

Caversham Working Paper, 1997-5

Extra-urban Migration

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1 Introduction

This paper summarises the introductory analysis of data provided by the Caversham database as it pertains to one migration 'type' - extra-urban migration. Section 2.1 gives the basic working definitions in use at this stage of the research process. Although some of these (eg. definition 2.1.3) are specific to extra-urban migration alone, most are applicable to the entire study of Caversham Project Objective 5 (regardless of the type of migration under consideration). Sections 2.2. to 2.4 outline the time periods, location size classifications and data sources used in the investigation of extra-urban migration. Once again, much of this information relates to other migratory forms which will be the topic of further working papers. Section 3 provides an overview of preliminary findings, including: the direction and volume of movement to and from urban centres outside Dunedin (section 3.1), the characteristics of all extra-urban migrants (3.2), and concludes in section 3.3 by discussing the specific characteristics and migratory behaviours of 'multiple movers' (as defined in section 2.1.8).

2 Method

2.1 Working definitions

2.1.1 Migrant

The term migrant, as used in this paper, refers to a person who changed their normal place of residence, as indicated by an entry in an electoral roll or street directory.

2.1.2 Movement (or move)

The term movement (or move) refers to a change in normal place of residence, as indicated by an entry in an electoral roll or street directory.

2.1.3 Extra-urban migrant

An extra urban migrant has, for the purposes of data analysis, been defined as 'any person who changed their normal place of residence, by moving to or from Caversham, to or from an urban centre outside urban Dunedin'. Note: many of these people also moved to or from other suburbs within Dunedin and/or rural centres during the time periods studied.

As such, they will also be classified as intra-urban or rural migrants and will be discussed in further papers relating to these forms of migration.

2.1.4 Arriver

An arriver is any person who 'appears' in a later Caversham electoral roll (eg. someone who was not in the 1911 electoral roll but appeared in the 1914 electoral roll).

2.1.5 Leaver

A leaver is any person who is in an earlier Caversham electoral roll but not in the next (eg. someone who was in the 1919 electoral roll but not in the 1922 electoral roll). Possible reasons for their 'disappearance' from Caversham include not only out-migration from Caversham, but also death.

2.1.6 Origin

A migrant's place(s) of residence prior to their arrival in Caversham is/are referred to as an origin (or origins).

2.1.7 Destination

The term destination refers to the place (or places) a Caversham resident moved to after leaving Caversham.

2.1.8 Multiple mover

A 'multiple mover' is someone who made more than one movement (ie. changed their normal place of residence) more than once during any single year period (as defined below). These people can be regarded as a sub-group of the general migrant group (some of whom are extra-urban migrants - as are those discussed in this paper). Hence, although their movements and personal characteristics are incorporated into the discussion of general findings in this paper (sections 3.1 and 3.2), they are also discussed as a separate group in section 3.3.

2.1.9 Period

The term 'period' refers to the years between Caversham electoral rolls. These are described in more detail in the following section (2.2).

2.1.10 Ocgroup

The Caversham project uses an occupational classification scheme with a basic set of 11 occupational categories. An 'ocgroup' contains all of the specific occupational titles included in one of these categories.

2.1.11 Return migrants

At this stage in the study, persons who leave any suburb of Dunedin City (be it Caversham or another) and return to any part of the city within a single period are regarded as 'return migrants'.

2.2 Time periods

The Caversham Project database contains information about Caversham residents for the 1902, 1905, 1911, 1914, 1919 and 1922 election years (Note: information for the 1908 election year is not in the database, but will be entered in due course). As noted above, the term 'period' refers to the years between Caversham electoral rolls, that is, the years for which the origins (of arrivers) and destinations (of leavers) have been traced. The three periods for which such information is recorded in the database are as follows:

| Period | Years |
|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 1902-1905 |
| 2 | 1912-1914 |
| 3 | 1920-1923 |

Table 1: Time periods used in data analysis

Note: it is not possible for a person to be classified as both an arriver and a leaver within the same period, although an individual may be considered an arriver and a leaver in different periods.

2.3 Urban location size classifications

Urban destinations and places of origin are classified into various size categories, as portrayed in Table 2.

| Size | Description | Population size |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | Small urban centre | 1,000 - 9,999 |
| 4 | Medium urban centre | 10,000 - 19,999 |
| 5 | Large urban centre | 20,000 + |

Table 2: Urban location size classifications

In order to classify each location entered into the database according to its size, the number of people usually resident in each was checked in the NZ census of Population and Dwellings for the years of 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921. The corresponding size classification codes (Table 2) were recorded for each of the years in which they appeared in the census documents. The overall location information table (which also contains information regarding the regional location of each) as relating to urban centres is listed in Appendix A. It was intended that the size classifications closest to each of the defined periods would be utilised in the analysis of specific movements made by intra-urban

migrants. However, many of the places entered into the database do not appear in the census records until 1916 or even later (as reflected by the '-1' (size unknown) entries in earlier census enumeration years). To complicate matters, the population size of three urban locations changed between census years. These instances included: Waipukurau which changed from a size classification of 2 (which is defined as a 'rural town') to 3 (small urban) between 1906 and 1911, Methven which increased from size 2 to 3 between 1916 and 1921, and Gisborne wherein the population grew from size 3 to 4 between 1916 and 1921. The fact that all of the other urban centres to or from which Caversham residents migrated remained in the same size class for the years in which they appeared in the census, and that the movements relating to two of the three locations which changed size classification occurred during period three, meant that size classification for each of the urban centres discussed in this paper relate to its size at the time of the 1921 census enumeration only. Consequently, the single movement to Waipukurau during period one was excluded from analysis in this paper because it was classified as a rural town at that point in time. (This aspect will be discussed in a future paper relating to rural migration patterns).

2.4 Data sources

2.4.1 Electoral Roll

Information about the individual characteristics of arrivers and leavers was obtained from the electoral roll during the time in which the person was resident in Caversham. For example, if someone is classified as an arriver during period one (1902-1905), information about his/her gender, occupation and marital status is obtained from the 1905 electoral roll. Information pertaining to a leaver during the same period, on the other hand, would be gained from the 1902 electoral roll. Although the electoral roll is a relatively accurate and comprehensive information source, its fundamental limitation for the purposes of Caversham Project Objective 5 is a lack of occupational information pertaining to women. This means that that it is not possible to gain from the electoral roll any information about the occupational status of women for the time in which they were resident in Caversham.

2.4.2 Stones and Wises Directories

The Stones and Wises directories were checked during the year periods defined above (Table 1) in order to find out:

- i) the origins of arrivers,
- ii) the destinations of leavers, and
- iii) whether or not a migrant's occupation changed upon arrival in Caversham or after leaving Caversham, and if so, what it changed to.

