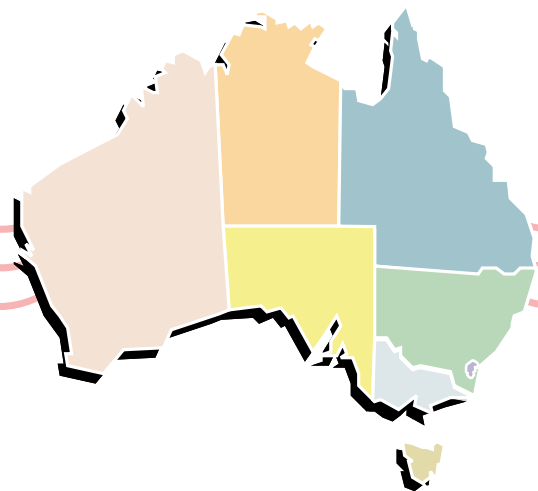


Chapter 3

New Zealand Movement

- At 30 June 2001, an estimated 460,000 New Zealand citizens were present in Australia, an increase of 6.0 per cent since 30 June 2000.
- In 2000–01, 991,756 New Zealand citizens arrived in Australia, 4.6 per cent more than in the previous year.
- New Zealand-born in Australia had a higher participation rate in the labour market than the Australian-born (77.0 per cent compared with 67.6 per cent)
- New Zealand-born in Australia had a lower unemployment rate than the Australian-born (6.1 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent).



New Zealanders (NZ)

New Zealand Movement The Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement

Since the 1920s there has been a virtually unrestricted movement of people between Australia and New Zealand under various reciprocal entry arrangements. In 1973, the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement was introduced which allows Australian and New Zealand citizens to enter each others' country freely to visit, live, work and remain indefinitely without the need to apply for authority to enter the other country.

The size of the movement of New Zealanders to and from Australia responds to relative economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand such as differences in relative real incomes and employment opportunities. The number of New Zealanders in Australia increases in times of economic buoyancy in Australia and declines when economic conditions are slow.

The net permanent and long-term movements of New Zealanders has risen steadily throughout the last decade, from less than 3,000 in 1991–92 to almost 30,000 in 1999–2000.

At 30 June 2001, an estimated 460,000 New Zealand citizens were present in Australia, an increase of 6.0 per cent since the previous year. 258,000 (or 56 per cent) New Zealanders had been in Australia for 12 months or more. This stock of New Zealand citizens was made up of 377,200 (or 82 per cent) Australian Residents and 82,800 (or 18 per cent) Visitors.

On 26 February 2001, the Australia and New Zealand Governments announced new bilateral social security arrangements. Under these arrangements, and unless covered by special transitional provisions, New Zealand citizens are required to obtain Australian permanent residence if they wish to access certain social security payments, obtain Australian citizenship or sponsor people for permanent residence. These changes do not affect the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, which remains as the primary means by which New Zealand citizens travel to and stay in Australia.

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.

Arrivals of New Zealand Citizens

In 2000–01 a total of 991,756 New Zealand citizens came to Australia, an increase of 44,047 (or 4.6 per cent) from the 947,709 in the previous year. Since the changes announced in late February 2001, there has been a drop in the overall numbers of New Zealand citizen arrivals compared with the corresponding months of the previous year.

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

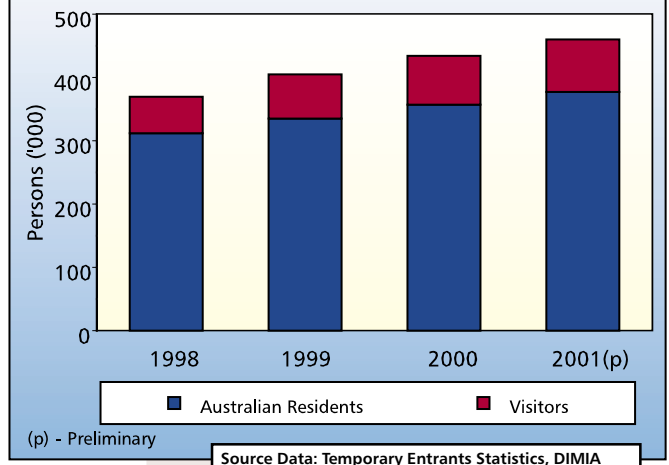
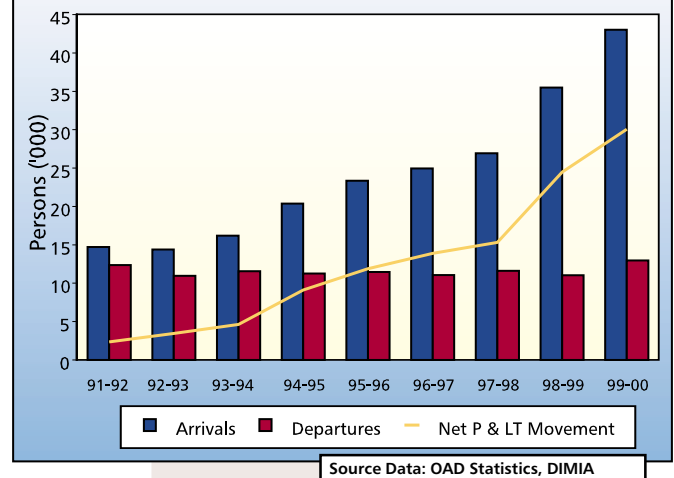


