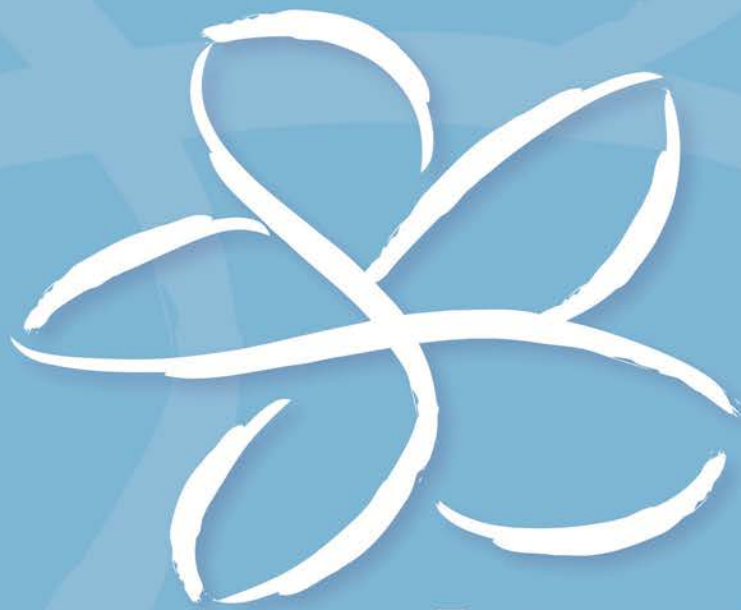


# Invest Bay of Plenty Māori Migration



Integrity  
Professionals

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## 1. Executive Summary

Anecdotal evidence suggests that Māori may return 'home' in large numbers from Australia to the Bay of Plenty. This report examines past and current evidence to explore this trend. Currently there is still a net loss of kiwis to Australia, but it has reduced dramatically (56%) between 2013-2014. Statisticians anticipate that New Zealand will start gaining population from 2014 onwards. This is due to:

- Restrictions and lack of entitlements to support services, health leave, lack of social welfare benefits, tertiary education, and housing in Australia.
- Economic down turn and limited employment opportunities and financial reasons in Australia.
- Trade work opportunities in Auckland and Christchurch.
- Greater family and lifestyle flexibility and options in New Zealand.
- Overall – better work life balance and community environment in New Zealand.

### **Current External Migration**

Maori are returning from Australia and this is expected to increase however not in large volumes. The 2013 census showed that 1,197 Māori and 2,130 NZ European returned to the region, the majority were children 0-14 years followed by 30-39 and 20-29 year olds from Australia. Most of those Māori returning went to Rotorua, then Tauranga. Compared to the NZ Europeans from Australia which predominantly fall into the 60 years plus age group, who mainly went to Tauranga. Of those returned to the Bay most Māori and NZ Europeans worked in Service and Sales. For Māori the next most popular occupation involved plant and machine operators and assemblers then technicians and associate professionals. For NZ European returnees the second most popular profession was legislators, administrators and managers followed by technicians and associate professionals.

### **Future External Migration**

In the future (5-10 years) it is anticipated that the Bay will have an additional 12,684 arrivals of people of Māori and NZ European ethnicity from Australia. Of the information available it is estimated that Māori will make up 4,476 of these returnees to the Bay of Plenty and NZ European 8,208. Arrivals are likely to include those particularly vulnerable in Australia: young males and other working aged people (in trade, labourers, plant and machine operators, sales and service occupations) who moved to Australia since 2001 potentially with lower education and skill levels; or older people ready to retire; young adults in search of cheaper tertiary education; and families (especially lone parents). Māori returnees will be spread across the Bay but will predominantly settle in Rotorua and Tauranga, while NZ Europeans will settle mainly in Tauranga. Approximately 4,623 returnees (629 Māori and 3,994 NZ European) to the Bay of Plenty area will not be in employment (including those in unpaid work, retirees or unemployed), equating to 36% of combined arrivals to the Bay of Plenty region.

### **Internal Migration**

In terms of internal migration trends most residents leaving the Bay of Plenty go to 1) Overseas, 2) to the Waikato or 3) Auckland. The movers for both Māori and NZ European were younger working age people particularly 20-29 years seeking full time employment and education. People moving into the region are mainly from Auckland and the Waikato of Māori ethnicity are children, while most of the NZ European Ethnicity are elderly (over 60 years).

The main intra regional movements are between Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty. Tauranga City was a key draw card for most Bay residents with the exception of two districts:

- 1. Kawerau District where people are moving to Rotorua.
- 2. Opotiki District where most people shifted to Whakatane District.

Those staying for Māori where mainly children aged 0-14 years and the older working population 50-59 years compared to NZ European where the largest number of stayers were over 60 years. The majority of Māori stayers in all age groups live in Rotorua, for NZ European its Tauranga then Rotorua. Employment and a tertiary education were the primary motivators of inter and intra-regional movements. For Māori cultural and social ties were also considered important reasons to stay along with land based attachment.

### **Challenges with External Migration**

A portion of those returning to the Bay of Plenty from Australia are the employment vulnerable, in other words those potentially unemployed, with low skill levels, likely to have worked as labourers, machinery operators and drivers or in sales. The key challenge will be to build skill levels. The other challenge for rural areas will be that there will be relatively low demand for current skill sets in those areas. Opportunities will be greater in larger centres meaning people will continue to leave rural areas to urban centres for work.

Support services will be required to assist those who have returned in a vulnerable state e.g. without work, needing housing, health care treatment and other services.

Given the high probability of people shifting again once they have moved back to the Bay of Plenty an additional challenge will be to retain those who have moved back to provide sufficient opportunities in work; education; social and leisure opportunities and through the provision of social infrastructure.

## 2. Introduction

Anecdotal evidence suggests that Māori may return 'home' in large numbers from Australia to the Bay of Plenty. This report examines past and current evidence to explore this trend.

There are three key questions this report seeks to address:

- 1) Are Māori returning from Australia to the Bay of Plenty Region and if so what are there volumes, demographics, occupations and where are they going?
- 2) What is predicted to happen in the future?
- 3) What are the Māori internal migration trends - retention and driver strategies?

In order to investigate Māori returning to New Zealand a better understanding of migration from New Zealand to Australia is needed.

Section 2 reviews the migrant NZ born Māori and NZ born non Māori population and explores the reasons why Māori left.

Section 3 examines the population of Māori in Australia, the demographics, spatial distribution including location and mobility, citizenship and identity, education, employment, occupation and industry, income, lone parents, unpaid childcare, and Māori views.

Section 4 investigates the return of New Zealanders from Australia by reviewing national and regional migration of where people from Australia move to within New Zealand and particularly within the Bay of Plenty. Further the section examines the demographics of the 'movers' and 'stayers' including ethnicity, age and occupation.

Section 5 identifies key reasons for leaving Australia and returning to New Zealand including:

- Restrictions /lack of entitlements to support services, health leave, lack of social welfare benefits, tertiary education, housing etc.
- Economic down turn, limited employment opportunities and financial reasons.
- Trade work opportunities in Auckland and Christchurch.
- Family and Lifestyle options
- Treatment of Māori in Australia
- Overall – better work life balance and community environment.

Section 6 investigates Māori mobility within New Zealand the inter and intra-regional trends including whose moving (what age and occupation), where are they going to and why.

Section 7 explains potential future migration trends.

### 3. Migration between New Zealand and Australia

#### 3.1 Overview

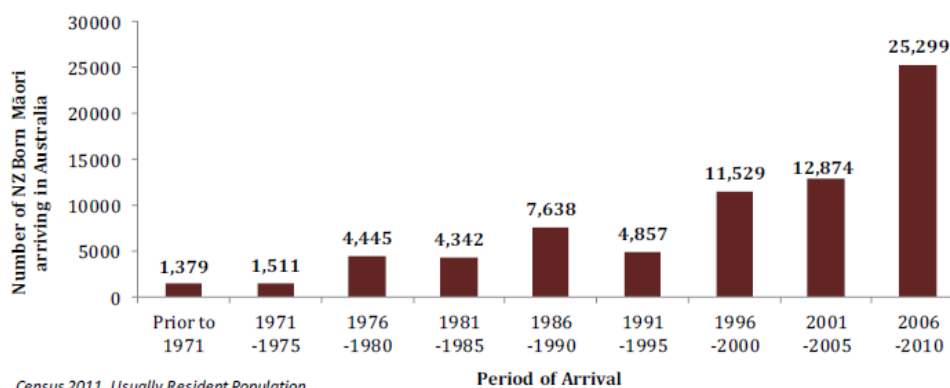
While most literature examines migration of Māori from New Zealand to Australia e.g. (Bedford, R. Didham, R. Ho, E and Hugo,G, 2005), (Birrell, R & Rapson, V, 2001); (Haig., R, 2010) (Green, A., Power M., & Jang, D.,, 2008); (Labour and Immigration Resource Centre, 2012); (Poot J. , 2009) (Poot J. &, 2007), or looks at Māori socio-demographics in Australia (Barcham, 2004; Bergin, 1998; Lowe, 1990; Te Puni Kokiri 2013; Kukutai 2013) research on Māori returning to New Zealand is limited.

By understanding the drivers for this migration trend and the nature of Māori in Australia (in particular their age and occupation), we are able to understand the situations which may lead to their return.

#### 3.2 Migrant Population

Māori have been over represented amongst migrants from New Zealand to Australia for some time (Hamer, 2012). The number of New Zealand born Māori arriving in Australia can be seen in Figure 1. Between 2006 and 2010 there were 25,229 New Zealand born Māori arrivals to Australia.

Figure 1 Number of NZ born Māori living in Australia by period of arrival, Census 2011



Census 2011, Usually Resident Population

Note: 4,851 with 'yr of arrival not stated' and 3,849 who arrived between 1 Jan 2011 – 9 Aug 2011 are excluded.

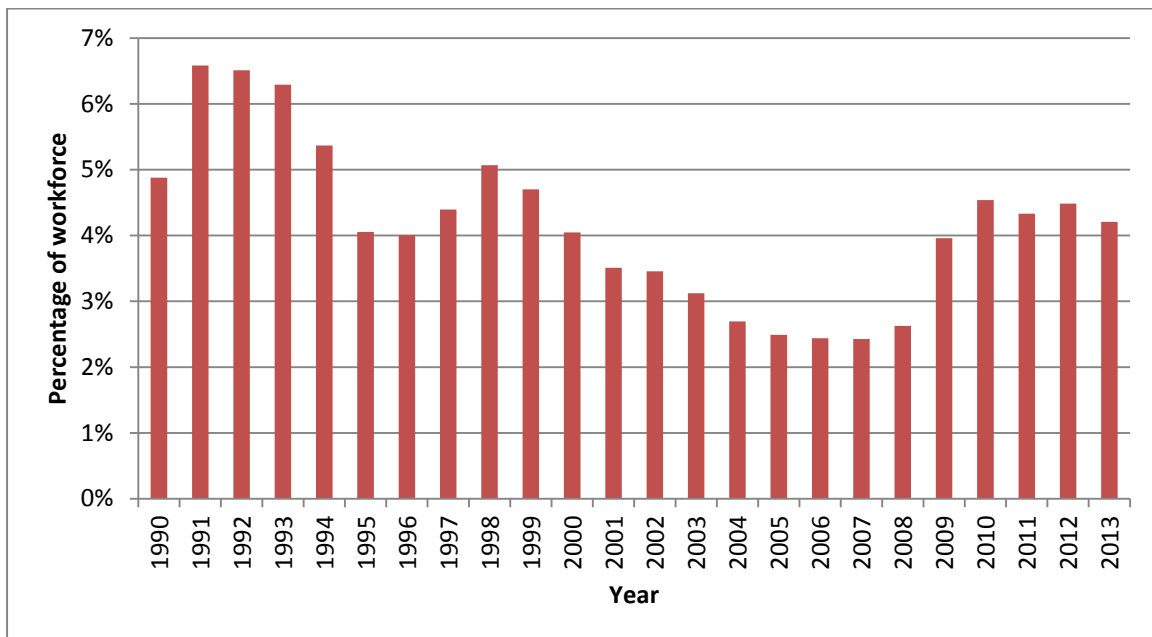
Source: (Kukutai, 2013)

The net out-migration of New Zealanders to Australia has ebbed and flowed. There were peaks in 1979, 1989 and 2000 just before Australia tightened access to benefits for New Zealanders at the start of 2001. After these peaks there's been a drop-off and then steady building flows again over the years that follow (Hamer, Māori in Australia: the rise of a trans-national people (Te Ramaroa Marae), 5/3/08). Then between 2001 and 2011 the number of NZ born Māori migrating to Australia from New Zealand increased dramatically by 40% or 33,000 people from 49,000 to 83,000 (Hamer, 2012) (Kukutai, 2013) (Australia Bureau of Statistics, 2011). The majority of New Zealand born Māori in 2011 recorded the year of their arrival in the preceding decade was considerably higher 51.7% than non-Māori 34.2%.

During 2006 and 2011 there were gains in all New Zealand born Māori age groups (except 80-94 years) in Australia and most significantly in those aged between 20 and 29 years (Kukutai, 2013). During this period, unemployment in New Zealand increased from 2.4% to 4.5% (Figure 2). For Māori, the largest proportion of their working-age population is aged between 15-24 years. People in this age group tend to have relatively high unemployment compared to other age groups and contributes to generally high rates of unemployment in the Māori population (Statistics New

Zealand, 2013). These factors are potential reasons for driving young Māori people to Australia during this period.

Figure 2 Total unemployment in New Zealand 1990 to 2013 (June Quarter)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

### 3.3 Reasons

In the 1960s economic factors weren't the key driver for Māori moving to Australia as many of the first migrants were entertainers (Hamer, 5/3/08). More recently reasons typically included:

- higher wages/better pay;
- more opportunities; and
- better lifestyle (Hamer 2012, & Lan 2012).

The TPK report emphasized economic opportunities as the key determinant for most Māori to move to Australia, but tempered this by acknowledging perceived challenges towards their "sense of Māori identity and desire to embrace Māori culture" (Te Puni Kokiri, 2007).

Push and pull factors specifically for Māori were examined by Hamer in his speech to the New Zealand Ministry of Culture and Heritage in 2008. He surmises the following reasons why Māori leave for Australia.

