

# THE MIGRATION CATCHMENTS AND MIGRATION FIELDS OF DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES

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Research, Policy

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*Te Whare Wananga o te Upoko o te Ika a Maui*



Aim: To take a ‘place-based’ perspective on migration into and out of specific ‘distressed’ communities.

So-called ‘distressed’ communities are those with slow or negative growth, high unemployment rates, low labour participation rates, limited rates of job creation and high beneficiary levels.

Place based migration focusses on the role of place in understanding the pattern of migration flows

My approach is driven primarily by viewing place-based communities as local labour markets (LLM). Short run adjustments to local labour markets are made within the labour shed with longer run adjustments being made via migration. [But not all migration is labour market driven – esp. in ‘distressed’ communities].

Geographers view the ‘national’ labour market as being made up of hundreds of overlapping local labour markets

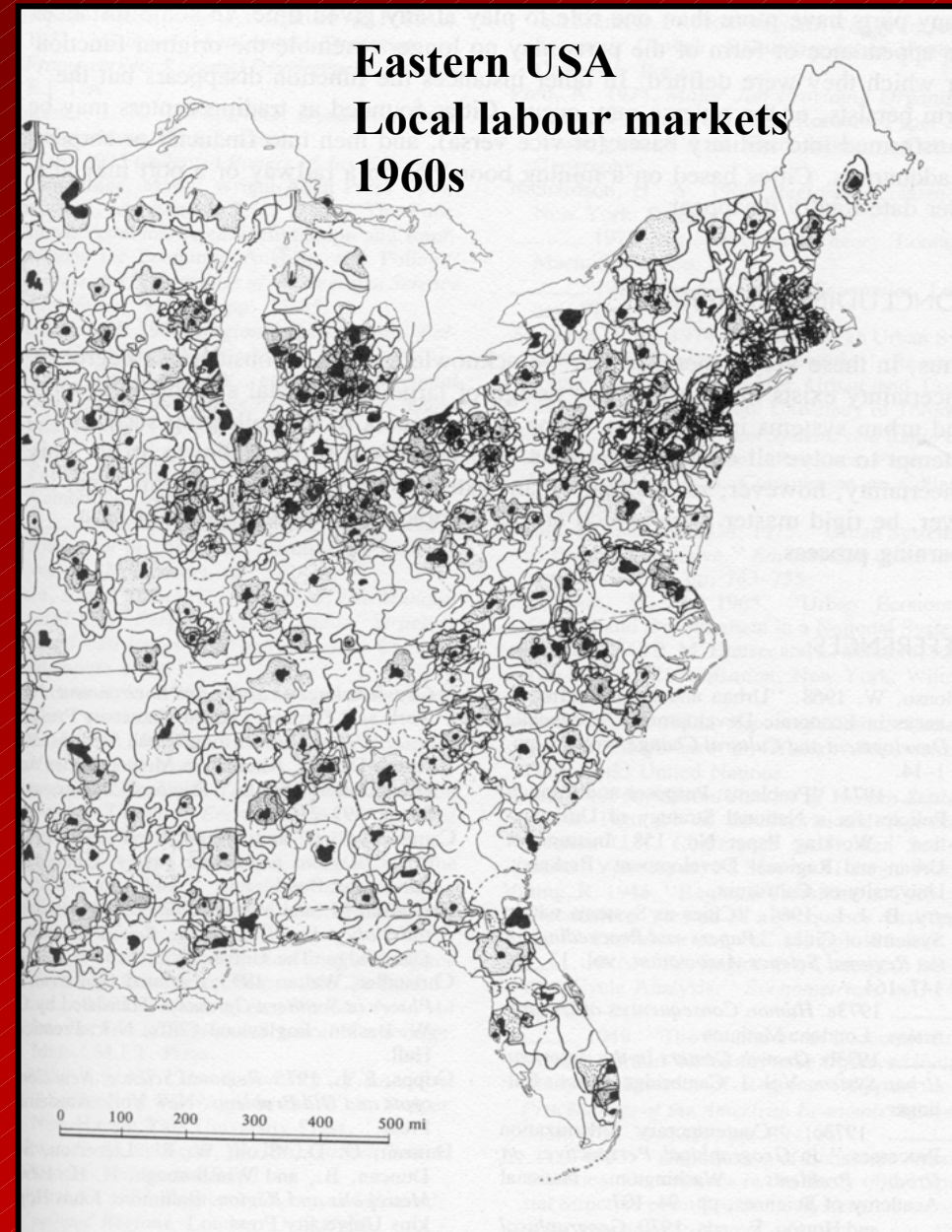
These local markets differ in:

