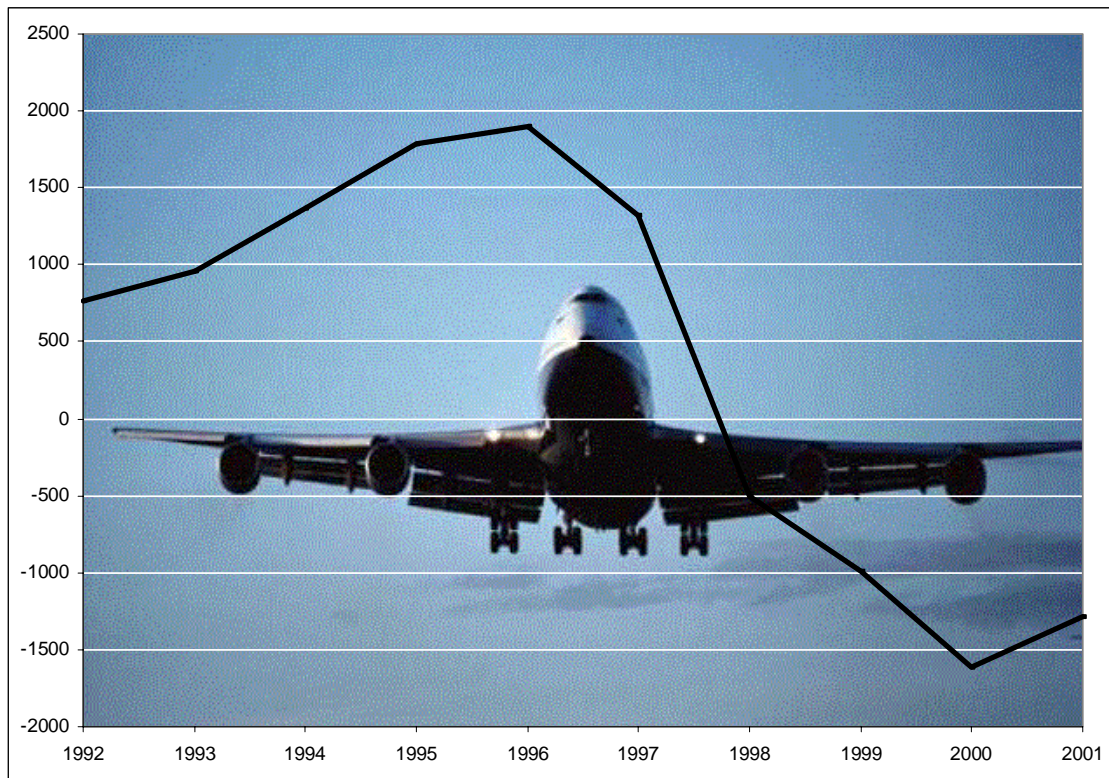


# Permanent and Long-Term External Migration Trends in Christchurch City



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Migration Trends in Christchurch, 1992-2001

#### Net Migration

*Christchurch experiences a cyclic net migration pattern, with several years of positive migration flows followed by a few years of negative migration flows. Since 1998, the City has been in a period of negative migration. However, figures for 2001 indicate that the City may soon experience a period of positive migration once more.*

#### Arrivals

*Long-term and permanent net migration arrivals for Christchurch have risen in 2000 and 2001, with more people arriving than leaving.*

#### Departures

*Numbers of migrant departures have been increasing since 1994.*

### Migration in Christchurch, Year to March 2001

#### Net Migration

*In the March 2001 year, more people left Christchurch than arrived, resulting in a net migration loss.*

#### Arrivals

*The majority of New Zealand citizens who arrived in Christchurch in the March 2001 year stated their last country of permanent residence as the British Isles, Australia or America. Arrivals of other nationalities primarily came from the British Isles, Japan and China.*

#### Departures

*A significant majority of New Zealand born migrants leaving the city are heading for Australia, the British Isles and America. Foreign migrants are also leaving for Australia, followed by the British Isles and Japan.*

#### Occupation Breakdown

*For the March 2001 year the majority of New Zealanders leaving Christchurch belonged to the professional and service/sales occupation groups. There was a net gain of professionals and technical/associate professionals from other nationality groups.*

#### Age Breakdown

*The net loss of New Zealanders leaving Christchurch is concentrated in the 15-24 and 25-39 year age groups. For migrants of other nationalities, the same age groups are displaying significant net gains.*

#### Refugees

*Most of the City's refugees come from Somalia, Ethiopia, Iran and Afghanistan.*

#### New Zealand Comparisons

*On a national scale, migration flows display the positive-negative cycle over the last decade that has been reflected at the City level.*

#### Trans-Tasman Migration Policy

*Australia continues to be the city's main destination for out-going New Zealanders. In February 2001, a change in the migration policy meant that New Zealanders wishing to migrate to Australia have to apply for Australian residency and have a two-year stand down period before applying for social security benefits.*

## INTRODUCTION

This report explores permanent and long-term external migration trends for Christchurch City since 1992. It highlights the countries where most of the City's long-term and permanent migrants originate from, as well as where migrants are going when they leave Christchurch on a permanent or long-term basis. The report includes a breakdown of the occupation groups of migrants who are arriving and departing Christchurch, with an in-depth look at significant migrant groups and their ages and occupations. Refugees are another migration factor, and in this report the largest groups are identified by source country. Migration on a national scale is also examined, placing the Christchurch trends in a wider context. The report concludes with a summary of Trans-Tasman policy changes to migration and its effects on flows between New Zealand and Australia.

Migration is one of three factors that determine population change. Along with fertility (births) and mortality (deaths), migration contributes to the size and growth of a populace. It does this by accounting for people's movements to and from a location.

$$\text{Net Population Growth} = \text{Births} - \text{Deaths} + \text{In Migration} - \text{Out Migration}$$

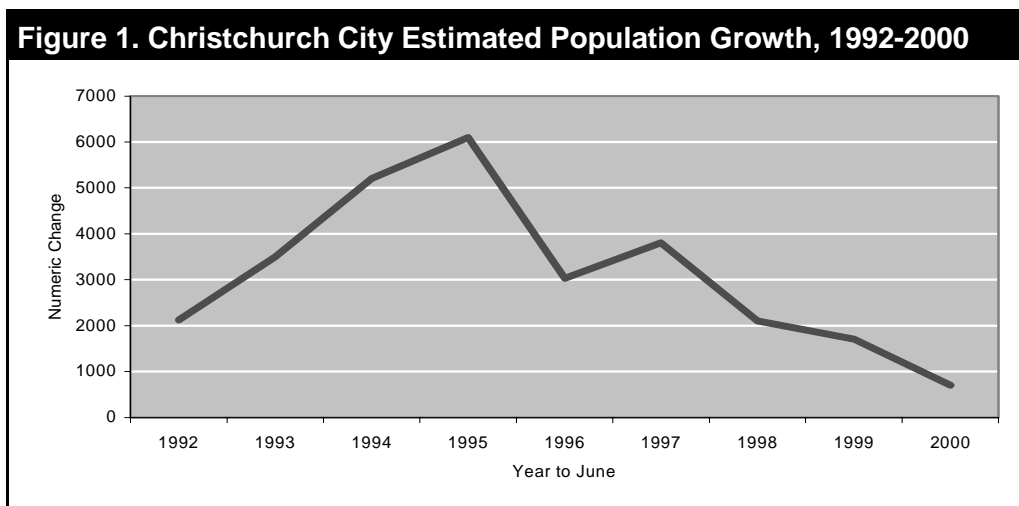
(Arrivals)                      (Departures)

There are two types of migration, permanent and long-term, and short-term. Permanent and long-term migrants are those intending to stay or depart longer than 12 months or permanently. Short-term visitors comprise people intending to stay or leave for less than 12 months, and mostly consists of holiday travellers. While permanent and long-term migrants only make up a small percentage of total migration flows, they have the biggest impact on long-term population change.

Migration can be further defined as internal or external. Internal migration refers to people flows within a country, from one region to another. It can also be movement of people on a smaller scale, such as within a city and the movement from one suburb to another. Internal migration flows can be hard to quantify, with most information provided by the population census every five years. External migration, where people move from one country to another, is more easily measured. Information is collected from arrival/departure cards outlining people's intentions on arriving or leaving a country.

Migration is split into three categories; arrivals, departures and net migration. Arrivals and departures are each categorised into two groups; New Zealand citizens and all other nationalities. Within each of these two groups, migrants are categorised by where their last (arrivals) or next (departures) country of permanent or long-term residence was or intends to be. Net migration is expressed as a net gain or net loss and is derived by subtracting departures from arrivals. A net gain will occur if there are more arrivals than departures, while a net loss occurs with more departures than arrivals.

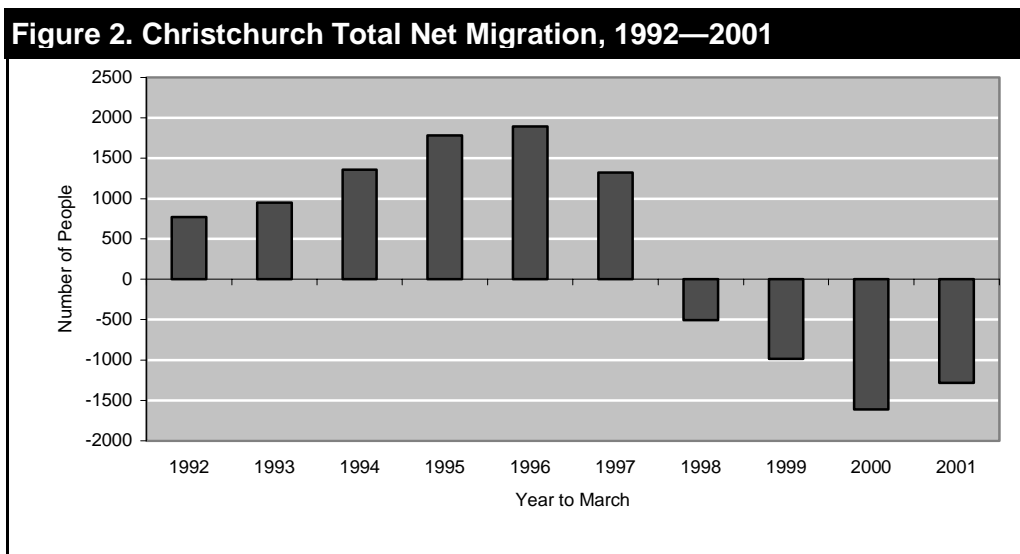
Net migration (arrivals minus departures), directly influences the rate of population growth. The population growth of Christchurch City has changed considerably over the past decade, as shown in Figure 1. Population numbers increased by 6,100 people in 1995 due to positive migration flows, but dropped to only 700 people in 2000. This is a result of negative net migration figures in recent years, with more people departing than arriving in the City.



