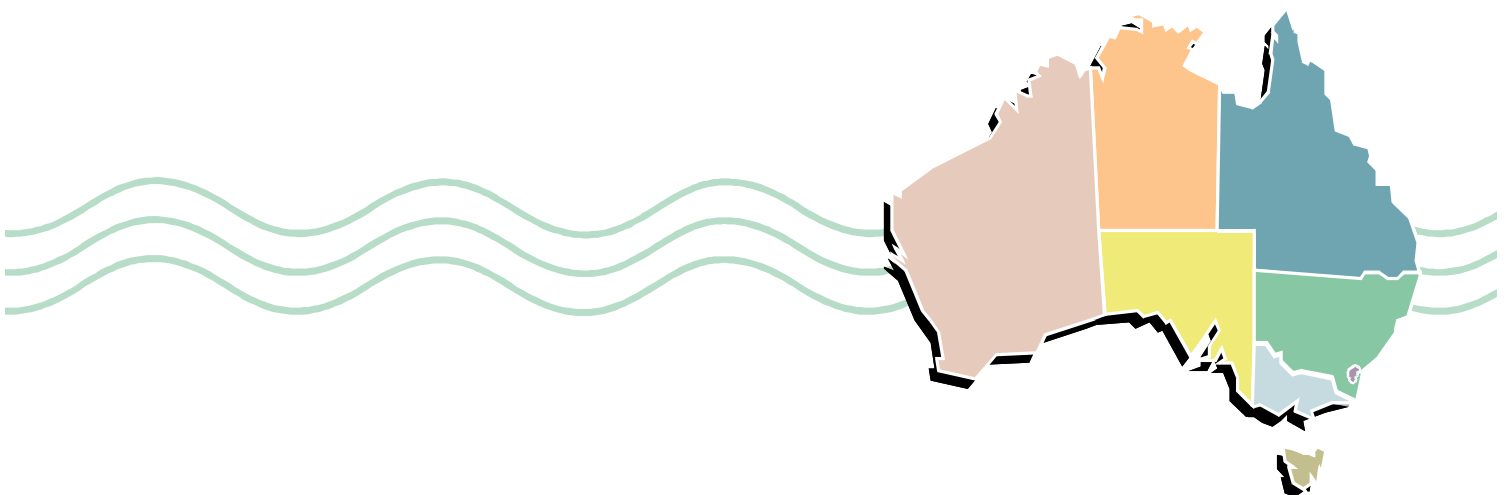


## Chapter 3

### New Zealand Movement

- At 30 June 2000 an estimated 435,000 New Zealand citizens were present in Australia, an increase of 7.4 per cent since 30 June 1999.
- Net permanent and long-term movement of New Zealand citizens to Australia increased by 22.9 per cent in 1999–2000.
- New Zealand citizens made up 34.3 per cent of all permanent arrivals in 1999–2000.
- Of the 31,615 New Zealand permanent arrivals, 69.2 per cent were born in New Zealand, 7.7 per cent in Northeast Asia, 6.9 per cent in Europe and the Former USSR and 6.1 per cent in Oceania (excl. New Zealand and Australia).



# New Zealanders (NZ)

## New Zealand Movement The Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement

Under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement, Australian and New Zealand citizens may enter each others' country freely to visit, live and work. New Zealand citizens coming to Australia permanently do not enter as part of Australia's annual Migration Program, but are included in settler arrival and net overseas migration figures.

The size of the movement of New Zealanders to and from Australia responds to relative economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand. The number of New Zealanders in Australia increases in times of economic buoyancy in Australia and declines when economic conditions are slow. Indeed, the flow between Australia and New Zealand varies according to the differences between relative real incomes and employment opportunities between the two countries.

Over the last thirty years, the number of New Zealanders in Australia has been increasing. At 30 June 2000, an estimated 435,000 New Zealand citizens were present in Australia, of whom 358,000 (or 82.3 per cent) were Australian Residents and 77,000 (or 17.7 per cent) were Visitors. Of this group, 243,000 (or 55.9 per cent) had been in Australia for 12 months or more.