Size

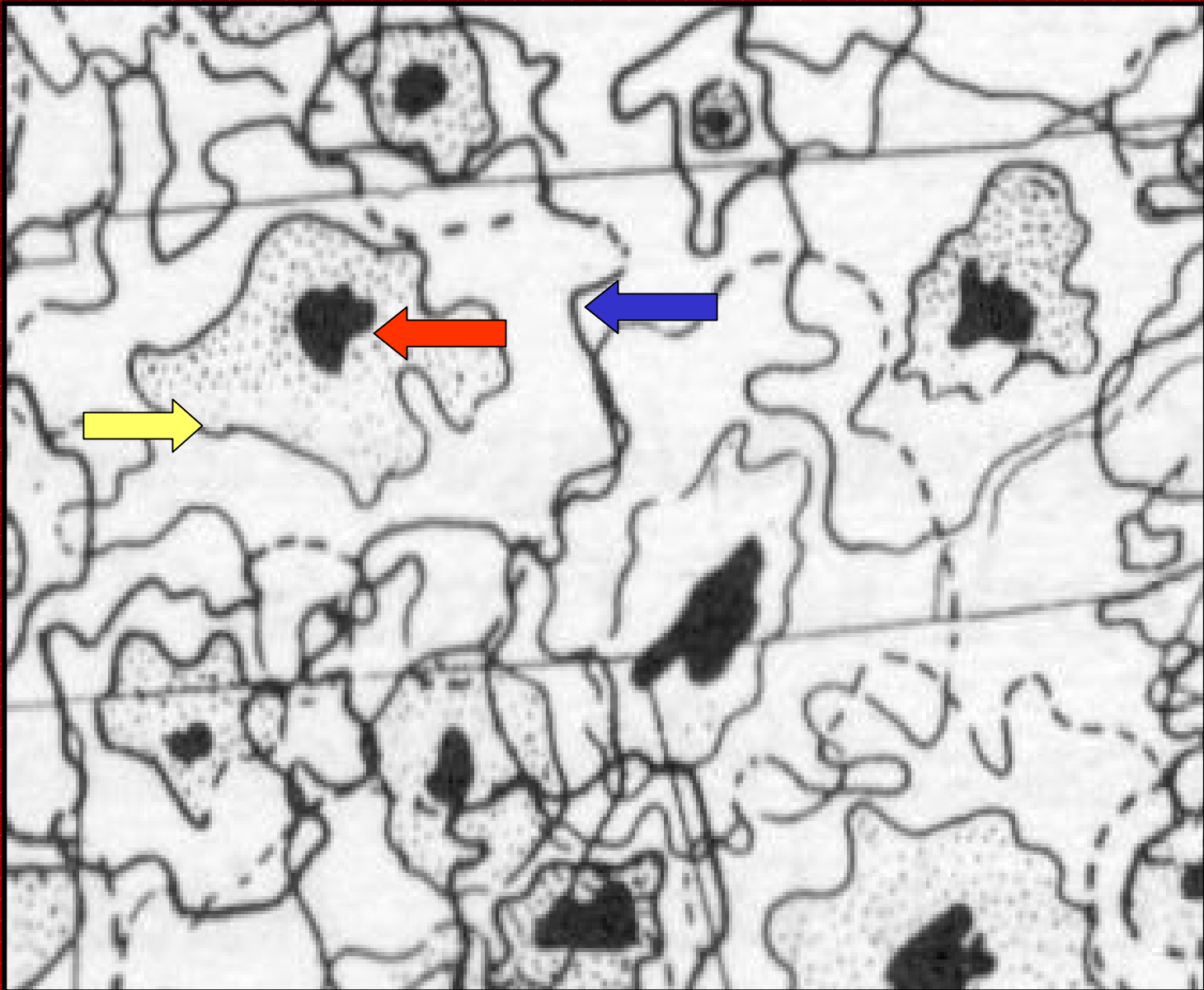
Labour force

Occupations & industries

Labour relation histories



## Local labour markets from space...



LLM1

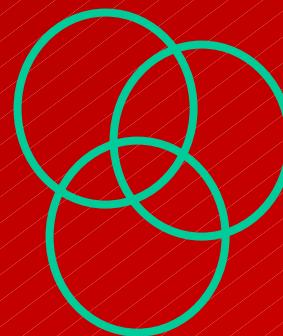
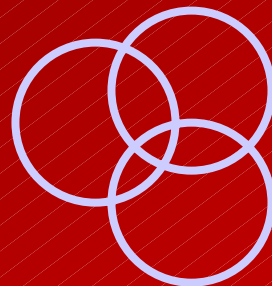
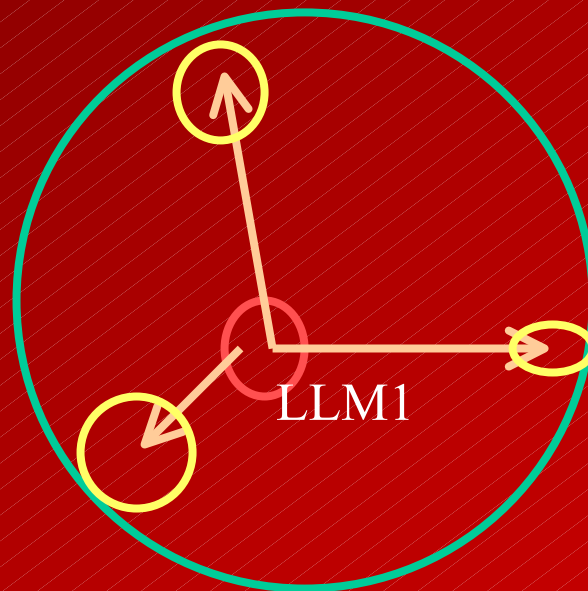
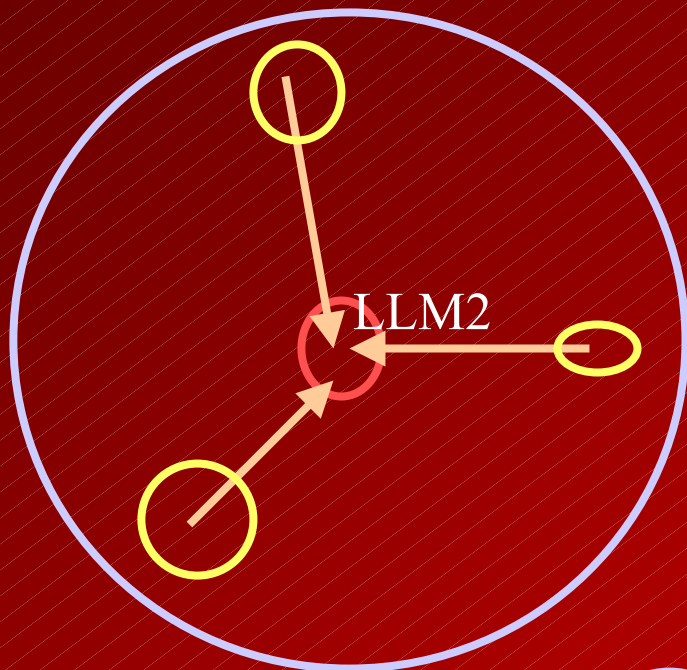


LLM2

= migration

Migration catchment

Migration field



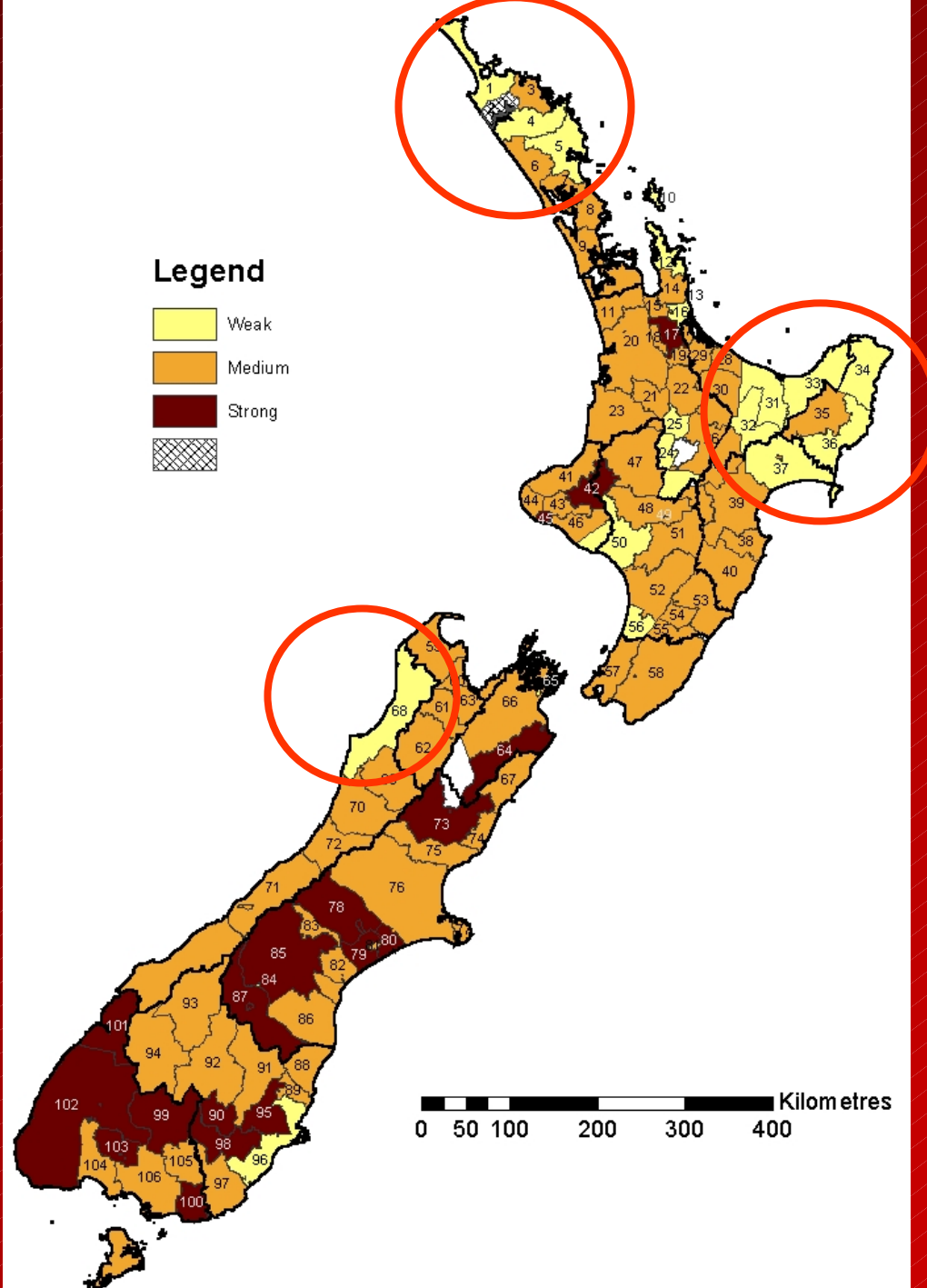
Excludes  
international  
migration

Number	Name	Number	Name
1	Kaitiaki	30	Rotorua District
2	Hokianga North	31	Whakatane
3	Kerikeri	32	Matahina-Minginui
4	Kaikohe	33	Opotiki District
5	Whangarei	34	East Cape
6	Dargaville	35	Tarndale-Rakauroa
7	Rehia-Oneriri	36	Gisborne
8	Warkworth	37	Wairoa
9	Central Auckland Zone	38	Hastings Zone
10	Great Barrier Island	39	Napier Zone
11	Southern Auckland Zone	40	Central Hawke's Bay
12	Whitianga	41	New Plymouth District
13	Whangamata	42	Douglas
14	Thames	43	Stratford
15	Hauraki Plains	44	Kahui
16	Waihi	45	Kapuni
17	Ngarua	46	Hawera
18	Morrinsville	47	Taumarunui
19	Matamata	48	Tangiwhai
20	Hamilton Zone	49	Waiohau
21	Maihihi	50	Wanganui
22	South Waikato District	51	Pohorua-Porewa
23	Waikato District	52	Palmerston North
24	Turangi	53	Dannevirke
25	Marotiri	54	Pahiatua
26	Taupo	55	Nieaha-Tiraumea
27	Katikati Community	56	Levin
28	Te Puke Community	57	Wellington Zone
29	Tauranga	58	Masteron





