

Regional Movers Index

March 2025 Quarter Report
[correction issue]

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What is the Regional Movers Index?

The **Regional Movers Index** presents fresh analysis of movements between Australia's capital cities and regions.

The **Index** is a partnership between Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) and the Regional Australia Institute (RAI), powered by analysis of proprietary data to create an up-to-date and granular picture of a large sample of relocations.

Released quarterly, the RMI was established at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic to track the movement of capital city people to the regions. At the time of launch, the report noted that people in regional areas were staying in regions to avoid the lockdowns in the capital cities. Since then, housing and cost of living pressure continue to influence patterns of movement within Australia, and the RMI publication has been refined to focus on the net migration flows to give current information on regional LGAs that are growing in population. See pp 17-19 in the appendix for details on the various revisions to the methodology that focuses on these net flows.

- The **Index** is powered by CBA data from relocations amongst more than 14.3 million of its customers.
- Quarterly and annual changes are presented in the **Index**.
- This **Index** is an invaluable resource for both the public and private sectors. By tracking people's movements it enables early identification of growth trends, and flags places emerging as hotspots needing fresh thinking on housing and infrastructure.

This Regional Movers Index report for March 2025 has been re-issued in January 2026 with some corrections.

Regional Movers Index



More capital-city people make a regional move as 2025 gets underway

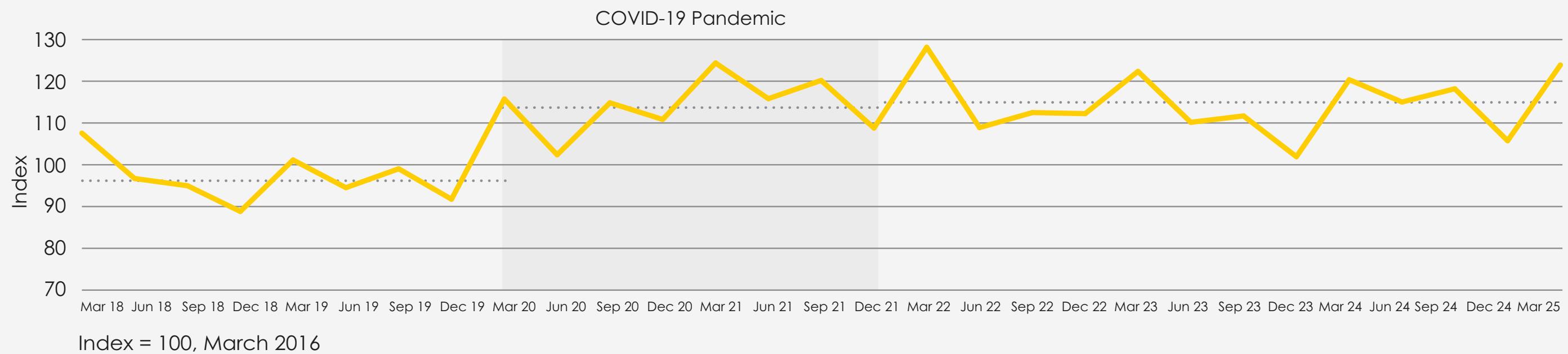
The number of capital-city people moving into Australia's regions increased in the first quarter of 2025.

The Regional Movers Index (RMI) – which tracks migration from capital cities to regional areas – increased by 17 per cent in the March quarter of 2025.

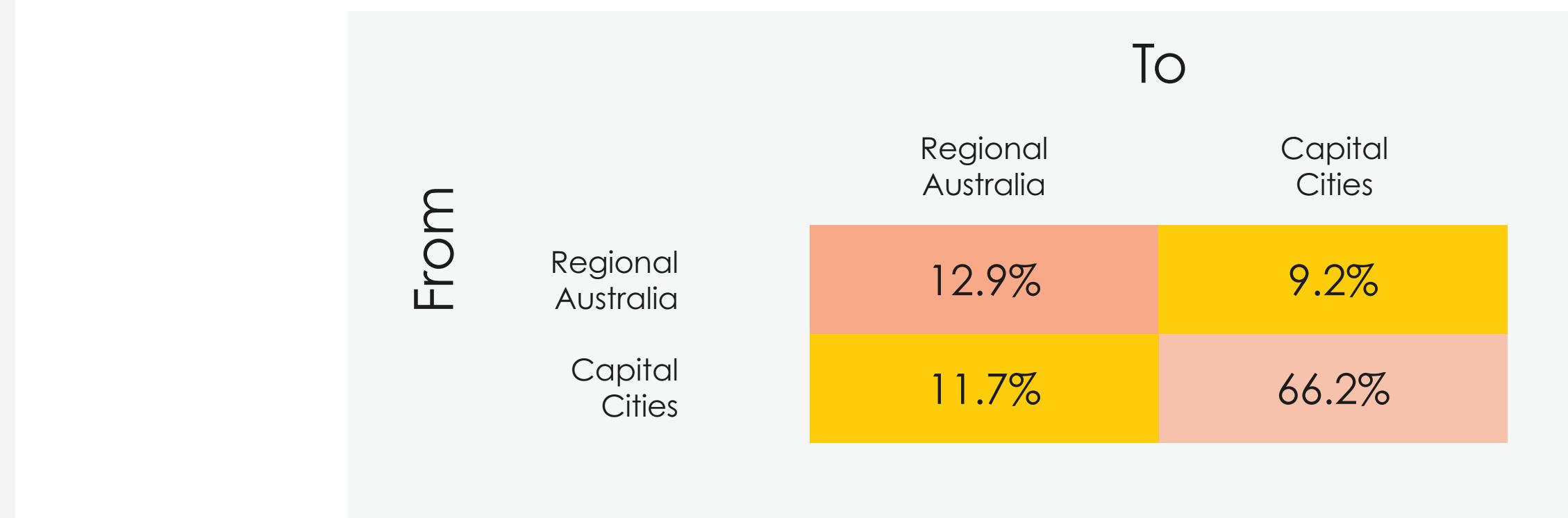
This result continues the post-COVID trend of strong migration flows out of Australia's capitals and into regional communities.

Quarterly movements from capital cities to the regions have remained elevated since the onset of the pandemic and into the post-COVID era. The latest level is now 27.6 per cent higher than the pre-COVID quarterly average.

Regional Movers Index: Population flows from capital cities to regional Australia



Breakdown of total major relocations March Quarter 2025



See pg 19, Note on methodology: definitions of inter-regional, inter-capital, region-to-capital and capital- region migration, which discusses the shares under this breakdown of total major relocations.

Net Internal Migration to Regional Australia



More people moving from cities to regions than from regions to cities

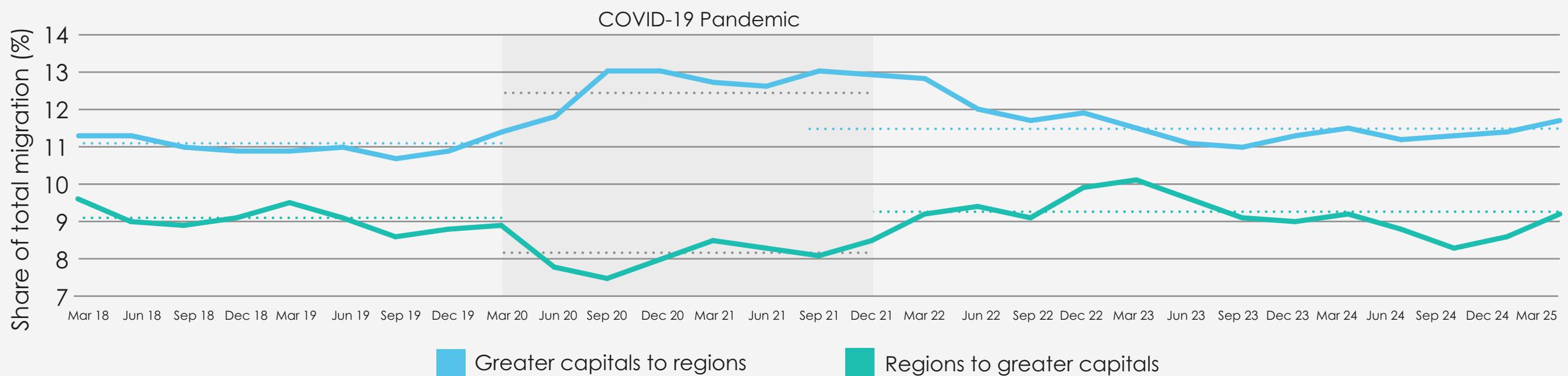
In the March 2025 quarter, capital city people moving to Australia's regions outnumbered regional people making a move in the opposite direction by 27 per cent.

