred through the large numbers of people leaving the city as part of the internal migration process.

7.2.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure

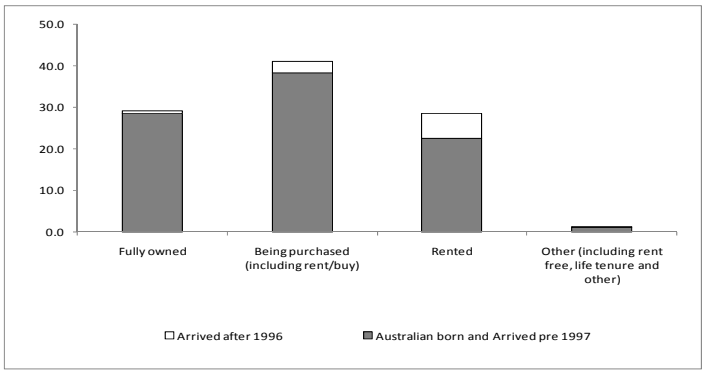
At the 2006 census, there were 218,000 recent migrants living in rented accommodation. In comparison, the numbers living in fully owned housing were very small – 25,624, with an additional 104,000 living in housing that they were buying. Stated differently, in 2006 some 62 percent of recent migrants were living in rented housing compared with 37 percent who either owned (7.3 percent) or were in the process of becoming owner occupiers (29.7).

The proportion of recent migrants in the total population for each tenure category was 20.7 for rented, 2.4 percent for fully owned and 6.9 percent for buying. Relative to the other capital cities, Sydney's proportion of recent migrants in rented housing was the highest, reflecting the high cost of housing in Sydney relative to the other capitals. In terms of fully owned housing, Brisbane and Perth each had higher proportions of their recent migrants in this tenure category, while for the buying tenure only Perth recorded a higher concentration than Sydney.

In terms of measuring the real effect of recent migrants on housing tenure, they have increased the numbers in the fully owned tenure by 2.4 percent above what the numbers would otherwise have been, while for the other tenures the percentage increase was 7.4 percent for buying and 26.1 percent for rented. Therefore, recent migrants have impacted heavily on the rental sector within the Sydney housing market, and this has substantial implications for both the public and private sectors for planning this provision for migrants.

Finally, based on Table 7.14, each of the tenures within the total population can be compared, and presented in Figure 7.4. Again, this representation of the effect of recent immigration on housing tenure shows the large presence of recent migrants in rental housing, but it also indicates that there is process within this group where the goal of living in the city is housing ownership. Hence, the proportion that has transitioned to a mortgage is 2.8 percent, compared with 0.7 percent that has achieved owner occupier housing status.

Figure 7.4: Recent Migrants' contribution to housing tenure structure, Sydney Statistical Division, 2006



Within the context of housing tenure, recent migrants' impact can be assessed in terms of the size of dwellings they occupy – see Table 7.15 and Table 7.16. In 2006, the dwellings occupied in greatest numbers by recent migrants were those with 3-4 bedrooms.

177,000 recent migrants lived in these compared with 154,000 in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and just on 19,000 in larger 5 or more bedroom dwellings. Relative to the total population in each dwelling size category, recent migrants were most heavily concentrated in to dwellings with 1-2 bedrooms (19.2 percent) and even smaller dwellings with no bedrooms, including bedsitters (18.7 percent). These data indicate the extent to which recent migrants utilise accommodation of this size. Their numbers in larger accommodation represent smaller proportions within the total population residing in dwellings of this size. In Sydney, recent migrants represent 6.9 percent of all persons in dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms.

However, the biggest relative impacts of recent migrants have been at the smaller end of the dwelling size spectrum. For example, the number of persons living in the smallest accommodation is 22.9 percent larger than would otherwise have been the case in the absence of recent migration. For dwellings with 1-2 bedrooms, numbers in these dwellings is 23.7 percent greater than they would have been without recent migration. The percentages for the larger dwelling sizes were much lower – at 7.5 percent for 3-4 bedroom dwellings and 5.8 percent for dwellings with five or more bedrooms. Within the total population, recent migrants occupy 4.2 percent of the 1-2 bedroom dwelling stock and 4.8 percent of the 3-4 bedroom supply (see Table 7.16).

7.3 MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The number of recent migrants in Melbourne at the time of the 2006 census was 261,729, and these represented 7.9 percent of Melbourne's total population. More significantly, this number of recent migrants had caused the Melbourne population to increase by 8.6 percent above what it would have been in the absence of recent migration. Put another way, without recent migration, Melbourne's population in 2006 would have been 3,034,940 – the number of Australian born and migrants who arrived in Australia before 1997. Relative to the other capital cities, recent migrants' impact on total population numbers has not been as great as that reported in Sydney and Perth, but is greater than the impact in the other capital cities. Nevertheless, the number of recent migrants in Melbourne is the second largest concentration in the nation's capitals, and is more than 150,000 greater than Brisbane, its nearest rival in this regard. Therefore, it follows that such a presence should bring with it a number of implications for a number of aspects of population composition.

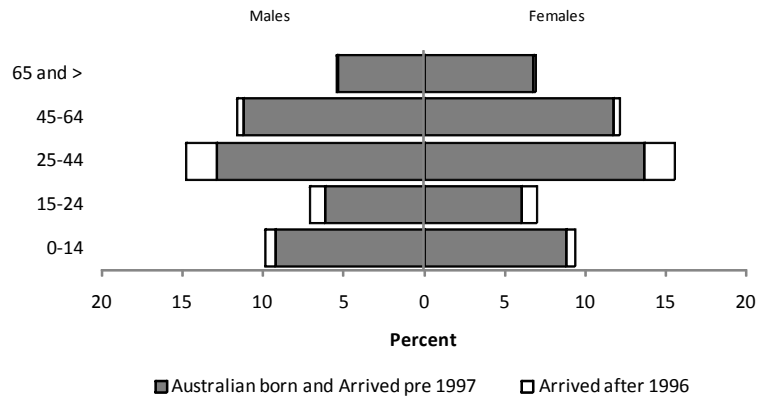
7.3.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure

Details of the age structure of recent migrants have been presented in Table 7.1. The size of the 0-14 years age group in the recent migrant population is the second largest capital city concentration after Sydney. As stated in the Sydney discussion, a group of this size presents a number of implications in terms of education, both for the immediate situation and the longer term as this cohort moves through the education system. There is also a further implication related to the geographic distribution of this group within the Melbourne statistical divisions, so that the provision of an education infrastructure catering for this group will be regional specific. In addition to this youngest cohort, there were another 215,000 recent migrants aged between 15 and 64 years, nearly 100,000 less than in Sydney, but more than 100,000 more than in Brisbane and Perth. Therefore, there are many implications for this group in terms of workforce participation, fertility, household formation and housing consumption.

In Figure 7.5, the impact of migrants who arrived in Australia after 1996 is shown for the Melbourne Statistical Division. In the 25-44 age group, both males and females represent

1.9 percent of the total Melbourne SD population. This is a lower contribution than this cohort made to the Sydney population. For the 15-24 age group, males and females both represent 1.0 per cent of the total population, a level which is comparable with Sydney. As was the case with Sydney, there are lower contributions by recent migrants to numbers in the older cohorts.

Figure 7.5: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Melbourne Statistical Division, 2006



7.3.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

In 2006 there were 131,500 recent migrants in the labour force who resided in Melbourne. Of these, 115,435 were working, representing 87.8 percent of the labour force. This level was lower than that for Sydney, and substantially lower than the levels in Brisbane, Perth, Darwin and Canberra. Moreover, it compared poorly with the 95.0 percent of the remainder of the population that was working at the 2006 census. These recent migrants represented 8.1 percent of Melbourne's labour force. Further, this group caused the labour force to be 8.8 percent larger than it would have been in the absence of recent migration. Any labour force is comprised of those who are working and those who are employed, presumably looking for work. The relationship between the two groups in the recent migrant population is 87.8:12.2 percent. In the remainder of the population, the relationship between employed and unemployed persons is 95:5 percent. Further, the level of unemployment within the recent migrants' cohort is more than twice the rate occurring in the remainder of the population. Unemployment levels in Melbourne are higher than those prevailing in Sydney, but are exceeded in Adelaide and Hobart. Hence, in respect to recent migrants, there are issues associated with their level of unemployment and implications related to ways of getting an increased proportion of their numbers working.

There were nearly 80,000 recent migrants who were not in the labour force in 2006, substantially less than the number in Sydney but more than twice the number in Brisbane and Perth. Some of these will be elderly persons and possibly retired, others will be non working members of households, while another component would be represented by students.

For Melbourne, Figure 7.6 shows the impact of recent migrants on the total labour force, and is based on data in Table 7.4. As shown in Figure 7.6, the proportion of recent migrants employed full time in the Melbourne statistical division is 4.8 percent of the workforce. Only Sydney and Perth have higher proportions among the capital cities. The proportion employed part time is 2.3 percent, and 1.0 percent of recent migrants are

unemployed. In Melbourne, 8.9 percent of recent migrants were not in the labour force, ranking Melbourne third among the capital city SDs, after Sydney and Perth.

Figure 7.6: Contribution of recent migrants to the labour force, Melbourne Statistical Division, 2006

For recent migrants who are in the labour force, it is interesting to examine a number of aspects relating to their workforce participation.

7.3.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

The essential information relating to industry of occupation for employed recent migrants has been presented in Table 7.5. Numerically, the greatest number of Melbourne recent migrants, totalling 95,000, work in tertiary industries. These workers represent 80.3 percent of all recent migrant workers. As high as this percentage is, it is surpassed by levels prevailing in Sydney, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. Less than a quarter of the number of workers employed in tertiary industries is employed in secondary industries in Melbourne, although the proportion of the recent migrant workforce in this industry group is 19.1 percent. Therefore, in Melbourne, on a pro rata basis, recent migrants show a different propensity for work in secondary industries than is the case in Sydney. However, an even greater propensity by recent migrants for work in secondary industries occurs in Brisbane and Adelaide, and to a lesser extent in Perth.

Relative to the remainder of the population, the proportions in tertiary industries is greater while the proportion in secondary industries is lower. This may point, in Melbourne as well as in Sydney, to a high level of entrepreneurship among the resident recent migrant population, and a slightly lower inclination, therefore, towards occupations in secondary industries. Indeed, recent migrants in tertiary industries comprise 7.6 percent of the total population working in these industries, compared to 6.9 percent of the total population employed in secondary industries.

7.3.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

As was the case in Sydney, and indeed is the situation in all the capital cities, the largest occupational group for recent migrants was the professional and managerial category. In 2006, there were 43,940 recent migrants in this occupation group. Compared with Sydney's overall resident population, these types of workers are under-represented among recent migrants, with a percentage share that is 40 per cent lower.. In Melbourne recent migrants make up 7.6 percent of all persons employed in professional and managerial occupations, and have been responsible for adding to the category by 8.3 percent. That is, this occupation group is 8.3 percent larger than it would have been in the absence of recent migrants. Numerically, the next two largest groups are for sales and clerical occupations and

those classes as operators, drivers and labourers. In these two groups recent migrants represent 6.1 and 9.9 percent respectively of the total population in each group. In terms of proportions of the total in each occupation group, the highest representation by recent migrants is in the operators, drivers and labourers (9.9 percent) and community and personal services (8.1).

Relative to the total workforce, rather than specific occupation groups, the share of recent migrants is shown in Table 7.8, which confirms the relative significance of occupations in the professions, clerical and sales and lower skilled occupations, and this tends to match the representations in these occupations of the Australian born and longer term migrant population.

7.3.5 Income profile of recent migrants

Generally, occupation impacts on level of income, although not all persons who have an income are in the workforce. For Melbourne, the income structure of recent migrants is presented in Table 7.9. The first point to note is that the ranking of each income group by numerical size is the same as that for Sydney. The largest numerical category is for incomes between $400 and $999 per week. There are 66,000 recent migrants in this income range. However, this is balanced by nearly 114,000 whose income is either nil or negative, or less that $400 per week. These low income recent migrants represent 10.1 percent of Melbourne's low income population, and only Sydney and Perth have higher proportions. The impact of recent migration on low income numbers has been to increase the category by 11.3 percent.

Recent migrants with incomes between $400 and $999 per week represented 7.4 percent of all persons in this category, compared with 6.1 percent and 6.4 percent respectively for representation in the $1000-$1599 and $1600 or more income categories. In 2006, there were nearly 33,000 recent migrants with high incomes, above $1,000 per week. They represented 6.2 percent of all persons with these income levels, and had caused the numbers to increase by 6.6 percent.

As was the case for Sydney, so it is for Melbourne that its income profile for recent migrants is bi-modal. However, the significant fact is that the number of recent migrants with low incomes is nearly 3.5 times the number with high incomes. Further, the possibility is that these numbers are geographically concentrated into particular regions of the Melbourne statistical division.

7.3.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels

As has been noted earlier, migrants' impact on the community's educational profile and skills levels either by bringing skills associated with educational attainment with them to Australia, or acquiring them upon arrival. As can be seen from Table 7.11, there were 81,342 recent migrants in Melbourne in 2006 with a bachelor degree of higher, along with a further 35,420 who held a certificate or diploma qualification. In terms of higher skills versus lesser skills, there were about 2.3 times more persons with a university qualification than a certificate of diploma qualification. Hence, in the Melbourne economy, recent migrants have a capacity to inject intellectual capabilities into the economy, with a related impact on the occupational and income structures. Outside of this group, there were a further 104,330 recent migrants still studying who represent a pool which in time will makes its contribution to the local economy.

Relative to the total population, the number of recent migrants with a university degree or higher was 14.6 percent of the total population, and the proportion for those with a certificate or diploma qualification was 6.4 percent. The level for the highly qualified group

was less than the prevailing level in Sydney, but higher than in the other capitals, while the level for certificate and diploma qualifications was less than that in Sydney, Brisbane and Perth.

Recent migrants in Melbourne have been responsible for increasing total numbers of persons with a university degree or higher by 17.1 percent and by 6.9 percent for persons with a certificate or diploma qualification. The impact on numbers with a bachelor degree or higher was only exceeded by Sydney, while their impact on numbers with a certificate or diploma qualification is exceeded in Sydney, Perth and Brisbane.

7.3.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure

Details of tenure characteristics of recent migrants living in Melbourne in 2006 are shown in Table 7.13. There were more than 141,000 recent migrants living in rented accommodation, compared with nearly 83,000 who were buying their own housing and a further 21,000 who owned outright. In other words, 57 percent of recent migrants rented, while nearly 42 percent either owned (8.5 percent) or were buying (33.3). Compared with Sydney, rental levels were lower and ownership levels were higher. While housing costs are high in Melbourne, the relative difference between Sydney and Melbourne is reflected in these contrasting proportions.

The distribution of recent migrants between tenures is at odds with that for the remainder of the population. Whereas 57 percent of recent migrants live in rented accommodation, the proportion for the remainder of the population is 19.6 percent. Similarly, while 42 percent of recent migrants either own or are buying their dwelling, in the remainder of the population the proportion is more than 79 percent. It is to be expected that these differences will diminish with time, but in the meantime there may be implications related to making the housing tenure transition more possible for greater numbers of recent migrants, not only in Melbourne and Sydney, but in each of the other capital cities.

In relation to the total population in each tenure category, for rental accommodation recent migrants represented 19.4 percent of all persons renting. While this was lower than the proportion in Sydney, it was higher than in any of the other capitals. The proportion of recent migrants in the cohort who was buying housing was 5.7 percent, while that for the owner tenure group was two percent. The impact of recent migrants on tenure, measured by how much growth has been caused by recent migration, was 24.1 percent for rental tenure, 6.1 percent for the buying group and 2.1 percent for the ownership tenure group. The impact on the combined buying/owner group was 4.4 percent. Therefore, as was case in Sydney, recent migrants have impacted substantially on the rental housing market, in a way that does not occur in any of the other capitals. There are a range of implications in this for both private and public housing providers to ensure that supply of this accommodation type is continued so that housing can be kept as affordable as possible so as not to add to pressures on income experienced by a significant proportion of recent migrants, especially those resident in lower socio economic areas of Melbourne.

In Table 7.14 the presence of recent migrants in each tenure group, relative to the total population is shown. In the Melbourne, as in the Sydney SD, recent migrants have had the greatest impact on the rental accommodation market. Here, they represent 4.4 percent of persons in all tenure categories. This is 1.5 percent below the level reported for Sydney. However, the proportions in the other categories – buying and owned – are reasonably similar to those prevailing in Sydney, at 2.5 and 0.6 percent respectively.

Related to tenure is dwelling size, and the impact of recent migration can also be gauged on this characteristics. Data for this variable relating to Melbourne is presented in

Table 7.15. In 2006, the largest dwelling size category occupied by recent migrants was 3-4 bedroom dwellings. 157,000 recent migrants, or 63 percent, lived in this sized accommodation, compared with 78,000 (31.3 percent) in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and 12,700 (5.1) in larger dwellings with 5 or more bedrooms.

Taking the small and medium sized housing in turn, Melbourne offers some interesting differences with Sydney. The proportion of recent migrants living in 1-2 bedroom dwellings is 12.4 percent less in Melbourne than in Sydney, but is higher than the level in the other capital cities. For medium sized dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms, Melbourne's proportion is 12.8 percent higher than that recorded in Sydney. This highlights essential qualities of Sydney's housing market in terms of recent migrants. However, higher proportions of recent migrants living in dwellings this size occur in each of the other capital cities, with the exception of Hobart, where the lower proportion in 3-4 bedroom dwellings is caused by higher proportions in the larger 5 bedrooms or more category.

Within each dwelling size category, recent migrants comprise 14.3 percent of all persons living in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, 6.3 percent in medium sized dwellings and 5.9 percent in the larger dwellings. In terms of the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each of these categories, they have caused numbers in the smallest accommodation category to increase by 16.7 percent, compared with 6.7 percent for 3-4 bedroom dwellings and 6.3 percent for the largest category dwelling.

Finally, in terms of the total population, the proportion of recent migrants occupying 1-2 bedroom dwellings is 2.4 percent, compared with 4.8 percent in the medium 3-4 bedroom category. The proportion in the largest dwelling size category is a relatively small 0.4 percent. As shown in Table 7.16, these proportions are similar to those prevailing in Sydney, with the exception of the 1-2 bedroom category, in which recent migrants comprise 4.2 percent of all persons in these dwellings in Sydney, compared with 2.4 percent in Melbourne.

7.4 BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

In 2006, the population of recent migrants living in Brisbane was 119,937, representing 7.1 percent of the total population. The impact of recent migrants on Brisbane population has been reasonably significant, causing its population to increase by 7.6 percent above the level that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration. Although this impact is less than has occurred in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, it nevertheless indicates that Brisbane is a significant centre in terms of attracting recent immigrants. In the context of the Australian capital cities, the number of recent migrants in Brisbane is about the same as in Perth, but only 32 percent of the number in Sydney and 45 percent of the number resident in Melbourne.

7.4.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure

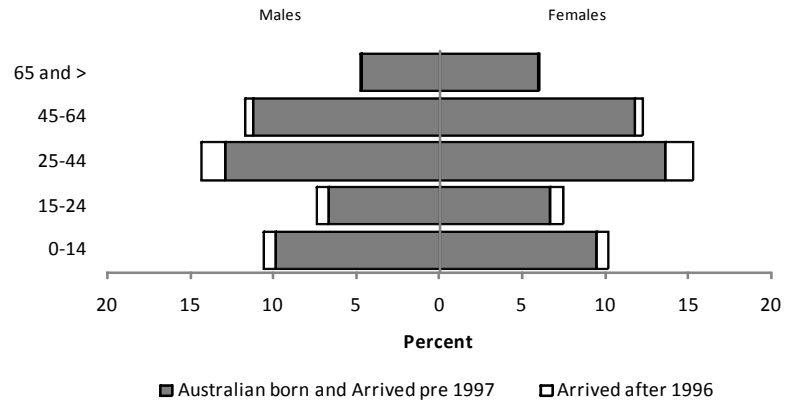
Table 7.1 provides details of the age structure for recent migrants living in Brisbane. Reflecting the fact that international migration is age selective, the largest numbers of recent migrants fall into the 25-44 years cohort (51,383), the 15-24 years cohort (25,458) and 0-14 years cohort (24,053). The working age group, comprising those aged 15-64 years, totals 92,728, or 77.3 percent of all recent migrants in Brisbane.

Although the numbers in each cohort are considerably less than those occurring in each of Sydney and Melbourne, they do nevertheless present a number of implications. For the youngest group, these revolve around education, while for the 15-24 years group they are both educational and workforce related. For the older age groups the implication relate to

workforce participation, consumption, especially of housing and consumer durables, establishing families, and preparing for the retirement. For the eldest group, factors relevant to them include retirement and where to live during that retirement.

Figure 7.7 shows the contribution that migrants arriving in Australia after 1996 have had on the population structure of Brisbane, and is based on data presented in Table 7.2. The same tendencies occur in Brisbane as have been observed for the other eastern seaboard capital cities. However, for Brisbane, the proportions are a little lower than those noted for Sydney and Melbourne. In the 25-44 cohort, males were 1.5 percent of the total population and females contributed 1.7 percent. With the 15-24 cohort, both males and females represented 0.8 percent of the total SD population. For the older cohorts, the contributions of recent migrants to total population were similar to their contributions in Sydney and Melbourne. The lower representation for more youthful recent migrants is likely caused by the larger numbers of the rest of the population in these cohorts in Brisbane, much of it as a result of internal migration. Consequently, the numbers of recent migrants in each of the cohorts has been diluted.

Figure 7.7: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Brisbane Statistical Division, 2006



7.4.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

In 2006, the recent migrant labour force in Brisbane, comprising persons who were working and those who were unemployed, presumably looking for work, totalled 60,000. Working recent migrants, in both full time and part time work, represented 91.6 per cent of the labour force. This level is among the highest reported for the capital cities. It is virtually as high as the level in Canberra, and is marginally lower than the levels prevailing in Perth (93 percent) and Darwin (94.1). It is higher than the levels prevailing in the remainder of the capital cities. It suggests, in all likelihood, that migrants who seek to live in Brisbane, and also Canberra, Perth and Darwin, do so with the expectation that their employment opportunities are higher than those elsewhere. For much the same reasons, the level of unemployment among recent migrants is lower than in all the other capitals, with the exception of Perth and Darwin. The impact of improved employment opportunities for recent migrants in Brisbane is also supported by the relativities between their percentage working and that for the remainder of the population – 91.6 against 95.7. This difference of 4.1 percent compares with a difference of 5.3 in Sydney and 7.2 in Melbourne.

Recent migrants represented 7.2 percent of Brisbane's labour force, while those who were in work comprised seven percent of all working persons resident in Brisbane. The

number of persons working in Brisbane is 7.5 percent greater than it would have been in the absence of recent migration. Unemployed recent migrants represented 13.3 percent of all unemployed persons in Brisbane, and the impact of recent migrants on unemployment levels has been 15.4 percent – that is, unemployment numbers are 15.4 percent higher than would otherwise be the case in the absence of recent migration. While it is clear that employment opportunities for recent migrants is better in Brisbane than in some of the other capital cities, there is nonetheless a differential of 4.1 percent between unemployment levels for recent migrants and those for the remainder of the population. There are a number of implications associated with any policy intention to reduce this differential.

The number of recent migrants not in the labour force – typically persons still at school, retired or "housewives" – was 31,300. This number was just a little higher than the number in Perth, but only 39 percent of the number in Melbourne and 30 percent of the number in Sydney.

In Brisbane recent migrants represent 4.6 percent of the workforce employed full time and 2.0 percent of the workforce working part time (See Figure 7.8 and Table 7.4). The proportion unemployed is 0.6 percent. The proportion of recent migrants not in the labour force was 7.8 percent.

Figure 7.8: Contribution of recent migrants to the labour force, Brisbane Statistical Division, 2006

There are a number of aspects of employment associated with recent migrants, including industry of occupation and occupation, and these are examined in the following sections, before proceeding to a discussion on education, income and housing attributes of recent migrants.

7.4.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

The distribution of recent migrants among the four industry groups used in this Report are shown in Table 7.5. The largest concentration of working recent migrants is employed in tertiary industries. This group numbers 43,638 persons, and is more than 3.5 times larger than the next ranked secondary industries group, in which 11,800 recent migrants are employed. In numerical terms, numbers employed in primary and mining industries are relatively small. Within the recent migrant workforce, 77.6 percent are employed in tertiary industries, with 21 percent in secondary industries and the remaining 1.5 percent in primary and mining industries. These proportions are similar to those prevailing within the remainder of the population, except that 0.9 percent of recent migrants work in mining industries, compared with 0.6 percent for the remainder of the population.

Within each industry grouping, the highest representation of recent migrants is 9.4 percent for mining industries. This level is exceeded only in Perth, where recent migrants comprise 10.4 percent of all persons employed in the mining industries. This is clearly encouraged by internal migration within the recent migrant population while the existence of mining activities in Queensland, and Western Australia, is a causal factor for internal migration among recent migrants.

In terms of the total population, the proportions of recent migrants and the remainder of the population in each of the industry groups is shown in Table 7.6. In tertiary and secondary industries, recent migrants comprise 5.3 percent and 1.4 percent respectively of all persons employed in these industries, compared with 74 percent and 17.9 percent respectively for the remainder of the population – that is, persons born in Australia and migrants arriving in Australia before 1997.

7.4.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

In Brisbane, recent migrants with professional and managerial occupations comprise 34.4 percent of all employed recent migrants, and number 19,644. Clerical and Sales workers represent another 21.7 percent of the group, numbering 12,421 while persons employed as operators, drivers and labourers fall into the third largest group, representing 20.4 percent of all workers and totalling 11,640 persons. The relativities are reasonably similar to those prevailing in the other capital cities, with the exception of Hobart and Canberra, where relatively higher proportions in professional and managerial occupations – 46.3 percent and 48.4 percent respectively – produce a reducing effect in the other occupational categories.

The highest contribution to any occupational category made by recent migrants is for occupations of operators, drivers and labourers. Here recent migrants comprise 8.5 percent of all persons with these occupations. These levels are exceeded in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. The proportion of recent migrants in professional and managerial, and community and personal services occupations is 7.3 percent for each category, while in technical and trades occupations it is 6.8 percent and 5.5 percent for clerical and sales type occupations.

The biggest impacts from recent migration on occupation categories has been 9.2 percent for operator, driver and labourer occupations, and nearly eight percent for each of community and personal services and professional and managerial occupations.

Table 7.8 shows the share of recent migrants in each occupation category relative to the total workforce. It confirms the significance of occupations in each of the professional, clerical and sales and lower skilled categories. The proportions for recent migrants, as a percentage of the total population in each occupation category, are virtually identical to the situation in Melbourne.

7.4.5 Income profile of recent migrants

The income structure for recent migrants resident in Brisbane in 2006 is shown in Table 7.9. As is the case with both Sydney and Melbourne, the ranking of income groups in terms of the number of recent migrants in each is the same in Brisbane. The actual numbers, on the other hand, are much less in Brisbane than they were in Sydney and Melbourne. There were 43,500 recent migrants on low incomes, ranging from nil or negative up to $399 per week, compared with 113,000 in Melbourne and 147,000 in Sydney. In the medium income group, with weekly income between $400 and $999, the number in Brisbane was 31,830, while for high weekly income greater than $1000 the number of recent migrants was 16,800. Within the recent migrant population, 47.2 percent had a low weekly individual income,

compared with 34.5 percent with income between $400 and $999, and 18.3 percent with high weekly income of $1000 or more. In Brisbane, the proportion of recent migrants on low incomes is lower than in the remaining capitals, with the exception of Darwin. For medium income, Brisbane's proportion is only exceeded by Darwin, while for high incomes Sydney, Perth, Canberra and Darwin have higher proportions.

Within each income group, recent migrants were 8.6 percent of all persons with low weekly income, 6.7 percent of those with incomes between $400 and $999 per week, and 6.4 percent of those with high incomes of $1000 or more per week. The impact of recent migration on these categories was greatest for low weekly income. Here, recent migrants have resulted in numbers in the category being 9.4 percent higher than would have been the case in the absence of recent migration. The comparable percentages for middle income and high income were 6.7 and 6.4 percent respectively.