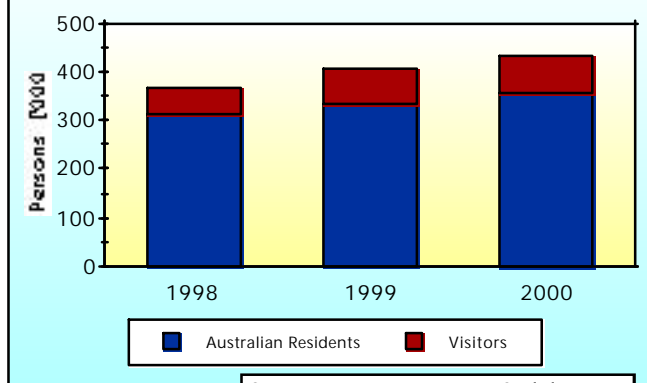
## Permanent & Long-term Movement

In 1999–2000 a total of 43,018 New Zealand citizens came to Australia permanently or as long-term (12 months or more) arrivals. This represents an increase of 21.2 per cent or 7,523 from the 35,495 permanent and long-term arrivals in 1998–99. New Zealand citizen permanent and long-term arrivals was made up of 31,615 (or 73.5 per cent) permanent arrivals and 11,403 (or 26.5 per cent) long-term arrivals.

In 1999–2000 there were 12,948 permanent and long-term departures of New Zealand citizens from Australia, an increase on the previous year of 1,921 (or 17.4 per cent). Permanent departures increased to 5,208 up 21.0 per cent on 1998–99, while long-term departures increased to 7,740, an increase of 15.1 per cent.

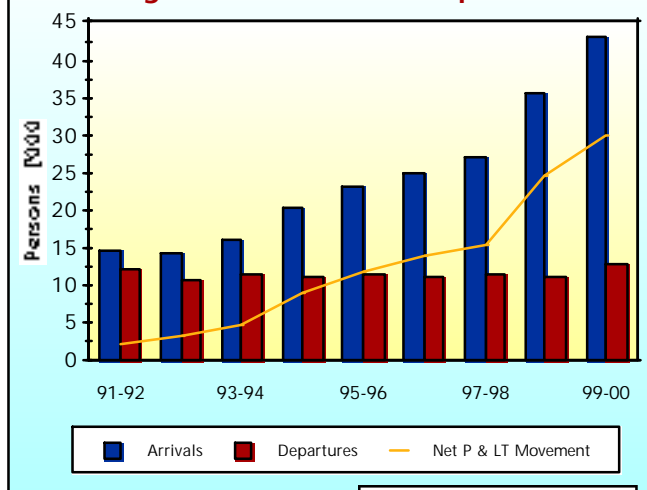
New Zealand citizen net permanent and long-term movements have risen steadily since the early 1990s. In 1999–2000 this figure rose to 30,070, an increase of 22.9 per cent and the highest net permanent and long-term figure since records were kept from 1959.

Fig. 3-1: Stock Estimate of NZ Citizens in Australia at 30 June



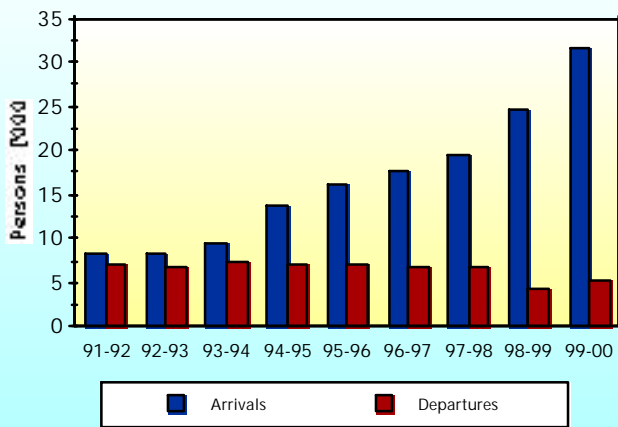
Source Data: Temporary Entrants Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 3-2: NZ Citizen Permanent and Long-Term Arrivals and Departures