The Stone's directory, which tends to record only heads of households, contains records for only 58% of the men, and 17% of the women found in the Caversham electoral rolls

('Caversham Bible'). Neither adult children nor extended family members are identified, and very few women are recorded. A significant number of individuals who appear in Caversham electoral rolls are not recorded in either Stone's or Wises directories before arriving in or departing from Caversham. Hence, because the Caversham database contains no records of origin or destination for these migrants it is a source which underestimates total migration that actually occurred during any of the time periods listed in section 2.2.

2.4.3 Data update

The database is in the process of having additional records entered. Consequently, much of this initial analysis will have to be updated at a future point in time.

3 Preliminary findings

3.1 Movements

This section discusses the volume and direction of movements made by all extra-urban migrants - that is, multiple movers and those who made only one movement within any single year period.

3.1.1 Volumes of movement

The database contains records of 74 moves to Caversham from an urban centre outside Dunedin, and 118 moves from Caversham to another urban centre. The following paragraphs provide a brief overview of the nature of these moves.

a) moves to and from different sized urban centres

Table 3 compares the volumes of actual movement (or number of moves), (as opposed to number of migrants), to and from (in the case of leavers and arrivers respectively) urban centres outside Dunedin over the entire study period. That is, the 'arrivers' column portrays the number moves (or arrivals) made from urban centres of each size to Caversham and movements made between these centres by arrivers before they were recorded as being a Caversham resident in the electoral roll. In contrast, the 'leavers' column contains the number of departures from Caversham to each size urban centre and any movements made between these urban centres by migrants classified as leavers in the database.

When comparing the size of points of origin, smaller urban centres were clearly the more prevalent, and only one person arrived in Caversham from a large city (in this case Christchurch). Small urban centres appear to have been the preferred destination, although almost as many Caversham residents left for a large urban centre.

| Location size | Arrivers | Leavers | Total |
|---------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Small urban | 52 | 53 | 106 |
| Medium urban | 21 | 19 | 39 |
| Large urban | 1 | 46 | 47 |
| Grand Total | 74 | 118 | 192 |

Table 3: Frequency of movements to and from different sized urban centres

The diagram below (Fig. 1) specifically portrays the number of movements made by extra-urban migrants to, from or between different sized centres. The size classifications down the left of the columns (as defined in Table 2) relate to the size of the place a migrant was in during year 'a' before they moved to another location in year 'b', the size of which is represented by the scale along the top of the diagram. The shaded cells represent direct movements to or from Caversham or other suburbs within Dunedin City (which are all classified as size 6) to or from another place of residence (be it within Dunedin or outside the Dunedin urban area). Most moves were made between a suburb within Dunedin (size classification 6) and a small urban centre (size 3) outside the city boundary.

| | | <u>destination in year 'b'</u> | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <u>origin in year 'a'</u> | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 52 |
| | 4 | | | 1 | | | 21 |
| | 5 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 6 | | 1 | 49 | 24 | 39 | 11 |

Figure 1: Intra-urban migrants' aggregate pattern of moves to different sized centres

Many extra-urban migrants, however, moved through rural centres or suburbs within Dunedin (including movements back through Caversham) on their way to or from other urban centres. These movements are portrayed by entries in the columns and rows headed '1' (a rural location with a population of less than 500), '2' (a rural town with a population of between 500 and 999 persons) and '6' (which is a code used to classify suburbs within Dunedin, including Caversham itself). The specific movements to and from rural centres and other parts of Dunedin will be discussed in more detail in future working papers. The numbers inside the unshaded cells (Fig. 1) represent movements between centres outside Dunedin. Numbers to the left of the diagonal (from top left to bottom right) denote a movement from a larger centre to one which has a smaller population. Accordingly,

numbers to the right reflect moves from a smaller centre to one which is larger. Of the 11 moves made between centres outside Dunedin, most (six) were from a smaller location to one which was larger, three moved to a centre of the same size of that in which they were already resident, and two moved to one which was smaller.

b) moves over different time periods

The table below (Table 4) compares the number of moves made to and from different urban centres according to the time period in which they occurred.

| | Period | | | Total no. of moves |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 (1902-05) | 2 (1912-14) | 3 (1920-23) | |
| Arrivers | 25 | 36 | 13 | 74 |
| Leavers | 23 | 35 | 60 | 118 |
| Total | 48 | 71 | 73 | 192 |

Table 4: Frequency of movements to or from urban centres during each period

The highest frequency of movements occurred between the years of 1920 and 1923 (73 moves), wherein the number of movements of leavers to other urban centres was approximately four times greater than that of those arriving in Caversham. The overall frequency of movements during period 2 (71 moves) was not much lower and these were relatively evenly distributed between arrivers and leavers as was the distribution of movements (although a significantly smaller number) made during period one.

3.1.2 Directions of movement

The tables in Appendix B compare the direction and frequency of movements made by extra-urban migrants to and from urban locations. Points of particular interest are the large number of arrival movements (21) from Invercargill, particularly during period two when 13 Invercargill residents moved into Caversham. The other most common points of origin included Oamaru (12 moves) and Mosgiel (10), and, to a lesser extent, Milton (7), Port Chalmers (6), Gore (5), Balclutha (4) and Kaitangata (3). With respect to leavers, the most popular destinations were Oamaru (14 moves), Wellington (13), Auckland (12), Invercargill (12), and, more especially, Christchurch (21). The number of movements to Balclutha, Bluff, Gore, Milton, Mosgiel, Port Chalmers and Wanganui were much smaller (with between 3 and 5 moves being made to each destination) but are relatively comparable to the volumes of movement from such centres to Caversham.

3.2 Migrants

This section discusses the individual characteristics of all extra-urban migrants - that is, multiple movers and those who made only one movement within any single year period.