Finally, Table 7.10 shows how the numbers of recent migrants in each income category compares with the remainder of the population. Within the total population, recent migrants represent 1.5 percent of persons with negligible or negative income, 2.0 percent of the total population with actual incomes up to $399 per week, and 2.6 percent of all persons in the $400-$999 weekly income category. The proportion of recent migrants with incomes of $1000 or more is 1.3 percent of the total population.

7.4.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels

In Brisbane in 2006 there were 27,200 recent migrants who held a bachelor degree or higher, compared with 19,157 who held a certificate or diploma qualification. Combined, there are some 48,000 recent migrants in Brisbane with a capacity to use their skills in the economy, as well as to benefit their own situations in terms of income and personal utility. As well as this group, there were another 46,000 recent migrants still studying, who in turn will contribute to the skills associated with study to the local economy.

Within the total population with a bachelor degree or higher, recent migrants represented 11.6 percent, while for the population with a certificate or diploma qualification, recent migrants were 6.6 percent of the total. The level for the highly qualified group was lower than levels prevailing in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, while the proportion of recent migrants in the total certificate or diploma qualification cohort was less than the levels in only Sydney and Perth.

In terms of the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each of these educational attainment categories, for the bachelor degree and higher level of educational achievement the impact was 13.1 percent, while for the certificate or diploma qualification it was 7.1 percent. These percentages indicate the how much numbers in each category have increased above the levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration.

7.4.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure

In 2006 there were 58,700 recent migrants living in rented accommodation in Brisbane. These people represented 51.5 percent of all recent migrants by tenure category. This level was the second lowest among the capital cities – with only Perth, with 41.6 percent, having a lower level. It suggests that opportunities in Brisbane are at a different level than those generally prevailing in the other capitals which enable lower proportions to live in rented accommodation. This is further reflected in the numbers who either own or are buying. There were 54,300 recent migrants in this tenure group, or 47.6 percent of all tenures. Again, this level is only exceeded in Perth. Within the owned/buying group, 36.2 of all recent migrants lived in housing which was being purchased, while 11.4 percent were in dwellings which they fully owned.

These levels are, however, significantly different from those prevailing in the remainder of the population. For the latter group, the numbers in rental accommodation represent 27.7 percent of all tenures, while those who either own or are buying their accommodation represent 71.2 percent of the total.

Within each tenure category, recent migrants represent 12.4 percent of the total number in rented accommodations, 5.9 percent of all those who are buying, and 3.1 percent of the total population in fully owned housing. As for the impact recent migrants have had on each of these tenure groups, Table 7.13 shows that their effect on rental accommodation has been 14.2 percent. That is, the numbers in rental housing are 14.2 percent higher than would otherwise have been the case without their impact. For housing being purchased, the impact of recent migration in Brisbane has been 6.3 percent, while for fully owned housing the impact has been 3.2 percent. Finally, recent migrants can be compared with the total population across tenures. As Table 7.14 shows, the number of recent migrants in fully owned housing is 0.8 percent of all persons, compared with 25.3 percent for the remainder of the population. Comparable levels for housing being purchased are 2.6 and 40.9 percent, and for rental accommodation the comparison is 3.7 and 25.8 percent.

Outside of tenure, the impact of recent migrants in terms of the size of dwelling they occupy is indicated in Table 7.15. In 2006, nearly three quarters of recent migrants lived in 3-4 bedroom housing, while 17.7 percent lived in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and 10.4 percent in housing with 5 or more bedrooms. Among the remainder of the population the proportions were 77.6, 12.2 and 10 percent respectively.

Within each dwelling size category, recent migrants represented 10 percent of the total in 1-2 bedroom accommodations, 6.6 percent in the medium 3-4 bedroom housing and 7.4 percent in the larger 5 bedrooms or more houses. Their impact on each of these categories was 11.1, 7.0 and 7.9 percent respectively. And finally, Table 7.16 shows how recent migrants in each of the dwelling size categories compare with the total population.

7.5 PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION

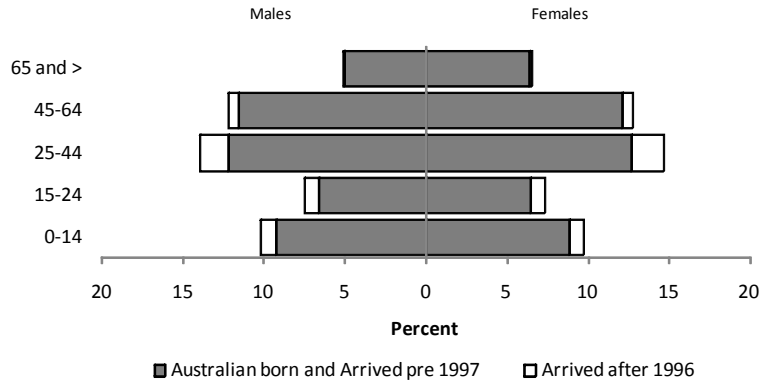
The number of recent migrants living in Perth in 2006 was 117,946. This is the fourth largest concentration of recent migrants among the capital cities, representing 12.5 percent of all recent migrants living in capital cities. The proportions in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane were 39.0, 27.7 and 12.7 percent respectively. This distribution is a reflection of the gateway city role played by Sydney, and to a lesser extent Melbourne, and the attractive power of the economies in Queensland and Western Australia in attracting recent migrants.

The age structure of the recent migrant population in Perth is shown in Table 7.1. The largest age group is nearly 50,000 in the 25-44 years cohort, with a further 24,000 in each of the 0-14 and 15-24 years age groups. These large numbers are balanced by smaller numbers of 16,000 and 3,700 respectively in the 45-64 years and 65 years and older cohorts. Hence 42.3 percent of all recent migrants living in Perth are aged 24-44 years, and 40.9 percent are aged 0-24 years. The age selectivity of migration is shown when these proportions are compared with the remainder of the population. Here, 27.3 percent are aged 25-44 years, and 34.1 percent are aged 0-24 years.

Within each age group, recent migrants represent 9.1 percent of all 0-14 year olds, 12.4 percent of all persons aged 15-24 years and 13.2 percent of those aged 25-44 years. The proportion of recent migrants in the 45-64 years cohort is 4.9 percent and in the oldest age group their proportion is 2.4 percent.

The impact of recent migrants on each age group is shown in Table 7.1. It can be derived from this table that the 15-64 years age group, the group most likely to make the biggest contribution to the welfare of the region, comprised 8.9 percent of all persons in the cohort. Further, the impact of recent migrants on this cohort has been 9.8 percent. Table 7.2 shows recent arrivals as a proportion of the total population in Perth, and its details can be shown graphically in Figure 7.9.

Figure 7.9: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Perth Statistical Division, 2006



7.5.1 Recent migrants and labour force status

The proportion of recent migrants who are employed either full time or part time in Perth is, at 93.0 percent, only exceeded by the level in Darwin. These high levels of workforce participation indicate that recent migrants seek residence in Perth, and Darwin, with the principal intention of seeking employment. This is also true for Brisbane, where the proportion of recent migrants who are employed full time or part time is 91.6 percent. Within the remainder of the population in Perth the level of employment is 96.5 percent, while the unemployment level is 3.5 percent. The unemployment level for recent migrants is seven percent. These proportions for recent migrants have been generated by a labour force of 58,426, just marginally smaller than the 60,000 recent migrants in the labour force in Brisbane.

Within the total labour force, recent migrants represented 8.8 percent, and among the working population they were 8.5 percent. Although the level of unemployment within the recent migrant population was 7.0 percent, their representation within the total unemployed population was 16.0 percent. The impact of recent migrants on each of these workforce components is shown in Table 7.3. Some essential dimensions of this impact is that they have caused the labour force to increase by 9.7 percent above what it would otherwise have been in the absence of recent migration, and for the working population to increase by 9.3 percent. Impacts greater than these has only occurred in Sydney. Their impact on the unemployed population in Perth has been 19.0 percent, compared with higher impacts of 24.5 and 21.4 percent in Sydney and Melbourne respectively.

In 2006 in Perth there were nearly 31,000 recent migrants who were not in the workforce, virtually the same number as were in Brisbane at the same time. This group represented 34.6 percent of all recent migrants, again almost the same proportion as occurred in Brisbane. Of all persons in Perth who were not in the labour force in 2006, recent migrants represented 8.9 percent of the group, and had been responsible for increasing the size of the

NILF group by 9.8 percent. How recent migrants compare with the total population across all the labour force categories is shown in Table 7.4. Working recent migrants comprise 8.2 percent of the total labour force while unemployed recent migrants comprise 0.6 percent of the total labour force. Recent migrants not in the labour force represent 9.2 percent of all persons not in the labour force.

The numbers of recent migrants in the labour force can be examined from a number of additional perspectives to illustrate other aspects of their contribution to the city.

7.5.2 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

Employed persons can be grouped into a number of key industries, and this analysis uses a fourfold classification of primary, mining, secondary and tertiary industries. How recent migrants in Perth are represented in each of these is shown in Table 7.5. In Perth, the largest numerical grouping is in tertiary industries, with 42,542, while a further 10,920 work in secondary industries. The 2,241 working in mining industries is relatively small compared with the previous two industries, but it is more than five times the number of recent migrants employed in mining industries who were living in Brisbane in 2006. Therefore, the mining industry in Western Australia has a critical significance to recent migrants. Within the recent migrants group, those working in mining industries represent 4.0 percent. In Brisbane, the proportion was 0.9 percent, in Adelaide it was 0.8 percent and in Darwin it was 1.1 percent. Each of these cities has mining activity within their hinterlands, but the numbers of recent migrants working in them is negligible compared with the number in Perth. A further indication of the significance of mining industry employment for recent migrants in Perth is that within the remainder of the population, the proportion working in mining industries is 3.2 percent, albeit based on much larger actual numbers.

Within each of the industry groups, recent migrants have the greatest proportion (10.4 percent) in mining industries, compared with 8.6 percent in secondary industries and 8.3 percent in tertiary industries. In terms of their impact on each of these industry groups, the greatest has been in mining industries. Here, the numbers employed are 11.6 percent higher than would otherwise have been the case in the absence of recent migration. For secondary industries the impact has been 9.4 percent and for tertiary industries 9.1 percent.

Table 7.6 shows how recent migrants in each of the industry groups compare with the total population. Here, recent migrants have the largest impact in tertiary industries, where they represent 6.4 percent of the total, compared with 1.6 in secondary industries and 0.3 percent in mining industries.

7.5.3 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

In 2006 in Perth, the largest occupational grouping of recent migrants was in professional and managerial occupations. It accounted for 20,300 recent migrants, compared with 11,300 in clerical and sales occupations and 10,500 employed as operators, drivers and labourers. Slightly fewer than these numbers, 9,200, were employed in technical and trades occupations. Therefore, there is a heavy bias among recent migrants to occupations with high skills and requisite education requirements. Further there is a relative balance between three of the remaining four occupational categories. Relatively, 35.5 percent of all recent migrants in Perth are employed as professionals of managers, 19.8 percent have clerical or sales jobs, while a further 18.4 percent are employed as operators, drivers or labourers.

Within each occupational grouping, recent migrants represent more than nine percent of the total population in each of professionals and managers, Community and personal services and operators, drivers and labourers. Their impacts on each of these occupations has been more than 10 percent – that is, recent migrants have caused numbers in these

occupations to be more than 10 percent higher than would have been the situation without recent migration.

Within the total population, and as shown in Table 7.8, recent migrants working in professional and managerial occupations represent three percent of the total, a level which is virtually twice that prevailing in the clerical and sales, technical and trades and operators, drivers and labourers occupations.

7.5.4 Income levels of recent migrants

Given the link between occupation and income, it might be expected that the high levels of recent migrants employed in mining industries, and professional occupations, may work to skew the income profile of recent migrants towards the higher end of the income scale. The data on recent migrant income levels are presented in Table 7.9. From it, the number with low income (nil or negative income, plus income between $1 and $399) was 43,413. The number with medium income between $400 and $999 per week was 27,425, while the number on high incomes of $1,000 or more per week was 19,600. In terms of relativities within the recent migrant group, these numbers translate into 48 percent of recent migrants living in Perth having low incomes, 30.3 percent having medium income and 21.7 percent having high incomes. In terms of the opening question, the proportion of recent migrants with high incomes was only exceeded among the capital cities by Canberra (23.4 percent), and was nearly matched by Darwin (21.3). Within the remainder of the population, the proportion of persons with high weekly income was 23.3 percent, representing a 1.6 percent differential.

Within the low income group, recent migrants represented 10.2 percent, compared with 7.7 percent in the medium income group, and 8.3 percent in the high income category. In terms of recent migrant impact on each weekly income category, the effect on low income was 11.4 percent, for medium income it was 8.3 percent, and on high income levels it was 9.1 percent.

The effect of recent migrants on the income structure of Perth can be seen in Table 7.10. For low incomes, they contribute 4.3 percent, while for medium and high incomes the contribution is 2.7 and 1.9 percent respectively.

7.5.5 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels

The level of educational attainment among recent migrants impacts on the host community in a number of ways. Firstly, migrants do bring significant educational levels and associated skills with them. Secondly, many migrants add to their skills after arrival in Australia, and thirdly, in 2006 there were, in each of the Australian capital cities, very large numbers of recent migrants who were “still studying”. This therefore represents a huge impact in terms of intellectual capital that is put at the disposal of Australian capital cities.

In 2006, there were 26,400 recent migrants resident in Perth who held a bachelor degree or higher, along with an additional 22,000 with a certificate or diploma as their highest qualification. At the same time, some 45,600 recent migrants reported that they were still studying. These numbers in each category are among the highest in the capital cities of Australia, comparable with the numbers in Brisbane, but significantly less than those prevailing in Sydney and Melbourne. Within the bachelor degree and higher group, recent migrants represented 14.1 percent of the total population. This proportion was in fact higher than the 11.6 percent prevailing in Brisbane, on par with the 14.6 percent in Melbourne and less than the 18.8 percent in Sydney. Therefore, recent migrants impact on the highly qualified component of Perth’s population is significant. In the case of the population with a certificate or diploma qualification, recent migrants represented 8.7 percent of the total in

2006. In contrast to the situation for persons with a bachelor degree or higher, this proportion was the highest recorded among the capital cities. It points to the attractive role of the mining industry in Western Australia and the call this industry has on persons with the technical skills associated with these kinds of qualifications. In Perth, the proportion of recent migrants in the total population who were still studying was 14.0 percent. Again, this level was the highest reported by any of the capital cities.

In terms of the total numbers within each of the categories, recent migrants have caused the numbers of persons with a bachelor degree or higher to rise by 16.5 percent above the level that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration. For the population with a certificate or diploma as its highest level of educational attainment, the impact of recent migration was 9.6 percent, while for the still studying group, the impact was 16.3 percent. These are among the highest impacts registered in the capital cities. Across the entire population, Table 7.12 shows the contribution that recent migrants make to each of the categories of educational attainment.

7.5.6 Recent migrants and housing tenure

The skill levels of any population, along with its income profile, are likely to have implications for housing tenure within that group. Table 7.13 shows how recent migrants are distributed among the various tenure categories in Perth in 2006. The number of recent migrants living in rented accommodation was 46,400 and was the lowest in the four major recent migrant capitals, some 12,000 less than the number in Brisbane, a city with about 2,000 more recent migrants. The number of recent migrants who were purchasing their own home was, at 48,500, 7,000 greater than the number in Brisbane. And, there were 2,000 more recent migrants in Perth who owned their own home than there were in Brisbane. Therefore, within the recent migrant population in Perth, the proportion who were either buying or owned their own home was 57.4 percent. This was the highest level recorded in any of the state capitals, and was ten percent higher than the level prevailing in Brisbane. Conversely, the 41.6 percent of recent migrants who lived in rented accommodation was the lowest level occurring in any of the capital cities – again, ten percent lower than the level in Brisbane. Therefore, it is clear that recent migrants have had an impact on housing that has not occurred in any of the other capital cities.

Within the fully owned housing sector in Perth, recent migrants represent 4.3 percent, compared with 7.9 percent of those who are purchasing their home. When these two groups are merged into an owner/buying class, recent migrants represent 6.6 percent of the group. In the rented tenure, recent migrants represent 15.4 percent of all persons living in tented accommodation. In terms of the impact recent migrants have made on each of these tenures, for fully owned housing the impact has been 4.5 percent and for the group which is buying their current dwelling the impact has been 8.6 percent. In terms of the merged owner/buying group, the level of impact is seven percent. These impacts are the highest recorded in any of the capital cities. For rental accommodation, the impact of recent migrants on the size of the group has been 18.2 percent. These levels of impact indicate the extent to which recent migrants have increased the numbers in each tenure group beyond those levels that would have prevailed in the absence of recent migration. Finally, Table 7.14 shows how recent migrants' presence in each of the tenures is distributed among the total population. The proportions of recent migrants in fully owned accommodation, and that being purchased, are the largest reported by any of the capital cities, while the proportion in rented accommodation is similar to that prevailing in Brisbane and smaller than the levels that occurred in Sydney and Melbourne.

Linked to tenure is the size of dwelling that recent migrants occupy, and this situation is presented for Perth in Table 7.15. In 2006 there were 87,000 recent migrants living in dwellings with 3-4 bedrooms. This was the biggest category, substantially larger than the 14,500 who lived in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings. There were 10,400 recent migrants living in large houses with 5 or more bedrooms. These data mean that 77.5 percent of recent migrants in Perth lived in 3-4 bedroom accommodation, the highest proportion among the Australian capitals. The proportion living in smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings was 12.9 percent of all recent migrants, making it the lowest proportion recorded by the capital cities. The 9.3 percent living in larger 5 bedrooms or more accommodation ranked Perth third behind Brisbane (10.4 percent) and Hobart (10.7).

Within the small 1-2 bedroom category, recent migrants comprised 10.6 percent of the total population, compared with 8.3 percent in dwellings of 3-4 bedrooms and nine percent in the larger 5 bedrooms or more dwellings. The impact of recent migrants on these numbers was 11.9, 9.1 and 9.8 percent for the respective 1-2 bedrooms, 3-4 bedrooms and 5 or more bedrooms categories. Finally, in terms of the distribution of the total population among the various tenure categories, Table 7.16 shows how recent migrants have contributed. In 2006 they contributed 6.7 percent to 3-4 bedroom dwellings, compared with 1.1 percent to the smaller 1-2 bedroom dwellings and 0.8 precent to the largest dwelling size category.

7.6 ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Adelaide is the fifth ranked capital city in terms of its number of recent migrants. In 2006, there it had 51,434 recent migrants, just 43.6 percent of the number in the fourth ranked Perth. Therefore, Adelaide is in the second league in terms of recent migrants, despite having three times more recent migrants than Canberra and ten times more than the number present in both Hobart and Canberra.

Recent migrants comprised five percent of Adelaide's total population in 2006, and were responsible for increasing its population by 5.2 percent above the level that would have been without recent migration. Only Hobart and Darwin had lower proportions of recent migrants in their total population, and had lower impacts from recent migration.

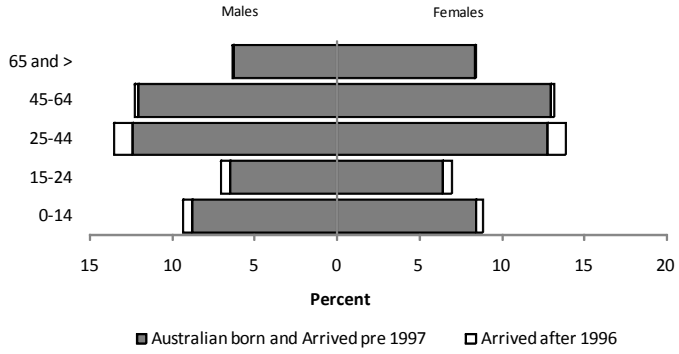
7.6.1 Recent migrants' impact on age structure

The age structure of recent migrants and the remainder of the population in Adelaide in 2006 is shown in Table 7.1. As is the case with all the capital cities, and because international migration is highly age selective, the largest numbers of recent migrants is in the 25-44 years cohort. In Adelaide the number in this cohort was 22,448, compared with 12,600 in the 15-24 years cohort and 9,960 in the 0-14 years group. Relatively speaking, 43.6 percent of recent migrants in Adelaide were aged 25-44 years, with 19.4 percent in the 0-14 years cohort and 24.6 percent aged 15-24 years. The baby boomer group represented 10.2 percent of all recent migrants and the eldest cohort contained 2.2 percent of all recent migrants.

Within each cohort, recent migrants were 8.0 and 8.7 percent respectively in the 25-44 years and 15-24 years cohorts, and 5.3 percent in the 0-14 years cohort. In the working aged group, viz., 15-64 years, recent migrants represented 5.8 percent of all persons in these ages. The impact that recent migrants have had on the age structure is 9.5 percent and 8.6 percent for the 15-24 years and 25-44 years cohorts, and 5.6 percent for the youngest 0-14 years cohort. Much smaller impacts have occurred in the two older cohorts.

When recent migrants are compared with the remainder of the population, their contributions to each age cohort can be seen in Table 7.2, and graphically in Figure 7.10.

Figure 7.10: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Adelaide Statistical Division, 2006



7.6.2 Recent migrants and labour force status

In 2006 there were 22,868 recent migrants in the South Australian labour force. Within this group 19,800, or 86.6 percent, were employed, leaving 13.4 percent unemployed. Only Hobart had a higher proportion of unemployed recent migrants. Even in the remainder of the population, the unemployment level in Adelaide was 5.1 percent. Hence, at the time an acute situation existed for recent migrants trying to find employment.

The proportion of recent migrants in the total labour force in Adelaide was 4.7 percent, and the proportion which was working (full time and part time) was 4.3 percent. Specifically, the proportion of recent migrants in each of the labour force categories was four percent of all the city's full time workers, 4.8 percent of all part time workers and 11.3 percent of all unemployed. The impact of recent migrants on growth in each category was 4.2, 5.1 and 12.7 percent respectively.

The number of recent migrants resident in Adelaide who were not in the labour force numbered 16,773, about half the number resident in each of Brisbane and Perth, but more than twice the combined number of recent migrants not in the labour force who lived in Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. As a proportion of all recent migrants, those not in the labour force represented 42.3 percent, a level exceeded only in Hobart and nearly five percent higher than the next lowest proportion of 37.7 percent recorded in Melbourne. In Adelaide's total not in the labour force population, 5.4 percent were recent migrants, and recent migrants had been responsible for increasing the numbers of this group by 5.7 percent beyond the levels that would have prevailed without recent migration.

Beyond the labour force a number of aspects of employment, including industry of occupation and occupation, can be analysed for recent migrants, and these are examined in the following sections, before proceeding to a discussion on education, income and housing attributes of recent migrants in the Adelaide context.

7.6.3 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

Although the number of recent migrants employed in Adelaide is nearly one third the number in Brisbane, the proportion of recent migrants employed in each of the four industry categories almost perfectly reflects that for Brisbane. Hence, 77.0 percent of Adelaide's recent migrants are employed in tertiary industries, compared with 21 percent in secondary

industries and two percent between the mining and primary industries. Dealing with each industry category separately, the highest recent migration presence is in mining industries, although associated with low actual numbers. There is in South Australia a developing mining sector, and this is likely to have increasing significance for recent migrants, especially in terms of their internal migration process and employment prospects utilising skills they may possess. Similarly with employment in primary industries, although the numbers involved are relatively low, the proportion of recent migrants in the total number of persons employed in this industry classification is quite high at 5.8 percent. In the other industries – secondary and tertiary – the proportion of recent migrants in the total numbers in these groups is 4.5 and 4.1 percent respectively. In terms of impact on total numbers, recent migrants have had the biggest relative impact in mining industries (6.7 percent) and primary industries (6.1percent), compared with 4.7 and 4.3 percent in the remaining secondary and tertiary industries. Within the total population, recent migrants' contribution to each of the industry groups is shown in Table 7.6. In this context, their presence in primary and mining industries is close to negligible, while that in secondary industries is less than one percent, with their largest contribution being 3.2 percent in tertiary industries.

7.6.4 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

In Adelaide the professional and managerial occupation group was the largest for recent migrants, numbering 7,269, while the next largest occupation was at the other end of the scale, with 4,474 holding occupations in the operators, drivers and labourers grouping. Numbers of recent migrants in clerical and sales and technical and trades occupations were each a little over 3,000. Professional and Manager occupations were held by 35.0 percent of recent migrants in Adelaide, while the proportion holding operators, drivers and labourers occupation was 21.6 percent. The proportions of all recent migrants with occupations in the clerical and sales and technical and trades occupations were 15.9 and 15.2 percent respectively.

The proportion of recent migrants in the total population within each of the occupation groupings was greatest for operators, drivers and labourers and community and personal services. In each case recent migrants were 5.4 percent of the total. Their proportion in the total population employed as professionals and managers and technicians and tradespersons was 4.6 and 4.5 percent respectively. In terms of the impact of recent migrations on numbers in each of the occupational groupings, the greatest impact was 5.7 percent for both operators, drivers and labourers and community and personal services, while the impact for professional and managerial occupations was 4.8 percent and 4.7 percent for the technical and trades occupations grouping. Table 7.8 shows how the presence of recent migrants in each of the occupational categories compares with the total population. The highest contribution is 1.5 percent, made by recent migrants employed in the professional and managerial occupations, and 0.9 percent for recent migrants employed as operators, drivers and labourers.

7.6.5 Income profile of recent migrants

In Adelaide in 2006, as Table 7.9 shows, the largest numerical income group was low income, containing some 23,300 recent migrants. These are persons with weekly income ranging from negative up to $399 per week. This group represented 58.7 percent of all recent migrants reporting an income at the census. Apart from Hobart, this was the highest proportion of recent migrants in receipt of low weekly income among the capital cities. The number in with medium weekly incomes was, at 11,200, about half the number on low incomes, while the size of the group who reported high incomes of $1,000 or more per week

was half the size of the medium income group. Their respective proportions were 28.2 and 13.2 percent respectively.

In terms of the total population in receipt of low income in Adelaide in 2006, recent migrants represented 6.2 percent of the total. Only Hobart had a lower proportion, and it suggests that recent migrants with low incomes are considerably "outnumbered" by the remainder of the population in this income grouping. The proportion of recent migrants in the total population with medium incomes – that is, weekly income between $400 and $999 – was 3.7 percent, the same proportion for recent migrants in the high income group. It would seem that these proportions result from the fact that recent migrants are, in Adelaide, a small proportion of the total population. Indeed, recent migrants answering this census question were just 5.1 percent of the rest of the population in Adelaide, compared with 11.8 percent in Sydney.

Within the total population, Table 7.10 shows the recent migrants contribution to each of the income categories. In Adelaide, it is clear that recent migrants have contributed most to the low end of the income scale, contributing 1.2 percent to the nil or negative income category, 1.6 percent to the group with income ranging from $1 to 399, and 1.4 percent to the medium income category of $400-$999 per week.

7.6.6 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels

In Adelaide Table 7.11 shows that in 2006 there were 13,110 recent migrants whose highest level of educational attainment was bachelor degree or higher, with a further 7,700 having a certificate or diploma qualification. There were 24,243 recent migrants who reported that they were still studying. In terms of their representation in the total population in each of these education categories, 9.9 percent of all persons with a bachelor degree of higher were recent migrants. This level was less than the level prevailing in each of the "big four" recent migrant capitals, but larger than the levels in any of the other capitals. The same situation existed for recent migrants in the certificate and diploma education category. Here recent migrants in Adelaide represented 4.2 percent of all persons with a certificate or diploma as their highest level of educational attainment. In the still studying category, recent migrants represented 9.7 percent of all persons in Adelaide in this category.