# The geography of local labour market types, males, 1991

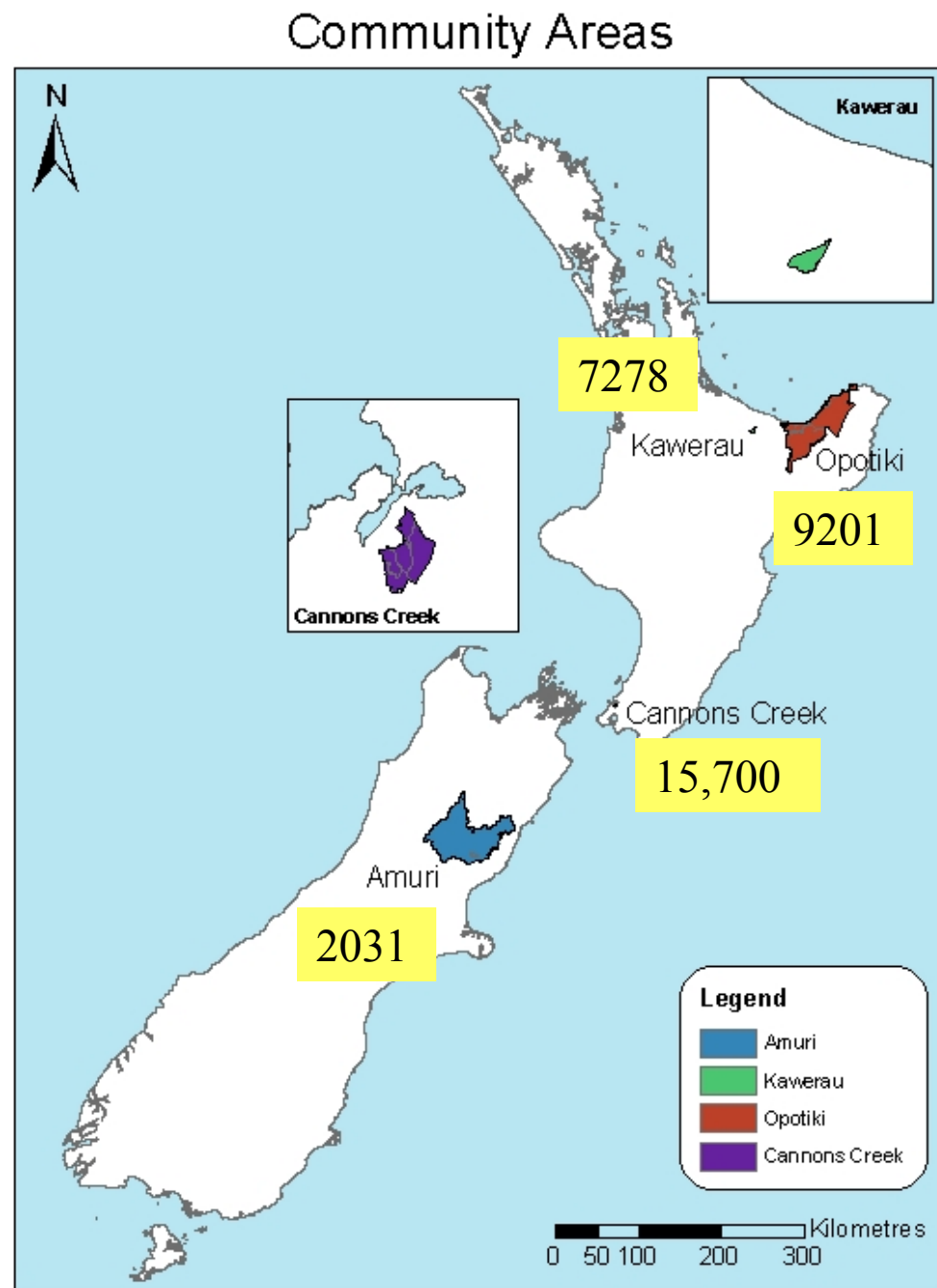


## Context

NZ Foundation for  
Research Science and  
Technology (FoRST)  
funded project 2003-  
2006(8)

*Building Attachment in  
Families and  
Communities Affected  
by Transience and  
Residential Movement*

Multidisciplinary team





## Propositions

Our preliminary analysis of migration catchments and migration fields of four place-based communities suggests that migration is:

1. Restricted to relatively few areas
2. Reciprocal – in aggregate and by area
3. Reactive – reacts to attachment
4. Resistant to change – persistent over time
5. Regulated – by amenities
6. Redistributive – places may alter people

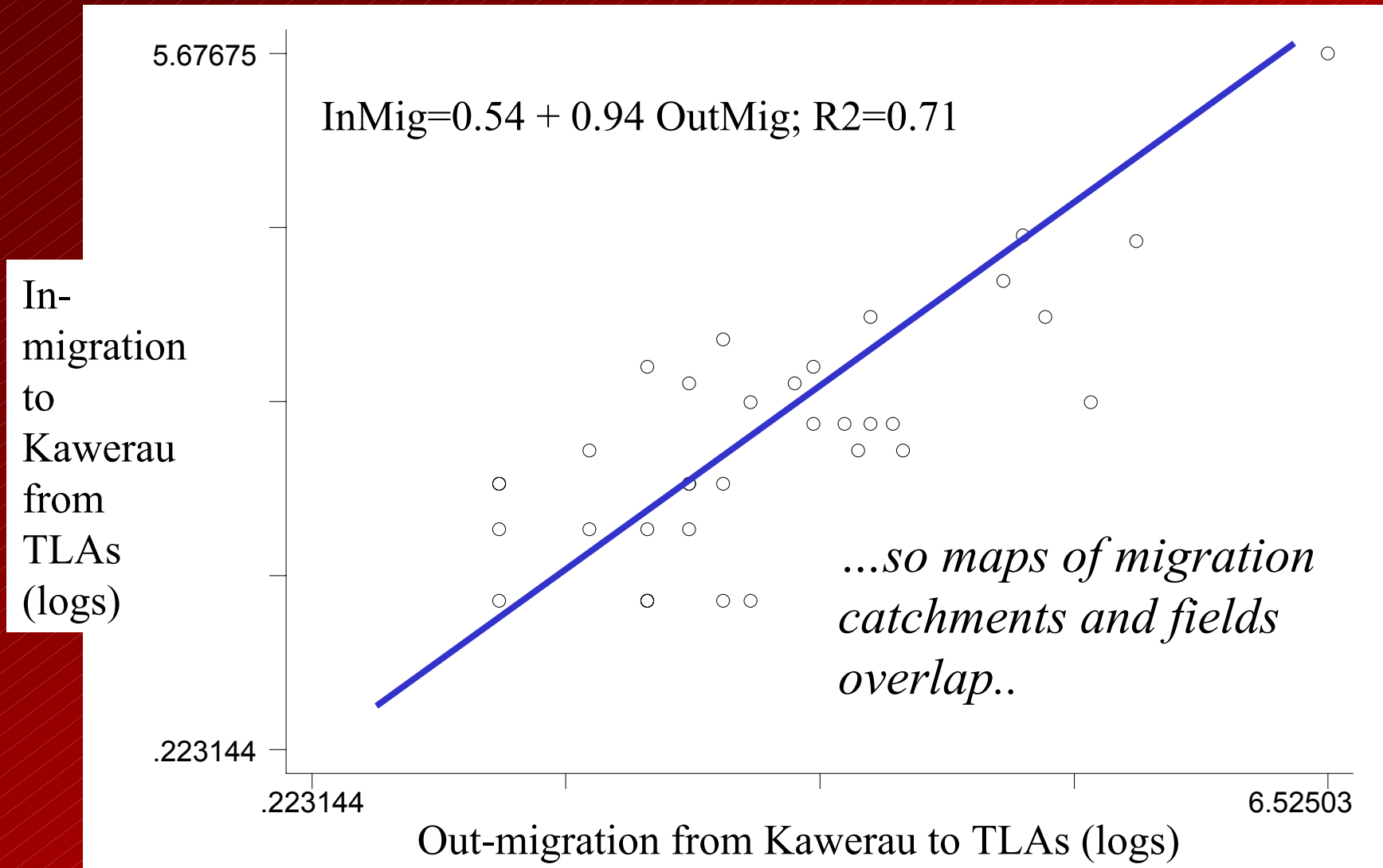
Migration is reciprocal – in aggregate

Community 1996-2001	In migration	Out migration
Kawerau	1020	1980
Opotiki	1893	2067
Cannons Ck	3840	4830
Amuri	576	573

Migration is also reciprocal by TLA (> LLM):

-Pr(two-way flow) e.g. Kawerau 40/64 (62%)

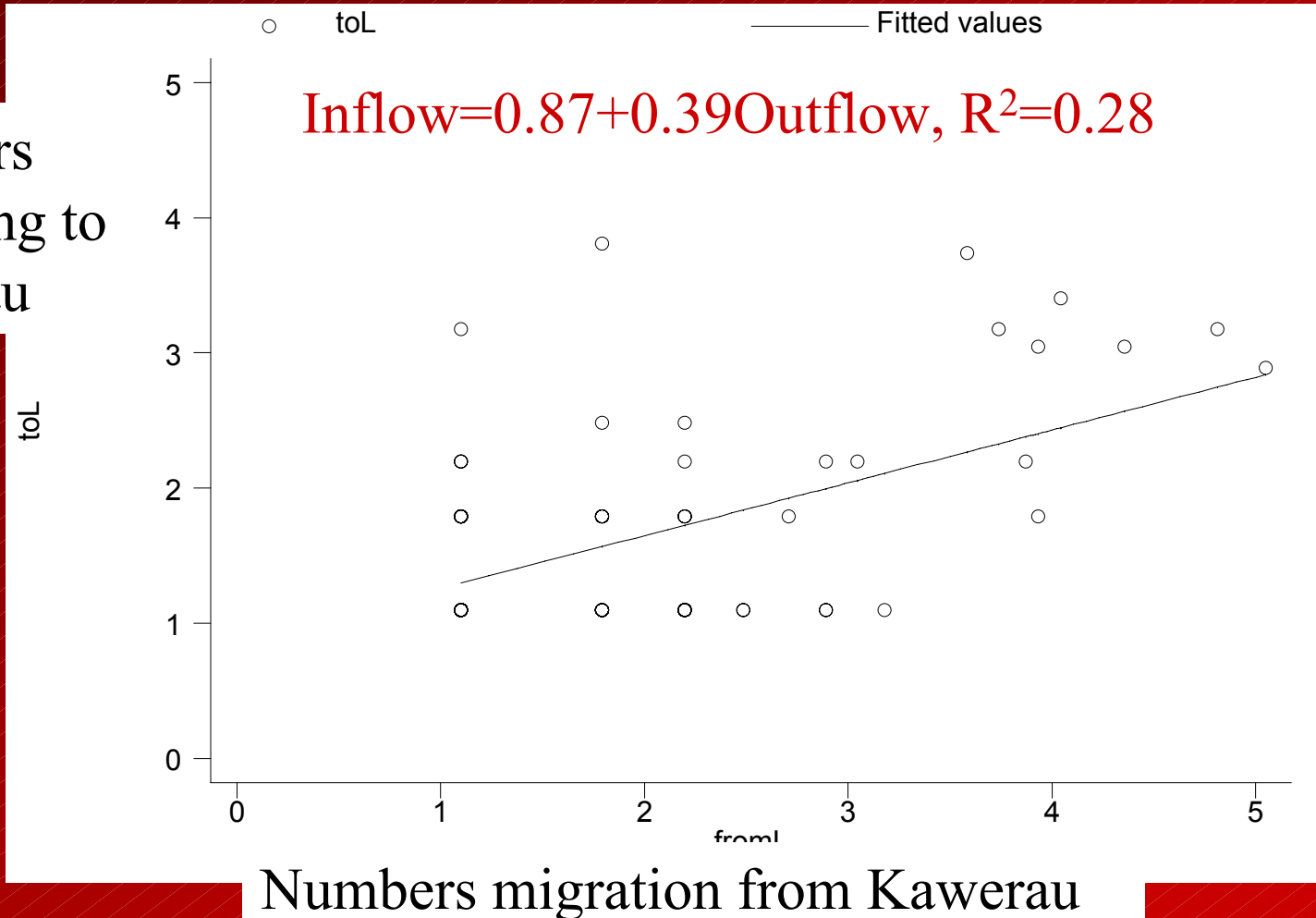
-Correlation between # migrating in & # migrating out