#### Pull Factors

- Most Māori move for economic reasons, job opportunities and associated increased wages (Australia's wages are approximately 30% higher than New Zealand).
- The prospect of big city and 'bright lights' opportunities – in much the same way that Auckland does within New Zealand. In particular the attractive occupation of mining in Western Australia and Queensland, with previously extremely high wages with competition high for drillers, excavators, drivers, mechanics, electricians and other tradespeople. Māori and New Zealanders have a reputation for hard work.
- Whānau factor – Grandparents will often go over to be with their mokopuna. In other cases one whānau member will go over and secure a base and siblings, parents, children, aunts, uncles and grandparents will all follow suit until the move of one person leads to 30 or 40 to keep the whānau together.

- Lifestyle of Australia – the sun, the multiculturalism, the shopping, and the range of leisure. A lot of people go for a holiday and stay on.

#### **Push Factors**

Greater opportunities seem to be the key reason. *'For Māori suffering through some of New Zealand's worst social statistics, Australia can offer the prospect of security or a new start'.*

- To get away from gangs – to get out of that lifestyle themselves or to stop their kids getting into it and/or to *'sort themselves out'*. One man put it *'I came to get away from my bad habits'*.
- To keep them safe from drugs and violence – some teenagers get sent to live with whanau in Australia for secondary school to keep them safe from P. Cases of women fleeing domestic violence, or Māori grandparents taking grandchildren off their daughters in New Zealand because the daughter's domestic life was putting children at risk.
- Many Māori are motivated to succeed in Australia to prove a point.
- Wanting to leave the Māori environment. In a Te Puni Kokiri survey reasons provided for moving included: that success wasn't celebrated in their whanau and that if one tried to get ahead one was accused of being 'too Pakeha' or that they resented the notion that one's actions had to benefit the whanau first and foremost before oneself individually. Some said that Māori in New Zealand are often in a rut, with Pakeha seeing no potential in them and Māori themselves not being able to step outside this limiting paradigm.
- Vulnerability to economic pressures.



## 4. Māori in Australia

It is essential to understand Māori in Australia their demographics and links to New Zealand as this will influence their propensity to return or not. Section 3 examines the population of Māori in Australia, the demographics, spatial distribution including location and mobility, citizenship and identity, education, employment, occupation, industry, income, lone parents, unpaid childcare, and migrant views.

The majority of information sourced within this section is from either: NIDEA Working Papers (No 3) A Socio-demographic Profile of Māori living in Australia Kukutai, T and Pawar, S (2013) or Te Puni Kokiri Nga Maori i te Ao Moemoe`a (2013).

### 4.1 Population

Approximately 128,430 Māori (New Zealand born, Australian born, born elsewhere and those not stated) live in Australia (Australia Bureau of Statistics, 2011). For a number of reasons this figure is considered to be under reported and the actual number of Māori in Australia in 2011 being at least 150,000 and potentially more than 160,000 (Hamer, 2012).

Of those Māori living globally, approximately one sixth (16%) live in Australia (Kukutai, 2013). By mid-century, it is estimated that one in five Māori in Australia (Black, 2008).

Of those Māori living in Australia, around two-thirds (82,579) were NZ born Māori and one-third (42,837) were Australian born Māori. These proportions have remained similar across the last three Australian censuses (2001, 2006, 2011). Changes occurring between censuses are interesting though: From 2001 to 2006, the population of NZ-born Māori living in Australia increased by 20% to around 59,000. From 2006 to 2011, the NZ-born Māori population increased by 30% to around 83,000. During the same periods, the total NZ-born population living in Australia increased by 9% and 24%. During this 10 year period, the proportion of NZ-Born Māori living in Australia increased at a considerably higher rate than the total NZ-born population in Australia.

**Table 1 Māori and New Zealand Born Populations in Australia, Census 2011**

	2001		2006		2011	
<b>Total Australian Population</b>	19,413,240		19,855,287		21,507,719	
<b>Population with Māori Ancestry in Australia</b>						
<i>NZ-Born Māori</i>	49,241	(67.5)	59,157	(63.7)	82,579	(64.3)
<i>Australian-Born Māori</i>	20,596	(28.2)	30,939	(33.3)	42,837	(33.4)
<i>Māori Born Elsewhere</i>	3,133	(4.3)	1,041	(1.1)	1,316	(1.0)
<i>Birth Place Not Stated</i>			1,780	(1.9)	1,698	(1.3)
<i>Total Population with Maori Ancestry</i>	72,970	(100.0)	92,917	(100.0)	128,430	(100.0)
<b>NZ-Born Population in Australia</b>						
<i>NZ-Born Māori</i>	49,241	(13.8)	59,157	(15.2)	82,579	(17.1)
<i>NZ-Born Non-Māori</i>	306,524	(86.2)	317,110	(81.4)	387,693	(80.2)
<i>Ancestry Not Stated</i>			13,198	(3.4)	13,126	(2.7)
<i>Total NZ Born Population</i>	355,765	(100.0)	389,465	(100.0)	483,398	(100.0)

Source: (Kukutai, 2013)

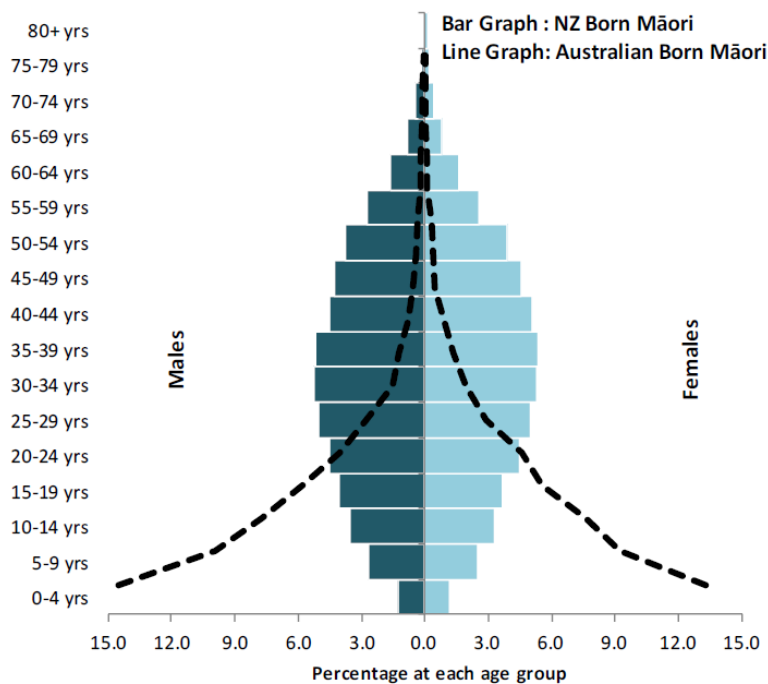
Of the New Zealand born Māori living in Australia around one third (23,958) migrated as children (Kukutai, 2013). This has implications as having grown up in Australia they will likely stay and have

children in Australia and not New Zealand. Māori people have become trans-national people (Hamer, 5/3/08).

#### 4.2 Demographics

Māori in Australia tend to be younger than the total population with a higher proportion of Māori under 30 years of age, and few aged over 40. However there is a key distinction between the New Zealand born Māori and the Australian born Māori age profiles. The Australian born profile follows the classic pyramid shape with more than 80% aged under 25 years (Te Puni Kokiri, 2013) (Kukutai, 2013) while the New Zealand born Māori have smaller proportion of youth aged under 25 years. Indicating that those New Zealand born Māori who migrate to Australia are mainly aged between 20-49 years old (Figure 3).

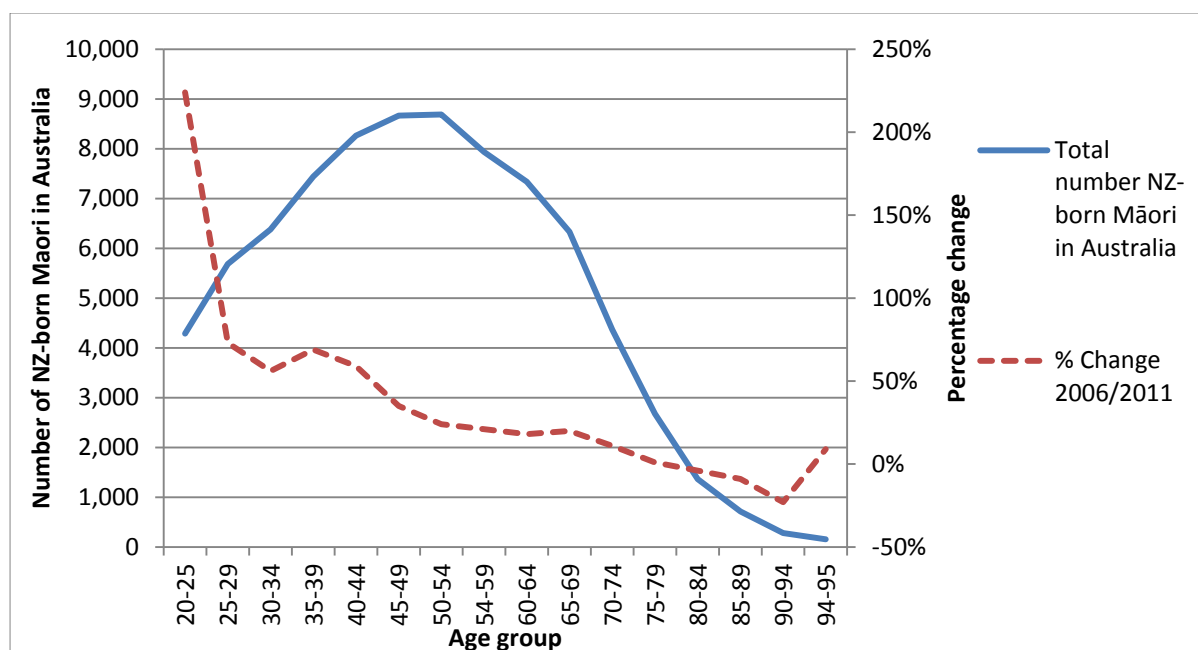
Figure 3 Age sex structure of NZ born Māori compared with Australian-born Māori living in Australia, Census 2011



Source: (Kukutai, 2013)

The greatest change in New Zealand born Māori age groups from 2006 to 2011 was in the 20-25 year age group. In 2011, the number of NZ-born Māori in that age group was 4,286, having increased by 224% since 2006. The groups with the largest numbers were those aged 35-64 years. During that period the number of people in those age groups was increasing (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Number of NZ born Māori in Australia 2011, by percentage change from 2006 to 2011, by age groupings



Source: (Kukutai, 2013)

### 4.3 Spatial Distribution –Location and Mobility

Over three quarters of Māori live in New South Wales, Queensland or Western Australia. Since 2001 there has been a sizable shift for Māori in Australia from the traditional hub of New South Wales to Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria (Kukutai, 2013). Like other New Zealanders, there was an influx of Māori to these ‘resource states’ of Western Australia and Queensland in particular, giving certain suburbs in Brisbane, the Gold Coast and Perth heavily Māori complexes (Hamer, 2012). The number of Māori in Western Australia increased by 126.5%, Queensland 123.1% and Victoria 68.9%.

Māori in Australia are more mobile than the rest of the Australian population. In 2011 more than two thirds of all Māori in Australia (68%) had moved residence at least once since compared with 42% the rest of the population. The majority of the movers had migrated from New Zealand, a significant share 43% had also moved residence within Australia.

### 4.4 Citizenship and Identity

Of all Māori migrants living in Australia in 2011, only 17% had Australian citizenship, significantly lower than the 38% New Zealand born non-Māori. There has been a marked reduction in citizenship rates since 2000 legislative changes meaning New Zealand citizens can work freely through a Special Category Visa, but cannot access social security entitlements unless permanent residence status is obtained on the same basis as other migrant groups (Kukutai, 2013). For further discussion of the effects of the Special Category Visa refer to Section 5 of this report.

Of the New Zealand born Māori resident in Australia in 2011 who had arrived between five and ten years earlier, only 4.1% had obtained Australian citizenship. For non-Māori New Zealanders, the share was also relatively low at 5.2%. This indicates both NZ born Māori and non-Māori working in Australia are particularly vulnerable without access to social security benefits. For any of the Māori who migrated to Australia after February 2001, permanent residence will never be a viable option under existing arrangements (Kukutai, 2013). These figures do not augur well for the future security

of New Zealand born Māori in Australia, nor by association their Australian-born children (Kukutai, 2013).

**New Zealand born Māori identified themselves more strongly as being Māori than Australian-born Māori. Over half 54% of NZ born Māori gave Māori as their sole ancestry compared with 23% of Australian-born Māori (Kukutai, 2013).**

#### **4.5 Education**

Less than half of all NZ born Māori migrants of prime working age (25-54 years) living in Australia in 2011 had left school with a Year 12 qualification or higher (45.2%). This was much lower than for either the migrant NZ born non-Māori or national Australian proportion. NZ born Māori had the lowest share with a post-secondary qualification (40%), which was markedly less than the NZ born non Māori (59%). Māori migrants were significantly less educated than Australian-born Māori, non-Māori migrants, and the general Australian population at the same ages. While other studies of New Zealanders in Australia have emphasised the lower education and skills level relative to the Australian population or workforce, this study has shown that Māori migrants are even less qualified (Kukutai, 2013).

#### **4.6 Employment & Occupation**

In Australia, among New Zealand-born Māori males, the labour force participation rate was very high at 93% (vs 90 % nationally) and was comparable with that for non-Māori New Zealand men (94 %). Women had much lower rates of participation than men with 46% for New Zealand born Māori females (Kukutai, 2013).

For both Māori and non-Māori New Zealanders, employment rates were higher for those who arrived after 2001 when social welfare benefits became unavailable (Kukutai, 2013). But when compared with Australian-born Māori, New Zealand-born Māori are more likely to participate in the labour market be employed; and have higher incomes.

Nearly 40% of employed New Zealand born Māori living in Australia worked as labourers, machinery operators or drivers in 2011. Māori who lived and worked in Australia in 2011 were disproportionately concentrated in lower skilled jobs by comparison with the national Australian workforce. This proportion far exceeded the share for non-Māori New Zealanders (18%), or Australian-born Māori (22%). The over-representation of Māori in 'blue collar' occupations was especially apparent for men. The share was much higher for New Zealand-born Māori arriving in Australia after 2001 (45%).