7.6.7 Recent migrants and housing tenure

In Adelaide in 2006 there were 26,800 recent migrants living in rented accommodation, representing 56 percent of all recent migrants. This level of renting was on a par with levels prevailing in Melbourne, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin. Recent migrants who were in the process of buying their own home represented 32.7 percent of the group. Only Sydney and Hobart had lower levels of recent migrants buying their housing. There were 4,856 who owned their house outright, representing 10.1 percent of the group. This proportion was higher than the proportions of recent migrants who owned their own home in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra and Darwin, and probably reflects an easier housing affordability situation in Adelaide than occurs in a number of the other capital cities.

As a proportion of all persons living in rented accommodation, recent migrants comprise 11.1 percent. This is lower than the levels prevailing in each of the "big four" recent migrants capitals, and is higher than the levels in the other capitals. However, the proportion of those who are either owners or are buying is 2.7 percent, and only Hobart has a lower level.

As for size of dwelling, the greatest numbers of recent migrants live in 3-4 bedroom housing. There were 32,529 recent migrants living in this sized dwelling in 2006, or 67.4 percent of all recent migrants. Higher proportions occurred only in Brisbane, Perth and

Canberra. There were 13,114 recent migrants residing in small 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and these represented 27.2 percent of the recent migrant group.

In terms of the total population in each dwelling size, recent migrants comprised 7.7 percent of all persons in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, 4.1 percent in 3-4 bedroom housing and 5.2 percent of those living in large five or more bed roomed housing. The relativities of these percentages with the other capitals, as well as the impact of recent migration on numbers living in these types of hosing is shown in Table 7.15. Within the total population, the contribution that recent migrants have made to each of the dwelling size categories is shown in Table 7.16. Recent migrants living in 1-2 bedroom dwellings represent 1.3 percent of the total population, compared with 3.2 percent in 3-4 bedroom housing. The proportion residing in the largest dwelling size is 0.2 percent.

7.7 HOBART, CANBERRA AND DARWIN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

In 2006, there were 16,000 recent migrants living in Canberra, 5,000 in Hobart and 4,500 in Darwin. Between them, these three capitals contained 2.7 percent of Australia's recent migrants. Therefore, rather than deal with each of them separately, these three capital cities will be treated together.

The age structure details for the three capitals are shown in Table 7.1. As is the case in the other capital cities, the largest group of recent migrants is aged 25-44 years. In Hobart and Canberra, the next largest groups are the younger 15-24 years and 0-14 years cohorts. In Darwin, the 0-14 years cohort is larger, by 210 persons, than the 15-24 years age group. In each of the capitals, there are more recent migrants in the baby boomer group than in the 65 years and older cohort. Therefore, in terms of profile, these capitals are, for all intents and purposes, the same as occurs in the other capital cities.

In terms of recent migrants' share of the total population in each of the cohorts, Canberra has the largest share in the younger cohorts – that is persons aged 44 years and less, while Darwin has a larger share of recent migrants in its younger cohorts than Hobart. Relative to Hobart, Darwin and Canberra are both "younger" cities, with a much smaller representation of "older" persons in their profiles than occurs in Hobart. Within the total population, the contribution of recent migrants to each of the cohorts is shown in Table 7.2, and graphically in Figure 7.11, Figure 7.12 and Figure 7.13.

Figure 7.11: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Hobart Statistical Division, 2006

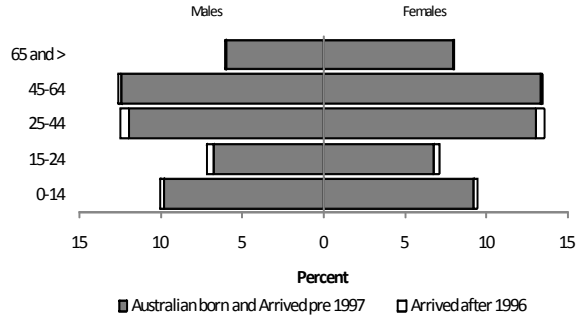


Figure 7.12: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Canberra Statistical Division, 2006

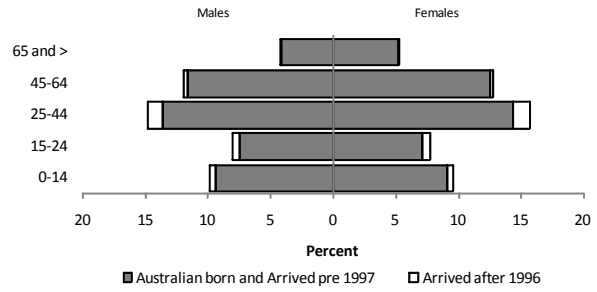
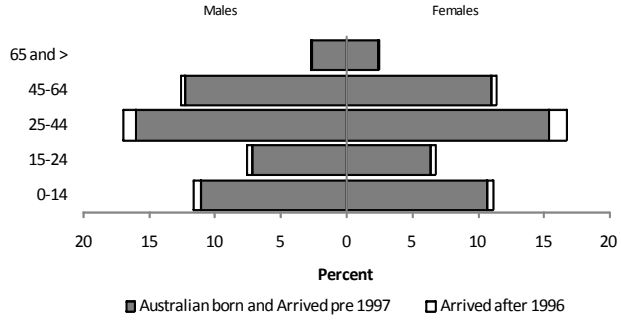


Figure 7.13: Impact of recent migration on age and sex structure, Darwin Statistical Division, 2006



7.7.1 Recent migrants and labour force status

Of the three capitals, the largest recent migrant labour force resided in Canberra. Its 8,293 recent migrants in the labour force was more than four times the 2,042 in Hobart and nearly four times larger than the 2,438 in Darwin. However, the proportion of the recent migrant labour force that was employed, either full time or part time, was 94.1 percent in Darwin and 91.4 percent in Canberra, but only 84.7 percent in Hobart.

Within in each labour force category, Table 7.3 shows the proportion that recent migrant represent in the total population. For the working (full time and part time)

population, recent migrants represent 4.7 percent of the total working population in both Canberra and Darwin, and 2.1 percent in Hobart. On the other hand, among all unemployed people, recent migrants represent 12.0 percent in Canberra, 7.6 percent in Darwin and 5.8 percent in Hobart.

Table 7.4 shows how recent migrants in each of the labour force categories relate to the total population. Recent migrants working full time are around three percent of the total population in both Canberra and Darwin, and those working part time are about 1.5 percent in each of these capitals. These levels are much higher than those prevailing in Hobart. In terms of recent migrants' unemployed numbers, these generate the same proportions in the total population for each of the three capitals – about 0.4 percent.

7.7.2 Impact of recent migration on industry of occupation

The distribution of recent migrants into the four industry of occupation classifications is shown in Table 7.5. There are a number of points to be made from this table:

- Between them, these capitals have just over 100 recent migrants working in primary industries. Hobart has the most, Canberra the least
- Only 28 recent migrants work in mining industries. Darwin has the most, Hobart has none.
- There are less than 1,000 recent migrants in total employed in secondary industries. More than half of these are employed in Canberra
- The largest numbers of recent migrants are employed in tertiary industries. In Canberra, 93.9 percent of its recent migrants are employed in this industry grouping, compared with 87.1 percent in Darwin and 86.5 percent in Hobart.

Within each industry grouping, the proportion that recent migrants make up in the total is shown in Table 7.5. The greatest variation between the three capitals is in the primary industries category. In Darwin, recent migrants comprise 6.3 percent of all persons employed in the classification, compared with 4.0 percent in Hobart and 3.3 percent in Canberra. With the other groupings, the pattern is more consistent, with similar levels occurring for Canberra and Darwin, and relatively lower levels for Hobart. The table also shows how recent migrants have impacted on numbers within each of these industry groupings. For most industry groupings, recent migrants have had a similar impact in Canberra and Darwin, and generally a lower impact in Hobart.

When recent migrants' presence in each of these industry groups is compared with the total population's representation, as presented in Table 7.6, the very low contribution to primary and mining industries in each capital city is clear, and contrasts with quite high levels in the tertiary industries of each capital. In Canberra and Darwin, the proportion of recent migrants in tertiary industries is 4.3 and 4.0 percent respectively, compared with 1.8 percent for Hobart.

7.7.3 Impact of recent migrants on occupation structure

In 2006, the largest occupation group for recent migrants in each of the three capitals was for professionals and managers. In Canberra, this group represented 48.4 percent of all recent migrants, while in Hobart the proportion was 46.3 percent. In Darwin, although the largest group numerically, its proportion of the total recent migrant population was 33.1 percent. The second largest numerical group was for clerical and sales occupations. Canberra and Darwin each had nearly 20 percent of recent migrants working in these occupations, while in Hobart the proportion was 17.2 percent. Recent migrants employed as

operators, drivers and labourers was the third largest group for Canberra and Darwin, and the fourth largest group in Hobart. The proportions of all recent migrants in these occupations were 17.7, 12.3 and 12.1 percent in Darwin, Canberra and Hobart respectively.

When the representation of recent migrants in the total population in each occupation is considered, Canberra and Darwin each generate similar proportions, while the levels in Hobart are generally lower. So, for professional and managerial occupations, recent migrants in Canberra and Darwin represent around five percent of all persons in these occupations, compared with 2.9 percent for Hobart. For clerical and sales occupations, in Canberra and Darwin recent migrants comprise around 3.5 percent of all persons employed in these occupations, compared with 1.4 percent in Hobart. And in the operators, drivers and labourer occupations, the proportion in Canberra is 7.4 percent, a little higher than the 5.8 percent in Darwin, but each is much higher than the 2.1 percent in Hobart. Much the same situation occurs when the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each occupation category is considered (see Table 7.7).

When the numbers of recent migrants in particular occupations is compared with the total population, the influence of Canberra stands out from the other two capitals. As Table 7.8 shows, recent migrants employed as professionals represent 2.3 percent of the total population in Canberra, compared with 1.5 percent in Darwin and 1.0 percent in Hobart. With the other occupations, Darwin and Canberra are generally similar, and have higher representations than those prevailing in Hobart. The exception is for technical and trades occupations, where Darwin's 0.7 percent is higher than the 0.4 percent reported for Canberra, and much higher than the 0.2 percent prevailing in Hobart. The influence of economic development associated with Australia's expanding mining industry is clearly influencing this difference between Darwin and Canberra.

7.7.4 Income levels of recent migrants

The actual numbers of recent migrants within the various weekly income categories is presented in Table 7.9. The proportion of recent migrants in each of these provides some interesting findings. For example, in Darwin the proportion of recent migrants on low income is 39 percent, compared with 48.7 percent in Canberra and 60.4 percent in Hobart. In this respect, Darwin is clearly a "working" capital for recent migrants. For those on medium incomes, between $400 and $999 per week, the proportions in Darwin and Canberra are similar – 15.9 and 15.7 percent respectively – while the proportion for Hobart is lower at 10.2 percent. In contrast, for recent migrants in receipt of high weekly incomes greater than $1,000, the proportion in Canberra is 23.4 percent, compared with 21.3 percent in Darwin and 15.3 percent in Hobart. Here, Canberra is the high income capital for recent migrants. Indeed, the proportion of recent migrants with high income in Canberra is the highest prevailing in any of the Australian capital cities, ahead of the 21.7 percent recorded for Perth and the 21.3 percent mentioned above for Darwin.

7.7.5 Effect of recent migration on educational attainment levels

The numbers of recent migrants in the various classifications relating to educational attainment are shown in Table 7.11. Given that Canberra has nearly four times the number of recent migrants present in each of Darwin and Hobart it is not surprising that it has the largest absolute numbers in each category. However, as is shown in the table, when each capitals number of recent migrants is compared with the total in each education level, some similar results emerge, showing Canberra and Darwin to be similar to each other, and different from Hobart. So, in both Darwin and Canberra, recent migrants make up a little over eight percent of all persons whose highest level of educational attainment is a bachelor degree or higher.

For those with a certificate or diploma qualification the proportions of recent migrants in the total are 3.6 and 3.9 percent. The proportion of recent migrants still studying is greater in Canberra than it is in Darwin. This same relationship is evident when the impact of recent migrants on numbers in each category is considered.

7.7.6 Recent migrants and housing tenure

Although the absolute numbers involved vary for each of the three capital cities, as shown in Table 7.13, the proportions of recent migrants in each tenure category in each city show interesting similarities. For example, the proportion of recent migrants who are buying, or own, their home is 42.8 percent in Canberra, 41.8 percent in Hobart and 41.4 percent in Darwin. If this group is dissected in to those who own outright, and those who are buying, some differences do appear between the three capitals. In the case of recent migrant who own their accommodation, the percentage is highest in Hobart (12.0 percent), compared with 9.3 percent in Canberra and 8.6 percent in Darwin. For those who are buying their home, the proportions are 33.1 percent in Canberra, 32.8 percent in Darwin and 29.9 percent in Hobart. The percentages for recent migrants living in rented accommodation are 56.5, 56.5 and 56.8 percent for Canberra, Hobart and Darwin respectively.

Within the own/buying tenure category, the proportion of recent migrants to the total numbers in the group was 3.2 percent in Darwin, 2.8 percent in Canberra and 1.3 percent in Hobart. However, in the rental tenure, recent migrants were 10.2 percent of all renters in Canberra, compared with 6.9 percent in Darwin and 5.6 percent in Hobart.

When recent migrants in each tenure group are compared with the total population, Table 7.14 shows that their contribution to fully owned housing is about 0.4 percent in each capital. However, outside of this tenure group, the relationship between the capitals is different, in that the percentages for Canberra and Darwin are essentially the same, and these are close to twice the levels prevailing in Hobart. So, for housing which is being purchased, recent migrants contribute about 1.6 percent in Canberra and Darwin, and about half that level in Hobart. For recent migrants in rental dwellings, the proportion is about 2.6 percent in each of Darwin and Canberra, but only half this level in Hobart.

Finally, the occupancy of dwellings of different size by recent migrants is considered in Table 7.15. In each of the capitals, the greatest numbers of recent migrants live in 3-4 bedroom dwellings. The highest proportions occur in Canberra, where 70.3 percent of all recent migrants live in dwellings of this size, compared with 61.3 percent in Darwin and 60.3 percent in Hobart. For the smallest dwellings, the percentages are 31.2, 28.4 and 22.7 in Darwin, Hobart and Canberra respectively. In the largest dwellings, Hobart has 10.7 percent of recent migrants living in housing with 5 or more bedrooms. This is the highest proportion among all the capital cities, surpassing the 10.4 percent level recorded in Brisbane. In Canberra, 6.5 percent of recent migrants live in large houses, compared with 4.3 percent in Darwin.

The number of recent migrants in each dwelling size category can be compared with the total population in each of these categories. The highest proportion of recent migrants in the smallest dwelling size occurred in Canberra, where recent migrants were 10.7 percent of all persons living in these dwellings. In Darwin, the proportion was 7.1 percent, but only 3.8 percent in Hobart. In the 3-4 bedroom dwelling size, the proportion of recent migrants in the total for this category was about four percent in each of Canberra and Darwin, but only half that level in Hobart. For the largest accommodation, dwellings with five or more bedrooms, recent migrants generated much the same proportions in each of the three capital cities, between 3.4 and 3.9 percent. Table 7.16 presents a third perspective on recent migrants and

the size of their dwelling. Here, their numbers in each size category are compared with the total population. This analysis shows that recent migrants in small housing represent 1.5 percent of the total population in Darwin, compared with 1.1 percent in Canberra and 0.7 percent in Hobart. For medium sized housing, the relativities are changed, so that in Canberra recent migrants are 3.4 percent of the total population, compared with 2.9 percent and 1.4 percent in Darwin and Hobart respectively. In the largest of the dwelling sizes, recent migrants represent about the same proportion of the total population in each of the three capital cities.

7.8 SUMMARY

In 2006 the number of recent migrants in Australia was 1.121 million. These migrants are distributed unevenly among the capital cities. The largest proportion is 39 percent in Sydney, compared with 27.7 percent in Melbourne and 12.7 and 12.5 percent in Brisbane and Perth respectively. These cities are the "big four" in terms of recent migrants in Australia. The recent migrant population is a diverse group in which large proportions of low skilled are balanced by a high skilled and well educated component. As well, significant proportions of recent migrants are furthering their education in Australia. Within these characteristics are many implications for Australia. Long term implications revolve around the fact that recent migrants seem determined to improve their education, and experience indicates that the next generation will take even greater advantages of the educational opportunities offered by the host country.

In terms of accommodation, there is a high demand for rental accommodation by recent migrants. This is especially the case in Sydney, and has many implications for housing provision in that city. The proportion of recent migrants renting housing is greater in every capital city that the proportion of the remainder of the population in rental tenure. Within the capital cities, only Perth has less 50 percent of its recent migrant population living in rented accommodation. In terms of housing, Perth is the standout capital city. Its record in terms of rental accommodation is matched by the level of recent migrants who are buying or own their housing. Perth is the only capital city where more than 48 percent of recent migrants own or are buying their own house.

There are, however, signs of typical involvement by recent migrants in the home ownership process, and a developing tendency to transition through the various tenure categories. This is particularly the situation in Brisbane and Perth where affordability is more possible for recent migrants than it is in some of the other high housing cost capitals. There is also evidence that recent migrants will embark on their own housing careers, moving progressively from smaller to larger sized housing. While there are presently differences between the proportions of recent migrants in various tenure and dwelling size categories, and the proportions of the remainder of the population in these categories, there is every expectation that the gap will be closed, especially as the remainder of the population includes migrants who arrived before 1997.

Recent migrants' housing market experiences produce a number of interesting issues. Many are related to demand, whether it be for rental accommodation in Sydney or owner occupancy in Perth. Demand adds to price pressure, unless there is a corresponding increase in supply, and impacts on affordability. On the other hand, recent migrant demand for housing represents a fillip for both the construction industry and real estate companies. It also means that the recent migrant carbon footprint enlarges. However, much of this is a corollary of any migration program which has as its basis the expansion of the local

population as one of a number of means of expanding the economy and ensuring continued growth.

In the next section, the effect of recent migration turns to a consideration of their impact on fertility and population increase.

7.9 THE EFFECTS OF RECENT MIGRANTS ON NATURAL INCREASE

7.9.1 Introduction

It is important to recognise that recent immigrants not only contribute to population growth in the regions where they settle but they also impact on natural increase in that region to the extent that they have Australia-born children and the extent to which they die. The former is significant because recent migrants are heavily concentrated in the childbearing ages. To gain some indication of the influence of this factor on capital city population growth, this section estimates the number of Australia-born children born to recent migrants in the capital city statistical divisions over the 1996-2006 period. In the post war period immigrants have made important contributions to Australia's natural increase, being responsible for around a quarter of all births in Australia (CBCS Demography Bulletins and ABS *Births Australia*, various issues). Further, this proportion has increased in the several years to 2008.

7.9.2 A Methodology for Estimating Recent Migrants' Impact on Births and Natural Increase

Recent migrant female numbers have been disaggregated into those who arrived during 1997-2001 and those who arrived between 2002 and 2006. Further, the child bearing age groups have been defined as women between the ages of 15 and 49 years, and their numbers in each cohort are shown in Table 7.18.

For the first group, the assumption is that at 2001 they had all resided in Australia for 2.5 years and that by 2006 they had all been in Australia for 7.5 years. In the case of the second group, those arriving between 2001 and 2006, the assumption made is that at 2006 they had each resided in Australia for 2.5 years. Using this assumption, the methodology applies age specific fertility rates for 2006 (ABS Births Australia, 3301.0, 2008, 24) to each age cohort to compute an estimate of the number of children produced by each cohort in each arrival group, initially for one year and then for their respective periods of residence in Australia. In Table 7.19 the results are presented for each of the capital cities for each of the arrival groups.

Table 7.18: Capital cities, Recent Migrants by Age and Sex, 2006

Statistical divisions	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
	Females, Arrived 1997-2001							Females, Arrived 2002-2006						
Sydney	5899	7989	10776	15030	12868	9469	6135	7191	16324	20498	15477	9384	5998	3498
Melbourne	3552	5733	7261	7976	7038	5310	3552	7228	15423	14011	10219	6767	4670	2882
Brisbane	2282	2135	2394	3106	3260	2843	2067	3079	5532	4929	4299	3504	2666	1583
Adelaide	692	761	887	1109	1131	980	608	1668	3103	2364	1946	1805	1223	630
Perth	2064	2084	2187	2894	3079	2816	2006	3228	4687	4101	4161	4017	3159	1911
Greater Hobart	55	84	79	119	112	70	51	170	371	223	180	142	102	73
Darwin	60	53	114	171	165	107	69	103	154	264	201	159	96	69
Canberra	193	330	379	522	514	361	219	438	850	898	662	431	287	182
Total - capital cities	14797	19169	24077	30927	28167	21956	14707	0 23105	46444	47288	37145	26209	18201	10828

Table 7.19: Statistical Divisions: Number of Children Born to Recent Migrants to 2006

Statistical divisions	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Total	Statistical divisions	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Total
	Females, Arrived 1997-2001									Females, Arrived 2002-2006							
Sydney	677	3080	8163	13572	6119	802	28	32440	Sydney	275	2098	5176	4659	1487	169	5	13869
Melbourne	408	2210	5500	7202	3347	450	16	19133	Melbourne	276	1982	3538	3076	1073	132	4	10081
Brisbane	262	823	1813	2805	1550	241	9	7503	Brisbane	118	711	1245	1294	555	75	2	4000
Adelaide	79	293	672	1001	538	83	3	2670	Adelaide	64	399	597	586	286	35	1	1967
Perth	237	803	1657	2613	1464	239	9	7022	Perth	123	602	1036	1252	637	89	3	3743
Greater Hobart	6	32	60	107	53	6	0	265	Greater Hobart	7	48	56	54	23	3	0	190
Darwin	7	20	86	154	78	9	0	356	Darwin	4	20	67	61	25	3	0	179
Canberra	22	127	287	471	244	31	1	1184	Canberra	17	109	227	199	68	8	0	629
Total-capital cities	1698	7390	18238	27927	13393	1861	66	70573	Total-capital cities	884	5968	11940	11181	4154	514	16	34657

7.9.3 Estimates of Recent Migrants' Contribution to Natural Increase in Australian capital cities

The main point to make from Table 7.19 is that recent migrants have contributed some 105,000 to the capital city populations through births over the last decade. Table 7.20 shows the estimated number of births that have occurred to those immigrant women, and the total number of births during each period for each capital city. This indicates that the earlier group of arrivals contributed 4.3 percent of all births in Australian capital cities over the last decade (5.8 percent in Sydney) and the latest group 4.1 percent of births over the last five years. Hence migrants of the last ten years have accounted for 5.4 percent of Sydney's births and 4.2 percent of all births in Australian capital cities over the 1996-2006 period.

Table 7.20: Estimated births to Recent Migrant Women Arriving Between 1996 and 2006, and Estimated Number of Births in Capital Cities, 1996-2006

Source: Estimated from ABS Births and Census data

Region	Arrivals 2002-06			Arrivals 1997-2001		
	Total Births 2002-06	Estimated Births to Arrivals 2001-2006	Percent of All Births	Total Births 1997-2006	Estimated Births to Arrivals 1996-2001	Percent of All Births
Sydney	288,733	13,869	4.7	570,216	32,440	5.8
Melbourne	234,024	10,081	4.3	451,981	19,133	4.2
Brisbane	118,680	4,000	3.4	225,297	7,503	3.3
Adelaide	63,893	1,967	3.1	128,081	2,630	2.1
Perth	91,464	3,743	4.1	177,883	7,022	3.9
Hobart	13,000	190	1.5	25,192	265	1.1
Darwin	9,111	179	2	16,802	356	2.1
ACT	21,099	631	3	41,545	1,184	2.8
Total	840,004	34,660	4.1	1,636,997	70,533	4.3

In terms of the capital city statistical divisions, the greatest numbers for each arrival group have occurred in Sydney. For the 1997-2001 arrival group, children produced in Sydney represented 40.1 percent of the Australian total, compared to 34.7 percent of the national total for the 2002-2006 arrival group. The critical point here is that a substantial proportion of the natural increase in population attributed to recent arrivals is occurring in the Sydney statistical division. The ranking of the remaining capital city SDs is consistent, certainly among the top six, with Melbourne ranked next after Sydney, followed by Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Canberra. Of the estimated 71,000 children born to recent migrants who arrived between 1997 and 2001, 54 percent were born to recent migrants living in capital cities other than Sydney. The comparable figure for recent migrants who arrived in the 2002-2006 period is 60 percent. From Table 7.21 it is clear that regardless of the period of arrival, around 87 percent of children born to recent migrants have been born in capital cities. Further, these 105,000 children represent 9.4 percent of all recent migrants resident in capital cities in 2006. That is, by birth, recent migrants have increased their numbers by nearly ten percent. These children present significant implications for health and education, and for

housing suitable for expanding families. And, these estimated numbers will continue to increase as younger recent migrants move through the childbearing stage.

7.9.4 Capital City and Rest of State Comparison

Table 7.21 presents capital city and rest of state/territory estimates of the number of children born to recent migrants. There are a number of points that emerge from this table:

- In New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the capital city share of natural increase generated by recent migrants is greater than 90 percent. This is true for both groups of recent migrants.
- Western Australia is similar to the three states above, except that the capital city's share of natural increase is just a little under 90 percent.
- In the case of Queensland, Brisbane accounts for just 60 percent of the natural increase attributed to recent migrants. That some 40 percent of this increase occurs outside of Brisbane is explained by the significance of the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs, and also of other SDs in which economic activity – be it mining or pastoral – is attracting recent migrants.
- In Tasmania, a similar situation exists to that in Queensland. However, the reason is more likely to be influenced by the small physical size of Tasmania, rather than the effect of any locational factors attracting recent migrants to the capital and other parts of the state.
- In the Northern Territory, the situation is similar to that prevailing in Queensland, except that the proportion of natural increase contributed by recent migrants outside of Darwin is around 30 percent.

Table 7.21: Capital Cities and Rest of State/Territory: Number of Children Born to Recent Migrants to 2006

State	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Total	Percent	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Total	Percent
	Females, Arrived 1997-2001									Females, Arrived 2002-2006								
Sydney	677	3080	8163	13572	6119	802	28	32440	93.0	275	2098	5176	4659	1487	169	5	13869	91.7
NSW Rest of State	65	166	520	1051	541	86	3	2433	7.0	29	195	393	420	192	24	1	1253	8.3
New South Wales	742	3246	8683	14623	6660	888	31	34873	100.0	304	2293	5569	5078	1679	193	6	15122	100.0
Melbourne	408	2210	5500	7202	3347	450	16	19133	93.7	276	1982	3538	3076	1073	132	4	10081	94.0
Victoria Rest of State	36	86	290	543	286	40	2	1282	6.3	22	80	197	235	98	15	0	648	6.0
Victoria	443	2296	5790	7745	3632	490	18	20415	100.0	298	2061	3735	3311	1171	147	5	10729	100.0
Brisbane	262	823	1813	2805	1550	241	9	7503	59.3	118	711	1245	1294	555	75	2	4000	60.9
Qld Rest of State	155	363	1179	2143	1134	178	7	5160	40.7	67	362	792	878	406	62	2	2570	39.1
Queensland	417	1186	2993	4948	2684	419	16	12664	100.0	185	1072	2036	2172	962	138	5	6570	100.0
Adelaide	79	293	672	1001	538	83	3	2670	90.2	64	399	597	586	286	35	1	1967	92.2
SA Rest of State	8	14	55	134	68	11	0	291	9.8	4	13	46	67	32	5	0	166	7.8
South Australia	87	308	727	1135	606	94	3	2961	100.0	68	412	643	652	318	39	1	2133	100.0
Perth	237	803	1657	2613	1464	239	9	7022	89.1	123	602	1036	1252	637	89	3	3743	88.3
WA Rest of State	24	52	187	358	211	28	1	861	10.9	11	40	135	201	94	15	1	496	11.7
Western Australia	260	856	1844	2972	1675	266	10	7883	100.0	134	642	1171	1454	731	104	3	4239	100.0
Greater Hobart	6	32	60	107	53	6	0	265	56.8	7	48	56	54	23	3	0	190	58.9
Tasmania Rest of State	7	9	42	84	50	8	0	202	43.2	4	22	34	47	23	3	0	133	41.1
Tasmania	14	42	102	191	103	14	1	467	100.0	11	70	90	101	45	6	0	323	100.0
Darwin	7	20	86	154	78	9	0	356	72.6	4	20	67	61	25	3	0	179	68.1
NT Rest of Territory	2	5	36	59	29	4	0	135	27.4	1	6	26	35	14	2	0	84	31.9
Northern Territory	9	26	122	213	107	14	0	491	100.0	5	26	93	95	39	5	0	263	100.0
Canberra	22	127	287	471	244	31	1	1184	100.0	17	109	227	199	68	8	0	629	99.7
ACT Rest of Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.3
ACT	22	127	287	471	244	31	1	1184	100.0	17	110	228	199	68	8	0	630	100.0
Capital cities	1698	7390	18238	27927	13393	1861	66	70573	87.2	884	5968	11940	11181	4154	514	16	34657	86.6
Beyond capital cities	297	697	2310	4371	2319	356	14	10364	12.8	138	718	1625	1882	858	126	4	5352	13.4
Total-Australia	1995	8087	20549	32299	15712	2217	80	80938	100.0	1022	6686	13566	13063	5012	640	21	40009	100.0

7.9.5 The Role of Natural Increase

Natural increase is an important element of growth in non-metropolitan areas as well as major cities. In the 2001-2006 period, natural increase contributed 527,850 to the growth of capital cities – 70.3 percent of the total population growth. In non-metropolitan areas natural increase accounted for a net addition of 276,538 to the population or 60 percent of recent growth. In the 2001-2006 period 34.4 percent of the natural increase of 804,388 occurred outside the capitals.