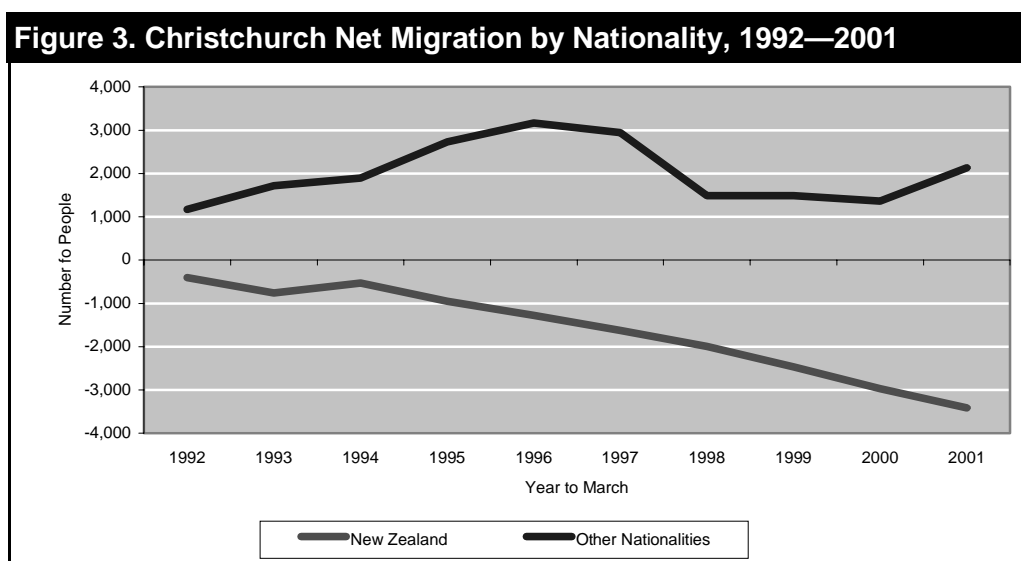
## Migration Trends in Christchurch, 1992 - 2001

### NET MIGRATION

Christchurch net migration tends to cycle over the long-term from positive to negative and back again<sup>1</sup>. Figure 2 below shows Christchurch's total net migration from 1992 to 2001. The period from 1992 to 1997 experienced a net migration gain, where more long-term and permanent migrants were arriving than there were migrants leaving. Since 1998, Christchurch has experienced net annual migration losses. However, the 2001 figure showed a slight improvement on the previous year, which may signal a return to net gains for the City in the near future.



Since 1992, the City has faced annual net migration losses of New Zealand citizens (Figure 3). This trend has worsened since 1994, as people increasingly leave the city on a long-term or permanent basis. Migrants from other nationalities have remained positive over the last ten years with more foreign migrants arriving than leaving. The numbers of arrivals increased from approximately 1,200 arrivals in 1992 to over 3,000 in 1996. This then slumped in the later 1990s before rising again in 2001.

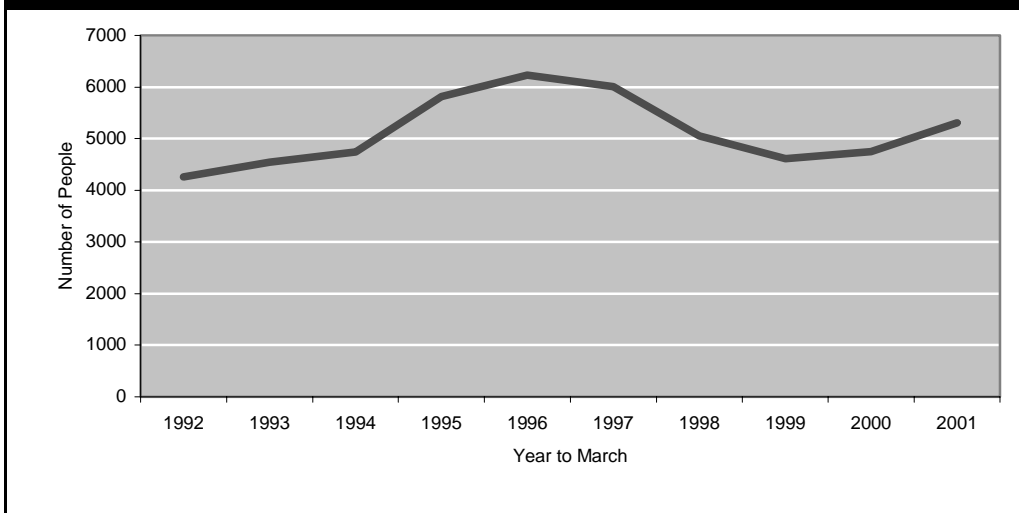


<sup>1</sup> Appendix, Table 1

## ARRIVALS

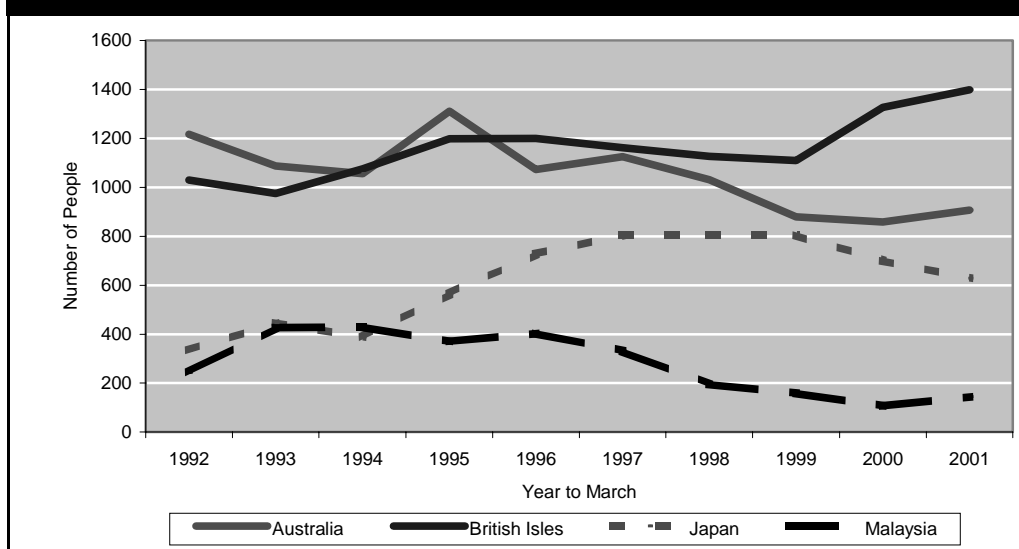
Total permanent and long term arrivals to Christchurch have fluctuated in recent years. In 1992, arrivals numbered 4,261, which increased to a peak in 1996 with 6,230 people arriving. This then slumped to 4,615 in 1999 (Figure 4). Arrivals have since increased in 2000 and 2001 with 4,749 and 5,311 respectively. The peak in 1996 was due to a change in the number of immigrants the Government allowed into New Zealand. The decrease in 1997/1998 corresponds with the Government reducing the target number of approved migrants, and the financial crisis in Asia.

**Figure 4. Christchurch Total Permanent and Long-term Arrivals to Christchurch City, 1992-2001**



The main sources of permanent and long-term migrants to Christchurch are Australia, the British Isles<sup>2</sup> and Japan. These figures include New Zealand citizens returning to Christchurch. Arrivals from Australia have fluctuated, with a peak in 1995 at 1,312 arrivals (Figure 5). However in the latter half of the 1990s, arrival numbers from Australia declined, with a slight rise in 2001 to 907 arrivals.

**Figure 5. Permanent and Long-term Arrivals to Christchurch City from Selected Countries, 1992—2001**



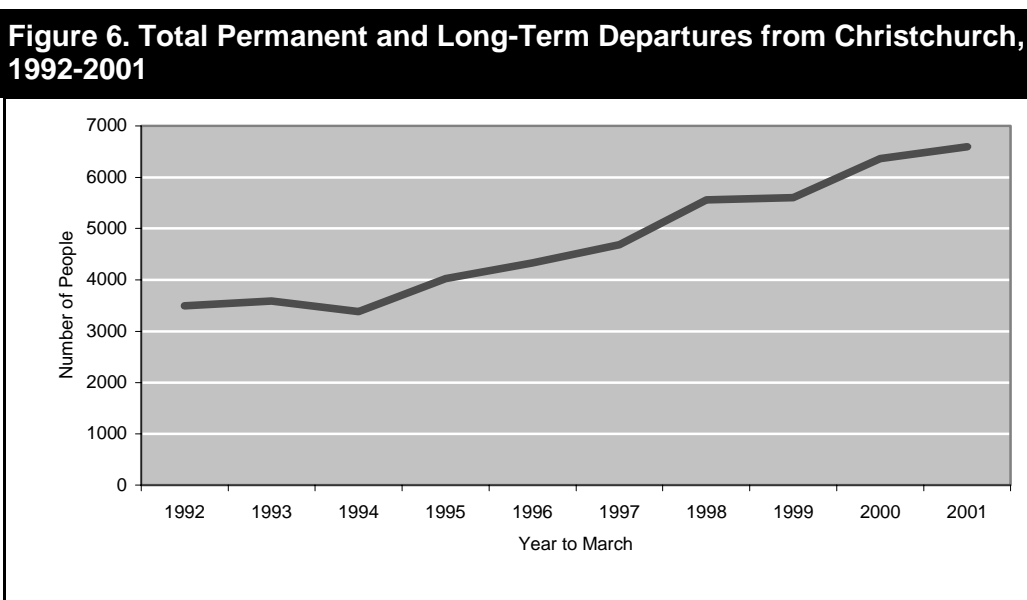
<sup>2</sup> British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

There was a significant increase in arrival numbers from the British Isles in 1999 and this has steadily grown to be the city's greatest international contributor, with 1,399 arrivals in 2001. Of the 804 New Zealanders that arrived in the March 2001 year from Britain, 132 people were professionals, probably returning from their OE. Arrivals from Japan increased until 1997 when numbers plateaued for two years, reflecting the effects of the economic downturn in Asia. Numbers have since declined in 2000 and 2001.

In the early 1990s, Malaysia played a significant role in contributing to Christchurch's foreign migrant arrivals, with arrival numbers matching Japan. Since 1996, these numbers have reduced considerably and remain low.