In terms of skills levels, Māori were markedly over-represented in lower-skilled jobs and under-represented in higher-skilled jobs by comparison with the total employed Australia population.

A further distinction between New Zealand born Māori and non-Māori, by period of arrival, is shown in Figure 6. For both groups, labour-force participation was significantly higher for those who arrived after 2001, and this was the case for both men and women. This likely reflects a number of factors including differences in the reason for migration, with later arrivals more likely to be job seekers (Kukutai, 2013).

Figure 5 Level 1 occupation of employed NZ born Māori, by arrival period, 25-54 years, Census 2011

	Year of Arrival: Prior to 2001		Year of Arrival: 2001 Onwards	
	Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)
Machinery Operators and Drivers	3,522	19.1	3819	23.6
Labourers	3,192	17.3	3398	21.0
Clerical and Administrative Workers	2,789	15.2	2122	13.1
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,436	13.2	2104	13.0
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,933	10.5	1373	8.5
Professionals	1,804	9.8	1453	9.0
Managers	1,709	9.3	1060	6.5
Sales Workers	1,018	5.5	887	5.5
	18,403	100.0	16,216	100.0

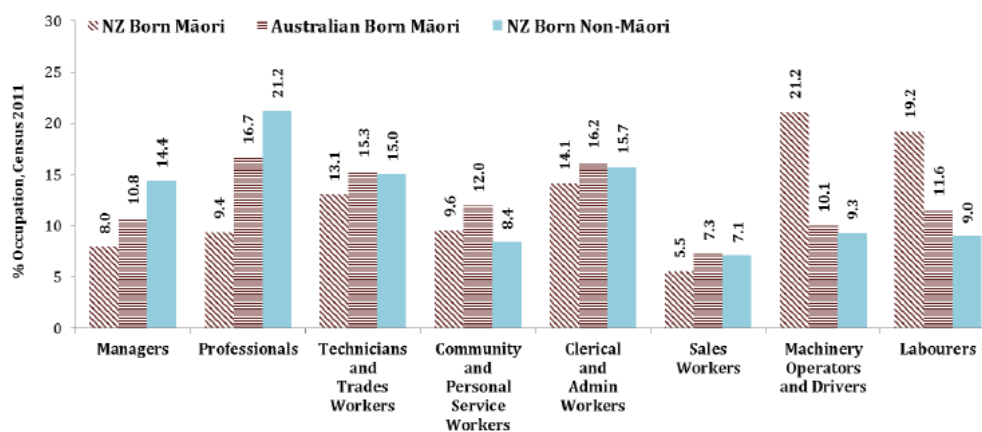
Source: (Kukutai, 2013)

In general, New Zealand born migrants living in Australia have a workforce occupational structure closely fitting the national Australian distribution. New Zealand born non Māori had higher than national average rates of Professionals 21.2%, and Managers 14.4% (Figure 6).

In keeping with the higher rates of education for Australian-born Māori in comparison with New Zealand-born Māori, Australian-born Māori also do better in skilled jobs, particularly professional jobs (Figure 6). This may reflect lower skills of New Zealanders moving over to Australia to work, or that those who choose to stay in Australia ‘do better’.

So why do Australian born Māori have higher education rates, skills and professional jobs than New Zealand born Māori? Examining the reasons for New Zealand born Māori to leave New Zealand (Section 2.3 of this report) the key seems to be the environment including gangs, drugs, violence poverty, and the associated lifestyle.

Figure 6 Level 1 occupation of those employed by place of birth, 25-54 years, Census 2011



Source: (Kukutai, 2013)

#### **4.7 Industry**

In 2011, 29% of New Zealand-born Māori worked in construction and manufacturing compared to 19% of all Australian workers and 22% of non-Māori New Zealanders. Māori migrants were the only ethnic group for whom mining featured in the top ten industries of employment (4.5%).

There were major differences by gender. New Zealand born Māori women are more likely to be employed as clerical and administration workers (26%) or community and personal service workers (15%). While about 40% of employed Māori males were employed in construction or manufacturing, with a further 6.5 per cent employed in the mining sector. The downturn in the resources boom is disproportionately impacting on Māori migrants and men especially, relative to the average Australian worker.

In 2011 only a small proportion of Māori migrants were self-employed (7.9%) relative to the non-Māori New Zealanders (14%) and the national workforce (15.3%). The proportion of business owners declined for all groups between 2006 and 2011, partly reflecting the harsher impacts of the Global Financial Crisis on the self-employed (Kukutai, 2013).

#### **4.8 Income**

The median income for NZ-born Māori men of \$54,964 was only slightly lower than for the total Australia male population (\$57,301) but significantly below the median income for NZ-born non-Māori (\$63,148). The difference is likely to a number of factors including differences in qualification and skills level and occupational structure. For Māori women, income differences were much smaller compared to the comparator groups.

#### **4.9 Lone parents and unpaid childcare**

Compared to the national Australia population, Māori had a higher share of lone parents, ranging from a low of 3.4 per cent at 15-24 years to a high of 13.2 per cent at 40-44 years. In general, the proportion of Māori lone parents increased with age until the peak at 40-44 years, after which it declined.

Overall 40 per cent of all Māori in Australia provided unpaid childcare, significantly higher than the 30 per cent observed for the national population. The rates for were particularly high among Māori migrants indicating an important contribution to the wider economy through the unpaid but vital role of caring for children.

#### **4.10 Migrants views**

Māori views collected through Te Puni Kokiri (Hamer, 2012) survey advises that:

- Amongst the New Zealand born Māori most intend to return to New Zealand to live.
- Māori are fighting an uphill battle to retain knowledge of their culture and language in Australia.
- Most Māori suffer a lack of community cohesion arising from the problematic nature of pan-tribal and kaupapa-based representation and governance.
- Most Māori lack communally owned cultural space and raises many difficulties culturally speaking when a death occurs.
- Most Māori report that their finances, employment, housing and social life have all significantly improved since they left New Zealand.

#### 4.11 Summary

There are 128,430 Māori in Australia, 82,579 are New Zealand born Māori.

Most New Zealand born Māori living in Australia fall into the 20-49 year old age group.

Over three quarters of Māori live in New South Wales, Queensland or Western Australia. Since 2001 there has been a sizable shift for Māori in Australia from the traditional hub of New South Wales to Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

Of all Māori migrants living in Australia in 2011, only 17% had Australian citizenship, significantly lower than the 38% non-Māori.

New Zealand born Māori in Australia have lower education and skill levels than New Zealand non Māori and the Australian population.

29% of New Zealand-born Māori worked in construction and manufacturing compared to 19 % of all Australian workers and 22% of non-Māori New Zealanders. Māori migrants were the only group for whom mining featured in the top ten industries of employment (4.5 per cent). The downturn in the resources boom is disproportionately impacting on Māori migrants and men especially.

Most New Zealand born Māori intend to return home.

While many Māori migrants appear to be living a relatively 'good life', earning comparatively high incomes in lower-skilled jobs, their situation is vulnerable given low levels of education and limited access to social security.

## 5. Migration from Australia to New Zealand

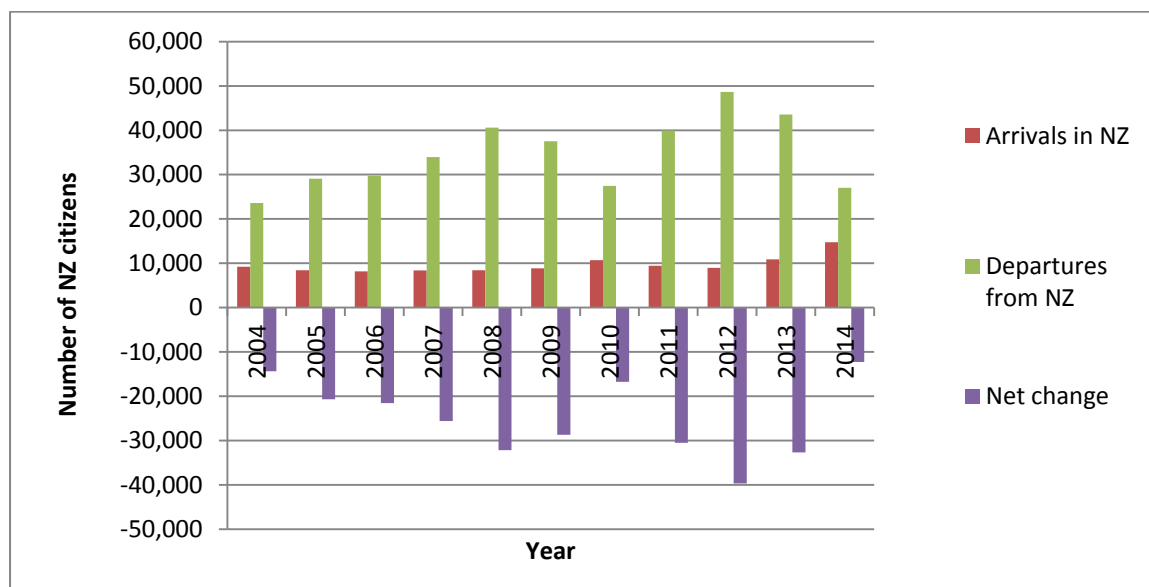
Anecdotal evidence suggests large numbers of Māori living in Australia will return home. Section 4 examines the evidence by investigating national and regional migration of where people from Australia move to within New Zealand and particularly the Bay of Plenty. Further the section examines the demographics of the movers and stayers including ethnicity, age and occupation.

### 5.1 National Trends

#### a) Total Population from Australia to New Zealand

More recently the number of New Zealanders moving to Australia is steadily declining (Matthews 2014). In the year to June 2014, approximately 27,011 New Zealand citizens went to Australia (permanently/long term) and 14,760 returned (Figure 7). This net loss of 12,251 is less than half the loss of 32,660 citizens the previous year, and the lowest net loss in 11 years. The loss of 410 New Zealand citizens to Australia in June 2014 is the lowest monthly figure since 1996 (Statistics New Zealand, 2014).

Figure 7 NZ citizens arrivals and departures to and from New Zealand 2004 to 2014



Source: (Statistics New Zealand, 2014)

Note: Includes overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more.

Figure 7 also shows that the number of permanent and long term arrivals to New Zealand from Australia has increased by 64% from 2012 to 2014. Departures from Australia to New Zealand decreased by 56% during the same period.

This trend of kiwis returning from Australia has been reflected recently in the media. Article titles include:

- *NZ job prospects sunnier at last – But Kiwis returning from Australia will need to adjust financial expectations as average wage drops.* Collins, NZ Herald, 7/8/14.
- *Not so great and powerful OZ.* Crossley, Stuff.co.nz, 21/9/13
- *New Zealand's 'Bondi Bludger' and other Australian myths.* Mares, The Conversation, 11/2/14
- *ANZ launches OZ super transfer service.* Parker, NZ Herald, 5/8/14
- *Turning back from OZ Dream.* Tan, NZ Herald, 30/5/13
- *Migrant Kiwis sour on Australian Dream.* Tan, NZ Herald, 18/5/14



Statisticians expect that New Zealand will finally start to gain from Australia this year in 2014 (Matthews, 22/6/14).

**b) Where did they go in New Zealand?**

Of those people who had returned to New Zealand by 2013 and lived in Australia in 2009, 28% went to Auckland, 10% Waikato and 8% to the Bay of Plenty. This pattern closely reflects that of the NZ European where 25% went to Auckland, 10% to the Waikato and 8% to the Bay of Plenty. With Māori however those figures are more evenly distributed, with 20% of Māori going to Auckland, 16% to the Waikato and 14% to the Bay of Plenty. For NZ Europeans, around 57% settled outside these three regions, for Māori, the figures is 50% (Statistics New Zealand, 2013). Literature indicates that a notable proportion of returnees are going to Christchurch (refer to Section 5).

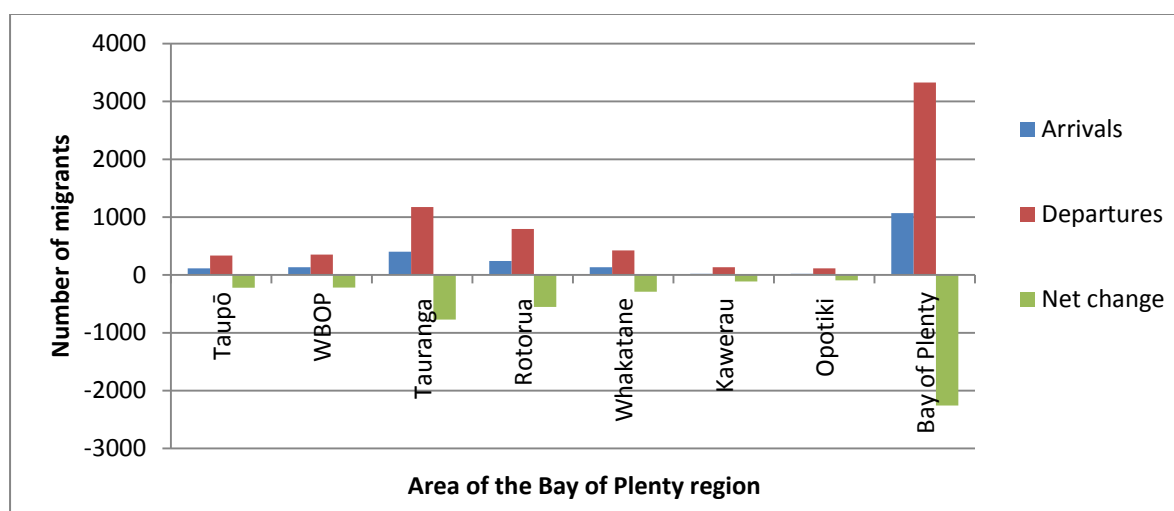
Historical trends differ slightly. Of the New Zealanders who returned to live in New Zealand between March 2005 and 2007, most settled in the North Island. One third chose to live in the Auckland region (14%), while 5.9% of returnees chose to live in Wellington and Canterbury, 7.7% settled in the rest of the North Island (Northland, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke’s Bay, Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui regions combined) (Statistics New Zealand, 2007).