Fig. 3-2: NZ Citizen Permanent and Long-Term Arrivals and Departures



Permanent & Long-term Movement

At the time of printing, a more detailed breakdown of 2000–01 New Zealand arrivals and departures was not available. However, to provide a more complete picture, information for 1999–2000 is included.

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 represented 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 were 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.

Permanent Arrivals

New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals continued to increase in 1999–2000 to 31,615, up 28.1 per cent (or 6,929 people) over the previous financial year. This was 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

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

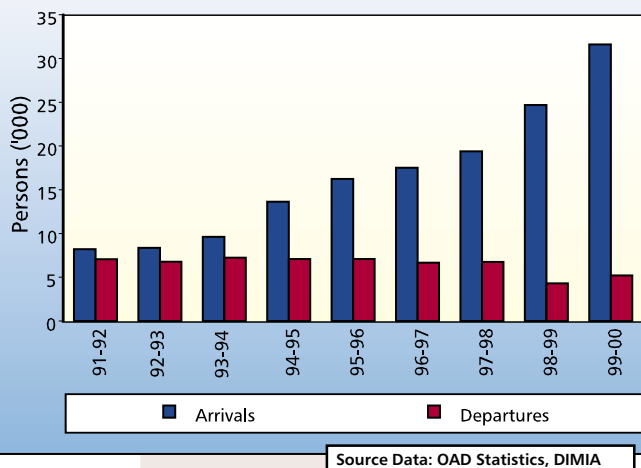


Fig. 3-4: NZ Citizen Permanent Arrivals by Birthplace

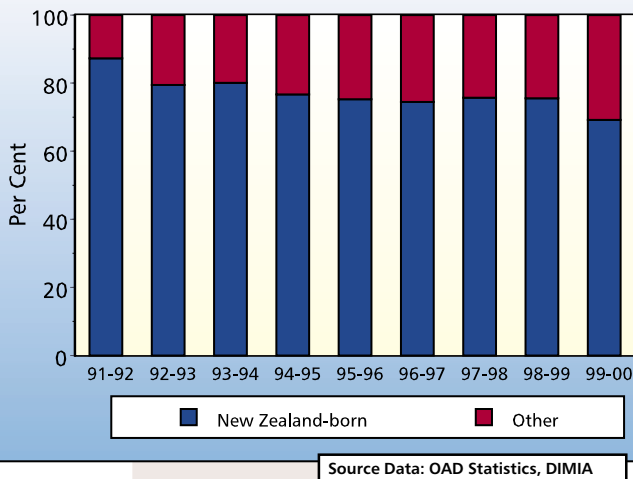


Fig. 3-5: NZ Citizen Permanent Arrivals as a Proportion of All Permanent Arrivals