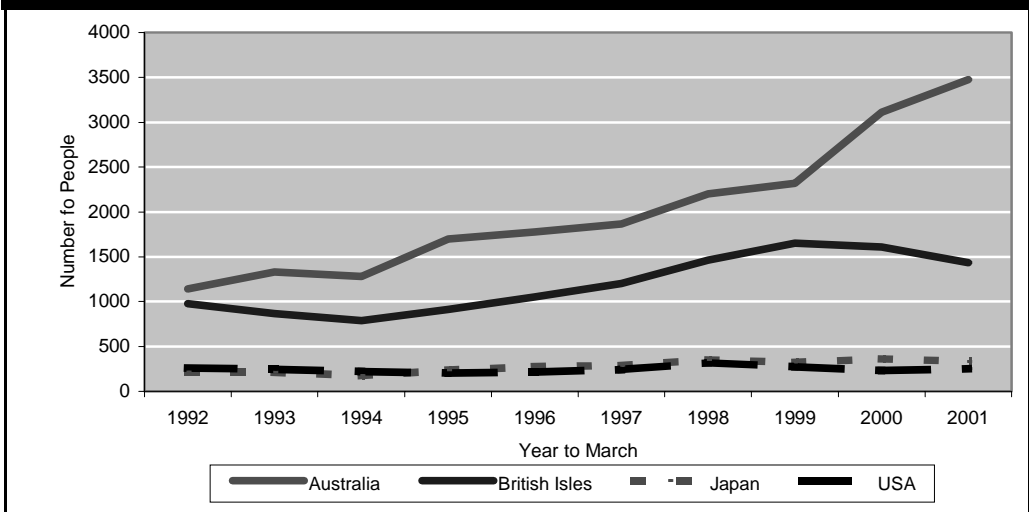
## DEPARTURES

Total permanent and long-term departures from Christchurch City have been steadily increasing over the past decade (Figure 6). In 1992, just under 3,500 people left the city, a trend which stayed constant until 1994 where numbers started to increase. A brief plateau occurred in 1999, after which numbers continued to rise, reaching 6,597 in March 2001.



Australia has been the most common destination for people departing Christchurch during the last 10 years (Figure 7). Since 1992, 47,635 people have permanently left Christchurch with 42% of those people indicating they were crossing the Tasman. Departures for the British Isles rose during the early 1990s from around 1,000 people per year to approximately 1,500 people per year. However, numbers have declined slightly in recent years. Japan and the USA remain constant, at around 250 people per year.

**Figure 7. Permanent and Long-term Departures from Christchurch for Selected Countries, 1992-2001**

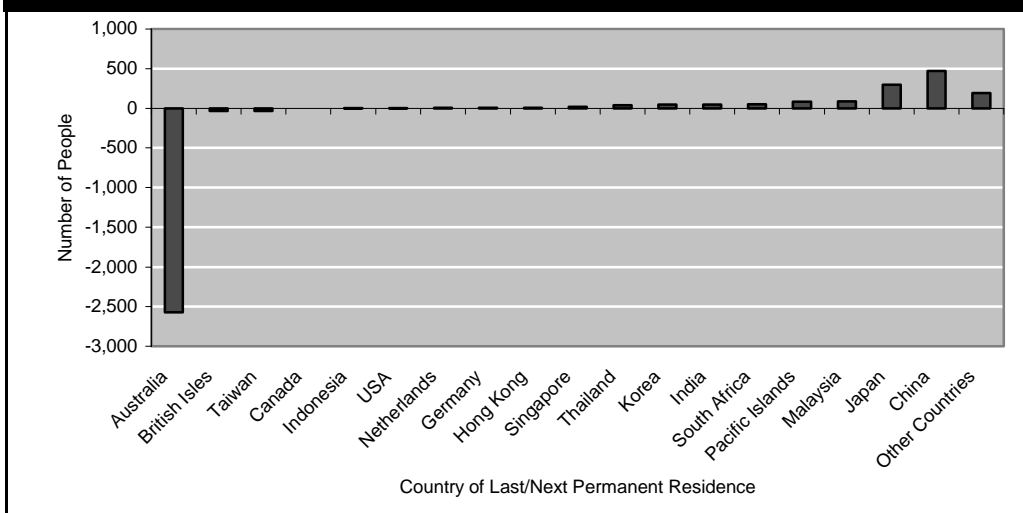


## Migration in Christchurch, Year to March 2001

### NET MIGRATION

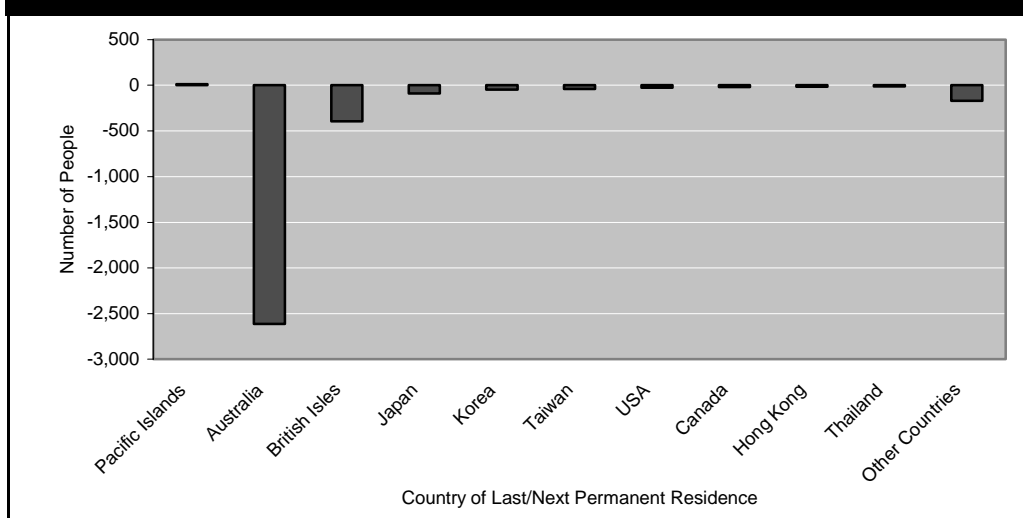
In the March 2001 year, more people left Christchurch than arrived, resulting in a net migration loss of 1,286 people. By nationality, this translated as a net loss of 3,415 New Zealand citizens from the City, offset by a net gain of people from other nationalities. The majority of people migrated to Australia (-2,571) (Figure 8) and there was a small net gain from a number of countries, with the most significant gains from China (470 people) and Japan (297 people)<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 8. Christchurch Total Net Migration, Year to March 2001**



Christchurch received a net gain of 13 New Zealand citizens from the Pacific Islands (Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji and Samoa) (Figure 9). All other nations contributed to the net loss of New Zealanders from Christchurch City. Most notable is Australia, with a net migration loss of 2,163. The next highest was the British Isles<sup>4</sup> with 395 New Zealanders heading for Britain from the City.

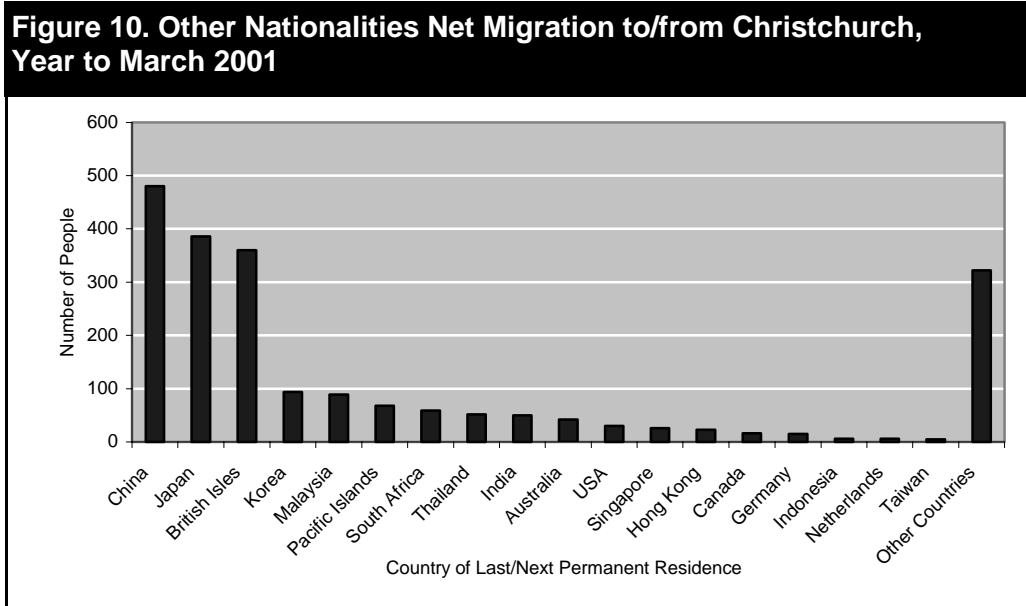
**Figure 9. New Zealanders Net Migration to/from Christchurch, Year to March 2001**



<sup>3</sup> Appendix, Table 4

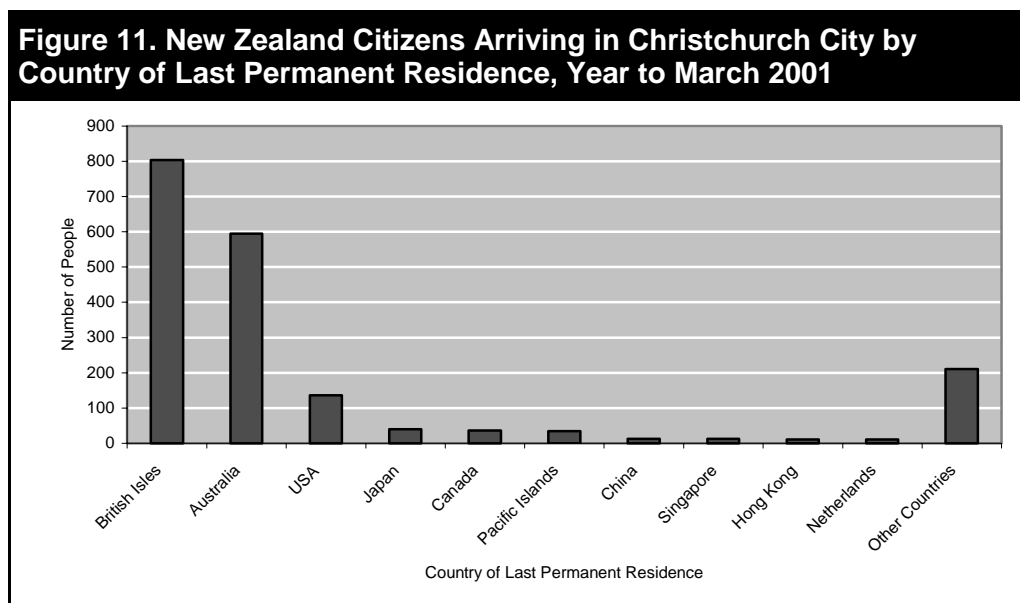
<sup>4</sup> British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

Christchurch received a net gain of foreigners from all countries, as shown in Figure 10. Three countries stand out as contributing the largest numbers of foreign migrants to Christchurch in the year to March 2001. These countries were China with a net gain of 480 people, Japan with a net gain of 386 people and the British Isles with a net gain of 360 people.