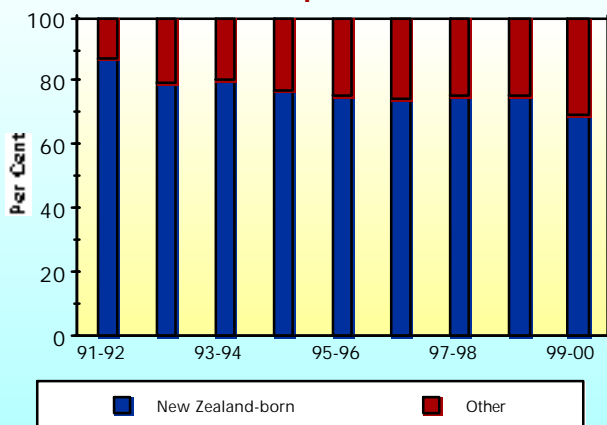
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 3-3: NZ Citizen Permanent Arrivals and Departures**



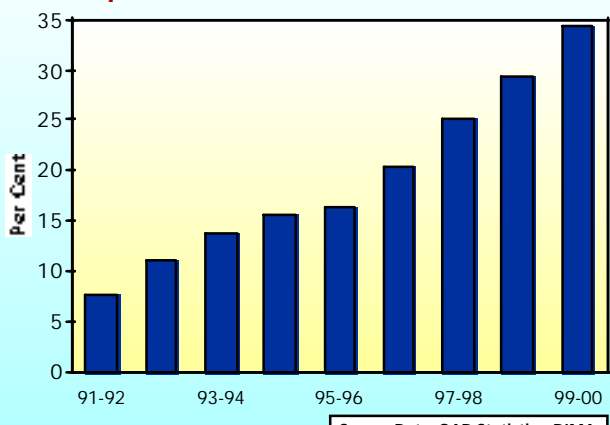
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 3-4: NZ Citizen Permanent Arrivals by Birthplace**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 3-5: NZ Citizen Permanent Arrivals as a Proportion of All Permanent Arrivals**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

## Permanent Arrivals

New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals continued to increase in 1999–2000 to 31,615, an increase of 28.1 per cent (or 6,929 people) over the previous financial year. This is the highest number of permanent arrivals on record. New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals as a proportion of all permanent arrivals also continued to increase. In 1999–2000 New Zealand citizens made up 34.3 per cent of all permanent arrivals, compared with 29.3 per cent in 1998–99.

Since the mid-1990s the proportion of New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals who were not born in New Zealand had been around 24 per cent. In 1999–2000 the proportion rose to 30.8 per cent (or 9,744). There were increases in all regions of birth but the largest increases occurred in Northeast Asia (7.7 per cent of all New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals compared with 3.8 per cent in 1998–99) and Southern Asia (4.3 per cent compared with 1.5 per cent in 1998–99). Individual countries of birth which have increased significantly in 1999–2000 include: the PRC (13.1 per cent of all non-New Zealand-born; New Zealand citizens compared with 6.9 per cent in 1998–99); Taiwan (6.0 per cent compared with 4.0 per cent); Bangladesh (5.2 per cent compared with 1.6 per cent); India (5.1 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent); and Sri Lanka (2.4 per cent compared with 1.6 per cent). These increases correspond with large increases in Asian-born immigrants to New Zealand 3–5 years ago after major policy changes. Further policy changes have seen a sharp decline in the number of Asian-born immigrants to New Zealand and it is expected that the numbers to Australia may also start to fall in the next year or so.