It was noted that people return or move to a new country often don’t settle into a permanent location immediately but tend to be as mobile as the local population. For example, of those that moved to the North Island, from 2005 to 2007 around 9,700 people remained at their same address, and around 5,000 moved within or to another region (Statistics New Zealand, 2007). The average length of stay in one job across the country is approximately three years, so the key question is whether the underlying Bay of Plenty economy has opportunity to retain people particularly Māori when their circumstances change (Matthews, 22/6/14).

**5.2 Regional Trends**

Regional trends of New Zealand citizens who have arrived from Australia or departed to Australia from the Bay of Plenty are shown in Figure 8. Overall, migration from the region to Australia resulted in a net loss of 2,259 people from the Bay of Plenty, mainly from Tauranga (771) and Rotorua (554). The net percentage change has fluctuated since 2001, however since 2012 the net deficit has reduced by 32%.

Figure 8 Permanent and long term migration of NZ Citizens between Bay of Plenty and Australia, year to June 2014



Source (Statistics New Zealand, 2014)

Most people who migrated from Australia to the Bay of Plenty between 2013 and 2014 settle in Tauranga, followed by the Western Bay of Plenty and Whakatāne (Statistics New Zealand, 2014).

### 5.3 Māori Regional Trends

#### a) Bay of Plenty

##### i) Who comes back to the Bay of Plenty?

The patterns for people who come from overseas to the Bay of Plenty differ between ethnicities. People in the Bay of Plenty in 2013 who lived in Australia in 2009 were mainly of NZ European ethnicity (2,130 or 62%) and Māori ethnicity (1,197 or 35%). There was a larger number of responses from people in Auckland and from Other Overseas destinations rather than Australia (Table 2). Of NZ Europeans settling in the Bay of Plenty, 42% were from Australia and 58% from other overseas places. For Māori, 78% were from Australia and 22% from other overseas places.

**Table 2 Bay of Plenty usual residence between 2009 and 2013 by ethnicity for usually resident population**

Place came from	NZ European	Māori	Other	Not elsewhere included	Total
Australia	2,130	1,197	597	18	3,420
Other Overseas	2,925	342	7,500	102	10,500
Auckland	5,352	1,920	1,656	33	7,770

Source: Statistics NZ

Note: If people identified themselves with multiple ethnicities in the 2013 census then all have been counted. The totals represent total responses not people. Totals also may not equal the sum of parts due to rounding.

##### ii) Where do they go?

People identifying themselves as Māori and having lived in Australia in 2009 are more likely to settle in Rotorua than other Bay of Plenty districts, (423 or 29%), followed by Tauranga (23%) and Taupo (15%). This compares to NZ European where 45% of people who have shifted from Australia settled in Tauranga (1,083) followed by Rotorua (16%) and Western Bay of Plenty (16%).

**Table 3 Bay of Plenty people returned from Australia by ethnicity and location between 2009-2013**

Ethnicity	NZ European		Māori		Other		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kawerau	33	1%	36	3%	15	2%	69
Opotiki	30	1%	84	6%	18	3%	111
Rotorua	390	16%	423	29%	171	26%	825
Taupo	297	12%	222	15%	117	17%	549
Tauranga	1,083	45%	336	23%	258	39%	1,497
Whakatane	213	9%	216	15%	15	2%	414
Western Bay of Plenty	384	16%	117	8%	75	11%	525
Total	2430		1434		669		

Source: Statistics NZ

Note: If people identified themselves with multiple ethnicities in the 2013 census then all have been counted. The totals represent total responses not people. Totals also may not equal the sum of parts due to rounding.

### **iii) How old are they?**

Of Māori people who live in the Bay of Plenty in 2013, and who had lived in Australia in 2009, around a quarter (24%) were children aged between 0-14 years, and around one-fifth (21%) were people in the 30-39 years age group. The third highest age group was 20-29 years (18%). An assumption could be made that parents from the 20-39 year old age groups are bringing their children back to the region. This pattern of the highest proportional Māori age group being children is also reflected in most of the territorial authorities: Taupo DC (31%), Western Bay of Plenty (26%), Rotorua (26%), and Opotiki (25%). In Tauranga there is a larger portion of Māori aged 30-39 year olds (23%), and in Kawerau there are the same proportion of Māori children aged under 15 years and elderly 60 years plus (17% each).

The patterns of age and ethnicity for returning New Zealanders differs between ethnic groups (Table 4 & Table 5). For NZ Europeans who have returned from Australia, around one-fifth are in each of the 30-39 year and 60 years plus age groups (22% and 20% respectively). For NZ European people who have returned from Australia to live in New Zealand, children (0-14 years) made up around 11%.

For both ethnicities, it appears that families (parents and young children) are returning together. The proportion of children to parent-aged people is considerably higher for Māori. The major difference is in the 60 years and over age group. Speculation might suggest that parents want to raise their children in New Zealand where they have greater security (both from family but also social security including access for their children to student loans).

The remainder of the Māori age groups rotate between Rotorua and Tauranga for the largest number of responses. Rotorua has the highest number of responses for the 0-14 age group and most of the labour force age groups from 20-29, 30-39, and 40-49. While Tauranga has the largest number of responses for the 15-19 and over 60 years age groups for those previously living in Australia.

Table 4 Bay of Plenty former Australian residents' age groups for Māori ethnicity in 2013

Age Group	0-14 Years		15-19 Years		20-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60 Years and Over		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
BOP	282	24	105	9	213	18	252	21	111	9	123	10	108	9	1,197
Kawerau	6	17	..C	C	..C		..C		..C	C	..C		6	17	36
Opotiki	21	25	..C	18	15		15	18	6	7	12	14	15	18	84
Rotorua	108	26	36	9	78	18	87	21	39	9	48	11	27	6	423
Taupo	69	31	18	8	27	12	42	19	27	12	18	8	15	7	222
Tauranga	69	21	39	12	54	16	78	23	33	10	30	9	30	9	336
Whakatane	48	22	15	7	48	22	42	19	18	8	21	10	21	10	216
Western BOP	30	26	9	8	21	18	27	23	9	8	6	5	12	10	117
Total															2,631

Table 5 Bay of Plenty former Australian residents' age groups for NZ European ethnicity in 2013

Age Group	0-14 Years		15-19 Years		20-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60 Years and Over		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
BOP	237	11	105	5	324	15	435	20	267	13	300	14	465	22	2,130
Kawerau	6	18	..C		..C		..C		..C		6	18	9	27	33
Opotiki	..C		..C		6	20	6	20	..C		..C		9	30	30
Rotorua	51	13	30	8	69	18	81	21	51	13	48	12	60	15	390
Taupo	51	17	12	4	39	13	63	21	39	13	36	12	54	18	297
Tauranga	99	9	39	4	162	15	240	22	135	12	150	14	255	24	1,083
Whakatane	30	14	9	4	42	20	42	20	21	10	30	14	42	20	213
Western BOP	51	13	15	4	45	12	63	16	57	15	63	16	90	23	384
Total															4,260

**iv) What do they do for a living?**

Using information sourced through a special run from Statistics New Zealand the following employment figures contained in Figure 9 have been calculated for those people returned from Australia of working age. Those employed in the Bay of Plenty on their return from Australia is similar for those identified as Māori and New Zealand European ethnicities. For Māori employment is estimated to be 56% compared to 59% for NZ European. Māori people not in employment (e.g. in unpaid work, retired or unemployed) make up approximately 44% of responses compared to 41% of NZ European responses.

**Figure 9 Employment of those working age people returned from Australia to the Bay of Plenty Region 2013**

Ethnicity	Māori		NZ European		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>Employed</b> <sup>1</sup>	465	56	1071	59	1605
<b>Not employed (includes unemployed, those in unpaid work e.g. childcare, retired)</b>	372	44	756	41	1176
<b>NZ born migrants from Australia</b>	1197		2130	62	3420

Source: (Statistics New Zealand, Residents returned from Australia living in NZ, by ethnicity, age, occupation for the usually resident population in 2013, 2013)

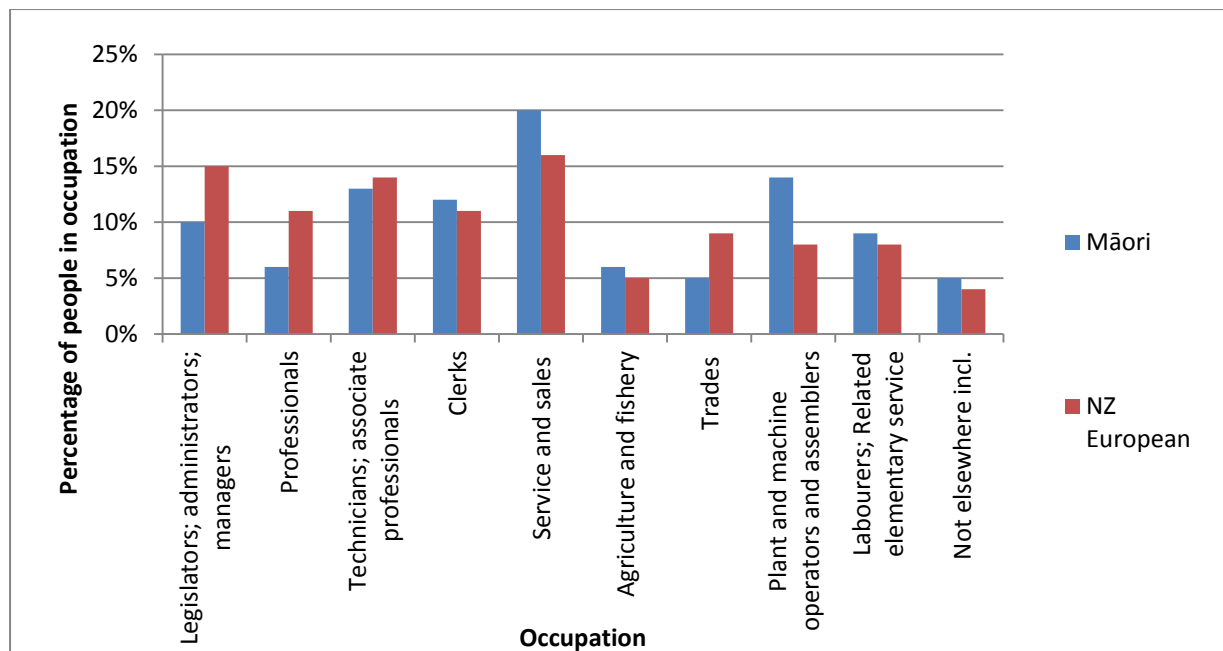
Note: the information has been provided by ethnicity and numbers represent responses to the ethnicity question not total people.

For the working age groups returned from Australia to the Bay of Plenty most Māori have an occupation in Service and Sales (20%), as do NZ European (16%). For Māori, the second most likely occupation was Plant and machine operators and assemblers (14%) and technicians and associate professionals (13%). For NZ European returnees the second most popular profession was legislators, administrators and managers (15%), followed by technicians and associate professionals (14%).

Of those people returning to live in New Zealand between 2009 and 2013 from Australia, Māori were underrepresented relative to NZ European in occupation groups of legislators, administrators and managers, professionals and trades, and overrepresented in sales and service, and plant and machine operators and assemblers (Figure 10).

<sup>1</sup> Figure sourced from Stats NZ Level 1 Occupation subtracting working age population arrived from Australia 2013

Figure 10 Occupation of people returning from Australia to Bay of Plenty 2013, by ethnicity



Source: (Statistics New Zealand, Residents returned from Australia living in NZ, by ethnicity, age, occupation for the usually resident population in 2013, 2013)

In terms of age spread across professions, most Māori workers who returned from Australia to the Bay of Plenty in 2013 were aged between 20 and 39 years. New Zealand Europeans covered all working age groups fairly consistently. The largest number of Māori in one occupation by age group was 30-39 year old technicians and associate professionals (27 responses), legislators, administrators and managers (24 responses) or aged between 20-29 years and in service and sales. As mentioned previously NZ European also had the highest number of responses with technicians and associate professionals within the same age group of 30-39 years (57 responses), followed by the 20-29 age group working in sales and service (48 responses).

#### 5.4 Summary

Nationally the exodus of kiwis to Australia is slowing significantly. Statisticians anticipate that in 2014 for the first time New Zealand will experience a net gain.

The majority of those returning to New Zealand settle in main centres like Auckland. In 2013 approximately 8% of NZ European returnees from Australia lived in the Bay of Plenty compared to 14% Māori.

Those Māori returnees are predominantly children aged under 14 years and parents compared to the large proportions of NZ European in the 30-39 and 60 and over age groups. The most notable differences between ethnicities were the larger proportion of children and the relatively low proportion of older people for Māori.

The significant proportion of Māori children and people of working age returned from Australia to live in Rotorua, while student aged 15-19 years Māori and those over 60 years live in Tauranga (2013). Potential reasons for 15-19 years going to Tauranga for school and study while the over 60 years could be to be near family or health care. Most NZ Europeans from Australia settled in Tauranga.

Occupations of those returning from Australia differed by ethnicity. Both Māori and NZ European predominantly have occupations in sales and services and as technicians and associate professionals.

Māori differ in the high number of plant and machine operators and assemblers, and people working in sales and service, compared to NZ European. They tend to be underrepresented in legislators, administrators and managers, and in professions.

Māori workers returned from Australia to the Bay are generally aged between 20 and 39 years compared to a fairly consistent spread of ages from 20-59 years for NZ European.

## 6. Reasons for leaving Australia

*'People leave New Zealand and return for complex reasons'* says Rosemary Baird a University of Canterbury researcher who specialises in New Zealand-Australia migration issues (Matthews, 22/6/14).

Evidence demonstrates the key reasons for leaving Australia and returning to New Zealand including:

- Restrictions /lack of entitlements to support services, health leave, lack of social welfare benefits, tertiary education, housing etc.
- Economic down turn, limited employment opportunities and financial reasons.
- Trade work opportunities in Auckland and Christchurch.
- Family and Lifestyle options
- Treatment of Māori in Australia
- Overall – better work life balance and community environment.

Each of these reasons are examined in turn in this section.