Net migration to regional Australia edged higher in the quarter, up 2.6 per cent, and is now 11.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

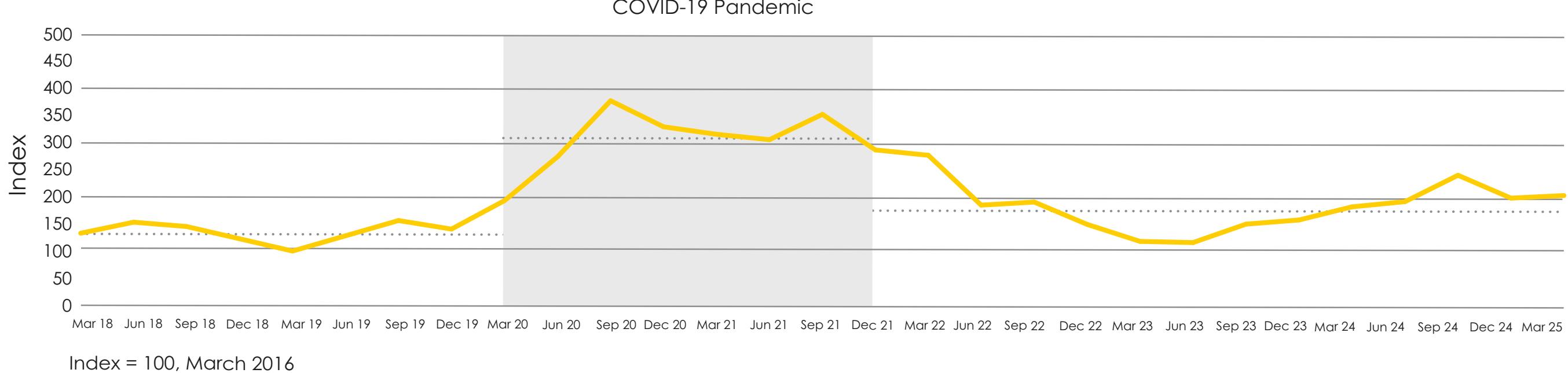
Overall, migration flows from regions to capitals have returned to their typical pre-COVID share of total moves. In the March quarter, regional-to-capital moves accounted for 9.2 per cent of all internal migration, broadly in line with the pre-COVID average of 9.1 per cent.

Despite migration from regions to capitals returning to pre-COVID levels, migration from capitals to regions remains high, increasing overall net migration to regions, and overall regional population growth.

Regional migration - share of all internal migration



Net migration to regional areas – indexed



Index = 100, March 2016

Migration Patterns By State



Migration from capitals channelled to regional NSW and regional Victoria

The charts opposite show the state-by-state breakdown of **net migration out of capital cities** and **net migration into regional areas**.

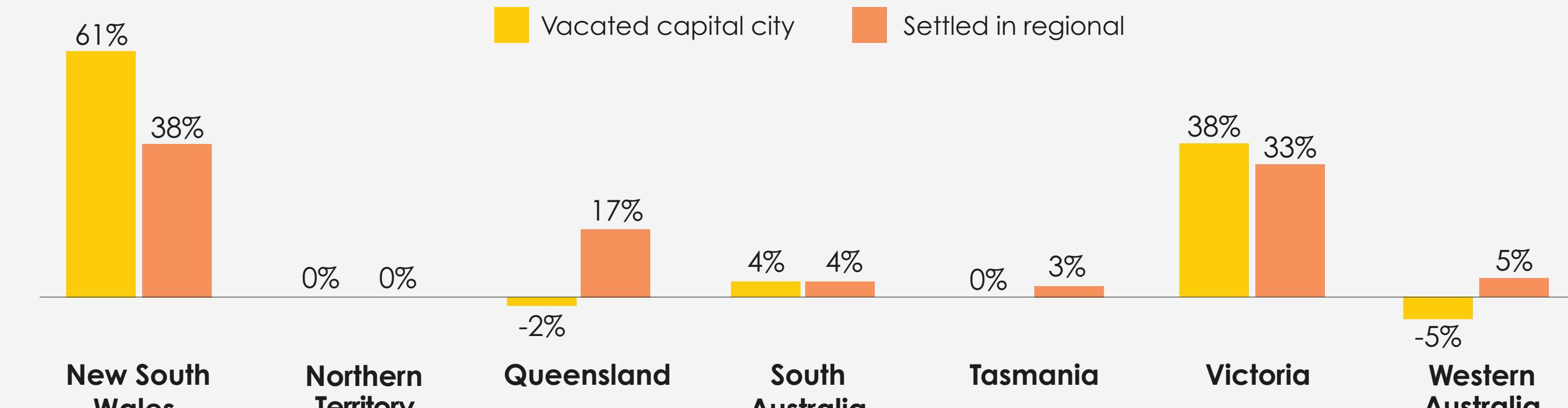
The elevated levels of net migration into Australia's regions are being driven predominantly by Sydney and Melbourne. In the March 2025 quarter Sydneysiders accounted for 61 per cent of the net outflow from all the country's capitals into regions; Melburnians accounted for 38 per cent.

The net migration from capitals into regions is being channelled predominantly into regional NSW and regional Victoria. Nearly three quarters of the total net migration to all regions was to those two states.

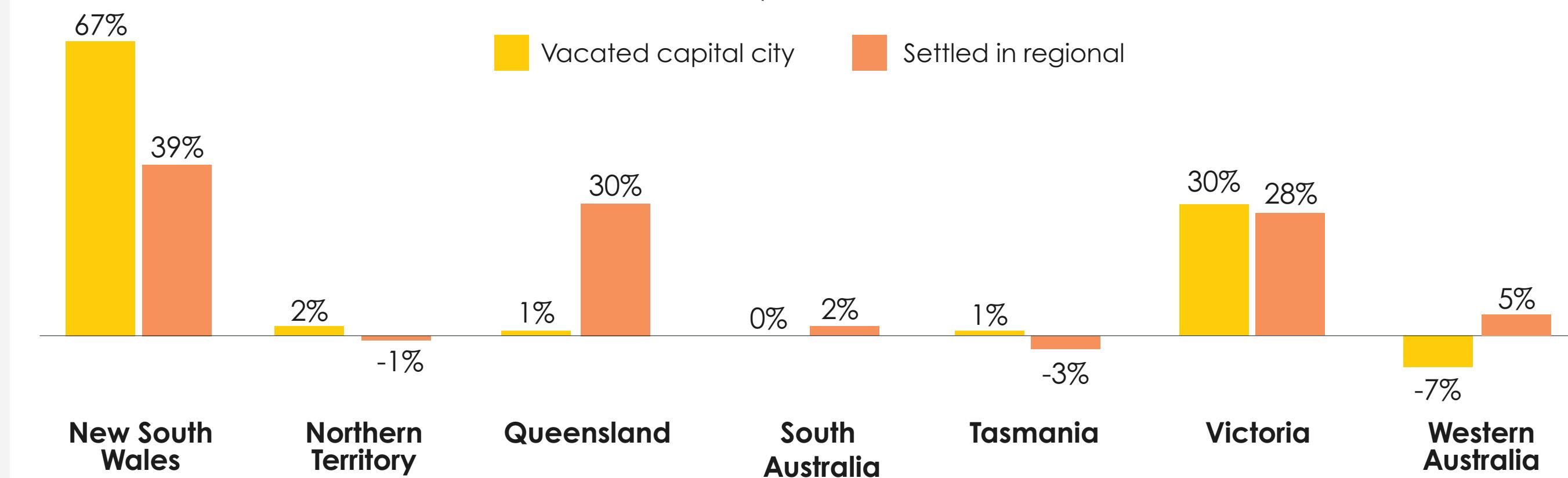
This state-level migration pattern is broadly similar with a year earlier. The key difference is that regional Queensland is welcoming in a significantly smaller share of those net migration inflows, while regional Victoria has experienced an increase.