Natural increase levels are a function of prevailing fertility and mortality rates in areas but also are strongly influenced by age structure differences. While there has been a convergence in levels of fertility and mortality between subareas in Australia, some differences between capital cities and non-metropolitan areas remain. There is a long standing pattern of fertility in non-metropolitan areas being higher than in the capitals (Hugo, 1986). The differences are especially marked in the largest states of Victoria and New South Wales.

Hence other things being equal higher fertility levels means that population growth would be faster outside the capitals. However, some of this is cancelled out by higher mortality differences outside the capitals. Nevertheless, without any net migration the higher fertility in non-metropolitan areas means that their population would grow faster than that in the cities. This is to a degree reflected in the different age structures of capital cities and non-metropolitan areas, especially the overrepresentation of young school age children in non-metropolitan areas due to the higher fertility.

7.9.6 Summary

The impact of recent migrants on the births component of natural increase has been significant. Based on the methodology employed here, they have added 120,000 children to the population, with some 105,000 of these born to parents living in the capital cities. This contribution to fertility will continue for a number of years as younger recent migrants move through their child bearing stage of life. These numbers have implications for service providers in a number of areas, especially in health, education and housing. Their contribution to natural increase needs to be offset by the number of deaths in the recent migrant population between 1997 and 2006, but this exercise has not been undertaken.

Recent migrants have other social impacts including household formation through marriage, and marriage within the Australian born population. Although a consideration of this issue is important it is beyond the scope of this current investigation.

CHAPTER 8. FUTURE MIGRATION AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Australian international migration has always been volatile with respect to numbers. While the level of immigration intake is strongly shaped by government policy, it is shifts in the national economy which has been the crucial factor in determining fluctuations in the level of migration to Australia. Hence anticipating future levels of migration, let alone where future migrants will settle, is a hazardous exercise. This chapter begins with a discussion of factors that are likely to impinge on future migration levels, including migration program sizes and compositions, variations in fertility and mortality, and factors such as changing economic and labour market conditions, social attitude and emerging environmental issues. There is then a discussion of the implications for population distribution in the States and Territories. This discussion also incorporates a consideration of some implications of these future migration scenarios related to:

- Population and migration policies
- Regional development policies and strategies
- Provision of settlement services
- Planning and delivery of government services
- Housing requirements
- Liveability, productivity and sustainability
- Community harmony, cohesion and acceptance of diversity.

These matters have been considered to some extent in earlier parts of the report and in this chapter these implications are summarised.

The chapter is organised as follows. The first part of the chapter addresses the issue of future levels of international migration at the national level. It is crucial to undertake this as a prelude to considering future regional population growth because the level of international migration will be a fundamental determinant of national population growth. Figure 8.1 demonstrates that net migration gain has been a major element in market growth since World War II but the upturn in recent years is especially notable. While this is partly an artefact of a change in the way net migration is calculated (Productivity Commission, 2010), net migration is becoming an increasingly important part of national population growth.

The importance of net migration to future national population growth is illustrated in Table 8.1 which indicates future levels of national population growth by age group as indicated by the Series B projections of the ABS projection series produced in 2005 and 2008. A striking difference is apparent not only in total annual population growth rates but especially in the key workforce age categories. *The key point here is the large difference in*

population growth rates that result from different net migration assumptions.

Table 8.2 shows the difference in the 2005 and 2008 net migration assumptions and this indicates that an annual net gain of 70,000 more were assured in the later projection. Accordingly it is important at the outset for us to consider scenarios of future national net migration gains.

Figure 8.1: Australia: Natural Increase and Net Migration, 1860-2010

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics; Borrie, 1994

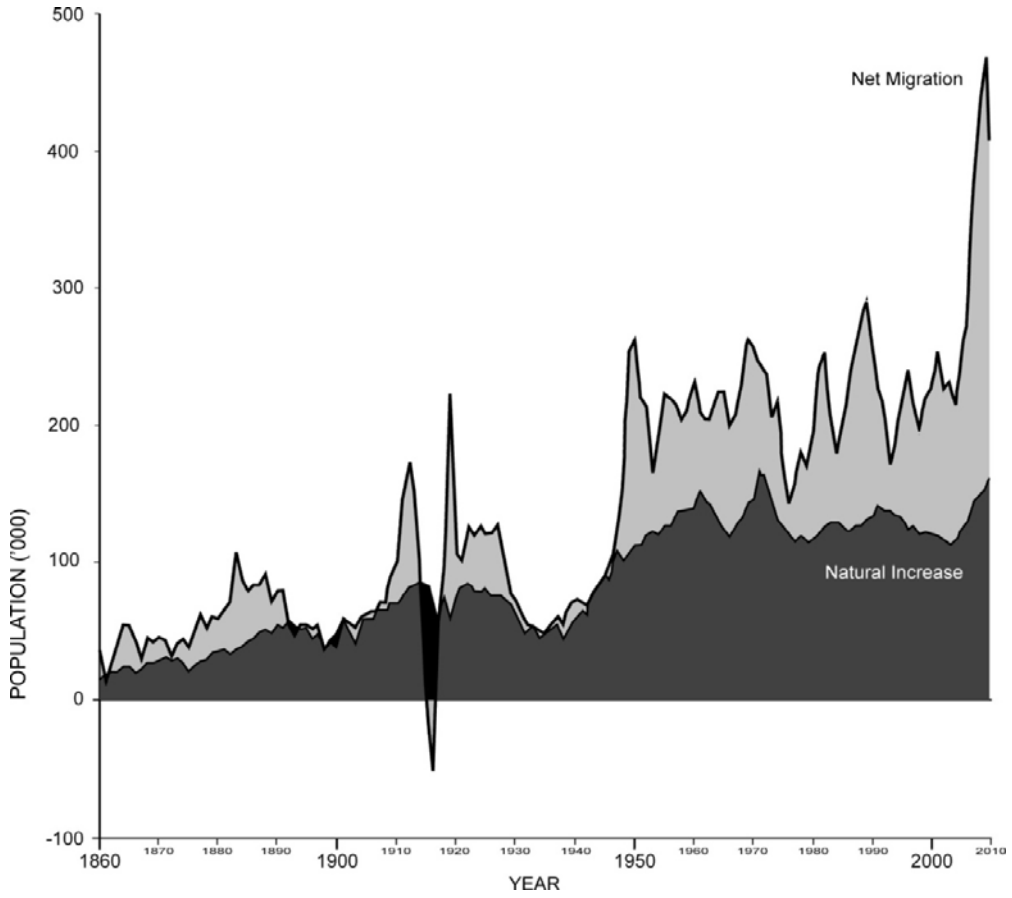


Table 8.1: Australia: Projected Growth Rates of the Population by Age, 2006-2031

Source: ABS 2005 and 2008 Projections, Series B

Age Group	2005			2008		
	2006-11	2011-21	2021-31	2006-11	2011-21	2021-31
	Percent Growth per Annum					
0-14	-0.07	0.19	0.27	0.77	2.20	1.48
15-24	0.52	-0.06	0.16	1.15	0.73	2.10
25-64	1.15	0.67	0.34	1.52	2.28	1.64
65+	3.00	3.50	2.60	2.98	3.49	2.69
Total	1.09	0.96	0.77	1.52	1.39	1.17

Table 8.2: Australia: Net Overseas Migration Assumptions, 2005 and 2008 Projections

Source: ABS 2005 and 2008 Projections

	2005 [1]	2008 [2]
Series A	140,000	220,000
Series B	110,000	180,000
Series C	80,000	140,000

1. From 2007-08 in Series A and C. From 2004-05 in Series B.
2. From 2010-11 in Series A and C. From 2007-08 in Series B.

The second part of the chapter focuses on future patterns of population distribution across Australia and the role of migration in that. While population projection at the national level involves many uncertainties the problems multiply at the regional level. There is a discussion of the role of policy since this undoubtedly will be of crucial importance in shaping future patterns of immigrant settlement, internal population movement and population growth. The final part of the chapter assesses some of the implications of a changing population distribution.

8.2 ASSESSING THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN AUSTRALIA

8.2.1 Introduction

Anticipation of future population trends is a hazardous exercise since there are such a wide range of potential influences which can shape the demographic processes of fertility, mortality and migration, internal and international. This section will briefly consider the major factors which need to be taken into account in considering the potential future scale and composition of international migration to and from Australia. Some of the factors influencing the future population, such as ageing of the population, are quite predictable while others are much less certain. In addition, several of the key influences on international migration lie outside of Australia with global trends such as the Global Financial Crisis and developments in major origin countries being significant in shaping future trends.

The release of the Third Intergenerational Report (Swan 2010) has initiated a great deal of debate about the future of Australia's population with its anticipation that the nation's population will increase from 22 million in 2010 to 35 million in 2050. The reality is, however, that the nation faces a dilemma when planning the future course of its population growth. On the one hand there are strong pressures for growth – existing and anticipated labour and skill shortages and the passage of the baby boom generation out of the workforce and into retirement. On the other hand are the significant constraints that environment and climate change impose on population growth in Australia. Unfortunately in the national discourse on this issue there have been two extreme positions taken:

- One group proposes accelerated growth, stressing the first set of arguments and have aspirational high population targets.

- The second group advocates stopping growth, stressing the second set of considerations.

The reality is that a sound and responsible population policy must take into account *both* sets of arguments. There is a need for responsible, sustainable population growth recognising the environmental limits and in conjunction with environmental policies that stress more sustainable use of resources. There needs to be trade-offs and compromises to achieve growth with sustainability. Since immigration is currently, and will remain, an important driver of population growth these debates are of critical importance in setting immigration policy, targets and quotas. Before making recommendations about migration assumptions for projecting future population growth it is important to briefly consider the key drivers and influences of future migration which are likely to impinge on Australia.

8.2.2 Ageing of the Australian Population

As in other high income jurisdictions a prolonged period of low fertility has meant that Australia has an ageing population. However, this ageing is exacerbated in Australia by the impact of the post war baby boom generation, which is poised to move into the older age groups. They represent 25.7 percent of the total population and 41.8 percent of the workforce. As they age and retire from the workforce there are two very important impacts:

- Baby boomers departing the workforce will outnumber young Australians transitioning from education to work. Hence, current dependency levels will worsen.
- Eventually, baby boomers will make heavy demands on the health and aged care systems.

A fundamental point is that over the next two decades much population growth in Australia will be in the older age groups. Even with significant migration and maintaining fertility and current levels there will be little, if any, net growth in the younger working ages. It becomes apparent that we therefore need to maintain growth to counterbalance the massive growth of the older population.

The passage of the baby boom generation into retirement is not a prediction – it is fact. In the next two decades 40 percent of the current workforce will retire and without immigration there will not be sufficient numbers of young people entering the workforce to replace them, let alone provide new workers. Immigration alone is not a solution to the ageing issue. There are a large number of policy initiatives which will be required to cope with the ageing of baby boomers if severe economic problems are to be avoided. These are summarised in Table 8.3. The United Nations has stressed that there is no single solution to counterbalance demographic ageing but only a combination of a battery of policies will be effective. The demographic element involves both fertility and migration. International migration will play a role in offsetting the effects of ageing but that impact is limited because immigrants themselves age. From the perspective of ageing then, international migration will play a role but only a contributory one. A similar situation in other advanced countries will mean that competition for high skill migrants, which is already intense, will strengthen over the next two decades.

Table 8.3: Policies required to meet the Challenge of Ageing

Strategies for Baby Boomers
• Increased age at retirement
• Increased saving and preparation for retirement
• Reduced obesity and improved health
Strategies for the Rest of the Working Age Groups
• Increased productivity
• Increased workforce participation
Strategies in the Health and Aged Care Sectors
• Improved efficiency
• Preventative health
• Better models of funding and provision
Demographic/Population Strategies
• Maintaining fertility as near as possible to replacement level
• Immigration

8.2.3 Economic Drivers

While ageing of the Australian population is highly predictable, there is much less certainty in anticipating changes in the Australian economy. However, it is clear that economic conditions, generally, and job creation in particular are key factors influencing the future demand for immigration. While immigration will be needed to assist in replacement of baby boomers leaving the Australian workforce, to what extent are developments likely to create additional new job opportunities? Access Economics (2009) has developed a set of three scenarios for Skills Australia designed to help planners consider Australia's growth through to 2025.

Two of the scenarios – Open Doors and Low Trust Globalisation – envisage an industry and occupational structure that is driven by a greater global openness, with Australia being more trade-exposed in the traditional sectors of mining and agriculture as well as high-end services. The more conservative scenario – Flags – sees a protectionist response and a greater move to domestic self-sufficiency (Skills Australia, 2009, 4-5). Each of the scenarios projects the need for additional workers. Table 8.4 presents the net increases in employment by occupation category over the next 15 years. These projections are reasonably reliable at the Australia wide level, but their reliability lessens at more disaggregated levels, and with time (Richardson and Teese, 2008; Richardson, 2008).

Table 8.4: Projected Employment Growth by Scenario

Source: Access Economics, 2009

Average annual growth, 2010-2025	Open doors	Low-trust globalisation	Flags
		Percent	
Managers	2.0	1.2	0.7
Professionals	2.4	1.7	1.0
Technicians and Trades Workers	1.7	1.0	0.9
Community and Personal Service Workers	2.3	1.7	0.9
Clerical and Adminstrative Workers	2.3	1.7	0.8
Sales Workers	2.4	1.8	0.8
Machinery Operators and Drivers	1.9	1.1	0.9
Labourers	1.9	1.2	1.1
Total	2.1	1.5	0.9

McKissack *et al.* (2008) have concluded that labour demand in the next few years can only be met by increased population growth, especially in the resource rich states of Queensland and Western Australia (McDonald *et al.*, 2010), where existing labour shortages are at critical levels.

The impact of the Global Financial Crisis also needs to be factored into any consideration of future global international migration. The GFC has dampened the growth of global international migration which had been growing rapidly (OECD, 2009; Fix *et al.*, 2009), and has had an impact on Australian international migration (Hugo, 2010b) with the number of 457s falling for the first time since the visa was introduced. The government also announced a cut of 30,000 in the quota for skilled migrants. The impact of the GFC fell disproportionately on migrants, especially refugee-humanitarian settlers. However, while the GFC continues to impact significantly on the economies of other OECD countries the impacts on Australia have been limited and while net migration fell in 2009-10 it is anticipated that it will rebound.

8.2.4 The Environment and Climate Change

> 'That Australia is a dry continent is an intrinsic part of our national ethos, and the present distribution of population is in large measure related to the supply of water and the disposal of effluents … The availability of water constitutes one of the major factors in determining the size and distribution of Australia's population' (CSIRO 1973 – quoted in *National Population Inquiry*, 1975, 719-720).

Environmental factors as important constraints on population growth in Australia has long been recognised (Griffith Taylor, 1947) and water has been prominent in this discussion, especially in terms of its role in restricting agricultural development in the interior and north (Nix, 1988, 72). Moreover, there is evidence (Pittock and Nix, 1986) that for some time most of the water in south western and south eastern Australia, where the population is concentrated, is committed. At the present time, climate change is assuming greater significance.

A recent joint CSIRO/Bureau of Meteorology report (CSIRO and Australian Bureau of Meteorology 2010) has produced a contemporary snapshot of the extent to which Australia's climate has changed, especially in terms of:

- Increased warming.
- Decreased rainfall in southern and eastern Australia and increases in northern and western Australia.
- Increased sea level rises between 1993 and 2009 in southern and eastern Australia and in the north.

The key point is that most of Australia's population centres, containing almost 90 percent of Australia's population, are in the areas experiencing decreasing rainfall.

One of the major ways in which the environment and climate change have the potential to influence future net migration levels to Australia is through their impact on attitudes toward population growth in general and immigration in particular. The contemporary migration debate differs significantly in Australia from that in other OECD countries in the sense that the environment factor has a great deal more prominence. This was reflected when the newly created Ministry of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities set up three panels on Population, one was devoted to Sustainability (Carr, 2010). Opinion polls show that Australians have major concerns about the environmental impacts of population growth (Betts, 2010). Accordingly, one of the major effects of environment and climate change on future immigration may be through public attitudes to the population-environment relationship.

8.2.5 The Role of Migration Networks

One of the most durable of myths about migration is that which suggests that all migrants are trail blazers moving into new contexts where they know nobody and have no social and economic connections. Most migrants move along channels trodden previously by friends and relatives and move to places where they have friends and relatives who assist them in settling in, getting a job, obtaining housing etc. Accordingly, migration theory (Massey *et al.*, 1993, 1998) indicates that migrant networks shape much migration. The fact that Australia has experienced substantial immigration in recent years has meant that the networks between Australia and origin countries have proliferated and strengthened. Potential migrants living in those origins now have a piece of social capital in Australia in the form of acquaintances, friends and family living there. This can be 'cashed in' if they move to Australia in the form of assistance, advice and information in getting a job, obtaining housing etc. This means that there is an increasing element of self-perpetuating momentum growing in the Australian international migration system. It also means that migration will continue to some extent regardless of the economic situation.

These social linkages operate of course through the family migration part of the Migration Program but also through the other elements of the program as well. It is apparent that almost all new settlers to Australia know someone in Australia before they arrive and that those people give them assistance through providing information and support after arrival.

The fact that the Family part of the Migration program has in recent years been relatively stable and becoming more and more restricted to partners and spouses has some implications:

- It may be a disincentive for skilled migrants to come to Australia because they cannot bring extended family members like parents with them (Hugo, 2007).
- It may impinge upon migrants' ability to adjust to life in Australia because of their inability to reunite their families.
- It also has some implications for immigration to regional areas. At present the SSRM Scheme is wholly restricted to Skilled Migration. However, as Skilled Migrants build up in number they will attract further immigrants through encouragement of compatriots to follow them including family migrants. This can be seen in the case of South Australia where two decades of low immigration had left the state with more limited migration networks than other mainland states, especially from more recent migrant origin countries. However, it is clear that the SSRM Scheme has built up a community of immigrants who are now bringing compatriots to the State (Hugo, 2010).

8.2.6 The Linkage with Temporary Migration

One of the most significant changes in Australian international migration history has been the proliferation of temporary migration categories and massive increases in temporary residents since the mid 1990s. This has transformed the Australian migration landscape so that at any one time in Australia there are over 600,000 persons temporarily present. These people consume resources, use infrastructure, and occupy housing and need to be considered in all planning. However, they are also very important because an increasing number of them apply for, and obtain, permanent residence in Australia. The large imbalance between temporary migrant arrivals and departures is largely a function of the rapid increase in the number of overseas students granted visas. The exponential annual growth experienced since the mid nineties will not continue, especially following the major changes made to regulations regarding student migration and the ability of students to obtain permanent residence. Nevertheless, there are between 100,000 and 200,000 former students currently in Australia on WHM visas who are hopeful of eventually being able to obtain permanent residence.

It is clear that there is a significant proportion of temporary migrants coming into Australia as 457s (Khoo *et al.* (2003) or students who have high expectations of converting to permanent residence. An important group among those who make the transition from temporary to permanent residence are those who enter Australia as students. Tan (forthcoming), has shown that some 31 percent of students applying to study in South Australia are motivated (at least in part) to do so by the prospect of being able to apply for Permanent Residence on completion of their studies. Further, 40.5 percent of Tan's sample had not made up their mind where they would go when they complete their studies. This opens up considerable potential for policy intervention to attract these significant numbers who had not yet made up their mind about their eventual location.

It is apparent that temporary migrants making the transition to permanent residence will continue to be an important part of Australia's net annual overseas migration gain. However, the massive differences between temporary resident arrivals and departures which have been observed in recent years will be substantially reduced and the major component of NOM in the future will return to be the excess of permanent additions over permanent departures. It would thus be foolhardy to project NOM over the next 10-20 years to be at the levels prevailing in 2008-09.

8.2.7 Emigration

International migration in Australia is usually perceived (at least implicitly) as a one-way process involving permanent settlement in Australia. Yet it is emphatically a two-way process involving both losses and gains. This has always been the case and is increasingly so as globalisation and enhanced means of transport and communication facilitate movement between countries. Accordingly, from a projection perspective, it is critical to factor in out-movement as well as in-movement – *it is net migration which influences population change*. Nevertheless it is important to bear in mind that outflows and inflows differ in their composition so that the net gains or losses of particular groups (e.g. age-sex categories) can be greater or lesser than for the total population. The key elements involving the loss of international migrants from regions of Australia are both overseas-born settlers who decide to leave Australia and return to their home country or move to a third country, and Australian citizens and residents who decide to move to another country. Through emigration there are substantial net losses in the 20s and early 30s age groups – the key age at which Australians mover overseas (Hugo, Rudd and Harris, 2001). Settler loss, too, is a significant factor with over a fifth of permanent settlers eventually leaving Australia.

8.3 SOME NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (NOM) ISSUES

Australian immigration has reached unprecedented levels in recent years. Table 8.5 shows that NOM has almost trebled between 2003-04 and 2008-09. While there can be no doubting the contribution of net migration to population growth in Australia, the NOM data increasingly are not a strict indication of long term permanent additions to the Australian population.

Table 8.6 presents data prepared by DIAC and refers to the total number of permanent settlers arriving in Australia and the number of temporary residents who made the transition to permanent residence. It must be borne in mind that this is not a net figure but an annual flow. Accordingly to derive the impact on population growth we need to subtract the number of permanent departures. Hence the net figures derived using these data are much lower than for the ABS NOM. The difference lies in the importance of temporary migration. Clearly in recent years the numbers of temporary migrants entering the country, especially students, is much greater than those leaving and this has pushed up the NOM figures (McDonald, 2010). Accordingly it is really important in considering projections of future population growth to be not excessively influenced by the NOM figures in Table 8.5 and it is perhaps more indicative to use the numbers in

Table 8.6. The fact that 2008-09 represented a 'bubble' of a sudden upsurge in temporary migration gains so that they greatly outnumbered temporary migration losses in that year is evident in the fact that there was a considerable fall in NOM gain in 2009-10.

Table 8.5: Australia: Net Overseas Migration, 2003-09

Source: ABS 2010a, 11

Year	Net Overseas Migration
2003-04	99,966
2004-05	123,763
2005-06	146,753
2006-07	232,824
2007-08	277,332
2008-09	298,924

Table 8.6: Australia: Permanent Additions to Resident Population

Source: DIAC, *Immigration Update*, various issues

	Permanent Additions			Permanent	Net
Year	Onshore	Arrivals	Total	Departures	
2003-04	38,402	111,590	149,992	59,078	90,914
2004-05	43,895	123,424	167,319	62,606	104,713
2005-06	48,214	131,593	179,807	67,853	111,954
2006-07	51,759	140,148	191,907	72,103	119,804
2007-08	56,575	149,365	205,940	76,923	129,017
2008-09	66,598	158,021	224,619	81,018	143,601
2009-10	68,311	140,610	208,291	86,277	122,014

8.4 WHAT NET MIGRATION ASSUMPTIONS FOR AUSTRALIA SHOULD BE USED TO EXAMINE REGIONAL IMPACTS UP TO 2021?

There was a great deal of public discourse in 2010 about the rapid rates of population growth and the likely future trajectory of growth. The recommendation made here, however, is that there is no reason not to use the assumptions contained in the most recent set of population projections made by the ABS (2008). There is little to be gained in Australia by the proliferation of sets of projections with marginal differences in the assumptions which are adopted. It is our considered opinion, after an extensive analysis of recent population trends in Australia that the net international migration assumptions by the ABS for their most recent set of projections are the most appropriate to adopt in Australia's projection. Table 8.7 presents the three sets of assumptions relating to international migration. It will be noted that the median (Series B) figure of 180,000 is somewhat higher than the Permanent Additions minus Permanent Departures figure in

Table 8.6 but it is felt that the difference is variable given the significance of the recent increase in temporary migration and the increasing propensity for temporary migrants

to transition to permanent residence. Accordingly we believe there is no compelling reason to adopt different NOM assumptions for all of Australia.

Table 8.7: ABS Migration (NOM) Assumptions: 2008 Projections

High	220,000 per year by 2011 and constant thereafter
Medium	180,000 per year by 2011 and constant thereafter
Low	140,000 per year by 2011 and constant thereafter

In making the recommendation to maintain the ABS 'status quo' in net migration projections it is important to point to some underlying structural factors which are likely to maintain migration at a relatively high level in Australia. While international migration will always fluctuate with shifts in the global, national and state economies, there are some longer term underlying structural features which we consider are likely to maintain net migration gains at the current relatively high levels:

- Crucial here is the ageing of baby boomers into the retirement ages which will create a demand for *replacement* workers which will not all be able to be met by school leavers entering the workforce.
- The likely extension of the mining boom in the Australian economy and the continuation of skill in labour shortages.
- An increasing global 'war for talent' which will result in Australia losing talent to other countries but also gaining even larger numbers from other countries.
- The momentum injected by increasingly strong networks being built between migrants settled in Australia, and family and friends back in their origin countries.

On the other hand there are a number of forces which will operate to constrain expansion of migration beyond the levels included in the assumptions:

- An increasing appreciation of the impact of shortages of water and energy, especially the former.
- An increasing understanding of the potential impact of climate change.
- Increasing adoption of measures to increase workforce participation rates among the Australian resident population.
- Increasing of retirement ages to keep people in the workforce longer.
- Increasing emphasis on training and education to reduce reliance on skills from abroad.
- Increasing competition for skilled migrants from other countries, not only in Europe and North America but in Asia's growing economies.
- The impact of the Global Financial Crisis.

Our judgement of balancing these two sets of considerations is that the current ABS NOM projections for Australia should be adopted as the basis for making projections of population in Australia's regions.

Table 8.8: ABS Projections Series, Assumptions Used

Source: ABS, 2008, 11

	Net Overseas Migration (NOM)	Fertility	Net Interstate Migration (NIM)	Life Expectancy at Birth
Series A	220,000	High - 2.0 babies per woman	Large flows (1)	High
Series B	180,000	Medium - 1.8 babies per woman	Medium flows	Medium
Series C	140,000	Low - 1.6 babies per woman	Small flows (1)	Medium

Source: ABS, Population Projections, Australia, 3222.0, 2006 to 2101, Page 11

Notes:

(1) The large interstate flows assumption corresponds to large net interstate migration losses for NSW, Victoria and SA. For these states, the small interstate flows assumtion yields greater population growth

The full set of assumptions for the projections is given in Table 8.8. Currently Australian fertility is tracing closest to the Series A figure but over the 2016-21 period it is likely to fluctuate between a TFR of 1.8 and 1.9. From the perspective of the present study variations between regions in fertility are unlikely to have a major impact on changing population distribution. Accordingly our focus should be on:

- Changes in the extent to which newly arrived immigrants settle in particular parts of Australia.
- Changes in which Australian residents move between the states and territories.