3.2.1 Number of extra-urban migrants

According to database records, 112 Caversham residents made at least one move from Caversham to an urban centre outside Dunedin during the entire study period (ie. all three inter-electoral roll periods for which the database holds migration records combined). In contrast, only 71 people arrived in Caversham from another urban centre during the same period of time. There was, therefore, a greater exodus of Caversham residents leaving for urban centres, than there were people arriving from other cities between 1902 and 1923 (according to the database records)

3.2.2 Characteristics of extra-urban migrants

a) gender

Only one of the 183 extra-urban migrants recorded in the database was female (Table 5) - a reflection of the problems associated with using the Stone's and Wisers directories as data sources (as discussed in section 2.4).

| | Arrivers | Leavers | Total |
|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| Female | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Male | 71 | 111 | 182 |
| Total | 71 | 112 | 183 |

Table 5: Gender of extra-urban migrants

b) marital status

The complete definitions of marital status classifications used by the database are listed in Appendix C. Using these, the following table (Table 6) outlines the marital status of arrivers (in the first Caversham electoral roll after arrival) and leavers (in the last Caversham electoral roll in which they were recorded prior to leaving).

| | Arrivers | Leavers | Total |
|---------------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Married | 44 | 53 | 97 |
| Single | 13 | 34 | 47 |
| Questionably single | 13 | 23 | 36 |
| Widow/widower | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Unknown | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 71 | 112 | 183 |

Table 6: Marital status of extra-urban migrants

If the 'single' and 'questionably single' categories (as defined in Appendix C) are assumed to be one and the same, the difference between the number of and married and unmarried leavers is not great. The number of married arrivers (44), however, outweighs those who

are single (26) when the same assumption is made. The 'unknown' marital status record was that of the single female (leaver) migrant.

c) occupation

Using the occupational class classification codes defined in Appendix D, the following table (Table 7) provides an overview of the occupational status of arrivers and leavers (respectively after or before their migration). One of the most noticeable differences between the two groups is the fact that the percentage of arrivers in the petty proprietor category (12.7%) is approximately twice that of leavers (6.3%).

| occupational group ('ocgroup') | Arrivers | | Leavers | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------|---------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| 1 Employer | 2 | 2.8 | 3 | 2.7 |
| 2 Professional | 5 | 7.0 | 10 | 8.9 |
| 3 Semi-Professional | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.8 |
| 4 Petty Proprietor | 9 | 12.7 | 7 | 6.3 |
| 5 Officials and Petty Executives | 6 | 8.5 | 4 | 3.6 |
| 6 White Collar | 13 | 18.3 | 13 | 11.6 |
| 7 Skilled | 16 | 22.5 | 40 | 35.7 |
| 8 Semi-Skilled | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 6.3 |
| 9 Unskilled | 18 | 25.4 | 25 | 22.3 |
| 10 Retired | 2 | 2.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11 Women - No Occupation | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Total | 71 | 100 | 112 | 100 |

Table 7: Occupational group of extra-urban migrants prior to moving

One might ask what sort of impact such a phenomenon would have had on the occupational structure of Caversham. Appendix E presents the occupational status of Caversham residents in the electoral roll years of 1902, 1911 and 1922 to allow for the comparison of the occupational structure of arriver and leaver migrant groups with that of Caversham as a whole. The percentage of petty proprietors arriving in Caversham (12.7), therefore, is comparable to the (average) percentage of Caversham's resident population in the same occupational category (12.6). The percentage of skilled people arriving in Caversham (22.5) is significantly less than they represent in Caversham's resident population (30), which, in turn, is less than that of those who left for another urban centre (35.7). In addition, the percentage of unskilled arrivers (25.4) is slightly greater than the average percentage of Caversham's resident population which was employed in unskilled occupations (22.1). Trends such as this imply that the loss of skilled workers and corresponding influx of unskilled employees may have had a significant effect on the overall occupational structure of Caversham at the time. However, the small number of extra-urban migrants recorded implies that the impact of such migratory patterns on Caversham's occupational structure would not have been overly great (unless they are indeed a true reflection of the total number of movements which actually occurred - including those which are traced and untraced).

3.2.3 Occupation and origin/destination

Appendix F lists the occupations of arrivers once resident in Caversham and leavers before they left Caversham for another urban centre. Note that these tables do not specify whether or not migrants' occupations changed after moving - occupational changes are discussed in the following section of this paper. Of interest in these tables (Appendix F)

therefore, assume that a significant number of these extra-urban moves were made by those whom could be considered 'career transients'.

3.2.4 Change of occupation

Note: the analysis of occupational changes discussed in this section will have to be revisited in the future because the full impact of technical complications with the data was only realised after initial analysis had been done. The preliminary findings discussed here should, therefore, be used with caution because they may underestimate the true quantity of occupational changes made by extra-urban migrants.

Of the 183 extra-urban migrants recorded in the database, 45 (19 arrivers and 26 leavers) experienced a change in occupation after arriving in Caversham from an urban centre, or leaving Caversham for a new urban place of residence. Appendix G specifies the occupational changes and points of origins/destinations of these 45 extra-urban migrants which eventuated with their change of residence. The tables only portray occupational changes specific to urban moves (ie. any occupational changes that multiple movers may have incurred when moving to centres of other size classifications such as rural centers or other suburbs within Dunedin are discussed later in section 3.3).

Of note from the arriver table (Appendix G) is the fact that although changing specific occupation, several migrants continued to work in the same field as their previous one after arrival. For example, four of the migrants who worked in the railway industry in an urban centre prior to arriving in Caversham underwent a change in specific occupation after arrival. While one of these (individual 1061) became a taxi driver, the other three continued to work within the industry. Of those remaining in the railway industry, two experienced an increase in occupational status, from ogroup 8 (semi-skilled) to ogroup 5 (officials and petty executives), while the ogroup of the third decreased from 6 to 9. A decrease in occupational status such as this could, however, possibly be a reflection of the fact that the recording of individual 1016's occupation was less specific in the electoral roll, wherein his occupation was simply recorded as 'employee railway' as opposed to the more specific 'clerk railway' recorded in the street directory. Other examples of 'minor' changes in occupation include changes from tailor (ogroup 4) -> cutter (ogroup 7), and policeman/constable (ogroup 5) -> police detective (ogroup 5).

The occupational characteristics of several other arrivers, however, changed quite considerably upon their arrival in Caversham. Indeed, two migrants shifted (from Balclutha and Invercargill) to Caversham for their retirement. Other examples of dramatic changes in arrivers' specific occupation include from trucker -> miller flour journeyman; tailor -> lifter; packer -> draper; farmer -> book keeper; and farmer -> merchant. The last

case mentioned pertains to the occupational changes of individual 8233 whose specific occupation actually changed twice between 1912 and 1914. In this instance Frederick Henry Botting was a farmer (ocgroup 4) in Mosgiel during 1912 before working as a stock dealer (ocgroup 1) in Caversham in 1913. By the 1914 electoral roll year, however, his occupation had changed to that of 'merchant' (which is also classified as ocgroup 1).