### **6.1 Restrictions/lack of entitlements to support services, health leave, lack of social welfare benefits.**

In 2001 the Howard government amended the definition of 'Australian resident' in the social security laws in such a way as to specifically exclude New Zealanders. This has resulted in September 2013 nearly 200,000 of the 648,200 New Zealanders living in Australia on 'Special Category Visas' which are subject to restrictions imposed by Howard's government (Mares, 11/2/14). Of the approximately 130,000 Māori Australians only 16.6% had Australian citizenship, on this basis there is possible 108,420 Māori in Australia on 'Special Category Visas'. New Zealand born Māori make up 82,600 of the 130,000 Māori in Australia, with the majority 40% (33,000) having emigrated from New Zealand since 2001. This figure is in addition to the 94,300 non Māori NZ born migrants having arrived since 2001. Implying that are that at least 127,300 New Zealanders in Australia are on 'Special Category Visas'.

The main problem with this is that visa does not provide unemployment (Matthews, 22/6/14), parenting payment (Tan, 30/5/13), sickness benefits (Mares, 11/2/14), healthcare, unemployment (Crossley, 21/9/13) public housing in some states including emergency accommodation, or youth allowance (Mares, 11/2/14) at least not until they have lived in Australia for a decade and then only for six months. Children born to New Zealand parents in Australia only become citizens if they live there until their 10<sup>th</sup> birthday and aren't able to access disability support services. Further those on visas have been excluded from the new disability insurance scheme, aren't eligible for federal government disaster recovery assistance and can't vote (Crossley, 21/9/13). They are also not entitled to student loans (Tan, 30/5/13). Author Mares investigates further the unfairness of those laws and the lasting myths of Kiwis as 'Bondi bludgers' promoted in some media (Matthews, 22/6/14). In other words those 127,300 New Zealanders that arrived since 2001 are overwhelmingly disadvantaged in terms of their access both to basic welfare benefits and to tertiary education. *'The post-2001 arrivals are vulnerable and could return to New Zealand en masse in times of economic difficulty in Australia'* (Hamer, 2012).

### **6.2 Economic down turn, limited employment opportunities and financial reasons**

Media recently has provided insights into reasons for kiwis returning from Australia. These have been captured in the following experiences and exerts:



- In Australia there appears to be limited job opportunities with fewer positions. A female accountant moved from Auckland to Perth spent four months searching for work applied for more than 80 positions but never got past an initial interview. Within three weeks of being back in New Zealand was offered three jobs. For every design job advertised in Adelaide there are around 100 applications even for part time positions. (Crossley, 21/9/13).
- *“A New Zealand family in Australia may be thinking that they miss their New Zealand family, or that they’d like their kids to grow up in New Zealand, and when they start hearing via media that there are options and possibilities in New Zealand, and that things may get tighter in Australia this helps them make the decision”.* (Matthews, 22/6/14).
- In September 2013 the Reserve Bank of Australia revised down its economic growth forecasts, mining investment was expected to decline and unemployment in Australia was outpacing New Zealand’s Experts are similarly pessimistic about the state of Australia’s economy. Infometrics released a report in 2013 entitled Australia’s Allure Well Gone where it stated job opportunities in Australia were drying up while New Zealand’s market picked up, with increased demand for labour in Christchurch (Crossley, 21/9/13).
- Employment opportunities are drying up in Australia, the perception of it being a better and brighter place to work is changing (Crossley, 21/9/13).
- If Australia’s economy continues to falter and New Zealand’s to perform well then more New Zealanders will think about returning home (Tan, 30/5/13).
- A kiwi family the Tovey’s returned to Christchurch in September 2013 *“Personally I wouldn’t recommend that Kiwis with a young family move here, we don’t regret our time here – let’s face it, the weather is fabulous – but we are more excited about the prospect of being back home”* (Matthews, 22/6/14)
- Oz Kiwi is an association that campaigns on behalf of New Zealanders living and working in Australia in hope of winning them access to more government services. Spokesperson Tim Gassin says the job market has slowed. He has heard of New Zealanders who couldn’t find work in Australia, exhausting their savings and having to move back because they couldn’t get welfare. *“We keep hearing reports of people having to go back and seeking social security in New Zealand even though they had been paying taxes in Australia.”* (Crossley, 21/9/13).
- Rosemary Baird a University of Canterbury researcher found that financial incentives are not the only or even the major reason that people return but they can provide the context and cement decision making. For example, the contrasting New Zealand and Australian budgets which appeared within days of each other. One was mildly generous and the other was more austere (Matthews, 22/6/14).
- The flip side is that for the first time since the global recession hit, it is now easier to find a job in New Zealand than in Australia. Of particular note is the recent drop in New Zealand’s unemployment rate from 6% in March 2014 to 5.6% June 2014, it’s the first time it has the rate has been lower than Australia’s since March 2009. Australia’s unemployment rate continues to rise to 6.4% in July 2014 (Collins, 7/8/14).
- Unemployment for Māori is down from 12.8% to 11% a year ago (Collins, 7/8/14).

### **6.3 Auckland and Christchurch opportunities.**

The Christchurch rebuild and housing development in Auckland provides a number of opportunities for those occupied as trade staff, labours and machine operators. This is of particular importance given the mining sector downturn in Australia and its disproportionately negative impact on Māori migrants (Kukutai, 2013). Mining sector skills are directly transferable to either the Christchurch rebuild or Auckland’s housing development.

The opportunities are captured in recent media, experiences and experts follow:

- New Zealand struggles to recruit skilled staff. A Manpower Group New Zealand talent shortage survey 2014 shows 59% of bosses are battling to fill jobs mainly in Christchurch and Auckland. This figure is up from 48% in 2012 and 51% in 2013. Matt Low-Smith general manager of Manpower Group NZ said the country's economic and employment growth is being fuelled by construction, infrastructure and housing developments in Auckland and Christchurch. The talent survey of 41 countries showed that the shortage is widespread across the world. New Zealand is the 7<sup>th</sup> top country with difficulty filling jobs behind Japan, Peru, India, Argentina, Brazil and Turkey (Ihaka, 30/5/14).
- Canterbury Development Corporation chief executive Tom Hooper says *"You might be looking for a job in Australia and see limited opportunity there given their economic situation whereas you look across at New Zealand, in particular Auckland and Christchurch, and see a lot of opportunity"* (Matthews, 22/6/14).
- Employment agencies said they were seeing New Zealanders returning after their jobs dried up in Australia, but only in selected sectors related to mining and construction (Collins, 7/8/14).
- Trade staff managing director Kevin Eder said many kiwi tradespeople were returning for the Christchurch rebuild. *"I've just come back from Western Australia, and every single person I met in the recruitment game or the mining game, their opening statement was how much things have slowed down"*, he said. *"We have started to see quite a bit of inquiry out of there. The issue always is that they have become accustomed to earning serious money and it's a bit of a bitter pill to swallow to come back here."* (Collins, 7/8/14).
- An Auckland recruitment agent specialising in transport and logistics, Ross Upton, said he had started to see drivers and warehouse workers coming home in the past (May-July 2014) despite a typical pay gap of \$10 an hour. Drake Recruitment Auckland manager Tiffany Macfarlane said there was no sign of New Zealanders returning for office jobs (Collins, 7/8/14).

#### **6.4 Political/Cultural**

In March 2007 the main reason for New Zealanders returned to New Zealand from Australia was for social reasons then political/cultural and other reasons (41.3%), rather than employment (10.3%), education or environmental (7.3%) (Statistics New Zealand, 2007). This response has obviously changed with time, now the key driver appears to be employment.

#### **6.5 Family and Lifestyle options**

Recent media also provides insights into key drivers for return from Australia to be closer to family and for lifestyle reasons. Experiences and exerts include:

- Emma Cowan a Christchurch nurse came back for family and lifestyle options and came straight back into a job. She sights short drives to the great outdoors versus big city hassles of planning and parking as being the main reasons for her return (Matthews, 22/6/14).
- Either older people who have down-sized their businesses due to the recession and/or are moving back to be closer to grandchildren (Crossley, 21/9/13).
- In 2001, New Zealanders who have moved back to New Zealand from overseas were asked to measure their current situation compared to those in their previous country of residence. Almost 80% of respondents rated New Zealand better overall and that it had a better outdoor environment (Statistics New Zealand, 2007).

## 6.6 Treatment of New Zealanders in Australia

Some New Zealanders in Australia have reported feeling like ‘second-class citizens’, finding life a struggle with higher rents and overall taxes. Further they have difficulty adjusting to Australian ways and laws and are frustrated at not being able to access benefits and healthcare that Australians get (Tan, 18/5/14).

For Māori reasons include:

- Discrimination – employers not engaging or interviewing because of being of Māori ethnicity.
- Lack of respect. “If you think the Kiwi Pakeha is treating Māori bad, then hey, you haven’t been to Oz” (Tan, 18/5/14).

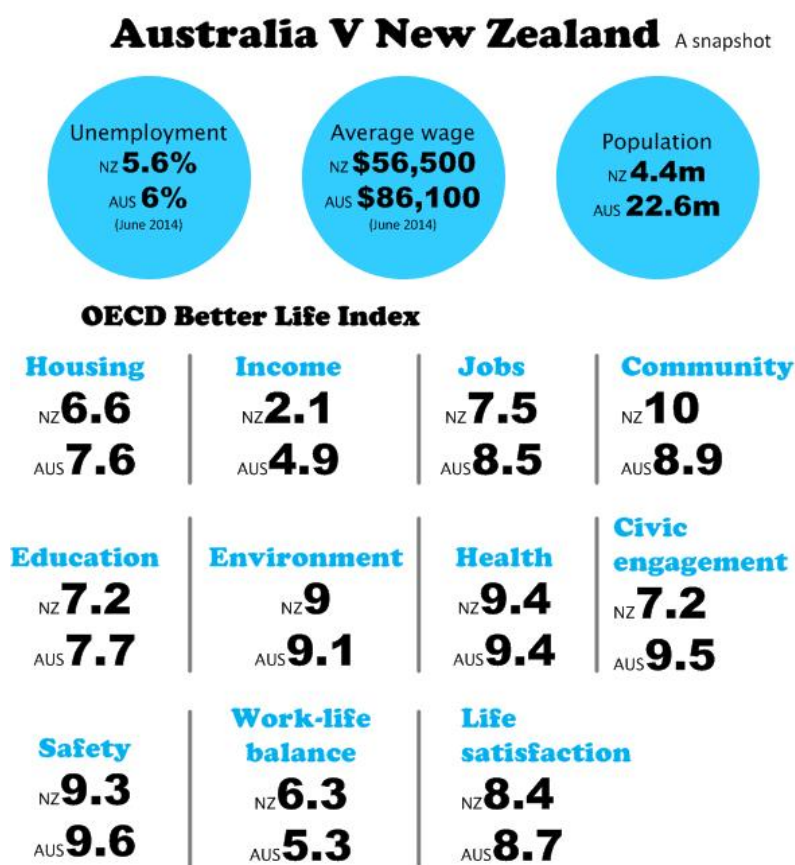
Note not all treatment reported was negative, these were views expressed in one article. Previously when recruiting for roles particularly in trades New Zealanders, and particularly Māori, were in high demand for their work ethic.

## 6.7 Overall

With all of these factors combined New Zealand is appearing more attractive to Kiwis living and working in Australia.

The compiled Figure 11 shows key comparisons between Australia and New Zealand according to the OECD better life index, Statistics New Zealand and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. New Zealand only scores higher than Australia in the unemployment rate, and Community and Work Life Balance under the OECD Better Life Index.

Figure 11 Australia V New Zealand A snapshot of key comparisons



Source: Updated NZ Herald graphic. OECD Better Life Index, Statistics NZ, Australia Bureau of Statistics.

## 6.8 Summary

In summary evidence demonstrates the key reasons for leaving Australia and returning to New Zealand are:

Restrictions /lack of entitlements to support services, health leave, lack of social welfare benefits, tertiary education, housing etc.

Economic down turn, limited employment opportunities and financial reasons.

Trade work opportunities in Auckland and Christchurch.

Family and Lifestyle options

Treatment of Māori in Australia

Overall – better work life balance and community environment.

## 7. Māori Mobility/Migration in New Zealand

*'Māori mobility has political, social, economic, and cultural implications'* (Barcham 2004)

### 7.1 High Mobility

Māori living in New Zealand (and Australia) are highly mobile (Bedford, 2005). Bedford, Didham, Ho and Hugo (2005) examined 2001 census data of Māori internal and international migration and found that of Māori in New Zealand, only 38 per cent had the same residence in 1996 and 2001, compared to 50 per cent of the total New Zealand. This increased to just below 40% between 2001 and 2006 (TPK 2013). More than 60% of Māori moved at least once within New Zealand between 1986 and 2006, 37% had not moved, and 2% (11,316) had arrived or returned from overseas. (Statistics New Zealand, 2006).

### 7.2 External Migration

Figure 12 shows external migration patterns for all ethnicities, with the greatest movement to and from Auckland, followed by Waikato and Christchurch.