The ABS has adopted the practice of allocating NOM between states/territories and between capital/rest of state according to the ratios which prevailed over the 2001-2006 period. This in effect represents the Australian 'non-metropolitan' population.

An official definition of 'regional' is currently under consideration by the ABS but the present study has used the population outside of the capital city statistical divisions as regional. Table 8.9 presents the ABS assumptions which see small changes up to 2011 after which the distribution of NOM between the states remain constant. The small changes include:

- An increase in the NSW share from 31.1 to 31.5 percent.
- An increase in the Queensland share from 18.9 to 19.0 percent.
- A decrease in the South Australia share from 7.2 to 6.5 percent.
- An increase in the Western Australia share from 14.4 to 14.5 percent.
- An increase in the Tasmania share from 0.7 to 0.8 percent.
- A decrease in the Northern Territory share from0.7 to 0.6 percent.
- An increase in the ACT share from 0.5 to 0.6 percent.

Table 8.9: Assumed Net Overseas Migration: State/Territory Share

Source: ABS, 2008, 29

Year ended 30 June	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
	Percent							
2008	31.1	26.5	18.9	7.2	14.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
2009	31.2	26.5	18.9	7.0	14.4	0.8	0.7	0.5
2010	31.3	26.5	19.0	6.7	14.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
2011-2056	31.5	26.5	19.0	6.5	14.5	0.8	0.6	0.6

These changes are miniscule and basically are projecting a status quo in the distribution of where new immigrants settle in Australia. Some comments on the changes include:

- There is no real justification for seeing NSW increase its share since its share has decreased in recent times and the clear (albeit small) indication of gateway cities being less significant.
- The increases in Queensland and Western Australian seem justified and perhaps need to be increased further given recent trends in settlement.
- There seems little justification for the decrease in South Australia given the increase in that state's share in recent years (Hugo, 2010a).
- There is little justification for the changes to Tasmania and the territories.

Another aspect of the projections is that the ABS assumes that the rates between Capital City and Rest of State (considered here as the regional population) remains constant throughout the projection period. As with the distribution of migrants between states we would argue that this assumption needs to be changed in the next set of population projections. This study has demonstrated a small but significant tendency for migrants to settle outside of the capital cities to a greater extent than in the past. Moreover, this trend is being observed in North America and Europe.

Hence we would suggest that the 2008 based ABS projections regarding where immigrants settle have some limitations given the analysis undertaken in the present study. Nevertheless, they can be used as indicative with the understanding that they are likely to:

- Understate the extent to which immigrants settle in non-metropolitan Australia.
- Overstate settlement in NSW and Tasmania.
- Understate settlement in Queensland, Western Australia and, to a lesser extent, SA.

Before examining the implications of the projections for population growth in different parts of Australia it is worth comparing the performance of these projections against the ABS estimates of the actual net migration increases in the states and territories for the period 2005-09 for which we have data. Table 8.10 shows the ABS estimates of net overseas migration in the states and territories for this period. Table 8.11 compares the actual net migration with that projected by the ABS Projections Series A which has the highest levels of net migration – 220,000 per annum. It is apparent that even these most optimistic assumptions have underestimated substantially the level of net migration by 41.8 percent. The other Series (B and C) would understate the actual level by even more. Table 8.11 shows that the underestimates apply across each state and territory with NSW and Victoria being close to the national average, Queensland being slightly below and Western Australia

slightly over, South Australia and Northern Territory well below the national average and ACT substantially above it. The effect of the net gain in temporary migrants is most evident in the ACT, NSW and Victoria. This underestimation of NOM in the first few years of the projection period should not change the decision to use the established ABS projections to examine the potential impact of international migration on regions up to 2021. As indicated earlier they are inflated by the one-off excess of temporary resident gains over temporary resident departures.

Table 8.10: States: Net Overseas Migration, 2005-09

Source: ABS, 2010

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
NSW	38,523	73,468	87,226	89,474
Vic	39,561	62,483	73,482	81,235
Qld	32,952	46,263	54,052	58,035
SA	9,813	14,638	15,324	17,327
WA	22,335	31,454	41,184	45,179
Tas	1,166	1,433	1,871	2,144
NT	1,891	1,116	1,646	1,864
ACT	501	1,967	2,545	3,666
Australia	146,742	232,822	277,330	298,924

Table 8.11: Australian States: Comparison of Actual Net Gain of Migrants Compared with Series A, ABS Projections, 2006-09

Source: ABS, 2008; ABS, 2010a

	Actual Total Estimate	Projected 2008-09	Difference to Series A
New South Wales	250,168	176,381	41.8
Victoria	217,250	153,513	41.5
Queensland	158,350	107,246	32.3
South Australia	47,289	40,826	15.8
Western Australia	117,817	81,678	44.2
Tasmania	5,394	4,188	28.9
Northern Territory	4,626	4,051	14.2
Australian Capital Territory	8,178	2,748	197.6
Total Australia	809,080	570,631	41.8

8.5 PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH IN REGIONS

8.5.1 Introduction

In this section we will assess the projected populations for regional (i.e. outside the capital statistical divisions) parts of each state and territory. One of the major limitations of regional planning in Australia is the lack of a national system of population projections of the nation's regions. Such an initiative is important if an effective national approach to regional planning is to be achieved. The approach taken here is to consider each state or territory separately, using two sets of population projections to assess projected regional population growth over the next decade or so. These projections are:

- The ABS capital city/rest of state projections to indicate the scale of NOM.

- Projections of regions within each state/territory which have been undertaken by state based government agencies. While there is no common methodology or set of assumptions to these projections they are indicative of areas which are anticipated increases in this population and where NOM is likely to play a role.

8.5.1 New South Wales

Table 8.12 shows the projected net international and interstate migration for NSW over the 2006-21 period. A continuation of the pattern of net international migration gain in Sydney and internal migration loss is anticipated and this will certainly be the case. The net international migration gain varies between 892,810 (59,521 per year) for Series A and 627,228 (41,813 per year) in Series C. Although Sydney's proportion of the national immigration intake has declined in the last decade, the Series A projections are closest to the actual experience of the first few years of the projection period. The level of intake in Sydney will depend not only on the level of the national intake but also the extent to which current initiatives to encourage immigrants to settle away from gateway cities are successful. Sydney will continue to be the largest single destination of new arrivals but its dominance is likely to be reduced. The net internal migration losses to non-metropolitan NSW and other parts of Australia range between 662,000 (44,133 per year) for Series A and 321,000 (21,400 per year) for Series C. Currently the patterns are similar to Series B but this may increase as more of the large baby boomer cohorts in Sydney age into the pre-retirement and retirement years and participate in 'sea change' or tree change migration.

In addition there is evidence that high housing costs, congestion, long journeys to work etc. are influencing the location decisions of young families. Hence there is some indication that the net migration losses may be toward the higher end of the projections.

Turning to non-metropolitan NSW, Table 8.12 indicates that the projections of net international migration gain are quite low ranging between 56,710 and 3,781 per year) in Series A to 7,612 (507 per annum) in Series C. Clearly, the higher projections are most likely to be the case and may prove too small if initiatives to encourage immigrant settlement outside gateway cities are given greater emphasis, which seems possible, by future governments. Newcastle and Wollongong have been significant poles of attraction for immigrants and will continue to be so but there is increasing evidence of immigrant settlement in smaller centres. The projections of net internal migration gain range between 260,000 (17,333 per annum) in Series A and 127,000 (8,467 per annum) in Series C. There are some developments which would suggest that the existing tendencies for net migration from Sydney to non-metropolitan NSW will increase in the future:

- The ageing of baby boomers into the pre-retirement and retirement age groups and some indications that they will move more than earlier generations reaching this stage of the life cycle.
- Indications that government may encourage growth in selected regional countries through the setting up of a national department of regional development.
- Increasing development of number of sectors of the economy such as mining and tourism which are strongly non-metropolitan based.
- Increasing push from Sydney of high house prices, congestion, pollution and other negative externalities of population size.
- Increasing focus on environmental factors influencing settlement such as access to water, avoidance of high quality agricultural land.

- Development of transport and communication (e.g. broadband) which facilitates more economic activity being able to locate outside of Sydney.

Table 8.12: New South Wales: Total Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Sydney	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	892,810	56,710
Series B	760,018	32,162
Series C	627,228	7,612
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	-662,000	260,000
Series B	-479,000	195,000
Series C	-321,000	127,000
Net Migration		
Series A	230,810	318,710
Series B	281,018	227,162
Series C	306,228	134,612

It is interesting to note in Table 8.12 that there are quite different outcomes between the Series A (high national growth) and Series C (low national growth) scenarios. In the high growth scenario Sydney's net growth is somewhat lower than that in non-metropolitan NSW and in the low growth scenario Sydney grows substantially more than the rest of NSW.

Table 8.13 presents projections from the NSW Department of Planning which indicate likely patterns of growth over the 2006-21 period in statistical divisions. A clear pattern is in evidence where growth rates are anticipated to be significantly higher in coastal non-metropolitan NSW than inland. The two SDs based on the cities of Newcastle and Wollongong are anticipated to increase at 0.9 and 0.8 percent per annum respectively – slightly less than Sydney's projected growth. More rapid growth is anticipated in South Eastern (1.2 percent per annum), while Richmond-Tweed (1.1 percent) and Mid North Coast (0.9 percent) are also anticipated to experience significant growth. In all other SDs, growth is anticipated to be 0.3 percent per annum or less. Indeed, in Northern and North Western-Far West a small decline in population is anticipated. Nevertheless, within the inland areas there is likely to be growth in regional centres like Queanbeyan, Wagga-Wagga, Armidale, Dubbo, Orange and Bathurst.

Table 8.13: New South Wales: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: NSW State and Regional Population Projections: 2008 Release, NSW Department of Planning

Statistical Division	2006		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Sydney	4,282	62.8	4,550	63.3	4,822	63.8	5,104	64.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Hunter	618	9.1	651	9.1	683	9.0	716	9.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Illawarra	415	6.1	435	6.1	456	6.0	475	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Richmond-Tweed	230	3.4	245	3.4	260	3.4	275	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Mid North Coast	297	4.4	314	4.4	331	4.4	347	4.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
Northern	180	2.6	180	2.5	179	2.4	177	2.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
North Western and Far West	139	2.0	137	1.9	135	1.8	133	1.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Central West	179	2.6	180	2.5	182	2.4	183	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
South Eastern	207	3.0	221	3.1	235	3.1	249	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Murrumbidgee	154	2.3	156	2.2	159	2.1	161	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Murray	115	1.7	118	1.6	120	1.6	121	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total NSW	6,816	100.0	7,187	100.0	7,562	100.0	7,941	100.0	1.1	1.0	1.0

8.5.2 Victoria

Victoria's projected growth is summarised in Table 8.14 and it will be noted that the projections of net international migration gain are slightly lower than those for Sydney but the overall total net migration growth is anticipated to be greater for Melbourne than Sydney so that it is expected that Melbourne will continue to close the gap in population size between the two cities over the projection period. Accordingly, the total population size of Sydney in 2021 is anticipated to be between 5.1 million (Series C) and 5.15 million (Series A) while that for Melbourne is between 4.6 million (Series C) and 4.9 million (Series A).

Table 8.14: Victoria: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Melbourne	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	749,824	50,476
Series B	631,625	36,175
Series C	513,425	21,875
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	-204,500	34,500
Series B	-153,000	73,000
Series C	-88,500	112,000
Net Migration		
Series A	545,324	84,976
Series B	478,625	109,175
Series C	424,925	133,875

Melbourne, during the 1990s, reduced its share of the national immigrant intake (Hugo, 2008c) compared with Sydney but has increased its share in more recent years. The projected intakes of new immigrants range between 749,824 (50,000 per annum – 10,000 less than Sydney) and 513,425 (40,900 per year – only slightly lower than Sydney). Present levels of intake would suggest that the higher projected levels are most likely to be relevant. The Government of Victoria (2004) has an established history, and indeed an official policy,

of increasing that state's share of the immigrant intake with most expected to settle in Melbourne. Melbourne has not experienced the same degree of net internal migration loss as Sydney and indeed recorded small net gains in several years over the last decade or so. However, the projections anticipate that Melbourne will experience significant net internal migration losses ranging from 204,510 (13,634 per annum) in the Series A projections to 88,500 (6,000 per annum). These are small compared with Sydney – 44,133 to 21,400 each year – but are larger than previously experienced. There are several reasons to suggest that net migration loss from Melbourne may increase over the next decade. Melbourne's rapid growth in recent years had produced pressures similar to those being reported in Sydney (Birrell, 1991) and retirement of baby boomers, who made up 19.4 percent of Melbourne's 2006 population, is likely to add to the increase in net internal migration loss.

Turning to non-metropolitan Victoria, the Government of Victoria (2004) a decade ago set the challenging objective of lifting the level of population growth in the non-metropolitan sector of the state to one percent per annum, and since then have had success in lifting this growth rate. The ABS projections suggest that net international migration gains in non-metropolitan Victoria are likely to range between 50,476 and 21,875 over the 2006-21 period. The higher figures seem most likely to be appropriate given recent trends in increasing settlement of new immigrants in non-metropolitan areas not only in the regional centres of Geelong, Bendigo and Ballarat but in areas like Shepparton. Hence these projections may prove to be underestimates depending upon the policies regarding immigrant settlement. The net internal migration gains are projected to range between 34,500 (Series A) and 112,000 (Series C). These levels are substantially lower than the net gains in non-metropolitan areas anticipated for NSW. The processes discussed earlier are likely to lead to greater redistribution of population from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas in Victoria as well as New South Wales so it is possible that the projections may be underestimates and growth in non-metropolitan Victoria may be greater than projected. This is especially given the case that the Population Policy of Victoria (Government of Victoria, 2004) includes an initiative to encourage population growth in non-metropolitan areas.

The projections of population growth in statistical divisions made by the Department of Sustainability and Environment in Victoria are provided in Table 8.15. It is interesting that, unlike NSW, these projections indicate that the fastest rate of population growth in the state will be in the capital Melbourne. Nevertheless there are several SDs in which quite rapid growth rates are anticipated – Barwon, Central Highlands, Loddon, Goulburn, East Gippsland and Gippsland. These areas are located in an arc around Melbourne and include substantial regional cities (e.g. Geelong, Bendigo), sea change and, especially, 'tree change' areas. Only in the dry farming areas of Wimmera, Mallee and Western District are low rates of population growth (or even decline) anticipated.

Table 8.15: Victoria: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment, *Victoria in Future (VIF) 2008* (based on the 2006 Census)

Statistical Division	2006		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Melbourne	3,744,373	73.0	4,082,871	73.6	4,396,918	74.0	4,704,719	74.3	1.7	1.5	1.4
Barwon	269,988	5.3	291,182	5.2	312,203	5.3	333,752	5.3	1.5	1.4	1.3
Western District	102,386	2.0	105,738	1.9	108,580	1.8	111,586	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Central Highlands	147,542	2.9	158,265	2.9	168,970	2.8	179,960	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Wimmera	50,019	1.0	49,284	0.9	48,256	0.8	47,366	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Mallee	91,854	1.8	93,469	1.7	93,864	1.6	94,117	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Loddon	175,220	3.4	188,998	3.4	203,240	3.4	218,338	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Goulburn	202,098	3.9	215,765	3.9	228,581	3.8	241,861	3.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Ovens-Murray	96,406	1.9	101,524	1.8	105,482	1.8	109,431	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
East Gippsland	82,952	1.6	87,644	1.6	92,086	1.5	96,759	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Gippsland	165,472	3.2	175,070	3.2	184,735	3.1	194,888	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total - Victoria	5,128,310	100.0	5,549,810	100.0	5,942,913	100.0	6,332,777	100.0	1.6	1.4	1.3

There are a number of regional centres in Victoria where there is either a long history of immigrant settlement (e.g. Geelong, Shepparton) or there have been concerted efforts to attract immigrants in recent times (Warrnambool, Ballarat). It can be anticipated that there will be a significant inflow of immigrants into non-metropolitan Victoria over the next decade.

8.5.3 Queensland

Queensland has been the fastest growing state or territory in Australia for several decades (Hugo, 2003) and this is anticipated to continue into the future. Table 8.16 shows the projected net internal and international migration for Queensland and the overall projected gains are much greater than for any other state ranging from 1.09 million (Series A) to 642,970 (Series C). It is interesting that for the state as a whole, net overseas migration is likely to make a greater contribution to Queensland's anticipated growth than internal migration over the 15 year projection period. This is quite a different pattern to the past when net internal migration from the rest of Australia had been the major contributor (Hugo, 1999c).

Table 8.16: Queensland: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Brisbane	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	337,727	235,683
Series B	284,545	193,895
Series C	231,386	152,084
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	92,500	424,000
Series B	47,300	333,700
Series C	-4,500	264,000
Net Migration		
Series A	430,227	659,683
Series B	331,845	527,595
Series C	226,886	416,084

Brisbane is anticipated to grow by between 430,227 (Series A) and 226,886 (Series C) over the 2006-21 period and it is clear from Table 8.16 that net international migration is the dominant component of net migration growth. This anticipated growth ranges between

337,727 (22,515 per annum) and 231,386 (15,360 per annum). Brisbane is clearly becoming one of Australia's major gateway cities for new immigrants after decades of having a limited role in welcoming new immigrants, and this change will intensify over the next decade. Much of the growth of Brisbane over recent decades has been fuelled by internal migration but the projected trends range from +92,500 (4,167 per annum) to a net loss of 4,500. It would seem that Brisbane is moving toward the established pattern in other Euro-American gateway cities of net international migration gain but net internal migration loss (Price and Benton-Short, 2008).

Non-metropolitan Queensland is anticipated to grow by between 659,683 (over 40,000 per year) and 416,084 (almost 30,000 per annum) due to migration and hence will be the dominant region of non-metropolitan population growth in Australia. It is important to note that net international migration will be an important part of the anticipated growth with net gains of between 235,683 and 152,084 being anticipated. Much of this is clearly expected to occur in the rapidly growing urban centres of the Gold and Sunshine Coasts while coastal urban centres, especially in the north, will also receive many new migrants. However, the largest element in non-metropolitan growth will be from net internal migration gain which is expected to range between 424,000 and 264,000 over the projection period. It is interesting that the Queensland government has recently announced initiatives to redirect population growth away from the south eastern corner of the state (McDonald *et al.*, 2010).

Table 8.17: Queensland: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: Queensland Government Population Projections to 2056: Queensland and Statistical Divisions, 3rd edition, 2008

Statistical Division	2006		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Brisbane	1,820,400	44.5	2,004,092	43.9	2,204,647	43.7	2,392,069	43.7	1.9	1.9	1.6
Central West	11,565	0.3	11,295	0.2	11,580	0.2	11,815	0.2	-0.5	0.5	0.4
Darling Downs	227,074	5.5	246,137	5.4	264,827	5.3	284,888	5.2	1.6	1.5	1.5
Far North	247,589	6.1	272,527	6.0	290,774	5.8	307,948	5.6	1.9	1.3	1.2
Fitzroy	200,604	4.9	224,753	4.9	243,492	4.8	262,703	4.8	2.3	1.6	1.5
Gold Coast	518,059	12.7	601,074	13.2	683,934	13.6	759,212	13.9	3.0	2.6	2.1
Mackay	159,869	3.9	185,103	4.1	211,289	4.2	231,658	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.9
North West	33,212	0.8	37,200	0.8	35,750	0.7	35,700	0.7	2.3	-0.8	0.0
Northern	209,588	5.1	236,035	5.2	263,828	5.2	285,419	5.2	2.4	2.3	1.6
South West	26,408	0.6	26,334	0.6	26,800	0.5	27,473	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.5
Sunshine Coast	295,125	7.2	339,663	7.4	381,458	7.6	421,343	7.7	2.9	2.3	2.0
West Moreton	72,713	1.8	82,084	1.8	93,736	1.9	105,514	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	269,340	6.6	301,416	6.6	328,210	6.5	352,974	6.4	2.3	1.7	1.5
Total - Queensland	4,091,546	100.0	4,567,713	100.0	5,040,325	100.0	5,478,716	100.0	2.2	2.0	1.7

Table 8.17 presents the Queensland Government's projections of population growth in statistical divisions and a pattern of strong population growth in south eastern and coastal parts of the state is anticipated. An analysis of population growth in Queensland over the 1996-2007 period (McDonald *et al.*, 2010, 33) found the following major patterns:

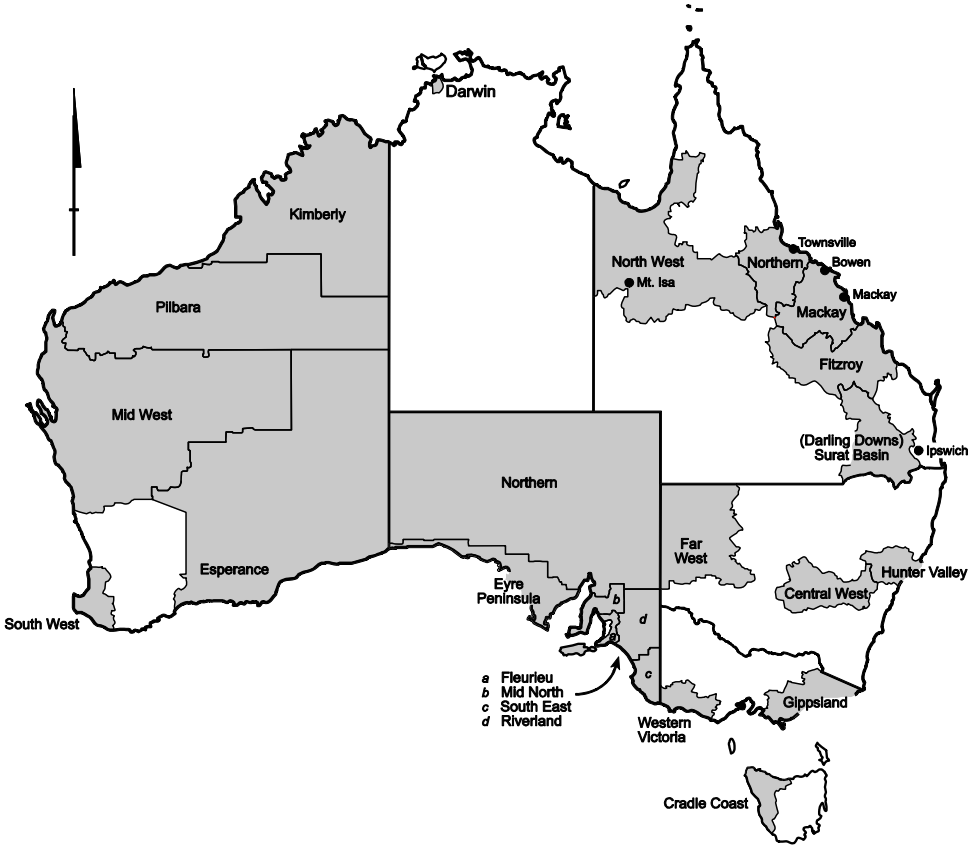
- Rapid growth in South eastern Queensland – 2.6 percent per annum.
- Very rapid growth in some coastal cities – Hervey Bay (4.8 percent), Mackay (3.2 percent), Cairns (3.4), Gladstone (2.8) and Townsville (2.6).
- A decline in population in Southwest, Coastal West and North West repeating the pattern in NSW of falling off in population growth rates as we move inland.

These patterns are reflected in the projections of expected population change over the next decade with expected rapid growth in the Southeast but also in coastal tourist/retirement centres and in resource extraction regions. The recent devastating floods and cyclones are unlikely to change this. Indeed the massive reconstruction effort could see an increased

immigration to the areas which undoubtedly will have a significant overseas immigration element.

The increasing significance of mining and resource extraction and processing in the Australian economy has particular salience for regional Queensland where a significant part of this activity is located. However, the implications for regional population growth are unclear. Mining is a quintessentially regional based activity as Figure 8.2 demonstrates. At the 2006 census, mining employed 90,833 Australians and this has subsequently increased by probably 50 percent. It has been conclusively demonstrated by McMahon and Remy (2001) in a cross-national study that the mining industry has a profound impact on regional communities, especially in remote areas with a local multiplier effect of more than 3. In Australia, however, the fly in-fly out and drive in-drive out phenomenon has meant that this local multiplier impact is being muted. In 2006, 31.3 percent of those employed in the mining industry were enumerated in cities with more than 100,000 people and the two largest groups living in Perth and Brisbane. Clearly, careful consideration needs to be given of the potential role of mining to facilitate regional development. In this consideration, however, it must also be borne in mind that while mining played an important role historically in developing non-metropolitan urban areas, many such centres went into rapid decline as the deposit was exhausted or global mineral prices declined (Blainey, 1963). In addition there are documented cases where the premature and sudden closure of a mining activity can have a devastating impact on local communities as in the case of the BHP Billiton Raventhorpe Nickel Operation in Western Australia (Browne, Buckley and Stehlik, 2009).

Figure 8.2: Location of Mining Regions Identified by Australian Minerals Council



8.5.4 South Australia

South Australia has been the antithesis of Queensland in population growth trends over recent decades with low growth rates involving very low international immigration levels and net interstate migration loss. In response the South Australian government (2004a and b) developed a population policy which had the targets of:

- Increasing net international migration gains of business, skilled and humanitarian migration to 3,760 per year by 2008.
- Reaching zero net interstate migration by 2008.

It has exceeded the first target, but has been unsuccessful in the second (Hugo, 2009). South Australia's success in substantially increasing its absolute and relative share of the immigrant intake has been due to a number of factors (Hugo, 2008a) which include:

- Economic growth creating job opportunities for international migrants.
- Establishment of a series of institutions and structures by government to increase immigration to the state.
- Introduction of the State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme.

Future international migration will be influenced by changes in these three factors. Whether or not Adelaide retains its status as being eligible for all SSRM categories will be important since the state receives a disproportionate share of SSRM migrants. However, the fact that the state has had the chance to build up a group of recent immigrants that can serve as anchors for new migrants may counterbalance this effort (Hugo, 2010a).

Table 8.18: South Australia: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Adelaide	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	180,859	18,191
Series B	151,982	14,338
Series C	123,103	10,487
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	-96,400	26,900
Series B	-61,600	18,100
Series C	-11,500	-5,500
Net Migration		
Series A	84,459	45,091
Series B	90,382	32,438
Series C	111,603	4,987

Table 8.18 shows that the anticipated range of net international migration gain in Adelaide is between 180,859 (12,000 per annum) and 123,103 (8,200). However recent data indicates that NOM in South Australia has been above the high projection assumptions (Series A – 12,000) for the last 3 years. Nevertheless, it would appear that the Series A assumptions would be reasonable to accept for the next decade. International migration is clearly the dominant migration driver of growth in Adelaide with a continuation of net interstate migration losses being anticipated. This loss is partly to other areas of the state of South Australia but also to interstate net migration loss. As was indicated earlier, this net

migration loss to the state is a considerable concern to the state government and one of the objectives of its population policy is to achieve zero net interstate migration. Table 8.18 shows that the anticipated net internal migration loss is expected to be between 96,400 and 11,500 and it would seem that it is most likely to be closer to the higher than the lower level, despite the state government's policy. This is a function of two elements:

- Adelaide's peripheral location in relation to Australia's major global cities of Sydney, and to a lesser extent, Melbourne which means many young people will always migrate up the urban hierarchy (Hugo and Hinsliff, 2007).
- The increased levels of international migration to the state and the fact that the overseas-born leave the state to a greater extent than the Australia-born (Hugo and Hinsliff, 2007).

Turning to non-metropolitan South Australia, it is important to note that South Australia is the most primate of the Australian states in that it has the highest concentration of its population in the state capital (73.2 percent in 2006). Accordingly, it is anticipated that relatively low levels of immigration intake are anticipated for the non-metropolitan part of the State – ranging between 18,191 (Series A) and 10,467 (Series C). This is a realistic expectation which could be modified if:

- The anticipated expansion of the mining industry in the state lead to a big increase in demand for workers in the north and west of the state (Hugo, 2010a).
- Increased initiatives to facilitate regional development in non-metropolitan parts of the state (the southeast as well as the north).
- Greater effort is made to settle immigrants in regional areas.
- The expected effects of net internal migration range between a net gain of 26,900 and a net loss of 5,500 over 15 years. As is the case with international migration this is realistic if the status quo is maintained but if there are changes as suggested above the region is likely to have higher levels of net internal migration gain.