But...the smaller the areas used (<LLM)

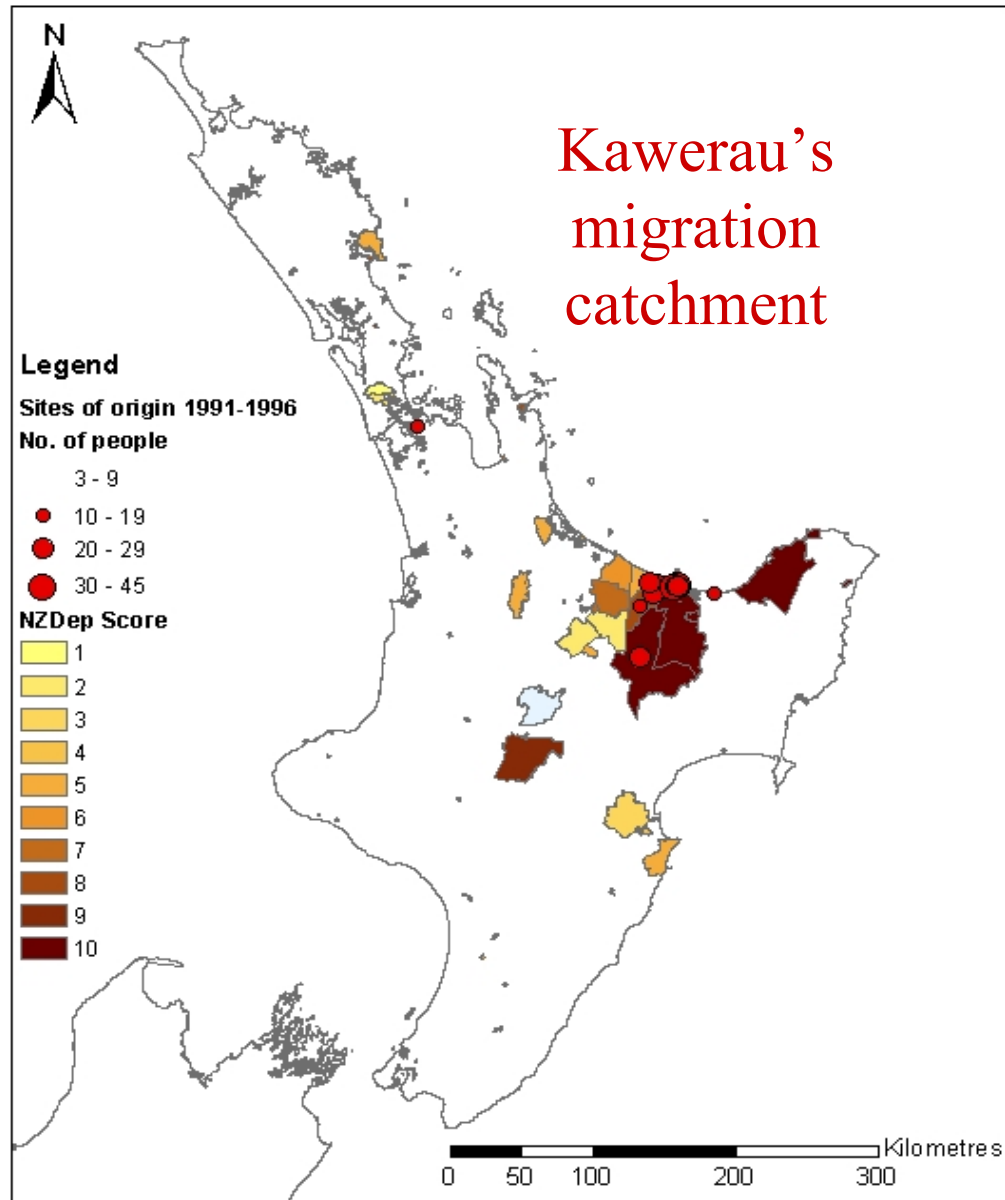
- a. The less likely migration will be reciprocal, and
  - b. Among those flows that are, magnitudes are less highly correlated
- In this case of area units inflows positively correlate with outflows.

Numbers  
migrating to  
Kawerau



Sites of origin of people shifting to Kawerau  
(at census area unit level)

1991-1996



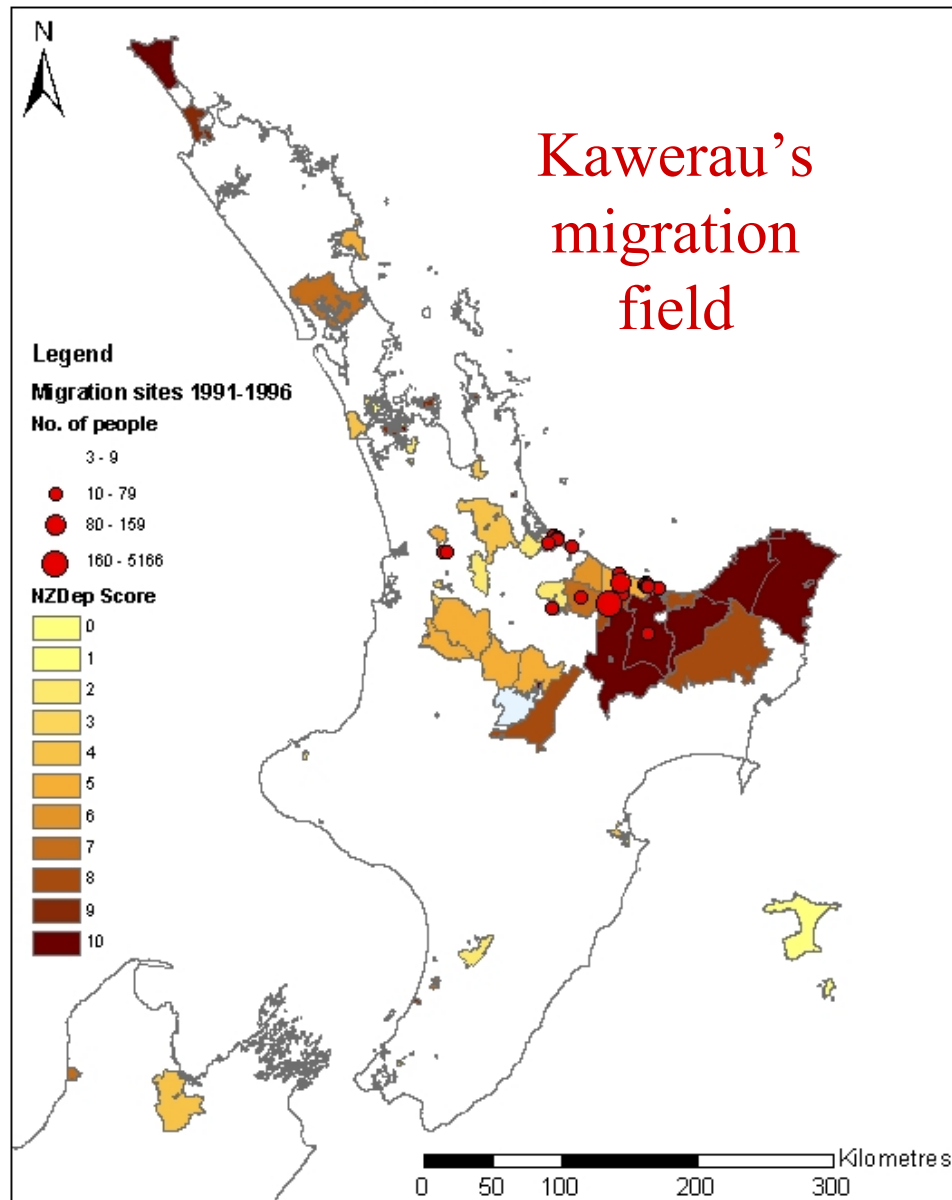
Migrant catchments (in  
area units) are

restricted to a minority of  
all possible areas and

these areas delimit the  
migration catchment.....