Meanwhile, Tasmania has seen a reversal of the net outflows from its regions last year to receiving net inflows in the March 2025 quarter, accounting for 3 per cent of regional inflows.

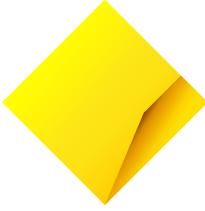
Capital city net outflows – regional area net inflows, state shares, March Quarter 2025



Capital city net outflows – regional area net inflows, state shares, March Quarter 2024



Regional Hotspots by Share



Top Five LGAs: the largest net internal migration inflows

Greater Geelong has overtaken the Sunshine Coast as the local government area (LGA) receiving the largest net internal migration inflow in the 12 months to March 2025. A significant increase in net migration to Geelong during the 12 months to March 2025 saw the Cats' hometown account for 9.2 per cent of all net migration to regions.

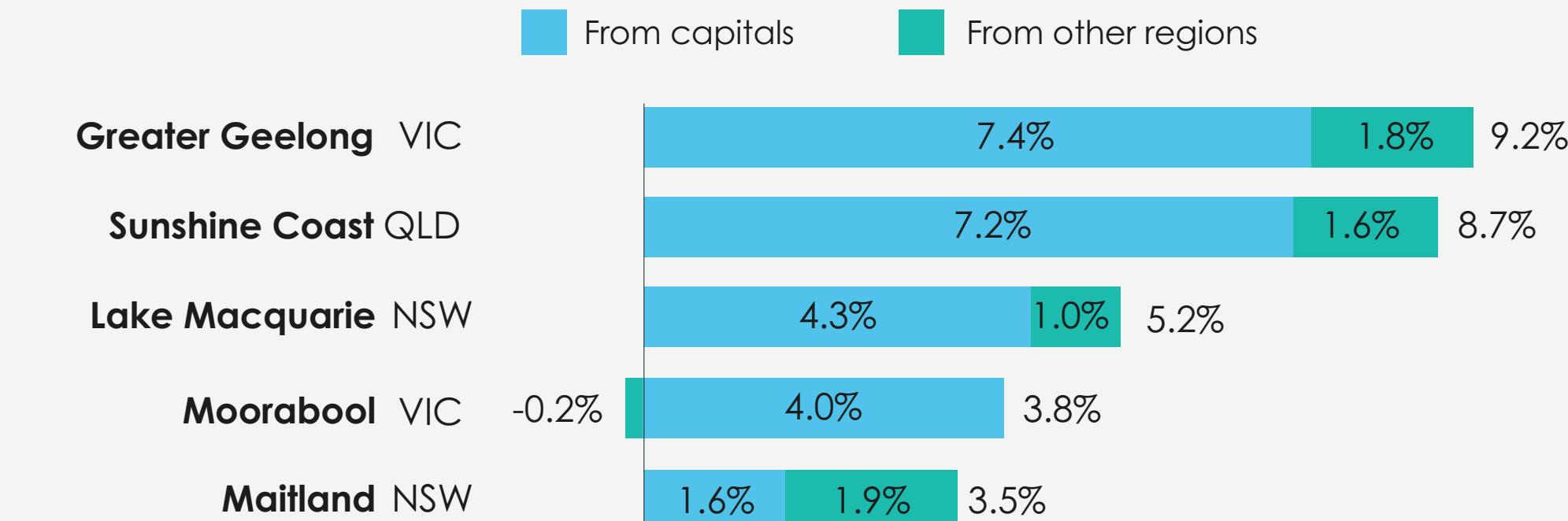
Meanwhile the reduction in net migration to the Sunshine Coast over the same period saw it lose its top spot on the leader board.

Both LGAs are gaining significant population from the capitals – this is the key driver of net internal migration, above gaining population from other regions. This is also the case for third and fourth places, Lake Macquarie and Moorabool, respectively. Moorabool lost people to other regions during the 12 months to March 2025, which weighed on the overall net migration to the LGA during that period.

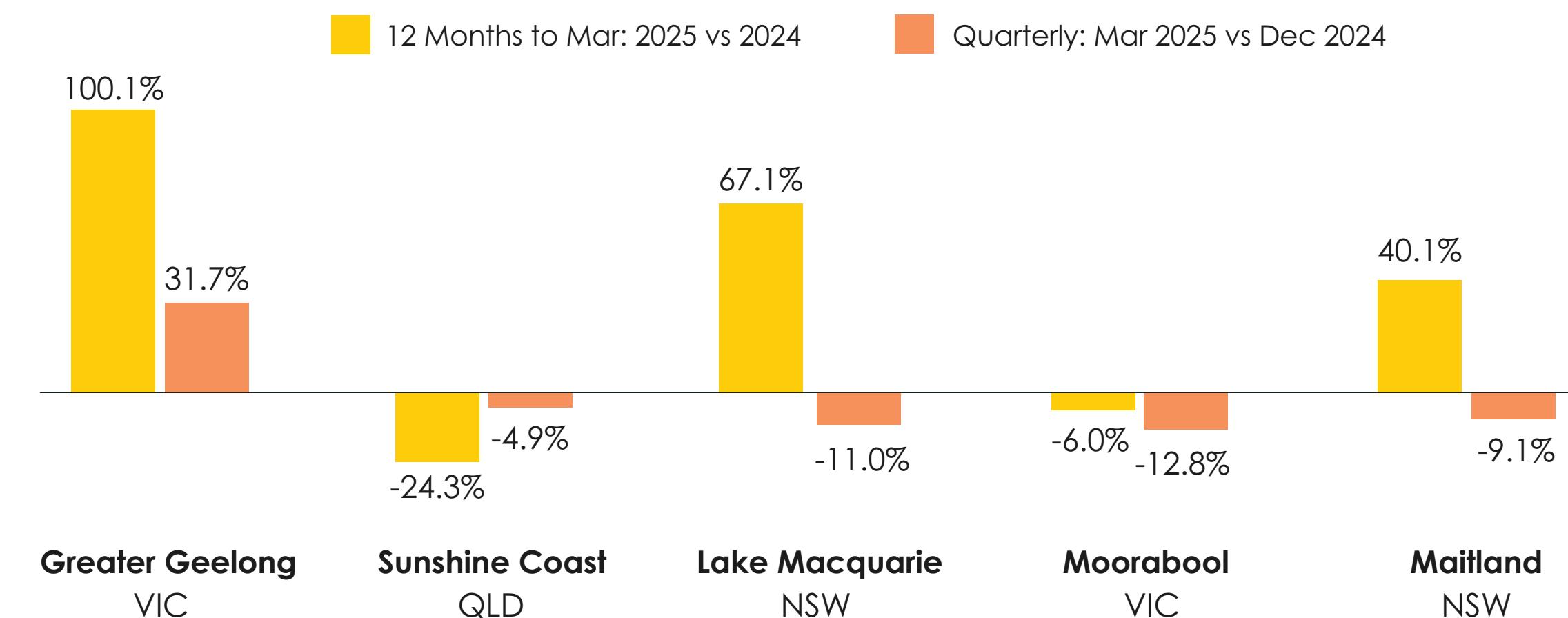
In contrast, Maitland is attracting people from both the capitals and other regions, with the latter a slightly more significant driver of overall net migration to the LGA.

