

South East Asian Diaspora: settlement outcomes in New Zealand

An introduction to the population

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Overview

- A very brief introduction to aspects of the communities
- Census and migration data
- History – look 1858 to 2013
- Population origins, size and shape
- Emerging NZ born components
- Part of a larger project building on previous work
- For the NZ diaspora in Southeast Asia: Didham 2009
- For more on the history of the SEA diaspora in NZ: McMillan 2016

History

- 5 periods 1891-6, 1906-11, 1945-1956, 1976-1991, 2001-2013
- But composition changes – indentured labour, wars, students, skilled labour, family reunification and partnering
- Colombo Plan founded 1950 - economic drivers - students during 1950s and 1960s (majority from what became Malaysia – but also South and other Southeast Asia) – mostly engineering, economic and math sciences
- ASEAN 1975 – overtly related to regional security – but also trade
- Refugees – 11,000 from SEA: Cambodia (5,200), Vietnam (4,500) and Laos (1,200) 1975-1993 (Vietnam from 1975, Cambodia from 1979 from Khao I Dang I and until 1993 from Khao I Dang II, many from Laos were Hmong)
- Most recent period: labour migration and partnering
- Currently Singapore and Brunei are migrant destinations, Thailand and Malaysia both senders and receivers

SEA in NZ by country of birth

	2001	2013
Myanmar	702	2,119
Laos	1,017	843
Thailand	5,154	7,722
Cambodia	4,770	6,570
Viet Nam	3,948	6,153
Malaysia	11,463	16,353
Singapore	3,912	5,370
Indonesia	3,792	4,914
Timor Leste	30	54
Brunei Darussalam	246	342
Philippines	10,137	37,299

Total SEA born in 2013 = 87,768



Ethnicity by birthplace (%) in 2013

	OSBorn		NZBorn
	SEA born	Elsewhere	
Lao	57.6	2.1	40.3
Khmer	68.8	0.4	30.8
Vietnamese	73.9	2.2	23.9
Indonesian	72.6	3.9	23.4
Malay	75.8	3.1	21.1
Thai	79.5	1.2	19.4
Burmese	80.4	2.8	16.8
Filipino	84.4	1.4	14.1
Other SEA ethnicities	77.1	3.6	19.3
Total SEA ethnicities	79.6	1.7	18.7
Chinese ethnicities	10.4	63.0	26.6
Indian ethnicities	1.4	75.1	23.5
Total Asian	17.8	59.6	22.7



PLT Arrivals and departures by country of birth, Mar 2013 to Feb 2017

	Arr	Dep
Myanmar	744	117
Laos	240	111
Thailand	3,465	1,059
Cambodia	978	363
Viet Nam	3,063	951
Malaysia	4,608	2,190
Singapore	1,797	594
Indonesia	2,280	759
Timor Leste	72	39
Brunei Darussalam	138	66
Philippines	21,189	2,904

Total SEA born arrivals = 38,574

Total SEA born departures = 9,153

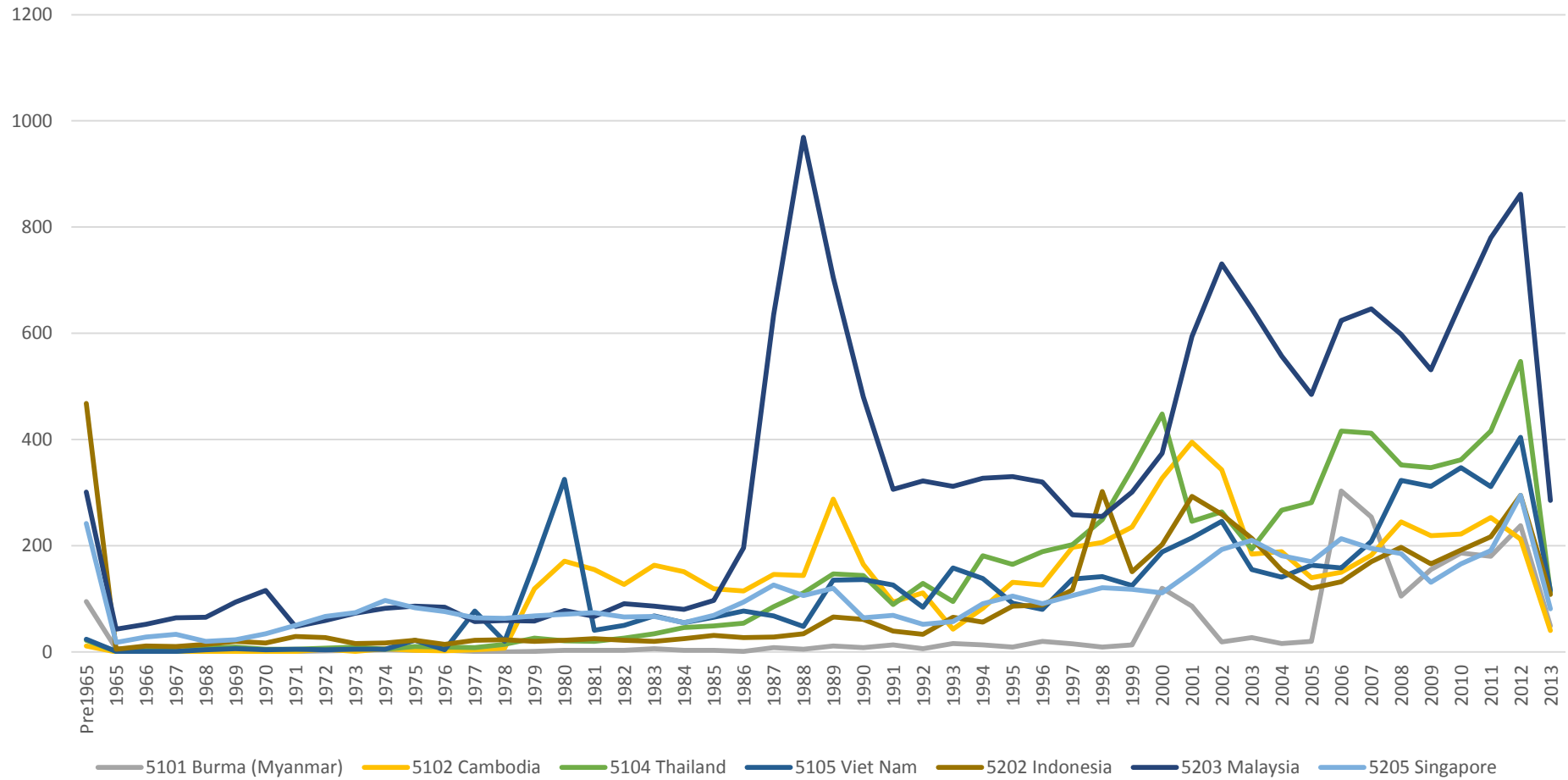
Net PLT = 29,421



Most recent (2013) Census – how long in NZ?