# Destination sites of people shifting from Kawerau (at census area unit level)

1991-1996



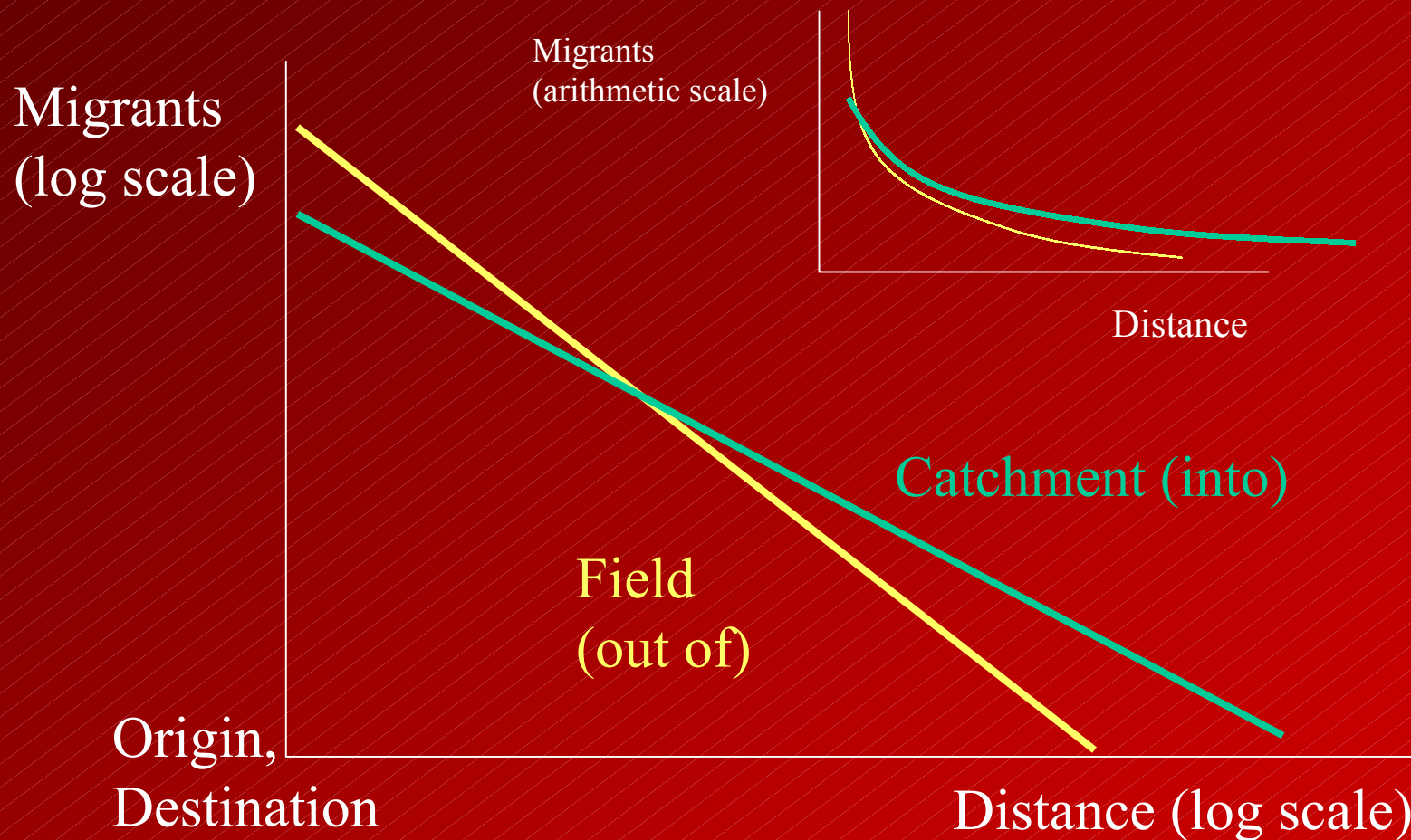
Similarly with the migration field

Reciprocity ensures that catchments and fields overlap...

Except that the numbers out-migrating are more sensitive to distance than those in-migrating .....why?



The greater sensitivity of out-migration to distance may have to do with the influence of attachment on migration..

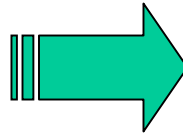
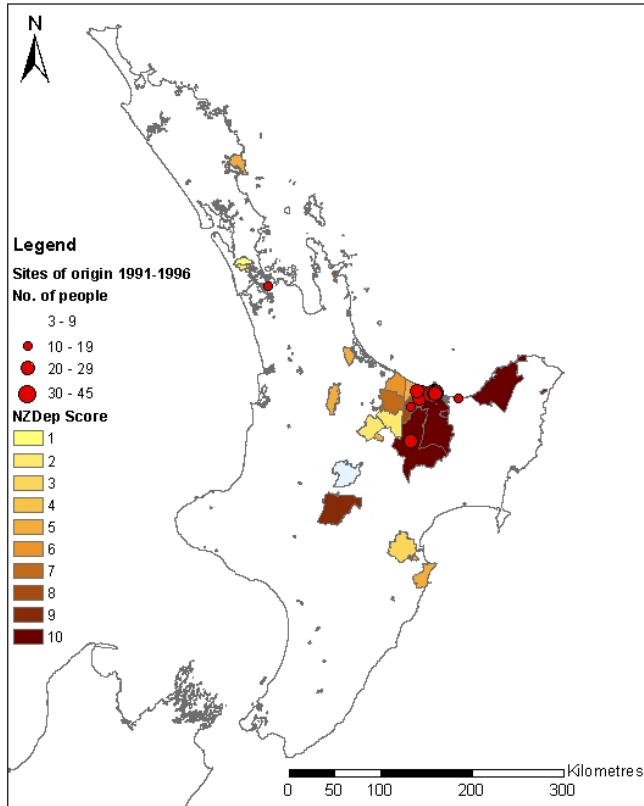


Migration is reactive...it reacts to attachment

Migration patterns are also highly resistant and therefore is persistent over time....

Sites of origin of people shifting to Kawerau  
(at census area unit level)

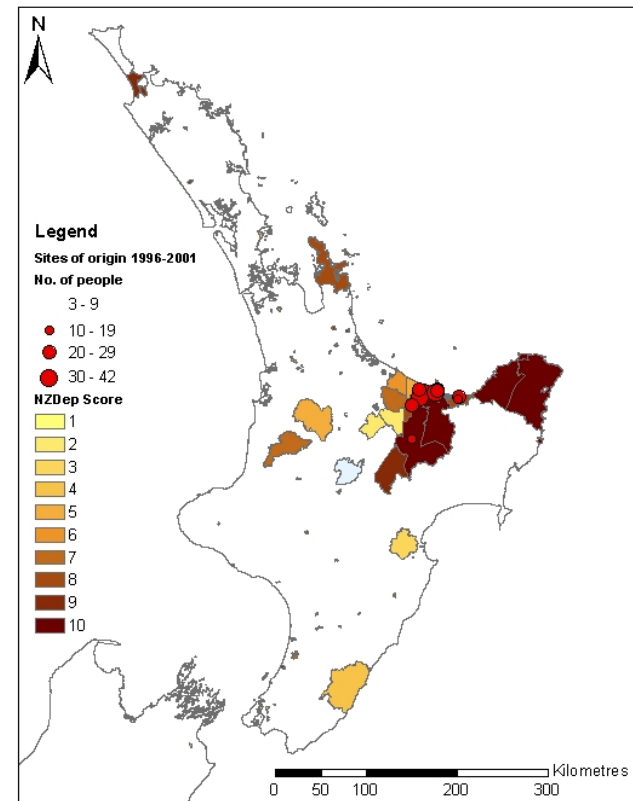
1991-1996



..whether migration catchments..

Sites of origin of people shifting to Kawerau  
(at census area unit level)

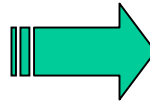
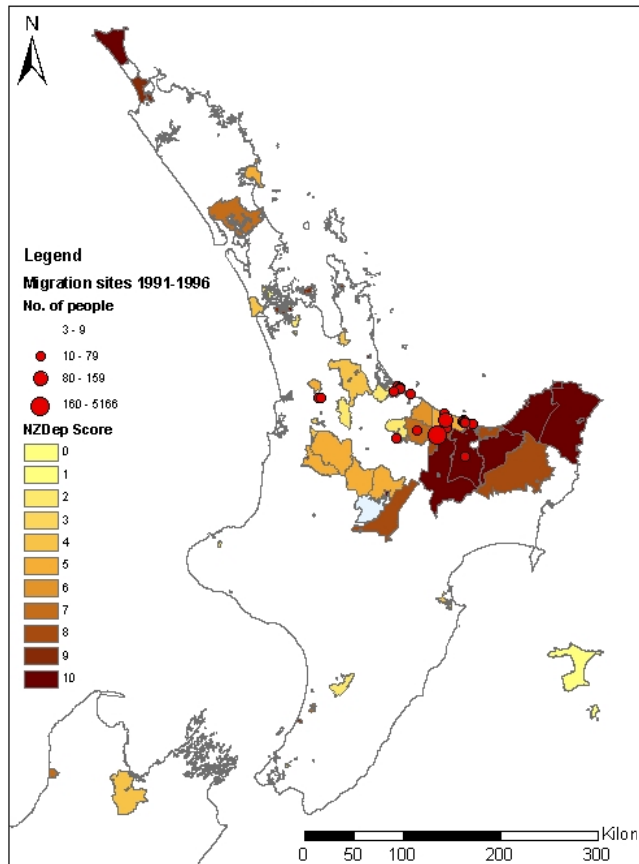
1996-2001