Net internal migration is: net flows (inflows – outflows) from capitals to regions + net flows (inflows – outflows) from region to region.

Top Five LGAs by **share of total net internal migration** to regional Australia, 12 months to March 2025



Changes in **total net internal migration** inflows to Top Five LGAs



Regional Hotspots by Growth



Top Five LGAs: greatest growth in net internal migration inflows

Growth hotspots of net internal migration during the 12 months to March 2025 were concentrated mainly in Victoria and New South Wales, with Western Australia represented by the Denmark LGA.

These growth hotspots – where migration grew most significantly compared to the previous year – are generally outside of the peri-urban, capital-city commuter belts.

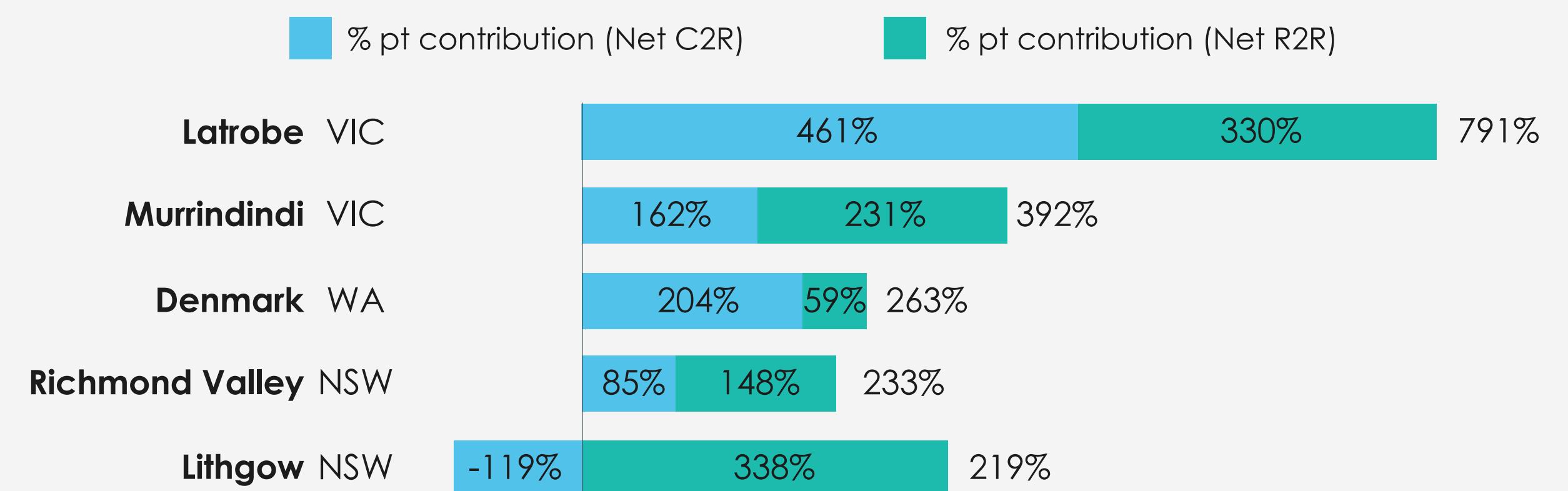
Among all regional LGAs, Latrobe in Victoria recorded the strongest annual growth in net internal migration during the 12 months to March 2025. This growth was driven fairly evenly between net migration from both capitals and other regions.

Murrindindi, in second place, while closer to Melbourne, saw growth primarily from migration out of other regions.

In third place, the remote south-western corner of WA proved attractive to city dwellers – a significant increase in net migration from capitals drove overall growth in net migration to the LGA of Denmark.

Richmond Valley and Lithgow in NSW rounded out fourth and fifth places respectively. The growth in net migration to both of these LGAs was driven by growth in net migration from other regions. In Lithgow in particular, net migration from the capitals actually detracted from the overall growth.

Top Five LGAs by annual growth in total net internal migration inflows 12 months to Mar 2025 vs 12 months to Mar 2024, % change



Most Popular Places for Capital City People



Top Five LGAs: largest net inflows from capitals

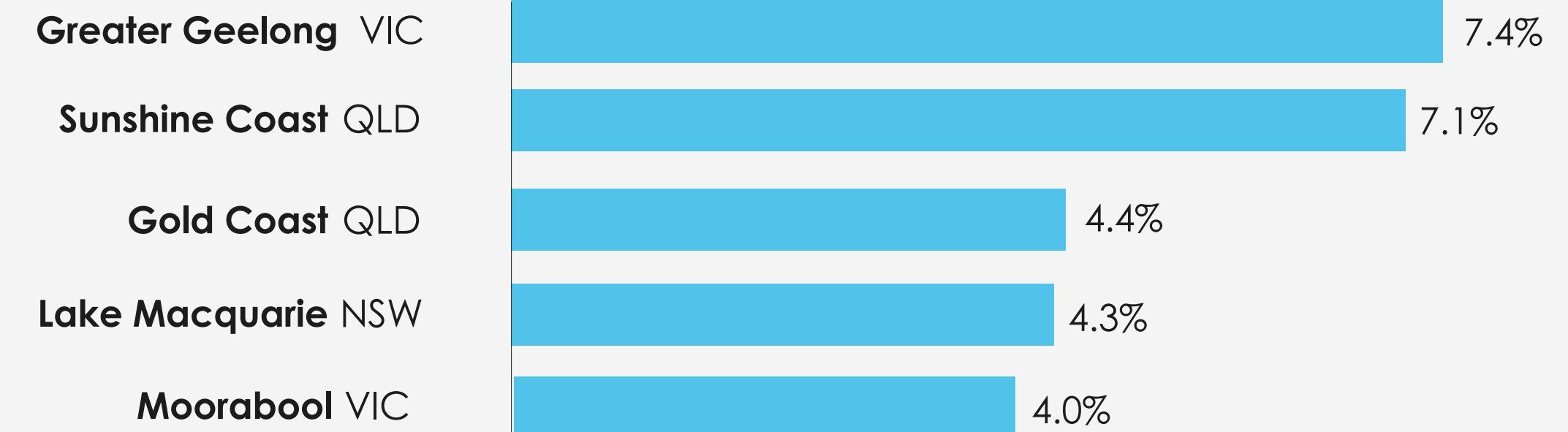
Across the country, several regions are gaining significant population from the capitals. This list highlights the top destinations for net migration.

The standout result in this update is that Greater Geelong is now the number one destination accounting for a share of 7.4 per cent of net migration from capital cities.