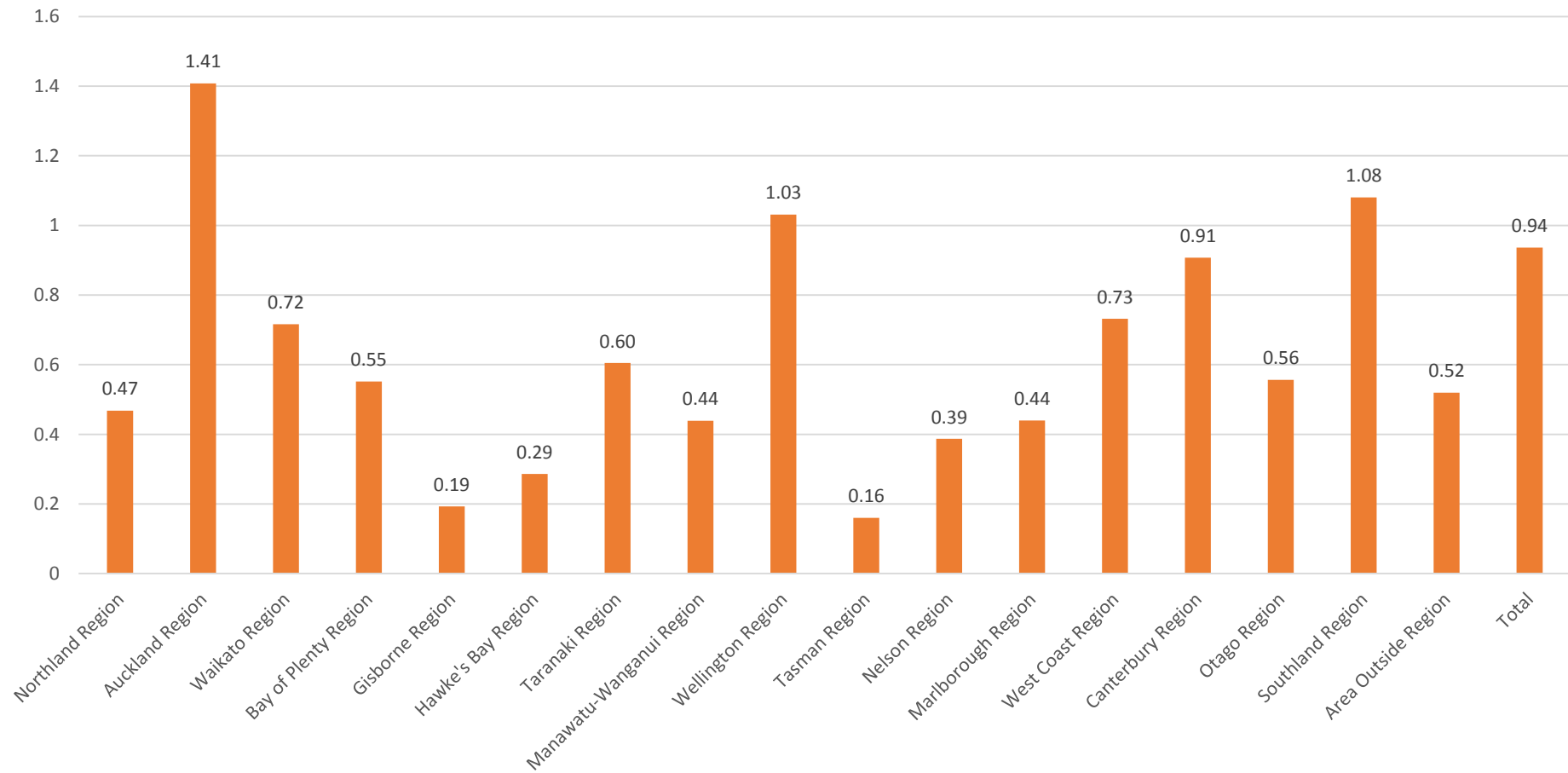
- Columbia (1,110) median YINNZ = 3.56 years
- Saudi Arabia (1,593) = 3.67
- Nepal (1,341) = 3.95
- Argentina (1,623) = 4.94
- Philippines (36,315) = 5.32
- Myanmar (2,049) = 5.63
- France (3,534) = 5.94
- Kiribati (1,380) = 6.59