# or migration fields....

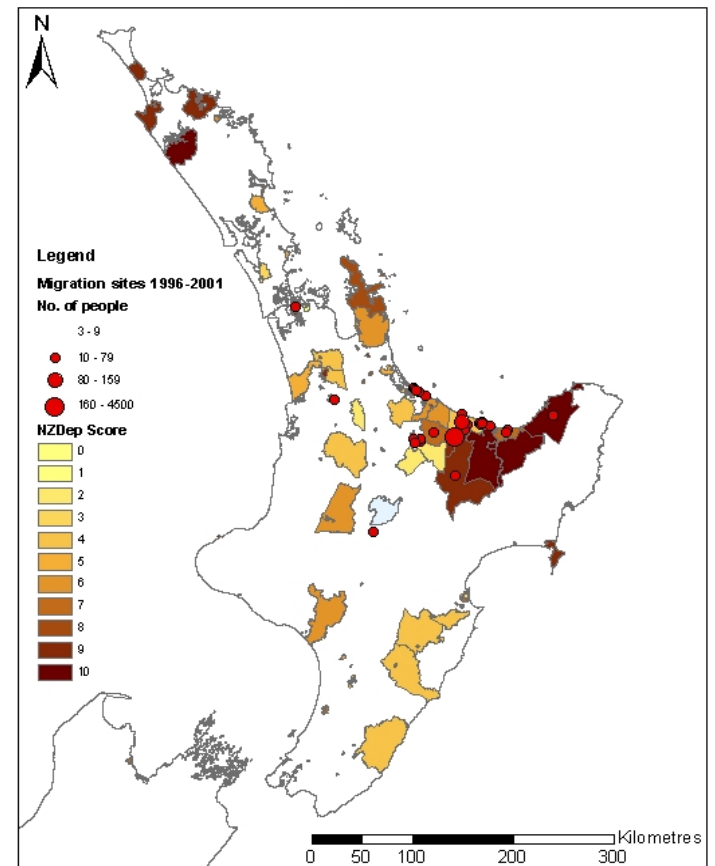
Destination sites of people shifting from Kawerau  
(at census area unit level)

1991-1996



Destination sites of people shifting from Kawerau  
(at census area unit level)

1996-2001



In summary, migration into and out of place-based communities is:

1. Restricted to relatively few areas
2. Reciprocal – in aggregate and by area
3. Reactionary – reacts to attachment
4. Resistant to change – persistent over time

Migration is also

5. Regulated
6. Redistributive

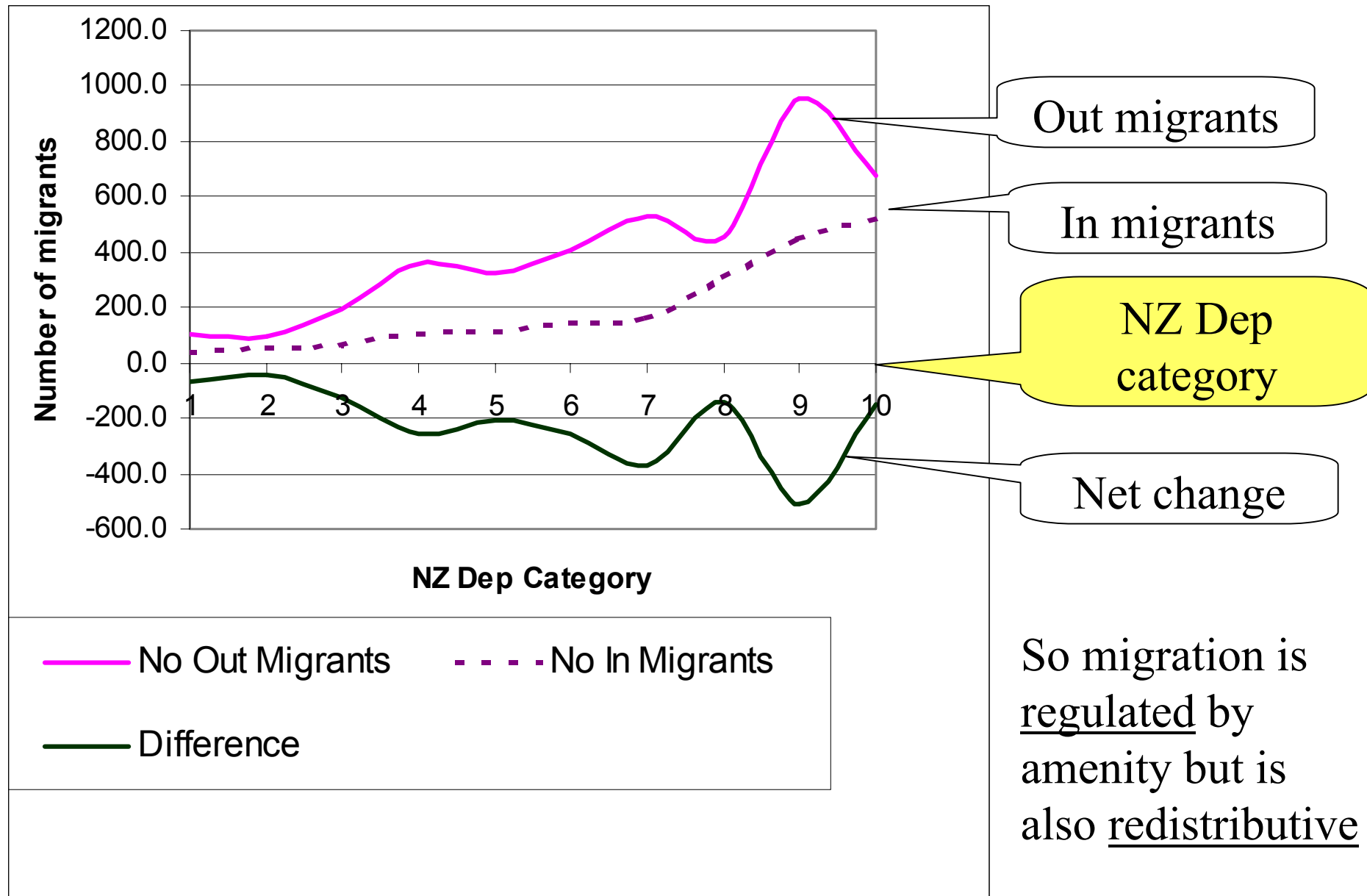
Do communities send and receive migrants from the same types of areas as them?

Yes....

Classify all areas by their level of deprivation...1 to 10 (high)

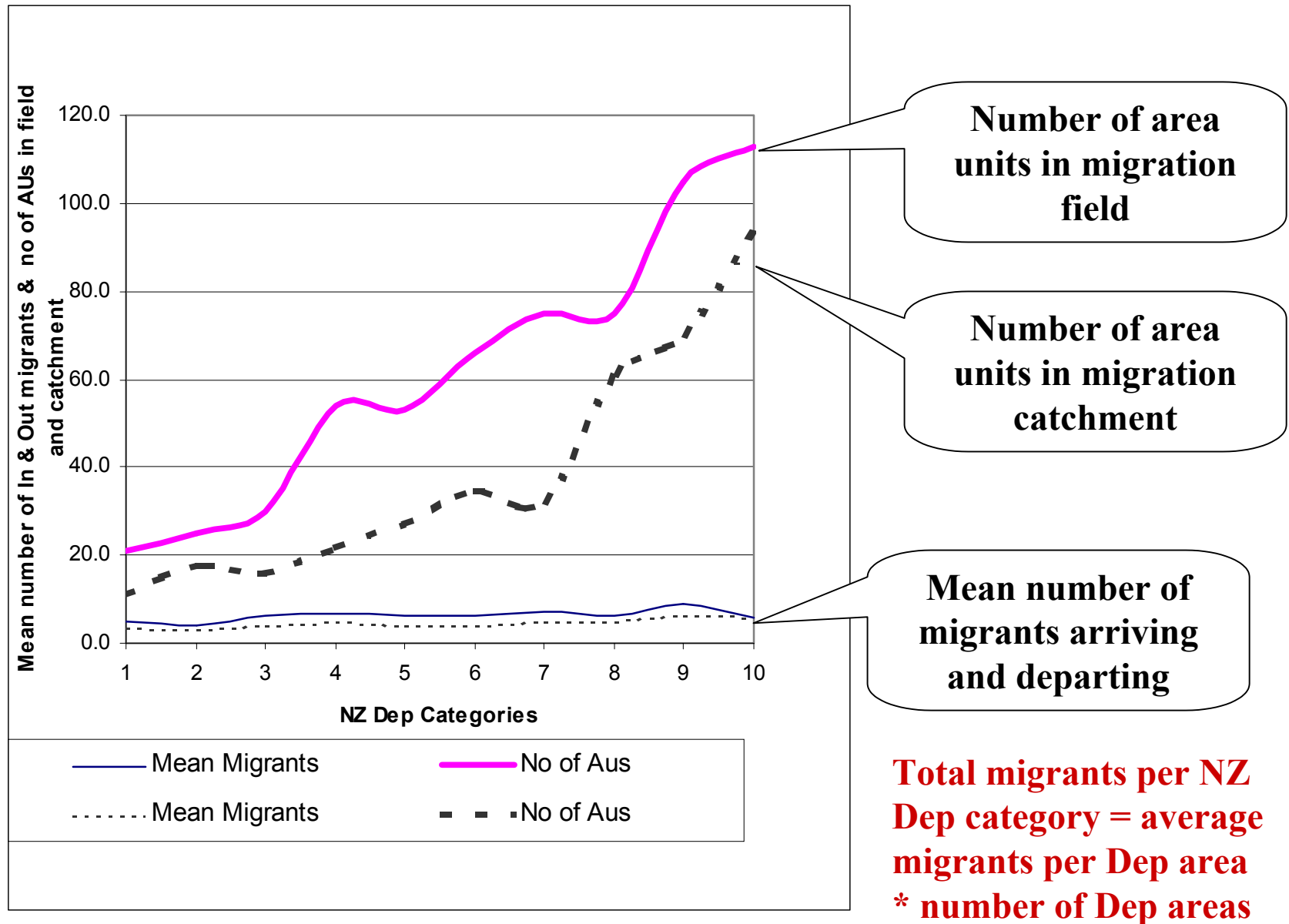
1. Household income in the lowest 15%
2. Receiving a means tested benefit & aged 18-59
3. Without access to a car
4. More than one 'equivalent' occupant per bedroom
5. Not living in a household which owns the dwelling
6. Unemployed & aged 18-59
7. Without qualifications & aged 18-59
8. In a single parent household
9. Separated or divorced & aged 18-59
10. Separated or divorced & aged 60 years and over
11. No access to a telephone