## Long-term Arrivals

Long-term arrivals have also increased but to a lesser extent than permanent arrivals. In 1999–2000 there were 11,403 long-term arrivals, an increase of 5.5 per cent on 1998–99. Of this group, 9,744 (85.5 per cent) were long-term visitors. The remaining 1,659 long-term arrivals were residents returning to Australia. The level for long-term residents has remained relatively constant over the last ten years and therefore changes to total long-term arrivals in this period has been largely due to changes in the number of long-term visitors.

## Age Distribution

In 1999–2000 85.2 per cent of New Zealand citizen permanent and long-term arrivals were under 45 years of age; 21.7 per cent were under 15 years; 20.8 per cent were in the 15–24 years age group; and 42.7 per cent were in the 25–44 year age group. There was a further 12.2 per cent in the 45–64 year age group and 2.6 per cent in the 65 years and over age group.

Permanent arrivals were more than twice as likely to be young children (aged 0–14 years) than long-term arrivals (25.1 per cent compared with 12.3 per cent). On the other hand, 40.7 per cent of long-term arrivals were in the 20–29 year age group compared to only 22.8 per cent for permanent arrivals.

In 1999–2000, the age distribution of New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals depended to a large extent on the country of birth. For the New Zealand-born, 28.9 per cent were children under 15 years and 58.9 per cent were aged between 15 and 44 years indicating a large proportion of families with young children. The United Kingdom-born were the oldest group with 46.4 per cent aged 45 years and over. For those born in Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Southern Asia or other countries of Oceania (that is, excluding New Zealand and Australia), around a half (47.4 per cent, 50.6 per cent, 55.0 per cent and 53.6 per cent respectively) were in the prime working age group of 25 to 44 years. Within these regions however, there were differences in age structure for different countries. The greatest variation occurred in Northeast Asia where 68.7 per cent of the PRC-born were aged 25 to 44 years but only 24.7 per cent of the Taiwan-born were in this group.

### State of Intended Residence

In 1999–2000, almost all (96.4 per cent) New Zealand citizen permanent and long-term arrivals intended to live in New South Wales (41.3 per cent), Queensland (29.5 per cent), Victoria (17.9 per cent) or Western Australia (7.7 per cent).

The destination of long-term arrivals differed from permanent arrivals in that a greater proportion intended to settle in New South Wales (46.0 per cent compared with 39.5 per cent for permanent arrivals), while a smaller proportion intended to settle in Queensland (20.7 per cent compared with 32.6 per cent).

### Level of Skill

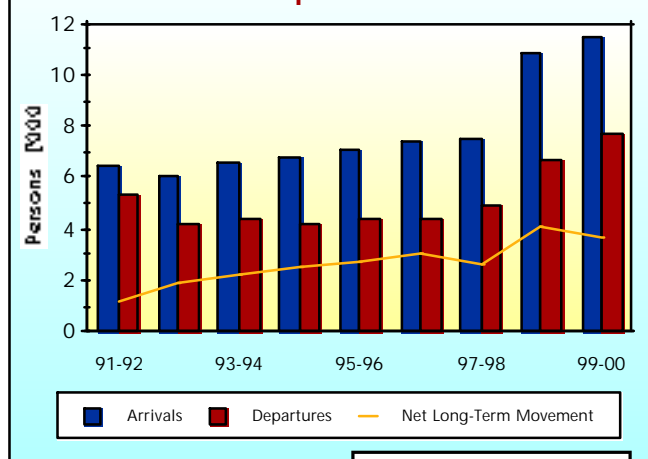
In 1999–2000, 34.7 per cent of New Zealand citizen permanent and long-term arrivals reported working in skilled occupations (that is Managers and Administrators, Professionals, Associated Professionals or Tradespersons) prior to arrival in Australia. A further 14.6 per cent reported working in semi-skilled occupations, 9.0 per cent were unskilled, 39.3 per cent were not in the labour force and the remaining 2.4 per cent were either not employed or did not state their occupation.