An issue of particular concern in South Australia is the internal migration of new international migrants, in particular those who came to Australia under the SSRM scheme who are obligated to remain in South Australia for an initial period of three years (Hugo, 2008a). A key question relates to the retention of those migrants. How many of them will remain in South Australia after the period of compulsory settlement in the state expires? This is an issue of significance for the rest of Australia since the SSRM Scheme is likely to be the main mechanism by which more immigrants are directed to non-metropolitan areas. South Australia has been the main beneficiary of the SSRM Scheme so it is interesting to look in some detail at the relationship between internal and international migration in that State. In this context it is interesting to look at their past patterns of interstate migration. Table 8.19 shows that former immigrants have accounted for a disproportionately large part of the net migration loss of the state for each of the four intercensal periods. Former immigrants have comprised 40.8 percent, 42 percent, 27.1 percent, 30.5 percent and 30.6 percent of the net migration out of the state over the last five intercensal periods while in migrants have made up less than a quarter of the state's population. This is indicative of a longstanding pattern in South Australia of immigrants settling in the state and subsequently moving to another state. The reduction in the 1991-96 period is partly a function of a decline in the significance of international migration into the state in the 1980s. This pattern is one of concern to policy makers who have been very effective in increasing international migration into the state in the last five years.

Table 8.19: Net Interstate Migration by Birthplace, South Australia, 1981-86, 1986-91, 1991-96 and 1996-2006

Source: ABS 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses (unpublished data); Bell 1992 (Table 6.5 and 6.34), 1995 (Table 3.5 and 3.6)

Birthplace	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	2001-06	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	2001-06
	Number					Percent				
Australia	-5100	-2299	-13087	-7243	-5329	-59.2	-58.0	-72.9	-69.5	-69.4
MES countries	-2119	-1299	-3178	-1347	-1302	-24.6	-32.8	-17.7	-12.9	-17.0
Other countries	-1399	-366	-1681	-1837	-1043	-16.2	-9.2	-9.4	-17.6	-13.6
Total	-8618	-3964	-17946	-10427	-7674	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0

Table 8.20 shows the numbers of interstate in migrants and out migrants for South Australia over the 1996-2001 period. It shows that immigrants are underrepresented compared to the Australia-born in both in and outmigration but especially the former. However, the figures on outmigration could be a little misleading. This is because of the very low level of immigration into South Australia in the early 1990s and late 1980s. This has meant that the 'population at risk' of interstate outmigration was greatly reduced and the bulk of the state's overseas-born migrants had been in the state for several decades and was well settled in the state. However, it is to be noted in Table 8.20 that the migration effectiveness ratio indicates that the redistributive impact has been significantly greater for the overseas-born than it has been for the Australia-born. This is especially the case for those from NES backgrounds. Hence, whereas the loss of Australia-born through interstate migration is counterbalanced to a high degree by increasing Australia-born persons, this is much less the case for the overseas-born, especially the NES group.

Table 8.20: South Australia: Interstate Migration, 1996-2001, 2001-2006

Source: ABS Census Data 1996, 2001 and 2006

	Population-1996	In migration 1996-2001	In migration as % population-1996	Out migration 1996-2001	Out migration as % population-1996	Net migration 1996-2001	Net Migration as % population-1996	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
Australia-born	1,077,533	45,792	4.2	53,035	4.9	-7,243	-0.7	-7.3
Mainly English speaking origin	151,690	5,316	3.5	6,663	4.4	-1,347	-0.9	-11.2
Langauge other than English origin	163,255	3,936	2.4	5,773	3.5	-1,837	-1.1	-18.9

	Population-2001	In migration 2001-2006	In migration as % population-2001	Out migration 2001-2006	Out migration as % population-2001	Net migration 2001-2006	Net Migration as % population-1996	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
Australia-born	1,118,386	40,037	3.6	45,366	4.1	-5,329	-0.5	-6.2
Mainly English speaking origin	144,862	4,401	3.0	5,703	3.9	-1,302	-0.9	-12.9
Langauge other than English origin	155,498	3,698	2.4	4,741	3.0	-1,043	-0.7	-12.4

Table 8.21: South Australia: Interstate In and Out Migrants by Birthplace Region, 1996-2006 and 2001-2006

Source: ABS Census Data 1996, 2001 and 2006

Birthplace Region	Interstate In migrants, 1996-2001		Interstate In migrants, 2001-2006		Interstate Out migrants, 1996-2001		Interstate Out migrants, 2001-2006		Net Migration 1996-2001	Net Migration 2001-2006
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
Oceania and Antarctica, excluding Australia	1,165	11.3	1,096	11.7	1,140	8.4	1,196	10.0	25	-100
North West Europe	4,675	45.5	3,930	41.8	6,107	44.9	5,144	43.1	-1,432	-1,214
Southern and Eastern Europe	966	9.4	782	8.3	1,289	9.5	1,070	9.0	-323	-288
North Africa and Middle East	224	2.2	332	3.5	417	3.1	494	4.1	-193	-162
South-East Asia	1,027	10.0	932	9.9	1,477	10.9	1,205	10.1	-450	-273
North-East Asia	285	2.8	408	4.3	527	3.9	499	4.2	-242	-91
Southern and Central Asia	295	2.9	562	6.0	542	4.0	634	5.3	-247	-72
Americas	376	3.7	392	4.2	560	4.1	472	4.0	-184	-80
Sub-Saharan Africa	276	2.7	378	4.0	423	3.1	558	4.7	-147	-180
Not stated, Inadeq desc, OS Visitor	978	9.5	595	6.3	1,122	8.2	661	5.5	-144	-66
	10,267	100.0	9,407	100.0	13,604	100.0	11,933	100.0	-3,337	-2,526

The country of origin of immigrants migrating into and out of South Australia is shown in Table 8.21. This indicates that the Northwest Europe-born were by far the largest group among in migrants and out migrants to South Australia over the 1996-2006 period. This has been a consistent pattern over the 1996-2006 period. Moreover, they accounted for 43 percent of the net migration loss in 1996-2001 and 48 percent in 2001-2006. Among this group the United Kingdom are the largest single birthplace group. It is interesting that there were net losses among all of the birthplace categories except the Oceania-born in 1996-2001, who are predominantly New Zealanders. The latter were the second largest group of in migrants and fourth largest of out migrants. Southern Europeans are also a significant group among out migrants. Southeast Asia-born persons made up a tenth of the in migrants and out migrants.

The projections of population in South Australian SDs, made recently by the Department of Planning and Local Government, are presented in Table 8.22. These indicate that there is an expectation that overall growth of the state population will fall from 1.2 percent per annum to 2006-11 and 2011-16 to 1 percent in 2016-21. There will be more than double this growth rate in the Outer Adelaide SD which contains sea change and tree change areas as well as peri-urban development. Elsewhere population growth is anticipated to be less than 0.6 percent although mining is likely to attract some immigrant settlement.

Table 8.22: South Australia: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: Department of Planning and Local Government, Government of South Australia, 2010

Statistical Division	2006		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Adelaide	1137354	73.2	1174872	73.0	1204165	73.0	1232805	73.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Outer Adelaide	126289	8.1	138377	8.6	147371	8.9	156168	9.3	1.8	1.3	1.2
Murray Lands	68978	4.4	69669	4.3	69924	4.2	70008	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
South East	63726	4.1	64898	4.0	65505	4.0	65926	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
Eyre	35078	2.3	36103	2.2	36520	2.2	36799	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Northern	76546	4.9	77945	4.8	78685	4.8	77806	4.6	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Yorke and Lower North	45230	2.9	46494	2.9	47663	2.9	48728	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total - South Australia	1553201	100.0	1608358	100.0	1649833	100.0	1688240	100.0	0.7	0.5	0.5

8.5.5 Western Australia

Western Australia has been a consistently rapidly growing state over a long period (Hugo, 1996). Table 8.23 shows the projected levels of net international and net internal migration over the 2006-21 period. Perth, like other capitals, relies predominantly on net international migration for net migration growth. The projections range between 390,768 (26,000 per annum and 265,530 (17,000 per annum). Current levels of international migration would indicate the Series A projections are the most appropriate. The rapidly growing economy, especially the mining sector, will mean that international migration to Perth will remain very strong over recent intercensal periods. Perth has been experiencing small gains or small losses through net internal migration over recent intercensal periods and the projections reflect this. Series A assumes a small net gain (2,300) while Series C expects a similar size net loss (-19,100).

Table 8.23: Western Australia: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Perth	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	390,768	46,742
Series B	328,144	36,896
Series C	265,530	27,040
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	2,300	55,200
Series B	-	37,500
Series C	-19,100	17,600
Net Migration		
Series A	411,068	101,942
Series B	328,144	74,396
Series C	246,430	44,640

Turning to the rest of state in Western Australia, Table 8.23 shows that the ABS projections have relatively modest expectations about international migration. This is despite the expected rapid growth of the non-metropolitan economy, especially in mining. These net gains vary between 46,742 (Series A) and 27,040 (Series C). Figure 8.2 shows that Western Australia has some of the most extensive mining areas and there is an expectation that there will be a considerable expansion in mining activity over the next decade. Accordingly there have been strong indications of labour shortage. The key question, however, remains the extent to which the jobs being created in the mining industry result in increased settlement in non-metropolitan Western Australia. The dominance of Fly In-Fly Out and Drive In-Drive Out schemes in that state, like Queensland means the local multiplier effects on regional development are quite muted. Nevertheless, the ABS non-metropolitan assumptions for net overseas migration would seem low. It is interesting, however, that it is anticipated that Western Australia will experience significant net internal migration into non-metropolitan areas, especially under the Series A assumptions. It may well be that the 'mining industry' will 'suck workers in' from Perth and elsewhere in Australia rather than attract recently arrived immigrants. This is an established pattern in the Australian mining industry whereby the high wages offered attract workers who have work elsewhere in Australia to move to remote areas.

Projections of Statistical Division populations made by the Western Australian government are presented in Table 8.24. Substantial growth is anticipated for Perth but there are two non-metropolitan SDs which are expected to grow even faster – the mining areas of Kimberley and South West. The Pilbara is expected to increase its population at only half the average for the State. Significant growth is expected in Perth's peri-urban areas but slow growth is anticipated in the dry farming areas.

Table 8.24: Western Australia: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: Western Australia Tomorrow, Population Report No. 6, WA Planning Commission, Queensland

Statistical Division	2006		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Perth	1498000	73.1	1614600	73.0	1734300	73.0	1849200	73.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
South West	224000	10.9	251000	11.4	277500	11.7	302300	11.9	2.3	2.0	1.7
Lower Great Southern	55000	2.7	57400	2.6	59900	2.5	62000	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.7
Upper Great Southern	17700	0.9	17800	0.8	18100	0.8	18700	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7
Midlands	53700	2.6	56800	2.6	61000	2.6	64900	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.2
South Eastern	56400	2.8	59000	2.7	60900	2.6	62900	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
Central	62300	3.0	64600	2.9	66600	2.8	68400	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Pilbara	42900	2.1	44400	2.0	46600	2.0	48200	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.7
Kimberley	38600	1.9	44900	2.0	51400	2.2	57900	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.4
Total - WA	2048600	100.0	2210500	100.0	2376300	100.0	2534500	100.0	1.5	1.5	1.3

8.5.6 Tasmania

Table 8.25 shows the projected net migration gains for Hobart and the rest of Tasmania. As the only state without a primate city settlement system it is not surprising that there is only a slightly greater net gain expected for Hobart than the rest of the state. The annual net international migration gains for Hobart range between 13,912 (Series A) and 9,390 (Series C) while those for the non-metropolitan part of the state are from 10,058 to 6,600. Their internal migration assumptions range from a small net gain of 7,300 (Series A) to a net loss of 6,100 (Series C). For the non-metropolitan sector the pattern is somewhat similar.

The anticipated net migration gains and population growth levels in Tasmania over the next decade are lower than for the mainland states and it is likely that this will be the case. However, it is worth mentioning that in the longer term climate change may influence Tasmania's population growth. Like New Zealand, Tasmania is likely to not suffer substantial water deficits as a result of climate change. Moreover, work by Holmes (1973) reported in the National Population Inquiry (1975, 722-23) and reported in Table 8.26 shows that in terms of water potentially available (ignoring all other factors) Tasmania could support 90 million of the hypothetical 280 million that the nation could support. Hence the longer term outlook for Tasmanian regions may be for greater population growth. A recent CSIRO (2010) report found that climate change could result in a significant shift of the Australian dairy industry from the mainland to Tasmania.

Table 8.25: Tasmania: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Hobart	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	13,912	10,058
Series B	11,644	8,336
Series C	9,390	6,600
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	7,300	6,700
Series B	500	-6,000
Series C	-6,100	-18,900
Net Migration		
Series A	21,212	16,758
Series B	2,144	2,336
Series C	3,290	-12,300

Table 8.26: The Maximum Permissible Population of Australia, Limited by Water Potentially Available

Source: National Population Inquiry, 1975, 722

Drainage Division	Fraction of water that could be utilized	Maximum permissible population
		(millions)
(a) Tasmania	0.5	90
(b) North-East Coast	0.2	70
(c) South-East Coast	0.4	60
(d) Murray-Darling	0.1 to 0.5 of $14\ Ml\ yr^{-1}$	23
(e) Timor Sea	0.075	23
(f) Carpentaria	.05	13
(g) South-West Coast	0.3 of $3.6\ Ml\ yr^{-1}$	4.5
(h) South Australian Gulf	0.4	0.8
(i) Indian Ocean	0.03 of $4.9\ Ml\ yr^{-1}$	0.6
(j) Lake Eyre	0.02	0.4
(k) Bulloo-Bancannia	0.02	0.04
(l) Western Plateau -	water can be imported as, for example, by the Kalgoorlie pipeline.	
	Total Population	about 280

Note: It is to be emphasized that the figures in this table refer to water used in rural and urban areas for domestic and industrial use, but exclude irrigation.

Table 8.27 shows the anticipated population change in Tasmanian SDs according to the State Government projections. It shows a relatively even pattern of low population growth across the island with slightly higher rates in Hobart.

Table 8.27: Tasmania: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: Demographic Change Advisory Council, Population Projections (Medium Series), Tasmania

Statistical Division	2007		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	Number	%total	2007-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Greater Hobart	214 276	43.4	221276	43.6	229 472	43.9	237 482	44.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Southern	29 544	6.0	30 395	6.0	31162	6.0	31741	5.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
Northern-Tas	139 466	28.3	143 371	28.3	147 780	28.3	152 050	28.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Mersey-Lyell	110 085	22.3	112 082	22.1	114 160	21.8	115 989	21.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total - Tasmania	493 371	100.0	507 111	100.0	522 579	100.0	537 247	100.0	0.7	0.6	0.6

Note: These projections were prepared for Tasmanian LGAs. Derwent Valley-PtB, Kingborough-PtB and Sorell-PtB have been included in Greater Hobart Statistical Division.

8.5.7 Northern Territory

Projecting, and indeed measuring, population growth in the Northern Territory has long been difficult because of a high level of mobility in its population, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous (Hugo, 1991). The projected pattern for the Northern Territory is shown in Table 8.28 and shows a similar pattern to the other small states and territories with small variations in net international migration gains but net internal migration ranging from small gains under Series A assumptions and net losses under Series C. The bulk of net gains are in Darwin which has a long history of having a significant overseas-born community (Hugo, 1991).

Table 8.28: Northern Territory: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Darwin	Rest of State
Net Overseas Migration		
Series A	13,670	4,840
Series B	11,874	3,606
Series C	10,060	2,390
Net Internal Migration		
Series A	11,500	2,500
Series B	1,300	-6,800
Series C	-9,300	-15,700
Net Migration		
Series A	25,130	7,340
Series B	13,174	-3,194
Series C	760	-13,310

The future of the Northern Territory population is tied up very much with considerations of the population of the extensive part of Australia classified as Remote or Very Remote under the ABS Remoteness Classification. Remote Australia has 85.6 percent of the national land area but only 2.3 percent of the population. The role of Remote Australia in Australia is often underestimated and is almost certainly to become more important in the future. In any discussion about the future of population growth those Australians who live in remote environments must be considered and factored in. There are some characteristics of these populations that highlight future issues for any population strategy.

- It is relatively young, more likely to be Aboriginal, and with fewer educational qualifications and increased health demands.

- It is likely to be experiencing a natural increase in population – young people having children at an earlier age.
- It is likely be internally mobile – that is, movement around remote Australia is likely to be regular and sustained.
- It is a population that remains difficult to 'count' regardless of efforts by the ABS and others to do so. It is therefore regularly either 'over' or 'under' enumerated which has a direct impact on the capacity of governments to deliver services.
- There are urban environments within remote Australia that are increasingly under pressure as a result of these population characteristics. For example, since the Federal intervention, Alice Springs has become a 'feminised' community – with a high population of women working in the service sector and community support environments.
- At the other end of the spectrum, some remote environments are increasingly male dominated (see above with resources sector) and some cities (such as Darwin) are likely to be more influenced by young, wealthy, mobile and demanding males.
- The internal migration (movement) between outlying areas in remote Australia and urbanised towns and cities remains among the least well documented aspect of national migration patterns.
- The demands for skilled labour in remote Australia remains very high. In the public sector agencies of the Northern Territory for example, there is a very high turn-over rate (calculated at around 35 percent per annum) which places the delivery of services, as well as the retention of human capital, at risk. Such population transitions are also influenced by salary scales which are much higher in the resources sector which then 'cannibalises' other sectors, and leaves them weak and under staffed.

The projections available from the Northern Territory Treasury are only for Darwin and Rest of Territory as shown in Table 8.29. They indicate that the Northern Territory is expected to grow at a faster rate than the nation as a whole over the next decade – 1.4 percent per annum with the rate being twice as high in the Darwin area than elsewhere in the Territory.

Table 8.29: Northern Territory: Projections of Population of Statistical Divisions, 2006-21

Source: Northern Territory Treasury, Northern Territory Population Projections, 2009

Statistical Division	2006		2011		2016		2021		Annual growth rates		
	Number	% total	Number	% total	Number	% total	Number	% total	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Darwin	114,361	54.3	127,844	55.7	140,241	57.0	153,393	58.3	2.3	1.9	1.8
Northern Territory-Balance	96,267	45.7	101,833	44.3	105,913	43.0	109,841	41.7	1.1	0.8	0.7
Total - Northern Territory	210,628	100.0	229,677	100.0	246,154	100.0	263,234	100.0	1.7	1.4	1.4

Note: Darwin Statistical Division is defined as Greater Darwin and comprises Darwin, Palmerston and Litchfield.

8.5.8 Australian Capital Territory

The ACT is predominantly an urban population but in the Australian settlement system is by far the largest non-coastal city and represents in many ways the most successful example of decentralisation. Table 8.30 shows that there are quite substantial differences between the high growth (Series A) and low growth (Series C) scenarios. For the former there is a net gain of both international (19,030) and internal (21,652) migrants. However, for Series C there is a smaller net gain of 13,090 international migrants and a higher net loss

of 18,348. Accordingly, while Series A sees a net migration gain of 40,682, Series C results in a net migration loss of 5,258. It is interesting that the ABS sees the ACT under Series A, the scenario which is currently the best fit with actual trends, experiencing a greater net gain from internal migration than international migration. However, in a low growth scenario it is expected to experience a net migration loss from internal migration and a net gain of 13,090 from international migration.

Table 8.30: Australian Capital Territory: Projected Change in Population Due to Net International and Internal Migration, 2006-21

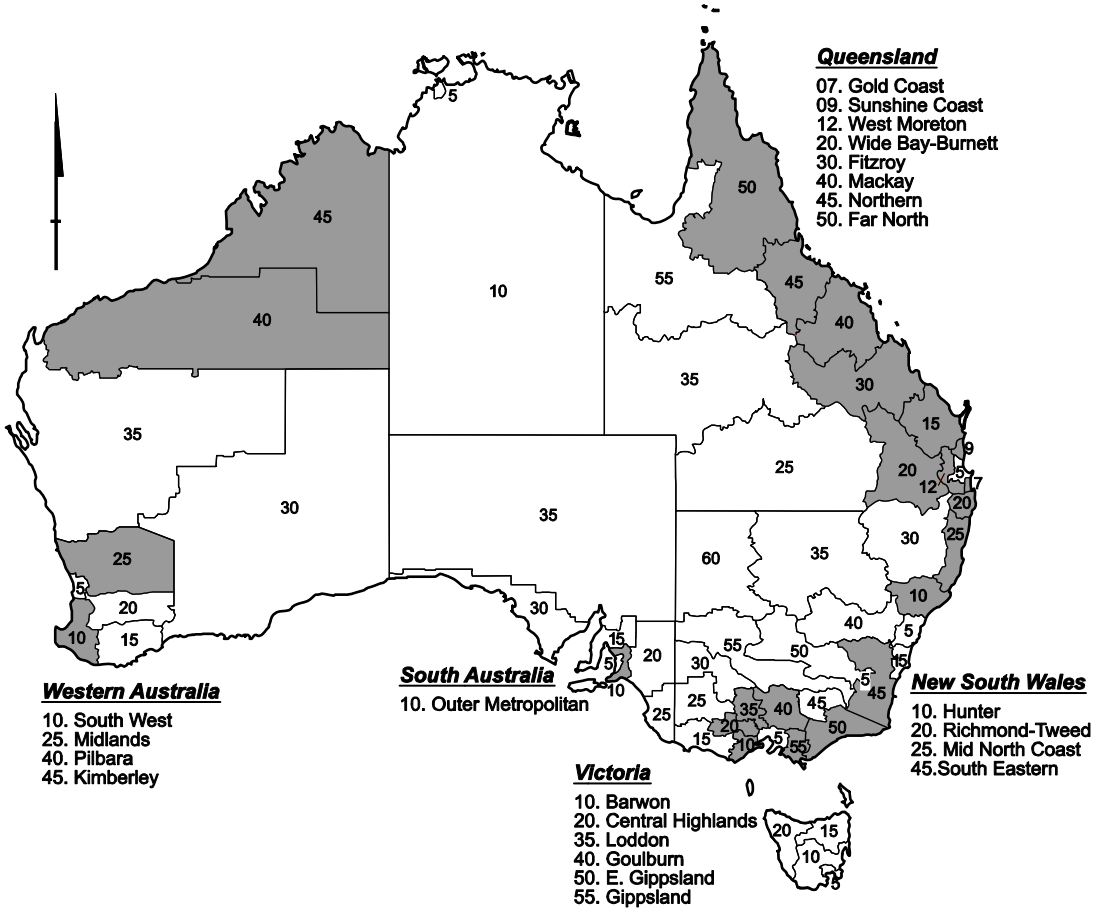
Source: ABS, 2008

Projection	Australian Capital Territory
Net Overseas Migration	
Series A	19,030
Series B	16,060
Series C	13,090
Net Internal Migration	
Series A	21,652
Series B	2,152
Series C	-18,348
Net Migration	
Series A	40,682
Series B	18,212
Series C	-5,258

8.5.9 Summarising a Scenario of Future Regional Population Change

This section has used ABS projections and regional projections made by State and Territory governments to present a picture of anticipated population change in non-metropolitan Australia. From this analysis it is possible to identify the statistical divisions in regional Australia that are anticipated to experience population growth near or above the national average over the next decade. Figure 8.3 shows the distribution of Statistical Divisions outside the capital cities that official State/Territory population projections indicate will have population growth rates above 1 percent per annum in the next decade. The SD is a quite large unit for an analysis of population change and there will be instances of SDs with lower rates of population growth which include communities which are much faster growing. This will be the case in some remote areas like Nathan, South Australia for example, where individual mining communities like the Roxby Downs-Olympic Dam area will grow quite rapidly.

Figure 8.3: Australia: Non-Metropolitan Statistical Divisions with Population Projected Growth at More than One Percent per Annum, 2011-21



Nevertheless, Figure 8.3 indicates the likely pattern of areas with substantial regional population growth over the next decade. This report has shown that the mix of natural increase, net internal migration and net international migration varies in that growth between regions. International migration is playing an increasing role and it is likely that this trend will continue in the next decade.

The regional growth areas can be classified into a number of types with differing levels of international migration involvement.

- Peri-Urban Areas around major cities – While this includes significant tree change-sea change movement involving mainly non-migrants there are also immigrants involved filling the expanding job opportunities.
- Mining Areas – Much of the growth is being met by internal migration driven by high wages but again there is some migrant involvement as there has been in earlier mining booms in Australia.
- Coastal Areas – Much is being driven by sea change based internal migration but associated job opportunity growth means that immigrants also are involved in this growth.

It is important to point out that it is *not* only rapidly growing areas that will experience an influx of immigrants over the next decade. Experience in Australia over the last 10 years and experience in Europe and North America suggests that in other regional areas where the effects of ageing in reducing the locally available labour force are exacerbated by the outmigration of young Australians, immigrants are increasingly filling jobs. These are jobs in primary production and processing of primary production. This has involved new immigrants moving into some non-metropolitan areas which have a long tradition of CALD settlement. There are often immigration and horticulture based communities near cities and in the Murray-Darling Basin. However, they also include towns and abattoirs (e.g. Young, Naracoorte), forestry and some intensive agriculture.

The extent to which new immigrants settle outside Australian capital cities in the next decade will be shaped by a number of ongoing trends:

- The continued growth in non-metropolitan based economic activity creating jobs – obviously mining and tourism but also food production and processing.
- Ageing of non-metropolitan populations exacerbated by significant net internal loss of the 15-29 age category to major cities.
- Sea change and tree change migration which will undergo a substantial increase with the retirement of baby boomers.

These processes will produce an increase in immigrant settlement outside the capitals in the next decade. However, this trend could be significantly enhanced by policy.

8.6 POLICIES TO INFLUENCE WHERE MIGRANTS SETTLE

There have been several major shifts in Australian international migration policy over the last decade which need to be taken into account in formulating population policy at the state and local level. These changes have increased the ability of state and local government to influence where immigrants settle in Australia. Previously this ability has been extremely limited with all immigration policy being national in the sense that all immigrants could settle where they wished. *The potential now to directly influence not only who migrates to Australia but also where in Australia they settle is significant and increasing in importance*. In particular, three new elements of the Australian immigration system introduced since the mid 1990s have increasingly channelled immigrants to settle in particular parts of Australia (Hugo, 1999b; 2004a; 2008a; forthcoming a):

- The introduction of a suite of State Specific Regional Migration Schemes (SSRM) which make it possible for some potential immigrants to Australia who are not able to earn sufficient points in the Points Assessment Test to enter the country if they undertake to settle in designated parts of the country for at least their initial three years in the country.
- The introduction of the 457 temporary skilled worker scheme to allow employers to readily and quickly sponsor the long term temporary immigration of people with skills that they need. These people are tied to the employer who brings them in to the country, and hence, the newcomers are compelled to go to the particular areas.
- Following a *Review of Settlement Services for Migrants and Humanitarian Entrants* (DIMIA, 2003), the development by DIAC of a new approach to identifying and establishing new regional locations for humanitarian settlement and settling new arrivals in those locations.

An important point about these initiatives is that they are building upon a trend across all settlement countries for more migrants to settle outside the major gateway cities which have hitherto dominated initial immigrant settlement. Moreover, it has been demonstrated in this Report that these trends are evident in Australia since 2001 and undoubtedly the three policy elements have had some influence on this.