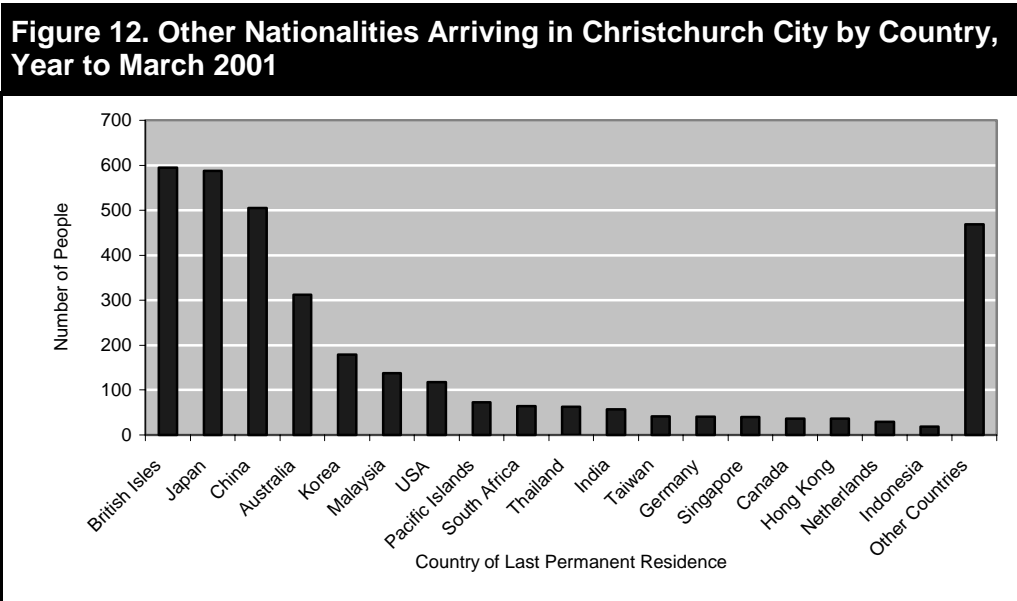
## ARRIVALS

For the March 2001 year, 5,311 people arrived into Christchurch. Of these, 1,904 migrants (36%) were New Zealand citizens and the remaining 3,407 (64%) were migrants from other nationalities. The majority of New Zealand citizens returning to Christchurch during the year to March 2001 came from the British Isles (804 people) or Australia (595 people) (Figure 11).



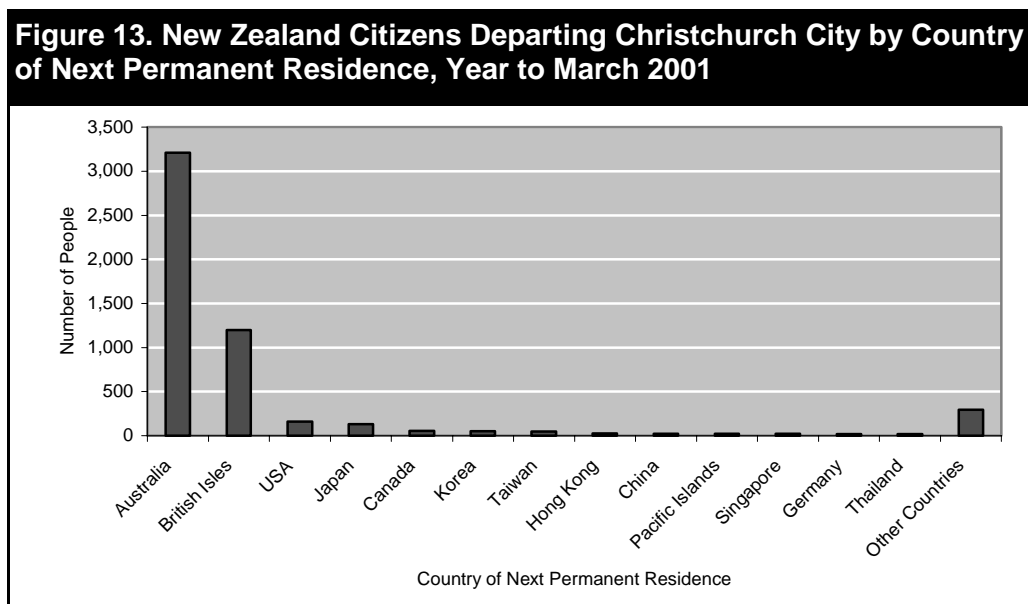
<sup>5</sup> Appendix, Table 2.

As shown in Figure 12 below, permanent and long-term migrant arrivals into Christchurch of nationalities other than New Zealand came from a range of origin countries. The highest number of arrivals were from the British Isles (595 people), Japan (588 people) and China (505 arrivals)<sup>6</sup>.



## DEPARTURES

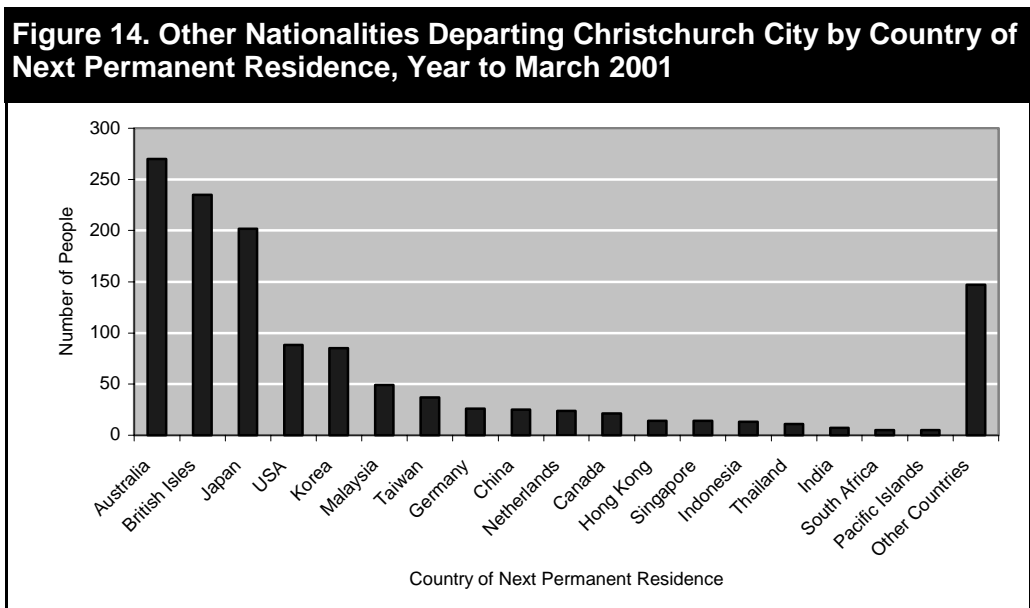
For the March 2001 year, a total of 6,597 people left Christchurch City. Of this total, 5,319 people (81%) were New Zealanders and 1,278 (19%) were people of other nationalities. Most New Zealanders departing from Christchurch headed for Australia, with 3,208 people (60% of all departing New Zealanders) migrating there in the March 2001 year (Figure 13). The next most popular destination was the British Isles, with 1,199 people migrating there. All other countries had far fewer New Zealanders migrating to them<sup>7</sup>.



<sup>6</sup> Appendix, Table 2

<sup>7</sup> Appendix, Table 3

People of other nationalities departing Christchurch for other countries mostly went to Australia (270), the British Isles (235) and Japan (202 people) (Figure 14). Far fewer migrants of other nationalities left Christchurch than New Zealand citizens<sup>8</sup>.