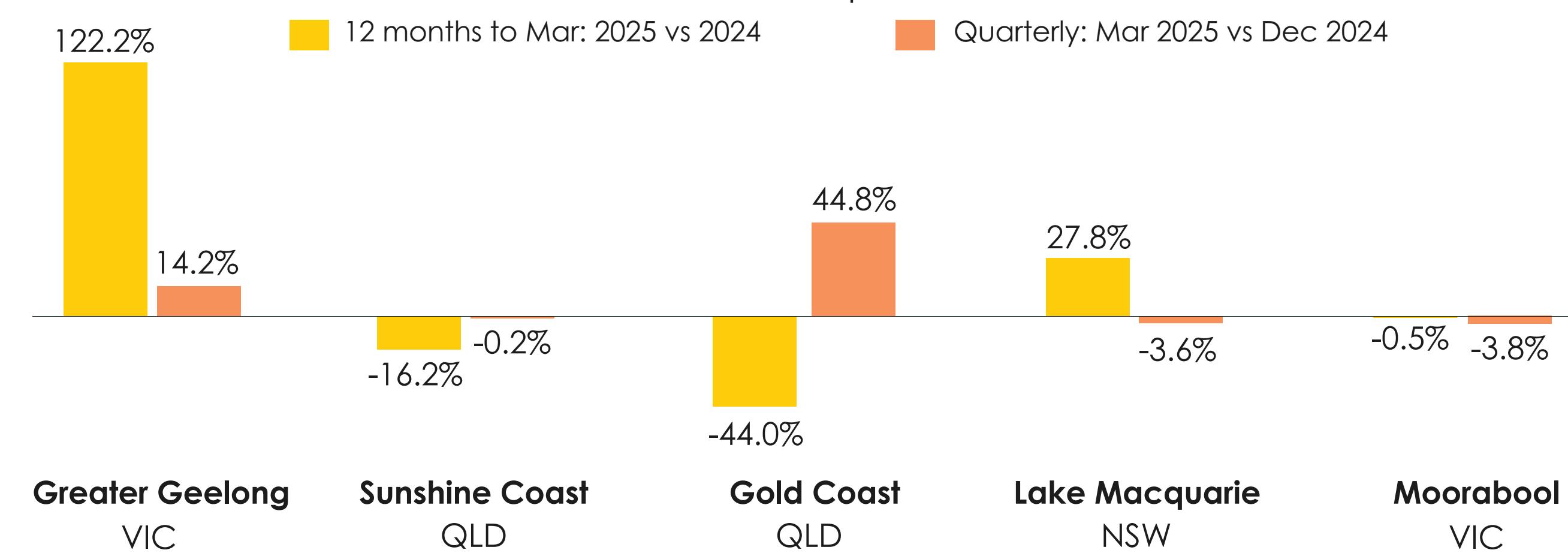
Greater Geelong unseated the Sunshine Coast – which held the number one position for two years and is now in second place with a share of 7.1 per cent.

The Gold Coast, Lake Macquarie and Moorabool round out the top five positions, accounting for 4.4 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively of the net migration from capitals to regions.

Top Five LGAs by share of net capital-regional migration
12 months to Mar 2025



Quarterly and annual change in net capital-regional migration inflows to Top Five LGAs



Net migration inflows from capitals are: inflows from capitals minus outflows to capitals.

Increasingly Popular Places for Capital City People



Top Five LGAs: greatest growth in net inflows from capitals

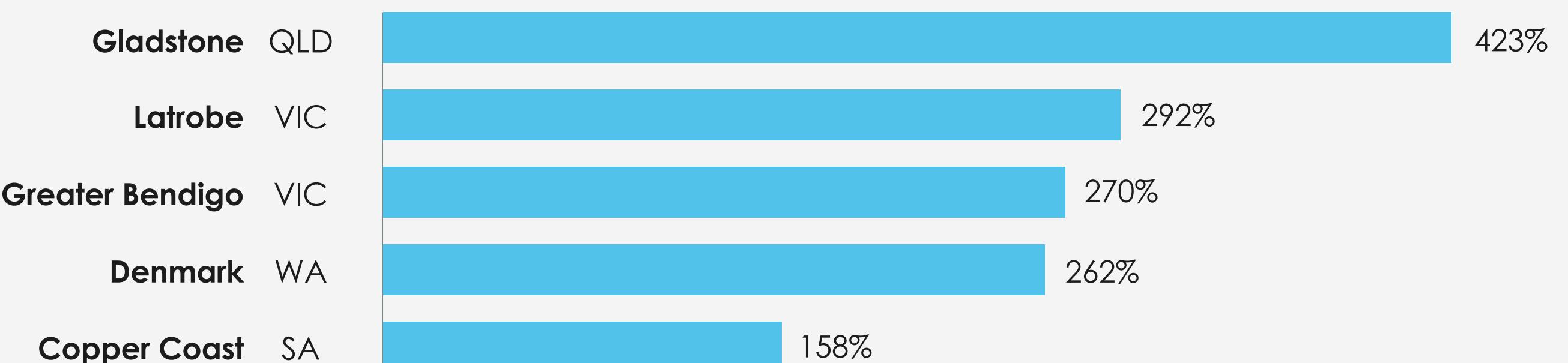
The LGAs where the net inflow from capitals in the 12 months to March 2025 has increased most significantly on the previous 12 months are spread widely across the country, with New South Wales regions notably absent among these growth hotspots.

After some years, Gladstone has re-emerged to top the list, recording the most significant growth in net migration from capitals.

Latrobe, Greater Bendigo and Denmark make up second, third and fourth places, respectively. Greater Bendigo in particular has previously seen strong growth in net migration driven from other regions, rather than from the capitals.

The Copper Coast, representing South Australia, rounded out the top five LGAs for growth in net migration from capitals.

Top Five LGAs **by annual growth in net capital-regional migration**
12 months to Mar 2025 vs 12 months to Mar 2024, % change



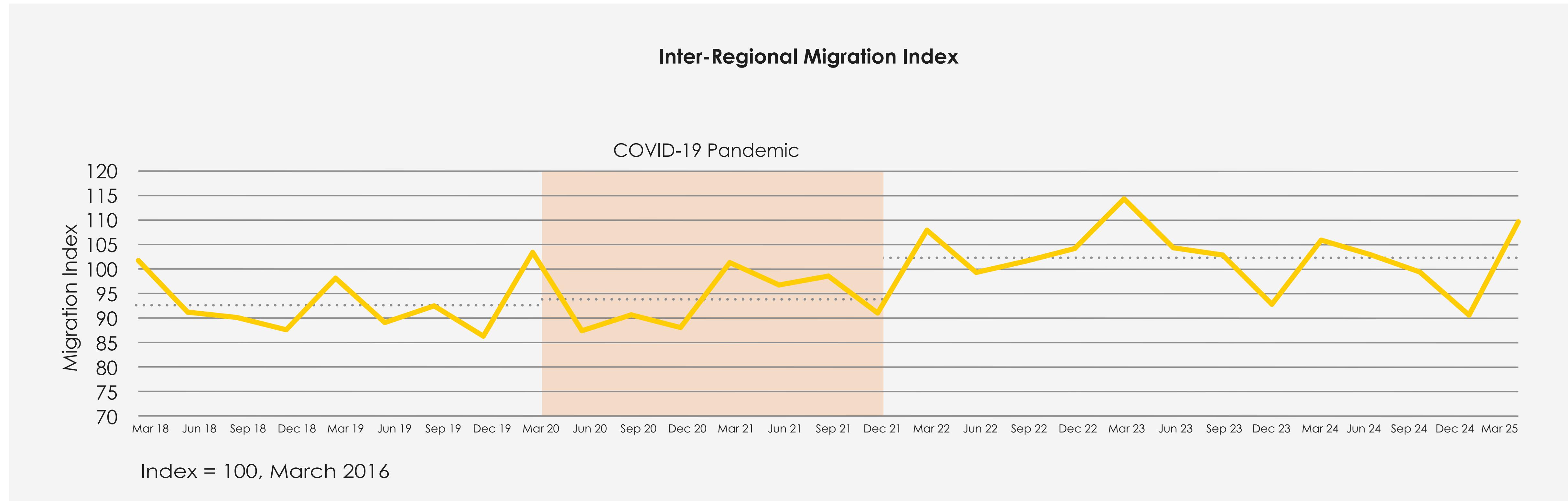
Inter-Regional Migration



Inter-regional migration rises to maintain elevated movement

The Inter-Regional Migration Index, which tracks region-to-region migration, increased by 21.5 per cent in the March 2025 quarter. It reached a level indicating that inter-regional migration during the quarter was elevated, some 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The new year commenced with a relatively high level of regional mobility, following more subdued levels that characterised 2024. In the March 2025 quarter, people in regional areas were relocating in greater numbers compared with the pandemic period, and also prior to the pandemic.