Figure 12 External Migration into and out of the Bay of Plenty Region

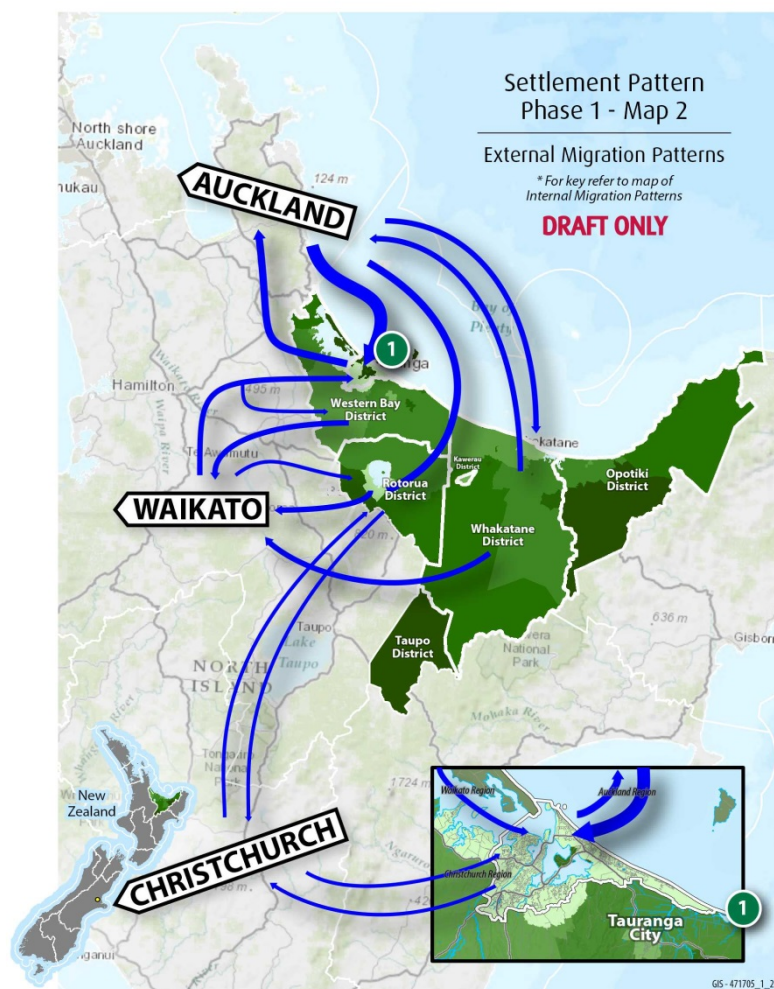
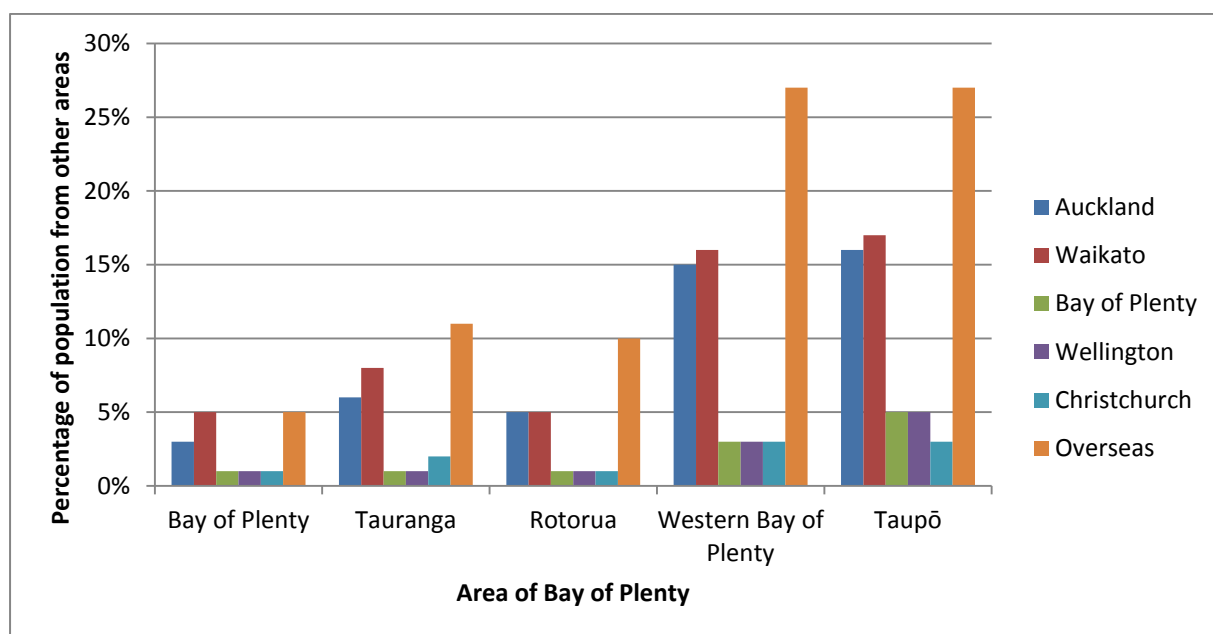


Figure 16 indicates that the greatest number of migrants moving into the Bay of Plenty are from overseas with 12,233 people or 5% of the total Usually Resident population in 2009. The small proportions of migrants indicate the spread of people throughout New Zealand in 2009 compared to their present location within the Bay in 2013. Excluding overseas migrants the next highest

proportion of movements came from the Waikato in 2009 to Tauranga in 2013 with 5,320 migrant movements, followed by 3,942 migrants from Auckland to Tauranga during the same period.

For the Bay of Plenty, the proportion of the 2009 population from who had moved from the Waikato region was 5%, as was the proportion of the population from overseas. Within the Tauranga, Rotorua, Western Bay of Plenty and Taupō districts, new residents from overseas made up most of the new arrivals, followed by people from the Waikato region and Auckland. The biggest changes as a proportion of the population were in the Western Bay of Plenty and Taupō where new residents comprised a larger proportion of the population than long-term residents. The proportions of new residents as a proportion of the population for Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne was 5%, 1% and 3% respectively.

Figure 13 Population from other areas moving to live in selected BOP areas (2009)



Source: (Statistics New Zealand, NZ Permanent and long term arrivals by country of last permanent residence tables, 2014)  
 Note: Table within the Bay of Plenty area excludes the 'stayers' for each territorial authority.

Of those moving into the Bay of Plenty region from Auckland or the Waikato region, the highest proportion of respondents identifying as New Zealand Europeans were older in the 60 plus age group, with 1,326 and 1,167 respectively. This is interesting as those identified as being of Māori ethnicity moved to the Bay between 2009 and 2013 were mainly children aged 0-14 years from the Waikato 585 or Auckland 522.

Auckland was a popular location for one iwi: Tūhoe. In 2001 overall, inter-regionally, Auckland had the greatest net gain of 183 and that the Bay of Plenty had the greatest overall loss (195) due to inter-regional mobility. This is consistent with the national trend of shifting to main centres (Nikora N. G., 2004).

Figure 14 Bay of Plenty Māori Stayers and Movers 2013

Area of Usual Residence	Usual Residence 5 Years Ago	Māori							Total
		0-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-29 Years	30-39 Years	40-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and Over	
<b>Stayers</b>									
Kawerau District	Kawerau District	552	237	291	285	297	276	291	2,232
Opotiki District	Opotiki District	687	294	339	291	402	447	516	2,976
Rotorua District	Rotorua District	3,792	1,635	2,052	1,872	2,154	1,800	1,719	15,030
Taupo District	Taupo District	1,248	543	720	642	804	738	723	5,418
Tauranga City	Tauranga City	2,931	1,215	1,428	1,485	1,551	1,275	1,140	11,025
Western Bay of Plenty District	Western Bay of Plenty District	1,068	492	465	465	636	603	660	4,389
Whakatane District	Whakatane District	2,121	945	963	1,077	1,212	1,191	1,158	8,661
<b>Movers</b>									
Auckland Region	Bay of Plenty Region	294	276	534	192	153	111	69	1,623
Waikato Region	Bay of Plenty Region	507	366	657	330	228	135	75	2,295

Figure 15 Bay of Plenty NZ European Stayers and Movers 2013

Area of Usual Residence	Usual Residence 5 Years Ago	NZ European							Total
		0-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-29 Years	30-39 Years	40-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and Over	
<b>Stayers</b>									
Kawerau District	Kawerau District	291	123	132	150	207	246	717	1,869
Opotiki District	Opotiki District	384	156	183	177	327	501	921	2,652
Rotorua District	Rotorua District	4,584	1,953	2,424	2,805	4,050	4,353	7,389	27,564
Taupo District	Taupo District	2,175	903	1,047	1,425	2,268	2,403	4,740	14,958
Tauranga City	Tauranga City	8,244	3,582	4,386	5,472	8,226	8,664	19,080	57,648
Western Bay of Plenty District	Western Bay of Plenty District	2,841	1,440	1,050	1,308	2,979	3,858	7,248	20,727
Whakatane District	Whakatane District	1,977	867	984	1,218	1,875	2,139	4,041	13,098
<b>Movers</b>									
Auckland Region	Bay of Plenty Region	417	594	1,326	492	414	348	567	4,155
Waikato Region	Bay of Plenty Region	813	807	1,560	780	624	561	915	6,060

### 7.3 Who is moving? Younger Māori

Bedford et al. (2005) examined Māori population movers and stayers for all Māori. They found that the movers have higher proportions younger working population aged 15-35 years and the stayers were older. A similar pattern was also found by Nikora et al (2008) with Tūhoe the lower proportions of youth and higher proportions of elderly in the Tūhoe takiwā with little regional differences in the younger age groups (0-4 and 5-14). Young males were more mobile compared to females. Nikora raised concerns over the social consequences that result from this pattern.

This pattern is still accurate in 2013. Of those leaving the Bay going to Auckland or the Waikato for those that identified as Māori and NZ European ethnicity the majority were within the 20-29 year

old age group Table 10. NZ European numbers are 1,560 to the Waikato and 1,326 to Auckland and for Māori 657 to Waikato and 534 to Auckland.

#### **7.4 Why are they moving? To seeking full time employment and education**

Employment and a tertiary education are the primary motivators for moving. Bedford et al. (2005) reviewed Māori labour force participation in 2001 and found that both Māori males and females were more likely to be employed full time overseas than in New Zealand and unemployed in New Zealand than overseas. Based on reasons outlined in Section 2.3 of this report Māori people moving overseas are more motivated to succeed and want to 'prove a point'.

Nikora et al. (2004) explored, through intensive interviews, the mobility of Tūhoe out of the Bay of Plenty region (which is broadly the iwi takiwā for Tūhoe) to the Waikato region (which is generally the iwi takiwā for Tainui) (Nikora N. G., 2004). Nikora et al. found complex relationships concerning mobility when they interviewed Tūhoe still living in the iwi takiwā. Many were keen for the young people to move away for education and employment (Nikora L. R., 2008).

Nikora et al. (2004) also found that most Tūhoe who migrated to the Waikato remained in contact with those who remain in Te Urewera and eventually wanted to return 'home' if work opportunities presented or upon retirement.

Interestingly, although other research found that while young Maori males are more mobile for two age groups, 15-24 and 65+, a higher proportion of males were stayers compared with females. This finding may reflect mobility due to educational and employment differences shown in other data for Tūhoe. Specifically, Tūhoe women were found to be more likely than Tūhoe males to have a formal educational qualification (61 per cent compared with 53 per cent) and a post-school qualification (24 percent compared with 21 per cent). Other contributing factors may be the higher proportions of part-time or unemployed Tūhoe women, which would enable greater mobility, and the occupational differences between Tūhoe women and men. For example, while Tūhoe men within the iwi takiwā were mostly agriculture and fishery workers (26 per cent) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (24 per cent), outside the iwi takiwā they were plant and machine operators and assemblers (23 per cent) and lower proportions across a range of occupations.

Interestingly, for both men and women, a higher proportion of professionals were employed inside the iwi takiwā than outside (20 per cent of women professionals were employed inside the iwi takiwā and 15 per cent outside and for men, 10 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively). The higher proportion of Tūhoe women employed in jobs such as service and sales workers, clerks and professionals may also contribute to higher mobility in the 15-24 age group and decreased mobility in the 25-64 age groups (Nikora L. R., 2008).

#### **7.5 Internal Migration**

##### **a) Who is staying? Older People and Māori Children**

Those who identified as Māori and least likely to move to Auckland or the Waikato were aged 60 years or over for NZ European it was those aged 50 to 59 (Figure 16). Of those staying the largest number of Māori were children aged 0-14 years followed by 50-59 age group compared to NZ European where the largest number of stayers were over 60 years.

For Tūhoe in 2001 there was a higher proportion of females were stayers, particularly in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups, and there were no sex differences in the 5-14 age group (Nikora N. G., 2004)



Figure 16 Age-sex structure of 'stayers' and total Māori population in New Zealand, 2001



Source: (Bedford, 2005)

The highest number of people identifying with Māori ethnicity stayers within the Bay for all age groups live in Rotorua, the smallest in Kawerau (Figure 18). This trend is similar to NZ European where most stayers live in Tauranga then Rotorua and the smallest number of stayers in Kawerau (Figure 18).

Although data regarding iwi movements is limited Nikora et al (2004) found that 82 per cent of Tūhoe living in the Bay of Plenty in 2001 also lived in the Bay of Plenty “five years ago” (stayers) compared to 12 per cent of Tūhoe who lived in the Waikato in 2001 lived in the Bay of Plenty “five years ago” (movers).

Table 6 shows internal migration patterns in 2013 by examining residences in 2009. Green sections indicate the ‘stayers’ those that lived in the same residence between 2009 and 2013. Of the stayers Māori children aged 0-14 years were the most likely in the Bay to remain at the same residence 11,976, followed by 40-49 year olds (6,648 people). For NZ European the highest proportion of stayers were those over the age of 60 years (40,917 people), followed by 50-59 year olds (20,688).

Table 6 Bay of Plenty internal migration 2013 and usual residence 2009

	Taupo District	Western Bay of Plenty District	Tauranga City	Rotorua District	Whakatane District	Kawerau District	Opotiki District	Total people usually resident 5 years ago
Kawerau District	24	15	33	78	321	3768	24	6285
Opotiki District	51	42	78	114	174	27	5079	8334
Rotorua District	324	291	531	42000	468	132	120	65247
Taupo District	20178	141	228	432	129	33	24	32922
Tauranga City	375	3312	71409	933	630	87	132	114783
Western Bay of Plenty District	126	26163	3441	393	213	36	54	43677
Whakatane District	126	183	369	399	20853	345	303	32664
Bay of Plenty	21204	30147	76089	44349	22788	4428	5736	303912

Source: (Statistics New Zealand, Residents returned from Australia living in NZ, by ethnicity, age, occupation for the usually resident population in 2013, 2013)

**b) Why are they staying?**

Within iwi regions the main reason Māori stay are social ties followed by land based attachment (Sin & Stillman 2005). Mobility disrupts social and cultural ties and land-based attachment facilitates maintenance (Gurin 2004).

Interestingly the majority of Māori stayers are children aged 0-14 years who will not have had time to develop land-based attachment.