..... rest of Southeast Asia without Philippines

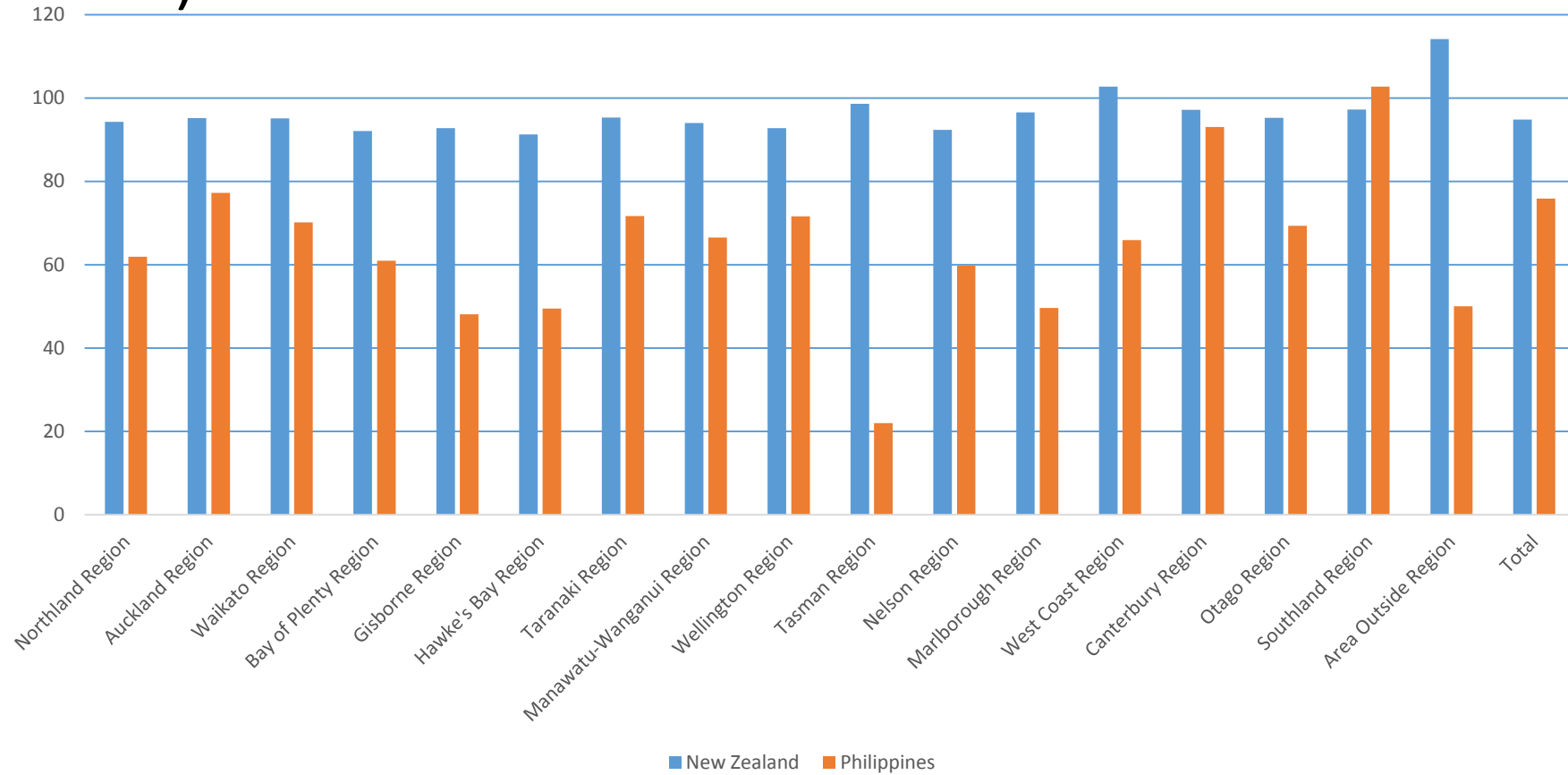


Year of first arrival in New Zealand

Percent of regional population born in Philippines

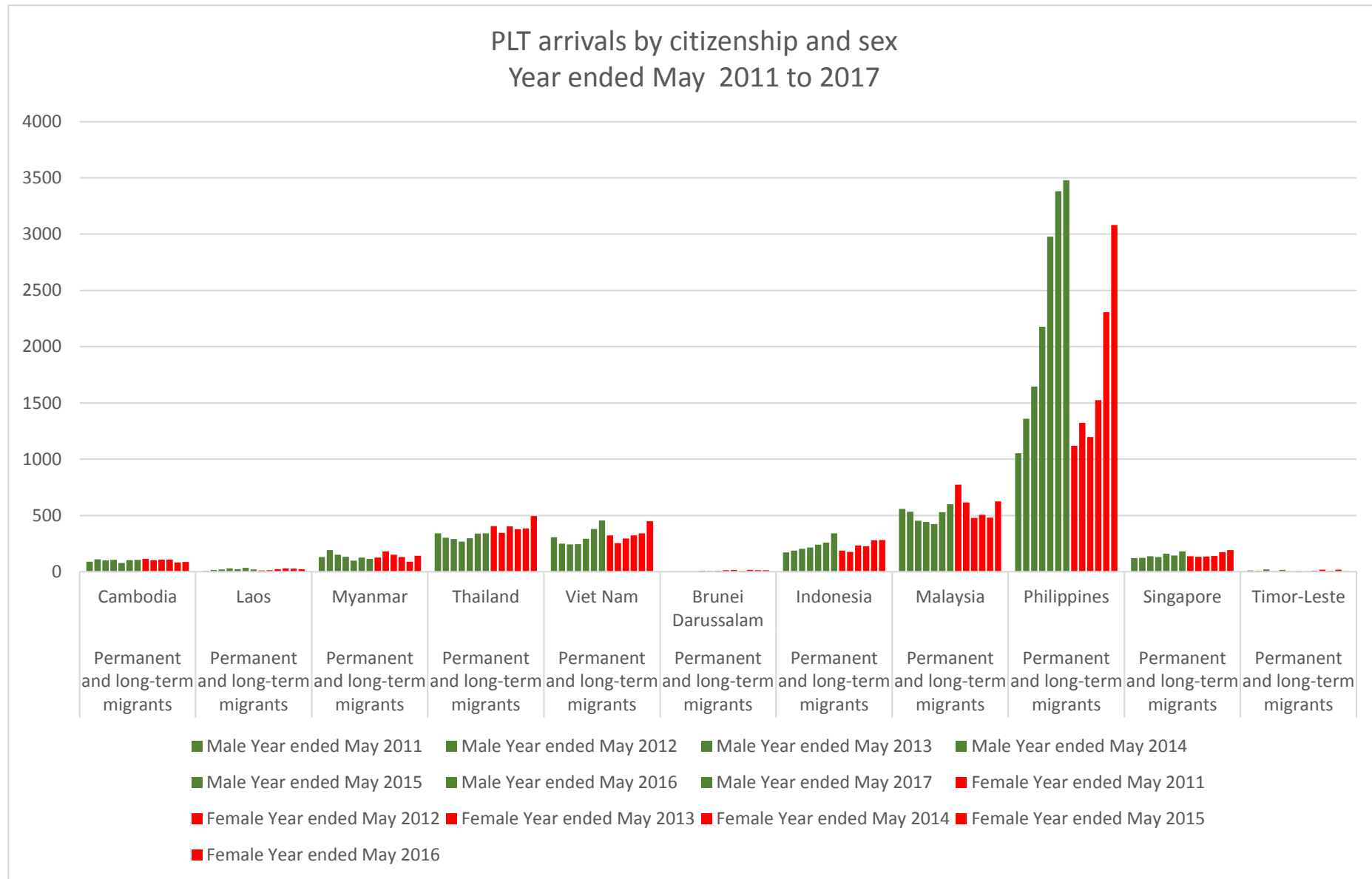


Sex ratio: NZ born versus Philippines born (2013)

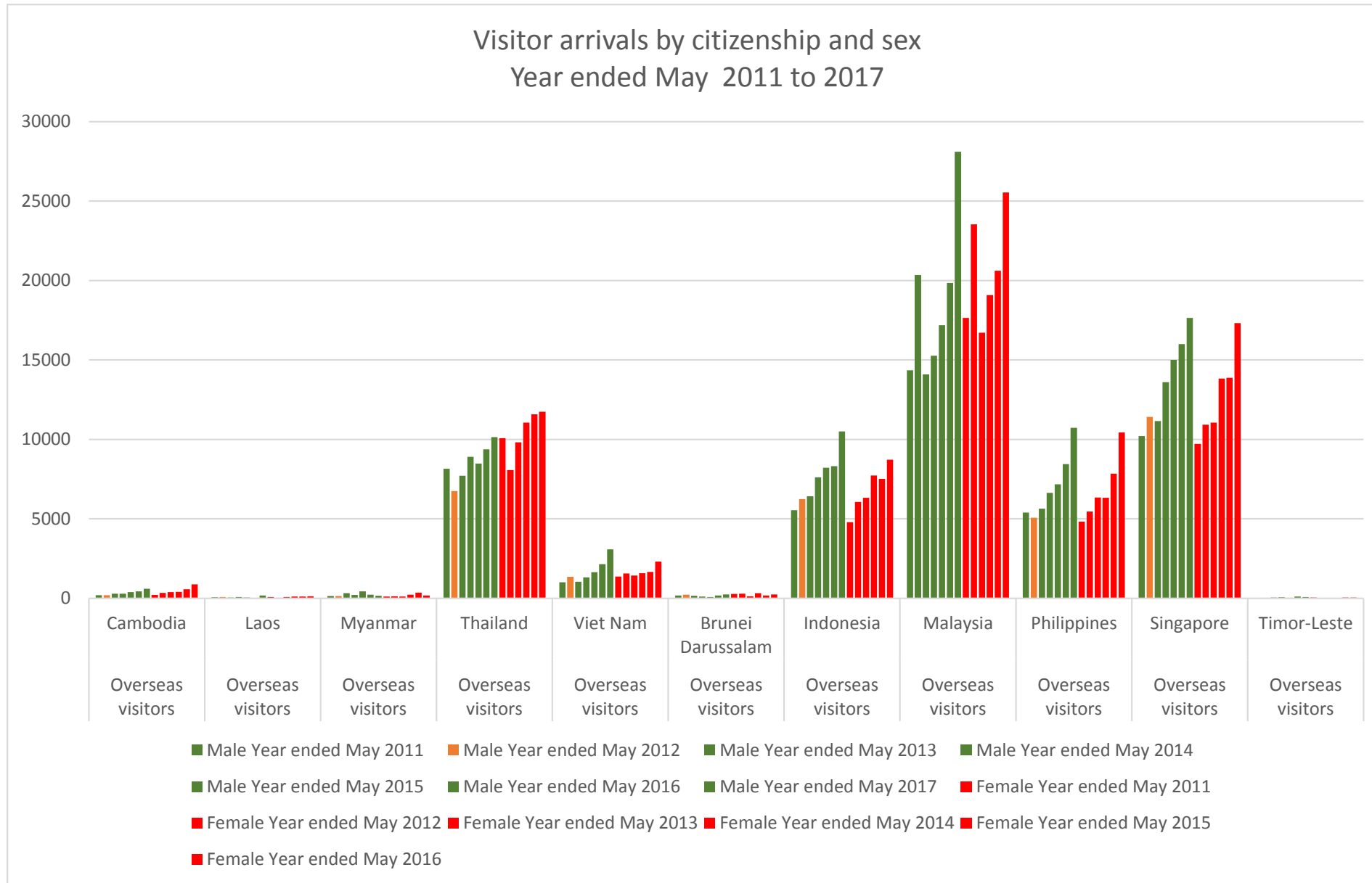


SR = M per 100F

But recent migration suggests a changing picture



.. And also for short term arrivals



Births in NZ, 1997-2016

BIRTHS by Parental country of birth	Both Parents	Mother Only	Father Only	Total births	Child SEA ethnicities	Child Chinese ethnicities	Child Indian ethnicities
Brunei Darussalam	3	72	45	120	9	36	6
Cambodia	2,601	942	489	4,032	3,084	525	15
East Timor	3	3	3	9	6	-	-
Indonesia	873	963	219	2,055	1,317	432	27
Laos	177	243	201	621	378	18	3
Malaysia	1,851	2,298	921	5,073	1,092	2,850	345
Myanmar	642	153	69	864	738	42	21
Philippines	6,210	4,086	564	10,860	9,156	249	105
Singapore	198	1,188	741	2,127	99	516	84
Thailand	777	2,439	471	3,687	2,835	195	39
Viet Nam	1,704	1,308	354	3,366	2,349	690	21
Neither parent born SEA					2,850		
Total	15,039	13,695	4,080	32,811	23,919	5,553	663

Deaths in NZ, 1997-2016

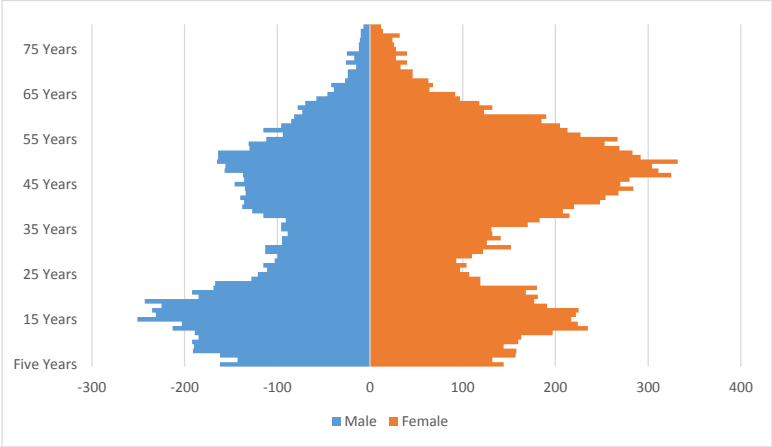
Country of birth	Deaths			SEA ethnicities	Chinese ethnicities	Indian ethnicities	Total Asian
	Male	Female	Total				
Brunei Darussalam	3	3	3	-	3	-	3
Cambodia	144	168	312	264	48	-	303
East Timor	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	333	249	582	177	45	-	219
Laos	36	30	66	60	3	-	63
Malaysia	315	288	603	261	219	30	507
Myanmar	78	87	162	84	-	6	93
Philippines	183	327	510	474	3	-	483
Singapore	84	102	186	6	93	6	123
Thailand	42	87	129	102	9	3	114
Viet Nam	135	123	255	195	48	-	246
Total	1,350	1,461	2,811	1,623	471	48	2,154