When comparing skill levels it is often more meaningful to look at those of working age who are in the labour force. Hence, of the 25,927 permanent and long-term arrivals of working age (that is 15–64 years) in the labour force, 57.3 per cent worked in skilled occupations, 24.2 per cent were in semi-skilled occupations and 14.8 per cent were in unskilled occupations.

In general, long-term arrivals tended to be more skilled than permanent arrivals (60.4 per cent reported skilled occupations compared with 55.8 per cent for permanent arrivals).

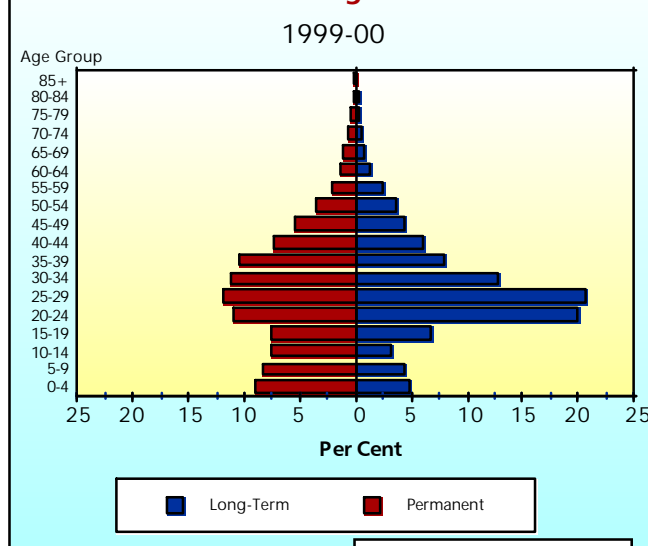
The largest occupational groups for working age permanent and long-term arrivals in the labour force were Professionals (23.5 per cent), followed by Intermediate Clerical and Service Workers (15.8 per cent) and Tradespersons (13.4 per cent).

**Fig. 3-6: NZ Citizen Long-Term Arrivals and Departures**



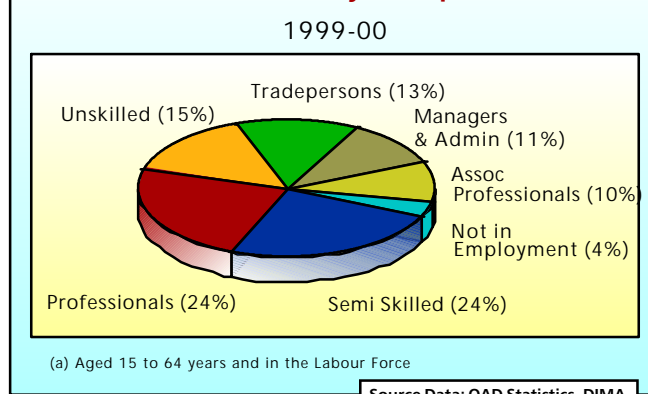
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 3-7: Age Distribution for NZ Citizen Permanent & Long-Term Arrivals**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

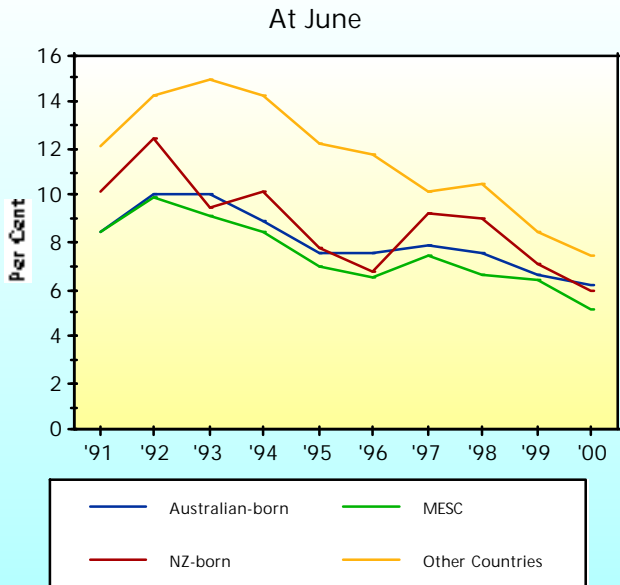
**Fig. 3-8: NZ Citizen(a) Permanent Long-Term Arrivals by Occupation**