Like the situation characteristic of arrivers, a significant proportion of the migrants leaving Caversham (Appendix G) also continued to work within the same field of employment, including the maritime, horticultural, communication, building, transport, and hotel industries, together with the armed forces. Others, however, experienced a major shift in occupation after leaving. Examples include change from carpenter -> conductor, cutter -> fireman, and blacksmith/journeyman -> confectioner/fruiter. Other interesting changes include those of two leavers involved in administration-type jobs (a secretary and clerk (both ocgroup 6)) who became the owner of a billiard saloon (ocgroup 4) in Invercargill and company manager (ocgroup 1) in Oamaru respectively.

One leaver actually changed his occupation prior to leaving Caversham, and then again once resident in another urban centre. In this respect, individual 30703 worked as a labourer (ocgroup 9) and then painter/decorater (ocgroup 4) in Caversham in 1919 and 1920 respectively, prior to moving to Oamaru in 1921 where he was employed as a carter (ocgroup 9).

There are, however, some classification errors in data entry apparent in Appendix G. Indeed, individual 9445 is actually a male, therefore his ocgroup clasification of 11 is clearly an error in data entry, and it is quite possible that at least one of the occupation entries for individual number 5783 is also inaccurate. (These will be checked in due course).

The overall changes in the occupational group (ocgroup) classification of arrivers and leavers are summarised in Figures 2 and 3. The shaded squares represent those whose ocgroup classification remained the same even though they experienced a change in specific occupation after moving. As such, migrants plotted to the left of the shaded line experienced an increase in ocgroup classification, while the classifications of those to the right decreased. The number of arrivers whose ocgroup classifications increased upon arrival in Caversham (8) was slightly higher than those whose ocgroup decreased (6), while five of those changing occupation did not change their ocgroup status after arriving in Caversham (Fig. 2).

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 16 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| <u>Ocgroup in origin</u> | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 5 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |

Figure 2: Occupational group change - extra-urban arrivers

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| <u>Ocgroup in Caversham</u> | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

Figure 3: Occupational group change - extra-urban leavers

In contrast, the number of leavers whose ocgroup status increased (8) was exactly the same as those whom experienced a decrease (Fig 3). The most significant decrease was that of one migrant who changed from a professional occupation (ocgroup 2) to one which was unskilled (ocgroup 9) after leaving Caversham. However, in contrast to the situation

characteristic of arrivers, the greatest proportion of leavers experiencing a specific occupational change did not change their ocgroup status. Interestingly, the vast majority of these people were labourers (ocgroup 9).

3.3 Multiple movers

27 (14 arrivers and 13 leavers) of the 183 extra-urban migrants recorded in the database did, in fact, make more than one move during any single inter-electoral roll period. Although these multiple movers have been included in the discussion up until this point, they are a unique group of people whose migratory behaviours and personal characteristics warrant further investigation.

3.3.1 Movements made by multiple movers

The actual movements made by multiple moving extra-urban migrants are depicted in Appendix H. The points of origin and destinations are listed in chronological order for each individual (ie. the order in which they were resided in). The movement patterns made by multiple moving arrivers are summarised in Table 8, where 'U' denotes an urban centre outside Dunedin, 'IU' refers to any intra-urban suburb within Dunedin (including Caversham), 'R' specifies a rural location, and 'Cav' depicts each migrant's arrival in Caversham itself.

| Movement pattern | No. of arrivers |
|------------------|-----------------|
| U-IU-Cav | 5 |
| IU-U-Cav | 3 |
| U-U-Cav | 2 |
| R-U-Cav | 1 |
| IU-IU-Cav | 1 |
| IU-IU-U-Cav | 1 |
| U-R-Cav | 1 |
| Total | 14 |

Table 8: Movement patterns made by extra-urban multiple moving arrivers

Interestingly, the greatest proportion of the 14 multiple moving arrivers moved through another suburb within Dunedin prior to arrival in Caversham from another urban centre. Five others moved from a suburb (or suburbs) somewhere in Dunedin (many of which are not specified) to another urban centre before arriving in Caversham. These people could possibly be considered 'return migrants', although some did not leave from Caversham specifically for another urban centre prior to returning to Dunedin. One of these migrants (individual number 20806, a labourer (Appendix H)) changed his place of residence several times during period 2, moving from South Dunedin to St Kilda and then through Oamaru before finally arriving in Caversham. Of the other four arrivers (Table 8), 2

moved between other urban centres, one moved from a rural centre (Middlemarch) through an urban centre (Mosgiel), and one moved from an urban centre (Balclutha) through a rural centre (Owaka) prior to arriving in Caversham.

The movement patterns made by multiple moving leavers are summarised in Table 9.

| Movement pattern | No. of leavers |
|------------------|----------------|
| Cav-U-IU | 4 |
| Cav-IU-U | 2 |
| Cav-IU-IU-U | 1 |
| Cav-U-U | 2 |
| Cav-R-U | 2 |
| Cav-U-IU-R | 1 |
| Cav-IU-U-R | 1 |
| Total | 13 |

Table 9: Movement patterns made by extra-urban multiple moving leavers

Like the situation with the multiple moving arrivers, the greatest proportion (5) of the leavers making more than one move returned to a suburb within Dunedin after leaving the city for another urban centre. One of these did, however, move on to a rural centre after doing so. The number of leavers moving through other suburbs in Dunedin (4) on their way to urban locations is not, however, much lower. In addition, 2 leavers moved through rural locations on their way to an urban centre, while two migrants moved on to rural locations at some point after moving to an urban centre.

3.3.2 Characteristics of multiple movers

a) gender and marital status

With the exception of one migrant (individual number 24933), all of the multiple moving extra-urban migrants recorded in the database were male. The vast majority of these migrants were married (Table 10). The 'unknown' marital status relates to Helen Waldie (individual 24933), the female matron who shifted from Caversham to Auckland prior to residing in Christchurch.

| Marital status | Arrivers | Leavers | Total |
|---------------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Married | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Questionably single | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Single | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Unknown | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 14 | 13 | 27 |

Table 10: Marital status of multiple moving extra-urban migrants

b) occupation

The occupations of multiple movers after arriving in Caversham or prior to leaving are depicted in Appendix H, along with the source of origins or destinations of each migrant. These occupational characteristics can be summarised in the form of Tables 11 and 12.