Source: Stats NZ

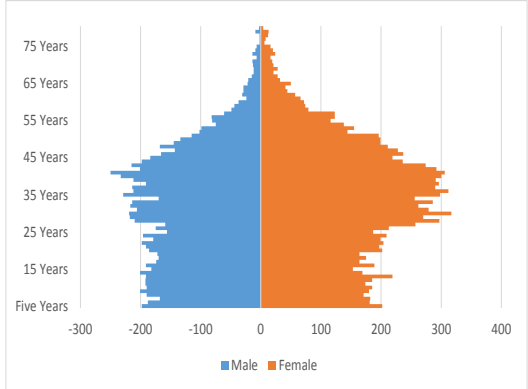
Settlement and subsequent mobility

- People tend to arrive, find their feet and settle
- Subsequent moves of made well after becoming established
- Role of community important so movers tend to stay in same regions

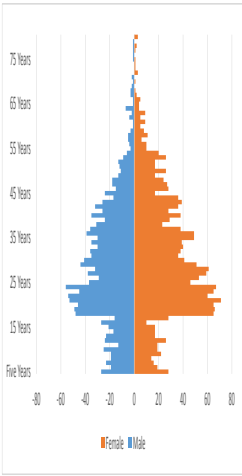
Inter-regional migration, people of Southeast Asian ethnicities 2008-2013



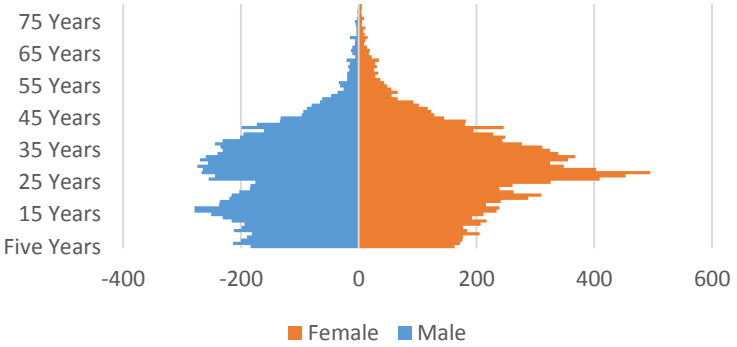
Non-movers



Moved within same regions



Moved inter-regionally

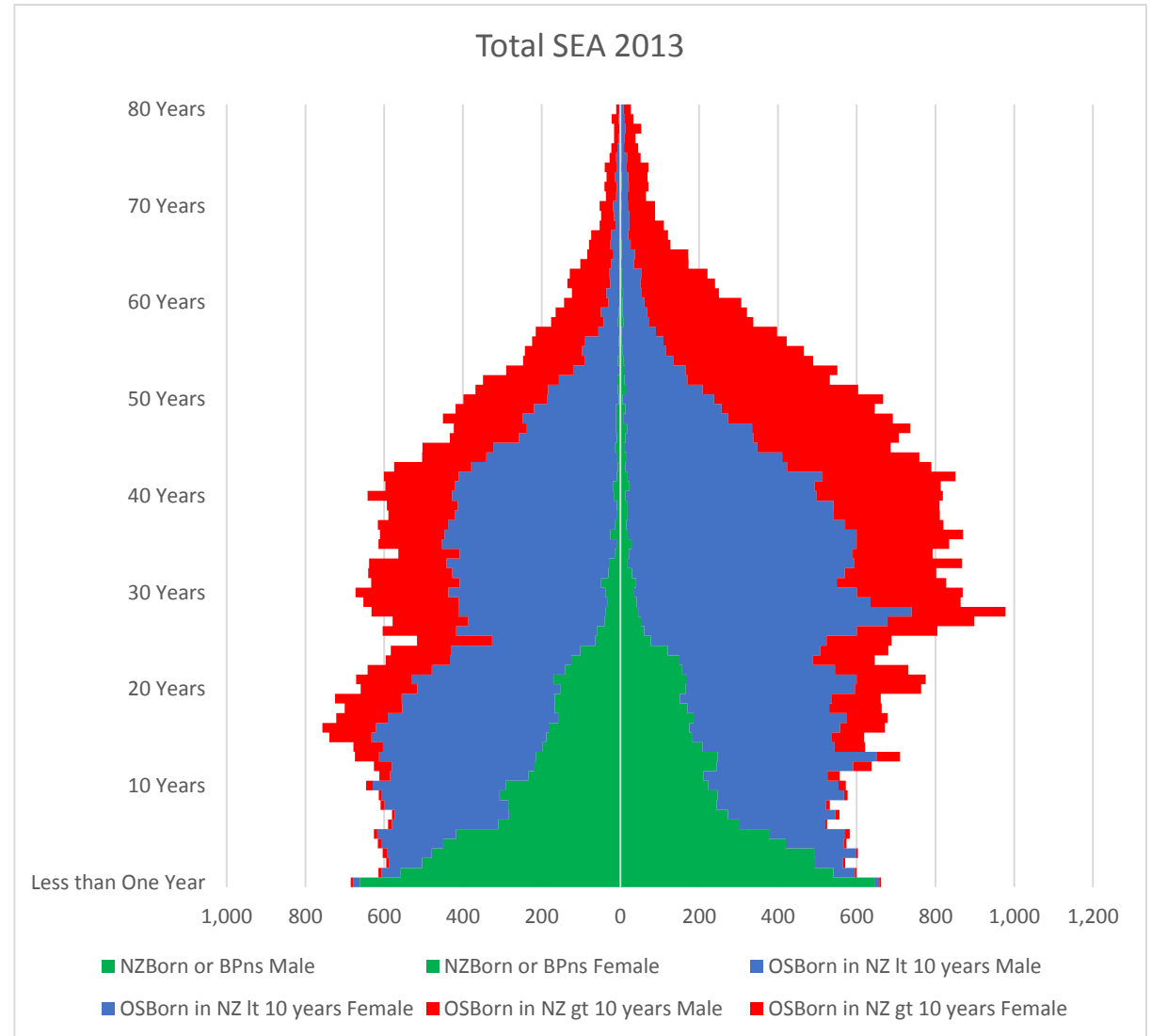
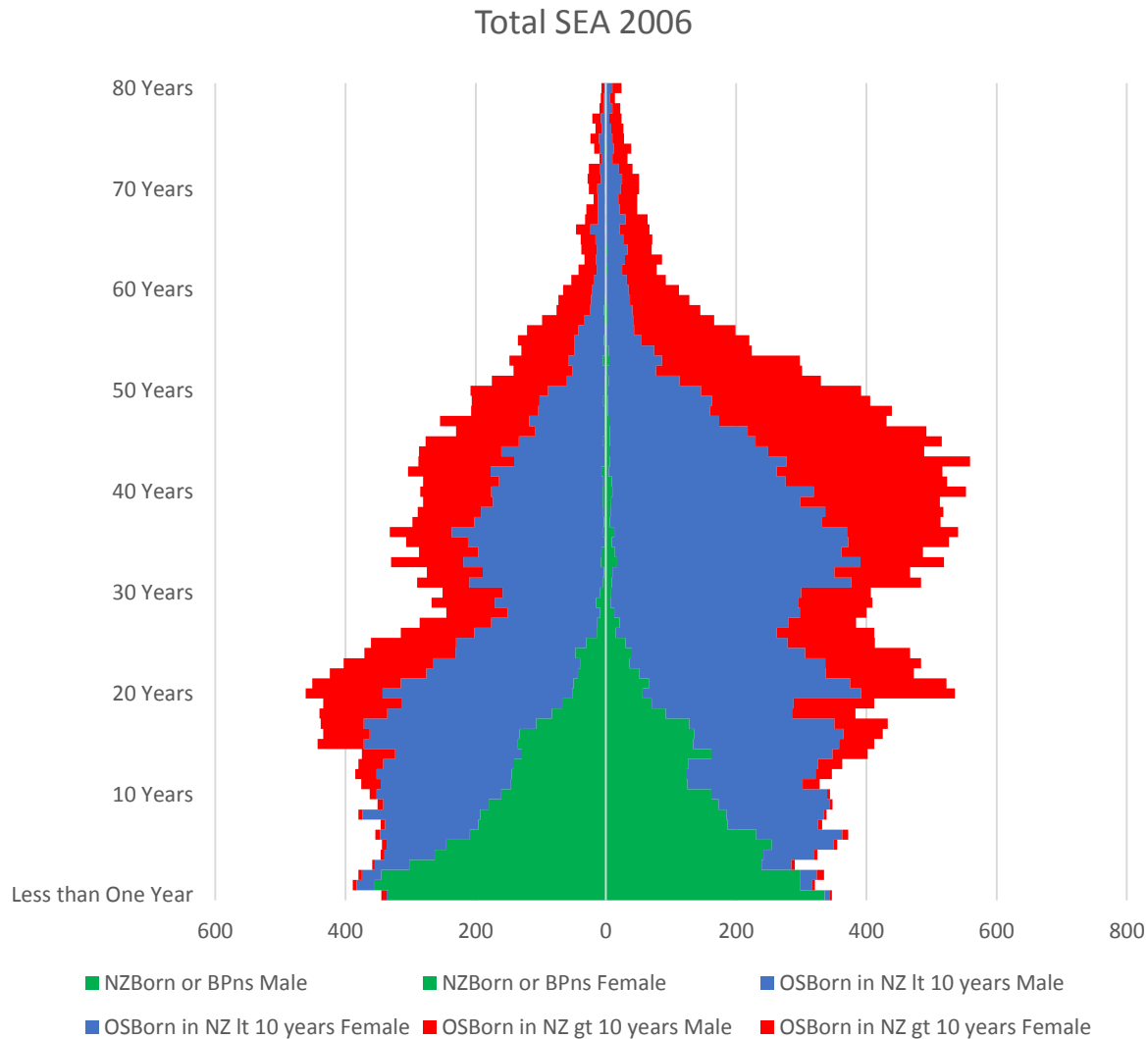