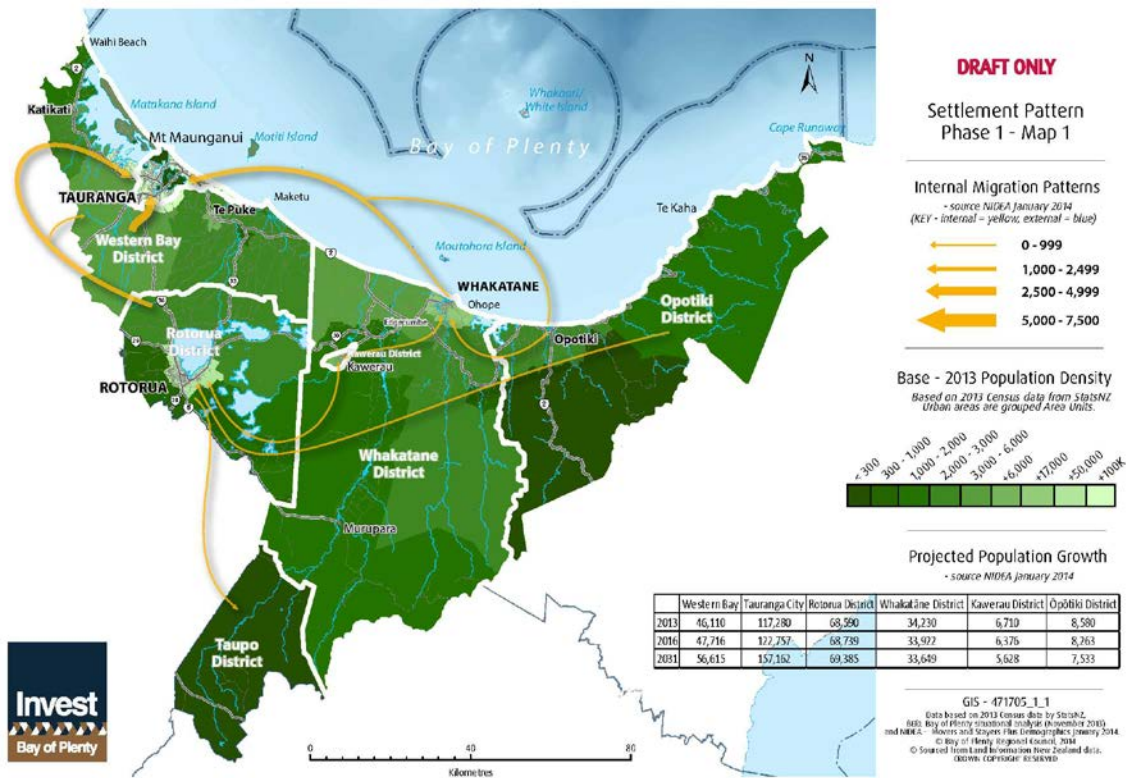
**c) Who is moving intra regionally?**

The main location people moved to within the Bay of Plenty was Western Bay of Plenty and Tauranga City. Approximately 3,441 people moved from Tauranga City to Western Bay between 2009 and 2013 and 3,312 people moved in the opposite direction. Tauranga City was a key draw card for most Bay residents with the exception of two districts:

1. Kawerau District, the highest internal migration movement there was 132 people shifting to Rotorua. With 3,312 people from Western Bay of Plenty, 933 from Rotorua and 630 from Whakatane.
2. Opotiki District where most people shifted to Whakatane District 303.

These internal migration movements are also reflected in Figure 17.

Figure 17 Internal migration within the Bay of Plenty Region



Bedford et al. (2005) also showed that one third (34%) of the Māori movement in New Zealand was intra-regional (within regions) and a smaller proportion had moved between regions (14%). Bedford et al. (2005) also found that, overall, internal migration of Māori in New Zealand was within main urban areas (populations in excess of 30,000) and to and from rural areas.

#### d) Māori Culture in New Zealand

Reasons for internal migration could be explored through Māori culture in New Zealand. Statistics New Zealand undertook their first survey on Māori well-being, Te Kupenga in 2013. Results in the Bay of Plenty Region are as follows:

- 9.4% of Māori in New Zealand live in the Bay of Plenty Region.
- 55.5% of the Bay of Plenty Māori believe it is very important to be engaged in the Māori culture and 51.8% believe spirituality is also very important to the Māori culture.
- Nearly all Bay of Plenty Māori 98.4% have been to their marae at some time, with 68.5% having been in the past 12 months. 57.8% would like to visit the marae more often.
- 73% of Māori in the Bay of Plenty Region were very strongly or strongly connected to ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae. Tūrangawaewae is a Māori concept of belonging to a place where one can stand and feel like they are home.
- 75% considered their whanau wellbeing, 8.6% considered it was extremely well and 7.5% considered it was extremely bad or bad.
- Māori in the Bay of Plenty region stay connected with whanau that live elsewhere whether its face to face 90.1% (72% once a week) or not face to face 95.3% (87.7 at least once a week).

#### e) Further Work

While analysing Māori mobility in general provides us with a better understanding of issues relating to mobility that may impact on Māori, there are differences between iwi that will likely be lost in such general analyses (Gurin 2004).

Gurin examines languages effect on mobility and recommends more detailed studies will be required to see if there are other variables that interact with mobility, such as qualifications, education, or income. He also emphasises the need to undertake corresponding ethnographic or qualitative data to verify or justify those interpretations.

#### Summary

Māori are highly mobile.

Most residents leaving the Bay of Plenty go 1) Overseas, 2) to the Waikato or 3) to Auckland.

People moving into the region from Auckland and Waikato of Māori ethnicity are children of NZ European Ethnicity are elderly (over 60 years).

The movers for both Māori and NZ European were younger working age population particularly 20-29 years seeking full time employment and education.

Those staying for Māori were mainly children aged 0-14 years then older working population 50-59 years compared to NZ European where the largest number of stayers were over 60 years.

The majority of Māori stayers in all age groups live in Rotorua, for NZ European its Tauranga then Rotorua. The smallest amount of stayers for both ethnicities are located in Kawerau. Social ties and land based attachment is important to Māori but there are differences between iwi. The main intra-regional movements are between Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty Tauranga City was a key draw card for most Bay residents with the exception of two districts:

1. Kawerau District where people are moving to Rotorua
2. Opotiki District where most people shifted to Whakatane District.

**Key messages for Tūhoe which may apply to other Māori:**

There were fewer young people and older people in the iwi takiwā, with young people living in urban centres: males in Waikato, females in Auckland. The older people tended to stay in the same location.

Although there was variation in age groups generally overall females tended to be stayers. Young Māori men 25-65 years are more mobile. Potentially due to employment (part time vs full time) and education differences for women.

Tūhoe were most likely to be employed professionally within the iwi takiwā than outside. Auckland had the greatest net gain and the Bay of Plenty had the greatest overall loss due to inter-regional mobility.

## 8. Future Trends

This section examines future trends in particular the volumes of Māori anticipated to return to the Bay of Plenty Region and their associated demographics (cohorts and life stages) and other factors which may contribute to the return of New Zealanders living in Australia.

### 8.1 Statistics New Zealand Population Projections

Statistics New Zealand population projections 2006(base)-2026 indicate that the net migration rates used predict a continued net migration loss for both Māori and European ethnicities (Table 7). The figures are standardised and unlikely to incorporate recent international return trends of New Zealanders returning to Australia. Table 1 does however indicate the scale of difference migration has on all of New Zealand's population. For example in 2016 it is predicted that Māori and European ethnicities throughout all of New Zealand will lose 3000 people. Subnational population projections will be available in July 2015 so it is unclear where within New Zealand these people are coming from. If it is equally distributed by current population then 9.4% of Māori live in the Bay of Plenty Region we could assume this equates to a loss of 282 Māori throughout the region.

**Table 7 Population Projections Net Migration in New Zealand between 2001-2026 Population Projections Net Migration in New Zealand between 2001-2026**

Ethnicity	2011	2016	2021	2026
Māori	-2000	-3000	-3000	-3000
European or Other (including New Zealander	5000	-3000	-3000	-3000

Source: Statistics New Zealand: Dataset: Projected Ethnic Population Characteristics 2006(base) -2026 Update. Extracted on 21/8/14

### 8.2 Superannuation Transfer Service

Media in August 2014 reported new services offered by banks to assist New Zealanders with retirement savings in Australia to bring the money back to their New Zealand KiwiSaver account. In July 2013 new trans-Tasman portability rules were given effect allowing people to transfer their savings between the two countries provided their scheme met certain conditions (Parker, 5th August 2014). The New Zealand Kiwi Saver scheme is one account for users regardless of where they work, in Australia a new account is set up each time a person moves employers so it can be difficult for people to keep track of their savings and each may have fees associated with them (Investments, Extracted 21st August 2014). New Zealanders working in Australia can pool their money in one place in Australia and transfer it back to a KiwiSaver scheme. Previously those returning to New Zealand had to leave their superannuation funds in Australia. They system does not allow transfers the other way from New Zealand KiwiSaver accounts to Australia.

This new scheme provides a more enabling environment to encourage retirees to return to New Zealand.

### 8.3 Economic Growth and Employment Opportunities

Literature identifies that if the factors highlighted in Section 5 of this report continue then a considerable amount of New Zealanders living in Australia could return to New Zealand. Other recent media quotes regarding the economic situation in Australia that could lead to the return of New Zealanders are as follows:

- *“Since the changes in 2001, the economy (in Australia) had been growing, so it was a problem for only a small number of people. Now the economy here (in Australia) seems to be*

slowing. *If we get to a situation where a lot more people are losing their jobs, that's going to hit New Zealanders very much disproportionately*" (Crossley, 21/9/13).

- BNZ chief economist Tony Alexander said "the turning of the Australian and New Zealand economies was due to a 'cycle long in place. Returning Kiwis are thinking about moving now or believe they are at risk of being priced out due to: (1) recession conditions in Australian retailing and manufacturing, and (2) rising costs versus New Zealand growth accelerating with house prices rising." He said forecasts were for good growth in New Zealand and the unemployment rate of 6.2% will fall swiftly, while the Australian rate of 5.5% may well rise (Tan, 30/5/13).
- Mr Alexander said Christchurch would be a 'key driver of economic growth' for New Zealand, with Treasury estimating the rebuild will cost \$40 billion. He said "Once Christchurch really gets cracking, once Auckland house building also gets off the floor and when overall growth is approaching 4% in the economy, the unemployment rate risks falling quite sharply, maybe back eventually to the 3.5% of 2007" (Tan, 30/5/13). The Christchurch rebuild "will increase the demand for specific skills, particularly in the construction industry" Roger Wigglesworth, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment acting general manager in the Migration Trends and Outlook report (Tan, 30/5/13).
- "...the missing New Zealanders seem to be returning in droves, especially from Australia" (Matthews, 22/6/14)

#### 8.4 Demographics of those returning from Australia

Based on information provided in this report Table 8 provides a tabulated summary of those most likely to return to New Zealand.

Table 8 Collation of Existing NZ Māori Migration Information

Factor	Population	Likelihood of staying in Australia	Likelihood of returning to NZ
NZ born Māori living in Australia	82,579		
NZ born Māori who grew up as children	23,948	High	Low
NZ born Māori excluding people that shifted as children	58,631	Medium	Medium
Māori in Australia without citizenship	106,597	Medium	Medium
NZ born Māori in Australia arriving after 2001 with special visas and associated restrictions	33,000	Medium	Medium-High
Arrivals since 2001 with downturns in sectors and occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labourers 3398</li> <li>• Machinery Operators and Drivers 3819</li> <li>• Technician and trade workers 2104</li> <li>• Sales workers 887</li> <li>Total 10,208</li> </ul>	Medium-Low	High
Older NZ Born Māori 54-79 years in 2011 (28,649) likely migrated prior to 2001. The average citizenship rate between 1971 and 2000 is 33% so 67% (19,195 people) won't have citizenship and associated access to specific healthcare benefits/treatments. They may return to NZ to retire to access healthcare and/or be closer to family.	19,195	Medium	Medium-High

To summarise there are a number of vulnerable NZ born Māori people in Australia, particularly those that moved over after 2001. Most likely fall into one of the following categories those:

- Recently moved to Australia;
- Working age groups;
- Coming up to retirement age 54-79 years (2011);

- Young adults seeking education; and
- Lone parents and/or parents with young children.

Based on assumptions outlined in Table 8 and Table 9 and information available, approximately 29,403 NZ born Māori are anticipated to return from Australia to New Zealand who are young or working aged who moved over to Australia after 2001 or those nearing retirement age Table 8. Most of those returning over a 10 year period will go to Auckland 20% or the Waikato, and approximately 14% (4,476) will settle in the Bay of Plenty. The amount of people returning will depend on the area within the Bay, most will likely settle in Rotorua 1,193 (29%), Tauranga 947 (23%), Whakatane 617 (15%), Taupo 617 (15%), Western BOP 329 (8%), Opotiki 247 (6%), and Kawerau 124 (3%).

Based on Section 5.3 a) iv) using Census 2013 data approximately 44% (629) of the Maori working age group will not be in employment (including those in unpaid work, retirees or unemployed). This has implications on support services for those unemployed and desire for social infrastructure for those retirees and those caring for others.

**Table 9 NZ Māori Population migrating from Australia to the Bay of Plenty**

Type of Person	Occupation	Reason for returning home	Impact	Numerical impact over 10 years if economic conditions continue and same distribution pattern as that in the 2013 census
Young male (potentially Māori) Moved over since 2001 low education levels	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers Technicians and Associate Professionals Labourers	Effected by the mining downturn	Will likely settle in Christchurch or Auckland temporarily for rebuild work.	Total 10,208: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auckland (20%) 2,042</li> <li>• Waikato (16%) 1,633</li> <li>• Bay of Plenty (14%) 1,429</li> </ul> Once in the BOP then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rotorua (29%) 414</li> <li>• Tauranga (23%) 329</li> <li>• Whakatane (15%) 214</li> <li>• Taupo (15%) 214</li> <li>• Western BOP (8%) 114</li> <li>• Opotiki (6%) 86</li> <li>• Kawerau (3%) 43</li> </ul>
Working age group particularly those that moved to Australia since 2001	Sales and services Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers Technicians and Associate Professionals Clerks	Can't get a job or Lost work through restructuring. The may need access to support services – financial, healthcare and family support.	Will likely settle in urban centres	
Older 54-79 years	Business owner or about to retire perhaps having downsized business	Wanting to return to family (particularly grandchildren) and whenua	Will locate near family and or ancestral land	Total 19,195 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auckland (20%) 3,839</li> <li>• Waikato (16%) 3,071</li> <li>• Bay of Plenty (14%) 2,687</li> </ul> Once in the BOP then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rotorua (29%) 779</li> <li>• Tauranga (23%) 618</li> <li>• Whakatane (15%) 403</li> <li>• Taupo (15%) 403</li> <li>• Western BOP (8%) 215</li> <li>• Opotiki (6%) 161</li> <li>• Kawerau (3%) 81</li> </ul>
Young adults 15-19	Graduating secondary school student.	Tertiary education to expensive (international rates) no access to student loans	Will locate near tertiary training centres, universities and potentially near family	NZ European 303 Māori 360 NZ citizens migrated from Australia to NZ (2013)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rotorua (29%) 104</li> <li>• Tauranga (23%) 83</li> <li>• Whakatane (15%) 54</li> <li>• Taupo (15%) 54</li> <li>• Western BOP (8%) 29</li> <li>• Opotiki (6%) 22</li> <li>• Kawerau (3%) 11</li> </ul>
Lone parents or parents with young children	Unknown	Lost jobs through restructuring need financial and family support.	Will likely settle near family	Figures not available
<b>Total BOP Potential Returnees</b>				<b>4,419</b>

Note: It is not clear how long these residents will settle in these locations once returned.