| Arrivers | | | Leavers | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| ocgroup | occupation in Caversham | No. of people | ocgroup | occupation in caversham | No. of people |
| 2 | Officer Higher Military | 1 | 3 | Minister/Priest | 1 |
| | Veterinary Surgeon | 1 | | Teacher | 1 |
| 4 | Dealer Fancy Goods | 1 | 4 | Agent Land | 1 |
| | Draper | 1 | | Clerk | 1 |
| | Dresser Hair | 1 | | Farmer | 1 |
| 6 | Commercial Traveller | 1 | | Maker Umbrella | 1 |
| | Salesman/Saleswoman | 1 | | Nurseryman | 1 |
| | Teller Bank | 1 | 5 | Inspector Drainage | 1 |
| 7 | Painter Journeyman | 1 | | Matron | 1 |
| | Tailor Journeyman | 1 | 6 | Clerk Railway | 1 |
| 9 | Barman | 1 | | 9 | Carter |
| | Employee Railway | 1 | Labourer | | 2 |
| | Labourer | 2 | Total | | |
| Total | | 14 | | | |

Tables 11 and 12: Occupational status of multiple moving extra-urban arivers and leavers

The greatest proportion of arrivers consisted of unskilled employees (ocgroup 9), petty proprietors (ocgroup 4) and white-collar workers (ocgroup 6). The fact that the number of professional (ocgroup 2) and skilled (ocgroup 7) workers arriving was not much lower, however, indicates that the occupations of multiple moving arrivers was relatively well spread between the various status classifiactions. The proportion of multiple moving leavers was, however, more concentrated in the petty proprietor (ocgroup 4) category.

c) occupational change

Six multiple-moving extra-urban migrants experienced a change in specific occupation after moving to or from their respective urban places of residence. The specific changes made by these migrants are portrayed in Appendix I.

4 Conclusion

This paper has listed the working definitions which have been utilised for the purposes of data analysis, described the sources of data used, and identified the most significant limitations of these for the purposes of Caversham Project Objective 5. This was followed by an outline of some of the study's preliminary findings with respect to movements to, from or between urban centres, and the characteristics of those making extra-urban

Appendix A: Urban location information

| place no. | placename | region no. | region name | size 1906 | size 1911 | size 1916 | size 1921 |
|-----------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2019 | AUCKLAND | 33 | Auckland | - 1 | - 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 1005 | BALCLUTHA | 24 | South Otago | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1058 | BLUFF | 22 | Southland | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2016 | CHRISTCHURCH | 41 | Christchurch | - 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2021 | DANNEVIRKE | 29 | Wairarapa | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2029 | GISBORNE | 34 | East Coast (NI) | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1001 | GORE | 22 | Southland | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2043 | HAMILTON | 35 | Waikato | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | 4 |
| 1000 | INVERCARGILL | 22 | Southland | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1019 | KAITANGATA | 24 | South Otago | - 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2032 | LOWER HUTT | 28 | Wellington | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2036 | LYTTLETON | 25 | Canterbury | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2038 | MARTON JUNCTION | 42 | Manawatu | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2039 | MASTERTON | 40 | Wairarapa | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1158 | MATAURA | 22 | Southland | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2025 | METHVEN | 25 | Canterbury | - 1 | - 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1010 | MILTON | 24 | South Otago | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1051 | MOSGIEL | 30 | Taieri | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2040 | NAPIER | 34 | East Coast (NI) | - 1 | - 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 2045 | NELSON | 39 | Nelson | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2046 | NEW PLYMOUTH | 38 | Taranaki | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1002 | OAMARU | 21 | North Otago | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2022 | PALMERSTON NORTH | 42 | Manawatu | - 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2024 | PETONE | 28 | Wellington | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1012 | PORT CHALMERS | 12 | Blueskin | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2013 | TEMUKA | 27 | South Canterbury | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2017 | TIMARU | 25 | Canterbury | - 1 | - 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 2030 | WAIHI | 35 | Waikato | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1152 | WAIMATE | 27 | South Canterbury | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2012 | WAIPUKURAU | 29 | Wairarapa | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2018 | WANGANUI | 36 | Wanganui | - 1 | - 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 2000 | WELLINGTON | 28 | Wellington | - 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1072 | WEST HARBOUR | 11 | Greater Dunedin | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2044 | WESTPORT | 32 | West Coast (SI) | - 1 | - 1 | 3 | 3 |

Appendix B: No. of movements to different urban origins and destinations

| size | origin | region | period | | | Total |
|-------|---------------|------------------|--------|----|----|-------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 3 | BALCLUTHA | South Otago | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | GORE | Southland | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | KAITANGATA | South Otago | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | MATAURA | Southland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | MILTON | South Otago | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| | MOSGIEL | Taieri | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| | OAMARU | North Otago | 7 | 5 | 0 | 12 |
| | PORT CHALMERS | Blueskin | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | WAIMATE | South Canterbury | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | WEST HARBOUR | Greater Dunedin | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | INVERCARGILL | Southland | 5 | 13 | 3 | 21 |
| 5 | CHRISTCHURCH | Christchurch | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | 25 | 36 | 13 | 74 |

Frequency of moves from urban origins

| size | destination | region | period | | | Total |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------|----|----|-------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 3 | BALCLUTHA | South Otago | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | BLUFF | Southland | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | DANNEVIRKE | Wairarapa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | GORE | Southland | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | KAITANGATA | South Otago | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | LYTTLETON | Canterbury | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | MARTON JUNCTION | Manawatu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | MASTERTON | Wairarapa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | MILTON | South Otago | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | MOSGIEL | Taieri | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | NELSON | Nelson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | NEW PLYMOUTH | Taranaki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | OAMARU | North Otago | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 |
| | PETONE | Wellington | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | PORT CHALMERS | Blueskin | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| | TEMUKA | South Canterbury | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | WAIHI | Waikato | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | WAIMATE | South Canterbury | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | WEST HARBOUR | Greater Dunedin | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | WESTPORT | West Coast (SI) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | GISBORNE | East Coast (NI) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | INVERCARGILL | Southland | 1 | 7 | 4 | 12 |
| | NAPIER | East Coast (NI) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | PALMERSTON NORTH | Manawatu | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | WANGANUI | Wanganui | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | AUCKLAND | Auckland | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| | CHRISTCHURCH | Christchurch | 4 | 10 | 7 | 21 |
| | WELLINGTON | Wellington | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 |
| Grand Total | | | 23 | 35 | 60 | 118 |

Frequency of moves to urban destinations

Appendix C: Marital status classification definitions

M Married

S Single (single women are called "spinsters" in the sources)

Q Questionably single. This code is applied to men who only appear once in the sources, it is needed as mens marital status is inferred and so is harder to determine for individuals who do not stay in Caversham long)

W Widow or widower

B Bachelor, alternative code to single where individual is known to have never married (Intention to Marry Certificates)

D Divorced, alternative code to single where individual is known to have been married in past and is known not to be a widow or widower (Intention to Marry Certificates)

U Unknown

(Source: 'Caversham Bible')

Appendix D: Occupational group classification definitions

- 01 Large Employers And Higher Managerial
Employers of more than 10 individuals or managers of more than 10 individuals (note that this is a guideline for cases where the status, 01/04, of the individual cannot be determined from other information). For many individuals coded as 01 local knowledge has been used to determine their occupational status.