It is apparent that state/territory and local governments are playing an increasing role in shaping where migrants settle and in assisting them in their settlement. For example, the state of South Australia has played a major role in both developing the SSRM scheme and in taking advantage of it by undertaking a number of initiatives:

- It was the State which most placed pressure on the federal government through lobbying. It succeeded in getting the number of SSRM categories considerably expanded.
- It set up or expanded a number of State-based institutions which had the role of using the SSRM regulations to actively recruit migrants to come to the State, especially in the United Kingdom and more recently in India and the Philippines. Immigration SA concentrated on skilled migrant recruitment and Education SA on students.
- It expanded the range of services it supplied to assist the settlement of immigrants in the State not only through Multicultural SA, its settlement agency, but through mainstream departments like Education, Health and Housing.
- The Premier lobbied the federal government to have a higher proportion of refugee and humanitarian settlers placed in South Australia.

There are also instances in Australia where local government has taken advantage of the new SSRM schemes to attract overseas immigrants to Australia directly to their community. Local governments like Ballarat, Warrnambool and Shepparton in Victoria have developed strategies to attract and retain immigrants to their communities (Hugo, 2008b).

While there has been a great deal of scepticism of the ability to influence where immigrants settle, there is much in recent experience which would indicate that it is a viable and effective approach to maximising the impact of international migration on overcoming regional labour shortages. There is evidence from a number of countries that many migrants settled in regional locations subsequently gravitate to 'gateway' cities often after they fulfilled any residential qualifications that they were required to meet under their visa conditions. In the Australian context there has also been evidence that new immigrants directed to settle in peripheral areas subsequently move to gateway locations.

One of the earliest attempts on Australia to direct immigrants where to settle (Hugo, 1999b) was the 2-year bonding system applied to the settlement of displaced persons (DP) and some other European groups in the early post war years (Kunz, 1988) which allocated settlers to areas suffering labour shortages, often in remote non-metropolitan locations. The most famous example of this was the direction of substantial numbers of Europeans to the Snowy Mountains. The group was dispersed to a wide range of areas suffering labour shortages. These included the development of hydro electric schemes in Tasmania, forestry areas in Western Australia (Hugo 1989-92), isolated railway sidings, mining areas and other remote areas where it was difficult to attract people in the tight labour market of the early post war years. Displaced persons were under a bond for two years to work where they were allocated by the federal government. At the expiration of the two years the majority moved out of these non-metropolitan areas to the nation's major cities (although some stayed in

these non-metropolitan locations as was shown in the 1986 and 1991 *Atlas of Australian People* series) (Hugo 1989–92, Hugo and Maher [eds.], 1995–98).

Also in the early post war years the South Australian government was active in attracting migrants from the United Kingdom to settle in the state by offering a package of incentives (assisted passage provided by the federal government, housing provided by the South Australia Housing Trust and a guaranteed job, usually in the rapidly expanding manufacturing sector of the state). This was highly effective in making that state a major destination of immigrants from the UK coming to Australia in the 1950s and 1960s (Hugo, 1988). In both of these cases the policies were initiated where there was a significant labour shortage and the programs were initiated to attract people to fill the jobs.

In the 1980s efforts were made to settle Vietnamese refugees in non-metropolitan areas where communities had undertaken to provide support to the new arrivals. However, Burnley (1989) has shown that many of these eventually gravitated to gateway cities like Sydney where there were large Vietnamese communities which offered ethnic specific services, ethnic specific job opportunities, ethnic specific social support etc.

Most interest has been focused on the State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme. In May 1996 the annual meeting involving Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs established a working party on regional migration which could herald a new era in patterns of migrant settlement. The working party examined ways in which a higher proportion of migrants might settle in regional Australia. They concluded that:

- There is a greater capacity to influence the location decisions of skilled migrants than family migrants since the former are less influenced by the location of relatives and friends than the latter.
- Skilled migrants have better employment outcomes and bring substantial economic benefits to regional Australia.

In March 1997 the relevant Commonwealth, State and Territory ministers for immigration and multicultural affairs endorsed a set of key principles for the regional migration mechanism:

- Be sufficiently flexible to allow States and Territories to use these selectively and in a manner appropriate to their own needs.
- Be non-discriminatory.
- Be grounded in the findings of research.
- Not impact negatively on employment and training opportunities for existing residents.

An array of different visa categories has been introduced but they are associated with only the skilled categories. In 2008-09 (DIAC, 2010, 39) they involved 33,474 places – 29.2 percent of the total skill stream. This set of visa categories introduced progressively over the last decade give particular advantages such as extra points or waiving of particular conditions to potential setters willing to settle outside of the major areas of immigrant settlement. The categories have varying residence requirements but many mainland state capitals, except Adelaide, are excluded. South Australia as a whole (including the Adelaide metropolitan area) is eligible for virtually all categories. This partly reflects the fact that the state has been among the most enthusiastic supporters of, and strongest lobbyers for, the State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme (Hugo, 2005b).

For several of these visas, settlers are required to remain in the regions nominated for initial settlement for at least two years and to demonstrate that they have settled effectively before being granted full permanent residence. The key question then becomes to what extent the migrants remain in the original area once they have met the residential requirements. Retention problems among international migrants have been well documented (e.g. Waldorf, 1995; Iredale, 2001; Han and Humphries, 2006) and much interest surrounds the extent to which SSRM migrants will be retained in the peripheral areas of their initial settlement.

Little evidence is available on this issue, but two surveys report the situation in South Australia. One, conducted in 2006 of 504 SSRM settlers found 11.3 percent intended to move interstate once they had fulfilled the residential requirements (Hugo, 2008a, 143). A more recent study of 1,215 state sponsored migrants (Tan *et al.*, 2010, 47) found only eight percent intended to leave the state within the next three years. It has been demonstrated that overseas migrants have had a greater tendency to leave South Australia over several decades (Hugo and Hinsliff, 2007). Nevertheless, the limited evidence which is available would indicate that the majority of new migrants deliberately settled outside the gateway cities are remaining in those areas.

What are the factors which influence whether settlers remain in more peripheral locations once they have met any residential time requirements? This is evident from the research which is available (Hugo, 2008a, 2010a). It is important to recognise that if new immigrants are not able to get a job which meets their expectations, effectively enter the housing market and adjust satisfactorily to education, service and community contexts they will certainly move on after completing their period of compulsory residence. It is clear that appropriate employment opportunities are a necessary and critical requirement for encouraging migrants to settle outside the gateway cities.

Retention issues in the contemporary environment are also related to the presence of many more dual career households than previously was the case. This situation presents additional challenges for small regions seeking to attract and retain skilled and professional workers in dual career households. The ability to provide suitable employment opportunities at higher levels for both partners is limited in smaller economies than in the larger cities. Moreover, this factor influences the migration of the types of households which regions are seeking to attract – young, highly qualified skilled workers.

It must be stressed that employment is not the only deciding factor in the settlement of migrants and that it is a necessary rather than a sufficient reason for migration. Adjustment and satisfaction levels in other areas especially children's education, the development of social networks and integration into the local community are important factors in deciding whether a household settles permanently in a location. Fortunately these factors can be influenced somewhat by government policies and programs and this is one area that regional communities could concentrate on. Given the broader political emphasis on integration and developing strong and cohesive communities, regions could build on these programs and incorporate additional integration strategies targeted directly at migrants moving in from other states. It needs to be stressed here though that it is not only state government which is involved, local and regional government and local communities play a major role in influencing the adjustment of migrants, both internal and international.

Given the increased settlement of immigrants outside of the main gateway cities in recent years it is imperative that detailed research be undertaken into the factors which influence whether or not they are retained in those communities.

8.7 IMPLICATIONS OF FUTURE MIGRATION FOR REGIONAL AUSTRALIA

8.7.1 Population Policy

The last year has seen an unprecedented focus on the future of Australia's population in both government and public discourse. In December 2010 the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities launched an issues paper entitled *A Sustainable Population Strategy for Australia* (Burke, 2010). Australia has hitherto never had an integrated and comprehensive population policy although it has had many policies which influence population size, composition and distribution. However, the present government is committed to the development of a Sustainable Population Strategy. What are some of the implications of the present report for this strategy?

- A national population policy must address issues of population distribution as well as population size and composition. There is a considerable diversity of population growth and decline across Australia's regions and local communities and the policy implications which flow from them are equally diverse. A national population policy needs not only to take this diversity into account but it needs to engage other levels of government – state, regional and local. Efforts by states and local governments to develop their own population policies must be integrated with the national strategy.
- International migration is becoming an increasingly important part of regional population growth, especially in areas of rapid development. This trend is likely to increase during the next decade because of ageing of regional populations being exacerbated by outmigration of youth and creating labour shortages, especially in areas of economic growth.
- An important task of a national population strategy is the encouragement and facilitating of internal and international migration into regions of labour shortage. This will be closely related to investment in infrastructure since migrants, internal and international, will not settle in communities deficient in health, education, transport and other infrastructure.
- The analysis in this study has demonstrated that both Australians and international migrants will move to where there are opportunities. A national population policy must not make the mistake of attempting to attract internal and international migrants by artificially creating jobs in those areas. Regional growth areas must have the economic potential to sustain larger populations. A population policy should not fly in the face of market trends but act to 'grease the rails' of existing population flows which are both economically and environmentally sustainable.
- Consideration of the role of the baby boomer generation in regional development must be an important part of any national population policy for the next two decades. To what extent the tendency identified here for baby boomers to move to 'sea change' and 'tree change' areas upon retirement continues and increases will influence the rate of population growth in many regional communities in each of the states. Evidence has shown that this generation is relatively well off, especially those who move to regional areas, so their movement can be an important catalyst and economic multiplier for growth in local employment. Planning for, and facilitating, their process so that it is environmentally sustainable (especially where it is directed to ecologically fragile areas such as some coasts) is a complex but important task for national, local and state governments.

- The Indigenous population is disproportionately represented in regional Australia compared with the non-Indigenous so a national population strategy needs to explicitly consider this group as a major element in regional populations and their development.

8.7.2 Immigration Policy

Australian immigration policy has two main components:

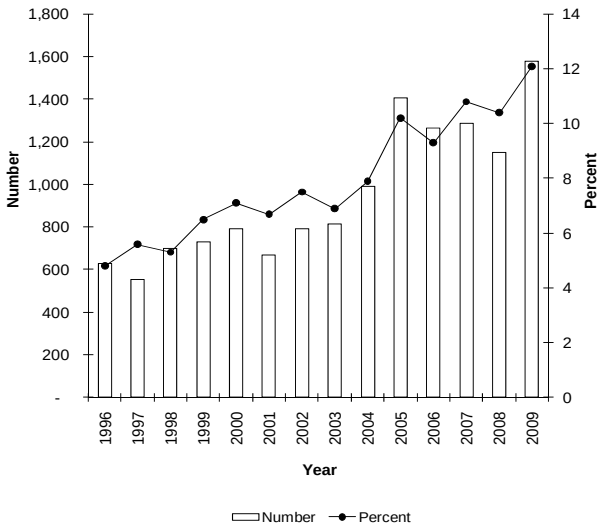
- Permanent settlement which comprises a number of visa categories (Economic/Skill, Family, Refugee-Humanitarian and Other, mainly New Zealanders) in which numbers are fixed each year by government.
- Temporary migration which comprises a number of category (Temporary Skilled Workers, Students and Working Holiday Makers) but where numbers are market driven although the government sets the regulations in which they operate.

Immigrants of both types settle in Australia in a different way to the resident population and have an important impact in shaping population distribution. Taking first of all permanent migration there has been a general tendency for a greater proportion of settler arrivals to settle outside capital cities.

Figure 8.4 shows, for example, how humanitarian settlers have in recent years shown a greater propensity to settle outside capital cities. This has partly been facilitated by the fact that humanitarian settlers have a greater proportion of settlers who derive from rural community backgrounds than other visa groups. Case studies indicate that while such settlement has some problems by and large the experience of refugee settlement in non-metropolitan areas has been positive. While to some extent local social capital is playing the role played by ethnic networks and formal immigrant post-arrival services in the capitals, there is a need for relevant specific service provision and sensitising of mainstream services to the needs of new settlers.

Figure 8.4: Australia: Settlement of Refugee-Humanitarian Settlers Outside Capital Cities, 1996-2009

Source: DIAC, unpublished data



The patterns for other settlement visa categories are given in Figure 8.5 (Family migrants) and Figure 8.6 (Economic/Skill migrants). The extent to which the visa categories are settling outside of the gateway cities varies but there are indications that the proportion is increasing.

Temporary migrant workers are playing an increasing role in meeting workforce needs in some non-metropolitan areas although we know very little about how this is happening. Figure 8.7 shows how they have been especially important in mining areas in Western Australia and Queensland, in tourism areas and in horticultural/intensive agricultural areas.

Figure 8.5: Australia: Settlement of Family Migration Settlers Outside Capital Cities, 1996-2009

Source: DIAC

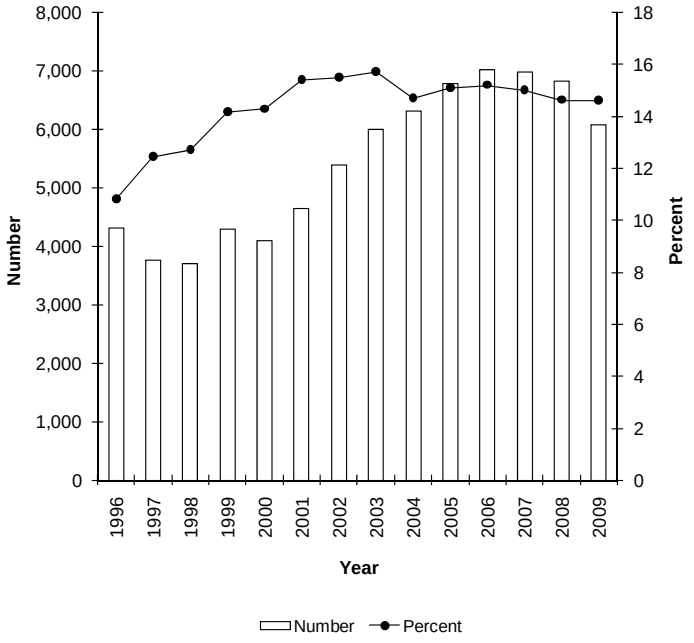


Figure 8.6: Australia: Settlement of Skilled Migration Settlers Outside Capital Cities, 1996-2009

Source: DIAC

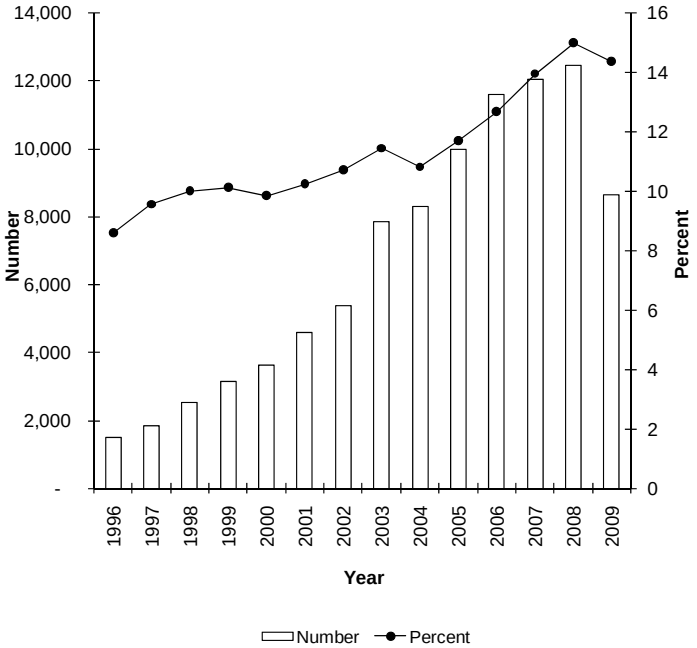
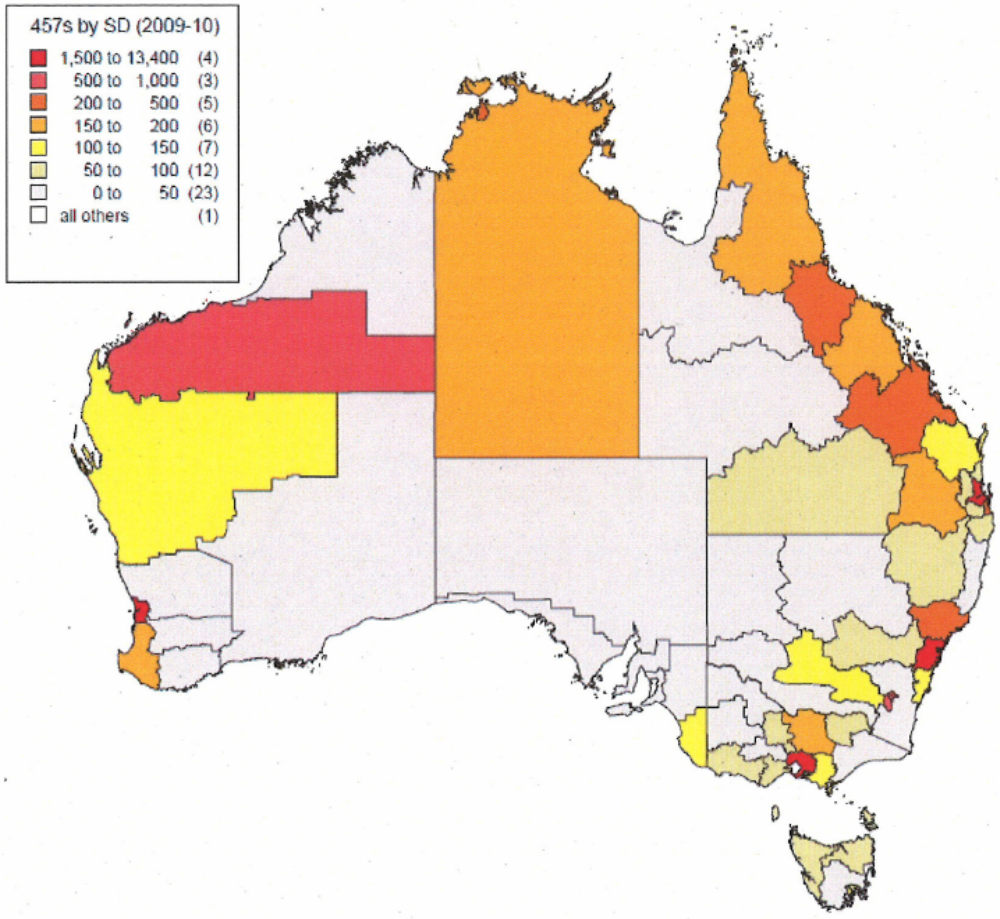


Figure 8.7: Australia: Location of Temporary Skilled Migrants

Source: Cully, 2010



Research on settlement of migrants in non-gateway locations (e.g. Hugo, 2008b, 2009; Khoo *et al.*, 2003; McDonald *et al.*, 2010; Burnley and Murphy, 2004) suggests several generalisations regarding immigration to non-metropolitan which need to be borne in mind in developing policy relating to attracting people and employment to regional areas:

- Those most attracted to such areas typically comprise young families. Young single adults and couples are more attracted to large city lifestyles. Retirees and those in the pre-retirement years are also important.
- Employment is important, but not the only driver. Availability of appropriate employment for both men and women (it is often not enough if there is employment for only one of the family) is a necessary condition for migration but it is often not sufficient for them to move.
- The liveability and lifestyle dimensions are of crucial importance to families thinking of settling in non-metropolitan areas. In particular the availability of good schooling for children is crucial. Accessibility to good health and other services is crucial. In this context the initiatives by state and territory governments to further centralise such services fly in the face of efforts to achieve decentralisation.

- Availability of affordable and appropriate housing is of the utmost importance to families considering migration to non-metropolitan areas.
- The importance of local communities welcoming new arrivals and helping them settle in is crucial. The early stages of settlement are crucial in determining whether the newcomers will stay. This is especially the case for international migrants.

It is apparent that international migration is playing an increasing role in meeting the workforce needs in regional Australia. However, little is currently known about this role, especially for temporary migration. Immigrants, both permanent and temporary, still overwhelmingly choose to settle in Australian gateway capitals but as is the case in other major immigrant nations a greater proportion are moving to non-metropolitan areas. As Australia moves toward a greater focus on regional development in response to environmental pressures and shifts in economic structure, international migration will play an important role. It is apparent that the full mix of permanent and temporary migration types are involved in regional areas. In the absence of a knowledge base of the role that international migrants are playing in regional labour markets it is not possible to recommend any shift in the current balance of permanent and temporary migration types to accommodate the needs of regional areas. The trialling of a Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme underway at present will also need to be considered in this context. One of the recommendations of the present study is that a comprehensive analysis be undertaken to accurately establish the current and potential future role of international migration, both permanent and temporary, in meeting regional labour needs.

8.7.3 Regional Development Policy

The broad structure of Australia's settlement system has been in place for 150 years and the question needs to be asked as to whether this settlement system is an optimal one to facilitate Australia moving toward a more economically and environmentally sustainable future. It is increasingly being asked whether modifying Australia's long established settlement system based on capital cities could deliver several medium and long term dividends such as:

- A release of the economic potential of regions which has been held back by lack of infrastructure investment.
- Achievement of a better balance between the distribution of people and the distribution of water in Australia.
- Relieving the pressure of rapid growth in and near the capital cities and hence saving scarce quality agricultural land and providing the opportunity to catch up in infrastructure.
- Reducing the extent of pollution and environmental degradation in large cities.
- Increasing housing availability and affordability.
- Reducing journey to work costs overall.

The key to shifting the balance of growth from the large cities to regional areas, however, is infrastructure. Mining and tourism, among other industries, provide the economic basis for sustainable economic development in several parts of Australia but they need infrastructure investment. Developing smart models in which activities like mining and tourism can see a benefit themselves in investing in that infrastructure in partnership with government provides a potential way forward.

A key question relates to where investments in infrastructure need to be targeted. While backlogs in the existing 'sinks' of rapid population growth need to be filled there is also a need to think strategically about where infrastructure investment is targeted. In particular, the following question needs to be investigated carefully:

- 'Given that Australia is likely to experience a significant continued increase in population (albeit not at the high levels of 2008-09) is there a case for providing infrastructure to facilitate growth in some regions outside of the capital cities where there is both the economic potential to sustain a much larger community, the resources available to support a larger population and with appropriate policy and safeguards the ability to absorb population growth without compromising environmental sustainability?'

The backlogs in contemporary hotspots of growth make it difficult to redirect infrastructure investments.

During the post war period there have been two major attempts to change the Australian settlement system through decentralisation of population growth away from the capital cities:

- The 1950s and early 1960s saw a considerable discourse on decentralisation and some attempts to shift growth to regional centres (Hugo, 1999b).
- In the Whitlam years (1972-76) there were attempts to facilitate growth in regional centres like Albury Wodonga.

These attempts achieved very little decentralisation and were routinely produced to argue that 'decentralisation does not work in Australia'. However, there are a number of reasons why this issue should be revisited, including the following:

- Earlier attempts at decentralisation were half hearted. Indeed a popular saying was that 'Decentralisation is everybody's policy but nobody's program' indicating that it was a laudable goal but no governments were prepared to commit the large investment required.
- Early attempts at decentralisation often flew in the face of established economic reality by offering incentives for enterprises to relocate from a large city to a regional centre where they could not operate as profitably as they could in the capital.

It could be argued that the current context is different for the following reasons:

- The Australian economy is structurally different than it was when previous efforts at decentralisation were attempted with many economic activities no longer needing to be located in a major port gateway city to be profitable.
- The revolution in transport and communication have made it possible for many economic activities to be 'footloose' in that they are not constrained to be located in large cities.
- There is a significant shift in internal migration trends which indicate that many Australians living in the capitals wish to live in regional locations. Australians preferences for what type of commonly built environment and ecological context they wish to live in has become more segmented as compared with the dominance of the suburban model in early post war decades.
- Environmental constraints have become more pressing with population growth.

- The costs of living in large cities – transport, journey to work times, housing are exerting push influences on city residents more than at any time in the past.
- There is a reversal occurring in the post war trend of an increasing proportion of new immigrants settling in gateway cities. This has indicted that immigrants can play a role in any initiative to increase growth in non-metropolitan areas.
- The passage of baby boom cohorts into the retirement stage of the life cycle means that there will be a large group of city residents who are no longer tied to living in the city by the necessity of living close to a workplace.
- There has been the emergence of substantial job shortages in many regional areas due partly to the growth of non-metropolitan based enterprises – especially those associated with the production and processing of food and other natural resources. It also has been a function of the fact that the low fertility and ageing trends which have influenced the nation have been exacerbated in non-metropolitan areas by the outmigration of young people to large cities to pursue education, seek a more diverse labour market and/or enjoy the 'bright lights' and greater range of social opportunities in large cities.

In most Australian states and territories there have been developed regional plans to provide a framework for their development. Such plans are a critically important prerequisite for accommodating growth (or decline) in a sustainable way. It needs to be stressed that there is a direct relationship between population growth and infrastructure need and that provision of appropriate infrastructure in a timely way in the places where it is needed is crucial. It is apparent that governments (federal, state and local) have important and key roles to play in the provision of this infrastructure. However, the current growth of population and anticipated increases raises the question of how increases in infrastructure can be funded when there are clearly backlogs of existing need for infrastructure. Governments will play a role but increasingly models involving public-private partnerships and user pays elements will need to be considered.

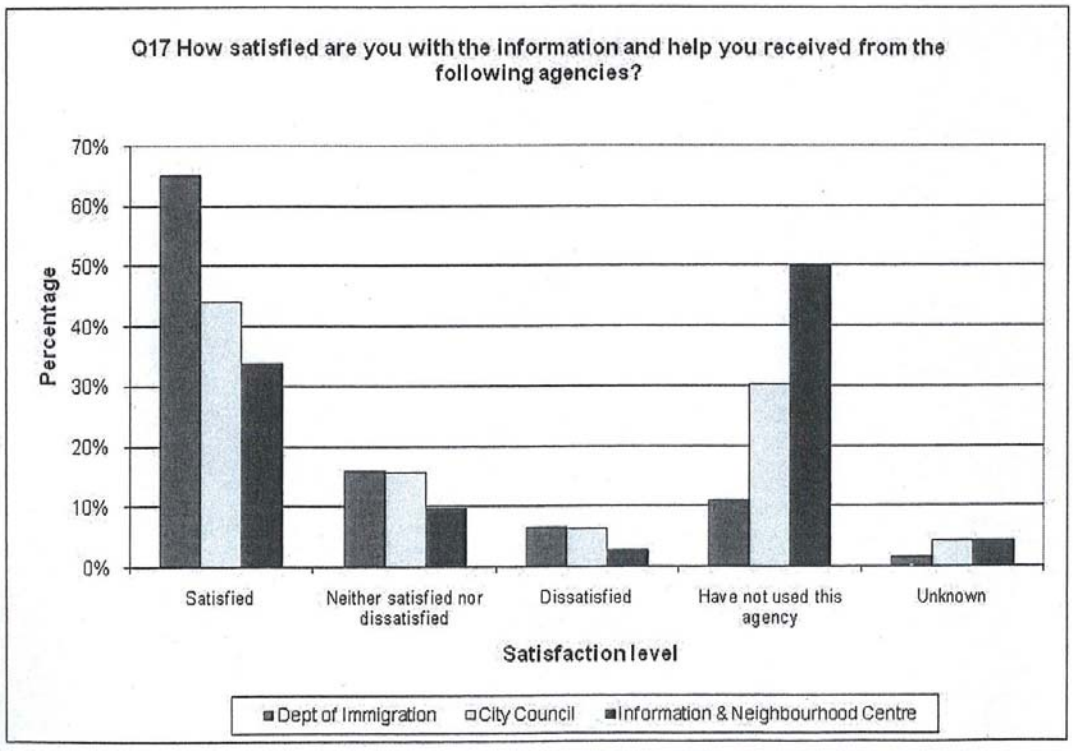
Regional development in Australia may be entering a new era which will have important implications for Australian population and immigration policy. It is crucial that these considerations are central to the new efforts at national level to craft a new regional development policy.