Overseas 5 years ago

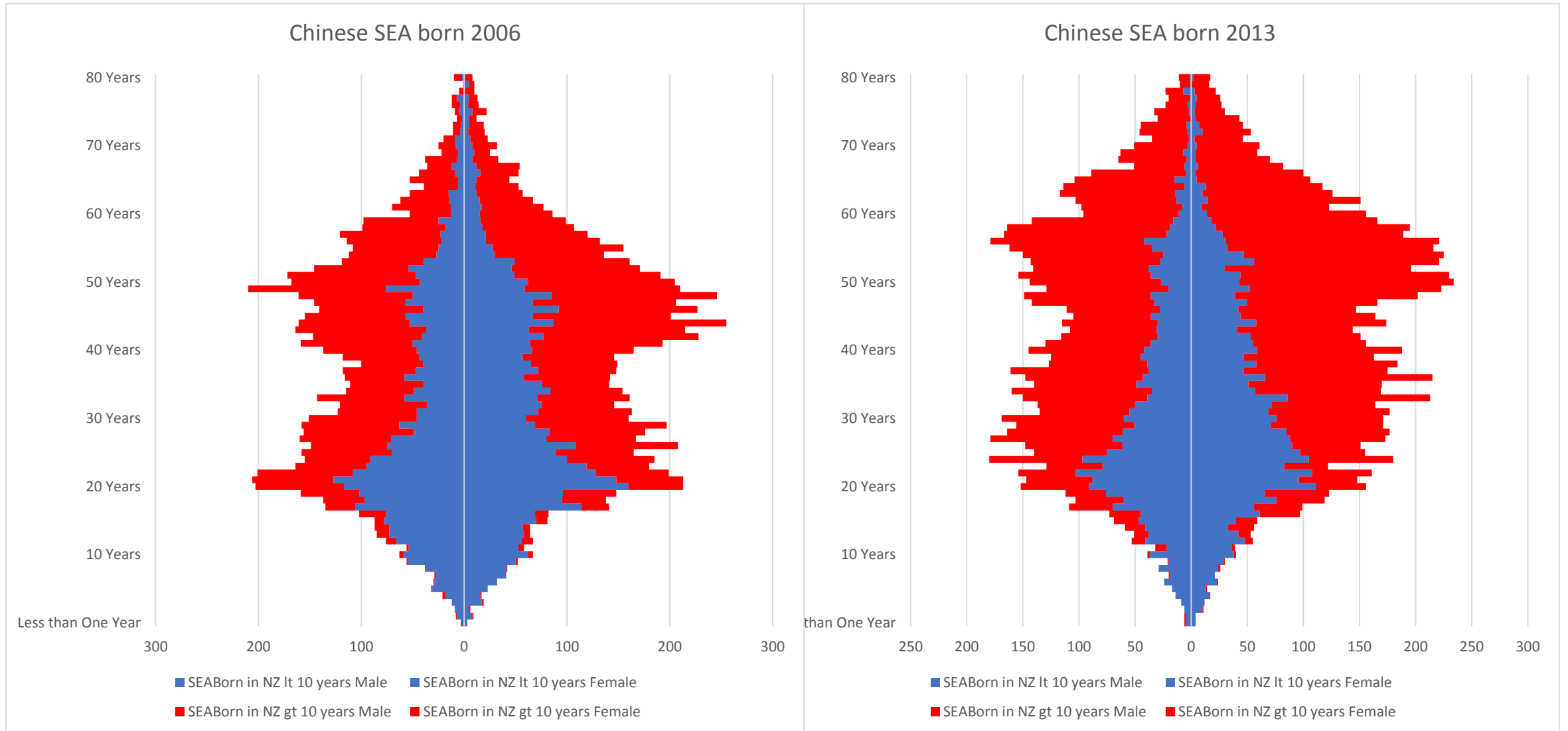
Diversity across the communities

- Communities here used in the sense of people of selected ethnicities and groupings of ethnicities
- In the 2013 Census we see continuing changes in gender balance because of migration histories and local childbearing reflected in the communities
- We also see the outcomes of the histories of settlement as communities are transformed by local partnering, ongoing age related migration (e.g. students) and family formation and re-unification