- 02 Professionals
Occupations which require a formal qualification to practice and have a professional body which controls entry into and discipline within the profession.

- 03 Semi-Professionals
Occupations requiring extensive training or education but lacking a professional body to control them.

- 04 Small Employers and Self Employed (Petty Proprietors)
Individuals who work for themselves or run a small business employing less than 10 others (note that this is a guideline for cases where the status, 01/04, of the individual cannot be determined from other information).

- 05 Officials and Petty Executives
Supervisory positions requiring relevant experience and/or some educational qualification.

- 06 White Collar
Non-manual office/shop/factory occupations.

- 07 Skilled
Jobs requiring a period of training, normally indicated by an apprenticeship.

- 08 Semi-Skilled
Jobs where some skill is needed but that skill may be gained 'on the job'.

- 09 Unskilled
Occupations requiring very little or no training.

10 Retired and Unemployed

Individuals who are no longer seeking employment and those temporarily without employment.

11 Women, no occupation details

This code is used for women when there is no information given as to their occupation.

(Source : 'Caversham Bible')

Appendix E: Occupational structure of Caversham in 1902, 1911 and 1922

| occupational group | % of Caversham population | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|---------|
| | 1902 | 1911 | 1922 | average |
| 1 employers | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| 2 professional | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 3 semi-professional | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| 4 petty proprietor | 14.4 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| 5 officials and petty executives | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 6 white collar | 12.9 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| 7 skilled | 31.9 | 29.5 | 28.7 | 30.0 |
| 8 semi-skilled | 5.0 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| 9 unskilled | 22.2 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 22.1 |
| 10 retired | 0.2 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 2.3 |
| 11 women - no occupation specified | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Appendix F: Origin/destination and occupation of extra-urban migrants

| origin | size | occupation in Caversham | ocgroup | no. of people |
|--------------|------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|
| BALCLUTHA | 3 | Barman | 9 | 1 |
| | | Driver Engine | 7 | 1 |
| | | Retired/Pensioner | 10 | 1 |
| | | Veterinary Surgeon | 2 | 1 |
| GORE | 3 | Carpenter | 7 | 1 |
| | | Chemist | 2 | 1 |
| | | Civil Servant | 6 | 1 |
| | | Police Detective | 5 | 1 |
| | | Tailor Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| INVERCARGILL | 4 | Commercial Traveller | 6 | 2 |
| | | Draper | 4 | 1 |
| | | Employee Railway | 9 | 1 |
| | | Inspector Fruit | 5 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 3 |
| | | Letter Carrier | 9 | 1 |
| | | Maker Umbrella | 4 | 1 |
| | | Miller Flour Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Officer Higher Military | 2 | 1 |
| | | Officer/Agent Custom | 6 | 1 |
| | | Railway Signalman | 5 | 1 |
| | | Retired/Pensioner | 10 | 1 |
| | | Salesman/Saleswoman | 6 | 1 |
| | | Storeman | 6 | 1 |
| | | Tailor Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Teller Bank | 6 | 1 |
| | | Turner Iron | 7 | 1 |
| Warehouseman | 6 | 1 | | |
| KAITANGATA | 3 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| | | Miller Flour Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Miner | 7 | 1 |
| MATAURA | 3 | Dealer Fancy Goods | 4 | 1 |
| | | Engineer (unspecified) | 2 | 1 |
| MILTON | 3 | Auctioneer | 4 | 1 |
| | | Buyer | 6 | 1 |
| | | Herbalist | 4 | 1 |
| | | Inspector Railway | 5 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 2 |
| | | Maker Boot Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| MOSGIEL | 3 | Builder | 4 | 1 |
| | | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Dresser Hair | 4 | 1 |
| | | Ganger | 9 | 1 |
| | | Keeper Book | 6 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 2 |
| | | Merchant | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Tailor | 4 | 1 |
| OAMARU | 3 | Bricklayer Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Businessman Owner/Partner | 1 | 1 |
| | | Carpenter | 7 | 1 |
| | | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Commercial Traveller | 6 | 1 |
| | | Cutter | 7 | 1 |
| | | Engineer (unspecified) | 2 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 2 |
| | | Lifter | 9 | 1 |
| | | Lineman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Salesman/Saleswoman | 6 | 1 |
| PORT CHALMERS | 3 | Gardener | 7 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 2 |
| | | Policeman/Constable | 5 | 1 |
| | | Presser | 7 | 1 |
| | | Proprietor Taxi | 4 | 1 |
| WAIMATE | 3 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| WEST HARBOUR | 3 | Miner | 7 | 1 |
| | | Painter Journeyman | 7 | 1 |