Most Popular Places for Regional People



Top Five LGAs: largest net inflows from regions

While much of this publication focuses on migration flows between capitals and regions, there are regions across the country that are gaining significant population from other regions. This list highlights the places with the largest net gains over the 12 months to March 2025.

The usual names dominate the list, but the standout result is that Maitland has overtaken the Sunshine Coast for the top spot. The Sunshine Coast has slipped not one but two places, now ranking third in terms of net gains from other regions. Maitland has toppled the Sunshine Coast for top spot.

Fraser Coast has traditionally been a place that receives a significant net gain in people from other regions, coming in at fourth in this update, and Gympie returns to the list, at fifth place, after debuting last quarter.

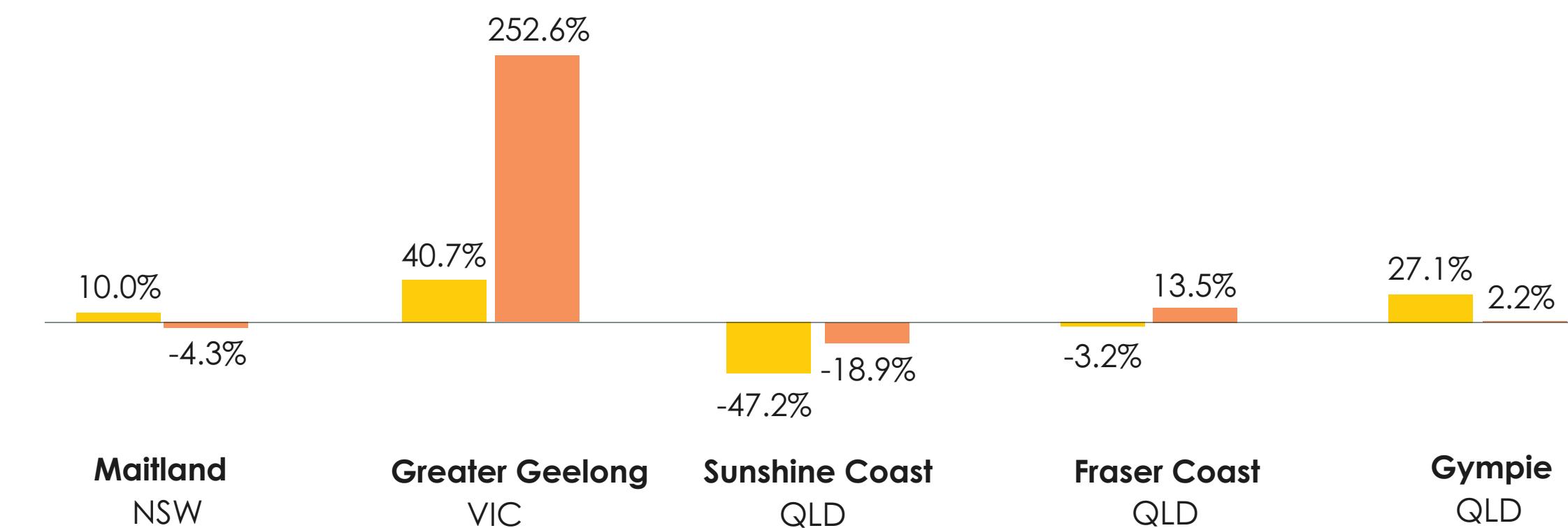
It should be noted that the net migration inflows from regions are: inflows to a region minus the outflow to other regions.

Top Five LGAs by share of net regional-regional migration
12 months to Mar 2025



Quarterly and annual change in net regional-regional migration inflows to Top Five LGAs

12 months to Mar: 2025 vs 2024 Quarterly: Mar 2025 vs Dec 2024





Increasingly Popular Places for Regional People

Top Five LGAs: greatest growth in net inflows from regions

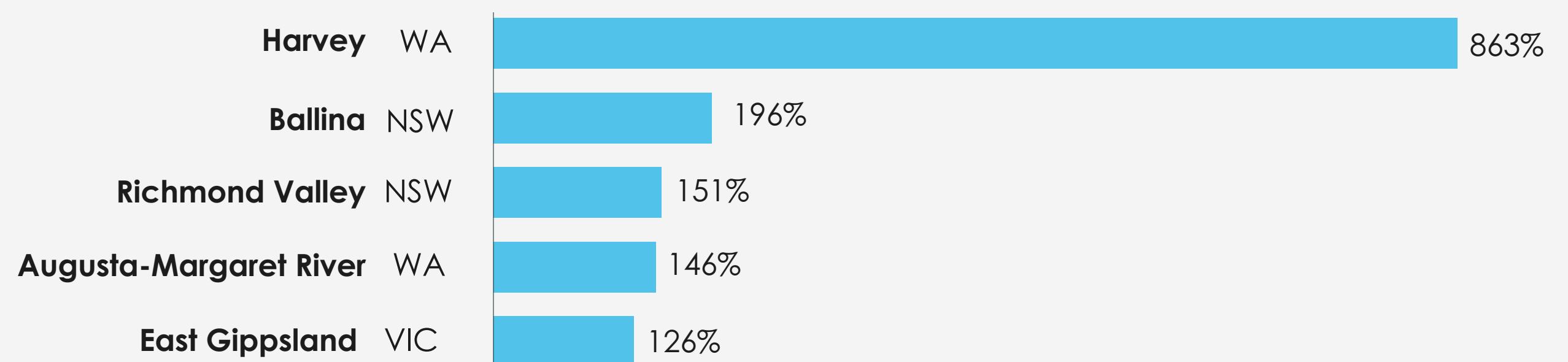
These are the LGAs where net inflows grew most significantly in the 12 months to March 2025 compared with the previous year.

The top five LGAs are spread quite widely, spanning NSW, WA and Victoria.

Taking out the top spot was Harvey in WA – the massive increase in net migration from other regions, saw the LGA among the top five for overall (both capital and regional) net migration.

Ballina, Richmond Valley, Augusta-Margaret River and East Gippsland round out the top 5 places experiencing the strong growth in net migration from other regions during last 12 months.

Top Five LGAs by annual growth in net regional-regional migration
12 months to March 2025 vs 12 months to March 2024, % change



Appendix



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A1: Regional Movers Index

Methodology Notes



1 CBA-RAI Regional Movers Index is defined as movement of CBA customers from capital cities to regional areas (see A1.2). Index = 100, March 2016 quarter.

2 Customer movement or population flows refers to CBA customers changing their address as stored in CBA technological systems. Customers must have stayed at one address for 6 months (prior to moving) to be counted.