8.7.4 Settlement Services

Research on immigrant settlement in regional areas has drawn attention to the importance of immigrant settlers having access to appropriate services in their early years of settlement in destinations. This is a critical element to their longer term settlement. A range of policies like those under the SSRM Scheme can ensure that immigrants are directed to initially settle and work in particular areas but the key issue is the extent to which they remain in those areas. A recent study by Collins (2009) of immigrants in regional areas found that access to services and amenities was critical to the level of satisfaction of immigrants. Figure 8.8 presents some results of his study which indicates a relatively high level of satisfaction with DIAC services. Some 90 percent of respondents had used DIAC services and two thirds of them were satisfied.

Figure 8.8: Immigrant Settlers in Regional Areas: Satisfaction with Help and Information Received from Government Agencies, 2008

Source: Collins, 2009, 46



Clearly, providing settlement services outside of capital cities presents some significant challenges for DIAC. In some regional communities experiencing settlement of new immigrants there is a tradition of settlement of CALD communities so new groups are more easily catered for but there are two elements to the new immigration to regional areas which need to be considered:

- There are significant numbers of new birthplace groups who have very small communities in Australia – e.g. some of the African groups.
- While some settlement is occurring in places where there is a history of NES settlement there is also significant movement to areas where there is no such tradition. Certainly, having a pre-existing NES group in a community does not necessarily mean it will be more accommodating to new groups than mono-cultural communities. In some instances this has been the case, such as in Shepparton in Victoria. However, successful settlement of diverse groups in regional areas requires a cultural acceptance in the host community, supported by community activities which celebrate diversity regardless of the community's makeup.
- Accessibility to services is a key factor, recognising that accessibility is not only influenced by physical proximity. There are often language and cultural barriers that can stand in the way of new groups accessing services even if they are available.

There are a number of issues associated with the new pattern of immigrant settlement in regional Australia. Firstly, the immigrants add an element of diversity to what in many regional areas have been strongly Anglo Saxon dominant societies. It is true that immigrants

from MES countries make up the majority of regional settlers and most are skilled migrants who are not likely to have substantial language and cultural barriers to adjustment. Nevertheless the numbers from more diverse backgrounds are significant. Regional communities lack both formal post-arrival services as well as established communities of similar ethnic backgrounds that can provide informal support during initial settlement. A particular problem relates to the lack of interpreter services which can be a barrier to non-English speaking groups accessing health, education and other services. The dearth of formal and informal support services has in some areas been countered by the mobilisation of local community groups, organisations and local government. In several instances it has been one or two local leaders who have played a key role in this respect, indeed it may be that this is necessary for such mobilisation of local social capital. The types of assistance which have been given by communities includes organising welcoming events, appointment of a local sponsor family for day to day assistance, development of welcome packages including not only information but coupons for local services and shops and assistance in getting children into school and local sporting organisations.

The enthusiasm with which some communities have welcomed migrants has been at odds with conventional stereotypes of regional populations having conservative and even racist attitudes. Indeed in many cases the newcomers are seen as valuable additions to communities which have been struggling to maintain services, losing young populations and not been able to fill job vacancies, while the cultural diversity they add has been embraced with enthusiasm. There have however also been instances of backlash. In one South Australian community the local abattoirs recruited a number of Chinese workers and an individual circulated a letter which expressed strong views in opposition. However, this was quickly counterbalanced by the general community organising a welcome barbeque and the local newspaper running a large banner headline 'WELCOME' on the arrival of the migrants. Issues remain however about the injection of new elements of diversity into regional communities which have not previously been multicultural. Undoubtedly the adjustment of new migrants in regional communities and of the communities to the migrant is a topic of needed research.

Despite the lack of empirical information on settlement of new immigrant groups there are a few policy dimensions which are clear.

- Regional settlement will involve less clustering of immigrant groups and make provision of post-arrival services more difficult than is the case where immigrants mainly settle in capital cities. It will be necessary to consider new ways of provision to accommodate these needs.
- There will be less informal support available from existing ethnic communities which is often available in large cities.
- There is a need to heavily involve local government in the process of supplying needed post-arrival services.

8.7.5 Planning and Delivery of Government Services

It has been established earlier that the *sine qua non* of immigrant settlement in regional areas is the availability of quality services, especially health and education services. In this respect it is useful to examine results of a survey of SSRM immigrants who settled in South Australia. The reasons given by 501 respondents for considering a move to South Australia are presented in Table 8.31

Table 8.31: Reasons Given by SSRM Settlers for Considering Settling in South Australia, 2006

Source: Hugo, 2008, 141

Reason	Percent Saying Very Important
Lifestyle	63.2
Education for children	62.6
Community safety	60.2
Employment	50.0
Health/medical	48.1
Career and promotion	44.3
Income	39.2
Further education	32.5
Community networks	21.4
Cultural diversity	21.1

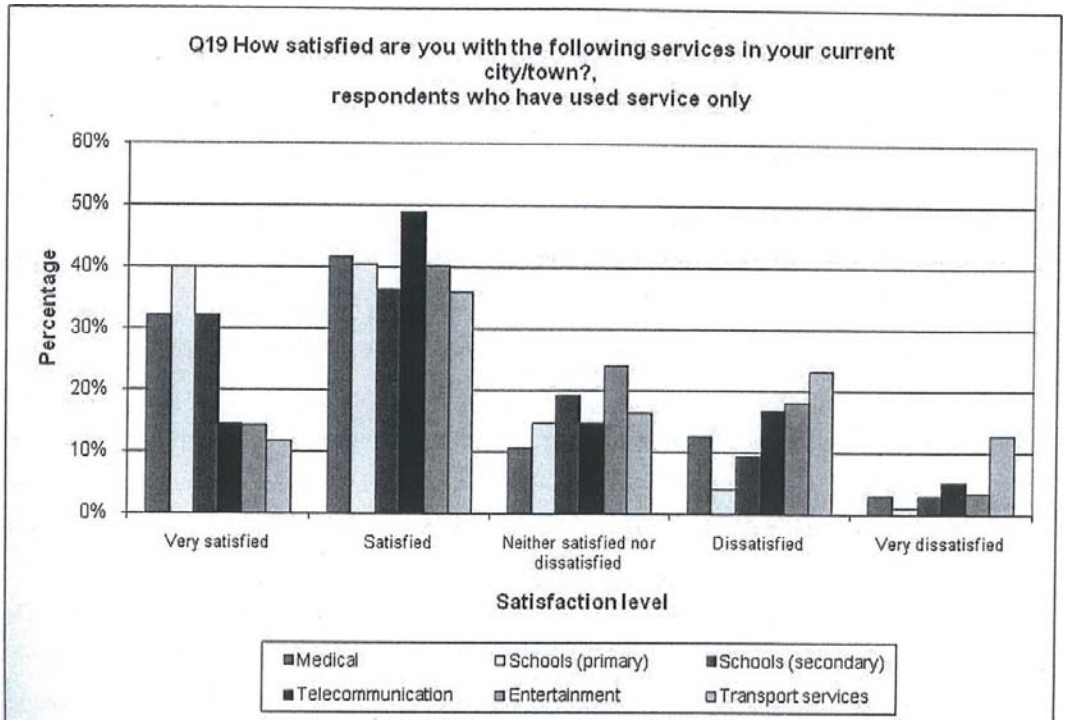
The respondents were asked to rank a number of potential reasons for considering moving to South Australia and the proportions ranking those reasons as very important in their decision are shown in Table 8.31. It is very interesting to note that while employment and work are important, the two most mentioned reasons were lifestyle and education of children while community safety is also ranked highly. This points to an important element in regional migration which has been explored elsewhere (Hugo *et al.*, 2006). It would seem that while the availability of suitable employment is a *necessary* condition for attracting immigrants to peripheral areas, it alone is often not *sufficient* to attract them. The key elements in them making the move relate to factors such as lifestyle, availability of suitable employment for partners, availability of appropriate schooling for children and the appropriate provision of a range of services and social and economic opportunities. Hence while the availability of employment is basic it is often other elements which are crucial in the decision to migrate to peripheral areas.

It is clear that provision of high quality services, especially health and education, is critical to immigrants first of all choosing to settle in regional areas and secondly remaining in those areas. Collins (2008) had similar findings in his study of immigrants settling in regional areas. Figure 8.9 shows that a majority of respondents indicated that they were happy with education and health services but there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with transport services. He concludes (Collins, 2008, 46):

- ‘inadequate amenities including public transport were overwhelmingly the biggest problem rural immigrants encounter once they moved into their current place’.

Figure 8.9: Immigrant Settlers in Regional Areas: Satisfaction with Services

Source: Collins, 2008, 46



Clearly, issues of service provision are not only important from a planning perspective of anticipating the future demand for goods and services in regional localities. They are of basic importance in attracting migrants (both internal and international) to regional communities in the first place, and retaining them once they settle there. This points to the need for state and local government to not only provide services, but to provide them in a 'migrant friendly' way. This can only be achieved if there is close coordination between migration state, regional development and local authorities to give early warning of the numbers and types of immigrants who are likely to settle in areas.

8.7.6 Housing Requirements

Having access to affordable, secure, healthy housing is fundamental to the wellbeing of Australians. Housing has significance for wellbeing and liveability beyond its shelter functions. It is clear that the Australian housing market is currently under stress and it is a barrier to wellbeing of a significant number of Australians and this is especially the case in growing regional areas. There are a number of indications of disequilibrium in the Australian housing market:

- The National Housing Supply Council (2010) estimated that there were 178,000 more potential house buyers than available houses and that this 'housing gap' is widening.
- There is an estimated shortage of almost half a million dwellings that are both affordable and available to people in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution.
- The Henry Tax Review (Roux and Stanley [eds.], 2010) found that in mid 2009, 418,000 individuals and families paid more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

It is apparent that housing is a major constraint on regional development with housing shortage and affordability issues being significant in non-metropolitan as well as metropolitan areas. Demand for housing is closely linked to population growth but for much of the recent era, growth in demand has outpaced that of population. Continued high levels of population growth undoubtedly put pressure on housing markets, inflating prices and influencing housing affordability. It is readily apparent that housing is a major constraint on regional population growth and any initiatives to accommodate a greater proportion of immigrant intake in regional areas should include consideration of the pressure that it will place on local housing markets. There is general recognition that Australia is experiencing a housing crisis but this is often seen as being a crisis in Australia's major cities. Strategic initiatives to overcome the crisis must include full consideration of regional areas.

8.7.7 Liveability, Productivity and Sustainability

The Issues Paper on *A Sustainable Population Strategy for Australia* (Burke, 2010) emphasises the importance of population processes in influencing Australia's future liveability, productivity and sustainability. What are the implications of regional population growth and migration's role in that growth, for these important objectives? Liveability is considered to be the attributes of a place that contribute to the wellbeing and quality of life of its residents – the many characteristics that make a city or region the type of place people want to live in now and in the future (VCEC, 2008, 7). One of the major dimensions of the recent population discussion in Australia has been regarding population growth in cities which has captured considerable public attention. This has sprung in part from anxiety about the potential loss of 'liveability' associated with growth. By international standards Australian cities are relatively safe, prosperous and clean as indicated by their strong performance in international liveability rankings, such as those published by The Economist, Mercer and Monocle. The 2010 Economist Liveability Index, for example, ranked Melbourne, Perth, Sydney and Adelaide in the top 10 of the 140 cities surveyed. However, there is some concern 'that there are some aspects of liveability that can be improved, often in specific locations within cities' (Infrastructure Australia, 2010, 93). Undoubtedly most Australians will continue to live in large cities and enhancing the liveability of those cities is an important priority. Population growth undoubtedly has put pressure on liveability in Australian cities through increased pressure on infrastructure, housing, environment etc. and redesigning our cities so that they are more liveable for more people is a national challenge (Infrastructure Australia, 2010).

From the perspective of the present study the following questions relating to liveability are relevant:

- To what extent would absorbing a greater percentage of Australian population growth in regional areas relieve pressure within capital cities and facilitate redesign in the capitals to enhance liveability of their residents?
- To what extent can regional development enhance the liveability of regional communities and provide more Australians with opportunities to settle in liveable regional communities?

The present study cannot answer these questions but it is of relevance that the study has shown that more Australians are migrating out of capitals than are moving into them. Moreover, the research which has been undertaken into this phenomenon has demonstrated the significance of lifestyle and liveability in the decisions of those movers (Burnley and Murphy, 2004).

As has been indicated earlier a key issue in regional development and attracting and retaining internal and international migrants in regional areas is infrastructure and this impinges not only upon liveability but also productivity and sustainability in regional areas. In this context it is interesting to examine the results of a study undertaken for Regional Cities Victoria by Essential Economics (2009). This study demonstrated that there are significant costs and efficiencies associated with adding greater population to the Outer suburbs of Melbourne. SGS (2008) estimate that the extra costs of congestion and greenhouse gas emissions associated with population growth in Melbourne is $6,270 per annum per additional person. The Regional Cities Victoria study estimated the costs of providing critical 'hard infrastructure' in regional cities to support higher population outcomes compared with congestion inefficiencies associated with a similar level of growth in metropolitan Melbourne and found that by 2036:

- The additional cumulative cost of providing critical infrastructure to support a redistribution of approximately 50,000 persons (25% Scenario)[4] from metropolitan Melbourne to the Regional Cities is estimated to be $1.0 billion; this compares with inefficiency costs of $3.1 billion associated with the same number of persons being accommodated in metropolitan Melbourne.
- The additional cumulative cost of redistributing approximately 115,000 persons (30% Scenario) between metropolitan Melbourne and the Regional Cities is estimated to be $2.1 billion compared to inefficiency costs of $7.0 billion associated with this level of population being accommodated in metropolitan Melbourne

The Regional Cities Victoria (2009, 83) concludes that there are a number of Net State Benefits are associated with the redistribution of population growth from metropolitan Melbourne to the Regional Cities, including the following:

1. Efficient use of taxpayer funds associated with the provision of infrastructure and resources to support population growth.
2. Redistribution of population growth reduces stress on metropolitan Melbourne infrastructure and reduces associated congestion and greenhouse gas emission costs.
3. Better economic and social outcomes for regional communities are likely to be achieved, such as:
    - Enhanced investment opportunities for business
    - Improved skills base
    - Industry diversification
    - Improved service provision
    - Enhanced lifestyle
    - Support for small towns
    - Improved social outcomes

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[4] The Report identified three population scenarios for the period 2006-2036:

Base Case – 21 percent of future Victorian population growth occurs in regional areas

Medium Case – 25 percent of future Victorian population growth occurs in regional areas

High Case – 30 percent of future Victorian population growth occurs in regional areas

Turning to issues of productivity, the Third Intergenerational Report (Swan, 2010) shows that counterbalancing the impacts of ageing of the Australian population will necessitate increases in the three 'Ps' –population, participation and productivity. It is the latter which is most significant. Achievement of increments in productivity is critical to Australia's future. It is unclear what the implications for productivists are of diverting a greater proportion of national population growth toward regional centres. Certainly the modelling undertaken for Regional Cities Victoria presented above would point to a productivity dividend but this would require more detailed investigation.

Striving for economic growth and improved wellbeing of the Australian population need not be, and indeed must not be, at the cost of the environment. Too often in discussions of population, economic growth and environmental sustainability are seen as alternatives but that need not be the case. The key challenges for Australian governments and indeed the Australian people is achieving a balance not only in policy and programs but in the behaviour of individuals, families and businesses which takes fully into account environmental sustainability goals. This is not an easy process and involves hard decisions not only by governments but by business and by individual Australians. What is needed to achieve growth with sustainability is, as the Victorian State of the Environment Report (Commission of Environmental Sustainability Victoria, 2010, 2) points out:

- '… the value of environmental services will need to be brought more comprehensively, transparently and explicitly into decision making. This will mean changes, but the sooner we act to improve the health of our environment the less dramatic the changes will need to be'.

At the outset we must divest ourselves of the notion that the relationship between population growth on the one hand and environmental degradation on the other is a simple one to one causal relationship. The relationship is a much more complex one and needs to be understood if population policy and environmental policy are to be integrated to move toward a more sustainable future. Four decades ago, Ehrlich (1968) summarised the population-environment relationship in the formula I=PAT where:

I – is the extent of environmental impact

P – is the size of the 'population'

A – is 'affluence' or the per capita consumption of resources

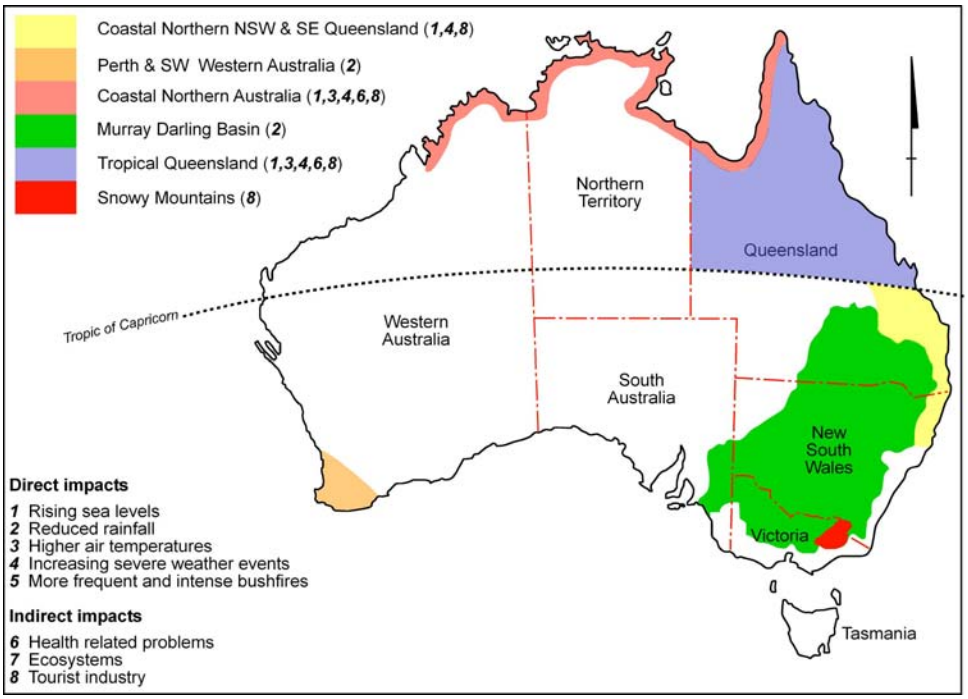
T – is 'technology' or the way in which the population uses the environment

In this conceptualisation the number of people is clearly an important influence on environmental impact but population growth alone will not reduce impact on the environment if the per capita consumption of resources continues to increase and non-sustainable practices are continued in the way in which the environment is used. Small populations can have devastating negative effects on the environment if they do not adopt sustainable environmental practices. This is well illustrated in the massive impact that the small number of European settlers had on the Australian natural environment in the 19th century.

The implications of regional development for moving toward sustainability are also unclear. Certainly to the extent that pressures on metropolitan environments are reduced by diverting population growth elsewhere there are environmental dividends. On the other hand many regional environments are also fragile and subject to deterioration if population densities increase. Moreover, it is apparent from Figure 8.10 that many of the 'hot spots' of future climate change impact in Australia are located in regional areas.

Figure 8.10: Climate Change Impact Hotspots

Source: Climate Action Network, http://cana.net.au/



One of the elements to consider in the discussion on regional development is the extent to which there will be better *matching* achieved in the distribution of people and the distribution of natural resources. Water is a key environmental issue which has an all important population dimension and the development of water and population policy needs to be an integrated process. Water must be an important consideration in decision making about the location of future investments and while the mismatch between water and population in Australia does *not* call for a wholesale redistribution of population there are a number of important population dimensions as we face a drier future for south eastern and south western Australia:

- Agriculture uses 50 percent of water in Australia (ABS, 2010d).
- The implications for agriculture need to be fully worked through. Do we need to consider some intensive agriculture being phased out in south eastern Australia and more developed in northern Australia and Tasmania where there is assured sustainable water supplies? If the science means such a redistribution is deemed necessary there are a number of population elements which need to be considered:
    - The agricultural workforce in Australia is the oldest of any sector. To what extent can intensive agriculturalists be brought out so they can retire into local communities and hence maintain local economies where they have established social networks?
    - To what extent can the skills built up in irrigated agriculture in areas like the Murray-Darling Basin be utilised to develop new specialised agriculture elsewhere? This was the way the agriculture frontier progressed in Australia in the 19th and 20th centuries. How can this process be carried out in the 21st century to fully compensate those displaced, facilitate their migration and

settlement elsewhere and encourage the growth of new agricultural industries in new parts of Australia?

These processes are not easy. They need to be given time and they must be based on not only the best science but the best social science as well and the rights and welfare of the Australians involved must be protected.

- Changing Australians' behaviour in the use of water, especially in cities, is clearly an area of enormous possibility. Response to recent water shortages in Australian cities has demonstrated conclusively that given appropriate information Australians can and will considerably modify their behaviour with respect to water consumption. Building on this experience to make better and less use of water is crucial. Indeed, this experience can be built upon to change other environmentally relevant behaviours as well. Again a combination of the best science and social science together with full engagement of the community will be necessary in this area.
- An additional part of the national strategy will also involve the traditional Australian response to expanding populations – seek other water sources (Troy, 2008). However, while in the past this has involved building new resources and pipelines there is a great deal of scope to develop new technologies of water storage (especially in aquifers), capturing run-off and water reuse.

There has in the past been a tendency to see environmental policies like those relating to water and climate change as being totally separate from economic and social policies. A key to achieving environmental sustainability must be the integration of policy making so that economic and social policies do not produce unexpected negative environmental consequences. Agricultural, urban, immigration and other policy decisions need to be informed by what environmental consequences they may engender. The Victorian State of the Environment Report 2008 (p. iv) has identified the challenges as follows:

- We need to decouple economic activity from environmental degradation and adopt economic practices which are environmentally friendly.
- We need to develop resilience in natural systems to ensure productivity and ecosystem services are durable.
- We need to use natural systems in such a way that they remain available for productive purposes and ecosystem services vital to the health of water and air.
- One-fifth of the continent is now under some form of Aboriginal tenure, including much of the world's most intact savannah ecosystem. 'Caring for country' policies that support Indigenous land management practices need to be greatly expanded (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009).
- We need to implement strong policies to contain growth of capital cities, improve urban design, coordinate transport provision, create efficiencies in the use of water and energy and to reduce the vulnerabilities of the motor dependent city.
- Climate change is the dominating environmental force at present and will remain a major focus of government action.
- As individuals, communities and a society we need to accept our responsibilities in the sustainable use of the earth.

Clearly sustainability outcomes must be a crucial element in discussions about development of areas outside of the capitals.

8.7.8 Community Harmony, Cohesion and Acceptance of Diversity

Australia is one of the most ethnically diverse nations due primarily to post war migration. This diversity has been an undeniable strength in post war development especially in the era of globalisation. Yet many challenges remain as the country seeks to on the one hand celebrate diversity and lever off the opportunities it provides while on the other building social cohesion and resilience (Roux and Stanley, 2010, 52). There are significant challenges which the nation faces in this area despite a high degree of success in achieving the transition from an almost homogenous Anglo-Celtic society to one of considerable diversity.

One of the neglected dimensions of Australia's ethnic diversity is the fact that there is considerable variation between communities in the extent of diversity. Post war immigration has predominantly involved settlement in Australia's large cities – a trend which is most marked for immigrants of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds. Where there has been settlement in non-metropolitan areas it has been limited largely to regional cities and rural areas with intensive agriculture. While it is a generalisation the dry farming and pastoral areas of rural Australia have remained largely Anglo-Celtic. Hence the trend toward more immigrants settling in non-metropolitan areas raises issues of community harmony, cohesion and acceptance of diversity. While these remain significant issues for all Australia they have a particular significance in areas where there is little or no history of diversity.

There are a number of questions which flow from an increased significance of international migrant settlement in regional areas (Hugo and Moren, 2008, 475). These can only be raised here but research is needed in this rapidly changing area. Research questions include:

- What is the role of international migration in reversing decades of population stability or decline, in particular non-metropolitan areas? How does it differ from the other elements in counter-urbanisation like gentrification of the countryside? Is immigrant settlement in non-metropolitan areas a new post-rural exodus phase in OECD nations? There has been much discussion of a "post productionist" era developing in rural areas of OECD countries in which a range of economic activities, beyond primary production, are developing, including telecommuting, commuting, tourism, dormitory suburbs, and sea and tree change lifestyle living. Along with this economic transformation, there is a "demographic convergence" with rural populations becoming more like those in metropolitan areas, and part of this convergence may well involve an increased presence of immigrant settlers.
- What are the changes being wrought in the social, economic and demographic structures of non-metropolitan areas by the influx of international migrants and what are their implications?
- What are the identities and transnational relations being shaped by international migrants settling in non-metropolitan areas?
- What forms of international migrant mobility are influencing rural areas – permanent settlement, replacement migration, circular migration, commuting harvest worker migration, refugee settlement etc. and what are their impacts?
- What are the patterns of social integration of migrants in non-metropolitan areas? How do they interact with and contribute to existing communities? How does their 'otherness' become incorporated into local communities?

- What role do overseas migrants play in the revival of declining areas – the retention of services like schools, in maintaining the viability of local communities?
- How does the process of integration differ between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas?
- What policy interventions are influencing the flow of international migrants into non-metropolitan areas? What are their impacts? Does international migration have a role to play in regional development strategies?
- Should immigration issues be integrated into regional development strategies?

There is currently a lack of empirical evidence relating to these questions which would provide the basis for effective policy intervention at state/territory and national level. In order to provide such an empirical base, the following research is needed:

- A review of the current state of knowledge in OECD countries of new developments in non metropolitan populations, and the dynamics of internal and international migration in these areas. This review would contain an assessment of policy initiatives relating to that migration and to the integration of migrants communities into non metropolitan areas.
- When the results of the 2011 census are available there should be a thorough analysis of population change over the last decade at the community level across non metropolitan Australia. This would involve measurement of the nature and role of natural increase/decrease, internal migration and international migration, and an analysis of the economic activities of immigrants and internal migrants.
- The development of a typology of immigrant settlement in non metropolitan areas, along with in-depth case studies of each type of settlement. This would involve both quantitative and qualitative techniques to investigate patterns of adjustment and integration, economic engagement, host community engagement, social implications and wider social and cultural change within those communities.
- The current involvement of temporary migrants (457s, Working Holiday Makers and Students) in non metropolitan communities needs to be assessed using secondary data from existing surveys (for example, of WHMs) and DIAC. Again, there needs to be a typology of types of engagement of temporary migrants in non metropolitan communities and detailed case studies of each type to examine their impact.

This research is a necessary prerequisite to any policy intervention by Federal, State and Local government in this area. It would certainly appear, however, that in the new discussions of regional development in Australia international migration potentially has a key role to play.

One of the encouraging findings of studies of the new immigrant settlement in regional Australia is that while there have been significant issues relating to the acceptance of new groups into rural communities there have been a number of real success stories. Collins (2009, 48) found that 95 percent of respondents to his survey indicated that they were made welcome since moving to their current place and two thirds said they were made to feel ‘very welcome’. The settlement of some African groups in regional communities has involved problems in some communities associated with them being from a quite distinct and different group to the majority resident population. One NSW city, Tamworth, went so far as the town council voting to reject the resettlement of five Sudanese families in the city although it later voted to overturn the decision (*Asian Migration News*, 15-31 January 2007). On the other

hand, many other communities and local governments have been proactive in attracting refugees and welcoming them to the community. One such community is Murray Bridge (2006 population 18,364) in South Australia whose Mayor declared Murray Bridge a 'Refugee Friendly Town'. The City was galvanised following a desperate Afghani refugee committing suicide in 2002 and the community subsequently mobilised to support refugee and humanitarian settlers. Service clubs, church groups, local government and the Regional Development Board have become involved in assisting refugee-humanitarian settlers adjust. The city is a food processing centre and several refugees have gained work in these industries.

There will undoubtedly be problems associated with the settlement of distinctly different groups in communities which hitherto have been relatively homogeneously Anglo-Celtic. However, there is evidence, as discussed earlier in this report, that many regional communities have belied 'redneck' stereotypes and embraced newcomers. It is clearly very important to engage local communities in the planning of the settlement of such groups and also in ongoing efforts to assist in settlement.

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