Origin of extra-urban arrivers and occupation in Caversham

| destination | size | occupation in Caversham | ocgroup | no. of people |
|-----------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
| AUCKLAND | 5 | Accountant | 2 | 1 |
| | | Bricklayer Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Carter (business address) | 4 | 1 |
| | | Chemist | 2 | 1 |
| | | Gardener | 7 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| | | Maker Boot Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Manufacturer Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| | | Matron | 5 | 1 |
| | | Porter Railway | 9 | 1 |
| | | Solicitor/Barrister | 2 | 1 |
| | | Warehouseman | 6 | 1 |
| BALCLUTHA | 3 | Carpenter | 7 | 1 |
| | | Solicitor/Barrister | 2 | 1 |
| | | Teacher | 3 | 1 |
| BLUFF | 3 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| | | Manager Hotel | 5 | 1 |
| | | Merchant | 1 | 1 |
| CHRISTCHURCH | 5 | Butcher Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Carpenter | 7 | 1 |
| | | Carter | 9 | 1 |
| | | Conductor Tram | 5 | 1 |
| | | Driver | 8 | 1 |
| | | Employee Railway | 9 | 1 |
| | | Farmer | 4 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 7 |
| | | Lifter | 9 | 1 |
| | | Maker Cabinet Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Matron | 5 | 1 |
| | | Pastrycook | 4 | 1 |
| Professor Music | 2 | 1 | | |
| DANNEVIRKE | 3 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| GISBORNE | 3 | Assistant Chemist | 6 | 1 |
| GORE | 3 | Butcher Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Gunsmith Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Telegraphist | 6 | 1 |
| INVERCARGILL | 4 | Accountant | 2 | 1 |
| | | Blacksmith Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Book Binder | 7 | 1 |
| | | Carpenter | 7 | 1 |
| | | Carter | 9 | 1 |
| | | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Commercial Traveller | 6 | 1 |
| | | Compositor | 7 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|----|---|
| | | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| | | Maker Umbrella | 4 | 1 |
| | | Painter Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Plumber | 4 | 1 |
| | | Secretary | 6 | 1 |
| | | Signal Adjuster | 8 | 1 |
| KAITANGATA | 3 | Driver Engine | 7 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| LYTTLETON | 3 | Cutter | 7 | 1 |
| MARTON JUNCTION | 3 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| MASTERTON | 3 | Dentist | 2 | 1 |
| MILTON | 3 | Linesman Telegraph | 7 | 1 |
| | | Maker Brick Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Soldier | 8 | 1 |
| MOSGIEL | 3 | Ganger | 9 | 1 |
| | | Inspector Drainage | 5 | 1 |
| | | Mechanic | 7 | 1 |
| | | Nurseryman | 4 | 1 |
| | | Shunter Railway | 8 | 1 |
| NAPIER | 4 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| NELSON | 3 | Plasterer Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| NEW PLYMOUTH | 3 | Fireman | 8 | 1 |
| OAMARU | 3 | Carter | 9 | 1 |
| | | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Clerk Railway | 6 | 1 |
| | | Engineer (unspecified) | 2 | 1 |
| | | Fireman Railway | 8 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 2 |
| | | Linesman Telegraph | 7 | 1 |
| | | Minister/Priest | 3 | 1 |
| | | Plasterer Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Plumber Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Stoker Gas | 9 | 1 |
| | | Stonemason (employee) | 7 | 1 |
| | | Storeman | 6 | 1 |
| PALMERSTON NORTH | 4 | Accountant | 2 | 1 |
| | | Salesman/Saleswoman | 6 | 1 |
| PETONE | 3 | Bricklayer Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| PORT CHALMERS | 3 | Blacksmith Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Coppersmith Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Lineman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Women - No detail | 11 | 1 |
| TEMUKA | 3 | Farmer Sheep | 1 | 1 |
| WAIHI | 3 | Labourer | 9 | 1 |
| WAIMATE | 3 | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| WANGANUI | 4 | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Maker Cabinet Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Painter Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| WELLINGTON | 5 | Agent Land | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| | | Clerk | 6 | 1 |
| | | Driver Tram | 7 | 1 |
| | | Fireman | 8 | 1 |
| | | Joiner | 7 | 1 |
| | | Labourer | 9 | 2 |
| | | Maker Boot Journeyman | 7 | 3 |
| | | Master Mariner | 2 | 1 |
| | | Saddler Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Seaman | 7 | 1 |
| WEST HARBOUR | 3 | Maker Cabinet Journeyman | 7 | 1 |
| | | Teller Bank | 6 | 1 |
| WESTPORT | 3 | Fitter Engine | 7 | 1 |

Destination and occupation of extra-urban migrants

Appendix G: Extra-urban migrants' specific occupational changes

| id no. | origin | occupation in origin | ocgrp | occupation in Caversham | ocgrp |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| 2 | INVERCARGILL | Signal Adjuster | 8 | Railway signalman | 5 |
| 1016 | INVERCARGILL | Clerk Railway | 6 | Employee railway | 9 |
| 1061 | PORT CHALMERS | Railway Guard | 5 | Proprieter taxi | 4 |
| 2415 | OAMARU | Platelayer | 9 | Labourer | 9 |
| 4886 | MILTON | Drover | 16 | Buyer | 6 |
| 5515 | OAMARU | Commercial Traveller | 6 | Businessman Owner | 1 |
| 8198 | KAITANGATA | Trucker | 9 | Miller flour journeyman | 7 |
| 8233 | MOSGIEL | Farmer | 4 | merchant | 1 |
| 8886 | GORE | Telegraphist | 6 | Civil servant | 6 |
| 9481 | KAITANGATA | Miner | 9 | Labourer | 9 |
| 9860 | MOSGIEL | Signal Adjuster | 8 | Railway guard | 5 |
| 9970 | OAMARU | Tailor | 4 | Lifter | 9 |
| 9991 | INVERCARGILL | Clerk | 6 | Salesman/saleswoman | 6 |
| 10064 | MOSGIEL | Farmer | 4 | Keeper book | 6 |
| 10185 | OAMARU | Tailor | 4 | Cutter | 7 |
| 20685 | GORE | Policeman/Constable | 5 | Police detective | 5 |
| 21220 | INVERCARGILL | Packer | 9 | Draper | 4 |
| 22716 | BALCLUTHA | Keeper Boarding House | 4 | Retired/pensioner | 10 |
| 25164 | INVERCARGILL | Headmaster | 3 | Retired/pensioner | 10 |

Specific occupational change - extra-urban arrivers

| id no. | occupation in Caversham | ocgrp | destination | occupation in destination | ocgrp |
|--------|---------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1473 | Nurseryman | 4 | MOSGIEL | Gardener | 7 |
| 2260 | Carpenter | 7 | CHRISTCHURCH | Conductor | 5 |
| 3904 | Lifter | 9 | CHRISTCHURCH | Labourer | 9 |
| 4511 | Master mariner | 2 | WELLINGTON | Seaman | 7 |
| 4948 | Seaman | 7 | WELLINGTON | Stevedore | 4 |
| 5629 | Bricklayer Journeyman | 7 | AUCKLAND | Builder (employee) | 9 |
| 5783 | Solicitor/Barrister | 2 | AUCKLAND | Maker Bag | 9 |
| 6205 | Cutter | 7 | LYTTLETON | Fireman | 8 |
| 7191 | Teacher | 3 | BALCLUTHA | Minister/Priest | 3 |
| 9445 | Women - no detail | 11 | PORT CHALMERS | Labourer | 9 |
| 9864 | Telegraphist | 6 | GORE | Clerk Post Office | 6 |
| 20567 | Secretary | 6 | INVERCARGILL | Owner Billiard Saloon | 4 |
| 22103 | Labourer | 9 | OAMARU | Stoker | 9 |
| 22404 | Labourer | 9 | KAITANGATA | Miner | 9 |
| 22591 | Driver | 8 | CHRISTCHURCH | Chauffeur | 8 |
| 22974 | Accountant | 2 | DUNEDIN | Clerk | 6 |
| 30073 | Blacksmith Journeyman | 7 | PORT CHALMERS | Confectioner/Fruiter | 4 |
| 30550 | Lineman | 7 | PORT CHALMERS | Labourer | 9 |
| 30703 | Labourer | 9 | OAMARU | Carter | 9 |
| 30818 | Manager hotel | 5 | BLUFF | Publican | 4 |
| 30850 | Porter railway | 9 | AUCKLAND | Employee Railway | 9 |
| 31079 | Clerk | 6 | OAMARU | Manager Company | 1 |
| 31158 | Soldier | 8 | MILTON | Officer Non Commissioned (Army) | 7 |
| 45004 | Maker brick journeyman | 7 | MILTON | Labourer | 9 |
| 45055 | Labourer | 9 | WELLINGTON | Surfaceman | 9 |
| 45089 | Linesman telegraph | 7 | MILTON | Lineman | 7 |