3 Capital cities/Regional areas defined through ABS 1270.0.55.001 GCCSA boundaries. Capital cities go by the GCCSA_NAMES of: Greater Sydney, Greater Melbourne, Greater Brisbane, Greater Adelaide, Greater Perth, Greater Hobart, Greater Darwin and Australian Capital Territory. Regional areas go by the GCCSA_NAMES of: Rest of NSW, Rest of Vic, Rest of QLD, Rest of SA, Rest of TAS, Rest of NT. Offshore and 'No usual address' GCCSA_NAMES excluded. ACT has no regional areas.

4 Relocations within capitals and within regions are those that are across different LGAs. That is, relocations **WITHIN** a given LGA are not considered or counted as a relocation. See p 18, Note on methodology: definitions of inter-regional, inter-capital, region-capital and capital-region migration.

5 The Net regional migration index is calculated as movement from capital areas to regional less movement from regional areas to capital cities. Index = 100, March 2016 quarter.

6 LGAs are defined through ABS 1270.0.55.003 ASGS Volume 3 – Non ABS Structures.

7 To be listed on the RMI appendix – and considered for the various Top 5 rankings – an LGA must:

- Have had net internal migration inflows in last 12 months to March 2025 of 50 or more people.
- Have had a base of net internal migration, net capital-region or net region-region inflows in last 12 months to March 2024 of more than 10 people. This is to filter out significant outlier results associated with changes in small numbers. Significant outlier growth rates are not published or ranked.

8 14 LGAs have a percentage of their constituency defined as Capital and the other percentage defined as Regional. These LGAs include Scenic Rim (R), Light (RegC), Barossa (DC), Yarra Ranges (S), Lockyer Valley (R), Kingborough (M), Murrindindi (S), Derwent Valley (M), Murray (S), Mallala (DC), Moorabool (S), Mitchell (S), Macedon Ranges (S), Unincorporated NT.]

9 The proportion of CBA customers in each state as percentage of total customers is representative of overall Australian population (ABS National, state and territory population released 18th June 2021 for December 2020 reference period).

10 The Business Banking business unit of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ABN 48 123 123 124 AFSL 234945 (Bank) has prepared this report. References to the "Group" are to the Bank and its subsidiaries (including Commonwealth Securities Limited ABN 60 067 254 300 AFSL 238814, Commonwealth Australia Securities LLC and CBA Europe Ltd) and includes the directors, employees and representatives of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

A2: All LGAs

Share of Migration, Changes in Total Net Internal Migration



LGA	State	Share of TOTAL NIM (%)	Share of NET C2R Migration (%)	Share* of NET R2R Migration (%)	12 months to Mar 2025 vs 12 months to Mar 2024 (%)
Greater Geelong	VIC	9.2%	7.4%	5.1%	100.1%
Sunshine Coast	QLD	8.7%	7.1%	4.6%	-24.3%
Lake Macquarie	NSW	5.2%	4.3%	2.8%	67.1%
Moorabool	VIC	3.8%	4.0%	-0.4%	-6.0%
Maitland	NSW	3.5%	1.6%	5.5%	40.1%
Fraser Coast	QLD	3.4%	1.9%	4.3%	5.8%
Shoalhaven	NSW	2.6%	2.3%	0.9%	40.6%
Port Macquarie-Hastings	NSW	2.6%	1.9%	1.8%	22.5%
Shellharbour	NSW	2.5%	1.5%	3.1%	31.1%
Ballarat	VIC	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%	37.0%
Cessnock	NSW	2.4%	1.5%	2.6%	-8.6%
Greater Bendigo	VIC	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	89.8%
Mid-Coast	NSW	2.2%	2.1%	0.2%	31.1%
Gympie	QLD	2.0%	0.5%	4.2%	10.0%
Busselton	WA	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	9.5%
Tweed	NSW	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	0.4%
Baw Baw	VIC	1.7%	2.1%	-1.2%	-19.1%
Port Stephens	NSW	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%	-5.4%
Livingstone	QLD	1.6%	0.6%	2.9%	95.0%
Bass Coast	VIC	1.6%	1.6%	0.1%	-6.6%
Mackay	QLD	1.5%	0.3%	3.5%	-10.1%
Toowoomba	QLD	1.5%	0.2%	3.9%	40.6%
Bundaberg	QLD	1.3%	0.6%	2.1%	-33.5%
East Gippsland	VIC	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	141.3%

LGA	State	Share of TOTAL NIM (%)	Share of NET C2R Migration (%)	Share* of NET R2R Migration (%)	12 months to Mar 2025 vs 12 months to Mar 2024 (%)
Ballina	NSW	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	44.7%
Albury	NSW	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	197.2%
Townsville	QLD	1.2%	0.5%	2.0%	-31.8%
Latrobe	VIC	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	790.9%
Wingecarribee	NSW	1.1%	1.6%	-1.4%	75.4%
Augusta-Margaret River	WA	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	18.2%
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	NSW	1.1%	1.4%	-0.9%	78.3%
Gladstone	QLD	1.0%	0.3%	2.2%	5.1%
Gold Coast	QLD	1.0%	4.4%	-9.7%	-85.1%
Snowy Valleys	NSW	0.9%	1.2%	-0.7%	8.4%
Harvey	WA	0.9%	0.2%	2.0%	208.2%
Scenic Rim	QLD	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	38.9%
Whitsunday	QLD	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	-21.9%
Surf Coast	VIC	0.8%	1.1%	-1.0%	-28.0%
Moira	VIC	0.7%	0.8%	-0.3%	99.0%
Bega Valley	NSW	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	33.1%
Albany	WA	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	44.6%
Alexandrina	SA	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	-28.2%
Eurobodalla	NSW	0.7%	0.7%	-0.1%	46.4%
Noosa	QLD	0.7%	1.5%	-2.3%	-30.7%
South Burnett	QLD	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	-8.0%
Clarence Valley	NSW	0.7%	0.1%	1.5%	-56.5%
Victor Harbor	SA	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	49.6%
Orange	NSW	0.6%	0.8%	-0.6%	35.5%

* a negative share of Net Regional-Regional Migration indicates the LGA experienced a net outflow of people to other regions; the percentage listed is the percent this LGA's outflows represents out of the sum of outflows from all LGAs that experienced a net outflow of people to other regions

* a positive share of Net Regional-Regional Migration indicates the LGA experienced a net inflow of people from other regions; the percentage listed is the percent this LGA's outflows represents out of the sum of inflows to all LGAs that experienced a net inflow of people from other regions. See p 18 on the Appendix A4 for definitions and methodology.

A2: All LGAs

Share of Migration, Changes in Total Net Internal Migration



LGA	State	Share of TOTAL NIM (%)	Share of NET C2R Migration (%)	Share* of NET R2R Migration (%)	12 months to Mar 2025 vs 12 months to Mar 2024 (%)
Southern Downs	QLD	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	-32.9%
Richmond Valley	NSW	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	232.6%
Murray River	NSW	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	53.5%
Strathbogie	VIC	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	95.8%
Mid-Western Regional	NSW	0.5%	0.7%	-0.5%	-6.9%
Goulburn Mulwaree	NSW	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	36.7%
Golden Plains	VIC	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	-32.8%
Capel	WA	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	70.1%
Greater Geraldton	WA	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	-32.8%
Yass Valley	NSW	0.4%	0.5%	-0.3%	107.4%
Barossa	SA	0.4%	0.4%	-0.1%	-14.3%
Wellington	VIC	0.4%	0.6%	-0.6%	15.7%
Kempsey	NSW	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	25.0%
Denmark	WA	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	263.0%
Northam	WA	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	-21.1%
Bunbury	WA	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	-23.9%
Mount Alexander	VIC	0.3%	0.6%	-0.8%	4.8%
Mansfield	VIC	0.3%	0.4%	-0.2%	12.8%
Yorke Peninsula	SA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	72.5%
Copper Coast	SA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	70.0%
Kangaroo Island	SA	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	32.8%
Ceduna	SA	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	10.5%
Huon Valley	TAS	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	182.8%