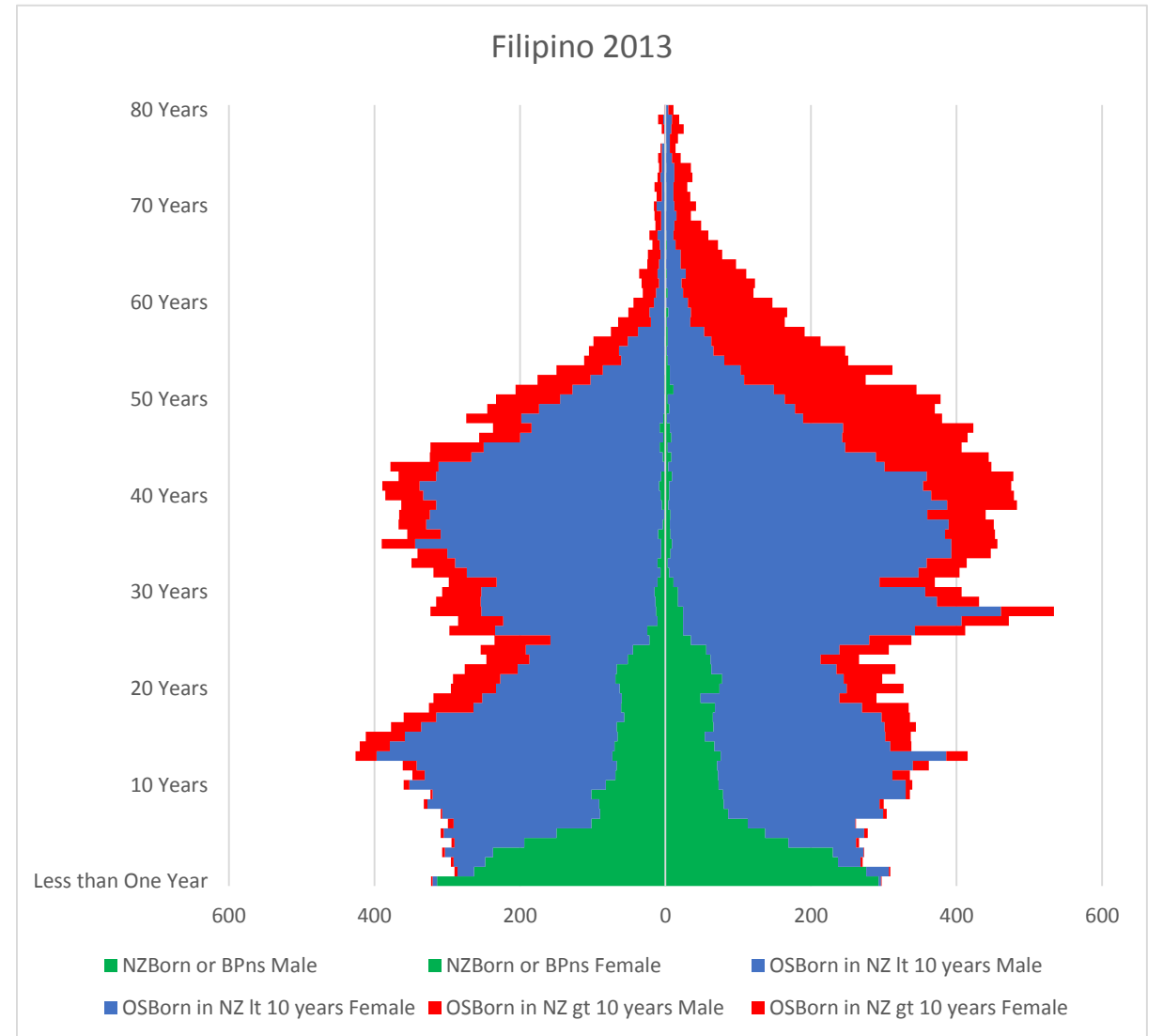
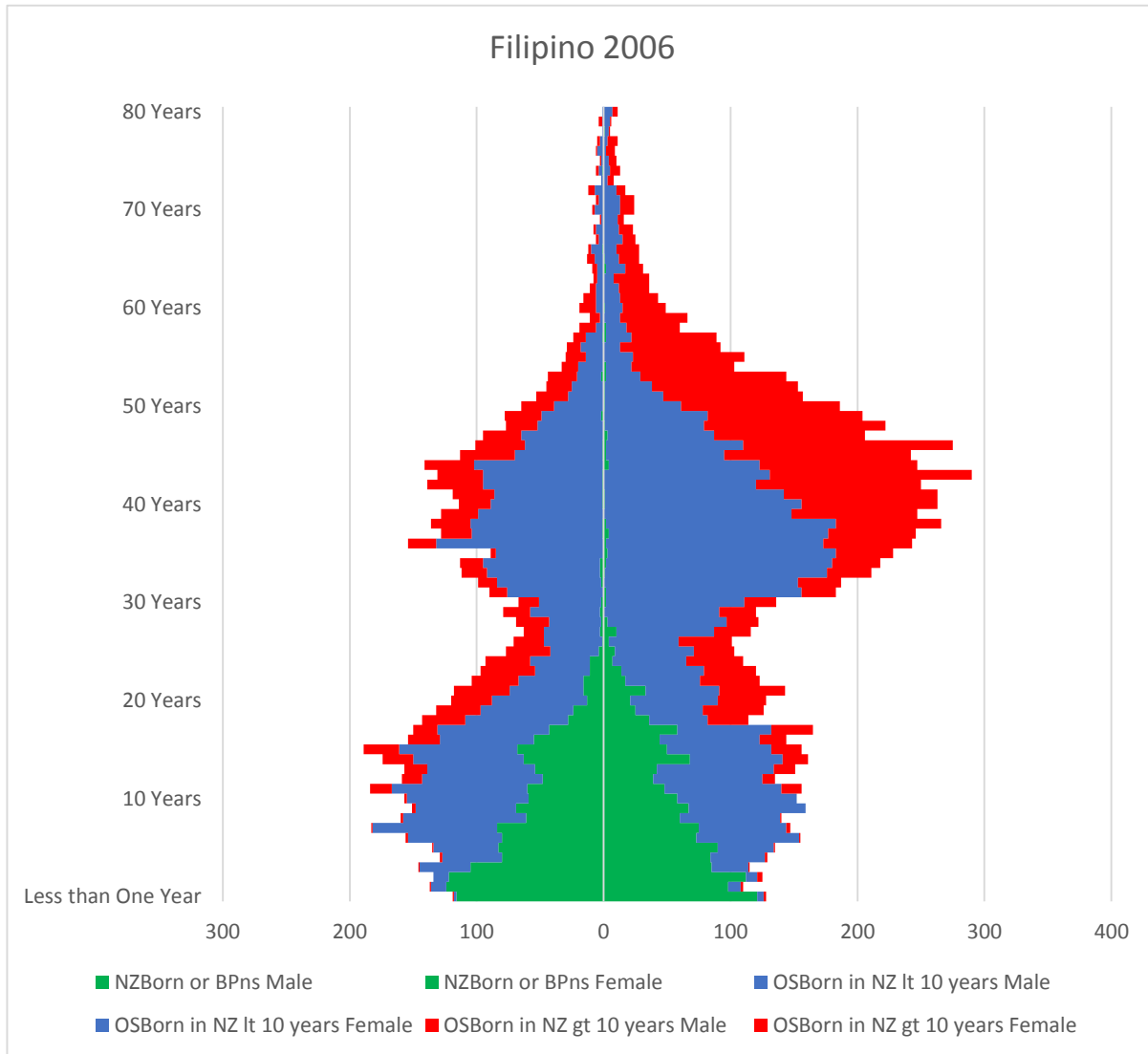
Total Southeast Asian 2006 2013