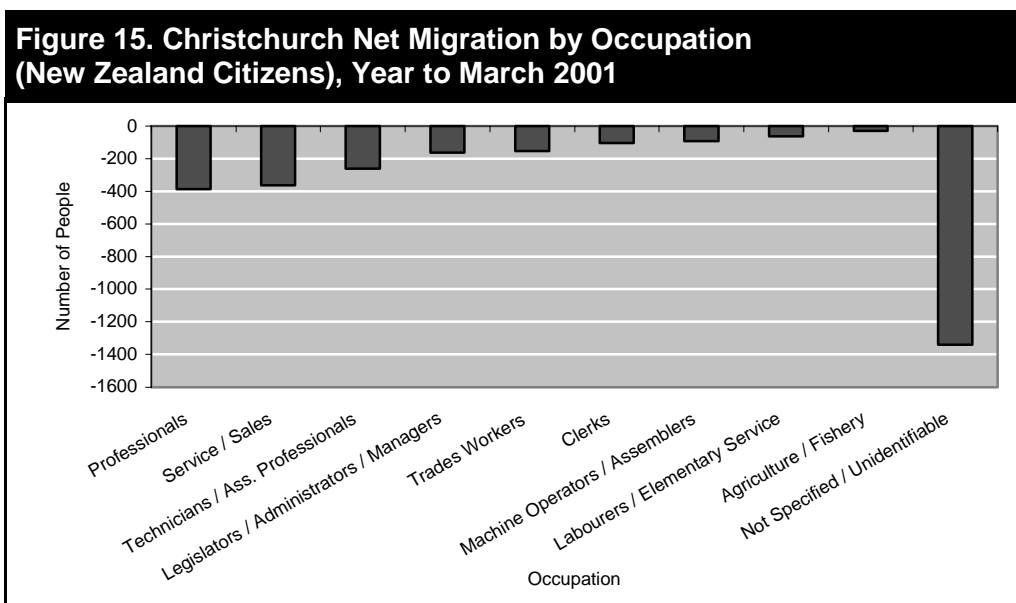


<sup>8</sup> Appendix, Table 3

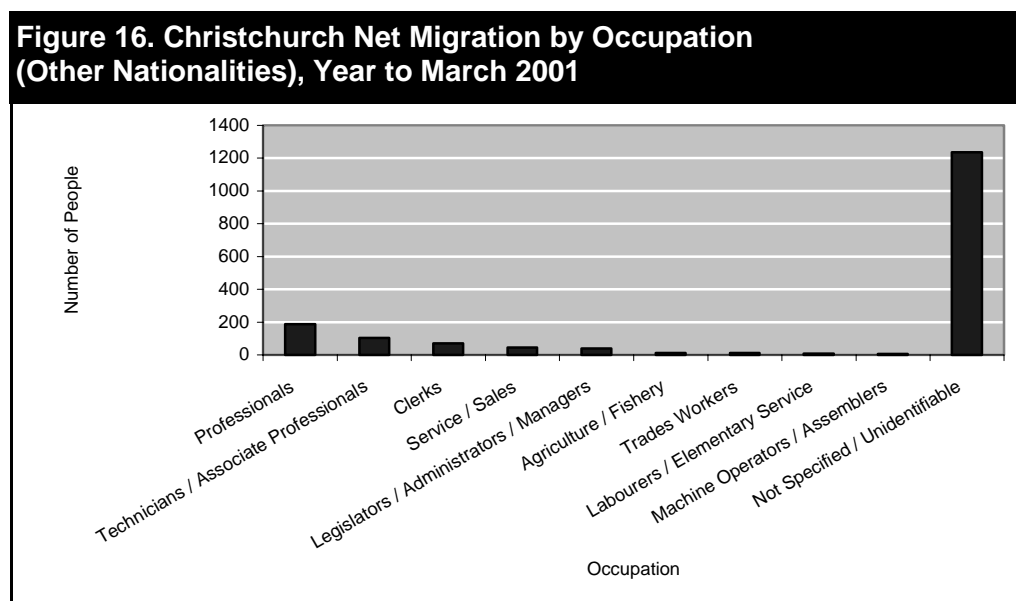
## OCCUPATION BREAKDOWN

Occupation information for migrants supplied from arrival/departure cards is limited due to the high proportion of unspecified occupations. For New Zealand citizens, 45% were unspecified while over 70% of other nationalities did not specify an occupation<sup>9</sup>.

Christchurch has a net loss of New Zealand citizens across all occupations during the year to March 2001 (Figure 15). Professionals (13%) and service/sales workers (12%) were the two main occupation groups leaving the City.



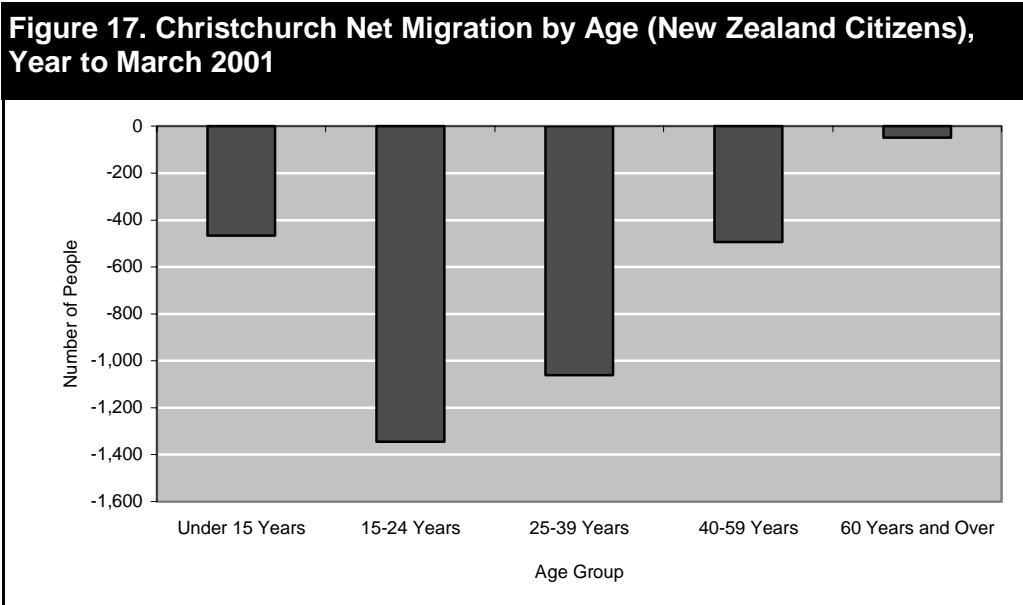
Professionals (10%) and technicians/associate professionals (6%) were the two highest occupation groups of foreign nationalities to migrate to Christchurch (Figure 16). However, the majority of foreign nationals did not state their occupation.



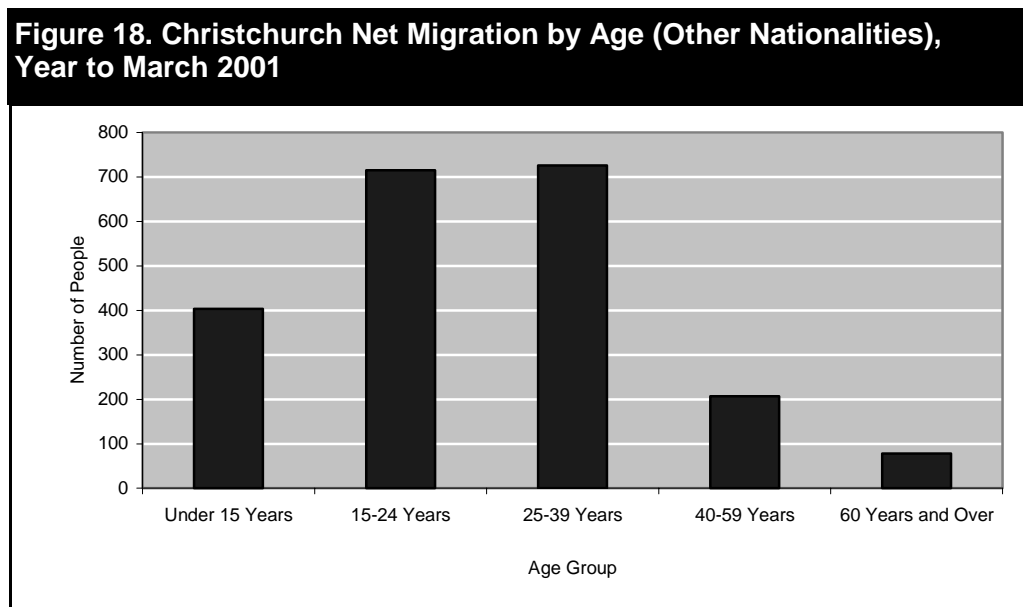
<sup>9</sup> Excludes people under 15 years of age. Appendix, Table 5

### AGE BREAKDOWN

As Figure 17 shows there was a net loss of New Zealanders leaving the city from all age groups for the year to March 2001. New Zealanders who are leaving Christchurch are mostly in two age bands; 15–24 year olds (-1,344 people) and 25-39 year olds (-1,062 people).



Christchurch experienced a net gain of migrants from other nationalities for all age groups (Figure 18). The two largest age groups for arrivals of other nationalities are 15-24 years (715 people) and the 25-39 years (726 people). There is also quite a large group of under 15 year olds arriving into the city (403 people).



## CHRISTCHURCH NET MIGRATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES BY AGE, YEAR TO MARCH 2001

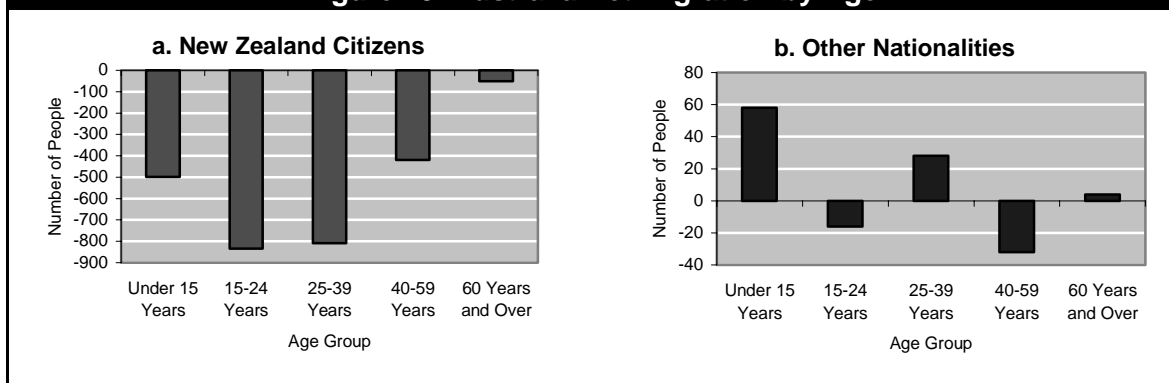
### Australia—New Zealand Citizens

Christchurch experienced a net loss of people from all age groups (more people departing than arriving) to Australia, as shown in Figure 19 below<sup>10</sup>. The two largest groups with negative net migration were the 15-24 year age group followed by the 25-39 group. This younger group mainly comprised sales and service workers while the older 25-39 group was made up of professionals. Both of these groups are likely to be looking for jobs and better wages in Australia.

### Other Nationalities

The under-15 age group comprised of other nationalities was the largest group coming from Australia to Christchurch, with a net gain of 58 people coming in the March 2001 year (Figure 19)<sup>11</sup>. The next largest group arriving from Australia was aged 25-39 years. Some of these may be parents of the under 15 year olds. The 40-59 age group was the largest group of foreign migrants leaving for Australia, with a net loss of 32 people, followed by 16 people from the 15-24 year age group.

Figure 19. Australia Net Migration by Age



### British Isles—New Zealand Citizens

There was a large net migration loss of New Zealanders departing for the British Isles in the 15-24 year age group (Figure 20)<sup>12</sup>. This group comprised three equally-sized occupation groups of sales and services; professionals; and technicians/associate professionals. The latter groups would mostly be tertiary qualified and heading for Britain either in search of jobs, higher wages or to do their OE.

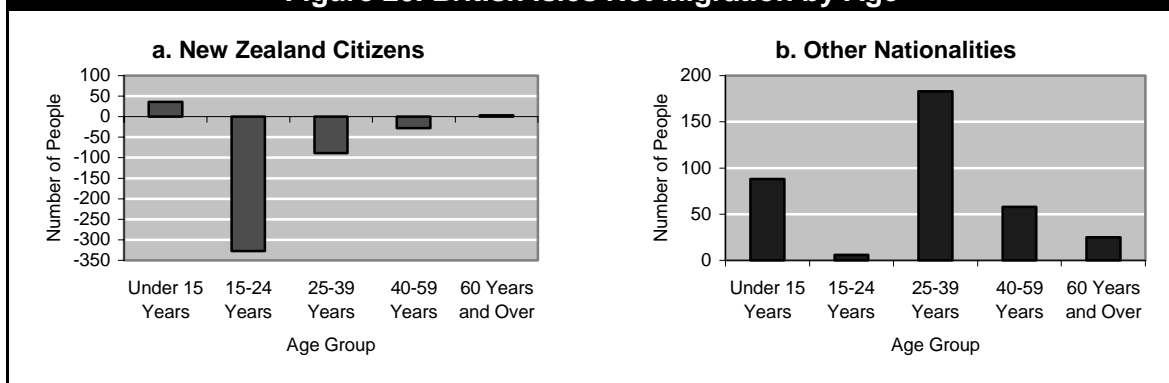
In the early 1990s a similar number of 15-24 year olds departing for the UK. However at that time, an equal proportion of the 25-39 age group were returning from their travels.