#### a) New Zealand European experience

There were a total of 387,693 non Māori New Zealanders in Australia in 2011. Approximately 42.4% (164,382) have Australian citizenship the remaining 223,311 do not. Most 82,495 of these people without citizenship have migrated to Australia after 2001. Details regarding age and occupation for these Australian residents are unknown so it is difficult to deduce those most vulnerable.

In 2013, 62% of those who returned from Australia identified with the New Zealand European ethnicity and 35% Māori. If the total anticipated returned Māori to the region equates to 4,476 and the same return rates apply being 65% of NZ European, then it is estimated that 8,208 NZ Europeans will return from Australia to the Bay of Plenty. Of those 41% (3,365) of NZ European not be in employment (including those in unpaid work, retirees or unemployed). This has implications on support services for those unemployed and desire for social infrastructure for those retirees and those caring for others.

Using the same distribution rates as those in the 2013 census then 25% (2,052) will go to Auckland, 10% (820) Waikato and 8% (658) to the Bay of Plenty. In the Bay of Plenty migrants will mainly go to Tauranga 296 (45%), 105 each (16%) to Rotorua and Western Bay of Plenty, 79 (12%) to Taupo, 59 (9%) to Whakatane and 7 (1%) each to Kawerau and Opotiki.

#### b) Summary

Table 10 provides a summary of the findings contained in this section. Most returnees from Australia will go to Tauranga and Rotorua. It is also important to note that Table 10 figures are likely to be under estimated as information wasn't available regarding returning families.



**Table 10 Summary table of predicted future Māori and NZ European returns from Australia to the Bay of Plenty**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Māori</b>	<b>NZ European</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kawerau District	92	7	99
Opotiki District	183	7	190
Rotorua District	883	105	988
Taupo District	457	79	536
Tauranga City	701	296	997
Western Bay of Plenty District	244	105	349
Whakatane District	457	59	516
<b>Bay of Plenty Distribution Estimate<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>3,575</b>
<b>Bay of Plenty Total Estimate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>12,684</b>

Note: Information was limited to what was available at the time. Often Māori studies didn't provide NZ European rates so some calculations were not able to be made.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate based on known characteristics of returnees and their likely distribution patterns. Note: gaps in the estimate are due to unknown information.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 2013 rates continuing.

## 9. Conclusion

The majority of literature available explores the exodus of New Zealanders particularly Māori to Australia or examines the demographics of Māori in Australia rather than the return of Māori and New Zealanders from Australia.

The net loss of kiwis to Australia has reduced dramatically (56%) between 2013-2014 and statisticians anticipate that NZ will start gaining population from 2014 onwards. This trend is due to a number of reasons highlighted in recent media including:

- Restrictions /Lack of entitlements to support services, health leave, lack of social welfare benefits, tertiary education, housing etc.
- Economic down turn and limited employment opportunities and financial reasons.
- Trade work opportunities in Auckland and Christchurch.
- Family and Lifestyle options
- Treatment of Māori in Australia
- Overall – better work life balance and community environment.

To answer the three key questions originally posed:

1. *Are Māori returning from Australia to the Bay of Plenty Region and if so what are there volumes, demographics, occupations and where are they going?*

The 2013 census showed that 1,197 Māori and 2,130 NZ European returned to the region, the majority were children 0-14 years followed by 30-39 and 20-29 year olds. Most of those returning identified as Māori went to Rotorua then Tauranga. Compared to the NZ Europeans from Australia which predominantly fall into the 60 years plus age group, followed by the 30-39 year age group mainly went to Tauranga.

Of those returned to the Bay most Māori and NZ Europeans work in in Service and Sales. For Māori the next most popular occupation involved plant and machine operators and assemblers then technicians and associate professionals. For NZ European returnees the second most popular profession was legislators, administrators and managers followed by technicians and associate professionals.

2. *What is predicted to happen in the future?*

In the future 5-10 years it is anticipated that the Bay will have an additional 12,684 arrivals from people of Māori and NZ European ethnicity. Approximately 629 Māori and 3,994 NZ European in the Bay of Plenty area will not be in employment (including those in unpaid work, retirees or unemployed). That's 36% of the total arrivals to the Bay of Plenty.

Arrivals are likely to include those particularly vulnerable in Australia: young males and other working aged people (in trade, labourers, plant and machine operators, sales and service occupations) who moved to Australia since 2001 potentially with lower education and skill levels; or older people ready to retire; young adults in search of cheaper tertiary education; and families (especially lone parents). They will be spread across the Bay but predominantly located in Rotorua and Tauranga.

3. *What are the Māori internal migration trends - retention and driver strategies.*

Most residents leaving the Bay of Plenty go 1) Overseas, 2) to the Waikato or 3) to Auckland. The movers for both Māori and NZ European were younger working age population particularly 20-29 years seeking full time employment and education.

People moving into the region from Auckland and Waikato of Māori ethnicity are children while most of the NZ European Ethnicity are elderly (over 60 years).

The main intra regional movements are between Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty. Tauranga City was a key draw card for most Bay residents with the exception of two districts:

- 1. Kawerau District where people are moving to Rotorua.
- 2. Opotiki District where most people shifted to Whakatane District.

Those staying for Māori were mainly children aged 0-14 years and the older working population 50-59 years compared to NZ European where the largest number of stayers were over 60 years.

The majority of Māori stayers in all age groups live in Rotorua, for NZ European it's Tauranga then Rotorua.

Employment and a tertiary education were the primary motivators of inter and intra-regional movements.

For Māori cultural and social ties were also considered important reasons to stay along with land based attachment.

#### **Further work**

Authors recommend more detailed studies on variables that interact with mobility, such as qualifications, education, or income. Note that there may be different internal migration trends for iwi. Further ethnographic or qualitative data should also be collected to verify or justify those statistical interpretations.

#### **Challenges**

A portion of the returnees are the employment vulnerable, in other words those unemployed – with low skill levels, likely to have worked in sales or as labourers, machinery operators and drivers. The key challenge will be to build skill levels. The other challenge for rural areas will be that there will be relatively low demand for those skill sets in rural areas. Opportunities will be greater in larger centres meaning people will continue to leave rural areas to urban centres for work.

Support services will be required to assist those who have returned in a vulnerable state e.g. without work, needing housing, health care treatment and other services.

Given the high probability of people shifting again once they have moved back to the Bay of Plenty an additional challenge will be to retain those who have moved back to provide sufficient opportunities in work; education; social and leisure opportunities and through the provision of social infrastructure.

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## Appendix 1. Tables

Percentage in the size of each five year cohort of New Zealand born Māori in Australia between 2006 and 2011

Age	Number in 2011	% Change 2006/2011
20-25	4,286	+224
25-29	5,686,	+73
30-34	6,379	+56
35-39	7,442	+69
40-44	8,263	+59
45-49	8,665	+35
50-54	8,687	+24
54-59	7,936	+21
60-64	7,339	+18
65-69	6,332	+20
70-74	4,367	+11
75-79	2,675	+1
80-84	1,366	-4
85-89	714	-9
90-94	281	-23
94-95	154	+9

NZ Citizens arrivals and departures to and from Australia to New Zealand between 2004 and 2014

Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net
2004	9,234	23,589	-14,355
2005	8,412	29,094	-20,682
2006	8,169	29,729	-21,560
2007	8,378	33,953	-25,575
2008	8,430	40,596	-32,166
2009	8,851	37,537	-28,686
2010	10,710	27,450	-16,740
2011	9,447	39,942	-30,495
2012	8,966	48,634	-39,668
2013	10,891	43,551	-32,660
2014	14,760	27,011	-12,251

Permanent and long term migration of NZ Citizens between Bay of Plenty and Australia, to year end June 2014

	Taupo District	Western Bay of Plenty District	Tauranga City	Rotorua District	Whakatane District	Kawerau District	Opotiki District	BOP Total
Arrivals	114	134	403	242	134	21	21	1069
Departures	335	351	1,174	796	424	133	115	3328
Total Net	-221	-217	-771	-554	-290	-112	-94	-2259
%	-65	-62	-66	-70	-68	-84	-82	

Source (Statistics New Zealand, 2014)

Occupant by ethnicity for those returned from Australia to the Bay of Plenty 2013

Ethnicity	Māori		NZ European		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>1 Legislators, Administrators and Managers</b>	45	10%	156	15%	222
<b>2 Professionals</b>	30	6%	114	11%	168
<b>3 Technicians and Associate Professionals</b>	60	13%	153	14%	222
<b>4 Clerks</b>	57	12%	117	11%	168
<b>5 Service and Sales Workers</b>	93	20%	168	16%	279
<b>6 Agriculture and Fishery Workers</b>	30	6%	54	5%	87
<b>7 Trades Workers</b>	24	5%	96	9%	117
<b>8 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers</b>	63	14%	84	8%	150
<b>91 Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers</b>	42	9%	84	8%	123
<b>Not Elsewhere Included</b>	24	5%	39	4%	69

<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,605</b>
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Usually resident population 2009 by Bay of Plenty, Territorial Authority including migration from other areas

TA of usual residence 5 years ago													
	Auckland		Waikato		Bay of Plenty		Wellington		Christchurch		Overseas		Total
Current residence	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kawerau District	117	2	72	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	111	2	43692
Opotiki District	162	0	129	0	39	0	39	0	12	0	240	1	32688
Rotorua District	1539	5	1726	5	402	1	402	1	294	1	3198	10	32910
Taupo District	987	16	1075	17	318	5	318	5	222	3	1743	27	6363
Tauranga City	3942	6	5319	8	969	1	969	1	1029	2	7158	11	65280
Western Bay of Plenty District	1281	15	1331	16	276	3	276	3	267	3	2256	27	8436
Whakatane District	699	1	809	1	195	0	195	0	132	0	1077	1	114789
Bay of Plenty	6909	3	10462	5	2199	1	2199	1	1971	1	12234	5	227778

Source: (Statistics New Zealand, NZ Permanent and long term arrivals by country of last permanent residence tables, 2014)

Note: Table within the Bay of Plenty area excludes the 'stayers' for each territorial authority.

Permanent & long-term migration by age, sex and NZ area (Annual-Jun) Total Arrivals

	Taupo District	Western Bay of Plenty District	Tauranga City	Rotorua District	Whakatane District	Kawerau District	Opotiki District	Total Arrivals
2001	67	83	203	167	58	9	12	599
2002	80	77	226	180	55	27	19	664
2003	88	76	293	162	72	15	39	745
2004	96	89	320	152	71	13	25	766
2005	89	84	280	151	73	17	20	714
2006	91	79	250	190	67	24	13	714
2007	69	116	245	195	71	27	10	733



2008	65	124	267	183	70	30	27	766
2009	91	106	342	206	114	29	38	926
2010	138	129	385	257	98	19	24	1050
2011	107	95	308	186	124	25	20	865
2012	87	116	331	195	93	12	17	851
2013	114	134	403	242	134	21	21	1069

Permanent & long-term migration by age, sex and NZ area (Annual-Jun) Total Departures

	<b>Taupo District</b>	<b>Western Bay of Plenty District</b>	<b>Tauranga City</b>	<b>Rotorua District</b>	<b>Whakatane District</b>	<b>Kawerau District</b>	<b>Opotiki District</b>	<b>Total Departures</b>
2001	269	229	863	551	225	43	70	2250
2002	179	172	621	376	168	57	52	1625
2003	166	158	616	433	177	50	39	1639
2004	258	227	738	548	252	71	65	2159
2005	277	277	896	816	322	80	87	2755
2006	273	266	860	712	315	93	100	2619
2007	333	361	1,035	773	364	110	57	3033
2008	497	413	1,336	984	472	133	123	3958
2009	327	318	920	728	356	91	88	2828
2010	283	270	1,029	615	274	45	69	2585
2011	390	457	1,479	836	414	79	98	3753
2012	416	463	1,519	994	518	110	139	4159
2013	335	351	1,174	796	424	133	115	3328

Permanent & long-term migration by age, sex and NZ area (Annual-Jun) Net Changes

	Taupo District	Western Bay of Plenty District	Tauranga City	Rotorua District	Whakatane District	Kawerau District	Opotiki District	Total Net	% Change	Actual loss of people (- means reducing + means increasing)
2001	-202	-146	-660	-384	-167	-34	-58	-1651		
2002	-99	-95	-395	-196	-113	-30	-33	-961	-42	-
2003	-78	-82	-323	-271	-105	-35	0	-894	-7	-
2004	-162	-138	-418	-396	-181	-58	-40	-1393	56	+
2005	-188	-193	-616	-665	-249	-63	-67	-2041	47	+
2006	-182	-187	-610	-522	-248	-69	-87	-1905	-7	-
2007	-264	-245	-790	-578	-293	-83	-47	-2300	21	+
2008	-432	-289	-1,069	-801	-402	-103	-96	-3192	39	+
2009	-236	-212	-578	-522	-242	-62	-50	-1902	-40	-
2010	-145	-141	-644	-358	-176	-26	-45	-1535	-19	-
2011	-283	-362	-1,171	-650	-290	-54	-78	-2888	88	+
2012	-329	-347	-1,188	-799	-425	-98	-122	-3308	15	+
2013	-221	-217	-771	-554	-290	-112	-94	-2259	-32	-