Chinese born in SEA 2013

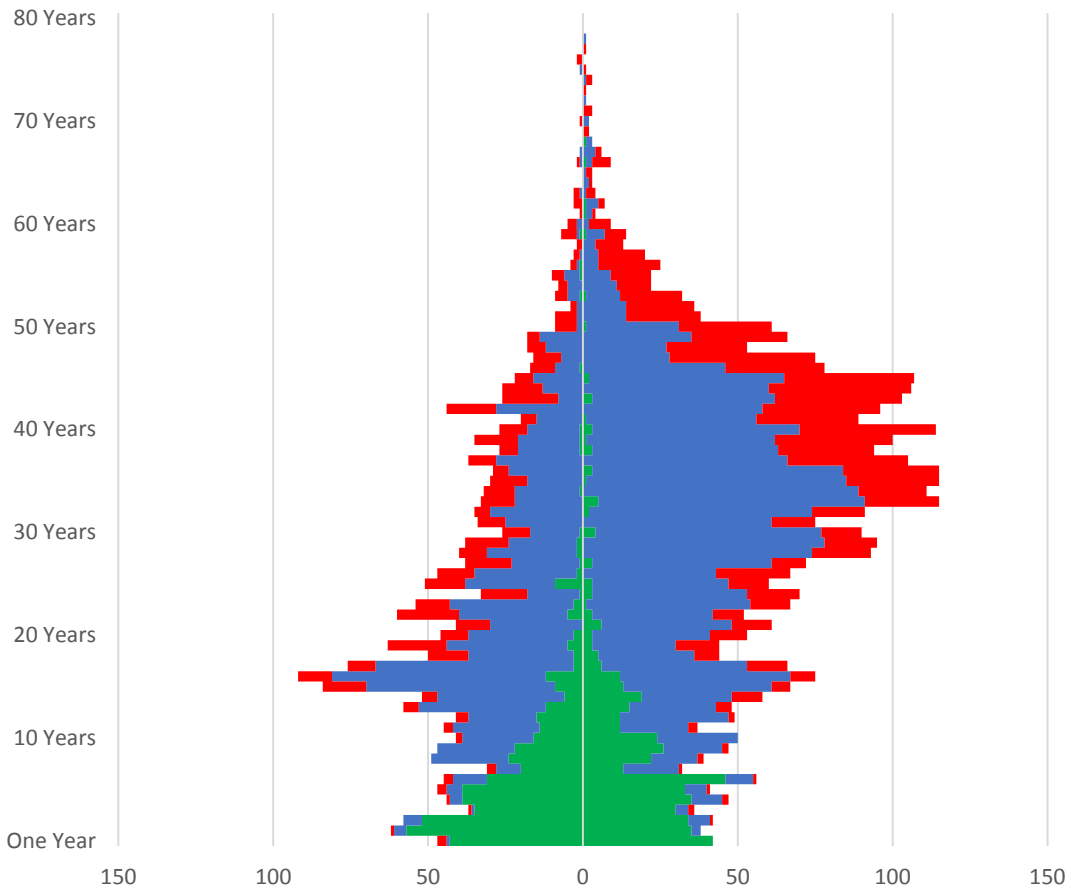


Filipino 2006 2013



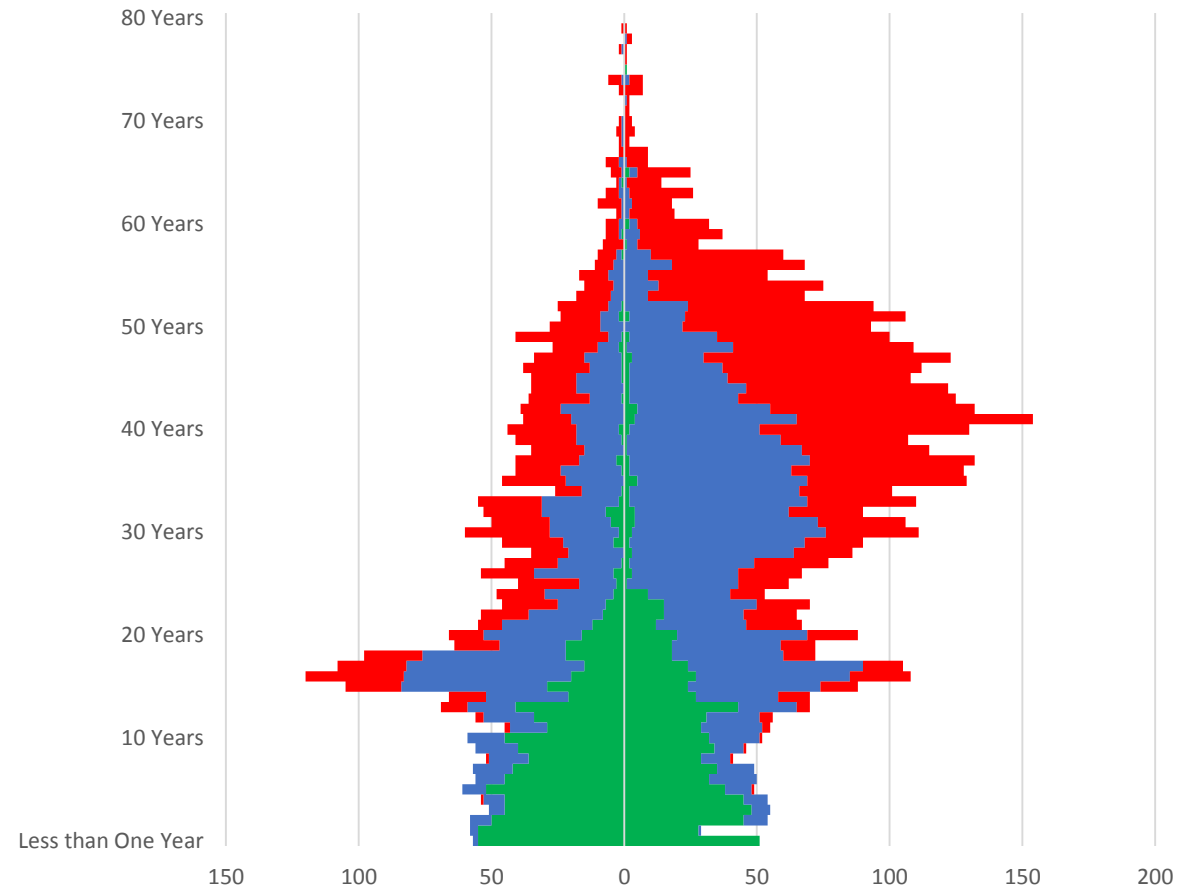
Thai 2006 2013

Thai 2006



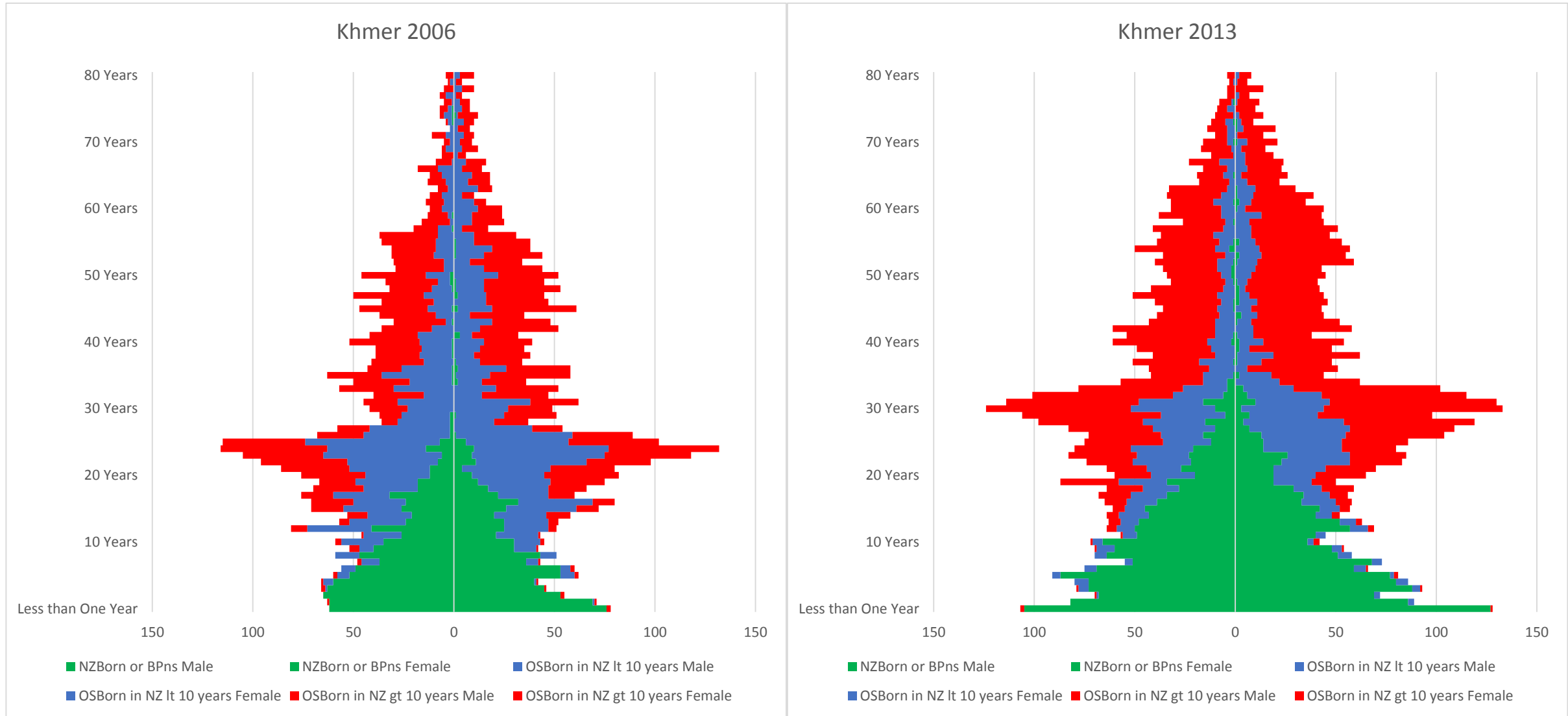
■ NZBorn or BPns Male
 ■ NZBorn or BPns Female
 ■ OSBorn in NZ lt 10 years Male
■ OSBorn in NZ lt 10 years Female
 ■ OSBorn in NZ gt 10 years Male
 ■ OSBorn in NZ gt 10 years Female