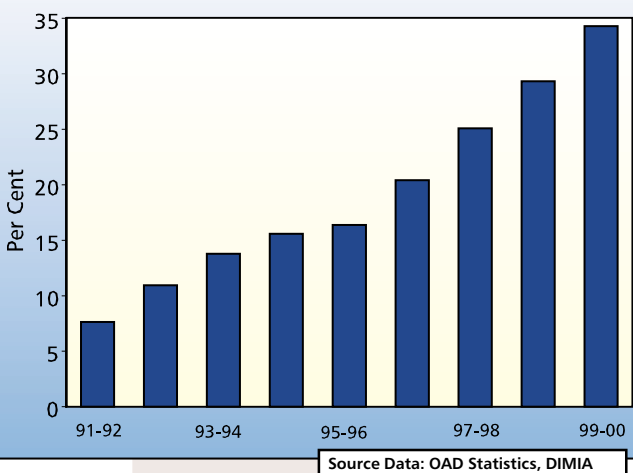
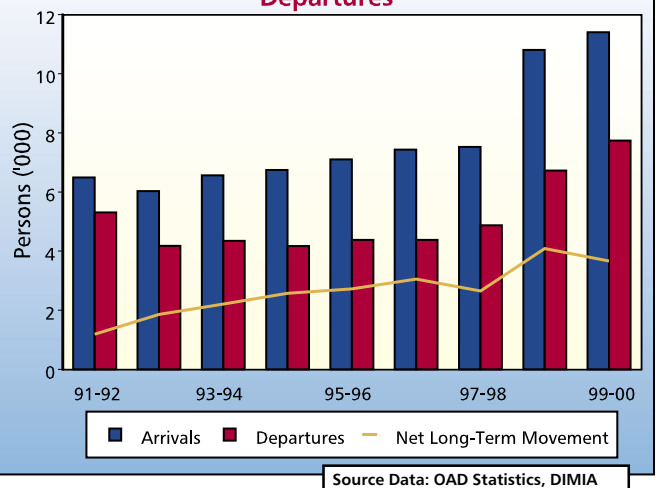


Fig. 3-6: NZ Citizen Long-Term Arrivals and Departures



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 included: 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 corresponded with large increases in Asian-born immigrants to New Zealand 3–5 years ago as a result of 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 near future.

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 number of long-term residents returning to Australia has remained relatively constant over the last ten years. Changes to total long-term arrivals in this period has therefore been largely due to changes in the number of long-term visitors.

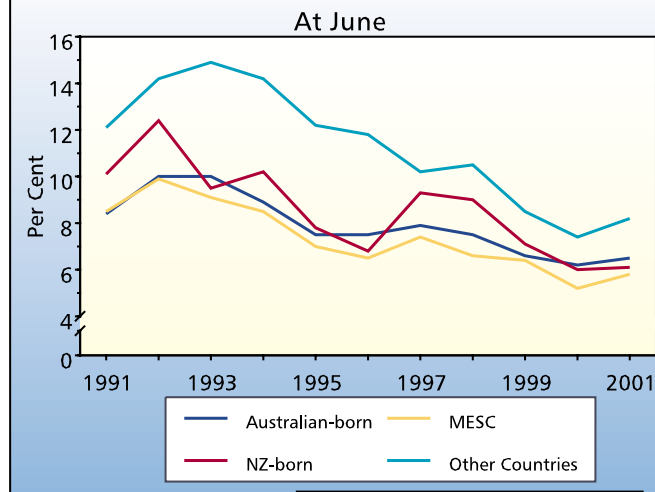
New Zealanders in the Labour Market

At June 2001, the New Zealand-born in Australia had a high participation rate (77.0 per cent) compared with the Australian-born (67.6 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 2001, New Zealand-born had an unemployment rate of 6.1 per cent, lower than the 6.5 per cent for the Australian-born but higher than the 5.8 per cent for MESC migrants.

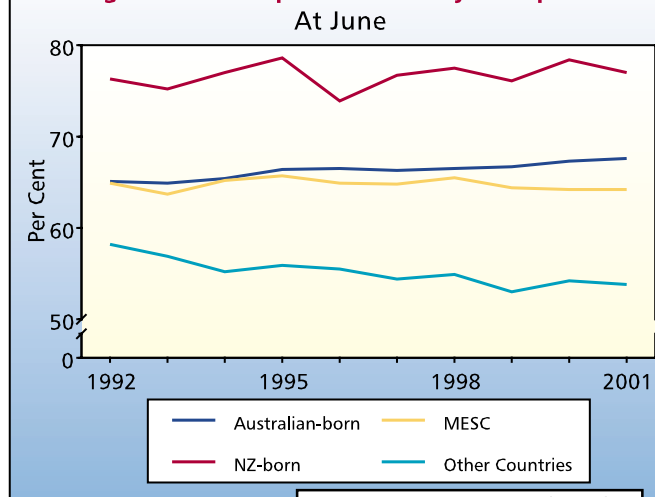
According to the 1996 Census, the largest numbers of New Zealand-born were employed in the major industry sectors of Manufacturing (13.2 per cent of employed New Zealand-born), Retail Trade (12.2 per cent), Property and Business Services (11.3 per cent) and Health and Community Services (9.4 per cent).

Fig. 3-7: Unemployment Rates by Birthplace



Source Data: ABS Labour Force (6203.0)

Fig. 3-8: Participation Rates by Birthplace



Source Data: ABS Labour Force (6203.0)