### Other Nationalities

There is a net gain of all age groups for foreigners arriving from the British Isles. The largest group of arrivals is the 25-39 age group, with a net gain of 181 people (Figure 20)<sup>13</sup>. Fifty per cent of this group stated their occupation as professional or technician/associate professional, likely to be coming to New Zealand for a few years to work and enjoy the lifestyle here.

A large portion of this group may also include families, which could account for the large net gain of under 15 year olds.

Figure 20. British Isles Net Migration by Age



<sup>10</sup> Appendix, Table 6

<sup>11</sup> Appendix, Table 7

<sup>12</sup> Appendix, Table 8

<sup>13</sup> Appendix, Table 9

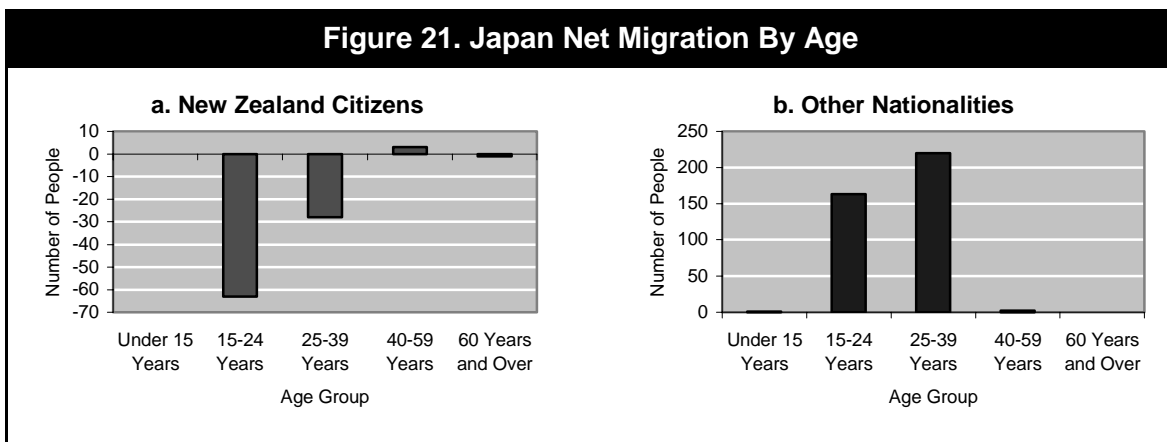
**Japan—New Zealand Citizens**

Like Australia and the British Isles, Japan is gaining New Zealanders aged 15-24 and 25-39 (Figure 21)<sup>14</sup>. Christchurch experienced a net loss of 63 people in the 15-25 years group in the year to March 2001. Forty percent of this group were professionals.

A number of New Zealanders are recruited annually to teach English in Japan through the Jet scheme. Most applicants are required to have tertiary qualifications.

**Other Nationalities**

Other nationalities from Japan had a positive net migration into Christchurch in the last year. As shown in Figure 21, the two age groups coming from Japan are again 15-24 and 25-39 years<sup>15</sup>. The 15-24 group probably comprises a number of secondary school and tertiary students coming to study in Christchurch. This may explain the high number of unspecified occupations for these age groups<sup>16</sup>. The older age group (25-39) may include Japanese language speakers working in sales and service areas of the tourism industry.

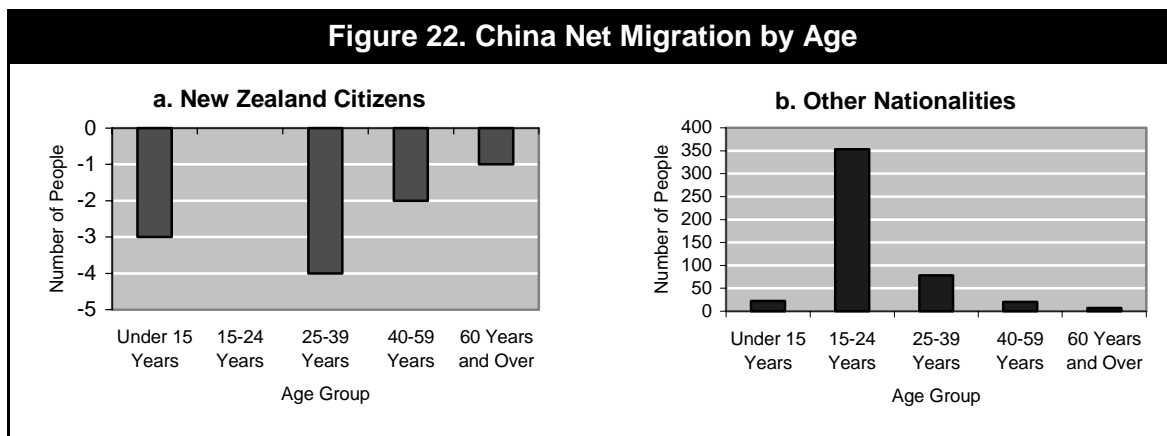


**China—New Zealand citizens**

There was a net loss of ten New Zealand citizens to China from Christchurch in the year to March 2001 (Figure 22)<sup>17</sup>.

**Other Nationalities**

Christchurch had a large net gain of people coming from China in the last year, with a total positive net migration of 480 people (Figure 22)<sup>18</sup>. This large number of people was mainly concentrated in the 15-25 age group, with a net gain of 353 people (74%). The majority of this group did not have a specified occupation, indicating that they may be students coming to Christchurch to study at university.



<sup>14</sup> Appendix, Table 10

<sup>15</sup> Appendix, Table 11

<sup>16</sup> Students are not identified on arrival/departure cards.

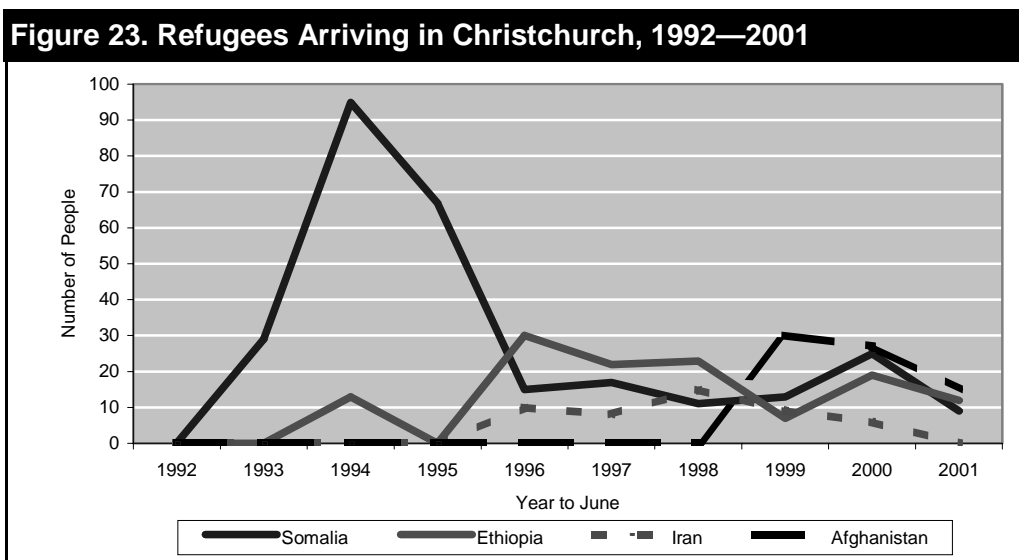
<sup>17</sup> Appendix, Table 12

<sup>18</sup> Appendix, Table 13

## REFUGEES

Figure 23 below depicts the number of refugees arriving from Somalia, Ethiopia, Iran and Afghanistan from 1992 to 2001<sup>19</sup>. Refugees arriving from Somalia and Ethiopia have been Christchurch's main source of refugee migrants<sup>20</sup>. Somalian arrivals grew to a peak of 95 in 1994, dropping down to 15 in 1996, where it continues to remain fairly steady. Ethiopian refugee arrivals to Christchurch have fluctuated over the last decade but have increased in numbers in the later half of the 1990s. Iran showed a similar pattern, with increased arrivals in 1995 rising to a peak of 15 people in 1998. However, in 2001 no refugees arrived from Iran. Afghan refugees have been arriving since 1999 with a large group of 30 people coming to Christchurch that year. Since then, numbers have halved to 15 in 2001.

Not shown in Figure 23 are the refugees arriving from Cambodia and Vietnam. These nations were the two main sources of refugees to Christchurch in the early 1990s, with 60 people arriving from Cambodia and 40 from Vietnam in 1992. Since 1997, refugees have ceased to arrive from these countries. Also not shown are the one-off arrivals of refugee groups. Forty-eight Iranian Kurds arrived in 1997 and a group of 13 Syrians came in the following year.



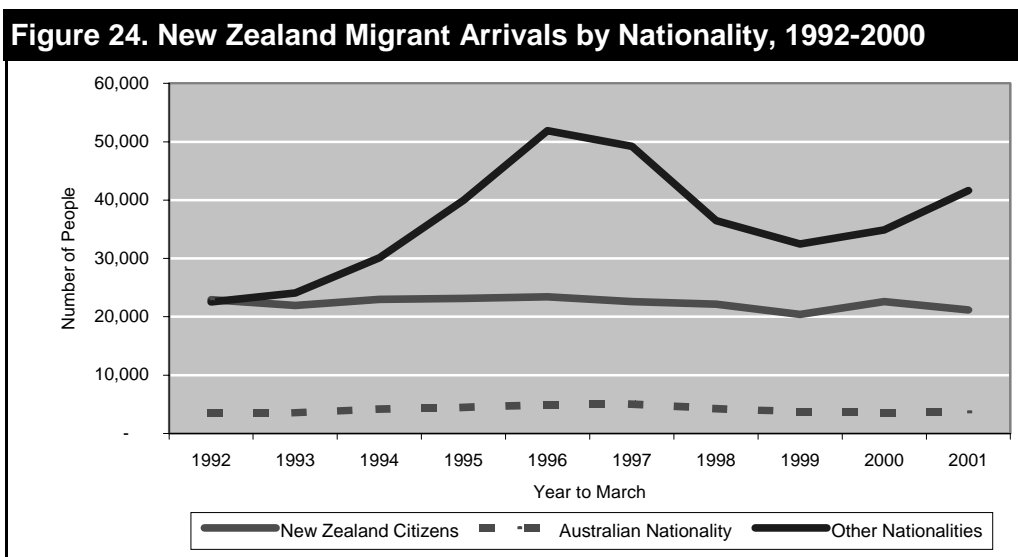
<sup>19</sup> This data set was supplied by the Christchurch Refugee and Migrant Service, as very few migrants from these countries were recorded as arriving in Christchurch, based on arrival and departure cards. This absence of data is likely to be due to the majority of New Zealand's refugees arriving in Auckland before they are relocated to other cities in the country, therefore their intended residence would be Auckland and not Christchurch.