Thai 2013

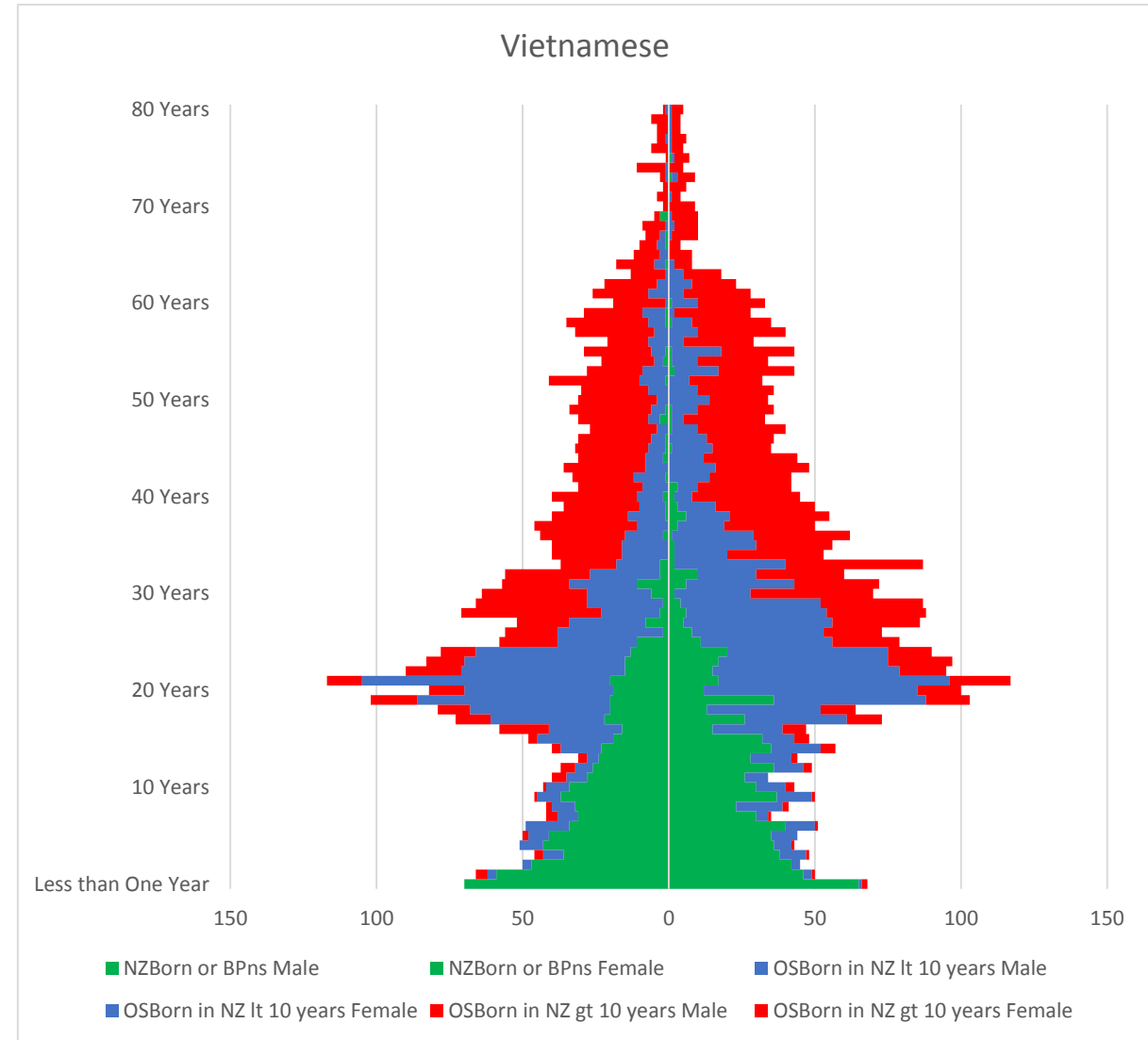
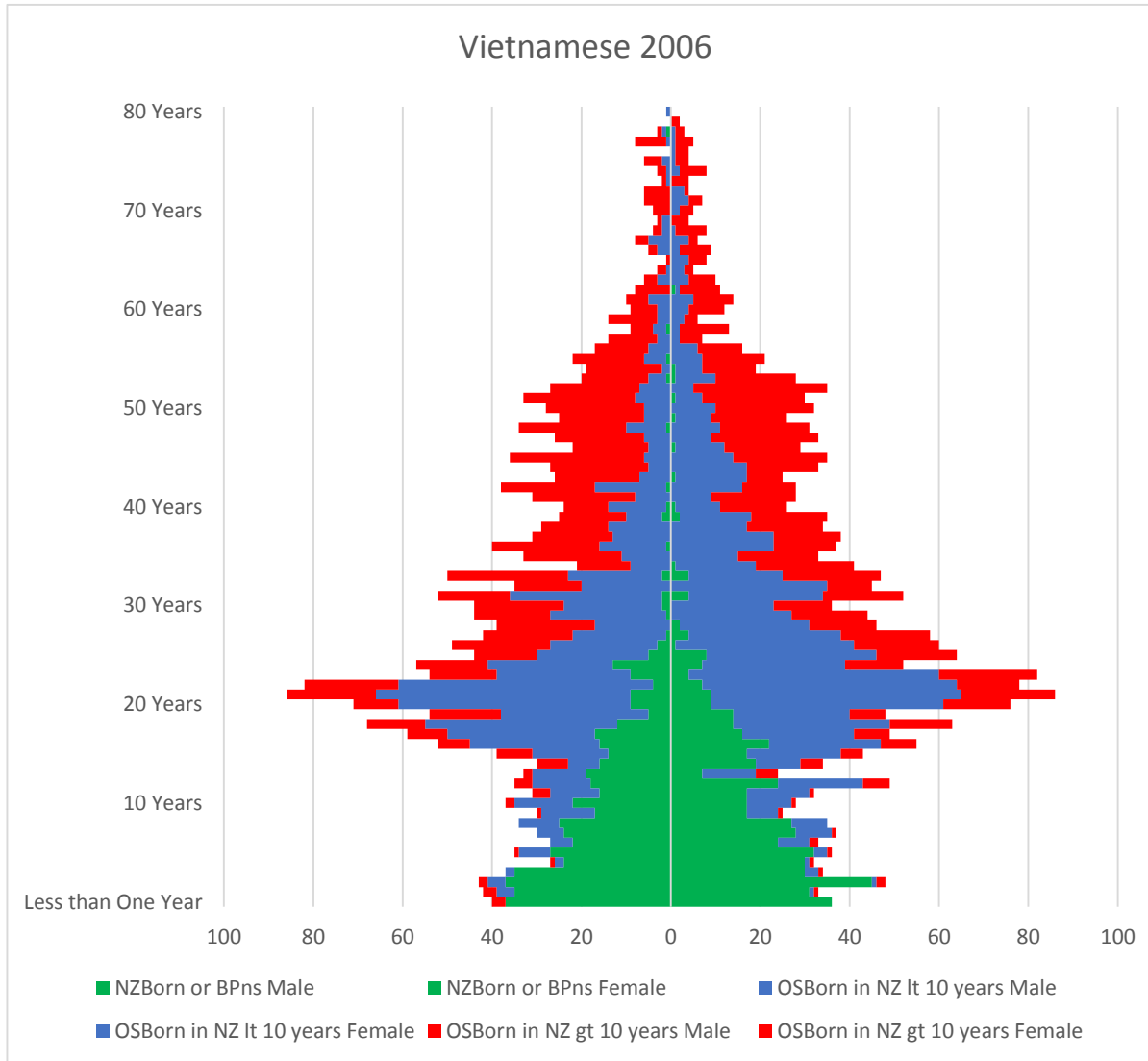


■ NZBorn or BPns Male
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 ■ OSBorn in NZ lt 10 years Male
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Khmer 2006 2013



Vietnamese 2006 2013



Some aspects of ongoing change

- Education: international student enrolments 2010-2014
 - Thailand 3000-3500 per annum,
 - Malaysia and Vietnam 2000-2500 each,
 - Philippines 1000-1500 but reached 2000 in 2014 and growing rapidly.
 - Around 20% secondary, 40% polytechs, 40% universities

Some aspects of ongoing change

- Emerging new groups arriving
- e.g. from Myanmar – highly diverse
 - Burmese are Tibeto-Burman,
 - Shan are Tai-Kadai,
 - Rohingya Indo-Aryan,
 - Mon are Mon-Khmer
- Rohingya predominantly Muslim,
- Chin frequently Christian,
- Burmese, Kachin and Karin Buddhist

Some aspects of ongoing change

- Pathways are changing and will change again after 14 August
 - 2007-2012 20% or more people arriving under the RSE scheme from ASEAN countries
 - 2013-4 dropped to 16% but an important dimension
- Students
 - over 50% students from the Philippines had achieved resident status after 5 years in NZ,
 - 20% of Indonesian students and 10-15 % of those from Malaysia and Vietnam also residents after 5 years

Some aspects of ongoing change

- Changing demographics
- Skill levels and occupation diversity increasing
 - Food industries – including commercial level production (pies etc)
 - Aged care dependent on SEA skilled workers,
 - Health industries – doctors and nurses,
 - Construction and agriculture
- And becoming more dispersed around NZ,
 - New arrivals in regions,
 - Beginnings of inter-regional mobility

A concluding thought

- The intersection of diasporas continues to play out
- Several SEA countries are moving towards being migrant receivers
- Other SEA countries are developing fast
- NZ and SEA sit within a much bigger picture that includes India, China, Japan, Korea, Australia, Gulf States and the Pacific as a whole, with Russia and Europe becoming increasingly significant as loci of exchange
- Relationship between migration and remittances have deep economic implications

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Remittances – also applies to Pacificpotentially same problem as Albania

- The future of remittances is expected to be bleak in Albania for several reasons, most of which have to do with the natural cyclical nature of migration and the way that it tends to develop over time – from a male-led labour migration to a family-based diaspora. As male migrants have been able to regularize their status, they have increasingly been joined by their wives and children. Other children have been born abroad and other family members, including sometimes the migrants' parents, have been able to join them too, via legal or irregular channels. All this means that, increasingly, there is no one left behind to remit to. The ALSMS data analysed by Azzarri and Carletto in their paper confirm that the recent migration streams are increasingly constituted by women and older individuals who have lower earning potential abroad and hence remittances from them are expected to be lower.

Note: this slide not used on the day but an important theme in its own right (from Julie Vullnetari)