# Kawerau. Number of in and out migrants & net change 1991-2001 by NZ Dep category (of origins and destinations)



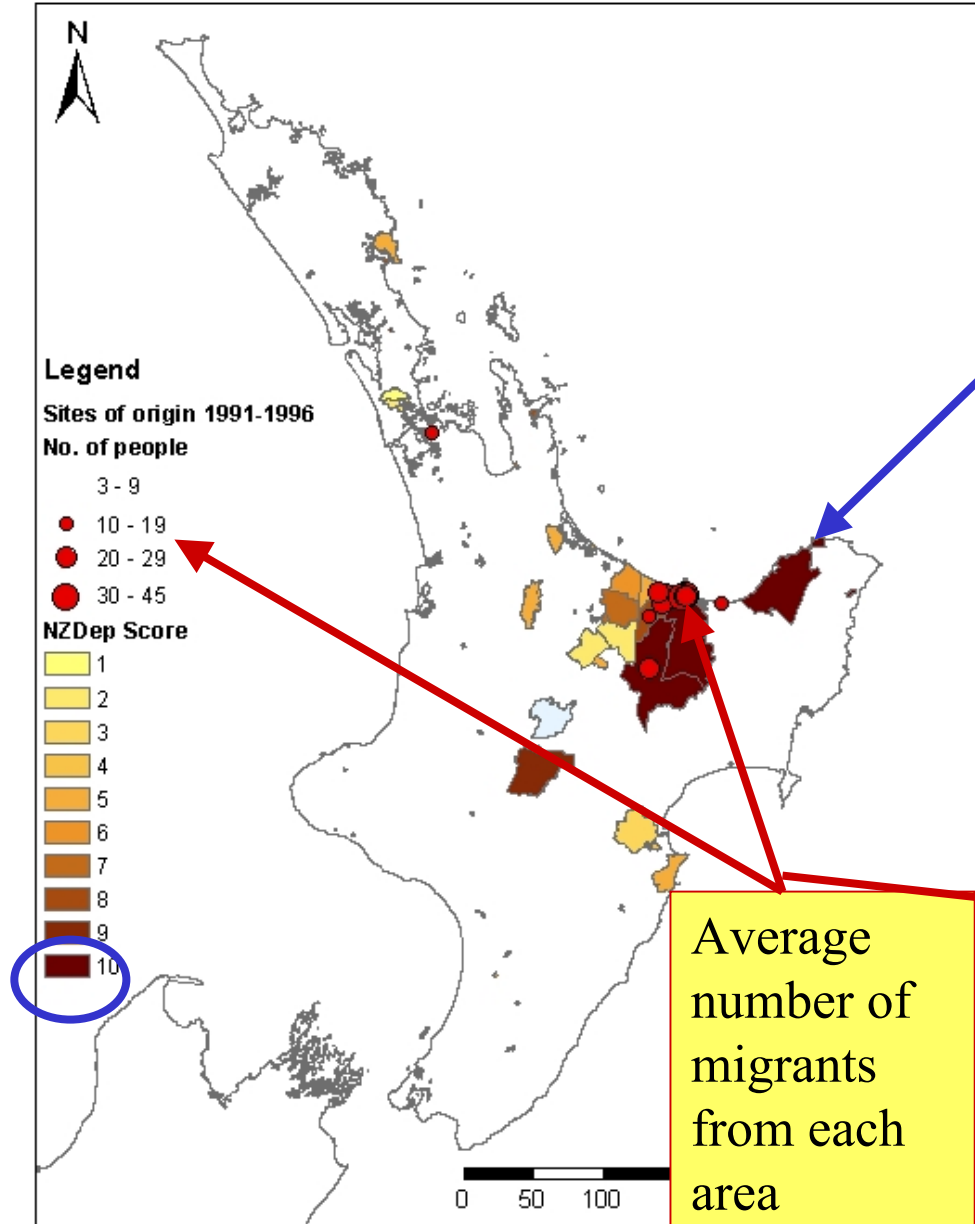


# Kawerau. Number of area units in migration field and catchment and mean size of migration stream, 1991-2001

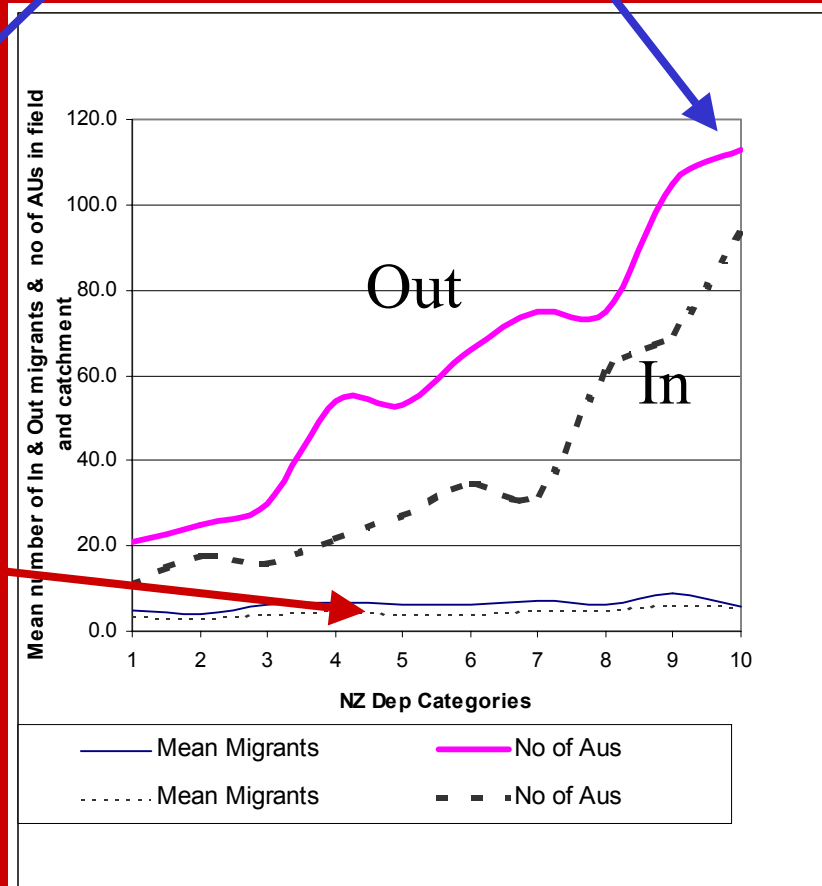


# Sites of origin of people shifting to Kawerau (at census area unit level)

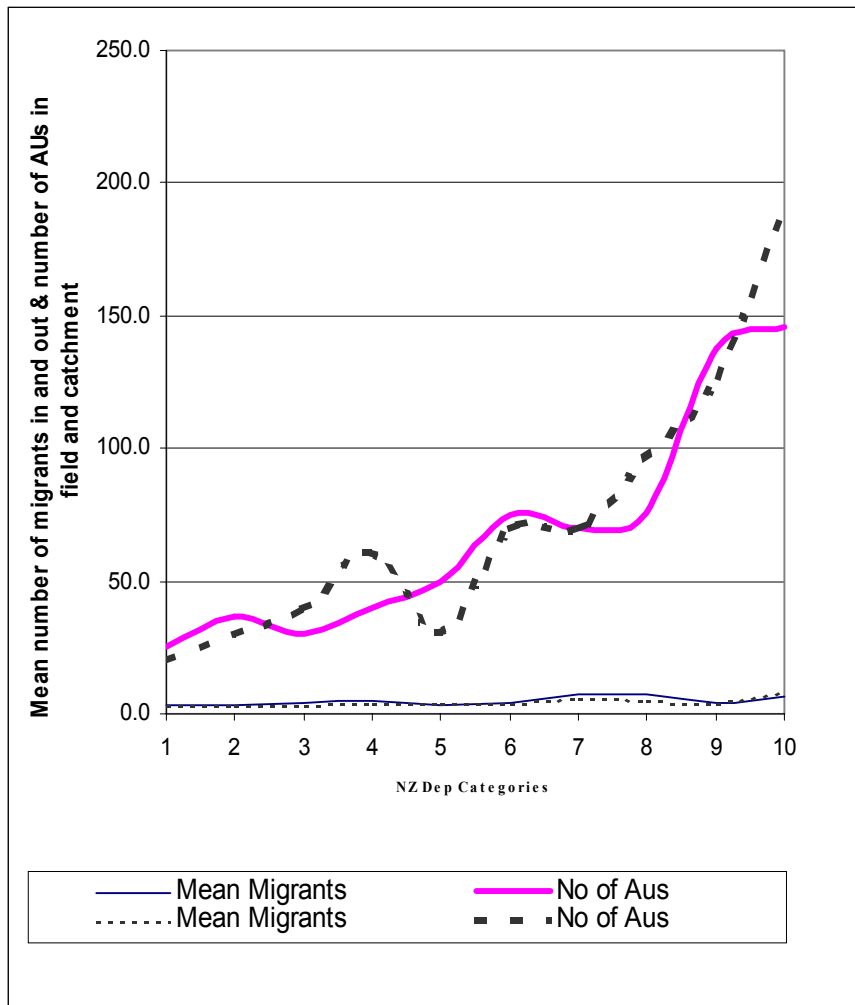
1991-1996



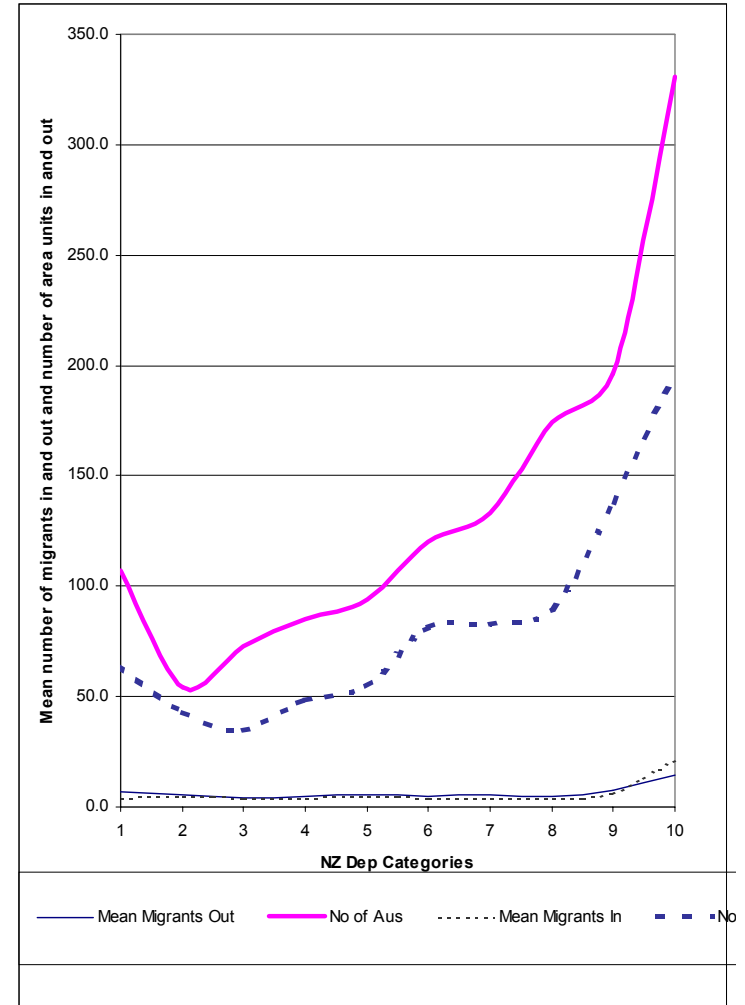
Decile 10 areas



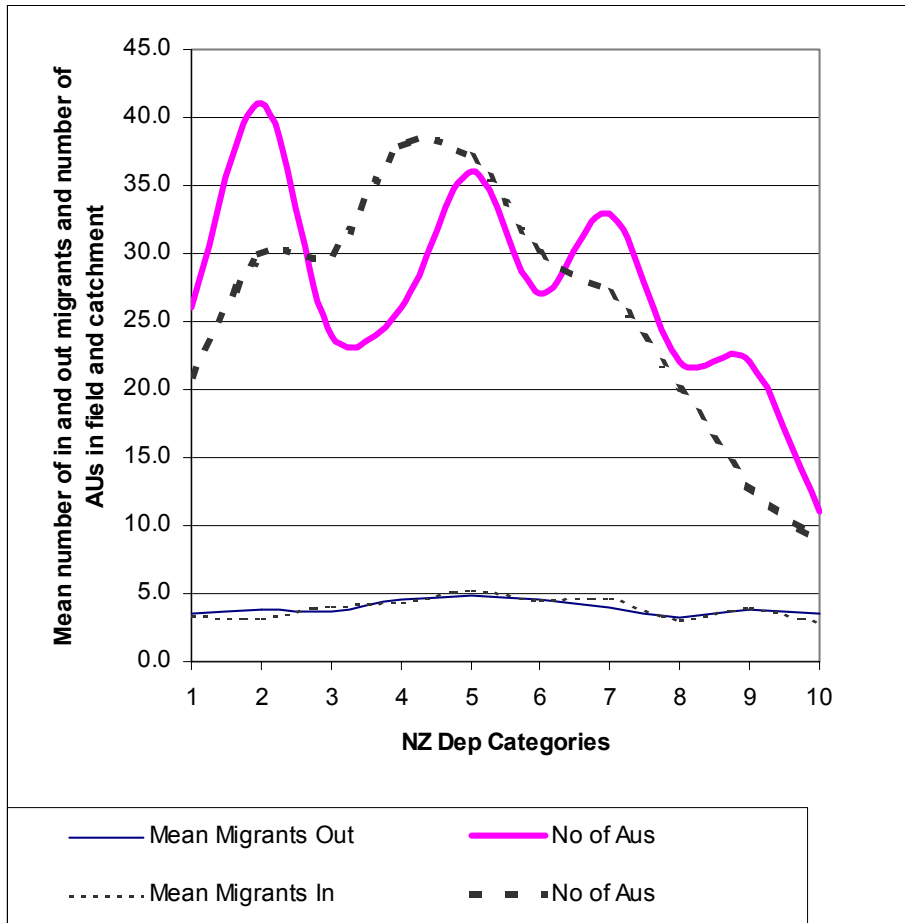
Opotiki. Number of area units in **migration field** and **catchment** and mean size of migration stream by NZ Dep category, 1991-2001



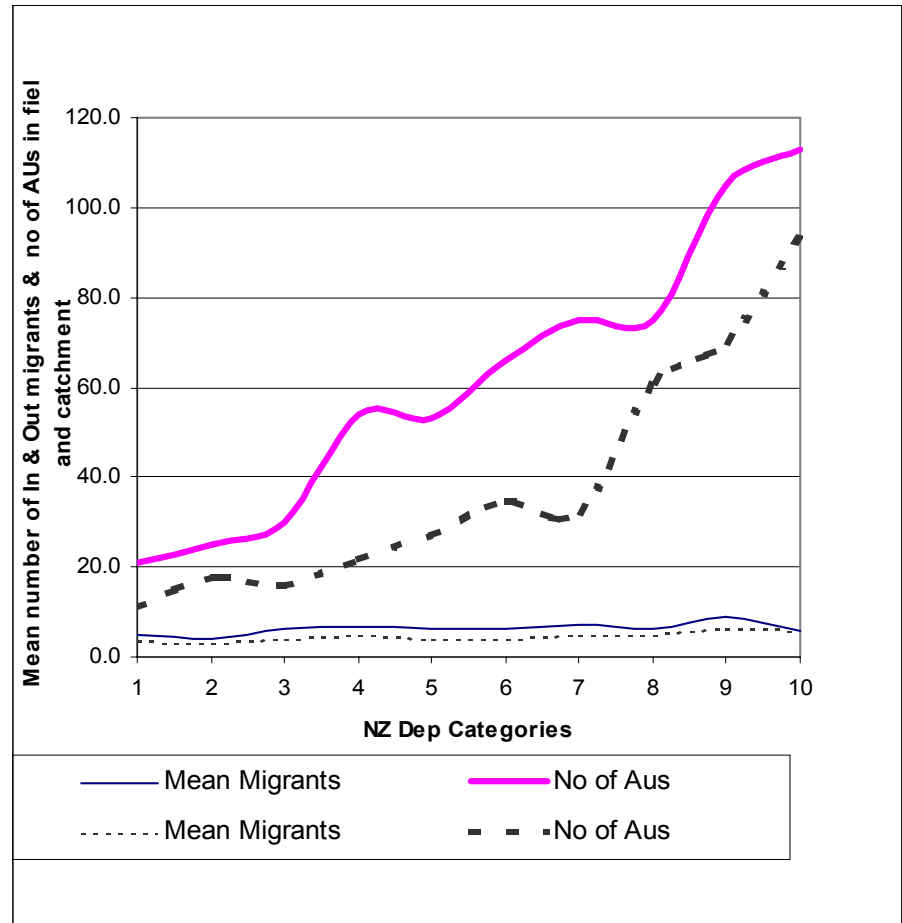
Cannon's Creek. Number of area units in **migration field** and **catchment** and mean size of migration stream by NZ Dep category, 1991-2001



Amuri. Number of area units in **migration field** and **catchment** and mean size of migration stream by NZ Dep category, 1991-2001



Kawerau. Number of area units in **migration field** and **catchment** and mean size of migration stream by NZ Dep category, 1991-2001



In conclusion a place-based approach to internal migration focusses on specific communities and considers the relationship between ‘migration catchments’ and ‘migration fields’.

Migration into and out of communities is

1. Restricted to relatively few areas
2. Reciprocal – in aggregate and by area
3. Reactionary – reacts to attachment
4. Resistant to change – persistent over time
5. Regulated – by amenities
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END