Specific occupational change - extra-urban leavers

Appendix H: Occupation and origin/destination of multiple mover extra-urban migrants

| id no. | surname | first name | occupation in Caversham | year | origins | size |
|--------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1016 | CAMERON | Angus | Employee Railway | 1903 | DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | 1904 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| 1985 | EMLIS | Jacob | Dresser Hair | 1912 | MIDDLEMARCH | 1 |
| | | | | 1913 | MOSGIEL | 3 |
| 2408 | GIBSON | Robert John | Painter Journeyman | 1903 | WEST HARBOUR | 3 |
| | | | | 1905 | DUNEDIN | 6 |
| 5693 | ROBINSON | George Octavius | Commercial Traveller | 1912 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| | | | | 1914 | ST KILDA | 6 |
| 8911 | DANSKIN | John | Veterinary Surgeon | 1920 | BALCLUTHA | 3 |
| | | | | 1922 | CENTRAL DUNEDIN | 6 |
| 9530 | HICKEY | Daniel Aloysius | Officer Higher Military | 1912 | DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | 1913 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| 9991 | MILLER | John Francis | Salesman/Saleswoman | 1912 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| | | | | 1913 | OAMARU | 3 |
| 10195 | McIVOR | William | Tailor Journeyman | 1912 | GORE | 3 |
| | | | | 1913 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| 20806 | TODD | Robert John | Labourer | 1912 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | 1913 | ST KILDA | 6 |
| | | | | 1914 | OAMARU | 3 |
| 21220 | HARRIS | Sydney Lennon | Draper | 1920 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| | | | | 1921 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | 6 |
| 22820 | WEBB | George | Labourer | 1912 | DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | 1914 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| 24899 | VIAL | James Smith Jr | Barman | 1903 | BALCLUTHA | 3 |
| | | | | 1904 | OWAKA | 2 |
| 25073 | WATERSON | John | Dealer Fancy Goods | 1903 | MATAURA | 3 |
| | | | | 1904 | DUNEDIN | 6 |
| 25167 | WEBSTER | David Johnston | Teller Bank | 1903 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| | | | | 1905 | DUNEDIN | 6 |

Origins and occupation of multiple moving extra-urban arrivers

| id no. | surname | first name | occupation in Caversham | year | destination | size |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 265 | BAIN | Robert Gordon | Maker Umbrella | 1913 | CENTRAL DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| 480 | BEEKMAN | Antonie | Clerk Railway | 1902 | OAMARU | 3 |
| | | | | 1903 | CAVERSHAM | 6 |
| | | | | 1904 | HERBERT | 1 |
| 527 | BENNETT | William Franklin (Jnr) | Clerk | 1902 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | 1903 | INVERCARGILL | 4 |
| | | | | 1905 | QUEENSTOWN | 2 |
| 968 | BUTCHER | Henry | Inspector Drainage | 1920 | MOSGIEL | 3 |
| | | | | 1922 | ANDERSONS BAY | 6 |
| 1438 | COUCHMAN | Alfred John | Agent Land | 1920 | ST KILDA | 6 |
| | | | | 1922 | WELLINGTON | 5 |
| 1473 | COUSINS | William James | Nurseryman | 1912 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | 6 |
| | | | | 1913 | CAVERSHAM | 6 |
| | | | | 1914 | MOSGIEL | 3 |
| 7191 | TURNER | George Alexander | Teacher | 1920 | OWAKA | 2 |
| | | | | 1921 | BALCLUTHA | 3 |
| 9950 | MATHIESON | James Duncan | Farmer | 1920 | FLAG SWAMP | 1 |
| | | | | 1922 | CHRISTCHURCH | 5 |
| 21724 | WRIGHT | George | Labourer | 1912 | DANNEVIRKE | 3 |
| | | | | 1914 | CHRISTCHURCH | 5 |
| 24933 | WALDIE | Helen | Matron | 1902 | CHRISTCHURCH | 5 |
| | | | | 1904 | AUCKLAND | 5 |
| 25041 | WARD | Josiah | Minister/Priest | 1903 | OAMARU | 3 |
| | | | | 1904 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | 6 |
| 30703 | KITTO | Ernest Henry | Labourer | 1921 | OAMARU | 3 |
| | | | | 1922 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | 6 |
| 30891 | TODD | John Drew | Carter | 1921 | OAMARU | 3 |
| | | | | 1922 | ST KILDA | 6 |

Destinations and occupation of multiple moving extra-urban leavers

Appendix I: Multiple moving extra-urban migrants' occupational changes

| id no. | surname | first name | occupation in Caversham | year | origins | occupation in origin |
|--------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1016 | CAMERON | Angus | Employee Railway | 1903 | DUNEDIN | Employee railway |
| | | | | 1904 | INVERCARGILL | Clerk railway |
| | | | | 1905 | INVERCARGILL | Employee railway |
| 9991 | MILLER | John Francis | Salesman/ Saleswoman | 1912 | INVERCARGILL | Clerk |
| | | | | 1913 | OAMARU | Salesman/ saleswoman |
| 21220 | HARRIS | Sydney Lennon | Draper | 1920 | INVERCARGILL | Packer |
| | | | | 1921 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | Draper |

Multiple moving extra-urban migrants specific occupational changes - arrivers

| id no. | surname | first name | occupation in Caversham | year | destinations | occupation in destinations |
|--------|---------|------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1473 | COUSINS | William James | Nurseryman | 1912 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | Gardener |
| | | | | 1913 | CAVERSHAM | Gardener |
| | | | | | MOSGIEL | Gardener |
| 7191 | TURNER | George Alexander | Teacher | 1920 | OWAKA | Teacher |
| | | | | 1921 | BALCLUTHA | Teacher |
| 30703 | KITTO | Ernest Henry | Labourer | 1920 | CAVERSHAM | Painter/ decorator |
| | | | | 1921 | OAMARU | Carter |
| | | | | 1922 | SOUTH DUNEDIN | Labourer |

Multiple moving extra-urban migrants specific occupational changes - leavers