(a) Aged 15 to 64 years and in the Labour Force

Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

**Fig. 3-9: Unemployment Rates by Birthplace**



### New Zealanders in the Labour Market

At June 2000, the New Zealand-born in Australia had a high participation rate (78.4 per cent) compared with the Australian-born (67.3 per cent) and all migrants from the Main English Speaking Countries (MESC) (64.2 per cent). This is partly related to the concentration of New Zealanders in the young adult age groups.

At June 2000, New Zealand-born had an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent, a little lower than the 6.2 per cent for the Australian-born but higher than the 5.2 per cent for MESC migrants.

According to the 1996 Census, the largest numbers of New Zealand-born were employed in the major industry sectors of Manufacturing (13.2 per cent of employed New Zealand-born), Retail Trade (12.2 per cent), Property and Business Services (11.3 per cent) and Health and Community Services (9.4 per cent).

### Short-Term Movement

New Zealand citizen short-term arrivals have been increasing since 1990–91. In 1999–2000 there were 896,600 arrivals, an increase of 7.5 per cent over the previous year. This is the highest number ever recorded.

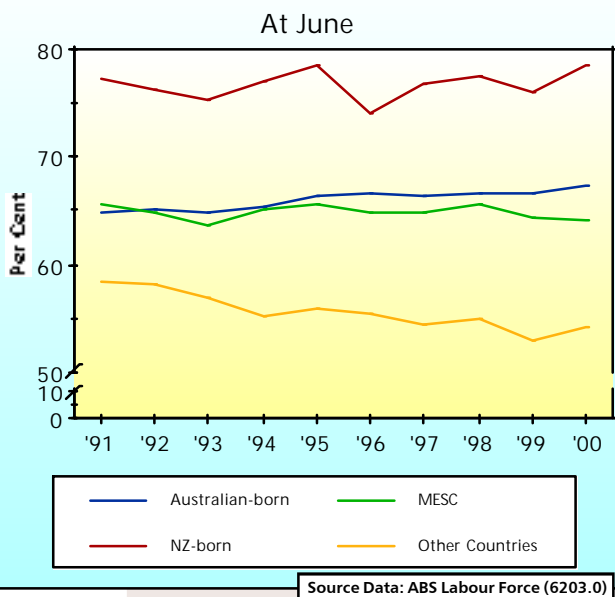
Of short-term arrivals in 1999–2000, some 703,100 people, or 78.4 per cent were visitors to Australia for less than 12 months. This was an increase of 6.2 per cent over short-term visitor arrivals in 1998–99. The remaining 193,500 short-term arrivals were New Zealand citizens resident in Australia returning after less than 12 months overseas.

By country of citizenship, New Zealand and Japan were the largest sources of short-term visitors to Australia (both 15.1 per cent) closely followed by the United Kingdom (14.7 per cent).

The most popular destinations for New Zealand citizen short-term visitor arrivals were New South Wales (39.3 per cent), Queensland (35.7 per cent) and Victoria (17.2 per cent). The corresponding proportions for all short-term visitors to Australia were 41.8 per cent to New South Wales, 28.5 per cent to Queensland and 14.7 per cent to Victoria.

The main reasons for New Zealand citizens visiting Australia short-term were Holidays (45.8 per cent), Visiting Relatives and Friends (28.1 per cent) and Business (14.5 per cent).

**Fig. 3-10: Participation Rates by Birthplace**



**Fig. 3-11: NZ Citizen Short-Term Arrivals**