<sup>20</sup> Appendix, Table 14

## NEW ZEALAND COMPARISONS

Migrant arrival trends for New Zealand are similar to that of Christchurch. Numbers of New Zealanders returning to the country have declined from 29,575 people in 1991 to 20,397 people in 1999 (Figure 24)<sup>21</sup>. Australian citizen arrivals remain steady at around 4,000 arrivals per year, while citizens from all other countries has risen in the past two years, having slumped from a peak in arrivals in 1996. The main source countries for foreign migrants in recent years include China, India, South Africa and Fiji.

People from other nationalities consistently have higher arrival numbers. This positive net migration rose in the early 1990s coming to a peak in 1996. This was in response to the Government approving 56,260 applications for residency in 1995 with the delayed peak in 1996 due to approved migrants having a year in which to migrate. Numbers then dropped in 1998 as the Government lowered the target of approved residencies to 35,000 in 1997<sup>22</sup>. Arrivals remained constant for two years, until they started to rise again in 2000, due to an easing of the pass level for residency approval and an increased migrant target of 38,000 in March 2001, a rise of 10,000 from December 2000.

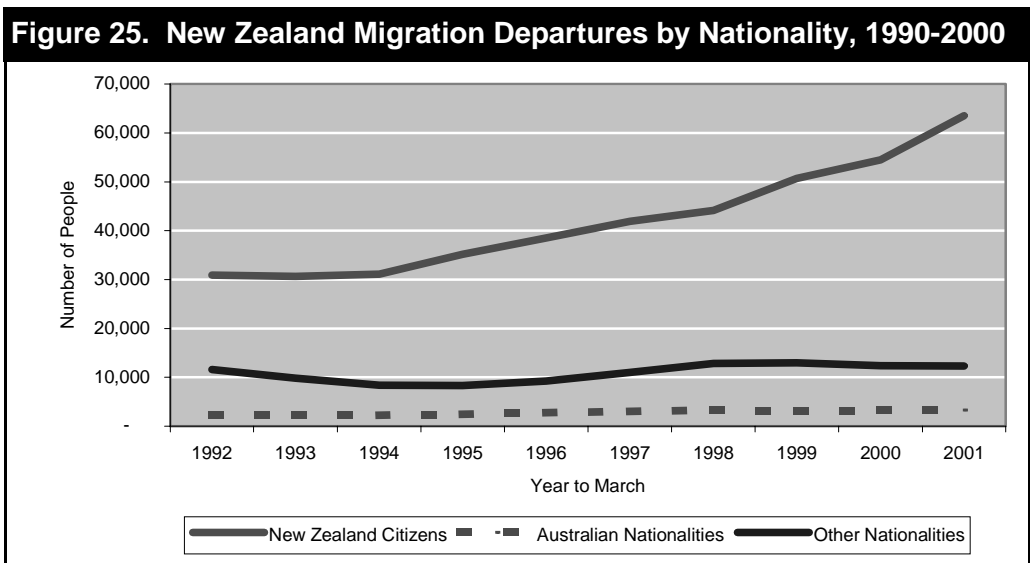


In September 2001, to help alleviate a perceived national skills shortage the Government announced an increase in the number of migrants allowed into New Zealand. This is an increase of 7,000 from the current 38,000 migrants per year, with a provision for up to 50,000 residency permits allowed each year. This increase will see the number of foreign migrant arrivals for New Zealand and Christchurch grow and may assist the current national and regional migration flows to become positive much sooner than originally expected.

The numbers of migrant departures nationally also shows a similar pattern to that in Christchurch. New Zealanders departing the country have steadily risen since 1993 from just over 30,000 people to 63,500 people in 2001, a large proportion of which are heading across the Tasman. Departures by people of other nationalities have risen slightly during the last decade to over 10,000 people annually (Figure 25). Australian citizen departures have remained constant at around 3,000 people per annum.

<sup>21</sup> Appendix, Table 15

<sup>22</sup> Australian citizens are excluded from Government targets, see Summary of Trans-Tasman Migration Policy, pg 19



## SUMMARY OF TRANS-TASMAN MIGRATION POLICY

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Since the 1920s there has been an open policy allowing New Zealanders and Australians to move freely between the two countries. In 1973, the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement formalised this process, enabling New Zealand and Australian citizens to move between the countries to visit, live and work, without having to apply for any entry permission.

In September 1994, a change to *The Migration Reform Act 1958* meant that New Zealanders wanting to migrate to Australia could do so if they held a valid New Zealand passport and therefore did not need to apply for a visa. Migrating New Zealanders could then live and work in Australia and remain a New Zealand citizen and would only have to apply for a visa if they wished to receive social security payments. However recent law changes mean that as of the 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2001, New Zealand citizens arriving in Australia have to apply for a permanent residence visa if they want to receive any social security payments or gain Australian citizenship.

Such New Zealand migrants now have a two-year stand down period before they can apply for any social security benefits. This is not a large cost for Australia, as only 16.5 per cent of New Zealand citizens arriving in Australia claim for benefits, due to the high proportion of Kiwi migrants who are in the labour force age group and gained employment there. At June 2000, 78.4 per cent of New Zealand citizens in Australia were working, compared to 67.3 per cent of Australians. This again is a reflection of the high proportion of working age New Zealand migrants in Australia.

This change has come about due to the large numbers of New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia. One third of all permanent and long-term migrant arrivals to Australia are New Zealand born. On the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2000, 435,000 New Zealanders were in Australia, of which 243,000 had been there for 12 months or more. This high number of New Zealanders migrating to Australia is a reflection of the economic situation in each country. When Australia's economic condition is better than New Zealand's, New Zealanders head over the Tasman to reap the rewards of a more buoyant economy.

This change in migration policy is one sided though. New Zealand citizens have to apply for permanent residence if they wish to be a permanent and long-term migrant, yet there has been no change in the access to New Zealand by Australian migrants. However, numbers of Australians migrating to New Zealand have traditionally been only a moderate proportion of the total migrants.

## **LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA**

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Numbers relate to the movement of travellers and not the number of travellers. Therefore multiple movements of individual people may be recorded separately.

A migrant's classification can change if they do not actually do what was indicated on their arrival/ departure card (known as 'category-jumping'). Intentions of migrants may change for a number of reasons, such as not being able to find a job.

All migration data is based on the information the traveller gives in their arrival and departure cards.

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**Table 1. Christchurch Migration by Last/Next Permanent Country of Residence**

Country of Last/Next Permanent Residence	Year Ended March 1992			Year Ended March 1993		
	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Australia	1,217	1,142	75	1,087	1,329	-242
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	1,030	975	55	974	865	109
Canada	81	83	-2	70	66	4
China	47	17	30	62	15	47
Hong Kong	108	24	84	88	32	56
Indonesia	28	24	4	42	24	18
Japan	334	212	122	447	212	235
Korea <sup>2</sup>	30	2	28	55	12	43
Malaysia	244	95	149	427	57	370
Netherlands	66	48	18	43	64	-21
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	81	111	-30	96	64	32
Singapore	55	43	12	88	15	73
South Africa	20	7	13	18	26	-8
Taiwan	113	5	108	166	7	159
Thailand	31	20	11	45	15	30
USA	194	257	-63	204	245	-41
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	582	426	156	627	538	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>953</b>

	Year to March 1994			Year to March 1995		
	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Australia	1,056	1,280	-224	1,312	1,699	-387
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	1,076	790	286	1,199	913	286
Canada	65	69	-4	85	64	21
China	57	14	43	80	17	63
Hong Kong	113	27	86	105	37	68
Indonesia	40	12	28	31	33	-2
Japan	388	175	213	565	232	333
Korea <sup>2</sup>	151	12	139	405	11	394
Malaysia	429	41	388	370	45	325
Netherlands	66	33	33	57	27	30
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	79	92	-13	111	60	51
Singapore	66	39	27	80	41	39
South Africa	93	11	82	111	17	94
Taiwan	229	12	217	264	18	246
Thailand	50	30	20	71	23	48
USA	234	219	15	273	200	73
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	553	527	26	692	590	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>1,784</b>

Country of Last/Next Permanent Resi- dence	Year Ended March 1996			Year Ended March 1997		
	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Australia	1,073	1,775	-702	1,125	1,869	-744
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	1,200	1,049	151	1,163	1,202	-39
Canada	94	54	40	94	68	26
China	131	23	108	136	26	110
Hong Kong	78	31	47	125	22	103
Indonesia	36	19	17	35	27	8
Japan	728	272	456	804	286	518
Korea <sup>2</sup>	469	35	434	385	83	302
Malaysia	404	52	352	331	71	260
Netherlands	57	23	34	30	31	-1
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	136	79	57	110	47	63
Singapore	84	36	48	85	24	61
South Africa	103	29	74	124	18	106
Taiwan	391	12	379	355	36	319
Thailand	66	36	30	58	26	32
USA	292	212	80	215	241	-26
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	888	598	290	836	613	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>1,321</b>

	Year Ended March 1998			Year Ended March 1999		
	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Australia	1,031	2,201	-1,170	880	2,320	-1,440
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	1,126	1,464	-338	1,109	1,650	-541
Canada	73	94	-21	51	86	-35
China	87	37	50	148	23	125
Hong Kong	81	33	48	50	17	33
Indonesia	27	22	5	34	29	5
Japan	805	351	454	804	323	481
Korea <sup>2</sup>	132	140	-8	73	90	-17
Malaysia	194	92	102	158	51	107
Netherlands	37	31	6	27	23	4
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	109	64	45	91	63	28
Singapore	62	34	28	43	21	22
South Africa	118	14	104	108	10	98
Taiwan	256	38	218	197	48	149
Thailand	48	33	15	45	34	11
USA	181	320	-139	215	274	-59
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	685	592	93	582	540	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>-508</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>-987</b>