LGA	State	Share of TOTAL NIM (%)	Share of NET C2R Migration (%)	Share* of NET R2R Migration (%)	12 months to Mar 2025 vs 12 months to Mar 2024 (%)
Hindmarsh	VIC	0.3%	0.5%	-0.6%	0.0%
Gingin	WA	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	58.0%
Murray Bridge	SA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	-33.0%
Wangaratta	VIC	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	41.5%
Mid Murray	SA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	-9.6%
Nambucca Valley	NSW	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Queenscliff	VIC	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	67.4%
Toodyay	WA	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	-25.8%
Pyrenees	VIC	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	61.0%
Murrindindi	VIC	0.2%	0.3%	-0.2%	392.3%
Dandaragan	WA	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	113.3%
Light	SA	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	24.5%
North Burnett	QLD	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	-26.5%
Dungog	NSW	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	134.6%
Tablelands	QLD	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	-49.6%
West Tamar	TAS	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	123.1%
Exmouth	WA	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	16.0%
Hinchinbrook	QLD	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	161.9%
Yankalilla	SA	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	47.2%
Moyné	VIC	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	15.6%
Lithgow	NSW	0.2%	0.5%	-1.0%	218.8%
Kiama	NSW	0.2%	0.5%	-0.9%	19.0%

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A4: Note on methodology

Net migration and population growth



The Regional Movers Index publication was established at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic to answer the pertinent question at the time: were capital city people fleeing to the regions? The RMI showed this to be well and truly the case. It also highlighted that regional people were tending to stay in regions and avoid those severe capital-city lockdowns.

Now that Australia is living with COVID and population flows from regions to capitals have resumed, the RMI publication is honing its focus to understand the **NET** migration inflows that Australia's regions are continuing to experience. That is, the RMI is now not only considering the one-way flow of population movements from capitals to regions, but it is also considering the population movements in the other direction, by focusing on net flows. The RMI publication is also now considering the breakdown of net migration flows into the various regional LGAs: net migration from capital cities and net migration from other regions. Together, this provides an invaluable source of information on a key driver of local population changes: net internal migration.

A region's population will change according to changes in:

- Its **natural increase** – local births minus deaths
- Its **net overseas migration** – overseas people moving in minus local people moving overseas
- Its **net internal migration** – people from other regions (within Australia) moving in minus local people moving to other regions (within Australia)
- Calculated as:
Total Net internal migration = Net flows (inflows - outflows) from Capital to Region + Net flows (inflows - outflows) from Region to Region

The RMI's reporting on net internal migration sheds much-needed light on this notorious swing variable underneath total population changes. It will also provide policymakers, industry and communities with the added understanding of local population dynamics driven by capital city versus regional migration patterns.

A4: Note on methodology

Ranking the Top Five LGAs



In considering net internal migration – and its constituent parts of net migration from capitals and net migration from other regions – this edition of the RMI ranks regions accordingly, i.e. based on:

- (1) **Total Net Internal Migration** – the report identifies the top five regional local government areas receiving the largest net internal migration inflows (irrespective of whether these inflows are from capitals or other regions) during the 12 months to March 2025. It also identifies the top five regional LGAs that have experienced the most significant growth in net internal migration inflows (again, irrespective of whether these inflows are from capitals or other regions).
- (2) **Net Capital-to-Regional Migration** – the report identifies the top five regional LGAs receiving the largest net migration inflows **from capital cities**. It does so by identifying and ranking the regions that have received the greatest share of total net migration inflows from all capitals to all regional LGAs. It also identifies the top five regional LGAs that have experienced the most significant growth in net migration inflows from capital cities.
- (3) **Net Region-to-Region Migration** – the report identifies the top five regional LGAs receiving the largest net migration inflows **from regional areas**. It does so by identifying the regions that have experienced the greatest share of total net migration inflows **among the regional LGAs that have experienced net inflows**. The report also identifies the top five regional LGAs that have experienced the most significant growth in net migration inflows from regional areas.

Regarding the ranking of regions experiencing the most significant growth in net migration inflows, the RMI has sought to filter out – and not include in the rankings – significant outlier results due to changes in small numbers. There are many regional LGAs with small populations prone to experiencing small net internal migration flows and therefore large percentage changes in growth rates. These places are not included in the RMI rankings. Specifically, an LGA must meet two criteria to be considered and ranked in the RMI publication:

1. The LGA must have experienced total net internal migration inflows in the previous 12 months of 50 or more people
2. The LGA must have experienced net internal migration inflows from either capitals or other regions of more than 10 people in the base period. Specifically:
 - a) LGAs where the net migration **inflows from either capitals or regions were 10 people or less in the base period** were not ranked among the regions experiencing the most significant growth in total net migration inflows.
 - b) LGAs where the net migration **inflows from capitals were 10 people or less in the base period** were not ranked among the regions experiencing the most significant growth in net migration **inflows from capitals**.
 - c) And LGAs where the net **migration inflows from other regions were 10 people or less in the base period** were not ranked among the regions experiencing the most significant growth in net migration inflows **from regions**.

A4: Note on methodology



Definitions of inter-regional, inter-capital, region-to-capital and capital-to-region migration

The Regional Movers Index publication focuses on migration (as indicated by CBA customer relocations) from capital cities to regions. Specifically, the relocations from capital-city Local Government Areas to regional LGAs. Since December 2022 the publication also considers (but previously hadn't focused on) migration in the other direction – from regional LGAs to capital-city LGAs. These relocations are necessarily between different LGAs (with some exceptions noted in Appendix A1).

Other relocations that occur during any given quarter are those within and between capital-cities and also those within and between regions. In addition to relocations between different LGAs, a significant number of relocations in any given quarter are within a given LGA – households changing their homes, but remaining within their overall community.

Until December 2022 the RMI publication **included** these relocations within its overall analytical framework. Including these gives a higher number of relocations than excluding and this influences the numbers in the RMI report up to that issue showing the shares that each type of relocation accounts for out of all relocations. These shares are highlighted typically at the beginning of each quarter's publication (see Table, **Breakdown of total internal migration** on p3 of December 2022 edition). Under that analytical framework, of all relocations:

- those within regional Australia have accounted for roughly 22 per cent;
- those from regional Australia to capitals have accounted for around 4 per cent;
- those from capitals to regional Australia have accounted for around 6 per cent, and
- those within and between capitals have accounted for around 68 per cent each quarter.

From December 2022 the Regional Movers Index publication includes additional detailed analysis on inter-regional migration – migration within and between Australia's regions. This is to provide an indication of another key source of population growth at the LGA level (beyond the inflows from capital-city LGAs). Relocations within a given regional LGA will not affect that LGA's overall population, and excluding these moves does not affect the RMI analysis of capital to regional flows or regional to capital flows. To get more accurate results of relocations between regions, the RMI now uses a revised analytical framework to **exclude** relocations that occur within any given LGA. We have applied this framework across the relevant elements of the publication for internal consistency. Under this revised analytical framework, we are analysing fewer but what might be called major relocations (see Table, **Breakdown of total major relocations** of p3 of this edition). Reducing the base number of relocations has changed the relative shares:

- those within regional Australia account for roughly 13 per cent;
- those from regional Australia to capitals account for around 10 per cent;
- those from capitals to regional Australia account for around 11 per cent, and
- those within and between capitals account for around 66 per cent this latest quarter.

Rebasing the analysis does not change the historical pattern of **capital city to regional** flows or **regional to capital** flows that underpin the RMI net migration index.