Country of Last/Next Permanent Residence	Year Ended March 2000			Year Ended March 2001		
	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Australia	859	3,114	-2,255	907	3,478	-2,571
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	1,327	1,610	-283	1,399	1,434	-35
Canada	69	88	-19	73	76	-3
China	302	22	280	518	48	470
Hong Kong	37	34	3	48	40	8
Indonesia	26	17	9	25	21	4
Japan	701	361	340	628	331	297
Korea <sup>2</sup>	99	104	-5	181	134	47
Malaysia	106	70	36	144	56	88
Netherlands	35	38	-3	41	36	5
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	99	62	37	107	26	81
Singapore	60	37	23	53	35	18
South Africa	141	22	119	69	18	51
Taiwan	121	57	64	48	82	-34
Thailand	31	38	-7	68	30	38
USA	197	230	-33	254	250	4
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	539	460	85	748	502	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>6,364</b>	<b>-1,615</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>-1,286</b>

<sup>1</sup> British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

<sup>2</sup> Korea includes the Republic of and the People's Democratic Republic of

<sup>3</sup> Pacific Islands includes Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji and Samoa

<sup>4</sup> Other Countries includes Not Specified

<b>Table 2. Arrivals into Christchurch City by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Year to March 2001</b>			
<b>Country of Last Permanent Residence</b>	<b>New Zealand Citizens</b>	<b>Other Nationalities</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	595	312	907
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	804	595	1,399
Canada	36	37	73
China	13	505	518
Germany	9	41	50
Hong Kong	11	37	48
India	5	57	62
Indonesia	6	19	25
Japan	40	588	628
Korea <sup>2</sup>	2	179	181
Malaysia	6	138	144
Netherlands	11	30	41
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	34	73	107
Singapore	13	40	53
South Africa	5	64	69
Taiwan	6	42	48
Thailand	5	63	68
United States of America	136	118	254
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	167	469	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>5,311</b>

<sup>1</sup> British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

<sup>2</sup> Korea includes the Republic of and the People's Democratic Republic of

<sup>3</sup> Pacific Islands includes Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji and Samoa

<sup>4</sup> Other Countries includes Not Specified

<b>Table 3. Departures from Christchurch City, Year to March 2001</b>			
<b>Country of Next Permanent Residence</b>	<b>New Zealand Citizens</b>	<b>Other Nationalities</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	3,208	270	3,478
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	1,199	235	1,434
Canada	55	21	76
China	23	25	48
Germany	19	26	45
Hong Kong	26	14	40
India	7	7	14
Indonesia	8	13	21
Japan	129	202	331
Korea <sup>2</sup>	49	85	134
Malaysia	7	49	56
Netherlands	12	24	36
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	21	5	26
Singapore	21	14	35
South Africa	13	5	18
Taiwan	45	37	82
Thailand	19	11	30
United States of America	162	88	250
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	296	147	443
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>6,597</b>

<sup>1</sup> British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

<sup>2</sup> Korea includes the Republic of and the People's Democratic Republic of

<sup>3</sup> Pacific Islands includes Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji and Samoa

<sup>4</sup> Other Countries includes Not Specified

<b>Table 4. Christchurch Net Migration, Year to March 2001</b>			
<b>Country of Last/Next Permanent Residence</b>	<b>New Zealand Citizens</b>	<b>Other Nationalities</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	-2,613	42	-2,571
British Isles <sup>1</sup>	-395	360	-35
Canada	-19	16	-3
China	-10	480	470
Germany	-10	15	5
Hong Kong	-15	23	8
India	-2	50	48
Indonesia	-2	6	4
Japan	-89	386	297
Korea <sup>2</sup>	-47	94	47
Malaysia	-1	89	88
Netherlands	-1	6	5
Pacific Islands <sup>3</sup>	13	68	81
Singapore	-8	26	18
South Africa	-8	59	51
Taiwan	-39	5	-34
Thailand	-14	52	38
United States of America	-26	30	4
Other Countries <sup>4</sup>	-129	322	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,415</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>-1,286</b>

<sup>1</sup> British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

<sup>2</sup> Korea includes the Republic of and the People's Democratic Republic of

<sup>3</sup> Pacific Islands includes Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji and Samoa

<sup>4</sup> Other Countries includes Not Specified

<b>Table 5. Christchurch Net Migration by Occupation*, Year to March 2001</b>			
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Other Nationalities</b>	<b>Total Net Migration</b>
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	-29	14	-15
Clerks	-104	71	-33
Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers	-62	7	-55
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	-163	40	-123
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-92	6	-86
Professionals	-386	188	-198
Service and Sales Workers	-362	47	-315
Technicians and Associate Professionals	-260	104	-156
Trades Workers	-151	13	-138
Not Specified / Unidentifiable	-1,339	1,236	-103
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,948</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>-1,222</b>

\*Excludes migrants under 15 years of age.

## Age and Occupation Breakdown by Selected Countries

<b>Table 6. New Zealanders Net Migration to/from Australia, Year to March 2001</b>					
Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	10-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	-4	-13	2	-1	<b>-16</b>
Clerks	-31	-35	-24	-1	<b>-91</b>
Labourers	-25	-20	-8	0	<b>-53</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	-15	-31	-58	1	<b>-103</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	-17	-36	-21	-1	<b>-75</b>
Professionals	-34	-92	-37	-4	<b>-167</b>
Service and Sales Workers	-163	-80	-38	-3	<b>-284</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	-50	-64	-29	1	<b>-142</b>
Trades Workers	-50	-72	-16	0	<b>-138</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	-445	-366	-191	-43	<b>-1045</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-834</b>	<b>-809</b>	<b>-420</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-2114</b>

<b>Table 7. Other Nationalities Net Migration to/from Australia, Year to March 2001</b>					
Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Clerks	4	0	-3	0	<b>1</b>
Labourers	0	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	-1	-2	-1	0	<b>-4</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	0	3	1	0	<b>4</b>
Professionals	-2	6	-5	1	<b>0</b>
Service and Sales Workers	1	1	2	0	<b>4</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	-1	9	-2	1	<b>7</b>
Trades Workers	0	2	-2	0	<b>0</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	-17	8	-25	2	<b>-32</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-16</b>

**Table 8. New Zealanders Net Migration to/from the British Isles, Year to March 2001**

Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	-7	-7	-1	0	<b>-15</b>
Clerks	-18	13	-2	0	<b>-7</b>
Labourers	-10	-2	0	0	<b>-12</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	-11	-23	-5	0	<b>-39</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	-2	-6	1	0	<b>-7</b>
Professionals	-47	-52	-17	2	<b>-114</b>
Service and Sales Workers	-49	2	2	0	<b>-45</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	-48	-21	-6	0	<b>-75</b>
Trades Workers	-9	2	-1	1	<b>-7</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	-126	5	1	0	<b>-120</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-327</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-441</b>

**Table 9. Other Nationalities Net Migration to/from the British Isles, Year to March 2001**

Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	2	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
Clerks	-5	13	3	0	<b>11</b>
Labourers	-2	1	-1	0	<b>-2</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	1	6	8	0	<b>15</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	1	-2	1	0	<b>0</b>
Professionals	-3	71	12	-2	<b>78</b>
Service and Sales Workers	5	15	6	0	<b>26</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	1	25	5	1	<b>32</b>
Trades Workers	1	2	0	2	<b>5</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	5	52	23	24	<b>104</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>272</b>

**Table 10. New Zealanders Net Migration to/from Japan, Year to March 2001**

Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Clerks	-2	0	0	0	<b>-2</b>
Labourers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	-2	1	0	0	<b>-1</b>
Professionals	-17	-22	4	0	<b>-35</b>
Service and Sales Workers	-9	-1	0	0	<b>-10</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	-5	-3	-1	0	<b>-9</b>
Trades Workers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	-28	-4	0	-1	<b>-33</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-89</b>

**Table 11. Other Nationalities Net Migration to/from Japan, Year to March 2001**

Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	-1	0	0	0	<b>-1</b>
Clerks	5	40	0	0	<b>45</b>
Labourers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Professionals	4	21	0	0	<b>25</b>
Service and Sales Workers	1	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	-1	-2	0	0	<b>-3</b>
Trades Workers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	155	158	2	0	<b>315</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>385</b>

**Table 12. New Zealanders Net Migration to/from China, Year to March 2001**

Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Clerks	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Labourers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	0	-1	0	0	<b>-1</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Professionals	-1	0	1	0	<b>0</b>
Service and Sales Workers	0	-2	0	0	<b>-2</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Trades Workers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	1	-2	-3	-1	<b>-8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-10</b>

**Table 13. Other Nationalities Net Migration to/from China, Year to March 2001**

Occupation	15-24 Years	25-39 Years	40-59 Years	60 Years and Over	Total
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	0	2	4	0	<b>6</b>
Clerks	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
Labourers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Legislators / Admin. / Managers	2	5	0	0	<b>7</b>
Machine Operators / Assemblers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Professionals	3	7	3	3	<b>16</b>
Service and Sales Workers	0	1	-1	0	<b>0</b>
Technicians / Ass. Professionals	1	6	3	4	<b>14</b>
Trades Workers	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Not Specified/Unidentifiable	347	55	11	0	<b>435</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>480</b>

**Table 14. Christchurch Refugee Arrivals, 1992—2001**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Cambodia</b>	60	45	18	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Vietnam</b>	40	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Somalia</b>	0	29	95	67	15	17	11	13	25	9
<b>Ethiopia</b>	0	0	13	0	30	22	23	7	19	12
<b>Iran</b>	0	0	0	0	10	8	15	9	6	0
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	27	15
<b>Iranian Kurds</b>	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
<b>Syria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
<b>Iraqi Kurds</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Czech Republic</b>	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Jordan</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>36</b>

<b>Table 15. New Zealand Migration, 1992—2001</b>						
<b>Year to March</b>	<b>Arrivals</b>			<b>Departures</b>		
	<b>NZ Citizens</b>	<b>Australian Nationality</b>	<b>Other Nationalities</b>	<b>NZ Citizens</b>	<b>Australian Nationality</b>	<b>Other Nationalities</b>
<b>1992</b>	22,912	3,535	22,563	30,914	2,235	11,574
<b>1993</b>	21,931	3,550	24,081	30,653	2,237	9,824
<b>1994</b>	22,962	4,204	30,091	31,081	2,240	8,349
<b>1995</b>	23,149	4,471	39,971	35,208	2,397	8,289
<b>1996</b>	23,405	4,961	51,922	38,525	2,698	9,233
<b>1997</b>	22,622	5,077	49,197	41,977	2,986	10,985
<b>1998</b>	22,165	4,304	36,459	44,127	3,232	12,862
<b>1999</b>	20,397	3,708	32,475	50,706	3,112	12,961
<b>2000</b>	22,583	3,602	34,904	54,457	3,224	12,395
<b>2001</b>	21,171	3,689	41,605	63,499	3,241	12,325